Notice is given that an ordinary meeting of the Tasman District Council will be held on:

Date:	**Thursday 14 August 2025**
Time:	**9.30 am**
Meeting Room:	**Tasman Council Chamber**
Venue:	**189 Queen Street, Richmond**
Zoom conference link:	**https://us02web.zoom.us/j/88161083801?**
Meeting ID:	881 6108 3801
Meeting Passcode:	304437

Tasman District Council

Kaunihera Katoa

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor	Mayor T King	
Deputy Mayor	Deputy Mayor S Bryant	
Councillors	Councillor C Butler	Councillor M Kininmonth
	Councillor G Daikee	Councillor C Mackenzie
	Councillor B Dowler	Councillor K Maling
	Councillor J Ellis	Councillor B Maru
	Councillor M Greening	Councillor D Shallcrass
	Councillor C Hill	Councillor T Walker

(Quorum 7 members)

Contact Telephone: 03 543 8400
Email: Robyn.Scherer@tasman.govt.nz
Website: www.tasman.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted.

AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME, KARAKIA

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation
That apologies be accepted.

3 PUBLIC FORUM

Nil

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

5 LATE ITEMS

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Nil

7 REPORTS

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7.2 Adoption of the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley 12
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7.4 Phase Two - Speed Management Decision 444
7.5 Māpua Masterplan 699
7.6 Private Plan Change Request - JL Palmer Limited 754

8 CONFIDENTIAL SESSION

Nil

9 CLOSING KARAKIA

7 REPORTS

7.1 ADOPTION OF THE NELSON-TASMAN MAYORAL RELIEF FUND POLICY

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	14 August 2025
Report Author:	Robyn Scherer, Executive Assistant and Advisor to the Mayor
Report Authorisers:	Leonie Rae, Chief Executive Officer
Report Number:	RCN25-08-1

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

1.1 To adopt the joint Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Relief Fund Policy.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

2.1 During the 2022 flood event in Nelson City, Council staff prepared a draft Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Relief Fund Policy to guide the management and distribution of funds from the Mayoral Relief Fund Panel upon the event of an emergency.

2.2 The draft policy was not ratified by the two councils at that time.

2.3 This report asks the Council to ratify the draft policy (**Attachment 1**).

2.4 The draft policy was ratified by Nelson City Council at its meeting on 7 August 2025.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Adoption of the Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Relief Fund Policy report, RCN25-08-1; and

2. notes that Nelson City Council adopted the Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Relief Fund Policy at its 7 August 2025 meeting; and

3. adopts the Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Relief Fund Policy in Attachment 1 to the agenda report.

4. Background / Horopaki

4.1 In the wake of an emergency event, a Fund will be established to accept monetary donations from people and organisations who wish to offer financial support for those affected by the event.

4.2 Such a Fund will be opened by joint agreement of the Mayors of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council, to assist the Nelson-Tasman region residents or ratepayers adversely affected by an emergency event.

4.3 Once established, the relevant Fund will offer a hardship grant to affected residents or ratepayers for property damage or hardship incurred as a result of an emergency event, including severe or adverse weather events.

4.4 It is intended that these grants go some way towards helping to alleviate the emotional and financial stress experienced by individuals, families, and businesses, due to an emergency event.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

5.1 There is no current Nelson-Tasman Relief Fund policy.

5.2 The proposed policy will enable the Mayors of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council to:

5.2.1 Establish a Mayoral Relief Fund following an emergency event;

5.2.2 Establish a Mayoral Relief Fund panel to consider applications to the fund;

5.2.2.1 The Panel will consist of the relevant Mayor(s) or their delegate, two elected representatives comprising relevant Councillors and iwi representation (if available). The Panel may appoint additional members at its discretion.

5.2.3 Define the eligibility criteria for the fund;

5.2.4 Notify the Mayoral Relief Fund application period relating to an emergency event;

5.2.5 Enable the Mayoral Relief Fund panel to assess applications according to the purpose of the fund and in line with the eligibility criteria;

5.2.6 Enable the Panel to distribute any remaining funds to identified projects which will benefit the community in the areas most affected by the emergency event.

6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

6.1 This decision does not impact on the Council's budgets.

7. Options / Kōwhiringa

7.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Approve the Mayoral Relief Fund Policy.	Enables the two councils to open and manage a Mayoral Relief Fund following an emergency event.	None
2.	Not approve the Mayoral Relief Fund Policy.	Nil.	Does not provide guidance for the establishment and operation of a Mayoral Relief Fund following an emergency event.

7.2 Option 1 is recommended.

8. Legal / Ngā ture

8.1 Nil

9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

9.1 Iwi will be invited to nominate a representative for each Mayoral Relief Fund Panel subject to their availability.

10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

10.1 This policy is of low significance.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	No	
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Yes	These grants will go some way towards helping to alleviate the emotional and financial stress experienced by individuals, families, and businesses, due to an emergency event.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	No	
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	No	
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	No	
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	No	
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the delivery on any Council group of activities?	No	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	No	

11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

11.1 This is an internal Tasman District Council policy. Staff involved with Mayoral Relief Fund activities will be advised of the Mayoral Relief Fund Policy.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 No risks are identified with this policy.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 Not applicable.

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

14.1 The Mayoral Relief Fund policy will be included in the Council's Governance policy register.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

15.1 A policy to guide the management of Mayoral Relief Funds will guide the Mayoral Relief Fund Panel in its distribution of funding after an emergency event.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

16.1 If adopted, the Mayoral Relief Fund Policy will be included in the Tasman District Council's Governance Policies register.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1. Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Relief Fund Policy 8

NELSON/TASMAN
MAYORAL RELIEF FUND POLICY

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on how Nelson-Tasman Mayoral Emergency Relief Funds ("Fund") will be managed and funds distributed upon the event of an emergency.

In the wake of an emergency event, a Fund will be established to accept monetary donations from people and organisations who wish to offer financial support.

Such a Fund will be opened by joint agreement of the Mayors of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council, to assist the Nelson-Tasman region residents or ratepayers adversely affected by an emergency event.

Once established, the relevant Fund will offer a hardship grant to affected residents or ratepayers for property damage or hardship incurred as a result of an emergency event, including severe or adverse weather events.

It is intended that these grants go some way towards helping to alleviate the emotional and financial stress experienced by individuals, families, and businesses, due to emergency events.

POLICY

1. The Fund

1.1 In the event of an emergency, a Fund will become available to Nelson/Tasman region residents and/or ratepayers who have suffered personal financial hardship because of an emergency event for which the Fund was established.

1.2 The Mayors of Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council will, on opening a Fund in the event of an emergency, establish a Mayoral Relief Fund Panel. That Panel will consist of the relevant Mayor(s) or their delegate, two elected representatives comprising relevant Councillors and Iwi representation (if available). The Panel may appoint additional members at their discretion.

1.3 In the event of an emergency affecting residents in both Nelson and Tasman, the Mayoral Relief Fund Panel will consist of both Mayors, or their delegate.

1.4 For the purpose of this policy, residents are defined as owner/occupier or occupiers of property in the Nelson/Tasman region at the time of the event. Such an emergency does not require there to have been a declared state of emergency.

2. Eligibility

2.1 To be eligible for a grant from the Fund:

2.1.1 Applicants must, at the time of their application, be experiencing hardship as a result of an emergency event from which applications are invited.

2.1.2 Priority will be given to those who were a resident (as defined at 1.3) or ratepayer in the Nelson/Tasman region at the time of the event.

2.1.3 Notwithstanding 2.1.2, where exceptional circumstances apply, other applications may be considered at the discretion of the Mayoral Relief Fund Panel in response to an emergency event.

2.1.4 Applicants should not be eligible for funding assistance from any other source for the same item/s. (The applicant/s may still be eligible if that funding assistance has not substantially reduced the financial loss or hardship suffered).

2.2 Priority will be given to applications for:

2.2.1 Items which are not covered by insurance or other funds (such as Work and Income New Zealand and the Natural Hazards Commission; and

2.2.2 Extra financial burden/costs due to severe weather events not covered by insurance or other funds; and

2.2.3 Family or personal crisis support for which is not covered by insurance, another agency or fund (such as Ministry of Social Development).

2.3 Only one application per household/business per emergency event will be considered. Applications must not be for recurrent funding.

3. Donations and Application Process

3.1 Where an emergency event has caused property damage or hardship, a Panel, once established, shall at their discretion release details of the Fund, including bank details for those seeking to make a donation, and invite applications for grants.

3.2 For each identified event, an application period will be notified. Applications must be received using the approved application form available from either the Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council offices or from either Council's respective website at the time of applications being invited.

3.3 Applicants must answer all questions on the application form and, where possible, provide information that supports their application and demonstrates the circumstances of the application are due to the identified emergency event.

4. Allocation of Funds by the Panel

4.1 The Panel will assess applications according to the purpose of the Fund and in line with the criteria specified in 2.1 and 2.3. As individual circumstances are unique, the criteria for assistance may vary and the relevant Panel retains full discretion regarding distribution of the relevant Fund. The amount of each grant will depend on the individual circumstances of the applicant/s and the funds available in respect of that emergency event.

4.2 On submission, applications and any supporting information will be provided to the relevant Panel and acknowledged.

4.3 On a best endeavours basis, responses to applications will be provided within two weeks of the application period closing. At that time, the relevant Panel will advise successful applicants when the funds will be made available.

4.4 Subject to the relevant Panel's obligations under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the Privacy Act 2020, the details of how each application was assessed against the criteria specified in 2.1 shall remain confidential.

4.5 Grants will be paid directly into a bank account in the name of the applicant (or into a joint account where the name of the applicant is one of the joint names on the account).

4.6 If there is money remaining in the Fund, the relevant Panel may identify projects which will benefit the community in the areas most affected by the event(s). Any remaining funds may be put towards those projects.

5. Use of the Grant

5.1 When the grant is awarded, it must be used for the purpose outlined in the submitted application related to the emergency event. Applicants will not be required to provide evidence of how the funds have been used. However, if on inquiry the funds are found to have been fraudulently obtained or used for an unrelated purpose, the relevant Panel may seek to recover these funds and/or the applicant/s may be ineligible for assistance in relation to any future events.

6. Privacy

6.1 The application form requires applicants to provide personal information in order to process an application. Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council will meet their statutory obligations under the Privacy Act 2020 regarding personal information provided in the application.

7.2 ADOPTION OF THE LAKES-MURCHISON WARD RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND RMP SECTION ON BAIGENTS BUSH SCENIC RESERVE, PIGEON VALLEY

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	14 August 2025
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty, Senior Community Policy Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Grant Reburn, Reserves and Facilities Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RCN25-08-2

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to:

1.1.1 consider the recommendations of the Hearing Panel appointed to hear submissions on the Draft Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan (RMP) and the Draft RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley (see **Attachment 1**); and

1.1.2 adopt the amended Plan (see **Attachment 2**) as the final Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan; and

1.1.3 adopt the amended RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley (see **Attachment 3**) for inclusion in the Moutere-Waimea Ward RMP (2022).

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

2.1 Both the draft Lakes-Murchison Ward RMP (Draft Plan) and draft RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve (draft RMP section) were publicly notified on 11 April 2025 and open for submissions for two months. We received 107 submissions via the Council's online submissions database. A further 359 individuals provided feedback on future options for Owen River Recreation Reserve and another 35 individuals provided feedback on the draft RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, via a 'Fast Feedback' option we provided on Shape Tasman. The Hearing Panel accepted one late submission at the hearing held on 9 July 2025. A total of nine submitters spoke to the Panel in support of their submission.

2.2 In general, the submissions received focused on the key consultation questions proposed in the Draft Plan and draft RMP section. Other submission points related to climate change, biodiversity, Māori cultural values, iwi engagement, dark skies, horse riding, and other general comments.

2.3 Staff have amended the text of both draft documents as per the Hearing Panel's recommendations.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. **receives the Adoption of the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley report, RCN25-08-2; and**
2. **agrees to amend the wording of the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan, as per the Hearing Panel recommendations included as Attachment 1 to the agenda report, noting that all amendments have been incorporated into the version included as Attachment 2 to this report; and**
3. **agrees to amend the wording of the Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, as per the Hearing Panel recommendations included as Attachment 1 to the agenda report, noting that all amendments have been incorporated into the version included as Attachment 3 to this report; and**
4. **adopts the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan dated August 2025 as contained in Attachment 2 to the agenda report, in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation (dated 12 June 2013); and**
5. **adopts the Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley as contained in Attachment 3 to the agenda report for inclusion in the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan (2022), in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation (dated 12 June 2013); and**
6. **delegates authority to the Panel Chair, Councillor Ellis, to approve any minor amendments to the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley, prior to publication.**

4. Background / Horopaki

4.1 Background to the drafting of the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan (the Plan) and RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley (located within the Moutere-Waimea Ward), the development process, and a copy of the Draft Plan and draft RMP section were provided in report RSCP25-04-3 at the 3 April 2025 Strategy and Policy Committee meeting.

4.2 At that meeting, the Committee resolved – pursuant to Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 – to adopt both the Draft Plan and draft RMP section for public notification. The Committee appointed Councillors Ellis (Chair), Bryant and Mackenzie to the Hearing Panel to consider submissions on the Draft Plan and draft RMP section. The Committee also agreed that the Mayor could appoint at least one Mātauranga Māori expert panel member to the Hearing Panel. The Mayor subsequently appointed Renée Love (nominated by Te Ātiawa) and Ursula Passl (nominated by Ngāti Rārua) to the Panel.

4.3 On 11 April 2025, the Draft Plan and draft RMP section were publicly notified and the draft documents and consultation information were published on Shape Tasman. An article calling for submissions was included in the 18 April 2025 edition of Newsline. We emailed each of the eight Te Tauihu iwi and Ngāi Tahu and all people who had sent in ideas for inclusion in

the Draft Plan and Draft RMP section, along with reserve management committees and other stakeholder groups in the Ward, to let them know that it was open for submissions. Submissions on the Draft Plan and draft RMP section closed on 16 June 2025.

4.4 We received 107 submissions via the Council's online submissions database. A further 359 individuals provided feedback on future options for Owen River Recreation Reserve and another 35 individuals provided feedback on the draft RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, via a 'Fast Feedback' option we provided on Shape Tasman. One further late submission was accepted by the Hearing Panel on 9 July 2025.

4.5 Nine submitters spoke in support of their submissions at the hearing on 9 July 2025. All but one of the 10 submitters who originally indicated that they wished to be heard spoke at the hearing.

4.6 Report **RSH25-07-3** provided the Hearing Panel with:

- a list of all submitters;
- submissions from those who requested to speak at the Hearing on 9 July;
- all submissions sorted by theme;
- detailed submissions; and
- the late submission from Katherine Dewar, received at 8.00 pm on 20 June 2025.

4.7 A second report (**RSH25-07-4**), provided the Hearing Panel with a summary of all submissions and staff comments to assist deliberations. The Hearing Panel considered all the submissions at their deliberations on 9 July 2025 and provided staff with directions to amend the Draft Plan and draft RMP section.

4.8 Due to the large number of submissions received, submission points were grouped into similar themes/topics to assist the Hearing Panel with their deliberations. These themes included:

a) the six key questions proposed by the Draft Plan and two key questions proposed by the draft RMP section (these key questions were published on Shape Tasman and in hard copy at the time both draft documents were publicly notified);

b) suggestions relating to other individual parks and reserves; and

c) various other comments.

4.9 A summary of the number of submitters supporting, opposing or neutral on each theme (where relevant), along with the total number of submissions received on each theme, is presented in Tables 1 and 2.

4.10 Table 1 – Statistical summary of submissions on the draft Lakes-Murchison Ward RMP

Submission theme	**Number of submitters**			
Which option do you support for the future management of Poplars Recreation Reserve and why?	**Option 1: Ongoing management by Council.**	**Option 2: Notify DOC that Council no longer intends to manage the reserve.**	**Total**	
	24	0	24	
Do you support or oppose the proposal to build the new Tapawera Community Hub at	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Neither**	**Total**
	61	24	1	86

Submission theme	Number of submitters				
Tapawera Memorial Park and why?					
Which location at Tapawera Memorial Park would you prefer the new Tapawera Community Hub be constructed on and why?	**Option 1: near the shearing stand.**	**Option 2: on ex-Railway land between Matai Crescent and the existing rugby clubrooms**	**Option 3: on ex-Railway land north of Matai Crescent.**	**None of these**	**Total**
	11	32	19	13	75
Do you support or oppose the proposal for not-for-profit groups/ organisations (e.g. an Op Shop) to operate from the new Tapawera Community Hub and why?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Neither**		**Total**
	50	18	4		72
Which one of the three potential future management options for Owen River Recreation Reserve do you support and why?	**Option 1: Council works to increase the profile and use of the campground (e.g. by engaging a manager to oversee the campground and installing signage at the highway entrance). All services currently provided would remain under this scenario.**	**Option 2: Council manages the reserve as a campsite for self-contained campers only with no services provided (similar to the current situation at Wai-iti Recreation Reserve). The ablution block would be removed under this scenario, and toilets, showers and potable water would no longer be provided.**	**Option 3: Council requests reversal of the vesting and that DOC take over management responsibility for this Crown-owned reserve. Camping will most likely no longer be permitted under this scenario, but vehicle access between the highway and river would remain in place.**		**Total**
Submissions database	16	4	0		20
Shape Tasman quick poll	298 (80%)	64 (17%)	10 (3%)		372 (359 individuals)
Total	**314**	**68**	**10**		**392 (379 individuals)**
Do you support or oppose the Council's proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the four parcels of land that form Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts to the Crown and why?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Neither**		**Total**
	6	4	1		11
Do you support or oppose the Council's proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the four parcels of land that form Matakitaki Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Neither**		**Total**
	6	3	1		10

Submission theme	Number of submitters			
reserve reverts to the Crown and why?				
Do you support or oppose the proposal to sell the land and building known as Hampden Street Reserve, located at 5 Hampden Street in Murchison and why?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Neither**	**Total**
	4	8	0	12
Any other comments on Lakes-Murchison reserves?	Four submitters made comments relating to other reserves.			

4.11 Table 2 – Statistical summary of submissions on the draft RMP section for Baigents Bush

Submission theme	Number of submitters				
Do you support or oppose the 'future management options' concept plan for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve and why?	**Support in full**	**Support in part**	**Oppose**	**Neither**	**Total**
Submissions database	7	-	5	2	14
Shape Tasman quick poll	22	8	5	-	35
Total	**29**	**8**	**10**	**2**	**49**
Do you support or oppose the proposed management policies for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve and why?	**Support in full**	**Support in part**	**Oppose**	**Neither**	**Total**
Submissions database	2	12	1	1	16
Shape Tasman quick poll	18	6	5	-	29
Total	**20**	**18**	**6**	**1**	**45**
Any other comments on Baigents Bush?	A total of 35 submitters made additional comments: 5 via the submissions database and 30 via Shape Tasman.				

4.12 During deliberations, the Hearing Panel made detailed recommendations for amending both draft documents (see the minutes of the hearing and deliberations meeting held on 9 July 2025).

4.13 Staff have amended both the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and RMP section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley, as per these Hearing Panel directions and recommendations.

4.14 The Hearing Panel has reviewed the amended text of both documents and recommends that the Council considers and adopts:

- the amended Plan as the final Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan; and
- the amended RMP section as the final section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley, for inclusion within the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan (2022).

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

5.1 A copy of the amended Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan is included as **Attachment 2** to this report. A copy of the amended RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley, is included as **Attachment 3** to this report. Tracked-change versions of both amended documents are available on request.

5.2 The significant amendments that the Hearing Panel recommended be incorporated into the final Lakes-Murchison Ward RMP are summarised below:

5.2.1 RMP section 5.2.1 ‘Poplars Recreation Reserve’ has been amended to reflect the unanimous preference of submitters for continued management of this reserve by the Council.

5.2.2 RMP section 5.3.5 ‘Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve’ has been amended to provide for the proposed Tapawera Community Hub to be constructed on the ex-Railway land parcel north of Matai Crescent, but to rule out sites within the grounds of Tapawera Memorial Park (i.e. all land south of Matai Crescent) as locations for the new hub. The RMP has also been amended to provide for not-for-profit groups/organisations (e.g. an Op Shop) to operate from the new hub, based on the majority support for this proposal.

5.2.3 RMP section 5.12 ‘Owen River Recreation Reserve’ has been amended to provide for continued management of the campground and ongoing maintenance of its basic facilities, enhanced promotion of the campground, formalisation of the management arrangements, and environmental and access improvements.

5.2.4 RMP section 5.17 ‘Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve’ and section 5.18 ‘Matakitaki Recreation Reserve’ have both been amended to align with the proposal preferred by the majority of submitters, i.e. to divest both reserves back to the Crown.

5.2.5 RMP section 5.15.1 ‘Hampden Street Reserve’ has been amended to direct the Council to initiate the process to dispose of the land and building at 5 Hampden Street, Murchison, and to allow for use of the building as a community gym via a new lease or licence, until such time as the land sells or the building is no longer needed for a gym.

5.2.6 RMP section 5.13.3 ‘Riverview Scenic Reserve’ has been amended to update the description under the ‘Values’ subsection and provide for control of *Muehlenbeckia australis* at forest margins and during forest restoration.

5.3 The significant amendments that the Hearing Panel recommended be incorporated into the final RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve are summarised below:

5.3.1 The final layout plan and policies have been amended to:

- restrict cycling to the outskirts of the bush remnant; and
- encourage dog exercise on the open grassed area between the car park and Wai-iti River but discourage dogs within the remaining areas of the reserve.

5.3.2 Other amendments to policies include:

- guidance for consideration when the Dog Control Bylaw 2024 is reviewed;
- expansion of the policy on pest plant and animal control to include priorities and monitoring measures;
- limiting tracks within the forest remnant part of the reserve to walking-only and additional guidance on their design specifications;
- provision for additional seating, including memorial seats;
- including the need for an archaeological assessment of the water race route;
- updates and expansion to the policy on reserve signage; and
- expansion of the policy on working with iwi to include discussion on original names for this landscape and potential dual naming or inclusion on signage.

Further amendments to RMP section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve

5.4 The original recommendations from the Hearing Panel included a direction to Council staff to include a reference to the updated layout plan within the 'Issues and Options' subsection for Baigents Bush, but did not provide direction on expanding the discussion text to provide background context on submissions received and how policies had been amended in response. Hearing Panel members considered this matter via email following the deliberations.

5.5 The Panel members recommended that the following contextual information be included near the end of the 'Issues and Options' subsection of the RMP section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve:

> "*During public consultation, most submitters supported the draft concept plan (86%) and proposed management policies (83%) for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, either in full or in part. Two areas of community concern were access for cyclists and dogs within the bush remnant.*
>
> *After considering all feedback, the Hearing Panel recommended amending the layout plan to confine shared walking and cycling paths to the perimeter of the reserve and ensure that internal tracks within the bush remnant are for walking only.*
>
> *The Panel also recommended that, during the next review of the 2024 Dog Control Bylaw, Council consult on a proposal to reduce the extent of the Controlled Exercise Area to the open grassed area between the car park and Wai-iti River (see hatched overlay in the layout plan) and to designate the remainder of the reserve, including the bush remnant, as a Prohibited Area for dogs.*
>
> *The Panel recommended that signage be installed in the interim to encourage dog exercise in the designated open grassed area. However, these signs would be guidance only and not legally enforceable unless changes are made to the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.*"

5.6 Staff have updated the amended RMP section included in **Attachment 3** to include this additional contextual information.

6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

6.1 The Council has provided the budget for preparation of both RMP documents in its Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

6.2 The costs associated with development of the Plan have been absorbed within the Service and Strategy Group.

6.3 There will be costs associated with implementing some of the recommended changes in the RMPs. Provision for some of these will come from existing reserve budgets, while others will need to be considered during future Council annual and long term planning processes.

6.4 By adopting the Plan and RMP section, the Council is not committing to funding all projects identified, or to fund them by a particular date. Some of the projects may involve contributions from volunteers (particularly in terms of time and labour), thereby reducing the financial costs associated with plan implementation. Where funding is required, allocation of funds will be subject to the Council's annual and long term planning processes – i.e. will be balanced alongside all projects planned within the District each year.

7. Options / Kōwhiringa

7.1 At the 9 July 2025 hearing and deliberations meeting, the Hearing Panel considered all submissions and feedback received on both draft documents. The Panel also formed recommendations on how both drafts should be amended in response to submission points that they accepted in full or in part. The Hearing Panel recommendations are summarised in section 5 of this report and further details are included within the minutes of the deliberations meeting.

7.2 The Hearing Panel recommendations of 9 July 2025 have been given effect to in the wording of the amended Plan (see **Attachment 2**) and amended RMP section (see **Attachment 3**). The Council is being asked to consider both amended documents and then adopt these as the final Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and final RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley (the latter is to be included in the Moutere-Waimea Ward RMP 2022).

7.3 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Agree to all the changes recommended by the Hearing Panel and adopt the amended Plan (see **Attachment 2**) as the final Plan and the amended RMP section (see **Attachment 3**) as the final RMP section.	This option shows that submitter views have been considered by the Hearing Panel and, where appropriate, amendments have been made to the Plan and RMP section.	Not every submission point has been accepted. Some submitters may therefore be disappointed that their suggestions were not given effect in the amended Plan/RMP section. However, this is part of the public submission process, and not all suggestions will be appropriate or can be adopted.
2.	Agree to some of the changes recommended by the Hearing Panel, reject other changes and/or make further amendments to the Plan/RMP section text before finalising and adopting the Plan/RMP section.	Option 2 has similar advantages to Option 1. An additional advantage is that it would enable the Council to make amendments to the Plan/RMP section before it is finalised if not all the Hearing Panel's recommendations are accepted.	Option 2 has similar disadvantages to Option 1. Additionally, not all elected members were present to hear submitter views and were not part of the deliberations.

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
3	Adopt the Draft Plan and/or draft RMP section as the final Plan/RMP section without amendment, other than the amendments necessary to change the Plan/RMP section from a “draft” to a “final” Plan/RMP section.	Limited/no advantages.	The Council will be open to criticism for not listening to the community’s views through the public consultation process.

7.4 Option 1 is recommended.

8. Legal / Ngā ture

8.1 The Council has followed the correct procedure for preparing the Plan and RMP section, as required under the Reserves Act 1977. Detailed descriptions of this process, including engagement with iwi and the initial consultation round undertaken during the summer of 2023/2024, were included in previous reports on this matter.

9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

9.1 Iwi actively engaged in the Plan review throughout the whole process. Two of the five Hearing Panel members were mātauranga Māori experts nominated by iwi.

10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

10.1 The Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley, are both moderately significant for our community as they impact on their use and enjoyment of parks and reserves. The public consultation procedure followed enabled the public to provide us with their views about the appropriateness or otherwise of the Draft Plan and draft RMP section. The amendments proposed are in line with submissions made on the Draft Plan and draft RMP section and are not of high significance. Therefore, the Council can adopt the recommendations of the Hearing Panel without undertaking further consultation.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium	The Plan is of medium significance to residents and visitors to the Lakes-Murchison Ward because it sets policy direction for the use and management of approximately 34 parks and reserves. The RMP section is of medium significance to residents of

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
			Wakefield and surrounds because it sets policy direction for the use and management of the recently acquired Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	Implementation of the Plan and RMP section will enhance future well-being.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Medium	The Plan and RMP section are both likely to be in place for 10 years.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	N/A	
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	The Plan will enhance the levels of service at a number of parks and reserves, however no major changes are proposed. The RMP section will enhance the level of service at Baigents Bush with the addition of new amenities.
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Low	The Plan and RMP section outline several development plans for specific parks and reserves. However, budget allocation decisions will be made separately, as part of future annual and long term plan processes. See paragraph 6.4 above.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	N/A	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	N/A	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	Low	One of the reserves included in the draft RMP (the Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway) has been classified as a Local Purpose (Walkway and Utility) Reserve as it currently contains the water supply for Tapawera. This infrastructure is proposed to be moved to another site across the road within the next 10 years.

11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

11.1 Communication has been covered in previous reports. Consultation on the draft documents was advertised and promoted on the Council's website, social media channels, Shape Tasman and Newsline. Iwi, stakeholders and those who had previously submitted ideas for the draft Plans were directly notified via email when the draft documents were publicly notified.

11.2 Once the final documents are adopted, staff will publish these on the Council's website, update the Shape Tasman project page and write to all submitters to advise them of the outcome.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 Risks associated with the matters contained in the Plan and RMP section have been addressed in previous reports.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 The Plan includes objectives and policies that align with the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035.

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

14.1 In 2013, the Minister of Conservation delegated a number of responsibilities under the Reserves Act 1977 to local authorities, including the ability to adopt reserve management plans under section 41 of that Act.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

15.1 The Council has undertaken an extensive public consultation process, initially seeking ideas for inclusion in both draft documents during the summer of 2023/2024. The Hearing Panel has then heard and deliberated on written and oral submissions on the drafts that were publicly notified on 11 April 2025.

15.2 The Hearing Panel recommends that the Council adopt both the amended Plan (**Attachment 2**) and amended RMP section (**Attachment 3**), incorporating numerous amendments made in response to matters raised by submitters.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

16.1 The final Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and final RMP section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve will both come into effect following adoption by the Council.

16.2 Staff will publish the final documents on the Council's website and make hard copies available in our offices and libraries.

16.3 Staff will also respond to all submitters in writing, advising them of the Council's decisions on the matters they raised.

16.4 Staff will work with iwi, community groups and others to implement the objectives and policies outlined in the final plans. The Council will consider budget requirements for specific projects via annual plan and long term plan processes.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.	Hearing Panel Recommendations	24
2.	Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan (August 2025)	31
3.	RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve (August 2025)	167

Hearing Panel recommendations on draft Lakes-Murchison Ward RMP and draft RMP section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley

(extract from minutes of hearing and deliberations held on 9 July 2025)

Moved Deputy Mayor Bryant/Councillor Mackenzie

SH25-07-1

That the Reserve Management Plan review Hearing and Deliberations Panel:

1. **receives the Deliberations on the Draft Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and Draft Reserve Management Plan Section for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve Report; and**
2. **in response to matters raised in the submissions received on the Draft Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan, notes the points and requests staff amend the Draft Reserve Management Plan, set out in Attachment 2 of the agenda report, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on final Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan, subject to the agreed amendments made at the meeting within Attachment 2; and**
3. **agrees that staff give effect to the recommendations referred to in clause 2 above when preparing the amended Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan; and**
4. **in response to matters raised in the submissions received on the Draft Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, notes the points and requests staff amend the Draft Reserve Management Plan section, set out in Attachment 3 of the agenda report, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on the final Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley (for inclusion in the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan), subject to the agreed amendments made at the meeting within Attachment 3; and**
5. **agrees that staff give effect to the recommendations referred to in clause 4 above when preparing the amended Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve; and**
6. **agrees that the Hearing Panel report that includes the recommended final versions of both the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan and the Reserve Management Plan section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve be presented to the Tasman District Council for consideration and adoption at the 14 August 2025 meeting.**

CARRIED

Attachment 2 to the deliberations agenda report:

2. **In response to matters raised in the submissions received on the Draft Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan, notes the following points and requests staff amend the Draft RMP as shown** in red text and ~~strikethrough~~ **below, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on final Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan:**

   a. **note the unanimous support from submitters for ongoing management of Poplars Recreation Reserve by the Council; and**

   b. **amend the wording of the RMP section 5.2.1 on Poplars Recreation Reserve to provide for Option 1 - ongoing management by Council, noting this would involve requesting the reserve be formally vested in Council in trust for recreation purposes. Specifically:**

      i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with the key consultation question and the sentence "**We would like to know which of these options you prefer**" and adding the following wording to the last paragraph: "**During public consultation, all 24 submitters who responded to a question on both options unanimously supported continued management of this reserve by the Council.**"; and**

      ii. **amend the Policies sub-section by replacing the wording of Policy 1 with the following: "**Write to DOC with a request that Poplars Recreation Reserve be vested in trust in Tasman District Council for recreation purposes, to formalise the existing management arrangements that have been in place for many years.**"; and**

   c. **note the majority support from submitters for locating the new Tapawera Community Hub at Tapawera Memorial Park (71%), but with the following qualifications:**

      i. **note there is a contingent of the community (28% of submitters) who oppose the proposal; and**

      ii. **acknowledge the community's financial concerns and opposition views; and**

      ~~iii. commit to an inclusive design and governance process that rebuilds trust; and~~

      iv. **emphasise the need for external funding, partnerships, and detailed cost-benefit analysis before construction begins; and**

      v. **include flexibility in location selection; and**

   d. **note the majority support from submitters for:**

      i. **Option 2 as the preferred location for the new Hub (43%), followed by Option 3 (25%); and**

      ii. **enabling not-for-profit groups/organisations (e.g. an Op Shop) to operate from the new Hub (69%); and**

   e. **amend the wording of Section 5.3.5 of the RMP on Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve to provide for the new hub to be located within the area**

described in Option 3 (on ex-Railway land north of Matai Crescent), ~~retained as a back-up location, if needed,~~ but recommend that Option 1 (near the shearing stand) and Option 2 (on ex-Railway land between Matai Crescent and the existing rugby clubrooms) be ruled out as potential locations, due to inundation risk at option 2 and option 3 being the least preferred by submitters; and

f. amend RMP text in both the 'Issues and Options' subsection and Policy 2 for Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve to:

i. list ~~both~~ Option 3 as viable ~~(preferred)~~ ~~and Option 2 (back-up location) as viable~~, subject to site investigation, community design input and cost appraisal; and

ii. remove Option 1 and option 2 based on low preference, inundation risks, high costs, and the land at option 1 being subject to the Reserves Act 1977 with its additional constraints (noting that the ex-Railway land does not have reserve status); and

iii. provide for not-for-profit groups/ organisations (e.g. an Op Shop) to operate from the new Tapawera Community Hub, based on the majority support for this proposal; and specifically

iv. amend Policy 2 as follows: "~~(*Pending outcome of consultation*)~~ Allow the new Tapawera Community Hub to be constructed on ~~either~~ parcel (a) ~~or parcel (b)~~ of Tapawera Memorial Park, ~~either~~ at the location labelled in the above image as Option 3 ~~(preferred)~~ ~~or Option 2 (a viable back-up location)~~~~in accordance with the description and location options outlined under 'Issues and Options' of section 5.3.5 of this plan~~. Allow for the hub to include space for groups/organisations that provide not-for-profit services (e.g. educational training courses; the Tapawera Op Shop) and grant new leases and licenses for activities within the Hub as required (see Appendix 3, Table B)**"; and**

g. note the majority support (80%) from submitters for the continued management of campground facilities at Owen River Recreation Reserve; and

h. regarding future management of Owen River Recreation Reserve, in light of the feedback received and operational realities, amend Section 5.12 of the RMP to reflect the following:

i. endorse Option 1 'Continue to manage Owen River Recreation Reserve as a campground with facilities, maintaining the current services (ablution block, potable water, shelter) and enhancing promotion through improved signage at the highway entrance'; and

ii. formalise management arrangements: Prioritise ~~to or upon sale of the Owen River Tavern property,~~ negotiating a formal, updated contract with the ~~new~~ current owners or engage a dedicated campground manager to ensure continuity of day-to-day operations, fee collection, cleaning, and regulatory compliance; and

iii. **address facility maintenance needs: Develop a plan to address urgent repairs to the ablution block and other site assets, recognising Council's policy constraints on capital expenditure. Explore potential funding options or partnerships to support necessary upgrades; and**

iv. **implement environmental and access improvements: Proceed with signage enhancements, ongoing weed control, and trial reduced mowing with sheep grazing to balance ecological and recreational values and investigate the option of a cattle stop to replace the existing gate; and**

~~v. prepare contingency plans: If no suitable management arrangement can be secured post-sale, consider transitioning to Option 2 (self-contained campers only, no services) as a lower-cost, passive management approach, while maintaining vehicle access for river users; and~~

vi. **avoid Options 2 and 3: Given the very low public support for both options, do not recommend seeking to transition to self contained campers only/no services or revoke Council's vesting in trust and returning management of the reserve to DOC and likely loss of camping opportunities; and**

i. **note that six submitters support and four oppose the proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the four parcels of land that form Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts back to the Crown; and**

j. **amend Section 5.17 of the RMP on Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve to align with the proposal (i.e. divest to Crown); and**

k. **note that six submitters support and three oppose the proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the three parcels of land that form Matakitaki Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts back to the Crown; and**

l. **amend Section 5.18 of the RMP on Matakitaki Recreation Reserve to align with the proposal (i.e. divest to Crown); and**

m. **note that eight of the 12 submitters oppose and four support the proposed sale of 5 Hampden Street; and**

n. **amend the 'Issues and Options' subsection of Section 5.15.1 of the RMP on Hampden Street to delete both the sentence "We'd like to know your thoughts on the potential disposal of this land" and the text box containing the key consultation question Q4; and**

o. **amend the Policies subsection of Section 5.15.1 of the RMP to read as follows: "**~~Pending outcome of consultation: Either~~

1. Initiate the process to d~~D~~ispose of th~~e~~~~is~~ land and building at 5 Hampden Street ~~by listing it for sale. Or 1 Continue to maintain the land and building for community use.~~

2. Allow for use of the building as a community gym until the land is sold or an extension of the MSRCC is complete and the activity can be relocated to the new fitness centre (whichever occurs first), in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new lease or license with the Murchison Community Gym (see Appendix 3, Table B)."**; and**

p. **note the feedback received on several other reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward, including Riverview Scenic Reserve; and**

q. **amend the RMP section 5.13.3 on Riverview Scenic Reserve as follows:**

i. **add a sentence to the end of the first paragraph of the Issues and Options sub-section, to read: "**The native vine *Muehlenbeckia australis* can have detrimental effects by smothering trees and shrubs on forest margins and during forest restoration."**, and**

ii. **delete Policy 6 and replace it with the following wording:** "Control native *Muehlenbeckia australis* at forest margins and during forest restoration."; **and**

iii. **update the second paragraph of the Values sub-section to reflect information gathered in a recent ecological assessment of the forest remnant, to read** "The forest is in relatively good condition with a dense understorey dominated by mahoe, ~~*Streblus heterophyllus*,~~ pate, tree ferns (wheki, ponga), ~~horopito, hen and chicken fern,~~ *Coprosma rotundifolia*, and regenerating podocarps of mixed age. Larger specimens of lemonwood and kaikomako are found in the subcanopy. Throughout the forest is small-leaved milk tree (*Streblus heterophyllus*), horopito, *Lophomyrtus obcordata*, fuchsia, ~~prickly shield fern, hound's tongue fern~~ and *Melicope simplex*. Native ferns such as hen and chicken fern, prickly shield fern, and hound's tongue fern carpet the forest floor. The rare forest herb *Australina pusilla* is also present along sections of the walkway."**; and**

iv. **make other minor editorial changes; and**

Attachment 3 to the deliberations agenda report:

3. **In response to matters raised in the submissions received on the Draft RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, notes the following points and requests staff amend the Draft RMP section as shown** in red text and ~~strikethrough~~ **below, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on final RMP section on Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, Pigeon Valley (for inclusion in the Moutere-Waimea Ward RMP):**

a. **note the majority support (either in full or in part) by submitters for both the draft concept plan (86%) and the draft management policies (83%) for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve; and**

b. **update the RMP policies for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve as described below, and update the concept plan to reflect these changes (including a new alignment for the new cycle trail that is closer to the bush edge); and**

c. **amend Policy 2 to reference the finalised concept plan correctly: "**2. Work together with community groups to restore the forest understorey and revegetate

the shaded blue areas in the ~~'future management options' concept~~layout plan included within the 'Issues and Options' section above. Only eco-sourced indigenous species should be used for restoration plantings**."; and**

d. **amend Policy 3 to provide greater clarity and direction for restoration, pest control, and monitoring:** "3. Eradicate or control pest plants and animals to the extent required to protect ecological values. Prioritise control of pest plants such as Jerusalem cherry and old man's beard. Establish a monitoring programme to assess pest control and track ecological health indicators over time. Adjust management practices based on monitoring results."**; and**

e. **amend Policy 5 by adding a new sub-policy:** "5. Retain much of the open (non-forest) part of the reserve as mown lawn areas available for informal recreation, picnicking and dog exercise. As part of the next review of Tasman District Council's Dog Control Bylaw, consider amending the current designation by reducing the area covered by the Controlled Exercise Area to the open grassed area in the western corner (i.e. between the carpark and Wai-iti River) only, and ~~Leash Control~~ prohibited area for the remainder of the reserve area. This would separate ~~off-lead~~ dog exercise areas from picnic areas, and ~~requiring~~ prohibit dogs ~~to be on-leash~~ within the forest remnant ~~would~~ to protect vulnerable native wildlife."**; and**

f. **add a new policy, between existing policies 5 and 6 (and renumber policies accordingly):** "(New) Cycling is prohibited within the forest interior to protect ecological values and visitor safety."**; and**

g. **amend Policy 6 to provide clear direction on track design and maintenance to minimise ecological disturbance:** "6. Construct a walking-only track through forested area in the south-western corner of the reserve, with gates at either end to prevent bikes from using this track. Design walking-only tracks to minimise ecological disturbance, using permeable surfaces and keep paths narrow to maintain canopy integrity and forest floor shading."**; and**

h. **amend Policy 7 to reflect the majority preference for no cycling within the forest remnant and to provide clear direction for future management:** "7. Construct a gravelled ~~shared path (~~walkway~~/cycleway)~~ from the car park, along the old vehicle access track, through the clearing and the forest to Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT). Install a short boardwalk through the boggy section of this path. ~~and a bike squeeze~~Install 'no cycling' signage at both ends of the path (i.e. at the car park and where the path meets TGTT)."**; and**

i. **similarly, amend Policy 10 as follows:** "10. Link the rerouted section of TGTT with the bike squeeze at the car park by constructing a gravelled shared path near the eastern reserve boundary. Ensure the new shared path is clearly defined to discourage unintended cycling within the bush remnant. Provide bike racks and signage at the carpark to encourage cyclists to park and explore the reserve on foot."**; and**

j. **amend Policy 12 to reflect these preferences and to clarify the types and locations of facilities to be provided, to read:** "12. Install picnic tables near the car park and in clearings, providing options for sun and shade. Provide opportunities for community and family donations of memorial seating or benches in clearings or at the forest edge to support rest and reflection."**; and**

k. **delete Policy 13, to avoid repetition with revised Policy 10:** "~~13 Install bike racks near the bike squeeze at the car park.~~"**; and**

l. **amend Policy 16 to read:** "16. Identify and record the location of the historic water race, undertake a detailed archaeological assessment of the water race route, and actively protect ~~its~~visible remnants."**; and**

m. **move Policy 11 down the list (between existing policies 16 and 17), so all three policies about interpretation are collocated together, and amend to reflect feedback received:** "11. ~~Install interpretive signs identifying various tree species along the track network.~~ Provide interpretive signage about the reserve's natural and cultural values. Locate interpretation signage (other than tree labels and historical markers) primarily at the car park and picnic area to minimise visual clutter within the forest. Interpretive content should include Māori cultural values, settler history including the Baigent family, native forest species, and the historic water race and encourage people to exercise dogs within the open grassed area alongside Pigeon Valley Road and Wai-iti River, and discourage dogs elsewhere in the reserve."**; and**

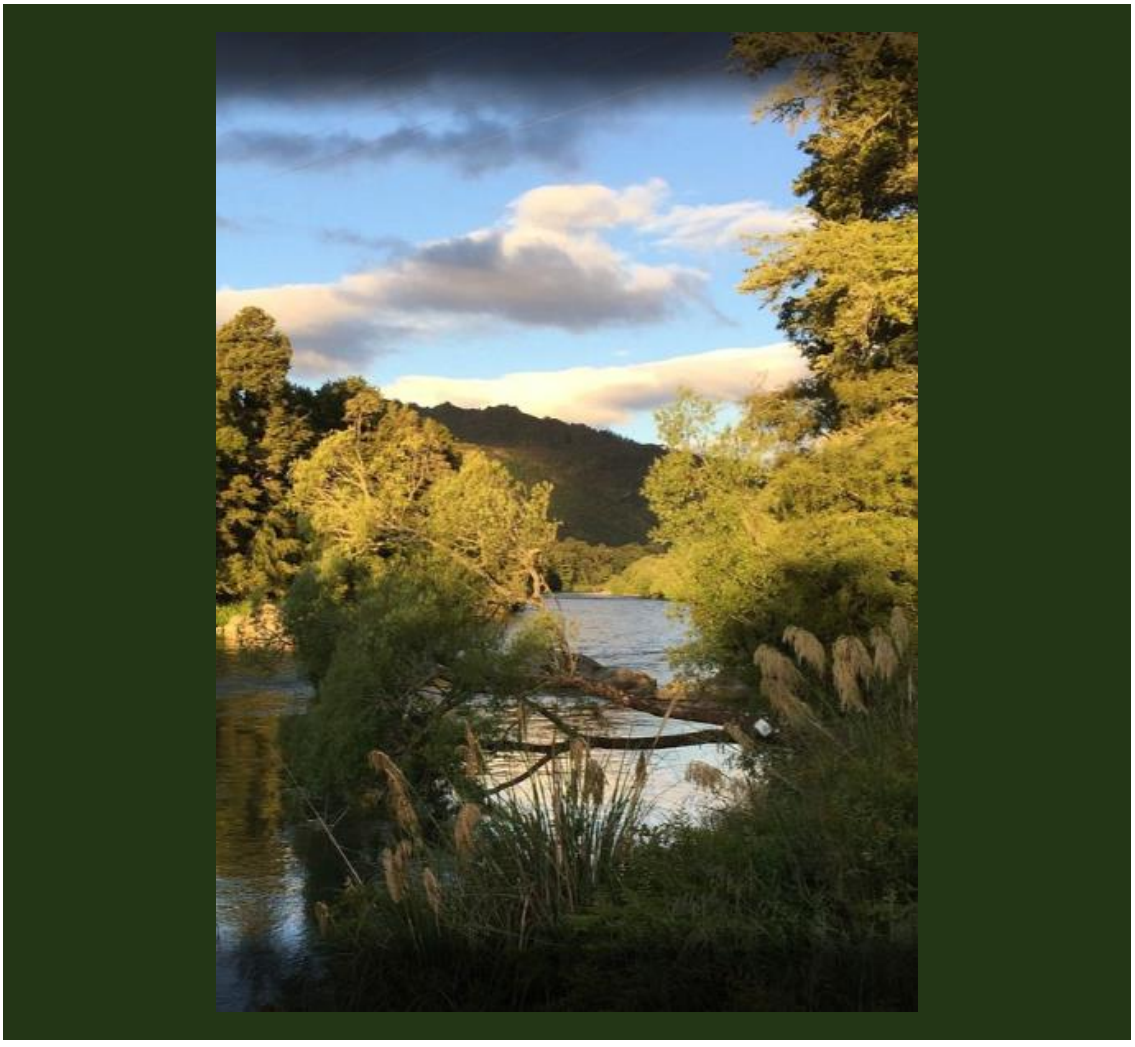
n. **note the staff recommendation to retain the name "Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve" throughout the RMP section, to honour the family's wishes, as outlined in the consent notice and include a future action to discuss with iwi original names for this landscape and the potential for dual naming or inclusion on signage, by amending Policy 18 as follows:** "18. Work together with Te Tauihu iwi to provide interpretation information about Māori history and cultural values of the reserve and surrounds, and to discuss original names for this landscape and potential dual naming or inclusion on signage, where appropriate."**; and**

o. **update the 'Issues and Options' subsection by deleting the final paragraph (which asks for feedback on the draft concept plan) and inserting this sentence above the paragraph about dogs:** "The layout plan provided on the next page and the policies that follow will guide the future management of Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve."**; and**

p. **make other minor editorial changes; and**

Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan

August 2025



Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan

2025

Published by:

Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4
Richmond
Nelson 7050
New Zealand

As at August 2025, Tasman District Council is the administering body for 36 park and reserve areas located within the Lakes-Murchison Ward. This Plan covers all 36 areas: 34 are existing reserves[1] that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977; while the other two areas are parks that are not subject to the Reserves Act but do form part of the open space network in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

Version status:

Final Plan, for Tasman District Council's consideration at their meeting on 14 August 2025.
This document will be published on the Council's website: www.tasman.govt.nz.
Check any printed copy against the latest online version.

Cover photography:

View of Buller/Kawatiri River from Riverview Recreation Reserve, Murchison.

[1] The 34 reserve areas are made up of a total of 55 parcels of land (many reserves comprise of more than one land parcel).

WHAKATAUKĪ[2]: Ka ora te whenua, ka ora te wai, ka ora te tāngata

If the land is well, and the water is well, the people will thrive

In the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan ('Plan') area (see Figure 1) there are both tāngata whenua iwi who hold manawhenua and iwi who are acknowledged by the Crown, under statute. The rohe has an extensive and rich Indigenous history with numerous occupation sites and mahinga kai sustaining tāngata whenua for generations. Forests, lakes, wetlands and other freshwater ecosystems provided an abundance of resources.

The Claims Settlement Acts listed below enhance the relationship of Council and Crown with iwi, including requirements to act in accordance with statutory obligations to iwi:

- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere (i.e. the nine iwi whose Claims Settlement Act covers areas within Tasman District) have been invited to provide guidance and input to the development of this Plan.

LAKES-MURCHISON WARD RESERVES 2025 – 2035

This Reserve Management Plan sets out the vision, objectives, policies, implementation and priorities for parks and reserves located within Lakes-Murchison Ward for the next ten years. Priorities for management are set carefully against Council's role as guardian of these reserves and its commitment to ensuring the unique environmental and cultural heritage and natural attributes of the reserves are preserved and celebrated into the future.

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Tasman District Council ('Council') administers 36 park and reserve areas located within the boundaries of Lakes-Murchison Ward. This Plan covers all 36 areas: 34 are existing reserves[3] that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977 ('the Act'); the other two areas, while not subject to the Act, form an integral part of the open space network. This Plan provides management guidance for both categories of land.

Council adopted the first Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan in 2005. A complete review of this plan was undertaken. During the summer of 2023/2024, Council invited suggestions and ideas from the public for inclusion in a draft Plan. Engagement with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere during 2024 and 2025 also informed development of a draft Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan document. The draft Plan was publicly notified on 11 April 2025. Submissions closed on 16 June 2025. In total, 107 submissions were received on the draft Plan, along with feedback from over 359 individuals on future options for Owen River Recreation Reserve. Nine submitters spoke to their submission at a hearing on 9 July 2025. The Hearing Panel, which comprised three Councillors and two mātauranga Māori advisors, deliberated on all submissions received on 9 July 2025. The Panel then directed staff to amend the draft Plan to incorporate many changes suggested by submitters. The Panel recommend that Council consider the final version of the Plan for adoption at their meeting on 14 August 2025.

A note on language: This Plan is deliberately bilingual. Although English is currently the most widely spoken language in Te Tai o Aorere, te reo Māori has special status under the law as an official language of New Zealand. Just as words in context are culturally defined, so our relationship with the environment is culturally mediated. While many technical terms and Māori terms are defined in the Glossary, definitions can never convey the full contextual meaning of each word. These explanations should be received as a starting point for dialogue, rather than the sort of binding definitions that are found in rules and regulations. For example, the concept of 'kaitiakitanga' will differ in place and time. You are invited to join this rich cultural and linguistic journey with your own context and understanding.

[2] Whakataukī (proverbs and sayings) are important in Māori oral traditions. They often refer to important places, people, beings, events, histories, species or symbols.

[3] The 34 reserve areas are made up of a total of 55 parcels of land (many reserves comprise more than one land parcel).

Foreword

Council has prepared this ten-year Reserve Management Plan for Lakes-Murchison Ward. Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere/the nine iwi of Tasman District, as Council's reserve management partners, were involved in drafting this Plan, including objectives and policies for the various parks and reserves.

Healthy nature is central to human health, wellbeing and the economy. Natural environments, and the plants and wildlife they support, are part of our identity. Nature provides us with green spaces and recreation for wellbeing, supports primary and tourism industries, and allows us to gather kai. When nature is thriving, people are thriving. This has long been recognised in Māori culture, where nature and people are interwoven through whakapapa. People are kaitiaki (guardians) of nature, and nature is kaitiaki of people.

Implementation of kaitiakitanga within a specified management area encompasses all living organisms (or ngā taonga tuku iho). In order to protect and restore natural taonga of our parks and reserves, we need to ensure that all of our activities contribute more to restoring nature than they take from it. Effective management will require a culture of collaboration and care.

Council wishes to acknowledge the tremendous amount of voluntary work undertaken by the vast number of organisations, groups and individuals who care for many of the parks and reserves across Lakes-Murchison Ward. Whether this be ecological restoration, lawn mowing, maintenance work, managing booking systems, fundraising, or other work, it all contributes to improving the quality of the reserves and/or visitor experiences. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou katoa, thank you everyone for your stellar efforts.

KEY CHANGES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PARKS AND RESERVES IN LAKES-MURCHISON WARD

Agreed improvements and changes to the management regime for parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward are summarised below.

Improving environmental wellbeing

1. Te Oranga o te Taiao (a concept intended to express the intergenerational importance to Māori of environmental health and wellbeing - see Glossary definition) is upheld by maintaining, restoring, protecting and enhancing the natural environment of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Revegetation with eco-sourced indigenous species, regular weed and humane animal pest control, and protection from incompatible activities, enhances the integrity of these areas – particularly those with Significant Native Habitats.
2. Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways is aligned with the concept of Te Mana o te Wai (see Glossary definition) and aims to ensure that the health and wellbeing of water and freshwater ecosystems is protected. Riparian plantings contribute to improved water quality and increased native biomass. Signage includes educational material about how reserve management protects waterways.
3. Maintenance practices continue to improve and reduce the potential for environmental harm. For example, minimising use of sprays and implementing alternative methods of weed control reduces potential runoff into waterways and protects habitat. Knowledge of ecological domains is considered when ecosourcing indigenous plant species for revegetation projects.
4. Several parks and reserves form part of a wider network of ecological corridors, creating and extending linkages ki uta ki tai/between the mountains and the sea.

Responding to climate change impacts

5. Reserve management and strategic purchase of reserve land provide opportunities for adaptation to and/or ecological retreat from climate change impacts.

Building partnerships

6. Strengthened relationships and partnerships with iwi/Māori are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect.
7. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed.

8. There is increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori worldview, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.

9. Council and Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere work together with community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to implement the objectives and policies of this Plan.

Increasing benefits of parks and reserves

10. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and exotic species are planted in parks and reserves, including for rongoā/medicinal or raranga/weaving purposes, food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Harvesting produce from fruit trees and rongoā and raranga materials on a sustainable basis is encouraged.

11. Bicultural values are increasingly reflected in parks and reserves, for example through the provision of bicultural signage and interpretation panels, use of te reo Māori names, and provide opportunities for installation of pouwhenua at reserve entrances.

12. Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites) via the reserve network is enhanced. Walkway/cycleway linkages are progressively extended, as subdivision occurs.

13. Additional or replacement recreational amenities (e.g. signage, information panels, toilets, picnic tables, barbeques, drinking water fountains, shade sails, paths and other facilities) are progressively provided in recreation reserves over time. 'Accessibility for all' principles guide this provision, ensuring that amenities are inclusive of tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), older people, parents and children and enhance wellbeing.

14. Reserve design includes provision of spaces for social gatherings and informal recreation.

15. Urban parks and reserves provide safe spaces for people. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into reserve development. Where lighting is provided, consideration is given to solar and passive lighting.

16. Lighting is purposefully absent from some reserves in rural areas, where management incorporates 'Dark Sky' principles.

17. A review of existing toilet provision and the adequacy of their performance is undertaken, with new/replacement toilets and/or wastewater infrastructure/discharge fields provided in response.

The improvements, objectives and policies outlined in the Plan will not only protect the unique values and characteristics of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward but also provide improved amenities and opportunities for everyone to enjoy. Council is very grateful for the support, input and expertise of all who have contributed ideas for this Plan.

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PART 1

Aspirations & Key Outcomes

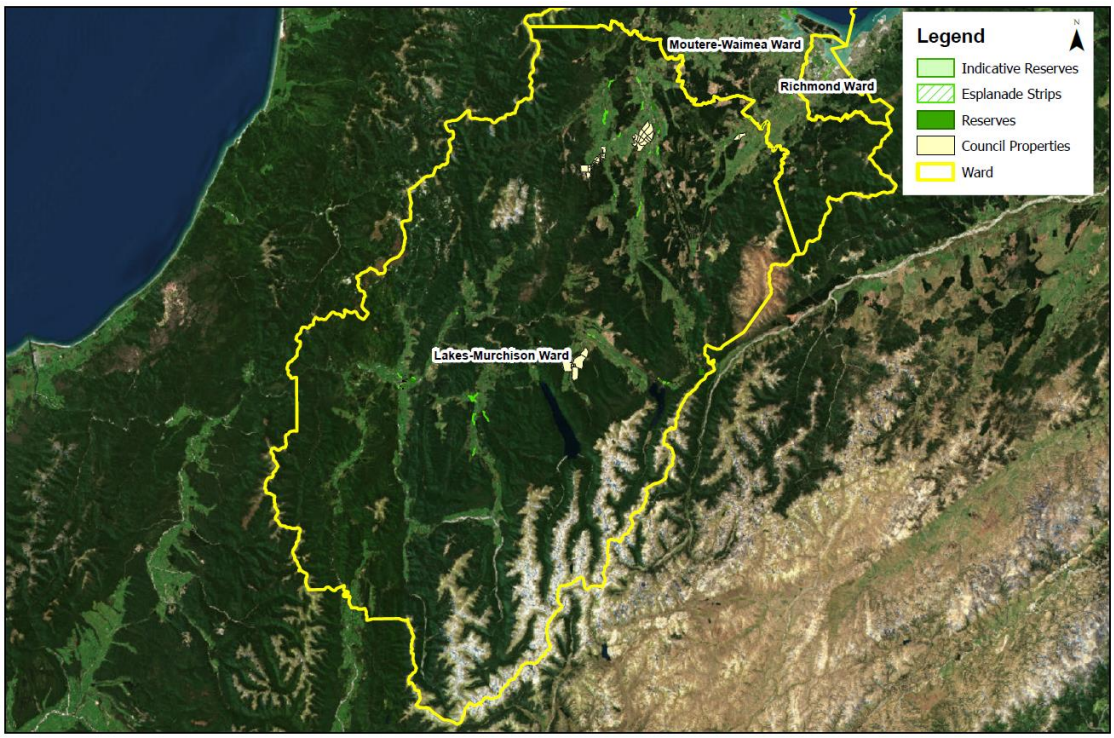


Figure 1: Lakes-Murchison Ward area

Aspirations & Key Outcomes Sought

ASPIRATIONS

Council works collaboratively with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere, local community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to maintain, restore and enhance the natural attributes, cultural values and recreational characteristics of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

Strengthened relationships and partnerships with iwi are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed. There is an increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori perspectives, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.

Local communities continue to provide valued assistance to Council in the achievement of the objectives and policies of this Plan.

Ngā Uara – Māori Values and Principles

Ngā uara ō Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere - Māori values and principles guide the way we can approach protecting and restoring te taiao, including parks and reserves.

- **Whakapapa ki te Taiao** – whakapapa is a taxonomical classification system that specifies the origins and relationships of all organic lifeforms - both animate and inanimate. In the Maōri world view, humans derive from and are part of the natural environment. Everything in the natural world is named and interconnected through whakapapa. Māori trace their descent from Papatūānuku and Ranginui - personifications of earth and sky, or earth mother and sky father.
- **Te Oranga o Te Taiao** – the health of te taiao is paramount. This principle reflects the deep interconnectedness of te taiao and the enduring, intergenerational relationship with iwi. As tēina, we have an inherent responsibility to protect, restore, and sustain its mauri by actively contributing to informed and responsible decision-making about natural resources.
- **Te Mana o Te Wai** – expresses the vital importance of water, prioritising freshwater health and human well-being. It reflects New Zealanders' deep connection to water, ensuring its protection sustains people and environments. Regional councils, communities, and tāngata whenua will collaboratively determine its local application in freshwater management.
- **Ki Uta Ki Tai** – a holistic approach to viewing te taiao.
- **Taonga Tuku Iho** – intergenerational effects, goods, or property. Both tangible, such as the natural environment, and intangible, such as knowledge.
- **Rangatiratanga** – ability to exercise kaitiakitanga and have self determination to make decisions over te taiao and ngā taonga tuku iho.
- **Mātauranga Māori** – knowledge systems originating from Te Ao Māori – the Māori world and worldview.
- **Kaitiakitanga** – the active expression of care and protection for the environment by kaitiaki, or whānau, hapū, and iwi who bear that intergenerational responsibility through their whakapapa to the whenua.
- **Manaakitanga** – to care for each other, to be respectful, which includes an act of reciprocity of sharing ngā taonga tuku iho.
- **Tauutuutu** – Reciprocity.
- **Rāhui and Aukati** – customary protection and management mechanisms to protect, conserve and manage taonga.
- **Mauri** – restoration of the mauri of ngā taonga tuku iho and te taiao. Mauri is the cultural measurement for ecosystem health.
- **Ngā Atua** – atua are personifications of creation, existence, and the natural environment, to whom humans are connected through whakapapa.
- **All of this implies human activity must have a net restorative effect if we are not to degrade the world we live in.**

For Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere, tino rangatiratanga is shared decision-making with Council and resource users. Collaboration is promoted to enhance opportunities to achieve net enduring restorative outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a shared responsibility with resource managers and users to actively protect natural and physical resources. Manawhenua seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori. Manaakitanga refers to shared responsibilities to look after and respect all living things, including parks, reserves and open spaces.

Manawhenua say that if we do things according to tikanga we will heal our relationship with te taiao. Tikanga is rooted on long experience with te taiao and is founded on whakapapa connections. This means that living in the world must be based on reciprocal restoration and care as we meet our needs. Placing tikanga at the centre offers the whole community an approach that leads to outcome sustainable for the whole environment and for people.

Living in in this place confers privilege and responsibility in a framework of authority and accountability. Manawhenua, traditional authority, is conferred from ahi kā roa, the long burning fires of occupation. Kāwanatanga, the role of governorship conferred on the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, formed the basis for law and regulation. Each citizen has responsibility to care the environment.

KEY OUTCOMES SOUGHT

The following key outcome statements describe what parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward will ideally be like in 2035 or beyond. These statements will guide decisions about how Council and others will manage and use these areas over the next 10 years.

Overall Outcomes

Parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward continue to be places for people to share and enjoy – places where the mauri is healthy, which means that the ecological, cultural and social integrity of these areas is enhanced and sustained. Kaitiaki obligations of iwi/Māori and hapū, to protect their taonga tuku iho and wāhi tapu, are actively acknowledged and protected. People's connections with parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward continue to grow as they enjoy the range of open spaces and opportunities for relaxation, play and recreation.

Environmental Outcomes

Parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward provide spaces where our extraordinary natural heritage is flourishing and several areas have been restored. Many of these areas form part of a wider network of ecological corridors, creating and extending linkages ki uta ki tai/ between the mountains and the sea.

Te Oranga o te Taiao (a concept intended to express the intergenerational importance to Māori of environmental health and wellbeing - see Glossary definition) is upheld by maintaining, restoring, protecting and enhancing the natural environment of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Revegetation with eco-sourced indigenous species, regular weed and humane animal pest control, and protection from incompatible activities, enhances the integrity of these areas. The precious remnant of lowland alluvial podocarp forest at Riverview Scenic Reserve in Murchison and the beech forest at Alpine Forest Reserve near Tophouse are sustained and encouraged to flourish.

Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways is aligned with the concept of Te Mana o te Wai (see Glossary definition) and aims to ensure that the health and wellbeing of water and freshwater ecosystems is protected. At many esplanade reserves, riparian margins are returning to a more natural state via restoration with indigenous vegetation. Riparian plantings contribute to improved water quality and increased native biomass. These reserves provide valuable riparian buffer zones alongside rivers, streams, lakes and wetlands. Signage includes educational material about how reserve management protects waterways.

Resilience against climate change impacts has been enhanced through revegetation of esplanade reserves and strategic purchase of reserve land to facilitate ecological retreat and absorb storm events. Nature-based solutions are used for flood management.

Management of parks and reserves ensures that the enhancement and maintenance of the mauri of all living things is upheld, native species can thrive, and that naturally functioning ecosystems, ecological connections and resilience are protected, restored and enhanced. Maintenance practices continue to improve and reduce the potential for environmental harm. For example, minimising use of sprays and implementing alternative methods of weed control reduces potential runoff into waterways and protects habitat. Knowledge of ecological domains is considered when ecosourcing indigenous plant species for revegetation projects.

Reserve management also implements relevant ideas and principles from local policy documents, such as:

- Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Strategy
- Bio Strategy for Tasman District
- Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan
- Iwi management plans

Cultural Outcomes

People's understanding and appreciation of the natural attributes, historical and cultural heritage values, and recreational opportunities of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward is fostered and enhanced. People have an increased understanding of the Council's reserve management obligations and Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities, Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere values and the Council's management approach.

Bicultural values are increasingly reflected in parks and reserve, for example through the provision of bicultural signage and interpretation panels, use of Te Reo Māori names, and installation of pouwhenua at reserve entrances.

Successful partnerships with iwi/Māori and local communities continue to be established/expand and assist in the management of specific parks and reserves. People actively engage in ecological restoration, interpretation, research and recreation projects. Increased participation leads to increases in the achievement of reserve management outcomes generally.

People flourish in harmony with nature – they live, care for, and benefit from the environment in ways that bolster natural ecology together with the communities that live within them. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and

exotic species are planted in urban parks and reserves, including for urban food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Where appropriate, use of edible plants in reserves improves access to kai.

Māori Cultural Outcomes

The cultural and ecological integrity of parks and reserves is enhanced. Reserve management incorporates concepts such as rāhui and tapu vs noa (see Part 3, Section 1.1). Rongoā form part of the landscaping of parks and reserves and are sustainably harvested for rongoā use. Plantings also provide sustainable sources of materials that are actively used for raranga. Mahinga kai sites are restored to a healthy state. Archaeological sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga are actively protected from incompatible uses.

Sites of cultural significance to iwi that are located within parks and reserves remain free of unauthorised human disturbance. Council works in partnership with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere to: monitor and mitigate, where appropriate, threats to Māori cultural heritage and/or archaeological sites; to increase knowledge about the Māori history of the area; and to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga values.

People can learn about the cultural association iwi/Māori have with park and reserve areas via accurate and appropriate cultural interpretation. The common names of parks and reserves include the original Māori name, or other relevant Māori name, as identified by Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere or hapū. Māori cultural design and expression are integrated into reserve fabric.

Recreational Outcomes

People are attracted by the wide range of passive and active recreation opportunities available on many of the parks and reserves, along with opportunities to experience nature in their daily lives.

Management of parks and reserves reflects the concept of 'Healthy Nature Healthy People', which seeks to reinforce and encourage the connections between a healthy environment and a healthy society. The principles are:

- the wellbeing of all societies depends on healthy ecosystems, which in turn relies on responsible, respectful human behaviour;
- parks nurture healthy ecosystems; and
- contact with nature is essential for improving emotional, physical and spiritual health and wellbeing; and
- parks are fundamental to vibrant and healthy communities.

Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites) via the reserve network is enhanced.

Urban parks and reserves provide safe spaces for people. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into reserve development. Where lighting is provided, consideration is given to solar and passive lighting.

Most of the recreation facilities available in 2025 have been maintained. Additional or replacement recreational amenities (e.g. signage, information panels, toilets, picnic tables, barbeques, drinking fountains, shade sails, playgrounds, sports facilities etc) are progressively provided over time. A review of existing toilet provision and the adequacy of their performance is undertaken, with new/replacement toilets and/or wastewater infrastructure/discharge fields provided in response.

Community Feedback

During the summer of 2023/24, we asked you what you'd like to see included in a draft reserve management plan for Lakes-Murchison Ward.

We offered a range of ways for people to get involved and tell us their thoughts and ideas about parks and reserves. The options included:

- filling out a survey (either online or in hard copy);
- pinning comments to on an online map showing reserve locations in the Ward; and
- sending other written feedback (either via Shape Tasman, email or letter).

We heard from 21 individuals and groups by 28 March 2024. Most people who provided feedback live locally in the Lakes-Murchison Ward.

We received many suggestions for potential improvements, most of which are generally in keeping with the existing nature of the parks and reserves.

Ideas included:

- Improved control of pest plants and animals in reserves.
- Nature-based solutions for flooding (avoiding channelisation or hard armouring of streams and riverbanks) and enhancing freshwater biodiversity through restoration of riparian margins.
- Fencing of vehicle parking areas to protect reserve areas from vehicle damage.
- Encouraging further community involvement in caring for reserves (e.g. implementing 'Adopt a Spot' programme).
- Managing parks and reserves in a way that encourages passive and active recreation while being accessible for all, inclusive of tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), older people, parents and children, to enhance people's wellbeing.
- Providing drinking water fountains at playgrounds and sportsfields.
- Ensuring park infrastructure is accessible (e.g. bench seats have handrails so people can easily get in and out of seats, space is provided for wheelchairs, signage and wayfinding aligns with Low Vision Blind NZ guidelines etc).
- Suggestions for Wai-iti Recreation Reserve included more signage advertising its location and Dark Sky status, increased monitoring to ensure campers are self-contained, provision of additional toilet facilities closer to the highway, improving the vehicle entrance from the highway (often very potholed) and implementation of policies that aim to protect the status of the Dark Sky Park including a lighting management plan, and provision of infrastructure to support the Dark Sky status (e.g. a scale model of the solar system, information on Matariki stars etc).
- A preference for Tasman's Great Taste Trail at Belgrove to be rerouted to the eastern side of the highway to incorporate the windmill and its history (note this idea is outside the scope of the RMP).
- Removal of the 'dogs prohibited' status on Tasman's Great Taste Trail near Kohatu (note that this has been implemented via Council's 2025 dog bylaw, which allows dogs on leads from just north of Kohatu through to Tapawera).
- Suggestions for improving Tapawera Memorial Park (e.g. planting flowering and fruiting trees, providing more seating with backs on them, including memorial seats) and dealing with management issues (e.g. tree maintenance and replacement, control of Old Man's Beard, dumping of green waste into the reserve by neighbours).
- Requests for a green corridor/walkway along the entire Motueka River, and a walkway linking Tapawera village to the river.
- A suggestion that Council purchase the Tapawera Four Square if it is sold and convert it into a green space to beautify and open up the town centre. The building could be removed and site developed by planting trees, adding seating and installing charging stations for EVs/electric bikes.
- A range of suggestions for enhancing the ecological values of the lowland forest remnant at Riverview Scenic Reserve in Murchison, and a request for the ecological significance of the reserve to be assessed via the Native Habitats Tasman programme.
- A request for more signage indicating the location of the 2.5 km Kahikatea Walkway loop through Riverview Scenic Reserve and around the outskirts of the Murchison Golf Course and more regular maintenance of the vegetation on the track.
- Retention of existing and provision of more reserves and facilities (e.g. toilets and picnic tables) along the highway to Murchison as rest areas during long drives.
- A suggestion to collaborate with DOC to produce a pamphlet showing day walks available in Murchison (Kahikatea Walkway, Skyline, Six Mile, Eight Mile, Johnsons Creek etc).
- Ideas relating to Norris Gully Recreation Area (note this land is out of scope as Council has no management responsibility for this area).

Many of the ideas and suggestions received were incorporated into the draft Plan.

PART 2

Legislative Context & Historical Overview

1.0 Legislative Context

1.1 RELATIONSHIP OF PLAN TO THE RESERVES ACT AND COUNCIL'S RESERVES GENERAL POLICIES DOCUMENT

The first section of Council's Reserve General Policies document sets out the legislative context for reserve management plans. Readers are referred to that document for an overview of the relevant national legislation and Council policies. Additional information is contained in Appendix 2 of this Plan, which briefly describes relevant Council strategies, plans and policies.

There is a hierarchical relationship between the Reserves Act 1977, Council's Reserves General Policies document and this Reserve Management Plan. Both of the latter documents must be consistent with the Reserves Act.

Reserve management plans must also be consistent with reserve classification. Classification determines the principal or primary purpose of a reserve and is used to guide the control, management, use and preservation of the reserve. Classification also guides decision-making during the management planning process (e.g. leasing). Several of the existing reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward were classified in 2025. A notice to this effect was published in the NZ Gazette on 5 March 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Council's Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council, including the 36 park and reserve areas in Lakes-Murchison Ward that are covered by this Plan. Reserve General Policies are policies that generally apply across all reserves, to avoid the need for them to be repeated in all reserve management plans. Most of the policies in this Plan are site specific, to meet the specific needs of individual parks and reserves. These policies, therefore, supersede the Reserves General Policies where there are any inconsistencies.

The relationship of reserve management plans to Council's Reserves General Policies document and other relevant Council documents is discussed further in Appendix 2.

1.2 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI/TREATY OF WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of Aotearoa/New Zealand and partnership relationship between the Crown and Iwi. Council has specific responsibilities to implement Treaty obligations to iwi in their activities. These include development and implementation of this Plan.

The Māori text has a different emphasis to the English text, however, the preamble to Te Tiriti is important because it sets out the intentions that both parties act in a manner that is binding and enduring (Kingi 2016). There are three key articles. The first article refers to Māori tino-rangatiratanga and self-determination. The second article refers to Māori having full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other taonga. The third article refers to protection of Māori and Pākehā.

The Treaty partnership is a reciprocal relationship enhancing the ability of iwi to participate in Council activities, such as reserve management, and to work together for greater outcomes that will benefit Māori and the wider community. This Plan has been developed to foster good faith engagement at the highest level, collaborative relationships, and to create a platform for growing a shared vision into the future.

Treaty responsibilities for Tasman District Council and Crown agencies come from:

- the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in Acts of Parliament;
- acknowledgements in subsidiary regulations and instruments such as statutory acknowledgements; and
- Government policy.

For reserve management, the following Acts of Parliament are relevant:

1) The Reserves Act 1977 is one of the Acts contained in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires "*This Act shall so be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi*".

   The Court of Appeal in *Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board v Director-General of Conservation* [1995] 3 NZLR 553 held that the obligation in s.4 required each of the Acts in the First Schedule to be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, at least to the extent that the provisions of those Acts were clearly not inconsistent with those principles.

2) The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 governs the work of Council and it states that "*In order to recognise*

and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes."

3) Heritage New Zealand (HNZ) has statutory responsibility for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This includes managing any destruction, damage or modification of archaeological sites under the archaeological authority process. Archaeological sites are also protected under the Tasman Resource Management Plan, in which case an authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

4) The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 states in Section 8 that "*In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).*" In Section 6 the Act requires those exercising powers to recognise and provide for *the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga* and in Section 7 to have regard to kaitiakitanga. This is further elaborated for the Top of the South in the Te Tau Ihu/Te Tauihu Statutory Acknowledgements, which insert provisions into the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

Administering bodies under the Reserves Act derive their authority over reserves from the Act. Accordingly, in performing functions and duties under the Act, Council – as the administering body – has a duty similar to the Crown's to interpret and administer the Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. As the obligation relates to the administration of the Act, all reserves administered under the Reserves Act – whether they derive from the Crown or otherwise – are subject to the s.4 of the Conservation Act obligation.

As the administering body, Council cannot undertake actions or make decisions that are contrary to the purposes of the Reserves Act when meeting its responsibilities under the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Council also cannot do anything contrary to the trust under which the reserve in question is classified. As far as possible, however, both s.4 Conservation Act and Reserves Act requirements should be accommodated.

To summarise, the Reserves Act (via the First Schedule of the Conservation Act), LGA and RMA require local authorities to give effect to, or take into account, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Plan should be read with reference to the above. Treaty-related provisions in other plans, policies, and strategies are also relevant. These include iwi management plans and Council plans and strategies under these and related statutes.

TE TIRITI/TREATY SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

Within the Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan area, nine iwi are recognised by the Crown under statute and are represented by the following iwi authorities:

i. Ngāti Koata Trust;
ii. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rārua;
iii. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira;
iv. Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust;
v. Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust;
vi. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust;
vii. Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust;
viii. Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau; and
ix. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae.

Statutory responsibilities the Council enacts under the various Treaty Settlements relating to Lakes-Murchison Ward derive from the:

- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

These Settlement Acts outline each area of interest – including statutory acknowledgements over land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga – for each of the nine iwi. Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere work with Council and other local authorities to meet statutory obligations under the Deeds of Settlement for each iwi.

PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, as articulated by the Courts and the Waitangi Tribunal, provide the framework for obligations that must be met under this Plan: Partnership, Active Protection and Redress: https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-Principles-of-the-Treaty-of-Waitangi-as-expressed-by-the-Courts-and-the-Waitangi-Tribunal.pdf

It is important that Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty partnership is recognised and acknowledged, to enable iwi

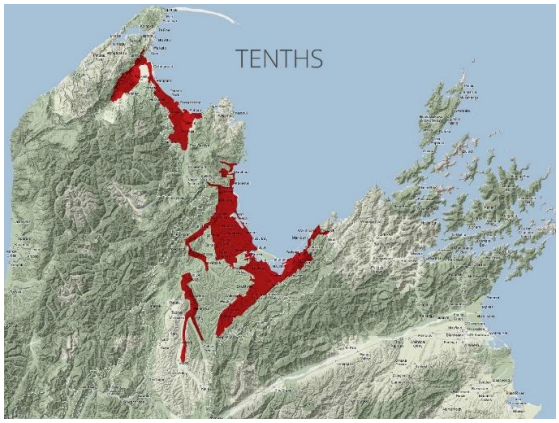
and local authorities to work together to achieve outcomes that benefit Māoridom and New Zealanders (Kingi 2016).
For this Plan to succeed, reserve management practices should support Te Ao Māori and indigenous approaches to environmental management and ensure manawhenua kaitiakitanga needs and priorities are realised. Empowering whānau, hapū and iwi as Treaty Partners and Governors to be decision makers over taonga tuku iho within Lakes-Murchison Ward parks and reserves is also key. This ensures the right of iwi to self-determination or Tino Rangatiratanga. Deed of Settlements provide a baseline for addressing iwi grievances.

Manawhenua iwi and the Council are keen to actively promote an enduring Treaty partnership for shared decision-making and shared management for te taiao (the environment) based on goodwill, good faith and active protection. The Plan is an opportunity to ensure iwi/Māori values, traditions and aspirations are actively protected.

1.3 NELSON TENTHS RESERVES – SUPREME COURT DECISION

Supreme Court decision in *Proprietors of Wakatū v Attorney-General [2017]*[4]

On 28 February 2017, the Supreme Court released its decision in *Proprietors of Wakatū & Rore Stafford v Attorney- General [2017]* NZSC 17, allowing the appeal, and sending the case back to the High Court to determine matters of breach, loss and remedy.



Nelson Tenths Reserves (in red). Credit: Wakatū Incorporation

The case relates to the creation of the Nelson Tenths Reserves, in the early days of colonial New Zealand. It seeks to secure the return of land from the Crown to make up the full 'tenth' that was guaranteed to the original Māori customary landowners of the Tenths and Occupation Reserves, within the Tasman and Nelson district, but which the Crown never reserved in full.

Key findings by the Supreme Court in its decision:

(1) The Crown owed legally enforceable fiduciary duties to:
(1.1) reserve one tenth of the 151,000 acres of land purchased by the New Zealand Company (15,100 acres) for the benefit of the Māori customary owners; and to
(1.2) exclude their pā, urupā and cultivations from the sale;

(2) The Crown reserved only 5,100 acres of the Nelson Tenths and failed to reserve the remaining 10,000 acres. Further, there were subsequent losses to the 5,100 acres, but the extent of loss is not yet clear;

(3) Rore Stafford, as kaumātua and descendant of some of the customary owners of the land, has standing to continue the claims in the High Court as a representative for the descendants of the customary owners of the Tenths Reserves and Occupation Reserves;

(4) The claims are not time barred by the Limitation Act 1950, to the extent that they seek to recover from the Crown trust property either in the possession of the Crown, or previously received by the Crown and converted to its use;

(5) Nor are the claims barred by the Te Tau Ihu/Te Tauihu Treaty settlements, provided for in the Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu and Te Ātiawa o te Waka-a-Maui Claims Settlement Act 2014, due to a provision within that Act specifically preserving Rore Stafford's right to continue to advance the claims on a representative basis and to obtain remedies for the descendants of the customary owners of the land;

(6) As the appeal was successful the Crown has to pay costs to Rore Stafford (to offset the cost of bringing the action).

The Supreme Court did not finally decide the case, on the basis that the High Court still needs to make findings on the extent to which the Crown has acted in breach of its fiduciary duties, and on what remedies should be granted for those breaches. The case was referred back to the High Court to decide these further points.

The Supreme Court's decision is significant because it is the first time a New Zealand court has found that the Crown owes fiduciary duties to Māori landowners to protect their property rights. Accordingly, the Crown has a legal obligation to protect those rights and fulfil the terms of the

[4] Adapted from: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55d5151be4b0fc2d9cec8c30/t/59005bebbebafb0b1423ddf6/1493195757056/User+friendly+summary+of+the+Supreme+Court+decision+Wakatu++Others+v+Attroney+General.pdf

Trust relating to the Tenths Reserves and Occupation Lands.

In 2023, a significant phase of the case occurred. The 10-week trial held in Wellington's High Court focused on the Crown's liability and the valuation of losses experienced by Māori landowners. The plaintiffs estimate that restitution could amount to over $2 billion, reflecting both the land lost and the harm caused by the Crown's failure to uphold its fiduciary duties. Further legal deliberations have been ongoing regarding the extent of the breaches by the Crown.

The Government lodged an appeal on the High Court ruling made in October 2024, meaning the case remains unresolved as at August 2025.

The Council acknowledges the importance of the case to the region and is working proactively with the claimants to ensure the protection of any lands that may be affected by the Supreme Court's decision, which are under the control of the Council.

2.0 Historic Landscape

2.1 PRE-HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The Lakes-Murchison Ward is characterised by a diverse landscape, ranging from the fertile valleys of the Buller/Kawatiri and Matakitaki Rivers to the rugged, steep terrain of the Kahurangi National Park and St Arnaud Range within Nelson Lakes National Park. Major waterways include the Buller/Kawatiri River, Gowan River, and Mangles River, as well as the glacial lakes of Rotoiti and Rotoroa. The Ward also encompasses expansive river terraces, valley floors, and mountain ranges, creating a variety of ecosystems and habitats.

Prior to human settlement, most of the Ward would have been densely forested, particularly the lowland valleys and terraces. These areas were dominated by towering podocarp forests consisting of species such as kahikatea, rimu, tōtara, mataī, and miro. In wetter lowland areas, the swampy ecosystems would have been rich in harakeke/flax, tī kouka/cabbage trees, and sedges such as *Carex secta*. Riparian zones along the Buller/Kawatiri and other rivers were lined with trees, shrubs, and flaxes, providing key habitats for native fauna.

The upland and mid-altitude slopes of the St Arnaud Range and surrounding hills were covered in mixed beech-podocarp forests. Black beech and red beech dominated the lower altitudes, while silver beech, southern rata, and pahautea/mountain cedar thrived in the cooler, higher elevations. Above the treeline, the landscape transitioned into subalpine shrublands, tussock grasslands, and alpine herbfields. At the highest altitudes, fellfields and rocky outcrops provided habitats for hardy alpine plants.

Wetlands were an important feature of the Ward, particularly in the low-lying areas around lakes and river flats. These supported a rich diversity of plant life, including rushes, sedges, and various species of native grasses. Lake margins were fringed by wetland species, creating vital ecosystems that supported a range of bird species, fish, and invertebrates. The lakes themselves, particularly Lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa, were pristine freshwater bodies, teeming with aquatic life including the endemic kōaro and longfin eel.

The geology of the area is highly varied, with a mix of greywacke, schist, and marble outcrops, along with extensive glacial deposits in the lake basins. The rugged terrain, shaped by both tectonic activity and glacial processes during the Pleistocene epoch, created a landscape that was at once rich in natural resources and biologically diverse.

2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Te Tauihu o te Waka a Māui (the prow of the canoe of Māui) or the Top of the South Island has a long, rich, and dynamic Indigenous history. Today, eight iwi hold manawhenua over the rohe: Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne of Kurahaupō waka; Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Toa Rangatira of Tainui waka; Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa of Tokomaru waka. Additionally, the boundary of the Ngāi Tahu takiwā (tribal area) runs through the southern part of the Lakes-Murchison Ward. Each iwi has both shared and distinct histories and interests across the region and hold manawhenua and kaitiaki roles for managing taonga tuku iho, including those within the Lakes-Murchison Ward.

Areas of cultural significance to these nine iwi within the Lakes-Murchison Ward include, but are not limited to:
urupā, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, waterways, pā, papakāinga and other occupation sites, ara tawhito, historical reserve lands, mahinga kai such as fishing grounds, fowling areas, cultivated gardens, and other resource gathering sites. Highly prized mineral resources such as pounamu and pakohe were collected, worked, and traded, and flora such as kiekie and harakeke were harvested for making clothing, crafts, and everyday implements.

Māori cultural sites provide present-day whānau with a physical and spiritual link to their tūpuna. Physical evidence of pre-European Māori associations has largely been modified or destroyed. Sites where physical evidence has been documented (using a Western science-based methodology) are listed as archaeological sites in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme. The location of recorded archaeological sites in Lakes-Murchison Ward is shown in Figure 2. None of these recorded sites are located within any Council-administered reserve areas in the Ward.

For iwi, the importance of cultural sites and areas does not diminish where there is no longer physical evidence of Māori occupation, as many cultural values encompass intangible or metaphysical aspects of Māori culture and include the spiritual realm. For example, sites linked by journeys or trails, geographic markers or places where battles took place.

Note: *Cultural sites do not exist in isolation, as each site will relate to others in an area, to form clusters of sites, which are intrinsically significant for determining historic land use and settlement patterns*.

The following information highlights the cultural landscape of areas within the Lakes-Murchison Ward that are of

significance to the various iwi with interests in the area. Note that this brief overview is not the full history of iwi presence in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

2.2.1 OVERVIEW OF MĀORI HISTORY

The Lakes-Murchison Ward holds profound cultural significance for some of the nine iwi within Te Tai o Aorere: Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, Rangitāne o Wairau, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and Ngāi Tahu (particularly Ngāti Waewae). Each iwi has its own unique relationship with the land, waters, and resources of this area, shaped by centuries of occupation, use, and spiritual connection.

Waterways of Significance

Kawatiri (Buller) River and Tributaries:
The Kawatiri River holds immense importance for multiple iwi. For Ngāti Waewae, it is a vital mahinga kai area, a key travel route, and a place of cultural and spiritual importance, deeply connected to their ancestral heritage and traditions. For Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, it symbolises their relationship with the environment and the mauri that binds the spiritual and physical worlds. Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa recognise it as a vital transport route and resource gathering area. The river and its tributaries were central to settlement patterns, mahinga kai practices, and spiritual beliefs for all iwi in the region.

Rotoroa and Rotoiti (Nelson Lakes):
These lakes are of great significance to several iwi. For Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, they are linked to the legend of Kupe and the great wheke (octopus) of Muturangi, symbolising their deep connection to the area. Rotoroa and Rotoiti were an integral part of the seasonal traditions of Ngāti Rārua; they were used as food baskets to replenish supplies on journeys to Te Tai Poutini, but also as seasonal or semi-permanent camps where kai and other materials were processed on-site and transported back to coastal papakāinga for later use or trading. Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri, an ancient iwi with connections to several modern iwi, considered these lakes as important mahinga kai. The lakes and surrounding areas were also significant to Ngāi Tahu as part of their seasonal food-gathering circuits and greenstone trails.

Motupiko and Motueka Rivers:
While the Motupiko River was named by Ngāti Apa tūpuna, its significance extends to other iwi as well. For Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa, these rivers form part of a network of waterways crucial for travel and resource gathering. The Motueka River is also a tupuna awa for these iwi, and therefore its headwaters are of particular importance. Rangitāne o Wairau and Ngāti Toa Rangatira also acknowledge the cultural importance of these rivers within their rohe. The confluence of the Motupiko and Motueka Rivers is recognised by multiple iwi as a site of historical and cultural significance.

Mahinga Kai and Resource Areas
The diverse landscapes of the Lakes-Murchison Ward provided a rich array of resources for all iwi. Forests supplied timber, birds, and plants for food, medicine, and crafts. Rivers and lakes were vital for fishing. Each iwi had its own specialised knowledge of resource areas and harvesting techniques, passed down through generations.

For example, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa maintained extensive knowledge of forest resources and river fisheries. Ngāi Tahu's interests in the southern part of the Ward were particularly focused on seasonal food-gathering and as part of their pounamu trail network.

Wāhi Tapu and Sites of Significance

Throughout the Ward, there are numerous wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga of importance to various iwi. These include:

- Urupā
- Ancient pā sites and kāinga
- Battle sites and places of historical events
- Places associated with important ancestors
- Sites for gathering particular resources or performing rituals

While specific locations are of particular importance to certain iwi, there is often an overlapping and shared recognition of many sites' significance among the nine iwi.

Spiritual and Cultural Connections

For all nine iwi, the landscapes, waterways, and resources of the Lakes-Murchison Ward are intrinsically linked to their identity, whakapapa, and spiritual beliefs. The concept of kaitiakitanga is central to their relationship with the environment, emphasising the responsibility to protect and nurture the natural world for future generations.

The Ward also encompasses important travel routes, both physical and spiritual, connecting different parts of Te Tau Ihu with Te Tai o Poutini and beyond. These routes were crucial for trade, seasonal resource gathering, and maintaining relationships between iwi and hapū.

Note: *This overview is a simplification of the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the Ward*.

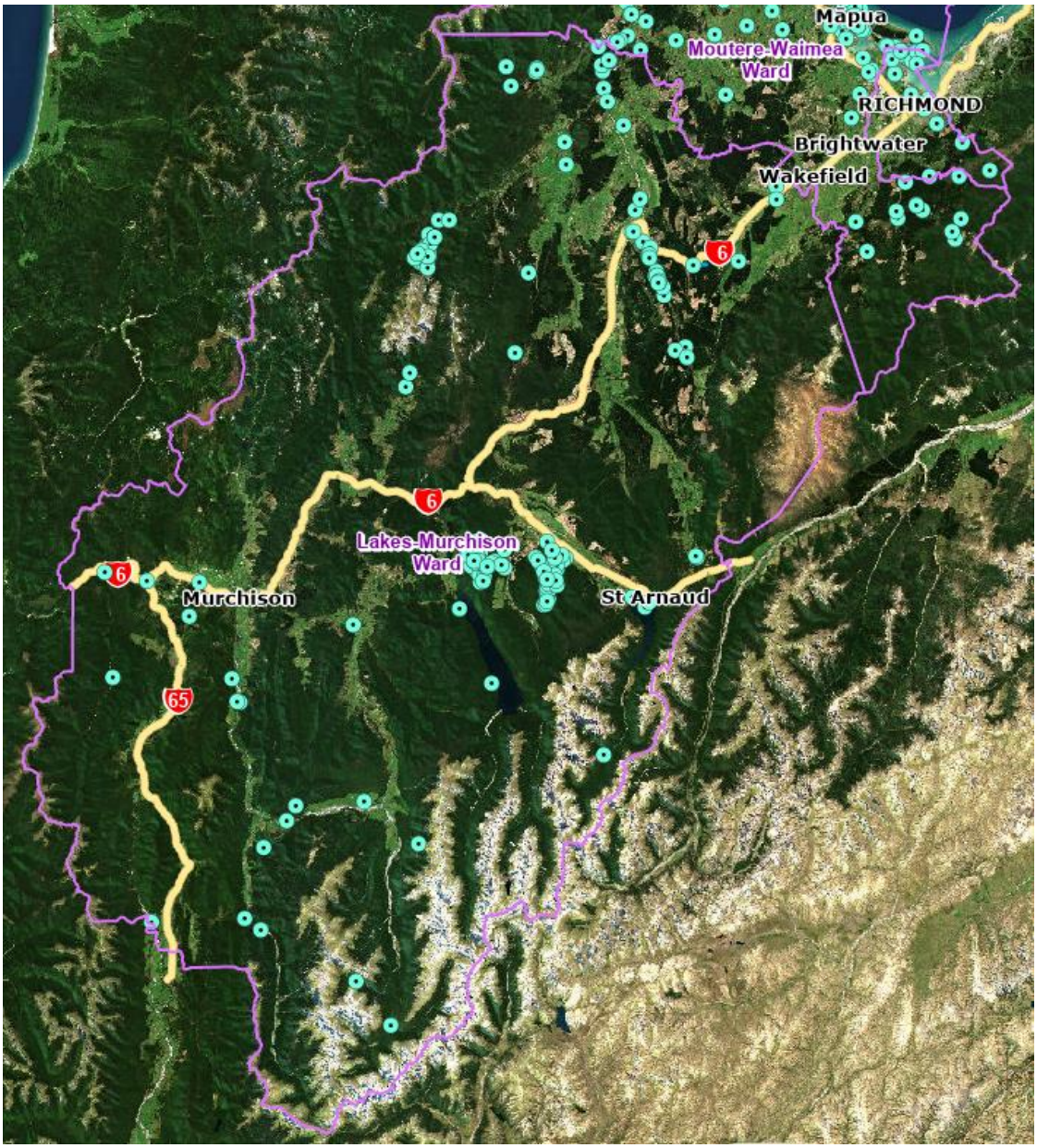


Figure 2: Archaeological evidence of Māori presence in Lakes-Murchison Ward

Note, teal dots represent sites listed in the NZ Archaeological Association database.

2.3 PĀKEHĀ CULTURAL HISTORY

2.3.1 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Pākehā cultural history of Lakes-Murchison Ward is deeply rooted in the European exploration and settlement of the region, which began in the mid-19th century. Early European settlers were drawn to the area by its natural resources, particularly gold, timber, and agricultural potential.

The discovery of gold in the mid-1860s in the Buller/Kawatiri and Matakitaki River valleys spurred a wave of settlement and development in the region. Gold mining quickly became a dominant industry, with several small mining settlements being established. Towns like Murchison (initially named Hampden in 1865 but renamed Murchison in 1882) grew rapidly as miners and prospectors flocked to the area, seeking their fortunes. The gold rush left a lasting impact on the landscape, with evidence of historic workings, water races, and tailings still visible in parts of the Ward today.

The Tasman Resource Management Plan identifies three 'Archaeological Precincts' in Lakes-Murchison Ward (the Rolling River, Howard and Maggie-Maud precincts), which contain evidence of gold mining activities.

The fertile river terraces and alluvial plains of the Buller/Kawatiri, Matakitaki and Motueka Rivers proved ideal for agriculture, and many settlers took up land for sheep and cattle farming. The timber industry also played a significant role in the early development of the region, with large areas of native forest being felled to provide timber for construction and export. Sawmills were established to process the timber, and the industry provided employment and infrastructure that supported the growth of small towns and communities.

The development of transport networks, including roads and bridges, was crucial to opening up the area for Pākehā settlers. The construction of the Nelson-Murchison Road, completed in the 1880s, connected the region with the wider South Island, facilitating the transport of goods and people. The advent of motor vehicles further improved access to the region, although many parts of the Ward remained remote and difficult to reach until well into the 20th century.

Natural disasters have also shaped the history of the area. The 1929 Murchison Earthquake caused widespread destruction across the region. Landslides and flooding reshaped the landscape, and entire communities were displaced. The earthquake remains a defining event in the local history, remembered for both the physical damage it caused and the resilience of the local population in rebuilding their lives.

In more recent times, the Lakes-Murchison Ward has developed a reputation for its natural beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities. Nelson Lakes National Park, established in 1956, and Kahurangi National Park, created in 1996, have both become popular destinations for trampers, hunters, and nature enthusiasts, drawing visitors from around New Zealand and beyond. The tourism industry, built around the natural attractions of Lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa, as well as the surrounding alpine and forested areas, has become an important part of the local economy.

2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK OF PARKS AND RESERVES

The Lakes-Murchison Ward area was formerly part of the Nelson Province from 1853 to 1876. In 1877, after the provincial system was abolished, it became part of Waimea County and Murchison County until 1989, when Tasman District was created through local government reforms.

The network of parks and reserves administered by Council within this Ward has grown over time to include 36 separate areas today. The Crown acquired many of these reserves and Council now has either vested authority to administer them or has been appointed to control and manage them. Examples of Crown-derived reserves include: several recreation reserves (Lower Maruia Memorial, Matakitaki, Murchison, Riverview, Owen River, Tapawera Memorial Park, Stanley Brook Memorial, Foxhill and Wai-iti Recreation Reserves), Riverview Scenic Reserve, and Riverside Holiday Park. Several parks and reserves were acquired at time of subdivision, while some others were strategic purchases by Council.

PART 3

Values, Issues & Opportunities, Objectives & Policies (by Management Theme)



Murchison township

Interpretation of Objectives & Policies

Council has an existing 'Reserves General Policies' document that applies to all parks and reserves in the District, including those in Lakes-Murchison Ward. The Plan refers to that document, rather than repeating policies. Sections on individual reserves therefore only include additional policies, specific to that reserve. Both documents should be read together for a complete picture of reserve management.

The objectives in this Plan, along with the expectations presented in Council's Reserves General Policies document, establish the management philosophy for parks and reserves. Policies outline the proposed method for achieving those objectives and expectations. All decisions on future management and development of parks and reserves are to be consistent with these objectives, expectations and policies.

Some of the objectives and policies in this Plan apply to all parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Others apply to individual parks or reserves, or to specific activities.

Unless this Plan specifies otherwise, each of the policies within Council's Reserves General Policies document also apply to all parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Where both documents contain policies on the same management theme, the policies in this Plan override those in the Reserves General Policies document.

Interpretation of the objectives and policies in this Reserve Management Plan will not deviate from the provisions of the relevant legislation.

The words **'will', 'should'** and **'may'** have the following meanings:

i. Policies where legislation provides no discretion for decision-making, or a deliberate decision has been made by the Council to direct decision-makers, state that a particular action or actions **'will'** be undertaken.

ii. Policies that carry with them a strong expectation of outcome without diminishing the role of the Council and other decision-makers, state that a particular action or actions **'should'** be undertaken.

iii. Policies intended to allow flexibility in decision-making, state that a particular action or actions **'may'** be undertaken.

1.0 Ki uta ki tai – Mountains to the sea

1.1 TE AO MĀORI WORLDVIEW

The fundamental Te Ao Māori view pays homage to our parents Ranginui (Rangi) the Sky Father and Papatūānuku (Papa) the Earth Mother. This is the overarching korowai that protects us the children or the 'teina' and simply provides sustenance for the survival of humanity. The acknowledgment of these tūpuna or ancestors ensures that whatever we do is made accountable to them. We have a responsibility to ensure that we are respectful and look after our brothers and sisters, and their children. This philosophy is the personification of Rangi and Papa and all the atua of te taiao and enables us to guide our behaviour as a society through a structure that ensures both our survival and the sustainability of te taiao. It also captures the view that we are connected to te taiao through whakapapa and we have an intrinsic relationship with natural ecosystems and species within those ecosystems and that we are not separate from te taiao.

VALUES

Māori values are shaped by Te Ao Māori, the Māori worldview. Te Ao Māori is holistic and based on whakapapa to atua kaitiaki and tūpuna, tikanga, kawa and the relationship between whānau, hapū and iwi and the natural world, flora and fauna and all living things. The history of ngā Atua kaitiaki is complex and requires learning and understanding of the Māori worldview.

Mātauranga Māori

Mātauranga Māori is a traditional knowledge system founded on cosmology of the universe and the creation of the world and all living things contained in the world. This reflects a Māori world view for Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere.

Core to mātauranga Māori is the interconnected relationship between the spiritual world, natural world, te taiao, and people. Tāngata whenua, the people of the land therefore share a whakapapa with Ngā Atua kaitiaki and te taiao.

Ngā Atua kaitiaki relate to the natural world, taonga, and management practices important to sustaining te taiao. These Atua are the offspring of Papa and Rangi and are therefore siblings. They connect by whakapapa, the people of the land and their natural environment and all living things on land and sea.

Ngā Atua kaitiaki listed by Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere are:

- **Tāwhirimatea** – guardian of winds, air and clouds.
- **Tangaroa** – guardian of all fish, seas, ocean, rivers and waterways.
- **Tūmatauengā** – guardian of war, conflict, negotiations and people.
- **Rongomaraeroa or Rongomātane** – guardian of peace and cultivated foods.
- **Tāne Mahuta** – guardian of ngahere, birds, and creator of light and people.
- **Tūtewehiwehi** – guardian of reptiles and amphibians.
- **Haumiatiketike** – guardian of uncultivated foods and fern roots.

Tāngata whenua are the physical representation of Ngā Atua kaitiaki and therefore kaitiaki of te taiao, the environment.

The physical elements of Ngā Atua kaitiaki require the elements of each other to coexist. Plants require water, water is replenished by rain and snow, and wind requires heat from the earth and vapours and moisture from the oceans. All animals and humans require all environments to exist and be healthy. Te taiao is critical to the sustenance of life. The management of te taiao is dependent on how natural attributes are managed and utilised, preserved and conserved, restored, and replenished for their own intrinsic worth against developments and impacts of pollution and natural disasters.

Giving expression to this world view, and the inter-relatedness of people and all living and physical things is fundamental to this Plan. The core values that underpin the relationship of care and utilisation are the values that will govern implementation of the Plan.

Whakapapa

Iwi/Māori have a whakapapa link to whenua including the park and reserve areas in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Ancestral relationships, knowledge and history associated with Lakes-Murchison Ward and Te Tauihu are shared through oral traditions such as pūrākau, waiata, karakia and mihi. Māori have an inherited obligation and responsibility to look after the natural world, te taiao, including park and reserve areas. For Māori, their spiritual and physical wellbeing is dependent on their ability to protect, enhance and maintain

cultural landscapes, sites of significance, wāhi tapu and taonga as kaitiaki of the rohe[5].

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is acknowledged in legislation and is defined as the exercise of guardianship by the tāngata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship (section 2 RMA).

Māori have a duty to their future generations to take care and protect the natural world, te taiao and seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori.

Mauri

Mauri refers to the life force or energy that binds all physical and spiritual things together[6] and can be measured as the overall health and wellbeing of the natural world and humans.

Holistic management

Ki uta ki tai recognises the interconnectedness of te taiao from the mountains to the sea; a holistic, landscape approach to the management of the natural world. This value emphasises the interconnectedness of ecosystems, and that if something happens in one part of the system then it will impact on another part of the system. It is important that parks and reserves are managed as part of a whole ecosystem.

Tapu vs noa

Tapu is the strongest force in Māori life. It has numerous meanings and references. Tapu can be interpreted as 'sacred', or defined as 'spiritual restriction', containing a strong imposition of rules and prohibitions. A person, object or place that is tapu may not be touched or, in some cases, not even approached.

Noa is the opposite of tapu and includes the concept of 'common'. It lifts the 'tapu' from the person or the object. Noa also has the concept of a blessing in that it can lift the rules and restrictions of tapu.

To associate something that is extremely tapu with something that is noa is offensive to Māori.

The concepts of tapu and noa can be applied to reserve management when making decisions about appropriate locations for barbeques, picnic tables and toilets, for example.

Mahinga kai

Mahinga kai refers to iwi/Māori interests in traditional food areas and other natural resources and the places where those resources are obtained. Some of the parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward (e.g. those in river valleys) are near important mahinga kai areas.

The spatial and temporal distribution of wāhi tapu in Lakes-Murchison Ward is evidence that these resources sustained whānau tūpuna for generations. Lakes, rivers and streams provided native fish, including the grayling (now extinct), īnanga, kōaro, kōkopu, tuna and kōura.

Lowland forests and wetlands provided productive sources of raw materials for building, such as tōtara, mataī and kahikatea. These habitats were also home to birds such as weka, kākā, kārearea/falcon, kererū, kākāriki/parakeet and were also harvested for kai. The wetlands and lowland forests provided sites where plants were collected historically for weaving and rongoā purposes. Harakeke was harvested for kete, whariki, chords, net-making, muka, kākahu, tāniko and other garments and provided materials for housing and fishing.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Management principles

The key principles for iwi/Māori that guide management of parks and reserves are explained in the 'Aspirations and Key Outcomes' section above.

For iwi/Māori, tino rangatiratanga is shared decision-making with Council and resource users. Collaboration is promoted to enhance opportunities to achieve outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a shared responsibility with resource managers and users to actively protect natural and physical resources. Manawhenua seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and Mātauranga Māori. Manaakitanga refers to shared responsibilities to look after parks, reserves and open spaces.

Loss of mahinga kai

The loss of habitat, pollution, damage and destruction of mahinga kai areas impacts on the cultural values and interests of iwi/Māori. The inability for iwi/Māori to harvest traditional foods and to manaaki manuhiri by providing local cuisine is a reflection on the mana and kaitaiki role of iwi/Māori to not be able to look after the environment and kai resources. It is therefore important for iwi/Māori and

[5] Tiakina te Taiao (2013). Cultural Impact Assessment – Nelson Tasman Cycleway Trust.

[6] Marsden RM (1975). *God, Man & Universe: A Māori View* in 'Te Ao Hurihuri: The World Moves On'.

Council to identify opportunities to protect and enhance mahinga kai areas.

Degradation of ecosystems

The degradation and destruction of the mauri of ecosystems, water and taonga species has a detrimental impact on the health and wellbeing of all living things including people. It is important to enhance, protect and maintain the mauri of parks and reserves to contribute to the mauri of the whole ecosystem.

Protection of Māori cultural heritage

The Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) cultural heritage site overlay only identifies archaeological sites (and even then, not all of the sites on the ArchSite Site Recording Scheme). When the TRMP is relied on to identify cultural heritage sites this means that sometimes iwi monitors are not present for works that involve land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.

OBJECTIVE

1 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere and Council work in partnership to manage parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

POLICIES

1 Acknowledge and support hapū and whānau of Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere as kaitiaki of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

2 Give recognition and effect to iwi/Māori values in management of parks and reserves, where consistent with legislation.

3 Promote integrated management for parks and reserves.

4 Enhance, protect and maintain the health and mauri of parks and reserves, associated ecosystems, species and waterbodies.

5 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere and Council work together to enhance and restore native habitats and areas over time. Planting of eco-sourced indigenous species in appropriate areas will be encouraged, along with provision of habitat for threatened flora and fauna species, while restoring mahinga kai areas.

6 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere and Council work together to integrate Te Ao Māori values and kaitiakitanga aspirations into the management of parks and reserves. Examples include (but are not limited to):

i. water quality issues;
ii. flood management;
iii. wetland retention and enhancement, including salt-marsh areas;
iv. projects that involve the restoration of indigenous vegetation and general vegetation management;
v. enhancement of eco-corridor connections and habitat for threatened species, where this can be accomplished throughout the reserve network;
vi. natural world matters, relating to issues of cultural importance (e.g. management of taonga species and materials for raranga and rongoā, scientific investigation of taonga species and species translocation programmes);
vii. project work from the conceptual stage onwards, to ensure maintenance and development work is sensitive to iwi/Māori issues of concern;
viii. management of infrastructure and wastewater services, to ensure the mauri of the natural world, te taiao is enhanced/ restored to improve its current state, with positive benefits to the environment;
ix. where natural processes (including erosion, slippage and inundation) present threats to Māori cultural sites along streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and steep ground;
x. provision of safe access to Māori cultural sites;
xi. disposal of land covered by this Plan – work with iwi/Māori on cultural review and assessment prior to disposal; and
xii. implementation of tikanga practices as required.

7 Protect culturally significant sites, as identified by Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere. Ensure public facilities and infrastructure are located in areas away from archaeological, cultural or ecological sites of importance to Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere.

8 Provide opportunities for expressions of tikanga Māori, such as installation of pouwhenua, bilingual signage and interpretation panels at culturally significant sites, to enhance iwi/Māori visibility in the landscape. Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere and Council work together on the signage/interpretation panels to ensure correct spelling of Māori names, use and location.

9 Enable cultural events/activities (e.g. wānanga) to take place on parks and reserves.

10 Promote signage for cultural sites of significance, to discourage abuse of sensitive sites.

11 Work with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere to engage Iwi Monitors for development involving land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.

12 Continue to work with the claimants in the Nelson Tenths Reserves case to inform them of any proposal to dispose of Council-administered reserves/parks located within the Nelson Tenths Reserves Area.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE ECOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the ecological values relating to Council-administered parks and reserves.

A description of the ecosystems that existed in Lakes-Murchison Ward prior to human settlement is included in Part 2, Section 2.1 of this Plan.

SIGNIFICANT NATIVE HABITATS

Despite the large-scale modification that has taken place, remnants of 'Significant Native Habitats' remain at some Council-administered parks and reserves (e.g. Alpine Scenic Reserve near Tophouse, which contains mature beech forest and adjoins Nelson Lakes National Park). These sites have been assessed under the Native Habitats Tasman (NHT) programme. The NHT project aims to survey the extent, type and values of natural vegetation, wetlands and wildlife habitat that remain on land outside of public conservation lands.

A detailed ecological assessment report for the Alpine Scenic Reserve has been prepared by Michael North and is available online at: https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews.

Another Council-administered reserve of high ecological value is Riverview Scenic Reserve in Murchison, which contains a lowland forest remnant. This reserve has not yet been assessed under the NHT programme.

Information about the ecological values and associated management issues, along with objectives and policies that apply to these significant sites, are presented in the relevant Plan sections on individual parks and reserves (see Sections 5.9.1 and 5.13.3).

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Destruction of Mahinga Kai

The loss, pollution, destruction and damage of mahinga kai resources is a concern for iwi/Māori. This issue is explained in more detail in Part 3, Section 1.1 of this Plan.

Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity "Ngā taonga tuku Iho"

It is important to enhance, protect and maintain the ecological integrity of parks and reserves.

Habitat restoration opportunities

The potential exists for creation, maintenance and enhancement of indigenous habitats in some park and reserve areas. Restoration has inherent biodiversity value and would also provide ecosystem services.

For example, a buffer of appropriate indigenous vegetation could be formed on some riparian margins held as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves. Vegetated buffers would improve the aesthetic values of these reserves, improve habitat for native species and assist with the filtering of sediment/stormwater/spray runoff. They would also contribute to the provision of wildlife corridors between remnant habitats. Note that one of the purposes of esplanade reserves is to provide public (walking) access along waterways, meaning revegetation projects need to be designed to provide for walking access.

Council's Open Space Strategy outlines additional opportunities for enhancing and extending habitat continuity. The Strategy compliments the provisions of this Plan and should be referred to when planning and implementing habitat restoration projects in the Ward.

Restoration needs long-term commitment, relevant knowledge, and hands-on attention, in the choice, placement and care of plants. Restoration projects should continue to be carried out progressively over time.

Pest management

Exotic pest species may potentially displace native species, change ecosystem functioning and reduce amenity value. Pest plant and pest animal monitoring and control/eradication programmes evaluate the risks and set priorities for implementation, based on key biodiversity values at each site. Implementation needs to be adequately funded and accompanied by on-going pest monitoring, so that progress is recorded and potential issues are identified early.

Recreational use, public access and protection of ecological values

While Part 3, Section 3.1 of this Plan encourages a wide range of outdoor recreation activities, these activities should not compromise the natural attributes of parks and reserves.

Seasonal restrictions may appropriately protect natural attributes, such as habitats for flightless native bird species. Council's Dog Control Bylaw prohibits or restricts dog exercise in some of these areas. Simple signage that describes why people should stay away from some areas would also be helpful.

OBJECTIVES

1 To enhance and maintain mahinga kai areas for overall ecosystem health and cultural integrity.

2 To identify and establish partnerships to support kaitiakitanga initiatives.

3 To protect 'Significant Native Habitats' and other existing natural attributes.

4 To extend and restore habitat for indigenous species over time.

5 To manage indigenous biodiversity values of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 5.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

6 To provide information to the public about the ecological, biodiversity and cultural values of parks and reserves via a range of channels (e.g. signage, online etc).

POLICIES

1 Actively protect and manage 'Significant Native Habitat' sites in accordance with the policies specified in the relevant sections of Part 3 of this Plan.

2 With Council oversight, work in partnership with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere, community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to implement an ongoing programme of habitat restoration, including integrated plant pest and animal pest management and fire protection.

3 Ensure plant pest and animal pest management is seasonally appropriate, to avoid damage to spawning and nesting areas.

4 Where practicable, utilise innovative, humane and environmentally sensitive alternative plant pest and animal pest control methods (e.g. minimise the use of chemical sprays).

5 Specific consultation with tangata whenua will be undertaken when use of bio-control is being considered in Council-administered reserves.

6 Plants used in restoration or revegetation projects should be appropriate to the locality, enhance climate resilience (e.g. include a mix of drought/fire/flood tolerant species) and be eco-sourced wherever possible.

7 'Significant Native Habitat' areas may provide seed sources for restoration and revegetation projects.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

2.0 Cultural and Historical Heritage

2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATTERS UNDER THE HNZPT ACT

VALUES

Parks and reserves in the Lakes-Murchison Ward may contain, or be within close proximity of, archaeological sites of significance to both Māori and European heritage. These sites include both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites and are protected by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Act 2014, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Resource Management Act 1991. Protection applies equally to Māori and European heritage archaeological sites, including those with historical, social, and cultural significance.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Loss and damage to archaeological areas

The risk of loss and damage to archaeological sites is a significant concern. Factors contributing to this risk include natural processes, earthworks, construction of buildings, and land use or development. This risk applies to both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and both types must be appropriately protected. Notably, some unrecorded sites may hold significant cultural or historical value but may not yet be identified or recorded.

All activities undertaken on parks and reserves must comply with the requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, in relation to the protection of recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites. It is illegal to modify or destroy an archaeological site without obtaining an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand. An authority should be obtained where development may affect recorded archaeological sites or where there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present.

There is a need for further investigation, assessment and proactive protection of archaeological sites on parks and reserves.

Accidental discovery

There is a risk of accidental discovery of unrecorded archaeological sites being revealed through erosion, earthworks or other activity.

It is important that iwi/Māori are involved in the archaeological assessment undertaken prior to any earthworks, to determine the likelihood of cultural/archaeological material being uncovered and potential effects on known sites. Iwi/Māori are also included in the process when unrecorded archaeological sites are discovered.

Archaeological assessments can provide information about whether there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present.

To manage the risk of the accidental discovery and potential damage to recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, works involving earthworks or the construction of buildings on parks and reserves may need to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment. This assessment would identify any new sites, assess effects on recorded sites and assess if there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present. Along with informing when an archaeological authority is required (where recorded sites are affected or unrecorded sites are suspected), the results of the assessment should be incorporated into project design.

The Accidental Discovery Protocol included in Appendix 1 of this Plan is to be implemented to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of culturally sensitive sites. However, where an archaeological authority has been obtained, this takes precedence over the Accidental Discovery Protocol.

Recorded archaeological sites and other sites identified in the future are best protected by keeping the ground surface undisturbed. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 also requires the protection of all archaeological sites, both recorded sites and unrecorded sites not yet revealed. To reduce damage by fossickers, new sites should not be publicly identified.

OBJECTIVES

1 To protect both Māori and European archaeological sites in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, the Reserves Act, and the Resource Management Act.

POLICIES

1 Protect all recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites from damage, in accordance with the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act.

2 Where an archaeological authority is not required, apply the Accidental Discovery Protocol (see Appendix 1) for all activities on parks and reserves and where archaeological sites are uncovered through natural processes.

3 Ensure any activities involving earthworks or the construction of buildings are designed to minimise risks to recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, including an archaeological assessment for these activities if required.

4 Provide information to the public on archaeological requirements, including the illegality of damaging or modifying an archaeological site.

5 At each of the locations where archaeological sites have been recorded, the ground surface should be left undisturbed.

6 Iwi/Māori and Council should work together to actively protect and restore recorded archaeological sites on parks and reserves, where practicable.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL HERITAGE

VALUES

Parks and reserves in the Lakes-Murchison Ward may contain Māori cultural heritage, including wāhi tapu, urupā, kōiwi, and other taonga, which tangata whenua recognise as being of cultural, spiritual, and historical significance. This section focuses on the protection of Māori cultural values that extend beyond the scope of archaeological sites[7].

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Loss and damage to cultural sites of significance

The loss and damage to Māori cultural heritage sites, including wāhi tapu and taonga, are significant concerns for iwi/Māori. These sites are often vulnerable to disturbance from natural processes, earthworks, development, and human activity. Protection of these sites requires careful cultural and archaeological assessments to identify and protect Māori cultural heritage, including potential impacts from accidental discoveries during earthworks or other activities.

While archaeological sites are protected under the HNZPT Act, Māori cultural heritage requires additional considerations that relate to cultural values, spiritual beliefs, and historical connections, which may not be captured in archaeological assessments alone.

Accidental discovery

There is a risk of accidental discovery of cultural material occurring on parks and reserves. An accidental find includes when an unrecorded taonga, kōiwi or wāhi tapu is revealed (e.g. through earthworks or erosion).

The discovery of cultural material at parks and reserves is a concern for iwi/Māori. As outlined in section 2.1.1 above, it is important that iwi/Māori are involved in the cultural assessment and archaeological assessment undertaken prior to any earthworks, to determine the likelihood of cultural/archaeological material being uncovered and potential effects on known sites. Iwi/Māori are also included in the process when unrecorded archaeological sites are discovered.

The Accidental Discovery Protocol included in Appendix 1 of this Plan is to be implemented to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of culturally sensitive sites. However, where an archaeological authority has been obtained, this takes precedence over the Accidental Discovery Protocol.

Protection of Māori cultural heritage

The protection of wāhi tapu sites, urupā, kōiwi and taonga from further disturbance and destruction, is a concern and high priority for iwi/Māori. Sites identified in the future are best protected by keeping the ground surface undisturbed. To reduce damage by fossickers, new sites should not be publicly identified.

OBJECTIVES

1 To manage and protect Māori cultural heritage in a culturally appropriate way, recognising both cultural and historical significance.

2 To ensure that Māori cultural heritage is protected from development or disturbance.

POLICIES

1 Where an archaeological authority is not required, apply the Accidental Discovery Protocol (see Appendix 1) for all activities on parks and reserves and where Māori cultural heritage may be present.

[7] Archaeological protection often refers to tangible physical sites, while cultural heritage can extend beyond physical sites to include spiritual and ancestral significance.

2 Ensure any activities involving earthworks or the construction of buildings are designed to minimise risks to Māori cultural heritage.

3 Iwi/Māori and Council should work together to actively protect and restore Māori cultural values on parks and reserves, where practicable. Restoration planting can be a mechanism to protect wāhi tapu.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

2.3 NAMING OF PARKS AND RESERVES

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Names of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward have not been formalised under the Reserves Act 1977. Where available, Council uses place names approved by the New Zealand Geographic Board (the Board).

Council's Reserves General Policies document includes a section (3.9) on naming reserves. The guidance provided by that document applies to all parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward, including any new reserves created after this Plan is adopted.

Council is aware that a number of spellings of Māori names are likely to be changed by the Board in future. The additional policy below provides guidance on this matter.

POLICY

1 As place names are updated by the New Zealand Geographic Board, all relevant parks and reserves will be renamed using the newly approved name. Signage and other public information sources will be updated with the new park or reserve name, as time and resources allow.

3.0 Recreational Use of Parks and Reserves

3.1 VISITOR USE & MANAGEMENT

Nearby residents tend to be the main users of most parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Passive and active outdoor recreation and enjoyment are common uses.

Each of the following reserves is classified as Recreation Reserve:

- Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve
- Poplars Recreation Reserve
- Tōtara Street Reserve
- Rata Reserve
- Tawa Reserve
- Tapawera Memorial Park (except for the ex-Railway parcel, which is not subject to the Reserves Act)
- Foxhill Recreation Reserve
- Wai-iti Recreation Reserve
- Dublin Road Recreation Reserve
- Porika Track Reserve
- Owen River Recreation Reserve
- Murchison Campground
- Riverview Recreation Reserve
- Murchison Recreation Reserve
- Lower Maruia Memorial Recreation Reserve
- Matakitaki Recreation Reserve

Other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Lakes-Murchison Ward includes Hampden Street Reserve and Murchison Playground.

Sports grounds are well used by a range of sports codes for organised sports, and also for more informal use. Sports grounds are located at:

- Tapawera (Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve); and
- Murchison (Murchison Recreation Reserve and the golf course at Riverview Recreation Reserve).

Community buildings and memorials are located on several parks and reserves, including:

- Stanley Brook hall, library and war memorial (at Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve)
- Tapawera Toy Library, Tapawera Memorial Hall, Tapawera Rugby Football Club, MENZSHED Tapawera, Tapawera Shearing Stand and Tapawera war memorial gates (at Tapawera Memorial Park)
- Lake Rotoiti Hall in St Arnaud
- Murchison Cultural and Recreation Centre, Murchison Bowling clubrooms, Murchison Tennis clubrooms, Murchison A&P Association building and Murchison Pony Club shed (at Murchison Recreation Reserve)

Walkways provide pedestrian access to reserves and waterways. Each of the following reserves is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve:

- Kilkenny Place Walkway
- Dublin Place Walkway
- Black Valley Stream Walkway

Another walkway (the Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway) is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Most parks and reserves are already developed and require little further work other than ongoing maintenance and replacement of facilities and playground equipment over time. There is scope for limited further development and this Plan aims to provide clear guidance on:
(a) what recreational activities are appropriate;
(b) where such activities are appropriate;
(c) how the activities will be managed; and
(d) how proposals for new activities (not anticipated by the Plan) will be dealt with.

The need for Recreation Reserve areas to continue to provide for recreation activities is recognised. This Plan also recognises the potential for conflict between different activities (e.g. between different types of recreational activity, and between recreational activities and the protection/enhancement of cultural and ecological values).

A new community hub is planned for Tapawera. At the time of public notification, the Council was considering options for the location of the new hub, including sites on Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve and adjacent ex-Railway land. After considering feedback received on three proposed locations for the hub, the reserve was ruled out as a potential location. The area of Council-administered ex-Railway land north of Matai Crescent (behind the Four Square) is the recommended location for the new hub.

Management of Poplars Recreation Reserve in Tadmor defaulted to Council several years ago, after the domain board ceased to exist. This reserve is Crown-owned, but the Crown has never formally requested that the Council administer this land. A key consultation question for the draft Plan was whether Council should inform DOC that it needs to resume management responsibility for the reserve, or whether the Council should ask DOC to formally appoint the Council to manage the reserve. There was unanimous support from submitters for the latter option.

The Owen River Recreation Reserve was gifted to the Crown in the 1920s and is now vested in Council in trust for recreation purposes. The community hall was removed in the 1990s, but the reserve is still used as a remote campground today. Day-to-day management of the reserve relies on a contract with the owners of the neighbouring Owen Tavern, who clean the ablution block and collect camp fees. Another key consultation question for the draft Plan explored future options for this reserve. Most of the 370 submitters on this topic strongly supported retention and enhanced promotion of the campground and ongoing maintenance of its basic facilities.

Two other Crown-owned reserves in remote locations (the Lower Maruia Memorial and Matakitaki Recreation Reserves) that Council administers also once had community halls on them. Today they are empty paddocks, providing little/no recreational value. Other key consultation questions included within the draft Plan were whether the Council should request that the vestings be removed and management responsibility for these two reserves returned to the Crown. Most submitters supported this course of action.

Murchison has several community rooms available for hire. The Council-owned building (which is not subject to the Reserves Act) at 5 Hampden Street is currently being utilised as a community gym. The long term plan is to relocate this activity to the MSRCC, when an extension is added to create a fitness centre. Disposal of this asset is recommended.

Public access to parks and reserves

Parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward are generally open to the public year-round, although access may be restricted at times (e.g. during times of extreme fire risk, when there are high winds, during storm events, etc). Sports grounds are often closed during periods of high rainfall, to prevent unnecessary damage.

Iwi/Māori values

Management of recreational activities is required to ensure that sensitive archaeological sites, wāhi tapu and ecologically significant sites are protected. Iwi/Māori view many development activities as a threat to the mauri of lands and would be hesitant to support major developments in areas with sensitive cultural values. Concepts such as tapu and noa can inform appropriate placement of recreational facilities (e.g. picnic tables, barbeques, toilets) on reserves.

Signage

Signs play a major part in establishing the image of a reserve. Sensitive design, together with careful selection of information, will increase users' enjoyment of the reserve. Many of the existing signs are old and due for replacement. Iwi/Māori wish to be involved with the development of future signage, to ensure that values of cultural significance are interpreted in an appropriate way for visitors. Iwi/Māori also encourage the implementation of poupou (carved poles) representing the historical significance of parks and reserve. Recognition of the correct Māori names should be included on all future signage installed in parks and reserves.

Planting for amenity, shade and revegetation opportunities

There are opportunities for improving the stability, ecological value and visitor enjoyment of park and reserve areas by undertaking revegetation projects of various scales. Revegetation projects are discussed in more detail in Part 3, Section 5 of this Plan.

OBJECTIVES

1 To manage Recreation Reserves, Local Purpose Reserves and other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Lakes-Murchison Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 4.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

Note: Local Purpose Reserves are classified for a variety of purposes, and they should be managed for their primary purpose, with other uses allowed or provided for to the extent that they are compatible with that purpose.

POLICIES

1 See Section 4.1 and Section 6 of Council's Reserve General Policies document and the section in this Plan on individual reserves (i.e. Part 3, Section 5).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

3.2 ORGANISED EVENTS

Organised events may be held on some of the parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward, provided that the following objective and policies are observed.

OBJECTIVES

1 To allow organised events to be held in parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward, subject to Council approval and in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in

Section 4.2 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

POLICIES

1 Recreation reserves, urban parks, sports grounds and community facilities may be used for organised events, including (but not limited to) sporting, recreational, cultural, community and family events.

2 Members of the public should be permitted to use parks and reserves, except at times when informal public use would disrupt specific events.

3 Applications to hold major organised events and activities associated with such events (such as the provision of food and beverages, amplified sound, entry charges, overnight security, and portable sponsorship signs) will be considered by the Reserves and Facilities Manager on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the following:

a) Sale of food and beverages will only be permitted in accordance with a current lease/license or with the prior approval of the Reserves and Facilities Manager. Non-profit groups should be engaged to sell food/beverages, in preference to commercial providers of these services.

b) A bond may be required to be paid to the Council.

c) Appropriate insurance for the event, including public liability and fire, must be carried by the organiser.

d) The area may be closed to the public and an entry fee charged by an organisation staging a special event (Council reserves the right to charge organisers a fee to hold events on a case-by-case basis). Notice of such a closure must appear in print/online media, one week in advance of the event. All costs of notification are to be met by the organiser.

e) Portable sponsorship signs may be erected for the duration of the event only.

f) Amplified sound at events shall be directed away from neighbouring houses.

g) Additional portable toilets, rubbish bins etc may be required to be provided by the event organiser, for large events.

h) Alternative parking areas may be required.

i) Organisers of large events are encouraged to follow Zero Waste Event Guidelines.

4 Applications must be forwarded to the Reserves and Facilities Manager at least six weeks prior to an event. Permits may be issued for approved events and activities associated with these events. Conditions may be placed on the permit.

5 The event organiser is responsible for the removal of all rubbish and any temporary structures from the site.

6 Open fires in parks and reserves are prohibited at all times.

7 The event organiser will be responsible for ensuring that areas used for events (including all plantings, buildings and facilities) are returned to a tidy condition, to Council's satisfaction, within one day of the event ending.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

4.0 Other Management Issues

4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Management of parks and reserves needs to take into account the impacts of climate change.

OBJECTIVES

1 To provide an adaptive response to the effects of climate change (including changes in rainfall patterns, drought and wildfires) and to plan use and development of parks and reserves accordingly.

2 To align the use and development of parks and reserves with the emission reduction goals of the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan.

POLICES

1 Recognise and provide for the effects of climate change in management of parks and reserves, including:

a) The effect of increasing drought and wildfires, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;

b) The effect of more extreme weather events and the flooding and erosion that can result, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;

c) The need of indigenous species to migrate to reflect the changing climate (e.g. seasonal and temperature shifts); and

d) The migration of pest species.

2 Increase carbon sequestration as part of ongoing management of parks and reserves, including: planting more trees to increase biomass; re-instating wetland habitat; managing animal pests; and minimising practices that reduce the capacity of vegetation to sequester carbon.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

4.2 EVALUATING NEW PROPOSALS

Proposals for new developments in parks and reserves each bring new opportunities but may also foreclose other opportunities for recreation or restoration. It is impossible to predict what future developments may be proposed. Part 1 of this Plan articulates a clear vision for parks and reserves and describes the key outcomes against which all new proposals must be evaluated.

Iwi provide cultural impact assessments (CIA) for activities in their rohe. The purpose of a CIA is to assess the potential impacts of a proposed activity or management on Māori cultural values, including the spiritual and physical wellbeing of ngā taonga tuku iho, such as natural attributes, people and sites. Recommendations are focused on upholding kaitiaki responsibilities and enhancing or protecting te taiao.

OBJECTIVES

1 To provide a process for assessment and consideration of unanticipated future development proposals for parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

POLICIES

1 Applications for all activities requiring authorisation from Council will be assessed against the vision and key outcomes described in Part 1 of this Plan. Consideration will be given to whether a proposed activity is consistent with the key outcomes and whether conditions should be applied in order to ensure the proposed activity does not detract from the values of parks and reserves.

2 The advice of tangata whenua should be sought to determine whether a cultural impact assessment (CIA) is required as part of process for assessing and evaluating proposed new land uses or activities on parks and reserves.

3 Proposals for any significant new land use on a park or reserve area will require a review of the management plan, including full public consultation (see Part 3, Section 6).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.0 Individual Parks and Reserves

5.1 STANLEY BROOK RESERVES

Map 1 - Stanley Brook Reserves



1. Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve - Sec 185 SQ 6

5.1.1 STANLEY BROOK MEMORIAL RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve is located on the corner of Sunday Creek Road and the Motueka Valley Highway, in Stanley Brook (see Map 1).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 185 SQ 6 Blk V Wai-iti SD
- Area: 2.53 ha

History

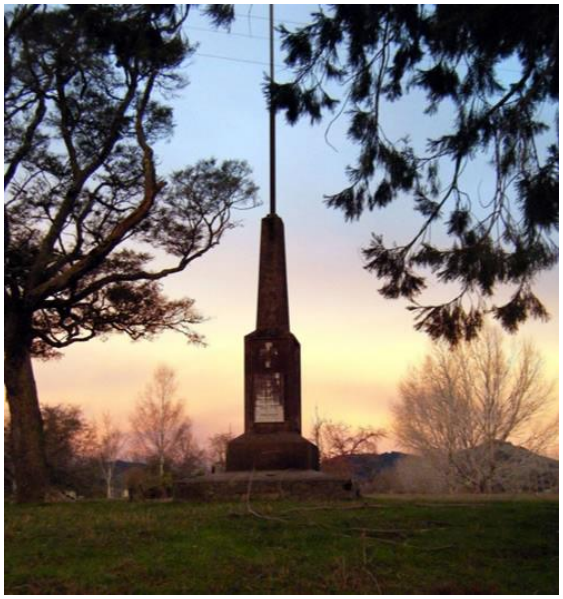
In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Stanley Brook Memorial Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 101). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Stanley Brook Memorial Domain (GN 1948, p 137). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 3081). Then in 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091).



Values

Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve is a large rectangular-shaped section southeast of the corner of Motueka Valley Highway and Sunday Creek Road. The reserve is largely undeveloped, except for the

presence of a public hall (an old school building) at the northwest corner of the reserve and a smaller library building adjacent to Sunday Creek Road that contains books and furniture and is occasionally used for social events and meetings.



A large concrete war memorial with a flagpole, commemorating people who lost their lives in World War I, is located on the reserve. There are three protected trees (a giant redwood and two coast redwoods) located between the two buildings, and four groupings of established trees and shrubs across the reserve. Most of the reserve is fenced into paddocks and grazed. A small area around the hall is fenced and maintained as mown lawn.

Issues and Options

A management committee is responsible for day-to-day management of the Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve. This committee of volunteers, plus elected member appointed by Council, manage their own accounts. Support is provided from Council's Reserves and Facilities team.

Ongoing maintenance of both buildings, effective utilisation of these and the need for a valid grazing license over much of the reserve area are the main management issues.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for passive recreation and for the secondary purposes of providing community facilities, preserving the war memorial and protecting the large feature trees.

2 Continue to support the management committee to maintain the war memorial and the two buildings for use by the local community.

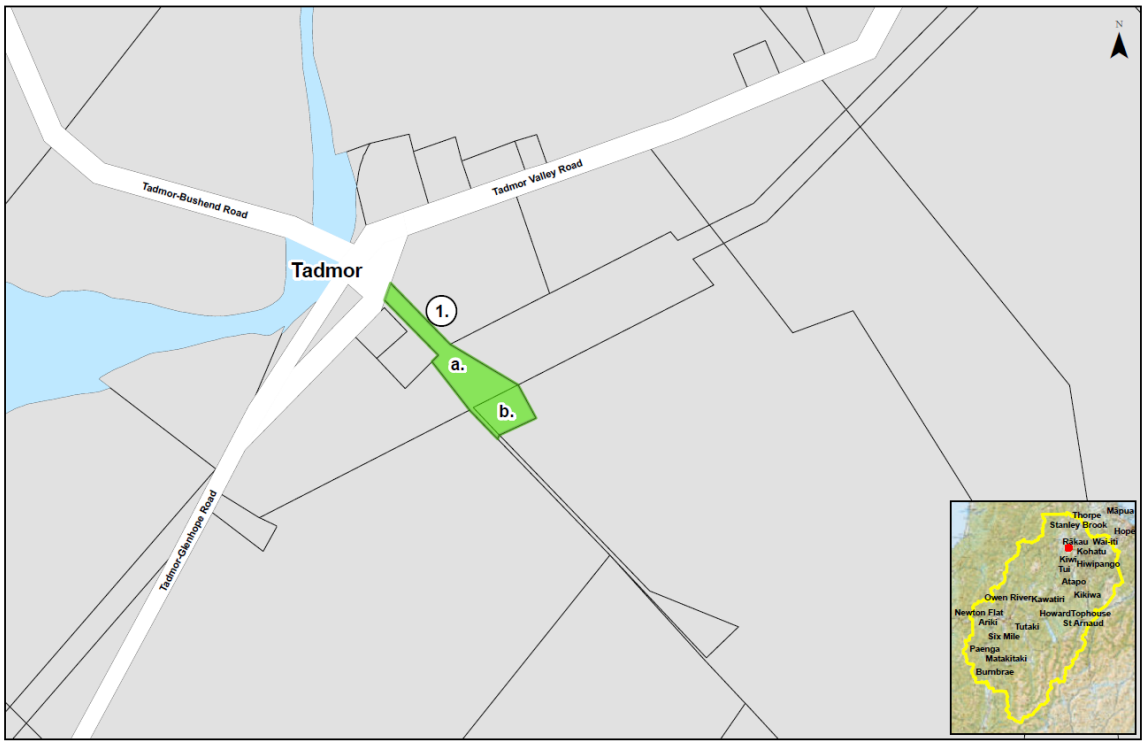
3 Conserve the three listed Protected Trees on the reserve.

4 Ensure a valid grazing license is put in place over the majority of the reserve area, excluding the mown area around the hall (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2 TADMOR RESERVES

Map 2 - Tadmor Reserves



1. Poplars Recreation Reserve – (a) Sec 2 SO 14168 (b) Pt Sec 11 SQ 5

5.2.1 POPLARS RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Poplars Recreation Reserve is located on Tadmor-Glenhope Road, at Tadmor, approximately nine kilometres southwest of Tapawera (see Map 2).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve (both parcels)
- Legal Description: (a) Sec 2 SO 14168 (b) Pt Sec 11 SQ 5, Blk XV, Wangapeka SD
- Area: (a) 0.3386 ha (b) 0.1315 ha

History

In 1996, pursuant to s167 of the Land Act 1948, land parcel (a) was set aside as a recreation reserve (GN 1996, p 2754). In 1997, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1997, p 1323). This land parcel has been managed by Council in recent years.

In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve (land parcel (b)) for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Poplars Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 218). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Poplars Domain (GN 1948, p 217). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 2709). Although the Domain Board has never formally been disbanded, it is no longer in existence.

At the time of writing, Council had no formal authority over this reserve; it remains in Crown ownership.

Values

The reserve includes a formed vehicle track from the road, the old railway formation, an area of open grass and a two asphalt tennis courts. The Tadmor Tennis Club building is located next to the courts at the southwest side of the reserve. Established trees and shrubs surround the grassed area. The remains of what appears to be an old concrete railway platform lie within the reserve.



Poplars Recreation Reserve is outlined in aqua

Issues and Options

Although the Council has opted to manage this reserve and maintain its facilities in recent years, no vesting has taken place to formalise this arrangement. Technically DOC is responsible for control and management of this reserve.

Options include either requesting that the reserve be formally vested in Council in trust for recreation purposes or advising DOC that Council no longer wishes to be involved in management of this reserve. During public consultation, all 24 submitters who responded to a question on both options unanimously supported continued management of this reserve by the Council.

POLICIES

1 Write to DOC with a request that Poplars Recreation Reserve be vested in trust in Tasman District Council for recreation purposes, to formalise the existing management arrangements that have been in place for many years.

2 Manage Poplars Recreation Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, open space and enjoyment of the public.

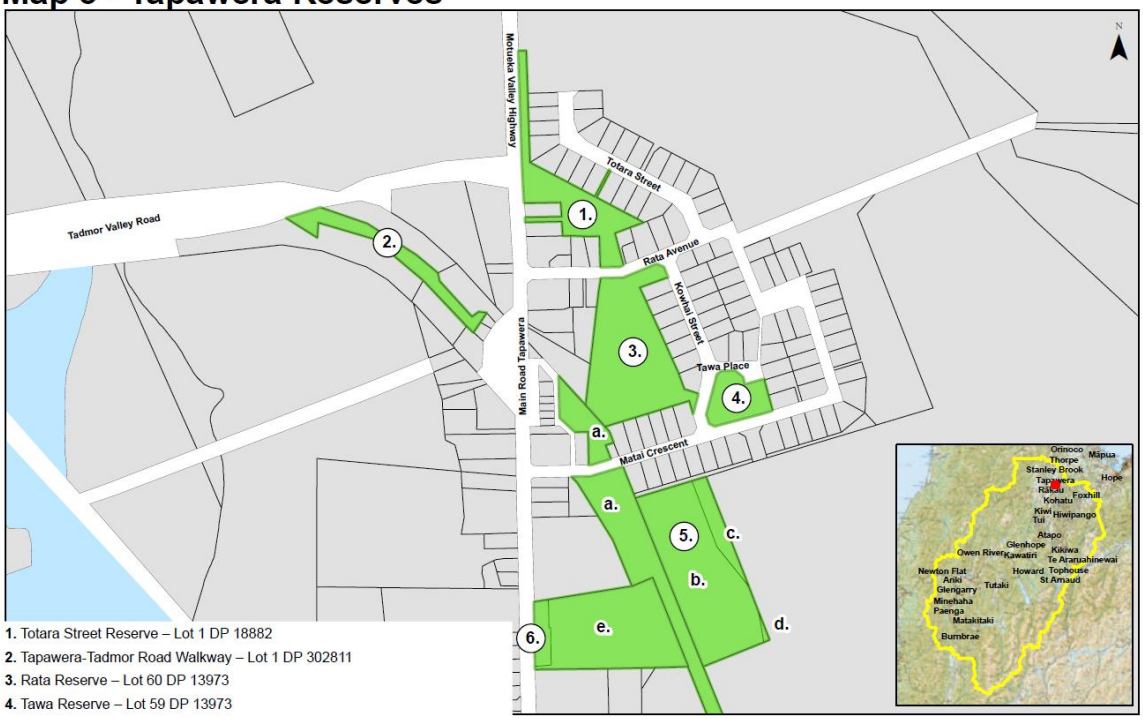
3 Continue to maintain the tennis court, tennis club building and vehicle access track.

4 Investigate the historic value of the old concrete railway platform and ensure that any historic values are maintained and protected.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3 TAPAWERA RESERVES

Map 3 - Tapawera Reserves



1. Totara Street Reserve – Lot 1 DP 18882
2. Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway – Lot 1 DP 302811
3. Rata Reserve – Lot 60 DP 13973
4. Tawa Reserve – Lot 59 DP 13973
5. Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve – (a) Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka DIST (b) Lot 1 DP 11836 (c) Lot 1 DP 12619 (d) Lot 2 DP 12619 (e) Sec 2 SO 459136
6. Tapawera Memorial Park – Sec 1 SO 459136

5.3.1 TŌTARA STREET RESERVE

Location

Tōtara Street Reserve is located between the Motueka Valley Highway, Tōtara Street and Rata Avenue, at the northern end of Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 18882
- Area: 1.0493 ha

History

Council originally acquired this land parcel in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln-6377). The parcel was automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

Values

Tōtara Street Reserve is an open grassed area dominated by a broad grassed storm-water swale. There are no facilities located on the reserve. Several established exotic tree species are scattered across the reserve.

Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance of the stormwater swale.

POLICIES

1 Manage Tōtara Street Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, open space and enjoyment of the public.

2 Maintain the stormwater swale.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.2 TAPAWERA TO TADMOR VALLEY ROAD WALKWAY

Location

Tapawera to Tadmor Valley Road Walkway provides a connection between Main Road Tapawera and 33 Tapawera-Tadmor Valley Road, in Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 302811
- Area: 0.5969 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve when the ex-railway land was subdivided in 2001. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

The Tapawera-Tadmor Valley Road Walkway follows the old railway formation at the northwest edge of Tapawera. It has been developed as a well-formed track providing access between the main road (State Highway 61) and the Tadmor Valley Road. The track forms part of Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

Issues and Options

The Council's water supply infrastructure for Tapawera is currently located in the northwestern corner of the reserve. This infrastructure is planned to be relocated to the opposite side of Tadmor Valley Road by 2027. Once the new water supply plant is operational, the old plant on the reserve will be decommissioned and removed.

There is scope to beautify the reserve by undertaking regular weed control and planting either side of the path.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the dual purposes of providing a walkway/cycleway linkage between between Main Road Tapawera and Tapawera-Tadmor Valley Road and water supply infrastructure.

2 Maintain the path surface to a standard suitable for Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

3 Undertake regular weed control and beautify with planting on both sides of the path.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.3 RATA RESERVE

Location

Rata Reserve is located in Rata Avenue, Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 60 DP 13973
- Area: 1.9870 ha

History

In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377). The parcel was automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

Values

Tapawera Playground is a large open grassed area located behind residential sections on Kowhai Street and Matai Crescent in the centre of Tapawera. It adjoins Tōtara Street Reserve to the north and Tawa Reserve to the southeast. There are formed footpaths to the reserve from Matai Crescent and Kowhai Street, and vehicle and pedestrian access from Rata Avenue.

Established trees grow at the edges of the reserve and several fruit trees have recently been planted. A broad swale that serves as a storm-water channel runs along the eastern edge of the reserve.

Play equipment located on the reserve includes swings, slide, climbing frame, rugby goal-posts, basketball half-court, skate park and adult fitness equipment. A shade sail and picnic tables are provided and additional shade trees have recently been planted near play equipment.

Issues and Options

Issues include ongoing maintenance, eventual replacement of play equipment and management of the storm-water swale through the reserve.

POLICIES

1 Manage Rata Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation and sporting activities, open space and enjoyment of the public.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment.

3 Maintain the stormwater swale.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.4 TAWA RESERVE

Location

Tawa Reserve is located between Tawa Place, Kowhai Street and Matai Crescent in Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 59 DP 13973
- Area: 0.4613 ha

History

In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377). The parcel was automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

Values

The reserve comprises of an open grassed area with a few established trees around its margin and play equipment near the Tawa Place side of the reserve. The reserve boundaries are not fenced.

Issues and Options

Issues include ongoing maintenance and eventual replacement of play equipment.

POLICIES

1 Manage Tawa Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, open space and enjoyment of the public.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.5 TAPAWERA MEMORIAL PARK RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve is located at 10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification:
  - Parcel (a) is not subject to the Reserves Act, hence not classified
  - Parcels (b)-(e) are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description:
  - (a) Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka Dist
  - (b) Lot 1 DP 11836
  - (c) Lot 1 DP 12619
  - (d) Lot 2 DP 12619
  - (e) Sec 2 SO 459136
- Area: The total area is 6.5537 ha, comprising of:
  - (a) 2.3221 ha
  - (b) 2.1487 ha
  - (c) 0.2600 ha
  - (d) 0.0174 ha
  - (e) 1.8055 ha

History

Parcel (a) was originally set apart by the Crown for the Nelson to Glenhope Railway. The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1995. Matai Crescent dissects this land parcel.

The Waimea County Council acquired parcels (b)-(d) as fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council resolved to declare that these three land parcels be reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005-ln6377). All three parcels were automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

First surveyed in 1936 as Lot 19 DP 2610 Blk IX Wai-iti SD (1.9941 ha), a new survey plan was created for parcel (e) in 2013 when the part of the land (0.1883 ha) containing buildings and a car park adjoining Main Road Tapawera was reclassified from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-ln4011). Parcel (e) contains the balance of the original recreation reserve and retains its 1981 classification as recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131).

In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142).

In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).

Values

The reserve is comprised of four land parcels, separated by an area of Council-owned ex-railway reserve.

Parcel (a), the ex-railway land at 10 Matai Crescent, runs through the middle and also includes an area on the northern side of Matai Crescent (see Map 3). A vehicle access road runs through the length of parcel (a), providing access to the Tapawera Rugby Football Clubrooms and, further south, the MENZSHED Tapawera. This access track also forms part of Tasman's Great Taste Trail.



Locations of buildings at Tapawera Memorial Park
These buildings are currently occupied by:
1 = Tapawera Toy Library
2 = Memorial Hall, utilised by Tapawera Playcentre and other community groups
3 = Tapawera Rugby Football Club
4 = Covered shearing stand and sheep pens owned by Tapawera Shearing Committee
5 = MENZSHED Tapawera

The part of the reserve east of the ex-railway land (parcels (b), (c) and (d)) comprises an open grassed area with one rugby field and an open-sided shed with shearing stand and sheep pens, owned by the Tapawera Shearing Committee.

The western part of the reserve (parcel (e)) is occupied by a rugby field and a former Scout Den building in the southeast corner, currently leased to MENZSHED Tapawera.

The reserve area is flat, grassed, tidy and well-maintained. A few established trees are scattered along the central part of the reserve, near the vehicle access track.

Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance will be required for the three buildings and vehicle access. Leases and licenses are required for occupation of the various buildings and some activities undertaken on the reserve.

The Tapawera Shearing Committee owns a covered shearing stand with sheep pens and a small storage shed near the north-western corner of the reserve. A lease is required to occupy the 224m^2 area of land where their two buildings are located, for use in shearing competitions.

The Tapawera Rugby Football Club owns a building near the centre of the reserve, on the ex-Railway land parcel. A lease is required to occupy the 330m^2 area of land where their rugby clubrooms building is located, for sports activities.

In 2013, the Tapawera Men's Shed expressed an interest in purchasing the building formerly utilised as a Scout Den as their Tapawera base and leasing the underlying land from Council. The local Scout group had not been active for a number of years prior and agreed to sell the building. The land was subsequently leased to Tapawera Men's Shed Inc, with the most recent lease expiring in September 2024. The lease allowed the group to occupy the 261m^2 area where their building is located, near the centre of the reserve's southern boundary, for indoor recreation, hobby and social support activities and meetings. With approval from Council, part of the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time (for safety reasons, tools and other equipment needs to be locked away). The lessee was required to maintain their building and improvements. A special condition was that any workshop machinery noise head outside the building be kept to a minimum, with no loud workshop noise after 7pm. The RMP provides for a similar 10-year lease to be issued, to enable continued operation of MENZSHED Tapawera (see Policy 5 below).

In 2021, the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (NZMCA) approached Council with a proposal to establish a park over location for their members on the ex-Railway land fronting Matai Crescent. While this proposal was not

pursued, the NZMCA have sought and been granted permission from the Tapawera Memorial Hall Committee to allow overnight parking and camping in self-contained vehicles owned by NZMCA members for occasional event rallies on the reserve. Since 2007, the annual 'Music in the Mountains' event has been held at Tapawera Area School, which adjoins the reserve. It is the main fundraiser for many local groups and organisations who feed the crowd or open businesses and facilities for the duration of the rally. In 2025, the event attracted over 600 campervans and caravans. Rugby fields at Tapawera Memorial Park are used for additional parking/camping spots for this event. A license to occupy is required to formalise this activity on the reserve.



Annual Music in the Mountains rally at Tapawera, 2025

The Council's Long Term Plan 2024-2034 allocated budget for provision of a Tapawera Community Hub.

During public consultation on the draft RMP, we asked for feedback on locating the new Hub at Tapawera Memorial Park. We asked which of these three potential locations were preferred: (see image opposite):

- Option 1: on parcel (b) near the shearing stand building, i.e. on the Recreation Reserve; or
- Option 2: on parcel (a) (the ex-Railway land), between Matai Crescent and the existing rugby clubrooms; or
- Option 3: on parcel (a) (the ex-Railway land), north of Matai Crescent.

In total, 75 submitters responded to this question. Option 2 was preferred by 43% of submitters, followed by Option 3 (19%). Option 1 was supported by 15% of submitters and 17% of submitters were neutral or opposed to the new Hub.

The Tapawera Community Hub could include spaces for:

- community use, community functions and meetings
- health services (non-medical) for the community, including private spaces for support services
- reception hub area and wifi facilities and information areas with informal gathering spaces for youth and the elderly
- a kitchen, to support meeting and function spaces.

Accessible parking areas and green space will also be provided.

We also asked about the potential for the hub to include space for groups/organisations that provide not-for-profit services (e.g. educational training courses; the Tapawera Op Shop, which raises funds for grants for local community sports teams, gardens and events). In total, 72 submitters responded to this question, with 50 (69%) in support of this idea, 18 (25%) opposed, and 4 (6%) neutral or opposed.

The image below was included in the draft Plan, showing three potential locations for the new hub in light brown, the hub's potential building footprint as orange, associated car parking areas in light grey, and footpaths as dark grey. Two potential locations for the building are available within the Option 3 area.



The three potential locations for the new hub at Tapawera Memorial Park that were included in the draft Plan: Option 1 is on the bottom right; Option 2 is on the bottom left; and Option 3 is at the top of the image.

During deliberations, the Hearing Panel recommended that both Options 1 and 2 be ruled out as potential locations for the hub based on low preference, inundation risks, higher infrastructure costs and the land at Option 1 being subject to the Reserves Act 1977 with its additional constraints (noting that the ex-Railway land does not have reserve status).

The Hearing Panel recommended that the Plan list Option 3 as a viable location for the Tapawera Community Hub, subject to site investigation, community design input and cost appraisal. The Panel also recommended that the Plan provide for not-for-profit groups/ organisations (e.g. an Op Shop) to operate from the new Tapawera Community Hub, based on the majority support for this proposal.

POLICIES

1 Manage Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (including the ex-Railway land parcel south of Matai Crescent) for the purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, sporting and community activities, and enjoyment of the public.

2 Allow the new Tapawera Community Hub to be constructed on parcel (a) of Tapawera Memorial Park, at the location labelled in the above image as Option 3 (i.e. north of Matai Crescent). Allow for the hub to include space for groups/organisations that provide not-for-profit services (e.g. educational training courses; the Tapawera Op Shop) and grant new leases and licenses for activities within the Hub as required (see Appendix 3, Table B).

3 Allow for the continued use of the building on parcel (a) – the ex-Railway land – (south of Matai Crescent) as the Tapawera Rugby Football Clubrooms, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Rugby Football Club (see Appendix 3, Table B).

4 Allow for the continued use of the building on parcel (b) for shearing competitions, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Shearing Committee (see Appendix 3, Table A).

5 Allow for the continued use of the ex-Scout den on parcel (e) as the MENZSHED Tapawera, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Men's Shed Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

6 Allow for overnight parking and camping in self-contained vehicles on the reserve's sportsfields for occasional (i.e. no more frequently than annual) summer event rallies, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new five-year license with the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.6 TAPAWERA MEMORIAL PARK

Location

Tapawera Memorial Park is located at 56 & 60 Main Road Tapawera (State Highway 61), north of Tapawera Area School (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 1 SO 459136
- Area: 0.1883 ha

History

In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142).

In 1981 this reserve was classified as a recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131). In 2013 the classification was changed from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-ln4011).

In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).

Values

Two buildings occupy this reserve, separated by a car park. The Tapawera Toy Library leases the small building to the north and the Tapawera Playcentre utilises the Memorial Hall and leases the area containing storage sheds and the outdoor playground area to the south. A large established oak tree provides natural shade for much of the playground area in summer.



Tapawera Memorial Hall and memorial gates

War memorial gates located outside the entrance to Memorial Hall honour the memory of those who fought in World War I and II.

Issues and Options

A management committee is responsible for day-to-day management of Tapawera Memorial Hall. This committee comprises of volunteers, plus an elected member appointed by Council. Support is provided from Council's Reserves and Facilities team, who manage the accounts for the hall.

The reserve area is well developed, but both buildings and the car park will require ongoing maintenance. The car park area is not subject to a lease and is available for public use.

The most recent lease to Tapawera Toy Library Inc expired in November 2023. The lease allowed the group to occupy the 82m^2 building, located at the northern end of the reserve, for activities associated with the operation of a children's toy library. With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee was required to maintain the building and improvements.

The most recent lease to Playcentre Aotearoa Inc expired in November 2023. The lease allowed the group to occupy the 926m^2 playground area, located at the southern end of the reserve, for activities associated with the operation of a playcentre. With approval from Council, the playground may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee was required to maintain their improvements.

Tapawera Playcentre also hires Tapawera Memorial Hall, located in the centre of the reserve, from the management committee via a booking system (other groups and users can also book the hall via this system). The playcentre is encouraged to have a representative on the management committee. A new lease to the Playcentre should include the hall hire component, to formally authorise this use of the facility.

POLICIES

1 Manage Tapawera Memorial Park for the primary purpose of providing buildings for community use.

2 Support the management committee to manage bookings for the Tapawera Memorial Hall and to maintain this facility.

3 Maintain the car park as required.

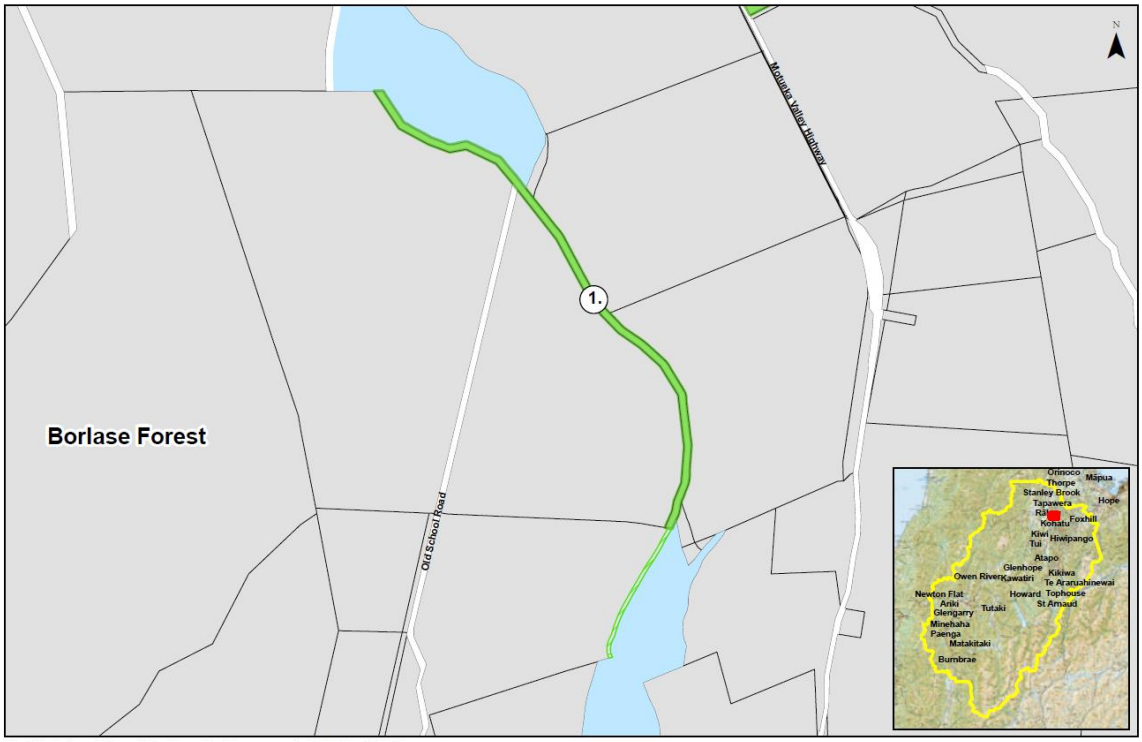
4 Allow for the continued use of the building to the north as the Tapawera Toy Library, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Toy Library Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

5 Allow for regular hire of Tapawera Memorial Hall and continued use of the fenced playground area at the southern end of the reserve by the Tapawera Playcentre, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Playcentre Aotearoa Association (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.4 MARAREWA RESERVES

Map 4 - Mararewa Reserves



1. Old School Road Esplanade Reserve - Lot 3 DP 17160

5.4.1 OLD SCHOOL ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Old School Road Esplanade Reserve is located on the west bank of the Motueka River just north of Kohatu, several kilometers south of Tapawera (see Map 4).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 17160
- Area: 3.1 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Old School Road Reserve covers a narrow strip of land alongside the Motueka River. The reserve is not readily accessible from the road and the precise locations of reserve boundaries are difficult to determine on the ground.

Issues and Options



Near the southern end of the reserve, the Motueka River has moved west, eroding a section of the reserve. The location of fences does not match the western reserve boundary, with grazed farmland encroaching well into the reserve in several places. Scrubby riverbank vegetation exists within the fenced off sections.

Weed control is an ongoing management issue. There is scope to fence the reserve along the western boundary and revegetate with indigenous species in future.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing flood protection and improving riparian margin habitat along the Motueka River.

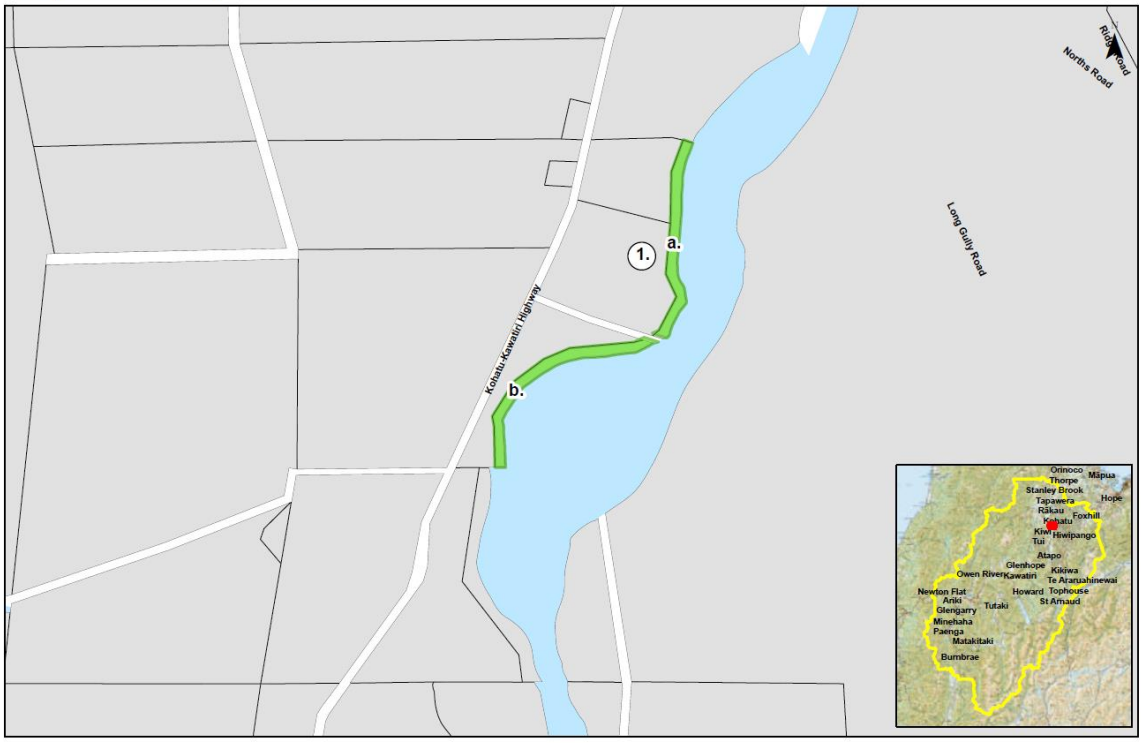
2 Work with neighbouring landowners to fence the reserve area and revegetate with indigenous species.

3 Undertake plant pest control on the reserve area as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.5 MOTUPIKO RESERVES

Map 5 - Motupiko Reserves



1. Motupiko Esplanade Reserve (a) Lot 5 DP 16564 (b) Lot 4 DP 16564

5.5.1 MOTUPIKO ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Motupiko Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the Motupiko River, near the Kohatu-Kawatiri Highway, between Motupiko and Korere (see Map 5).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 5 DP 16564 (b) Lot 4 DP 16564
- Area: (a) 0.8540 ha (b) 0.9290 ha

History

Both land parcels were vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1994. In 2025, both parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

Motupiko Esplanade Reserve covers a narrow strip of land on the west bank of the Motupiko River. The reserve is accessible from State Highway 6 via a formed gravel road that leads to the Motupiko River between the two reserve parcels. The reserve appears to include a raised stop-bank and supports riverbank vegetation dominated by willow.

Issues and Options

In the southern section of the reserve, the fence line does not match the western reserve boundary, with grazed farmland encroaching well into the reserve. A rough vehicle track runs along much of the northern section of the reserve.

Scrubby riverbank vegetation exists on much of the reserve. Weed control is an ongoing management issue. There is scope to fence the reserve along the southwestern boundary and revegetate with indigenous species in future.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing flood protection and improving riparian margin habitat along the Motupiko River.

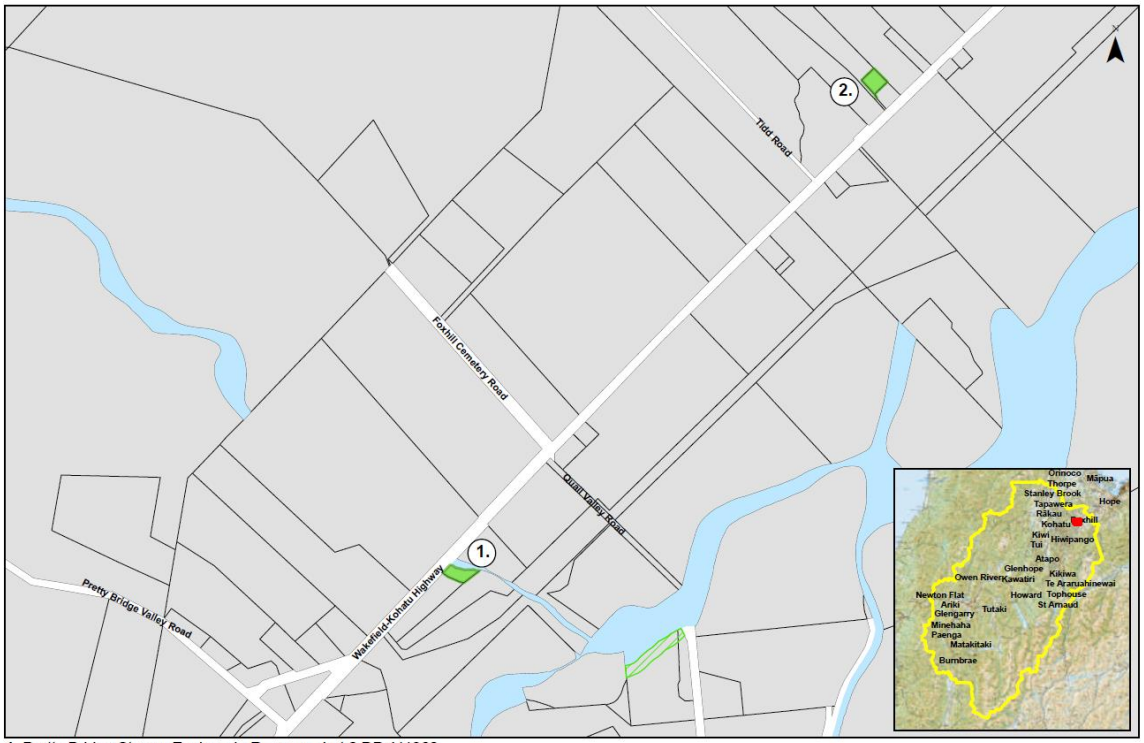
2 Work with neighbouring landowners to fence the reserve area and revegetate with indigenous species.

3 Undertake plant pest control on the reserve area as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.6 FOX HILL RESERVES

Map 6 - Foxhill Reserves



1. Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve - Lot 2 DP 411962
2. Foxhill Recreation Reserve - Sec 1 SO 356064

5.6.1 PRETTY BRIDGE STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the Pretty Bridge Stream, near the Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, at Foxhill (see Map 6).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 411962
- Area: 0.1094

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve area is flat, grassed, with several deciduous trees.



Issues and Options

The reserve area adjoins a lifestyle block and is currently being used as an extension to that private property, for grazing. One shed encroaches into the reserve area at the eastern boundary.

There is scope to improve the values of the reserve by fencing the southern and eastern boundaries and revegetating the reserve area with native species.



POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing flood protection and improving riparian margin habitat along the Pretty Bridge Stream.

2 Work with neighbouring landowner to fence the reserve area and revegetate with indigenous species.

3 Undertake plant pest control on the reserve area as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.6.2 FOXHILL RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Foxhill Recreation Reserve is located on a back section off the Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, at Foxhill (see Map 6).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 1 SO 356064
- Area: 0.1108 ha

History

Vested authority. In 2005, pursuant to s52(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, this land parcel was declared to be set apart for the purpose of a recreation reserve, subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and vested in Council (GN 2005-ln7189). An easement over part of the adjacent private land parcel to the southeast was also created in 2005, to provide access to the reserve from the highway (GN 2005-ln7189). In 2025, the reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

The reserve area is paved and used by locals to play tennis.

Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance of the paved surface.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purpose of providing recreational enjoyment by the public.

2 Maintain the paved surface to a standard suitable for playing non-competitive tennis.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.7 WAI-ITI RESERVES

Map 7 - Wai-iti Reserves



1. Trass Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 4 DP 514199
2. Wai-iti Recreation Reserve – (a) Sec 195 Waimea South DIST (b) Sec 191 Waimea South DIST (c) Sec 189 Waimea South DIST (d) Sec 190 Waimea South DIST
3. Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Esplanade Reserve – (a) Lot 3 DP 438207 (b) Lot 4 DP 17895
4. Kilkenny Place Walkway – Lot 9 DP 372973

5.7.1 TRASS VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Trass Valley Esplanade Reserve is located between Trass Valley Road and the Wai-iti River, at Wai-iti (see Map 7).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 514199
- Area: 0.0689 ha

History

The reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

Values

This small esplanade reserve on the Wai-iti riverbank is grassed.

Issues and Options

The reserve is unfenced and isolated from other esplanade reserves. There is scope to revegetate this area.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing pedestrian access alongside the Wai-iti River.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.7.2 WAI-ITI RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Wai-iti Recreation Reserve is located alongside the Wai-iti River on the Wakefield-Kohatu Highway at Wai-iti (see Map 7). The reserve entrance is located approximately 10m from the Nelson side of the Wai-iti River Bridge.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve

- Legal Description: (a) Sec 195 Waimea South District (b) Sec 191 Waimea South District (c) Sec 189 Waimea South District (d) Sec 190 Waimea South District
- Area: (a) 0.2995 ha (b) 0.6024 ha (c) 0.0317 ha (d) 2.0725 ha
- Total Area: 2.9846 ha

History

Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1981, all four parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1981, p1132). In 1991, all four parcels were vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).



Values

Parcel (d), the main part of the reserve, is a large open grassed area with large trees around the perimeter of the reserve. Facilities here include picnic tables, one wood barbeque, two containment toilets and rubbish bins. The main use of this part of the reserve is for picnics, barbecues, informal recreation and occasionally camping during summer. The large trees are spectacular feature of the reserve.



Vehicle access to parcel (d) is restricted during winter.

Parcels (a) to (c) lie between the highway, the Wai-iti River and the reserve access road. This area has several large tōtara and two large kahikatea trees on an area of open mown grass. This area provides a roadside picnic area: picnic tables, a barbeque and rubbish bins are provided here. Road metal is also stockpiled in this area. Tasman's Great Taste Trail runs alongside parcel (b) then cuts through the corner of parcel (d) before continuing south. Horse riders and cyclists park in this part of the reserve and then go riding in the adjacent Tunnicliff Forest, which Council also owns. Parcels (a) and (b) have also been used by people camping overnight in vehicles.

Issues and Options

Management issues include the provision and maintenance of facilities, maintenance of dark sky values, management of camping activities, potential conflicts between horse riders and cyclists, management of access to the reserve during times of high fire risk, and the protection and maintenance (and eventual replacement) of the large trees.

Bollards and a low gate enable access to parcel (d) to be restricted when required (e.g. during times of high fire risk).

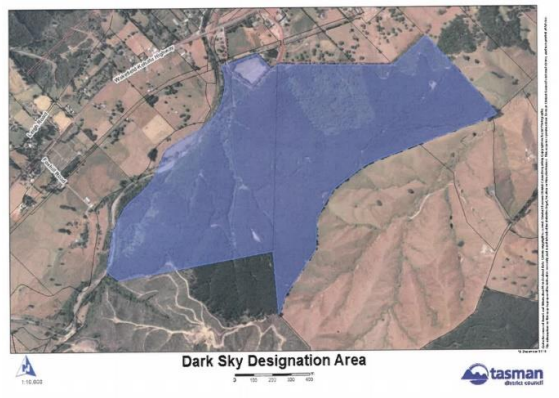
Both existing toilets are in need of replacement. Ideally these would be replaced with a double vault toilet sited within parcel (b) to better service campers and users of Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

Previously, much of the reserve area has been used by people camping overnight in vehicles. This Plan restricts camping to defined areas within parcel (b) and in self-contained vehicles only. Organised groups may only camp on parcel (d) after obtaining prior approval from the Reserves and Facilities Manager.

Vehicle camping in parcel (b) is a popular activity, which is resulting in damage to the roots of the large trees in this area. Fencing is needed to protect the trees. Additional picnic tables would enhance the camping experience.

In 2019, Council entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Top of the South Dark Sky Committee regarding the (then proposed) Dark Sky Designation over Wai-iti Recreation Reserve and Tunnicliff Forest.

In 2020, the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) granted the designation over the area shown below, which includes the Wai-iti Recreation Reserve. The designation provides opportunities for the public to enjoy quality viewing of stars in an area close to urban centres. The MOU includes a requirement to include relevant policies in this Plan.



Now that the Dark Sky designation is in place, there is a potential conflict with campers.

The formed road providing access into the recreation reserve is on land that is not subject to the Reserves Act, and also provides access to the commercial plantation forest. Maintenance of this road is the responsibility of the forestry manager.

The northern triangular area of Tunnicliff Forest, adjoining the Recreation Reserve, contains a native bush remnant and trial forestry area. Council could potentially declare this area to be Recreation Reserve, to provide long-term protection under the Reserves Act.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for informal recreation – including picnicking, camping and access to adjacent horse riding and cycling opportunities – and for the secondary purpose of protecting the large feature trees.

2 Replace trees as they decline or die, as far as possible maintaining the present character of the reserve.

3 Ensure that existing trees are protected from vehicle damage to the drip line/root zone by planting or fencing these areas.

4 Allow and contain informal camping to parcel (b), and only within the areas specifically provided for this activity, for up to two nights in any four-week period.

5 Allow the occasional use of parcel (d) for organised camping (e.g. Scouts, NZ Motor Caravan Association rallies etc) upon receiving approval from Council's Reserves and Facilities Manager, but otherwise prohibit camping in this area of the reserve.

6 Maintain basic facilities to cater for informal use of the reserve.

7 Replace the two existing toilets with one accessible containment toilet near the western corner of parcel (d).

8 In relation to the Dark Sky Designation, Council will:

a) Keep lighting to a minimum and only install lights when and where absolutely necessary for visitor safety, or on a short-term basis for night harvesting in the forest. Ensure that any lights installed are fitted with timers and/or curfews imposed.

b) Respect the natural night-time environment by prohibiting illuminated signs, "light painting" and the use of searchlights in non-emergency situations.

c) Only install lights that comply with the requirements of the designation, in consultation with the Dark Sky Committee. Approved lighting will be fully shielded so as not to emit light above the horizontal plan and be below 3000K correlated colour temperature.

d) Only allow the use of non-conforming lighting (i.e. searchlights etc) in emergency or temporary situations. Any such installations will to the greatest possible extent possible adhere to these operating principles and their use will be limited to the shortest possible time.

e) Manage visitor activities to ensure visitors are aware of the dark sky status and request that any lighting of camping equipment and recreational vehicles is fully shielded and glare is minimized.

f) Erect and maintain signs acknowledging the IDA Dark Sky designation at the entrances to the reserve and forest.

9 Allow the Top of the South Dark Sky Committee to fulfil the commitments they agreed to undertake in relation to the Dark Sky designation over Wai-iti Recreation Reserve, as set out in the MOU, i.e. to:

a) Maintain a measurement programme to follow the evolution of light pollution in the area and assert that the night sky quality is not degrading.

b) Commit to public education by providing on-site interpretation panels where the dark sky is the central theme, plus appropriate media releases and a website.

c) Host events at least four times a year that highlight the dark night sky in an appropriate way (e.g. cultural or historic value, importance to wildlife, astronomical or stargazing events).

d) Book for any significant event using the Council online reserve booking and approval process (one month notice is required for processing).

10 Close the main part of the reserve (parcel d) to vehicles during winter by locking the entrance gate – however, consider allowing vehicle access upon request for events.

11 Public access to the reserve may be restricted:

a) When a community group is given consent to hold an event, which may also include overnight staying.

b) For public safety as the result of a natural hazard, e.g. wind storm, fire or flood etc.

c) When reserve maintenance is being carried out which requires the closure of the reserve for a period of time.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.7.3 BAIGENT VALLEY ROAD – GOLF ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Baigent Valley Road – Golf Road Esplanade Reserve comprises of four parcels of land alongside the Wai-iti River at the end of Baigent Valley Road, near Wakefield (see Map 7). Parcel (a) lies on the true left (western) side of the river south of Baigent Valley Road. Parcel (b) lies on the true right (eastern) side of the river just upstream from Baigent Valley Road. Parcel (c) lies on the true left side of the river between Baigent Valley Road and an unformed portion of Golf Road. Parcel (d) lies on the true right side of the river downstream from Baigent Valley Road.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 3 DP 438207 (b) Lot 4 DP 17895 (c) Lot 8 DP 16046 (d) Lot 6 DP 16046
- Area: (a) 0.3704 ha (b) 0.0360 ha (c) 0.1740 ha (d) 0.3860 ha

History

All four parcels were vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision: in 2011 for parcel (a); in 1997 for parcel (b); and in 1993 for parcels (c) and (d). All four parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

Values

Tasman's Great Taste Trail runs alongside the Wai-iti River, on the true left side, passing through parcels (a) and (c). Parcel (a) has two picnic tables and gravelled rest area for cyclists. A small amount of planting has been undertaken between the river and the cycle trail, with the remainder of the area maintained as grass. The fence on parcel (c) does not align with the boundary and the neighbour grazes most of the reserve area. Weeds along the river boundary here include sycamore, gorse and broom.

Parcels (b) and (d) are covered in wattle, sycamore, broom and gorse. Half of parcel (d) is grazed by the neighbouring properties.

The boundaries of the four land parcels that make up this reserve are difficult to discern on the ground. However, all four areas adjoin the Wai-iti River and are contiguous with other riverbed areas. They function as river management areas and provide for public access along the Wai-iti River.

Issues and Options

Management issues include encroachment from neighbouring land uses and weed control.

POLICIES

1 Manage parcels (a) and (c) for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing walking/cycling access alongside the Wai-iti River via Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

2 Manage parcels (b) and (d) for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation.

3 Undertake weed control on the reserve areas as required.

4 Revegetate the riparian margins of each reserve parcel. Undertake, or support community groups to undertake, plantings in the area.

5 Maintain the picnic tables and rest area for cyclists on parcel (a).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.7.4 KILKENNY PLACE WALKWAY

Location

Kilkenny Place Walkway Reserve is located at Tōtara View Road, Wakefield (see Maps 7 and 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification:
  - Parcel (a) is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve.
  - Parcel (b) is a right of way easement over private land.
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 9 DP 372973 (b)
- Area: 0.4404 ha

History

Parcel (a) was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2007 and classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

Values

This narrow walkway links Kilkenny Place to Treeton Place. The well-defined gravel track is fenced against road edge and along most of its length.

Issues and Options

The gravel track is prone to washing out. Signage could be improved at one end. Encroaching vegetation from neighbouring properties needs to be trimmed regularly.

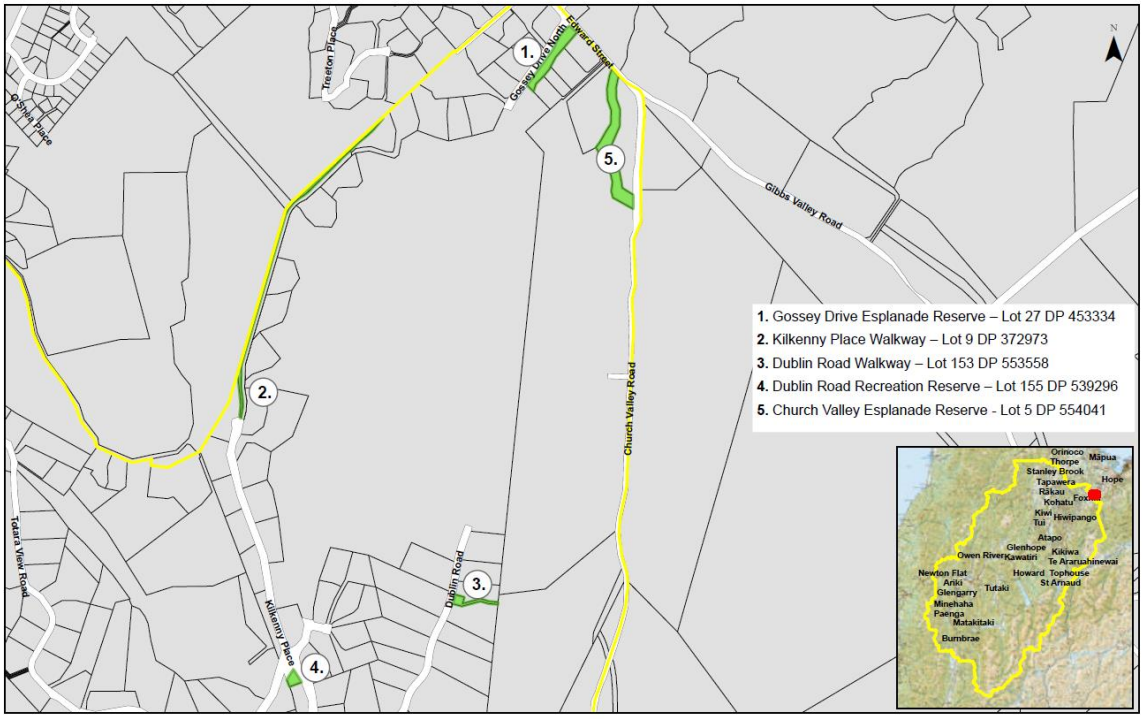
POLICIES

1 Maintain the gravel path through the walkway reserve and along the easement, to provide pedestrian access between Kilkenny Place and Treeton Place.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.8 WAKEFIELD RESERVES

Map 8 - Wakefield Reserves



5.8.1 GOSSEY DRIVE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Gossey Drive Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the northern end of Gossey Drive, Wakefield (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 27 DP 453334
- Area: 0.4343

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2013. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

A small stream runs through the reserve. Rock protection has been placed along the northeastern stream bank. Mown grass covers much of the reserve area. A concrete footpath runs along the western boundary, with deciduous street trees planted alongside.



Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the values of the reserve by removing the willows and weeds growing within the stream bed.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat.

2 Remove willows and revegetate stream banks with native species.

3 Undertake plant pest control as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.8.2 KILKENNY PLACE WALKWAY

See Section 5.7.4 above.

5.8.3 DUBLIN ROAD WALKWAY

Location

Dublin Road Walkway is located near the northeastern end of Dublin Road, Wakefield (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 153 DP 553558
- Area: 0.1204 ha

History

This reserve was created via subdivision in 2021 and classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

The reserve is grassed and fenced. When neighbouring land to the east is subdivided, this reserve will provide pedestrian access from Dublin Road through to Church Valley Road.

Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the reserve by constructing a walkway, once the linkage through to Church Valley Road is in place.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of walkway.

2 When a linkage through to Church Valley Road has been established, install a walkway and maintain the surface.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.8.4 DUBLIN ROAD RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Dublin Road Recreation Reserve is located near the roundabout at the northwestern end of Dublin Road, Wakefield (see Map 8).



The boundaries of Dublin Road Recreation Reserve are shown in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 155 DP 539296
- Area: 0.0941 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2020. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

The reserve area is a small area of flat land maintained in mown grass. Established vegetation on the adjoining road reserve along the north-western boundary provides some shade.



Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the recreational values by landscaping the borders of the reserve.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of providing open space for passive recreation and public enjoyment.

2 Plant vegetation along the southern boundary of the reserve.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.8.5 CHURCH VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Church Valley Esplanade Reserve lies between Church Valley Road and Edward Street, Wakefield (see Map 8).



View west from Church Valley Road

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 5 DP 554041
- Area: 1.0373

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2023. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

A small stream runs through the reserve, which is fenced on either side. Some mature exotic trees are scattered throughout the reserve.



View south from Edward Street

Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the values of the reserve by creating a walking track, removing crack willow and other weeds and revegetating the stream banks with native species.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat.

2 Remove willows and revegetate stream banks with native species.

3 Undertake plant pest control as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.9 TOPHOUSE RESERVES

Map 9 - Tophouse Reserves



1. Alpine Forest Scenic Reserve - Lot 16 DP 17874

5.9.1 ALPINE FOREST SCENIC RESERVE

Location

Alpine Forest Scenic Reserve is located off the Wairau Valley Highway, Tophouse (see Map 9). The reserve adjoins the Alpine Meadows subdivision on the northfacing slopes of the St Arnaud Range approximately seven kilometres east of St Arnaud.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a)
- Legal Description: Lot 16 DP 17874
- Area: 34.206 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1997. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a) (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

The reserve adjoins Nelson Lakes National Park on two sides (west and south), which is administered by the Department of Conservation. It supports a forest community similar to that present in the National Park.



A large cedar



Red beech forest

The mixed beech forest remnant within Alpine Forest Reserve was assessed for ecological significance in 2022 by Michael North as part of the Council's Native Habitats Tasman (NHT) programme. The report for this site is available online at: https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews under the section on 'Ecological values reports'. The remnant is 29 ha in size and lies between 740- 1000m

asl on the northern end of the St Arnaud Range overlooking the Tophouse area. It surrounds the Alpine Meadows residential development. Two main creeks run down through the area originating from public conservation land above, and a small gully at the bottom holds a small wetland. It is comprised of upland beech forest, including extensive areas of red-silver beech and silver-mountain beech forest, and a small stand of cedar. The site is continuous with extensive areas of public conservation land. The report ranks the site as 'significant' under Council's NHT criteria, due to its high rarity values. The three primary criteria for assessing significance are (i) representativeness, (ii) rarity and distinctiveness (iii) diversity and pattern. The site was assessed as having medium representativeness and medium-low diversity and pattern.

The reserve is an important part of a forest corridor between the forests of Buller and western Marlborough. It also supports forest bird habitat contiguous with much larger habitats on adjoining public conservation land. Birds recorded onsite include korimako/bellbird, piwakawaka/fantail, miromiro/tomtit, and kākā. Also known to be present in the locality and to probably inhabit or utilise this site are ruru/morepork, riroriro/grey warbler, tui, tauhou/waxeye, kererū, weka, kotare/kingfisher, toutouwai/robin, pipiwharauroa/shining cuckoo, pipipi/brown creeper and kārearea/falcon.

Issues and Options

The site is in moderately poor condition due to ungulate impacts. Pig rooting is moderately common throughout, with some of the heaviest damage within the small wetland. Ungulate browse pressure (likely red deer) is moderately high, and a long history of deer presence is responsible for the absence of browse-favoured species from accessible terrain. Weed issues are very minor, being confined to the small wetland with blackberry a problem locally.

Deer and pig control would help to restore forest vegetation, but a landscape scale programme would be needed for this to be effective. Regular hunting pressure by residents of the neighbouring subdivision would likely keep animals away.

Access to the reserve is from Alpine Meadows Drive (rather than directly from the highway).

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of protecting and preserving indigenous flora and fauna, scenic character and natural landscapes.

2 Eradicate or control pest plants and animals to the extent required for the protection of ecological values.

3 Encourage locals to regularly hunt deer and pigs in the reserve.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.10 ST ARNAUD RESERVES

Map 10 - St Arnaud Reserves



1. Black Valley Stream Walkway – Lot 3 DP 536298
2. Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve – (a) Pt Sec 92 SO 9257 (b) Pt Sec 92 SQ 46
3. Brookvale Drive Esplanade Reserve – Lot 24 DP 20252

5.10.1 BLACK VALLEY STREAM WALKWAY

Location

Black Valley Stream Walkway is located between Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve and native forest to the north, in St Arnaud (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 536298
- Area: 0.0817 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020 and classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This reserve provides for pedestrian access between Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve and a large block of public conservation land to the north, between two private properties.



The boundaries of Black Valley Stream Walkway reserve are highlighted in aqua. The southern tip of the walkway reserve boundary adjoins Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve.

Issues and Options

The walkway reserve area is covered in native vegetation and grass and no pathway has been formed. The reserve boundaries are not easily discernible from the ground.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of providing a walkway linkage between Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve and the large block of public conservation land to the north.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.10.2 LAKE ROTOITI HALL RESERVE

Location

Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve is located at 22 Main Road St Arnaud (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Sec 92 SO 9257 (b) Pt Sec 92 SQ 46
- Area: (a) 0.4522 ha (b) 0.3450 ha

History

Both land parcels were acquired by the Crown in 1996 for a gravel pit under the Public Works Act 1981. When Transit NZ declared the land surplus, the St Arnaud community approached the Council requesting that they buy the land as a site for a community hall. In 1997 the Crown sold the land to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that both land parcels be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve (GN 2005-ln6377). Both parcels were automatically classified as Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

Values

Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve is located alongside the main road (State Highway 63) and opposite the school at St Arnaud. A large hall and car parking areas were constructed on the reserve in 2004. Public toilets on site feature heated flooring.

Native species have been planted between the hall and the highway and on the banks at the rear and sides of the building. A walking track provides access along the top of the banks around the hall, and through remnant native vegetation east of the hall to the highway near Black Valley Stream. Two commemorative plaques are located alongside this track: a plaque on a rock is dedicated to the Tomlinson Family, and a plaque on a seat is dedicated to the memory of Murray Borlase.

Issues and Options

A management committee is responsible for day-to-day management of the hall. This committee of volunteers, plus elected member appointed by Council, manage their own accounts. Support is provided from Council's Reserves and Facilities team.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing a hall for community use.

2 Support the management committee to manage bookings for the Lake Rotoiti Hall and to maintain this facility and surrounding gardens.

3 Maintain the car park and public toilets as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.10.3 BROOKDALE DRIVE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Brookdale Drive Esplanade Reserve is located at 6 Brookdale Drive in St Arnaud (see Map 10).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 24 DP 20252
- Area: 0.0907

History

This land was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2000. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

A raised stop-bank separates Brookdale Drive from the stream that runs through the reserve. Mature native shrubs, predominantly toetoe, flax, broadleaf, *Olearia avicennifolia* and hebes, have been planted on the stop-bank and along the stream margins.

Issues and Options

Maintenance of flood control works alongside the stream (to prevent flooding of properties in Brookvale Drive) and ongoing weed control are the only management issues.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat.

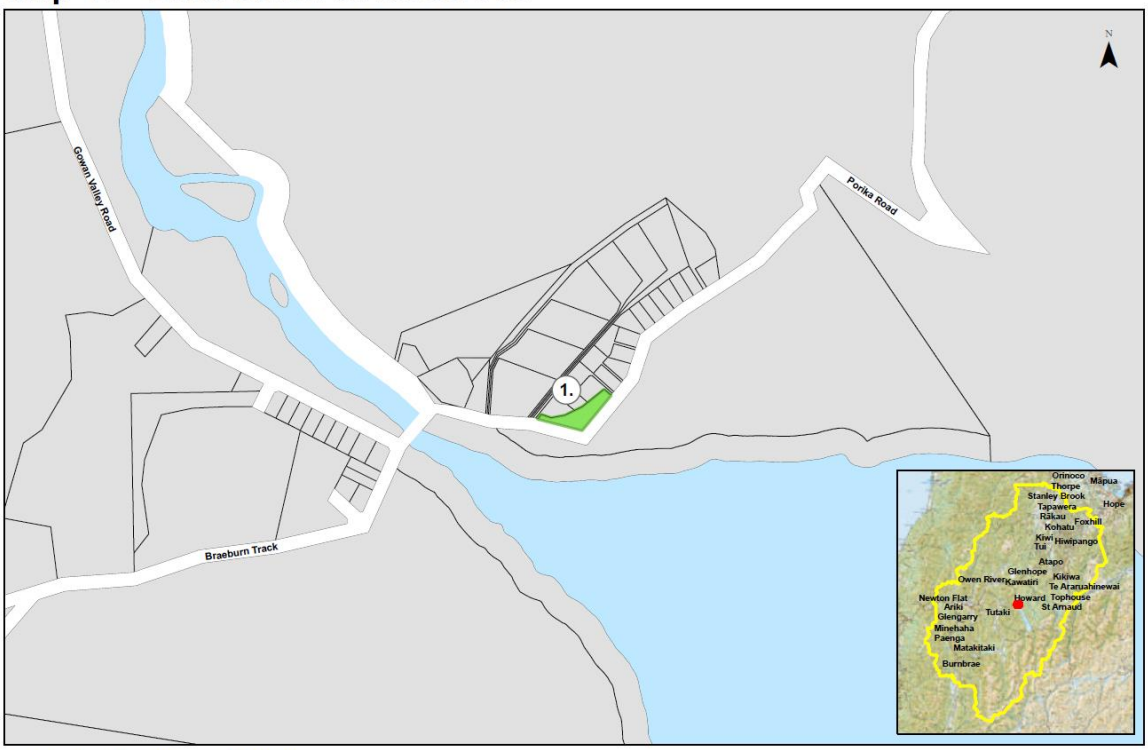
2 Maintain the native vegetation within the reserve and the mown grassed area between the stopbank and Brookvale Drive.

3 Undertake plant pest control as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.11 LAKE ROTOROA RESERVES

Map 11 - Lake Rotoroa Reserves



1. Porika Track Reserve - Lot 18 DP 9770

5.11.1 PORIKA TRACK RESERVE

Location

Porika Track Reserve is located near the south-western end of Porika Road at Lake Rotoroa (see Map 11).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 18 DP 9770
- Area: 0.2320 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Waimea County Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1976. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Porika Track Reserve is a small reserve located between residential sections and the Porika Track, at the outlet of Lake Rotoroa in the Gowan Valley. The reserve supports tall red beech forest with a diverse range of understorey species including horopito, kohuhu, fuchsia, wineberry, pate, lancewood, bush lawyer, broadleaf, parsonsia, prickly shield fern, *Coprosma rotundifolia* and *Astelia* sp. Young podocarps, miro and kahikatea, are also present. The reserve adjoins Nelson Lakes National Park across legal road (Porika Track) and the forest on the reserve is similar to and contiguous with that in the national park.



Porika Track Reserve boundaries are highlighted aqua

Issues and Options

A few years ago a house fire on a neighbouring property damaged part of the forest, destroying some large beech trees.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for passive recreational enjoyment of the native forest remnant, in a way that is compatible with management of the adjoining Nelson Lakes National Park.

2 Control and eradicate pest plant species on the reserve.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.12 OWEN RIVER RESERVES

Map 12 - Owen River Reserves



1. Owen River Recreation Reserve - (a) Pt Sec 3 SQ 146 (b) Lot 3 DP 2787 (c) Sec 5 SQ 146

5.12.1 OWEN RIVER RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Owen River Recreation Reserve is located at 1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, near the confluence of the Owen and Buller/Kawatiri Rivers (see Map 12).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Sec 3 SQ 146 (b) Lot 3 DP 2787 (c) Sec 5 SQ 146 Blk VII Matiri SD
- Area: (a) 1.8868 ha (b) 0.0986 ha (c) 0.5317 ha

History

In the early 1900s, Len Newman and Annie McLean owned the former Owen Tavern (that burnt down) and surrounding land. They rebuilt the Tavern, which still exists today. A keen sportsman, Len donated the land adjoining the confluence of the Owen and Buller/Kawatiri Rivers to the community (i.e. the Crown) for a recreation reserve in the 1920s or early 1930s. A community hall was built on the north-eastern corner of the reserve, providing an indoor space for local community dances, events and meetings. Cricket and football games were held on the open space area[8].

In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, parcel (c) was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Owen Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845).

In 1981, all three parcels were classified as recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1132).

The Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).

[8] Oral history provided by Len's nephew, Warren Newman, in April 2024.

During the 1990s, the Owen River Recreation Reserve Management Committee managed the reserve on behalf of Council. The old hall was removed, but the local community continued to play an occasional game of social cricket on the reserve and a rafting company used the campsite as one of its bases.

In 2001 the management committee was disbanded and Council contracted the neighbouring landowner to undertake day-to-day running of the reserve.



Values

Owen River Recreation Reserve covers a large open grassed area at the confluence of the Owen and Buller/Kawatiri rivers. The main access to the reserve is via a moderately-steep gravel road across private land from the Kawatiri-Murchison Highway beside the Owen River Tavern. Easements are in place providing legal access across the private land that separates the reserve from the State Highway.

Facilities at the reserve include an open-sided shelter, an ablution block with two prefabricated toilets and hot water shower units (installed in 1996) and picnic tables. Trees on the reserve include large Lawson's cypress trees at the Buller/Kawatiri River side of the reserve, a single row of Eucalypts across the open grassed area, and crack willow and poplar trees at the edge of the reserve.

The reserve provides 'remote' campground facilities for campers and is also used by kayakers and rafters.

Issues and Options

In 2001 the management committee for this reserve was disbanded and the Council entered into an agreement with the neighbouring landowners (who own the Owen River Tavern) where they are contracted to carry out the day-to-day running of the reserve. As part of their duties, they regularly clean the ablution block and collect camping fees.

This remote campground must comply with the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985, which set minimum standards for campground facilities, including water supply, waste disposal and sanitation.

Management issues include maintenance of the ablution block and effluent disposal field, provision of potable drinking water, mowing of grassed area, and weed control. Council currently pays for the grass to be mown monthly and sheep also graze the area occasionally to control grass growth.

When the reserve was first formed, it had direct access from the adjacent highway. In 2002, the nearby road bridge across the Owen River was replaced with a new bridge slightly to the north and the highway was realigned and moved slightly to the north at this time. The reserve is now physically separated from the highway by the 5.3 ha block of private land where the Owen River Tavern is located. Vehicle access to the reserve from the highway is now via a right-of-way easement through the middle of this private land.



Access to the reserve is via the gates to the highway, across the parking area in front of the Owen River Tavern (pictured), through the gate at the base of the large tree on the left and continues along the ROW through private land.

There is scope to improve the recreational values of the reserve by increasing the profile and use of the campground. Additional signage near the highway entrance would draw attention to the existence of the campground. The existing signs are not visible from the highway: people must first drive through the Tavern car park to see it. The gates are often closed, which may deter potential campers from entering.

Rough vegetation dominated by crack willow, broom, blackberry and bracken are present around the reserve margins. Weed control is undertaken every second year to prevent further establishment of blackberry around the perimeter of the mown area and track (much of the weed ingress is from outside the reserve area). Revegetation of the reserve borders could enhance this reserve.

The contract for day-to-day management of the reserve would benefit from a review before the Owen River Tavern is sold to new owners (it was listed for sale in 2024).

During public consultation on the draft RMP, we asked for feedback on future management options for Owen River Recreation Reserve. We explained that at some point in future, the owners of the neighbouring property may not wish to take on or continue to be responsible for the day-to-day management of the reserve. If that outcome eventuates, the Council could either try to increase the profile and use of the campground (e.g. by engaging a manager to oversee the campground and installing signage at the highway entrance) (Option 1) or manage it more passively as a camping area for self-contained campers only, with no services provided, similar to the current situation at Wai-iti Recreation Reserve (the ablution block would be removed under the latter scenario) (Option 2). Alternatively, DOC could resume management of the reserve (Option 3). We asked which of these three options were preferred.

In total, 379 individuals responded to a poll on this question and 232 individuals provided written comments outlining the reasons for their preference. The poll results showed that 80% of respondents preferred Option 1 (Improve and promote the campground), 17% supported Option 2 (Self-contained campers only, no services) and only 3% selected Option 3 (DOC takes back management, likely closing campground). This strong majority support for Option 1 indicated a clear public preference for maintaining and enhancing the current campground facilities and management.

During deliberations, the Hearing Panel recommended endorsing Option 1 (and avoiding Options 2 and 3), formalising management arrangements, addressing facility maintenance needs, and implementing environmental and access improvements.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of recreation: as a remote campground, picnic and rest area.

2 Continue to manage Owen River Recreation Reserve as a campground with facilities, maintaining the current services (ablution block, potable water, shelter) and enhancing promotion through improved signage at the highway entrance.

3 Continue to support the owner of the neighbouring Owen River Tavern undertake day-to-day management of the reserve, in accordance with an updated formal agreement (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Prioritise negotiating a formal, updated contract with the current owners or engage a dedicated campground manager to ensure continuity of day-to-day operations, fee collection, cleaning, and regulatory compliance.

4 When the neighbouring property owners no longer wish to undertake day-to-day management of the reserve and request termination of their contract, the Council will work to increase the profile and patronage of the campground (by engaging a manager to oversee the campground and installing signage at the highway entrance). All services currently provided would remain.

5 Maintain the open-sided shelter, picnic tables, BBQ stands, ablution block and effluent disposal field. Develop a plan to address urgent repairs to the ablution block and other site assets, recognising Council's policy constraints on capital expenditure. Explore potential funding options or partnerships to support necessary upgrades.

6 Install new signage near the highway entrance to the Owen River Tavern to highlight the reserve's location and presence of the campground.

7 Continue ongoing weed control and trial reducing the mowing schedule and allowing sheep grazing as the primary method of grass control to balance ecological and recreational values.

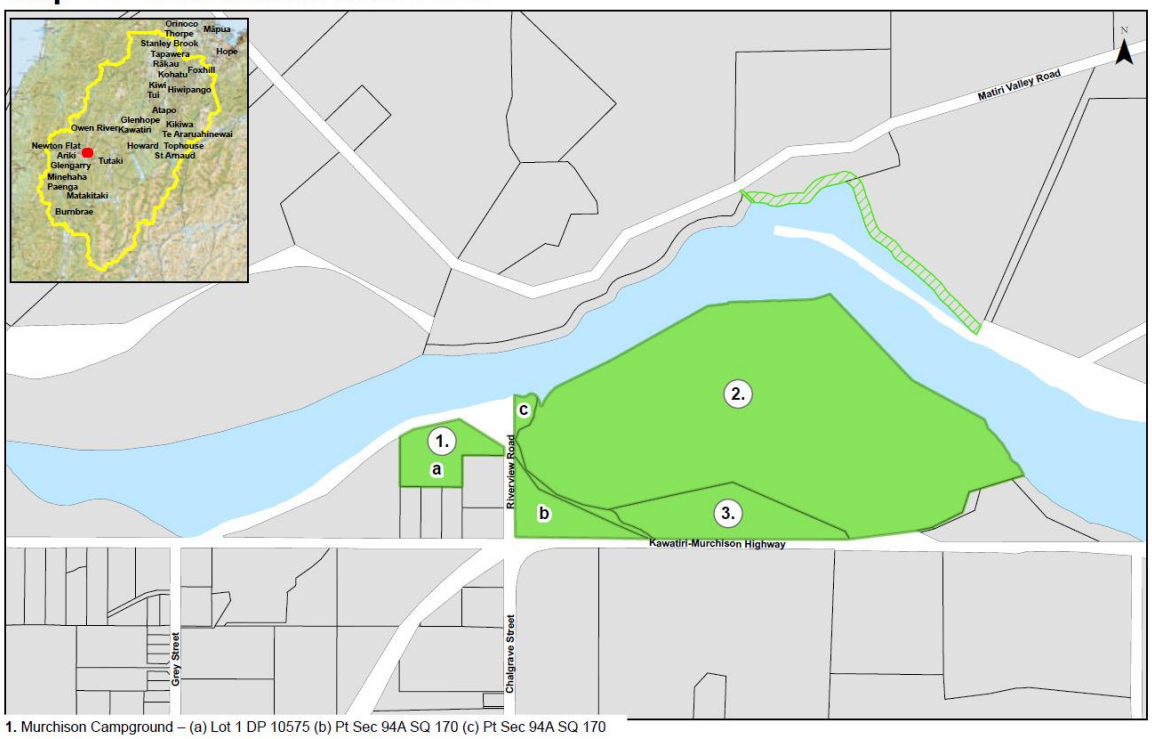
8 Investigate the option of a cattle stop to replace the existing gate at the far side of the Tavern parking area.

9 Over time, replace introduced riparian vegetation with native species, while maintaining open grassed areas for camping.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.13 MURCHISON RESERVES

Map 13 - Murchison Reserves



1. Murchison Campground – (a) Lot 1 DP 10575 (b) Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (c) Pt Sec 94A SQ 170
2. Riverview Recreation Reserve – Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD
3. Riverview Scenic Reserve – Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD

5.13.1 RIVERSIDE HOLIDAY PARK

Location

Riverside Holiday Park is located at 19 Riverview Road, Murchison (see Map 13).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 1 DP 10575 (b) Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (c) Pt Sec 94A SQ 170
- Area: (a) 1.7409 ha (b) 1.6187 ha (c) 0.6070 ha

History

Parcel (a): In 1986, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as a recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 1986, p 4857).

Parcel (b): In 1938, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserve for recreation was brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as River View Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1938, p 2464). The Murchison County Council was appointed to be the River View Domain Board to control River View Domain (GN 1938, p 2461).

Parcel (c): In 1946, by Order in Council the Governor-General declared that the reserve set apart for public-utility purposes be changed to a reserve for recreation purposes (GN 1946, p 1927). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).

In 2015, all three parcels were classified as recreation reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-ln183).

On the same day in August 2015, under the Reserves Act 1977, the appointment of the River View Domain Board to control and manage the Riverview Recreation Reserve ((i.e. the four land parcels shown as 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) was revoked (GN 2015-ln1358).

Values

The reserve area is leased to private operators as a commercial campground, known as the Riverside Holiday Park.

Located on the Buller/Kawatiri River front, a 10 minute walk from Murchison township, the campground is a gathering place for kayakers and rafters.

The majority of the site is a flat grassed area, with mature trees and shrubs providing good shade and shelter. The driveway around parcel (a) leads past the cabins to the three-bedroom manager's accommodation and office.

An assortment of 36 buildings service the campground, all of which are owned by Council. Most are located on parcel (a), west of Riverview Road. There are five kitchens (three of which are fully equipped), a large waterfront deck for dining, three ablution blocks, a laundry, and a large lounge. There are also 90 camp sites (39 powered and 51 unpowered), BBQ's, a playground and a jumping pillow.

Adjacent to the campground is the 2.5 km Kahikatea Walkway loop around the Murchison Golf Course and through Riverview Scenic Reserve where kahikatea, matai, miro and rimu trees still stand. Riverside Holiday Park is used as a base by whitewater paddlers, fishermen, hunters, trampers and mountain bikers.

Riverside Holiday Park is dog friendly, but dogs must always be on a lead and cleaned up after. Animals are not allowed in any buildings.

Issues and Options

In 2022, the Council issued a 33 year lease to Riverside Holiday Park Murchison Ltd to run a camping ground and holiday park and undertake rafting activities from the reserve. The lessee has also been issued with a separate licence to occupy part of the area of legal road at the north-western end of the campground for holiday park purposes (several cabins and a disused café are located here). This license to occupy also expires in 2055.

The holiday park is well developed. All 26 cabins are being renewed and services are being installed underground as each cabin is renewed. Ongoing maintenance of the buildings and facilities is the responsibility of the lessee.

The holiday park must comply with the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985, which set minimum standards for campground facilities, including water supply, waste disposal and sanitation. Compliance with all such legislation and regulations is the responsibility of the lessee. The lessee is also responsible for maintaining the buildings and improvements, maintaining the grounds and vehicle turnaround area, undertaking weed and pest control, and providing a public toilet facility near the boat ramp.

In 2017 the Council granted an easement to Network Tasman Ltd for the right to convey electricity, telecommunications and computer media in gross over parcel (a), to enable an upgrade to the power supply servicing the campground.

There is scope to improve the ecological values of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve by maintaining and enhancing the existing native vegetation in the eastern parts of the reserve.

POLICIES

1 Continue to manage the recreation reserve for the primary purpose of a campground, while ensuring that the public have free access to and use of the playground and boat ramp.

2 Enhance the ecological values of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve (see Section 5.13.3) by:
removing pest plants in parcel (c) and replanting eco-sourced native species in their place; and
taking a staged approach to eventual replacement of exotic trees in parcel (b) with eco-sourced native trees.

3 Install wayfinding signage for the Kahikatea Walkway in parcels (a) and (b).

4 Allow for the continued use of parcels (a) and (b) of the reserve as a commercial campground (i.e. the Riverside Holiday Park) until 2055, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease and license to occupy with Riverside Holiday Park Murchison Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table A).

5 Work with the lessee of the holiday park to ensure that the relevant terms and conditions of the lease over parcels (a) and (b) are complied with (see Appendix 3, Table A).

6 Allow for a 795m^2 area within parcel (b) to be used as a base for a rafting operation, including use of an existing timber building owned by Council and a new two-bay farm shed owned by the licensee, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a

new license to occupy with Ultimate Descents Aotearoa Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.13.2 RIVERVIEW RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Riverview Recreation Reserve (known locally as the Murchison Golf Course) is located at 3316 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison (see Map 13).

The Murchison Golf Club leases much of the reserve area. The Buller/Kawatiri River forms the northern boundary of the reserve, and a remnant of floodplain forest (Riverview Scenic Reserve) forms the southern boundary between the golf course and the highway. The Murchison Campground adjoins the reserve to the southwest.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD
- Area: 27.4175 ha

History

In 1949, by Order in Council the Governor-General set apart 62 acres of land (Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD) as a reserve under s167 of the Land Act 1948 for the purpose of stock holding (GN 1949, p 2786). In 1962, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands revoked the vesting of control by Murchison County Council and revoked the reservation for stock-holding purposes over Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD (GN 1963, p 23). On that same day in December 1962, pursuant to Land Act 1948, the Minister of Lands set apart Sec 136 (formerly Sec 25 and Crown land) Blk II Tutaki SD as a reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared the reserve to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of the latter Act, to form part of the Riverview Domain to be administered as a public domain by the Domain Board (GN 1963, p 23).

In 2015, the reserve was classified as recreation reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-ln183).

On the same day in August 2015, under the Reserves Act 1977, the appointment of the River View Domain Board to control and manage the Riverview Recreation Reserve ((i.e. the four land parcels shown as 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) was revoked (GN 2015-ln1358).

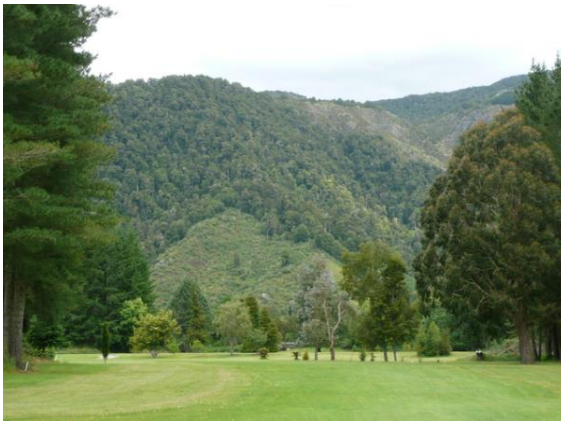
Values

The main reserve area is developed and maintained as a flat, 9-hole golf course, known as the Murchison Golf Course, with large planted trees and clubrooms.

Vehicle access from the highway runs through native forest in the adjoining Scenic Reserve before emerging onto the southern edge of the golf course and ending at a small car park alongside the clubhouse. An additional vehicle access track traverses the eastern edge of the golf course, providing vehicle access to the Buller/Kawatiri River.

A well-formed walking track (the Kahikatea Walkway) provides a 2.5 km loop track around the outskirts of the golf course, through the adjoining forest remnant and along the eastern edge of Murchison Campground. Much of this walkway is along the banks of the Buller/Kawatiri River, just outside of the reserve boundary, although the path does cross into the reserve in places. Occasional native species are present along the riverbank section of the walkway, including lowland ribbonwood, shining karamu, kohuhu, kiokio and kowhai.

Large remnant lowland ribbonwood trees are present at the eastern end of the golf course. Stands of tall pine and Douglas fir trees are also present alongside the golf course.



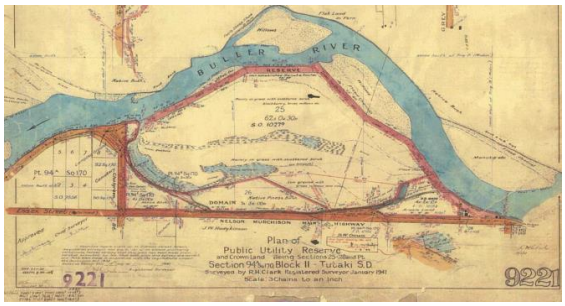
Issues and Options

Vegetation at the Buller/Kawatiri River edge (beyond the reserve boundary) is predominantly tall crack willow forest with rank grass and weeds including blackberry, barberry, broom, Himalayan honeysuckle and tutsan.

The Buller/Kawatiri River has moved further north and east of the original reserve boundary, meaning the riverbed now runs through the eastern-most reserve boundary. To the north, there is now a large area of land between the recreation reserve boundary and the riverbed. Much of the Kahikatea Walkway traverses this hydro parcel, beyond the

recreation reserve boundary. The vehicle access to the river also continues beyond the northern reserve boundary, through the accreted land within the hydro parcel, to the riverbank.

There is considerable potential for enhancement of remnant native vegetation around the margins of the reserve, in conjunction with management of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve. Reinstatement of wetlands that once existed within the recreation reserve could also increase the resilience of kahikatea trees within the Scenic Reserve to climate impacts such as drought. Previous works to drain these areas have threatened the long-term survival of the kahikatea stand, and a weir was constructed in the late 1990s in an effort to mitigate these impacts.



1941 plan of reserve area showing wetlands in blue

A closed landfill exists southwest of the golf clubhouse. The landfill is sited on a former wetland and was operational well into the 1990s. In 2016, Council staff and a small team of volunteers worked together to plant a swathe of native vegetation here. Natural regeneration of canopy species is now occurring under the shelter provided by these initial plantings.

The Murchison Golf Club has leased and managed the golf course and clubhouse since 1963, initially from the Crown and later from Council. The terms of the existing lease allow for sublet to other community groups with prior written approval from Council, and for casual (non-member) use of the golf course to be charged by the club.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of maintaining the existing golf course and recreation values, in a way that is compatible and complementary to management of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve.

2 Control weeds that may threaten the adjoining remnant of native forest, focusing on crack willow, chocolate vine, hops, virginia creeper, convolvulus and other invasive species.

3 Together with community volunteers, plant eco-sourced native species along the reserve boundaries, particularly in the areas adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve and along the riverbank.

4 Maintain and enhance the Kahikatea Walkway, ensuring it is accessible, safe, and well-integrated with the reserve's other uses. Install additional wayfinding signage at key locations.

5 Investigate the feasibility of reinstating former wetland areas.

6 Monitor and manage the closed landfill located near the clubhouse.

7 Monitor and assess changes in the Buller/Kawatiri River's course and adjust management strategies to address emerging challenges, such as accreted land use and erosion.

8 Allow for continued use of the Murchison golf course and clubhouse, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Murchison Golf Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.13.3 RIVERVIEW SCENIC RESERVE

Location

Riverview Scenic Reserve is located alongside State Highway 6 on the eastern approach to Murchison (see Map 13). It adjoins Riverview Recreation Reserve (the Murchison Golf Course) to the north and Murchison Campground to the west. The road to the Murchison Golf Course traverses the eastern part of the reserve.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Scenic Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD
- Area: 3.1363 ha

History

In December 1946, under s359 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General temporarily reserved this land for recreation purposes (1946, p 1932). In February 1947 under s360 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General permanently reserved this land for recreation purposes (1947, p 339). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public

Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).

In 2015, this reserve was classified as scenic reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the reserve for scenic reserve purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-ln183).

Values

The reserve supports a remnant of native floodplain forest dominated by tall kahikatea trees. Other canopy species include mataī, tōtara and red beech.

The forest is in relatively good condition with a dense understorey dominated by mahoe, pate, tree ferns (wheki, ponga), *Coprosma rotundifolia*, and regenerating podocarps of mixed age. Larger specimens of lemonwood and kaikomako are found in the subcanopy. Throughout the forest are small-leaved milk tree (*Streblus heterophyllus*), horopito, *Lophomyrtus obcordata*, fuchsia, and *Melicope simplex*. Native ferns such as hen and chicken fern, prickly shield fern, and hound's tongue fern carpet the forest floor. The rare forest herb *Australina pusilla* is also present along sections of the walkway.

The reserve is a good example of the original tall podocarp floor forest that would have occupied river floodplains and other valley-floor sites in the area. It provides important habitat, including seasonal food resources, for native birds such as korimako/bellbird, tuī, kererū and toutouwai/robin.

The reserve is clearly visible from State Highway 6 and provides a scenic backdrop for visitors traveling on the highway.

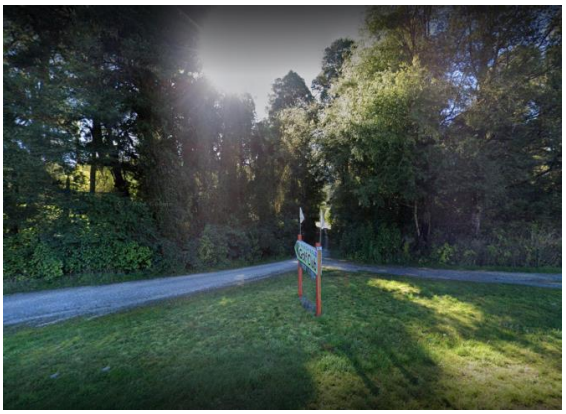
A well-formed walking track (the Kahikatea Walkway) traverses the reserve, providing access from the campground to the golf course. It also provides a pleasant short round-trip through the forest. This track network is part of a wider 2.5 km loop track around the outskirts of the Riverview Recreation Reserve (golf course) and the eastern edge of Murchison Campground. Much of this walkway is along the banks of the Buller/Kawatiri River.

Issues and Options

Protection of the forest from invasive weeds and animal pests is an important management priority. Woody weeds present on the margins of the forest remnant include crack willow, hawthorn, barberry and cherry laurel. Non-woody weed species within the reserve area and surrounds include chocolate vine, hops, virginia creeper and convolvulus. The native vine *Muehlenbeckia australis* can have detrimental effects by smothering trees and shrubs on forest margins and during forest restoration.

A drainage swale runs along the northern boundary of the reserve, while other parts of the reserve are permanently wet. Restoration of the water table would increase the forest remnant's resiliency to climate change impacts such as hotter summers and increasing periods of drought.

A vehicle track through the middle of the reserve provides access between the Kawatiri-Murchison Highway and the Murchison Golf Clubrooms. Emergent canopy trees and other vegetation growing alongside the track could potentially be impacted by maintenance or widening of this vehicle access track.



OBJECTIVES

1 To enhance and protect in perpetuity the important ecological, scientific, educational, recreational and landscape values of this significant tāonga.

POLICIES

1 Continue to work together with community volunteers to manage the reserve for the primary purposes of protecting and preserving the indigenous flora and fauna and the scenic qualities of this native forest remnant.

2 Undertake restoration plantings using only eco-sourced indigenous species appropriate to the locality, as identified by DOC[9].

[9] The DOC plant list for Riverview Scenic Reserve is available online at: https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/publications/plant-lists/plant-lists-by-region/riverview-domain-murchison-rvvd/

3 Encourage volunteers to raise plants from seeds sourced from the reserve for future plantings.

4 Improve the natural character and landscape values along the edges of the reserve by replacing exotic trees and weeds with native species.

5 Work with volunteers to undertake ongoing plant pest and animal pest control, to enhance the ecological integrity of the forest.

6 Control native *Muehlenbeckia australis* at forest margins and during forest restoration.

7 Trial initiatives aimed at restoring the water table, to enhance the resilience of the forest remnant to climate change impacts such as drought. Monitor ground-water levels and the effects of any water impoundment initiatives trialled.

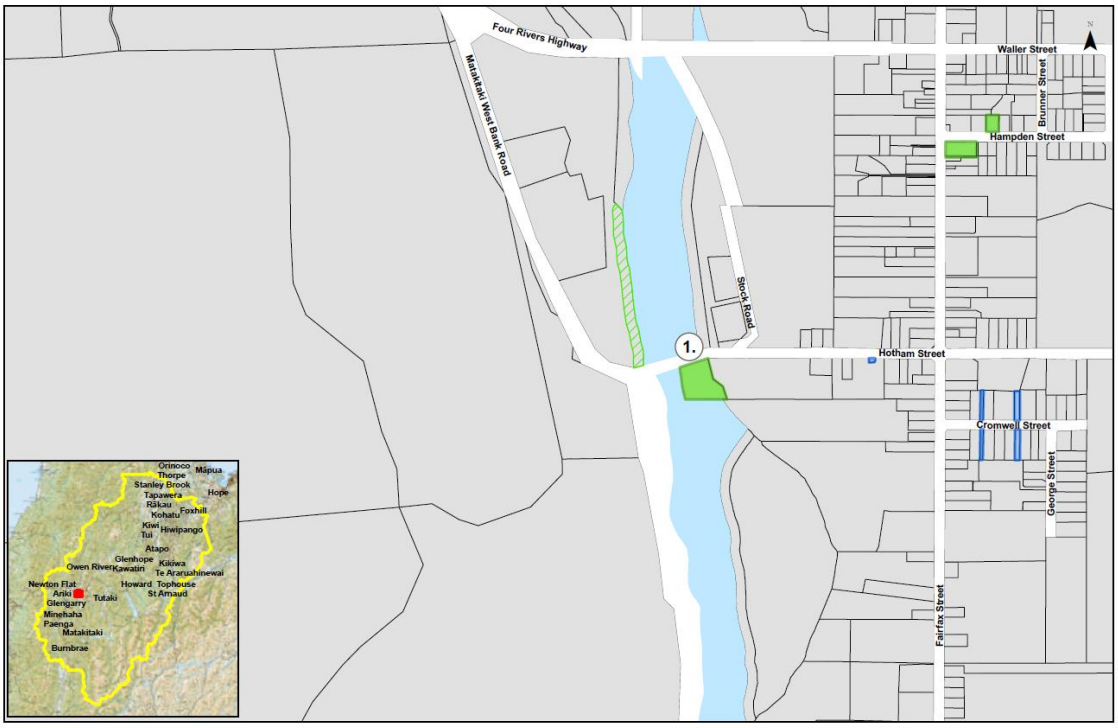
8 Maintain the current loop track through the forest and provide additional wayfinding signage and on-site interpretation outlining the ecological importance of this lowland forest remnant.

9 Maintenance of the vehicle track through the reserve, providing access to the golf course, should not result in damage to native vegetation growing alongside the track. If a wider access road is required in future, the road should be relocated outside of the Scenic Reserve boundary and the old vehicle track closed and revegetated.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.14 MURCHISON RESERVES

Map 14 - Murchison Reserves



1. Hotham Street Esplanade Reserve - Lot 3 DP 410098

5.14.1 HOTHAM STREET ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Hotham Street Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the Matakitaki River, at the western end of Hotham Street, in Murchison (see Map 14).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 410098
- Area: 0.5080 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2008. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).



View of reserve from Hotham Street

Values

Mature vegetation covers the reserve area; a mix of native and exotic species. The Mataki Willowgrove Walk loop runs through the reserve.

Issues and Options

Protection of mature native trees, ongoing weed control and maintenance of the walking track are the main management issues.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat alongside the Matakitaki River.

2 Undertake plant pest control as required.

3 Maintain the walkway loop.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.15 MURCHISON RESERVES

Map 15 - Murchison Reserves



1. Hampden Street Reserve – Lot 3 DP 1724

2. Murchison Playground – (a) Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison (b) Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison

3. Murchison Recreation Reserve – (a) Sec 18 SQ 170 (b) Lot 2 DP 380256

5.15.1 HAMPDEN STREET RESERVE

Location

Hampden Street Reserve is located at 5 Hampden Street, Murchison (see Map 15).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified.
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 1724
- Area: 0.0827 ha

History

This fee-simple parcel was transferred to the Murchison County Council in 1936 then to Waimea County Council in 1956.

Values

The building on this town section was previously used as public restrooms and then by Plunket. It has since been renamed 'Murchison Community Rooms' and is currently being utilised as a community gym.

Issues and Options

A license to occupy the building and use it to operate a community gym is required to authorise the existing use. The longer term plan is to incorporate a community fitness centre into an extension to the Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC), located at the other end of Hampden Street.

Murchison is well served by community meeting rooms at Murchison Recreation Reserve, meaning this land no longer

plays a key role in the Council's parks and reserves network. As it is not subject to the Reserves Act, it could be sold.

POLICIES

1 Initiate the process to dispose of the land and building at 5 Hampden Street, Murchison.

2 Allow for use of the building as a community gym until the land is sold or an extension of the MSRCC is complete and the activity can be relocated to the new fitness centre (whichever occurs first), in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new lease or license with the Murchison Community Gym (see Appendix 3, Table B).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.15.2 MURCHISON PLAYGROUND

Location

Murchison Playground is located at 65 Fairfax Street, Murchison (see Map 15).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison (b) Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison
- Area: (a) 0.1720 ha (b) 0.0136 ha

History

Both land parcels transferred from the Bank of New Zealand to Waimea County Council in 1971. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that both land parcels be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377). Both parcels were automatically classified as Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

Values

Murchison Playground is located on the corner of Fairfax and Hampden streets in Murchison. The western part of the reserve is occupied by a car park. The remaining area is grassed and occupied by a small gazebo, scattered shrubs and play equipment, including a wooden climbing wall, slides, swings and a climbing frame.



Issues and Options

The playground equipment has not been updated for many years.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation and playground activities, open space and enjoyment of the public.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment.

3 Maintain the car park and landscaped areas.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.15.2 MURCHISON RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Murchison Recreation Reserve is accessed via 80 Waller Street and 34 Hampden Street, Murchison (see Map 15).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Sec 18 SQ 170 (b) Lot 2 DP 380256
- Area: (a) 6.0703 ha (b) 0.7411 ha



History

The Council has vested authority over land parcel (a). In 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091).

In 1904, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 18 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to be managed as a domain (GN 1904, p 472). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Murchison Domain that same year (GN 1904, p 471).

Between 1906 and 1991, this recreation reserve comprised of two land parcels. The other 4.8562 ha land parcel (Pt Sec 20 SQ 170) is located on the opposite (northern) side of Waller Street. In 1906, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 20 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to form part of the Murchison Domain (GN 1906, p 1041).

In November 1991, Pt Sec 20 SQ 170 was set apart for a public school (Murchison Area School), pursuant to s52 of the Public Works Act 1981 (GN 1991, p 3592).

Interests listed on the record of title (part cancelled) note that the land is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to Part 9 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Council purchased parcel (b) from John Hodgkinson in 2007 for the purpose of recreation reserve. In 2025, parcel (b) was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Murchison Recreation Reserve contains the main recreational facilities in Murchison, including the Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC) and car park, a pump track, rugby fields, bowling green and clubrooms, tennis courts, Murchison Emergency Services and St John Ambulance headquarters, an open-sided shed (axemen's shed), horse yards, Pony Club shed, and a sand equestrian arena. As well as the facilities on the reserve there is also a considerable area of open space utilised for rugby, Pony Club activities and A&P Shows. A section of the reserve adjoining the highway includes a war memorial and gardens, with public toilets alongside. An internal road runs through the reserve, providing vehicle access from the Hampden Street entrance through to facilities at the northern end of the reserve. A broad storm-water swale runs from Waller Street through parcel (b) then across parcel (a) south of the MSRCC (Neds Creek connects to the latter section).

The Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC) is a multipurpose venue.



Opened in 2008, the MSRCC at full capacity can host 650 people. The venue has a full commercial kitchen, facilities for indoor/outdoor sports, spaces for meetings, conferences, exhibitions and private functions. A generator is due to be installed in May 2025.

Used primarily by the local community, due to the accessibility of the Centre it makes it ideal to host inter-regional get togethers, including social and sporting events.

During 2024, the old bike track behind the MSRCC was replaced with an all-weather, all skill level pump track located closer to the car park. Contractors, volunteers and community members worked together to create the new pump track with crafted asphalt curves, landscaping, a new viewing platform and fencing. Shade sails and picnic tables will be soon be installed. In a nod to the Matakitaki, Buller/Kawatiri, Mangles and Matiri waterways that run through or near the Murchison township, the pump track was named 'Four Rivers Flow Zone'.

The open-sided Axemen's shed in the northern end of the reserve provides a large, covered area for informal recreation during wet weather, including skateboarding.



The Four Rivers Flow Zone pump track.

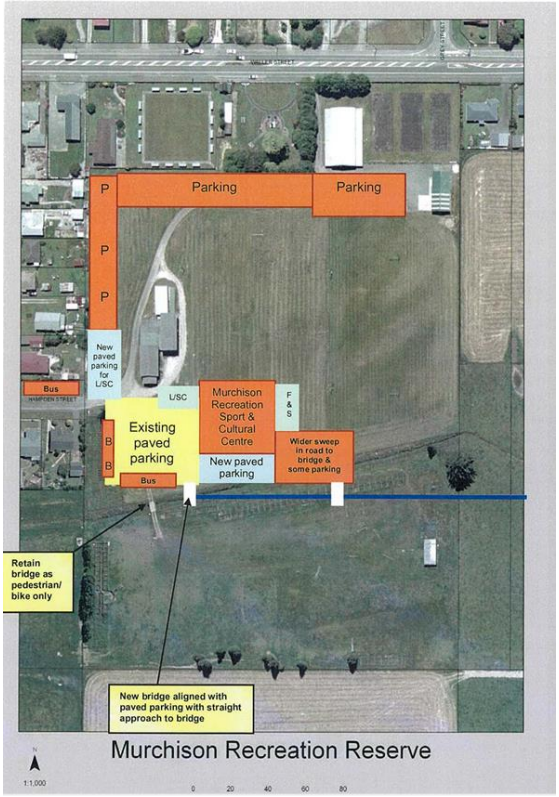


Issues and Options

The Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC) Committee is responsible for day-to-day management of the MSRCC, rugby fields, tennis courts and A&P Axemen's Shed, including bookings for these facilities. This committee of volunteers, plus elected member appointed by Council, manage their own funds. Two employees run the facility, with support provided by Council's Reserves and Facilities team.

In 2009, the Council contracted Strategic Leisure Ltd to prepare a development plan for the reserve. Key recommendations included:

- Relocating the Council's Murchison library and service centre to a new purpose built facility as an extension to the western end of the MSRCC building when funding is available.
- Extending the paved area of the tennis courts by 3m each and making them available for outdoor netball in winter.
- Extend the MSRCC building to the east to provide a mid-size multi-purpose room, a fitness room and two squash courts.
- Continue policy of shared use of sportsfields for rugby and horses but restrict all jumping events to the No 2 field and minimise use of No 1 field for horse/livestock purposes.
- Retain sufficient land area in the "pony club paddock" for equestrian use and A&P Show purposes (e.g. parking and camping or as the wet weather alternative to the sports fields).
- Development of a BMX track and equestrian arena in the southern part of the reserve (both now complete; the old BMX track has been replaced with a paved pump track).
- Refit the ageing western bridge over the drainage channel as a pedestrian and bike only bridge for access to BMX track (This bridge still exists but access is blocked by a new bund on the northern side of the drain. A bridge for pedestrian/bike access over the drain has been constructed on the western reserve boundary).
- Build a new bridge to the east for vehicle access to the southern part of the reserve below main car park (complete).
- Build a new shed to store grounds maintenance equipment in, including tractor and mower (complete; the 160m^2 shed is located east of the Emergency Services building).
- Install a fenced playground linked to the MSRCC facility to provide an integrated and secure indoor-outdoor activity area for children (a new location has been selected for a small, fenced playground near the north-western corner of the main car park).



Concept plan for 2009 Development Plan showing outcome if key recommendations are implemented

- Several recommendations relating to increasing vehicle parking and improving internal access roads - see concept plan image (most of these have not been implemented; the internal access road is paved but has not been widened as proposed).
- Formalise an MOU between MSRCC Committee and Murchison Area School for use of Monahan Park for community recreation, sport and overflow parking purposes.
- No need to provide a dedicated helicopter landing site for search and rescue purposes as these operations only occur rarely (once every few years).
- That a landscape plan be developed for the war memorial gardens and that large trees be removed or

pruned. As of 2025, the sealed paths within the gardens have deteriorated significantly and need resurfacing.

Leases are required for the following facilities/activities:

- Murchison Emergency Services Inc (203m^2 building behind tennis courts, near north-eastern corner of reserve)
- Murchison Bowling Club (0.33 ha in north-western corner of reserve)
- Murchison Pony Club Inc (1.3 ha at southern end of reserve)

The current lease to Murchison Emergency Services Inc enables exclusive use of their building near the north-eastern corner of the reserve for emergency services operation, including medical care, training, land and air transport. With approval from Council, their building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements.

The current lease to Bowls Murchison Inc allows the operation of the Murchison Bowling Club, whose facilities are located in the north-western corner of the reserve, including use of clubrooms, coaching and playing. With approval from Council, the leased area may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.

The current lease over the "pony club paddock", shed and four yards at the south end of the reserve allows the Murchison Pony Club exclusive use for up to 40 days each year to undertake activities including riding, coaching and pony club events. It requires that the Club operate a booking system for use of the grounds (at no charge) and/or rental of the equestrian arena or show jumping equipment to non-members on days where the Club is not exercising exclusive use rights, to provide opportunities for others to use the land and facilities. The Club is required to make one bay of the Pony Club shed available for use of the A&P group and to vacate the paddock the week before and after the annual Murchison Agricultural and Pastoral (A&P) Association Show Day. The Club may also graze sheep in the leased area to control grass growth.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, sporting and community activities, and enjoyment of the public.

2 Develop a landscape plan for the war memorial and formal gardens in the centre of the northern part of parcel (a) and continue to maintain these assets. Management recommendations for the large trees bordering the gardens should be included in the landscape plan. Prioritise resurfacing of the sealed paths within the gardens.

3 Maintain and upgrade the public toilets adjoining Waller Street.

4 Maintain the paved surfaces of the Four Rivers Flow Zone pump track, tennis courts, main car park near Hampden Street entrance, and the internal vehicle access road from Waller Street through to Hampden Street and to the Emergency Services building and car park.

5 When the tennis courts are due for resurfacing, considering extending them each by 3m in length and utilising them for the dual purposes of tennis courts in summer and outdoor netball courts in winter.

6 Install a small, fenced playground with equipment for younger children.

7 As funding allows, extend the MSRCC to the east to provide a mid-size multi-purpose room, a fitness room and squash courts.

8 Consider relocating the Council's Murchison Service Centre and Library to the reserve, as an extension to the north-western corner of the MSRCC facility.

9 Continue to support the Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre committee to undertake the day-to-day management of the MSRCC, rugby fields, tennis courts and Axemen's Shed, including bookings for these facilities.

10 Formalise an MOU between MSRCC Committee and Murchison Area School for use of Monahan Park for community recreation, sport and overflow parking purposes.

11 Enhance the open drainage channel running through the reserve by planting native riparian species along the banks.

12 Allow for use by Murchison Emergency Services of their 203m^2 building on parcel (a), in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Murchison Emergency Services Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

13 Allow for the continued use of the 266m^2 building, bowling greens and other improvements in the north-western corner of parcel (a) for operation of the Murchison Bowling Club, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease

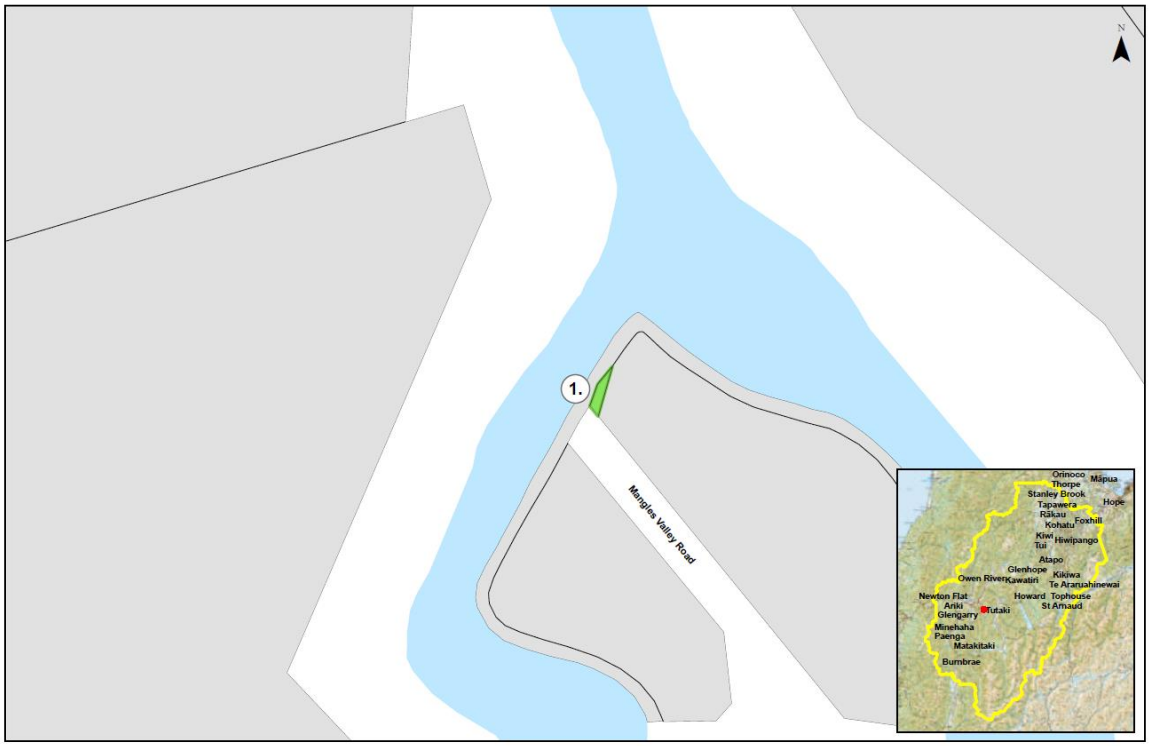
with the Bowls Murchison Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

14 Allow for the continued use of the "pony club paddock", their 113m^2 shed, equestrian arena and four yards at the south end of the reserve for riding, coaching and pony club events, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Murchison Pony Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.16 MANGLES VALLEY RESERVES

Map 16 - Mangles Valley Reserves



1. Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve - Lot 4 DP 17476

5.16.1 MANGLES VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve adjoins 587 Mangles Valley Road, near the confluence of the Blackwater and Mangles Rivers, southeast of Murchison (see Map 16).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 17476
- Area: 0.0025 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1996. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The precise locations of the boundaries of the reserve are difficult to determine on the ground. Regenerating native vegetation covers the small reserve area, including koromiko, broadleaf, wineberry and mountain beech.



Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is the main management issue.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the purpose of enhancing riparian margin habitat.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.17 SHENANDOAH/LOWER MARUIA RESERVES

Map 17 - Shenandoah/Lower Maruia Reserves



1. Lower Maruia Reserve - (a) Lot 1 DP 4584 (b) Lot 2 DP 4584 (c) Lot 2 DP 4487 (d) Lot 1 DP 4487

5.17.1 LOWER MARUIA RESERVE

Location

Lower Maruia Reserve is located alongside the Shenandoah Highway (SH65) in the Maruia Valley (see Map 17).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All four parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 1 DP 4584 (b) Lot 2 DP 4584 (c) Lot 2 DP 4487 (d) Lot 1 DP 4487
- Area: (a) 0.4507 ha (b) 0.0759 ha (c) 0.3642 ha (d) 0.0387 ha

History

In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land (all four parcels) was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Lower Maruia Memorial Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845). In 1981, all four parcels were classified as recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 2687).
The Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN 1984, p 4888).

The parcel of land adjoining the north-western boundary of parcel (a), Lot 1 DP 5171 Blk VIII Maruia SD, is also Crown land but that parcel is managed by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

Values

Formerly the site of the Lower Maruia Memorial Hall, whose concrete foundations remain, the building was not replaced. The reserve area is now indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland.

Issues and Options

The adjoining landowner has grazed the reserve land for many decades. A grazing license is required to authorise this use (see Appendix 3, Table A).

As the community hall no longer exists and the reserve is located in a remote, sparsely populated area, it no longer serves its designated purpose and is unlikely to do so in future.

The reserve is owned by the Crown and vested in the Council trust for recreation purposes. The Council could apply to DOC to remove the vesting in trust. If the application to remove the vesting is approved, the land's management and control would revert to the Crown. The Crown would then be responsible for determining its future management (e.g. retaining the land, leasing it, or disposing of it).

Public consultation is needed for any proposal to remove the vesting. Therefore, one of the key consultation questions we asked during public consultation on the draft Plan was: *Do you support or oppose the Council's proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the four parcels of land that form Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts back to the Crown and why?*

Eleven submitters responded to this question, with six submitters in support and four opposing the proposal. One had no opinion. Based on this feedback, the Hearing Panel recommend that Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve be returned to the Crown.

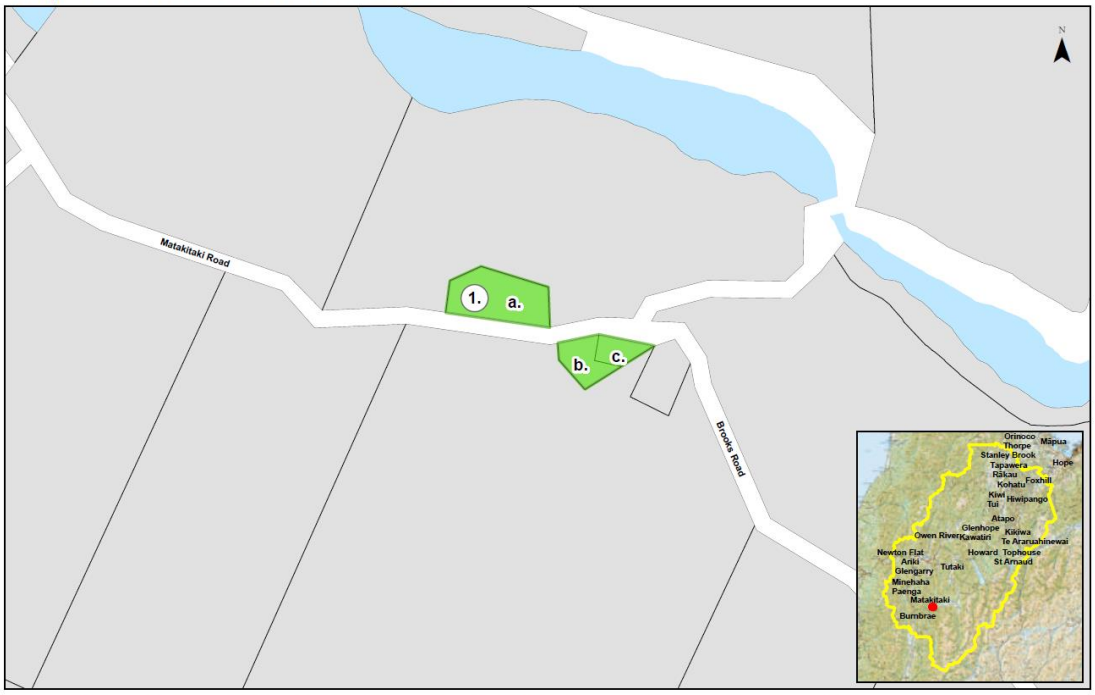
POLICIES

1 Proceed with the next steps in the process to have the vesting removed and management of the reserve returned to the Crown.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.18 MATAKITAKI RESERVES

Map 18 - Matakitaki Reserves



1. Matakitaki Recreation Reserve - (a) Sec 27 Blk VI Matakitaki SD (b) Sec 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD (c) Sec 26 Blk VI Matakitaki SD

5.18.1 MATAKITAKI RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Matakitaki Recreation Reserve is located at 2661 Matakitaki Road, near the junction with Brooks Road, in the Matakitaki Valley (see Map 18).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Sec 27 Blk VI Matakitaki SD (b) Sec 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD (c) Sec 26 Blk VI Matakitaki SD
- Area: (a) 0.5741 ha (b) 0.2276 ha (c) 0.1568 ha

History

In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645). In 1980, all four parcels were classified as recreation reserve (GN 1980, p 2566).

Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124).

Values

The three parcels of land that comprise this reserve are located on opposite sides of Matakitaki Road.

Parcel (a) on the northern side of the road supports regenerating vegetation dominated by kānuka, with bracken, koromiko, broadleaf, mahoe, three-finger, *Gaultheria antipoda* and young red beech trees. The

weeds barberry and cotoneaster are also present. A large slip has recently destroyed some of the regenerating vegetation in the centre of this parcel. The precise boundaries of this part of the reserve are difficult to ascertain on the ground, as the vegetation of the reserve is contiguous with similar vegetation on adjoining land.

Parcels (b) and (c) are located just east of parcel (a), on the south side of the Matakitaki Road. A private access road runs through the middle of parcel (b), providing vehicle access to adjoining farmland. A few mature trees are present on parcel (c). The rest of this part of the reserve is grazed and supports rough pasture, bracken, blackberry and Coprosma shrubs.

Issues and Options

The adjoining landowner uses parcel (b) to access their farm and utilises both parcels (b) and (c) for grazing. A license to occupy is required for both activities, but a valid license has not been in place for the last several years.

In 2008, the Council resolved to remove the derelict wooden hall located on parcel (c) and to initiate a process to revoke reserve status and sell the land. Use of the hall had declined significantly in recent decades and it had become a health and safety hazard that was uninhabitable. The hall was eventually removed in January 2025.



Site of the former Matakitaki Hall

As the community hall no longer exists and the reserve is located in a remote, sparsely populated area, it no longer serves its designated purpose and is unlikely to do so in future.

Although the Council publicly notified the proposal to revoke reserve status and dispose of the land in 2008, the subsequent steps to complete this process were not undertaken.

The reserve is owned by the Crown and vested in the Council in trust for recreation purposes. The Council could apply to DOC to remove the vesting in trust. If the application to remove the vesting is approved, the land's management and control would revert to the Crown. The Crown would then be responsible for determining its future management (e.g. retaining the land, leasing it, or disposing of it).

Public consultation is needed for any proposal to remove the vesting. Therefore, one of the key consultation questions we asked during public consultation on the draft Reserve Management Plan was: *Do you support or oppose the Council's proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the three parcels of land that form Matakitaki Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts back to the Crown and why?*

Ten submitters responded to this question, with six submitters in support of the proposal, three opposing the proposal and one had no opinion. Based on this feedback, the Hearing Panel recommend that Matakitaki Recreation Reserve be returned to the Crown.

POLICIES

1 Proceed with the next steps in the process to have the vesting removed and management of the reserve returned to the Crown.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

6.0 Review of this Reserve Management Plan

The Reserve Management Plan is the strategic document which sets the direction for how parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward will be managed and is required to be reviewed at least every 10 years. Ten-yearly reviews of the Reserve Management Plan will ensure that changes in public needs and priorities are reflected in the Plan.

The management plan review process is prescribed by the Reserves Act 1977. Section 41(3) of the Act requires a reserve management plan 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 for which it is classified …*' The Act makes extensive requirements for public participation in the preparation of this framework. Once the management plan has been commented on, amended if necessary, and subsequently adopted by Council, managers can use the Plan as a basis for decision-making, knowing that their decisions will reflect the views of the public.

Implementation of this Reserve Management Plan will be supported by the Reserves and Facilities Activity Management Plan (AMP). The AMP will allocate budgets to achieve implementation of the Reserve Management Plan.

POLICIES

1 The Reserve Management Plan will be reviewed at intervals of not more than ten years.

PART 4

Glossary, Appendices & References

Māori Glossary

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Aotearoa	New Zealand
Ara tawhito	Traditional travel routes
Atua kaitiaki	Deity gods
Awa	River, stream
Hapū	Sub-tribe
Harakeke	Flax
Hui	Gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference
Īnanga	Whitebait (native)
Iwi	Tribe. There are eight iwi at the top of the South Island: Ngāti Rārua, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō and Rangitāne. Collectively, they are often referred to as 'Te Tauihu iwi'. In addition, the south-western part of Lakes/Murchison falls within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu, within the rohe of Ngāti Waewae. Collectively, the nine iwi whose rohe includes part of Lakes-Murchison Ward are referred to in this document as 'Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere' or 'iwi'.
Kahikatea	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Kai	1. (verb) To eat, consume, feed oneself, devour 2. (noun) Food, meal
Kāinga	Home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling
Kaitiaki	Trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, keeper
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship, stewardship, trustee
Kākahu	Cloak
Kānuka	*Kunzea ericoides*
Karakia	Prayer
Kawa	Kawa refers to the protocols, customs, and guiding principles that govern behaviour, particularly in formal or sacred settings within te ao Māori. It is often associated with marae ceremonies, pōwhiri (welcoming rituals), and other traditional practices. While kawa varies between iwi and hapū, it serves to uphold tikanga (customary practices) and maintain respect, order, and cultural integrity.
Kererū	Native pigeon
Kete	Flax baskets
Ki uta ki tai	Between the mountains and the sea
Kōaro	Native freshwater fish species
Kōiwi	Human remains
Kōkopu	Native freshwater fish species
Kōura	Crayfish (freshwater and saltwater)
Kupu	Word, vocabulary, saying, talk, message, statement, utterance, lyric
Mahere whakahaere	Management plan

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Mahinga	Place where work is done, activity, garden, fishery
Mahinga kai	Food gathering places, garden, cultivation
Mana	Prestige, authority, influence
Manaakitanga, Manaaki	Hospitality, kindness, caring, looking after another
Manawhenua	Authority over land
Manuhiri	Visitors
Mānuka	*Leptospermum scoparium*
Mataī	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*
Mātauranga	Knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill, education
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge – the body or systems of knowledge originating from Māori worldview
Mauri	Life force, essence of all living things
Mihi	Greetings
Muka	Prepared flax fibre
Ngā	The (plural)
Ngahere	Bush, forest
Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere	A collective term for the nine iwi whose rohe includes part of Lakes-Murchison Ward (see 'iwi' above).
Ngā taonga tuku iho	Treasures inherited from the ancestors. Intergenerational assets, goods, or property – both tangible (such as land, forests, fisheries, cultivation sites, adornments, weapons, carvings, marae) and intangible (such as songs, genealogy, oral histories, customs and protocols).
Ngāti	Prefix for a tribal group, now written as a separate word, e.g. Ngāti Rārua
Noa	Noa is the opposite of tapu and includes the concept of 'common'. It lifts the 'tapu' from the person or the object. Noa also has the concept of a blessing in that it can lift the rules and restrictions of tapu.
Pā	Fortified village, fort
Pakohe	Metasomatised argillite
Pipi	Shellfish species
Pou, poupou	Post, pole, pillar
Pounamu	Greenstone, nephrite, jade
Pūrākau	Foundational stories
Rāhui	Customary protection and management mechanisms to protect, conserve and manage taonga
Rangatira	Chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess
Raranga	Weaving
Rohe	Boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
Rongoā	Māori herbal medicine, remedy, cure, treatment, tonic
Takiwā	District, area, territory, vicinity, region

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Tāngata whenua	Local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried
Tāniko	A uniquely Māori variation of twining, used to weave the colourful, intricate borders of cloaks
Taonga	Treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered of value, things that hold special significance (both tangible and intangible. See ngā taonga tuku iho above.)
Taonga tuku iho	Heirloom, treasure passed down, cultural property, heritage (both tangible and intangible. See ngā taonga tuku iho above.)
Tapu	Be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection
Te Ao Māori	The Māori world and worldview
Te Mana o te Wai	Te Mana o te Wai refers to the vital importance of water. When managing freshwater, it ensures the health and well-being of the water is protected and human health needs are provided for before enabling other uses of water. It expresses the special connection all New Zealanders have with freshwater. By protecting the health and well-being of our freshwater we protect the health and well-being of our people and environments. Through engagement and discussion, regional councils, communities and tāngata whenua will determine how Te Mana o te Wai is applied locally in freshwater management.
Te Oranga o te Taiao	The concept of 'Te Oranga o te Taiao' reflects a Te Ao Māori approach to environmental management recognising: • the health of the natural environment; • the intrinsic relationship between whānau, hapū, iwi and te taiao; • the interconnectedness of the natural environment; and • the essential relationship between the health of the natural environment and its life-sustaining capacity.
Te Tai-o-Aorere	Tasman Bay
Te taiao	Te taiao is the natural environment that contains and surrounds us. It has four major components: • Whenua (soil and land) • Wai (all freshwater bodies and their connections) • Āhuarangi (climate across time) • Koiora (all living communities: human, plant, animal) Thinking about the environment in this way encourages us to aspire to a future where humanity and the natural world sustain each other in an interconnected relationship of respect, and we all act as land stewards. https://ourlandandwater.nz/news/why-te-taiao-matters-and-the-supporting-role-of-our-research/
Te Tauihu iwi	A collective term for the eight iwi of the top of the South Island (see 'iwi' above).
Te Tauihu o te Waka ā Māui	The top of the South Island
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi (Māori version)
Tekoteko	Carved figure on the gable of a meeting house; figurehead (of a canoe).
Tī kōuka	Cabbage tree
Tikanga	Protocol, correct procedure, custom
Tino rangatiratanga	Self-determination, autonomy

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Tohunga	Skilled person, chosen expert, priest, healer - a person chosen by the agent of an atua and the tribe as a leader in a particular field because of signs indicating talent for a particular vocation.
Tōtara	A native tree species
Tuhinga	Document, text, writing, script
Tuna	Eel
Tupuna	Ancestor
Tūpuna	Ancestors
Urupā	Burial ground, cemetery
Wāhanga	Zone(s), section(s), part(s)
Wāhi taonga	Some cultural values are regarded as wāhi taonga. These comprise cultural materials and associated practices, such as the gathering of flora and fauna for rongoā (medicine), highly valued flora and fauna for weaving (e.g., pīngao, kiekie, pigeon feathers), and wood for carving purposes (e.g., tōtara).
Wāhi tapu	Sacred place
Wai	Water
Waiata	Songs
Wairua	Spirit
Waka	Canoe, vehicle
Wānanga	To meet and discuss, deliberate, consider
Weka	Native flightless bird
Whakataukī	Proverb, saying (original orator is not known)
Whakatauākī	Proverb, saying (original orator is known)
Whakapapa	Genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent
Whānau	1. Family 2. To be born, to give birth
Whāriki	Mat
Wheke	Octopus
Whenua	1. Land – often used in the plural, ground, country, nation, state 2. Placenta, afterbirth

Abbreviations & Definitions of Terms

Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity).
Blue carbon	Blue carbon is the carbon sequestered in marine and coastal ecosystems, primarily in sediment layers. Due to water-logging, estuarine sediments are very low in oxygen. These anaerobic conditions mean that the carbon fixed in these sediments as a result of plant processes remains in situ for extremely long periods of time (centuries or millennia), if the sediment remains undisturbed. This is unlike terrestrial soils where soil carbon can be more readily released back into the atmosphere by microbial processes. The accretion of estuarine sediment over time results in the accretion of blue carbon.
Council	Tasman District Council
DOC	Department of Conservation
Eco-sourced plants	Plants grown from seeds or propagules collected from naturally occurring vegetation, in a locality close to where they are replanted as part of a restoration or revegetation project.
ED	Ecological District
HNZ	Pouhere Taonga/Heritage NZ
HNZPT Act	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
MCH	Taonga Tūturu/Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Natural attributes	Refers to those parts of the specific ecosystems under management that define its characteristics and influence its responsible management.
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
Parks	Form part of the open space network, but not all are formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
Reserves	Reserves classified under the Reserves Act 1977 have a specific legal definition.
TDC	Tasman District Council
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan
Treaty principles	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, identified from time to time by the Government of New Zealand.
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL FOR PARKS AND RESERVES IN LAKES-MURCHISON WARD

This protocol applies to any discoveries resulting from land disturbance not covered by a specific archaeological authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga or conditions on a specific resource consent. This protocol covers any land disturbance activities at parks and reserves within Lakes-Murchison Ward that meet the permitted activity rules in the Tasman Resource Management Plan. The protocol is current as at August 2025. Check with Council's Kaihautū to ensure that no later update applies.

There is a high risk of disturbance and accidental discovery of cultural material in many of the parks and reserves within Lakes-Murchison Ward resulting from earthworks and/or erosion. Cultural material includes: taonga (Māori artefacts), kōiwi (human bone) or wāhi tapu. Many potential permitted activity construction/land disturbance activities will be in areas that are not within identified cultural precincts or discovery 'hotspot' areas. Iwi/Māori generally do not support activities that require earthworks – due to the threat to, and risk of damage of, both taonga and wāhi tapu sites.

Where there is an archaeological authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to modify or destroy a cultural site, any finds uncovered are to be recorded and given to iwi/Māori.

In the event of an accidental discovery, the following protocols will be implemented. These protocols aim to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of wāhi tapu, taonga and kōiwi. It is important that adequate measures are taken to protect the area and cultural material. Key organisations involved in this process include:

- Taonga Tūturu (Ministry for Culture and Heritage (MCH)) – administration of the Protected Objects Act 1975
- Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ (HNZ)) administration of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- NZ Police – if the find involves kōiwi tāngata
- District Health Board – if the find involves reinternment of kōiwi tāngata.

The diagrams on the following pages outline the processes to follow in the event of a taonga/archaeological material find or a kōiwi tāngata find at parks and reserves within Lakes-Murchison Ward.

Taonga/Archaeological Material Discovery Protocol Explanation

Taonga or 'ngā taonga tuku iho' (gifts handed down from the ancestors) are recognised, but not exclusive to, physical tangible heritage places that can be described as those land-based places created, formed or shaped by earlier inhabitants or tūpuna[10]. These are cultural sites, such as: urupā (burials); pā; hangi pits; terraces; oven stones; middens; stone/rock structures; rock art; waka; house sites; pounamu (greenstone); modified soils; gardens; pakohe (argillite); fishing nets; sinkers; toki (artefacts); tools; weapons; Māori built heritage places, such as marae buildings; wharenui (carved meeting house); pataka (food storage house); whare (house); post holes from remnant whare; occupation sites; carvings; artworks; and other structures such as waharoa (gateways) and various other taonga.

Taonga also reflects natural heritage sites such as natural features, with traditional activities (e.g. springs, trees, wetlands, caves) or a hapū and iwi landmark (e.g. mountain, river, lands, sea/lake, village, pā harakeke (flax harvesting area), taonga species) where no human activity is evident.

Taonga also includes intangible heritage, places where no visible feature or evidence is present but where a significant event or traditional activity may have occurred – such as a battlefield, waka landing sites, places of meeting, of learning, of ritual, fishing grounds, taniwha den – to name a few.

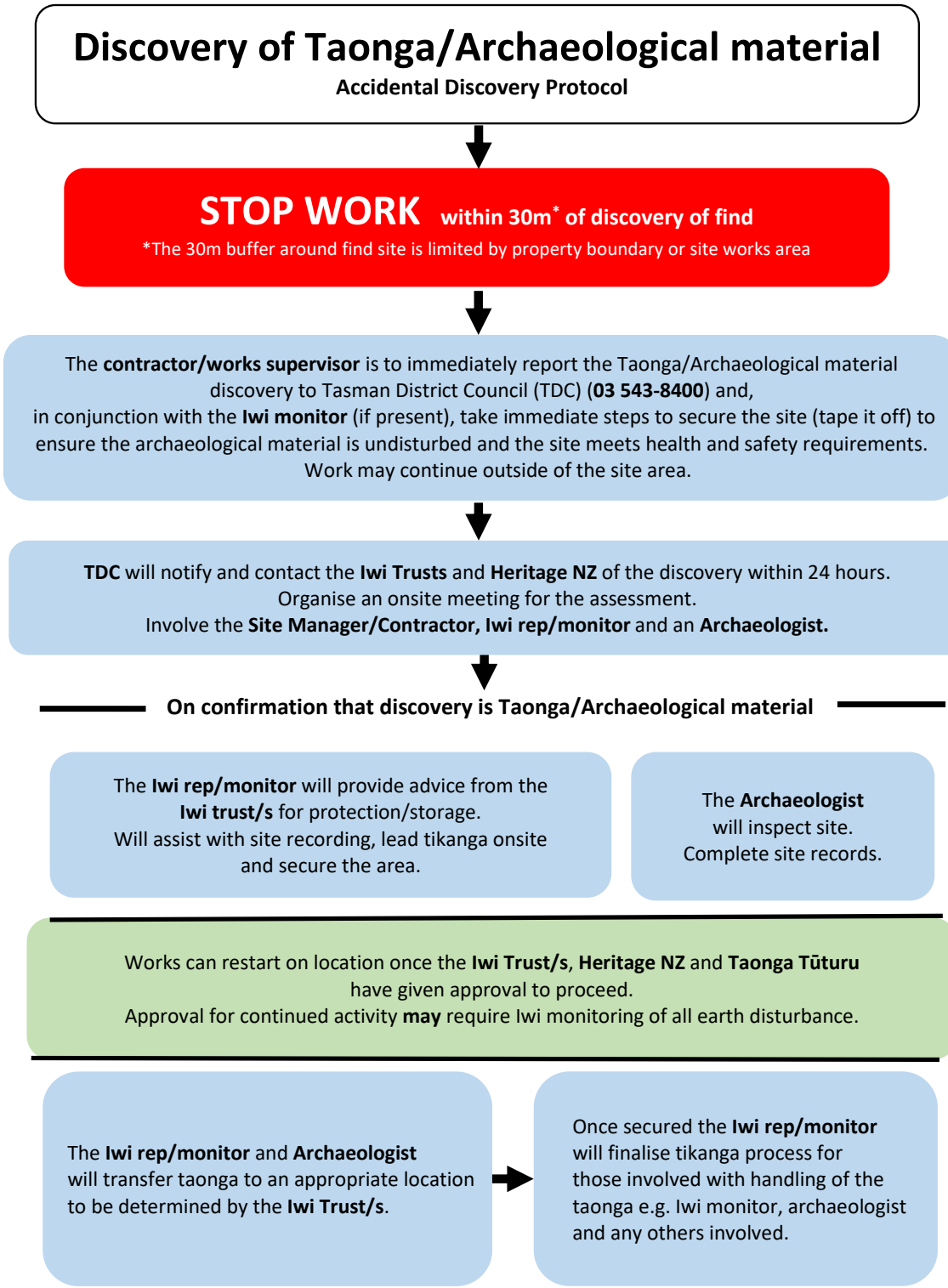
Various traditional activities have taken place across Tasman District, including at or within close proximity to several parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. There is evidence of occupation (pa and village sites), warfare, burials, marakai (gardens), large mahinga kai sites where natural resources and kai species were harvested, and other taonga have been found.

Note that, under the Protected Objects Act[11], all taonga tūturu found are in the first instance (prima facie) Crown owned, to allow claims for ownership to be heard by the Māori Land Court.

[10] Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga website, retrieved from: http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/maori-heritage

[11] Protected Objects Act: http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/protected-objects/taongatuturu

Process to follow in the event of any discovery of taonga/archaeological material:



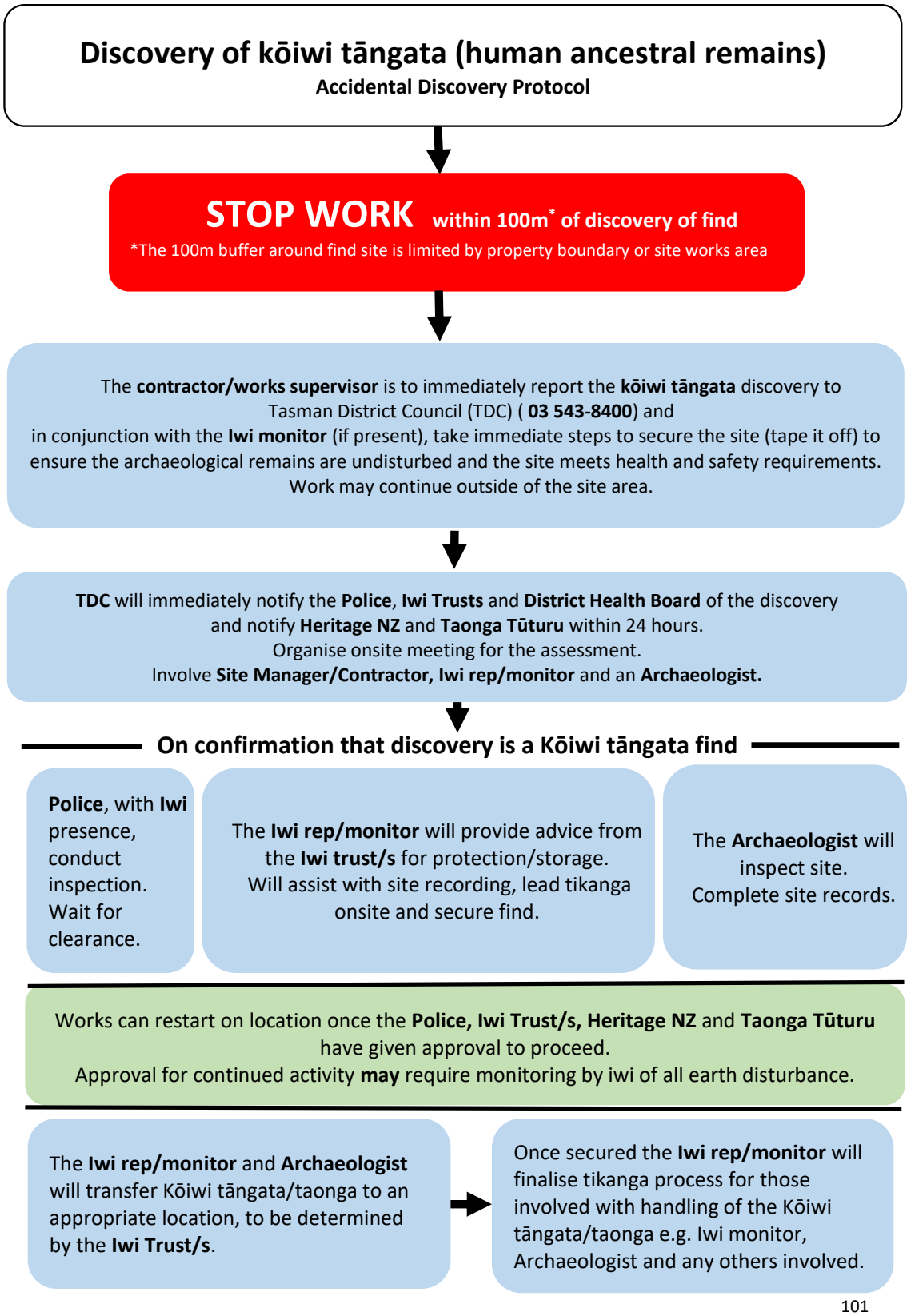
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Kōiwi Tāngata/Human Ancestral Remains Discovery Protocol Explanation

Kōiwi tāngata are identified by iwi/Māori as the remains of deceased tūpuna. Kōiwi tāngata is highly tapu, requiring particular tikanga to facilitate the management of such discoveries. Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga refer to kōiwi tāngata as human remains, particularly referring to bones that have not been made or incorporated into an artefact. 'Cultural items' refers to any taonga/artefacts discovered with the kōiwi tāngata/human remains. Kōiwi tāngata are not considered an artefact[12]. Taonga that is found with kōiwi tāngata must be reinterred with the kōiwi. The process to follow if kōiwi tāngata are revealed is outlined in the diagram on the following page.

[12] Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga 'Guidelines for kōiwi tāngata/human remains', retrieved from: http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/archaeological-guidelines-and-templates.

Process to follow in the event of discovery of kōiwi tāngata/human ancestral remains:



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Examples of Common Finds – Taonga Māori

Middens, burnt patches of ground and hangi stones

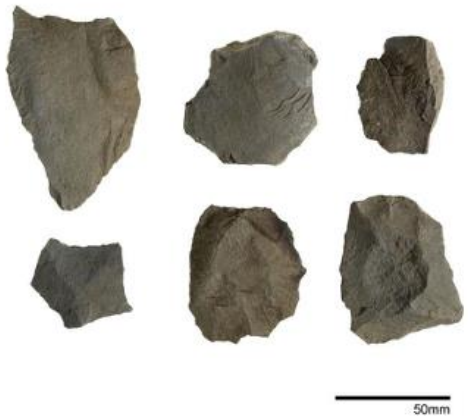





Toki (adze)




Stone fragments





Pits/depressions







Examples of Common Finds – European Taonga



Sample of Maori post hole features



Pile holes and drains, house site

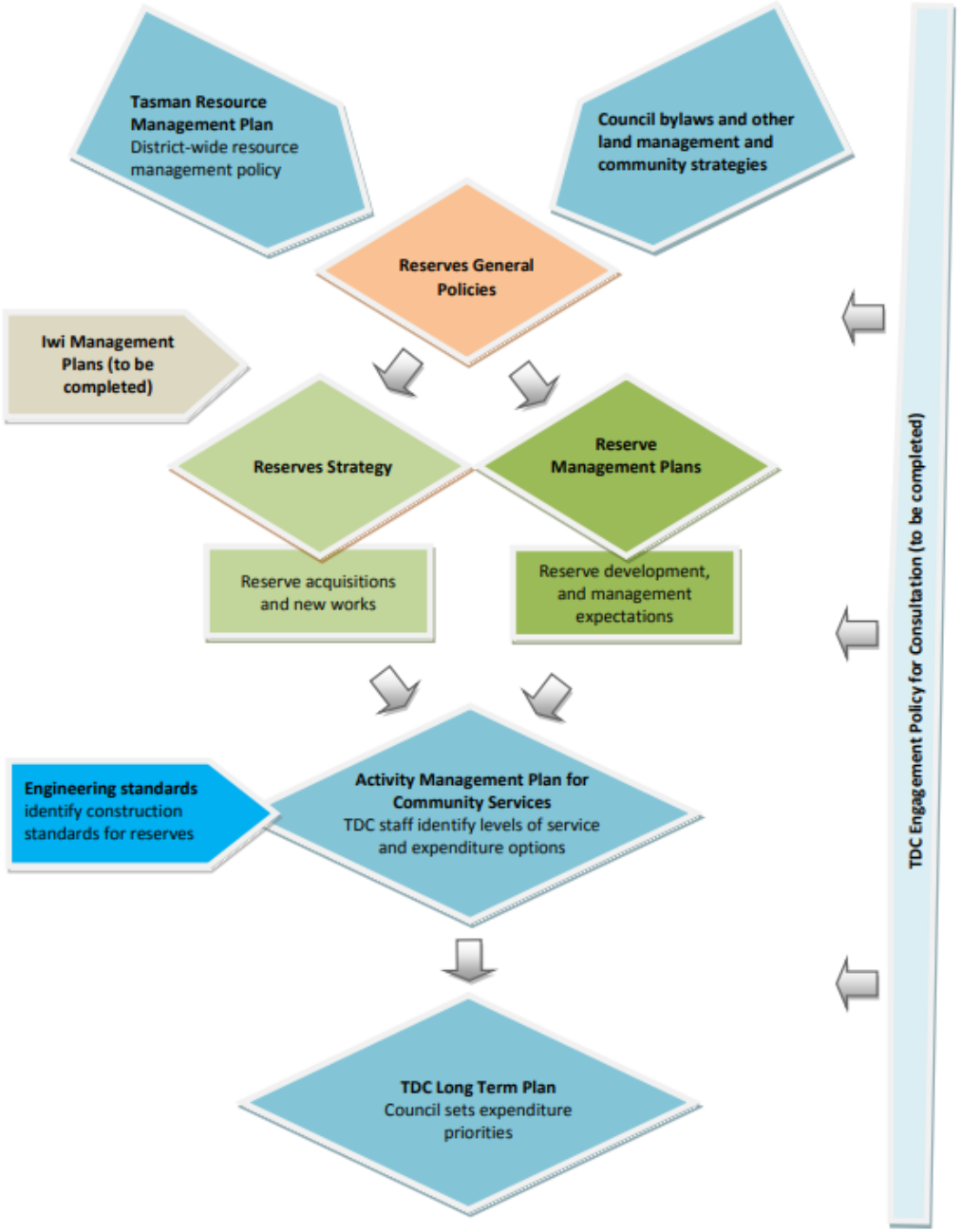


Samples of typical 19th century artifacts.

APPENDIX 2: CONSISTENCY/RELATIONSHIP WITH RELATED LEGISLATION AND OTHER COUNCIL STRATEGIES, MANAGEMENT PLANS & POLICIES

Relationship between reserve management plans and other planning documents (from Council's Reserves General Policies).

Figure 1: Relationship between General Policies and other Council planning tools



This reserve management plan needs to recognise and be consistent with other strategies, plans and policies that have been developed by Council in recent years, including the following:

Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies, September 2015
http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/plans/parks-and-reserves-management-plans/

The Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council. This allows a consistent approach to reserve management and removes the need for policies to be repeated in omnibus or site-specific management plans. Reserve General Policies are policies that generally apply across all reserves, to avoid the need for them to be repeated in all reserve management plans. The policies in this Plan are site specific, to meet the specific needs of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. These policies, therefore, supersede the Reserves General Policies where there are any inconsistencies.

Tasman District Council Open Space Strategy 2015-2025
http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/strategies/open-space-strategy-2015-2025/

The intent of this Strategy is to help maximise the benefit the environment, residents and visitors gain from Council's investment in the District's open spaces – by responding to changes in demand resulting from population growth and age profiles, as well as seeking to better link existing areas of open space for improved ecological values and recreation access. The Strategy also aims to make the most of Council's relationships with other providers and managers of open spaces (such as the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Education) and the many volunteer agencies that work to protect and enhance the natural world, te taiao, which embraces ngā taonga tuku ihu and improves access to recreation settings. The Strategy is a companion document to the Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies.

Management of Lakes-Murchison Ward reserves should contribute to achieving the Vision (section 6.1) and Desired Outcomes (section 6.2) of the Open Space Strategy. The reserve management plan should also give effect to Actions 18, 19 and 21-23 in section 7.3 (Natural Heritage); Action 27 in section 7.4 (Partnerships); Action 31 in section 7.5 (Landscape and Historic Heritage Values); and Action 32 in section 7.6 (Resilience).

Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP)
http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/plans/tasman-resource-management-plan/

Chapter 14 of the TRMP addresses reserves and open space issues. Reserves and open space provide for people's recreational interests, amenity values, protection of landscape and ecosystems; and recognise historic and cultural values.

TRMP objectives for Reserves and Open Space are:

- Adequate area and distribution of a wide range of reserves and open spaces to maintain and enhance recreation, conservation, access and amenity values.
- Efficient and effective use of open space and reserves to meet community needs for recreation and amenity.
- The conservation of those areas in the District which have significant natural and scientific values such as landform, ecosystems, natural character and heritage values.
- The avoidance of significant adverse effects of activities and facilities on open space and recreational areas, and on the amenity values of surrounding areas.

Zone rules are outlined in Chapter 17 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LEASES/LICENSES RELATING TO LAKES-MURCHISON WARD RESERVES (AS AT AUGUST 2025)

Table A: Leases/licenses on existing reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward (i.e. those formally protected under Reserves Act 1977)

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve	Corner of Sunday Creek Road and the Motueka Valley Highway, in Stanley Brook	21942	Baden Barker	License	Grazing of livestock to control grass on reserve.	Grazed area excludes the mown lawn area around the hall.	New license	New license	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park	60 Main Road Tapawera	21944L1	Tapawera Toy Library Inc	Lease	To occupy the 82m^2 area of land where their building is located, at the northern end of the reserve, for a children's toy library.	With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1 Dec 2023	30 Nov 2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park	60 Main Road Tapawera	21944L3	Playcentre Aotearoa Inc	Lease	To occupy the 926m^2 area of land where their playground is located, at the southern end of the reserve, for Tapawera Playcentre activities.	With approval from Council, the playground may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their improvements.	1 Dec 2023	30 Nov 2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L4	Tapawera Men's Shed Inc	Lease	To occupy the 261m^2 area of land where their MENZSHED Tapawera building is located, near the centre of the reserve's southern boundary, for indoor recreation, hobby	With approval from Council, part of the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time (for safety reasons, tools and other equipment needs to be	Lapsed	Sep 2024	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)

					and social support activities and meetings.	locked away). The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements. Special condition: any workshop machinery noise head outside the building be kept to a minimum, with no loud workshop noise after 7pm.			
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Tapawera Shearing Committee	Lease	To occupy the 224m^2 area of land where their two buildings are located, near the north-western corner of the reserve, for shearing competitions.	The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements (i.e. the covered shearing stand with sheep pens and storage shed).	New lease	New lease	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	New Zealand Motor Campervan Association (NZMCA) Inc	License to occupy	To enable overnight parking and camping in self-contained vehicles on the reserve's sportsfields for occasional (i.e. no more frequently than annual) summer event rallies.	Duration of annual event rally shall not exceed one week. License only valid during summer period (1 December to 1 March). Any damage to reserve property, including sports fields, to be repaired promptly.	New license	New license	Five years
Owen River Recreation Reserve	1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Owen River	21941	Owners of neighbouring land and Owen River Tavern.	Management agreement	To undertake day-to-day management of the campground, including cleaning ablution block and collection of camping fees.	Review terms and conditions of management agreement in 2025.	2001	Ongoing	Until neighbouring landowner no longer wishes to manage the campground.
Riverside Holiday Park	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	21902L1	Riverside Holiday Park Murchison Ltd	Lease and license to occupy	(i) Commercial camping ground and holiday park and provision of visitor accommodation; residential quarters for manager and staff engaged in the provision of visitor accommodation;	Lease area covers parcels (a) and (b) on Map 13 above. Council owns all the buildings and improvements on this land. The lessee is	14/04/2022	13/04/2055	33 years

					and recreational activities that are associated with, or are an integral part of, the provision of visitor accommodation and that is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the land or for the convenience of persons using the land. (ii) Rafting activities that are undertaken in accordance with the licence to occupy.	required to maintain these and undertake grounds maintenance and weed and pest control. Free pedestrian and vehicular access to, and use of, boat ramp and playground to be maintained between sunrise and sunset. Council has also issued the lessee with a license to occupy part of the legal road at the north-western end of the campground, where several cabins and a disused café are located. Maintenance of the vehicle turnaround area at northern end of Riverview Road and provision of a public toilet are conditions of this license.			
Riverside Holiday Park	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	21902L2	Ultimate Descents Aotearoa Ltd	License to occupy	To occupy a 795m^2 area within parcel (b) (see Map 13 above), including a Council owned timber structure for use for storage, and a two-bay farm shed owned by the licensee, for a rafting operation.	Access to camp facilities, such as ablutions.	One year trial expired on 31/10/2023	---	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Riverview Recreation Reserve	3316 Kawatiri-Murchison	21902L2	Murchison Golf Club Inc	Lease	Murchison Golf Course and clubhouse. Lease area is limited to the mown	Lessee manages exotic trees and shrubs within the mown area as they	1/12/2023	30/11/2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)

	Highway, Murchison				area (Council is responsible for managing vegetation near the reserve borders).	see fit but may not remove or trim any native tree exceeding 5m in height without prior written approval from Council. With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.			
Murchison Recreation Reserve	82 Waller Street, Murchison	21940L1	Murchison Emergency Services Inc	Lease	Exclusive use of the footprint of the Murchison Emergency Services Inc building near the north-eastern corner of the reserve for emergency services operation, including medical care, training, land and air transport.	With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1/06/2021	31/05/2026	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Murchison Recreation Reserve	82 Waller Street, Murchison	21940L2	Bowls Murchison Inc (Murchison Bowling Club)	Lease	Use of the north-western corner of the reserve occupied by Murchison Bowling Club, including their clubrooms and bowling greens, for activities including coaching and playing.	With approval from Council, the leased area may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1/07/2021	30/06/2026	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Murchison Recreation Reserve	34 Hampden Street, Murchison	21940L3	Murchison Pony Club Inc	Lease	Activities consistent with the operations of a pony club including riding, coaching and pony club events.	The current lease over the “pony club paddock”, shed and four yards at the south end of the reserve allows the Pony Club exclusive use for up to 40 days each year to undertake	1/03/2023	28/02/2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)

						activities including riding, coaching and pony club events. It requires that the Club operate a booking system for use of the grounds (at no charge) and/or rental of the equestrian arena or show jumping equipment to non-members on days where the Club is not exercising exclusive use rights, to provide opportunities for others to use the land and facilities. The Club is required to make one bay of the Pony Club shed available for use of the A&P group and to vacate the paddock the week before and after the annual Murchison Agricultural and Pastoral (A&P) Association Show Day. The Club may also graze sheep in the leased area to control grass growth.			

Table B: Leases/licenses in Lakes-Murchison Ward for park areas not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN LEASE AGREEMENT	EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	PROPOSED TERM OF AGREEMENT
Hampden Street Reserve	5 Hampden Street, Murchison	20002L	Murchison Community Gym	Lease or license to occupy	Use of the building as a community gym.	Term of agreement to end once the land is sold or an extension of the MSRCC is complete and the activity has relocated to the new fitness centre (whichever occurs first).	New	New	Five years or until new fitness centre at MSRCC opens, whichever occurs first.
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	22502L1	Tapawera Rugby Football Club Inc	Lease	To occupy the 330m^2 area of land where the lessee's rugby clubrooms building is located, on ex-Railway land near the centre of the reserve, for club purposes.	Advertising may be added/ exchanged on the two existing signage boards from time to time. Signage boards should be maintained free of graffiti, family friendly and not obvious from any roads or homes. With approval from Council, the leased area may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1 August 2024	31 July 2029	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a north of Matai Crescent)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Specific health service providers tba	License to occupy	To occupy part of the new Tapawera Community Hub for the purpose of providing community health services.	A range of community health service providers may operate from the hub.	New license	New license	Five years
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a north of Matai Crescent)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Tapawera Op Shop	License to occupy	To occupy part of the new Tapawera Community Hub for the purpose of running an Opportunity Shop.	Profits from this shop are to be used to support non-profit community groups/activities in Tapawera and surrounds.	New license	New license	Five years
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a north of Matai Crescent)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Various education providers	License to occupy	To occupy part of the new Tapawera Community Hub for the purpose of providing educational training courses.		New license	New license	Five years

APPENDIX 4: SCHEDULE OF PARKS AND RESERVES COVERED BY THIS LAKES-MURCHISON WARD RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table A: Schedule of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
SCENIC RESERVES												
Alpine Forest Scenic Reserve	Wairau Valley Highway, Renwick-St Arnaud	9 #1	Lot 16 DP 17874	Lot 16 DP 17874	34.2060	Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a)	2025-ln1190	2025	1997	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1997.	NL12A/339	Nature Conservation Reserve
Riverview Scenic Reserve	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison	13 #3	Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD	Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD	3.1363	Scenic Reserve	2015-ln183	2015	2015	In 2015, this reserve was classified as scenic reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the reserve for scenic reserve purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-ln183). In December 1946, under s359 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General temporarily reserved this land for recreation purposes (1946, p 1932). In February 1947 under s360 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General permanently reserved this land for recreation purposes (1947, p 339). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928		Nature Conservation Reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).		
RECREATION RESERVES												
Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve	1035 Sunday Creek Road, Thorpe	1 #1	Sec 185 SQ 6 Blk V Wai-iti SD	Sec 185 SQ 6	2.5300	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 3081	1980	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091). In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Stanley Brook Memorial Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 101). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Stanley Brook Memorial Domain (GN 1948, p 137). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 3081).	NL99/15	Neighbourhood reserve
Poplars Recreation Reserve	Tadmor-Glenhope Road, Tadmor-Glenhope	2 #1(a)	Sec 2 SO 14168	Sec 2 SO 14168	0.3386	Recreation Reserve	1997, p 1323	1997	NA	In 1996, pursuant to s167 of the Land Act 1948, this land parcel was set aside as a recreation reserve (GN 1996, p 2754). In 1997, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1997, p 1323). This land parcel has been managed	NL8B/681	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										by Council in recent years.		
Poplars Recreation Reserve	Tadmor-Glenhope Road, Tadmor-Glenhope	2 #1(b)	Pt Sec 11 SQ 5, Blk XV, Wangapeka SD	Pt Sec 11 SQ 5	0.1315	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2709	1980	NA	In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Poplars Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 218). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Poplars Domain (GN 1948, p 217). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 2709). Although the Domain Board has never formally been disbanded, it is no longer in existence, so this land parcel has been managed by Council in recent years.	NL98/104	Neighbourhood reserve
Tōtara Street Reserve	Tōtara Street, Tapawera	3 #1	Lot 1 DP 18882	Lot 1 DP 18882	1.0493	Recreation Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1997	Council originally acquired this land parcel in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL12B/190	Neighbourhood reserve
Rata Reserve	Rata Avenue, Tapawera	3 #3	Lot 60 DP 13973	Lot 60 DP 13973	1.9870	Recreation Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1989	In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee	NL9A/98	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).		
Tawa Reserve	Tawa Place, Tapawera	3 #4	Lot 59 DP 13973	Lot 59 DP 13973	0.4613	Recreation Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1989	In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL9A/97	Neighbourhood reserve
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(b)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 12619 and Lot 1 DP 11836	Lot 1 DP 11836	2.1487	Recreation Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1986	The Waimea County Council acquired this fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL7C/1278	Sportsground
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(c)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 12619 and Lot 1 DP 11836	Lot 1 DP 12619	0.2600	Recreation Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1986	The Waimea County Council acquired this fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council	NL7C/1278	Sportsground

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).		
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(d)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 12619 and Lot 1 DP 11836	Lot 2 DP 12619	0.0174	Recreation Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1986	The Waimea County Council acquired this fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL7C/1278	Sportsground
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	56 Main Road Tapawera, Tapawera	3 #5(e)	Sec 2 SO 459136	Sec 2 SO 459136	1.8055	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1131	1981	1988	In 1981 this reserve was classified as a recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131). First surveyed in 1936 as Lot 19 DP 2610 Blk IX Wai-iti SD (1.9941 ha), a new survey plan was created in 2013 when the part of the land (0.1883 ha) containing buildings and a car park adjoining Main Road Tapawera was reclassified from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-ln4011). This land parcel contains the balance of the original recreation reserve and retains its classification as recreation reserve. In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National	Part NL115/133	Sportsground

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142). In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).		
Foxhill Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Koh	6 #2	Sec 1 SO 356064	Sec 1 SO 356064	0.1108	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2005	Vested authority. In 2005, pursuant to s52(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, this land parcel was declared to be set apart for the purpose of a recreation reserve, subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and vested in Council (GN 2005-ln7189). An easement over part of the adjacent private land parcel to the south east was also created in 2005, to provide access to the reserve from the highway (GN 2005-ln7189).	251063	Neighbourhood reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(a)-(d)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	All parcels	2.9846	Recreation Reserve						Destination Reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(a)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 195 Waimea South District	0.2995	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(b)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 191 Waimea South District	0.6024	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(c)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 189 Waimea South District	0.0317	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(d)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 190 Waimea South District	2.0725	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Dublin Road Recreation Reserve	233 Dublin Road, Wakefield	8 #4	Lot 155 DP 539296	Lot 155 DP 539296	0.0941	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	925410	Neighbourhood reserve
Porika Track Reserve	Porika Road, Rotoroa	11 #1	Lot 18 DP 9770	Lot 18 DP 9770	0.2320	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1976	This reserve was vested in Waimea County Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1976.	Vest on Deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Owen River Recreation Reserve	1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Murchison	12 #1(a)	Pt Sec 3 SQ 146	Pt Sec 3 SQ 146	1.8868	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1132	1981	1988	Vested authority. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).	NL107/53	Destination Reserve
Owen River Recreation Reserve	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Mu	12 #1(b)	Lot 3 DP 2787	Lot 3 DP 2787	0.0986	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1132	1981	1988	Vested authority. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council	NL83/90	Destination Reserve

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										in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).		
Owen River Recreation Reserve	1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Murchison	12 #1(c)	Sec 5 SQ 146 Blk VII Matiri SD	Sec 5 SQ 146	0.5317	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1132	1981	1988	Vested authority. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895). In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Owen Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845).	SO Plan 10912	Destination Reserve
Murchison Campground and Riverview Recreation Reserve	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	13 #1(a)-(c) and #2	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	All parcels	31.3841	Recreation Reserve	2015-ln183	2015	2015	In 2015, these reserves (i.e. the four land parcels 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) were classified as recreation reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-ln183). On the same day in August 2015, under the Reserves Act 1977, the appointment of the River View Domain Board to control and manage the Riverview Recreation		Destination Reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										Reserve ((i.e. the four land parcels shown as 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) was revoked (GN 2015-ln1358).		
Murchison Campground	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	13 #1(a)	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	Lot 1 DP 10575	1.7409	Recreation Reserve	2015-ln183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1986, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as a recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 1986, p 4857).		Destination Reserve
Murchison Campground	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Mu	13 #1(b)	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170	1.6187	Recreation Reserve	2015-ln183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1938, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserve for recreation was brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as River View Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1938, p 2464). The Murchison County Council was appointed to be the River View Domain Board to control River View Domain (GN 1938, p 2461).		Destination Reserve
Murchison Campground	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison	13 #1(c)	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170	0.6070	Recreation Reserve	2015-ln183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1946, by Order in Council the Governor-General declared that		Destination Reserve

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			136 Block II Tutaki Survey District; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.							the reserve set apart for public-utility purposes be changed to a reserve for recreation purposes (GN 1946, p 1927). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).		
Riverview Recreation Reserve	3316 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison	13 #2	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD	27.4175	Recreation Reserve	2015-ln183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1949, by Order in Council the Governor-General set apart 62 acres of land (Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD) as a reserve under s167 of the Land Act 1948 for the purpose of stock holding (GN 1949, p 2786). In 1962, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands revoked the vesting of control by Murchison County Council and revoked the reservation for stock-holding purposes over Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD (GN 1962, p 23). On that same day in		Sportsground

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										December 1962, pursuant to Land Act 1948, the Minister of Lands set apart Sec 136 (formerly Sec 25 and Crown land) Blk II Tutaki SD as a reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared the reserve to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of the latter Act, to form part of the Riverview Domain to be administered as a public domain by the Domain Board (GN 1962, p 23).		
Murchison Recreation Reserve	34 Hampden Street, Murchison	15 #3(a)	Sec 18 SQ 170 and Pt Sec 20 SQ 170, Blk I, Tutaki SD	Sec 18 SQ 170	6.0703	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2191	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091). In 1904, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 18 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to be managed as a domain (GN 1904, p 472). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Murchison Domain that same year (GN 1904, p 471). Between 1906 and 1991, this recreation reserve comprised of two land parcels. The other 4.8562	395405	Sportsground

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										ha land parcel (Pt Sec 20 SQ 170) is located on the opposite (northern) side of Waller Street. In 1906, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 20 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to form part of the Murchison Domain (GN 1906, p 1041). In November 1991, Pt Sec 20 SQ 170 was set apart for a public school (Murchison Area School), pursuant to s52 of the Public Works Act 1981 (GN 1991, p 3592). Interests listed on the record of title (part cancelled) note that the land is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to Part 9 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.		
Murchison Recreation Reserve	Waller Street, Murchison	15 #3(b)	Lot 2 DP 380256	Lot 2 DP 380256	0.7411	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2007	Council purchased this land parcel from John Hodgkinson in 2007 for the purpose of recreation reserve.	321604	Sportsground
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(a)-(d)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 4487 and Lots 1 & 2 DP 4584, Blk VIII, Maruia SD	All parcels	0.9295							Neighbourhood reserve
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(a)	Lot 1 DP 4584	Lot 1 DP 4584	0.4507	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust	NL113/199	Neighbourhood reserve

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										for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888). In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Lower Maruia Memorial Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845).		
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17#1(b)	Lot 2 DP 4584	Lot 2 DP 4584	0.0759	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	NL113/200	Neighbourhood reserve
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(c)	Lot 2 DP 4487	Lot 2 DP 4487	0.3642	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	NL111/189	Neighbourhood reserve
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(d)	Lot 1 DP 4487	Lot 1 DP 4487	0.0387	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	NL111/189	Neighbourhood reserve
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road, Matakitaki Valley	18 #1(a)-(c)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	All parcels	0.9585							Neighbourhood reserve
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road,	18 #1(a)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	Sec 27 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	0.5741	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2566	1980	1989	Vested authority. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for	SO Plan 9640	Neighbourhood reserve

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	Matakitaki Valley									recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124). In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645).		
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road, Matakitaki Valley	18 #1(b)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	Sec 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	0.2276	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2566	1980	1989	Vested authority. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124). In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645).	SO Plan 9640	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road, Matakitaki Valley	18 #1(c)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	Sec 26 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	0.1568	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2566	1980	1989	Vested authority. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124). In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645).	SO Plan 9640	Neighbourhood reserve
LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVES												
Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve												
Tapawera Memorial Park	56 & 60 Main Road Tapawera, Tapawera	3 #6	Sec 1 SO 459136	Sec 1 SO 459136	0.1883	Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve	2013-ln4011	1981 & 2013	1988	In 1981 this reserve was classified as a recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131). In 2013 the classification was changed from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-ln4011). In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several	Part NL115/133	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142). In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).		
Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve												
Murchison Playground	65 Fairfax Street, Murchison	15 #2(a)	Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison	Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison	0.1720	Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1971	This land parcel transferred from the Bank of New Zealand to Waimea County Council in 1971. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL35/181	Neighbourhood reserve
Murchison Playground	65 Fairfax Street, Murchison	15 #2(b)	Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison	Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison	0.0136	Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1971	This land parcel transferred from the Bank of New Zealand to Waimea County Council in 1971. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Community Facility)	NL35/181	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).		
Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve												
Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve	22 Main Road St Arnaud, St Arnaud	10 #2(a)	Pt Sec 92 SO 9257	Pt Sec 92 SO 9257	0.4522	Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1997	This land parcel was acquired by the Crown in 1996 for a gravel pit under the Public Works Act 1981, then transferred to Council in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL12A/510	Neighbourhood reserve
Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve	22 Main Road St Arnaud, St Arnaud	10 #2(b)	Pt Sec 92 SQ 46	Pt Sec 92 SQ 46	0.3450	Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve	2005-ln6377	2005	1997	This land parcel was acquired by the Crown in 1996 for a gravel pit under the Public Works Act 1981, then transferred to Council in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377).	NL12A/510	Neighbourhood reserve
		Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve										
Old School Road Esplanade Reserve	Old School Road, Kohatu	4 #1	Lot 3 DP 17160	Lot 3 DP 17160	3.1000	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/187	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Motupiko Esplanade Reserve	Kohatu-Kawatiri Highway, Kohatu-Kawatiri	5 #1(a)	Lot 5 DP 16564	Lot 5 DP 16564	0.8540	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.	NL10D/592	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Motupiko Esplanade Reserve	Kohatu-Kawatiri Highway,	5 #1(b)	Lot 4 DP 16564	Lot 4 DP 16564	0.9290	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade)	NL10D/592	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
	Kohatu-Kawatiri									reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.		
Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	6 #1	Lot 2 DP 411962	Lot 2 DP 411962	0.1094	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	454558	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Trass Valley Esplanade Reserve	Trass Valley Road, Wai-iti	7 #1	Lot 4 DP 514199	Lot 4 DP 514199	0.0689	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-ln2599	2021	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	832436	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Esplanade Reserve	Baigent Valley Road, Wakefield	7 #3(a)	Lot 3 DP 438207	Lot 3 DP 438207	0.3704	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-ln2599	2021	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	540868	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Esplanade Reserve	Baigent Valley Road, Wakefield	7 #3(b)	Lot 4 DP 17895	Lot 4 DP 17895	0.0360	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-ln2599	2021	1997	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 1997.	NL12A/416	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Gossey Drive Esplanade Reserve	Gossey Drive North, Wakefield	8 #1	Lot 27 DP 453334	Lot 27 DP 453334	0.4343	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2013.	619786	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Church Valley Esplanade Reserve	Between Church Valley Road and Edward Street, Wakefield	8 #5	Lot 5 DP 554041	Lot 5 DP 554041	1.0373	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	970130	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Brookvale Drive Esplanade Reserve	6 Brookvale Drive, St Arnaud	10 #3	Lot 24 DP 20252	Lot 24 DP 20252	0.0907	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13C/14	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hotham Street Esplanade Reserve	Hotham Street, Murchison	14 #1	Lot 3 DP 410098	Lot 3 DP 410098	0.5080	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2008.	436889	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve	Mangles Valley Road, Mangles Valley	17 #1	Lot 4 DP 17476	Lot 4 DP 17476	0.0025	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	NL11C/68	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										(esplanade) at time of subdivision in 1996.		
		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve										
Kilkenny Place Walkway	Tōtara View Road, Eighty Eight Valley	7 #4 and 8 #2	Lot 9 DP 372973	Lot 9 DP 372973	0.4404	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2021-ln2599	2021	2007	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2007.	327048	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Dublin Road Walkway	Dublin Road, Wakefield	8 #3	Lot 153 DP 553558	Lot 153 DP 553558	0.1204	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	962985	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Black Valley Stream Walkway	Main Road St Arnaud, St Arnaud	10 #1	Lot 3 DP 536298	Lot 3 DP 536298	0.0817	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	897546	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
		Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve										
Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway	33 Tadmor Valley Road, Tapawera	3 #2	Lot 1 DP 302811	Lot 1 DP 302811	0.5969	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	10818	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

Table B: Schedule of parks and 'reserves' that are not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP, #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	SIZE (ha)	YEAR ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	Between 5 and 11 Matai Cresent, and 10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(a)	Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka Dist	Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka Dist	2.3221	1995	This land was set originally apart by the Crown for the Nelson to Glenhope Railway. The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1995.	NL11B/1086	Sportsground
Hampden Street Reserve	5 Hampden Street, Murchison	15 #1	Lot 3 DP 1724	Lot 3 DP 1724	0.0827	1936	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to the Murchison County Council in 1936 then to Waimea County Council in 1956.	NL75/173	Neighbourhood reserve

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RMP SECTION

5.11.20 BAIGENTS BUSH SCENIC RESERVE, PIGEON VALLEY

Location

Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve is located at 39 Pigeon Valley Road, Wakefield (see Maps 28-30). The Wai-iti River flows between Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve and Wakefield Recreation Reserve.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a)
- Legal Description: Lot 5 DP 559179
- Area: 9.5474 ha

History

The forest was held by the Baigent family for many generations (since 1842) and the area is marked as Baigents Bush on the 1:50000 topographic map of the district.

One of New Zealand's first flour mills and Baigent's sawmill, built in the mid 1850's, were situated on the north side of Pigeon Valley Road, opposite the reserve (the flour mill building still stands). The water race that supplied water to power to these mills ran through the southern part of Baigents Bush. Remnants of the water race remain on site today.

In years past, the Baigent family played tennis on the large flat section of lawn near the south-eastern corner of the reserve. They also often camped overnight in a rough whare they built within the forest.

In 2022, a larger block of land containing this area was subdivided and the 9.5474 ha area was vested in Council as a Scenic Reserve, honouring the wishes of the Baigent family. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a) (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

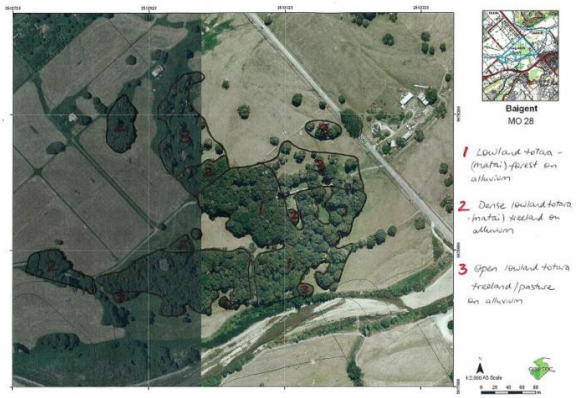
The site is an impressive part of the lower Pigeon Valley landscape.

The lowland tōtara-(mataī) forest remnant within Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve was assessed for ecological significance in 2010 by Michael North as part of the Council's Native Habitats Tasman (NHT) programme. The report for this site is available online at: shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews under the section on 'Ecological values reports'.

The remnant is approximately 7 ha in size and lies between 60m asl on recent alluvium beside the Wai-iti River, close to Wakefield. The land is fairly uniform with minor channels and banks created by former watercourses. The site is a mosaic of podocarp forest and treeland dominated by tōtara and mataī, with small pockets of grazed forest/treeland and grassy/weedy glades.

A total of 49 native plant species were recorded, including locally rare species: lowland ribbonwood, small-leaved lacebark, wineberry, cabbage tree, kahikatea, kawakawa, swamp māhoe, black beech, kaikōmako, lancewood, South Island kōwhai, bush lawyer (two species), the perching orchid *Earina mucronata*, the sedges *Carex lambertiana* and *Carex solandri*, bamboo rice grass, the hookgrass *Uncinia leptostachya*, hanging spleenwort, and the fern *Pteris tremula*.

Birds recorded onsite included tūī, korimako/bellbird, pīwakawaka/fantail, kererū/pigeon and tauhou/waxeye. Also known to be present in the locality and to probably inhabit or utilise this site are ruru/morepork, riroriro/grey warbler, weka and kōtare/kingfisher.



Only 40 ha of alluvial podocarp forest remains in the Motueka Ecological District, well less than 1% of the original amount that once covered the district. At 7 ha, the Baigents Bush remnant represents almost one fifth of what remains. It is the largest such area outside Eves Valley Scenic Reserve.

Due to its such high representativeness and rarity values, the report ranks the site as easily qualifying as 'significant' under Council's NHT criteria. It is one of the most important sites for conservation within the Motueka Ecological District. The three primary criteria for assessing significance are (i) representativeness, (ii) rarity and distinctiveness (iii) diversity and pattern. The site was assessed as having high representativeness, high rarity and distinctiveness, and medium-low diversity and pattern. It also scored highly for ecological context and size/shape, and medium for sustainability.

A small car park with wooden post and rail fencing, pedestrian gate and bike squeeze adjoins Pigeon Valley Road.

A section of Tasman's Great Taste Trail runs through the reserve, near the Wai-iti Riverbank[1]. In the south-eastern corner of the reserve, a short gravel track provides vehicle access from Pigeon Valley Road to the Wai-iti Riverbed.



Baigent's Bush opening, December 2023

[1] Note: Flooding in June and July 2025 caused some erosion along this section of Tasman's Great Taste Trail. As a result, future realignment of the trail may be required.

Expansive grassed areas along the Pigeon Valley Road frontage provide space for more active recreation activities.

Issues and Options

A consent notice attached to the land states the following:

"*Lot 5 shall vest in Council as Scenic Reserve, at no cost to Council.*

Advice Note: Council has committed to the preservation of the bush within the Scenic Reserve in perpetuity. Council will prepare a Management Plan in consultation with the Community, ensuring that the Scenic Reserve is managed for the purposes set out in the Reserves Act 1977 for Scenic Reserves. This will ensure that the primary purpose of the Reserve, which is for the retention and preservation of the native bush, is achieved, and while public access should be provided for the enjoyment of these values, appropriate controls over activities that would conflict with the purpose of conserving the bush will be provided. The current landowners are concerned that activities such as freedom camping could be enabled in the future. However, Council staff's opinion is that camping or overnight stays would be incompatible with the primary purpose under the Reserves Act.

The wishes of the landowner are recorded below:

- *That the Native bush and its birdlife be preserved and enhanced for future generations and especially for the benefit of the public of Wakefield.*
- *The family does not wish the Scenic Reserve to be used for any form of camping as this is incompatible with the purpose of the Reserve.*
- *That Council will undertake its best endeavours to ensure that the Heritage values such as remnants of the water race that supplied water to power one of New Zealand's first flour mills and Baigent's sawmill be preserved. These mills which were situated on the north side of Pigeon Valley Road were built in the mid 1850's and the flour mill building still stands.*
- *That the name of the Bush that is being vested formally adopts/maintains the name used locally and on many maps, including Top of the South Maps, which is "Baigents Bush".*
- *That the Council work with the landowners to include interpretation information regarding the family's association with the reserve*."

The Native Habitats Tasman report on this tōtara-(mataī) forest remnant noted that overall it is in moderate condition, with the condition of different sectors ranging from excellent to poor. The site experiences a high degree of summer/autumn water stress, which slows regeneration of understorey species. In 2010, when the site was assessed for its ecological significance, several large kahikatea had died, with no regeneration evident, and stock access to some small areas had eliminated the understorey or at least prevented it ever establishing. Some mature trees open pasture were being damaged/killed by stock rubbing on or chewing bark.

A very large number of threatening weeds were recorded in 2010, but none other than old man's beard, Jerusalem cherry and selaginella were at all widespread. The other more threatening species were chocolate vine, ivy, yew, holly, bay, tree privet, North Island lacebark, fan palm, sycamore, barberry and hawthorn. Possums were also present.

Since acquiring the reserve in 2022, the Council has worked with the community on small revegetation projects to enhance ecological values. Several restoration plantings have been undertaken within glades to bridge gaps and improve the forest's connectiveness.



Revegetation plantings (2023)

There is scope to further enhance the forest remnant by undertaking further plantings of glades and other gaps. Some weed control has been undertaken, but a range of invasive weeds remain. No animal pest control has been undertaken yet. Several old fences remain from when the land was farmed; many of these could be removed.

A new 'Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve' sign has been installed at the reserve entrance, but there is not yet any interpretation signs about the history in place.

The location and condition of the historic water race has yet to be investigated.

Under the Council's Dog Bylaw 2024, Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve is a 'Controlled Exercise Area'. This means that dogs are permitted to be exercised off the leash within the reserve.

During public consultation, most submitters supported the draft concept plan (86%) and proposed management policies (83%) for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve, either in full or in part. Two areas of community concern were access for cyclists and dogs within the bush remnant.

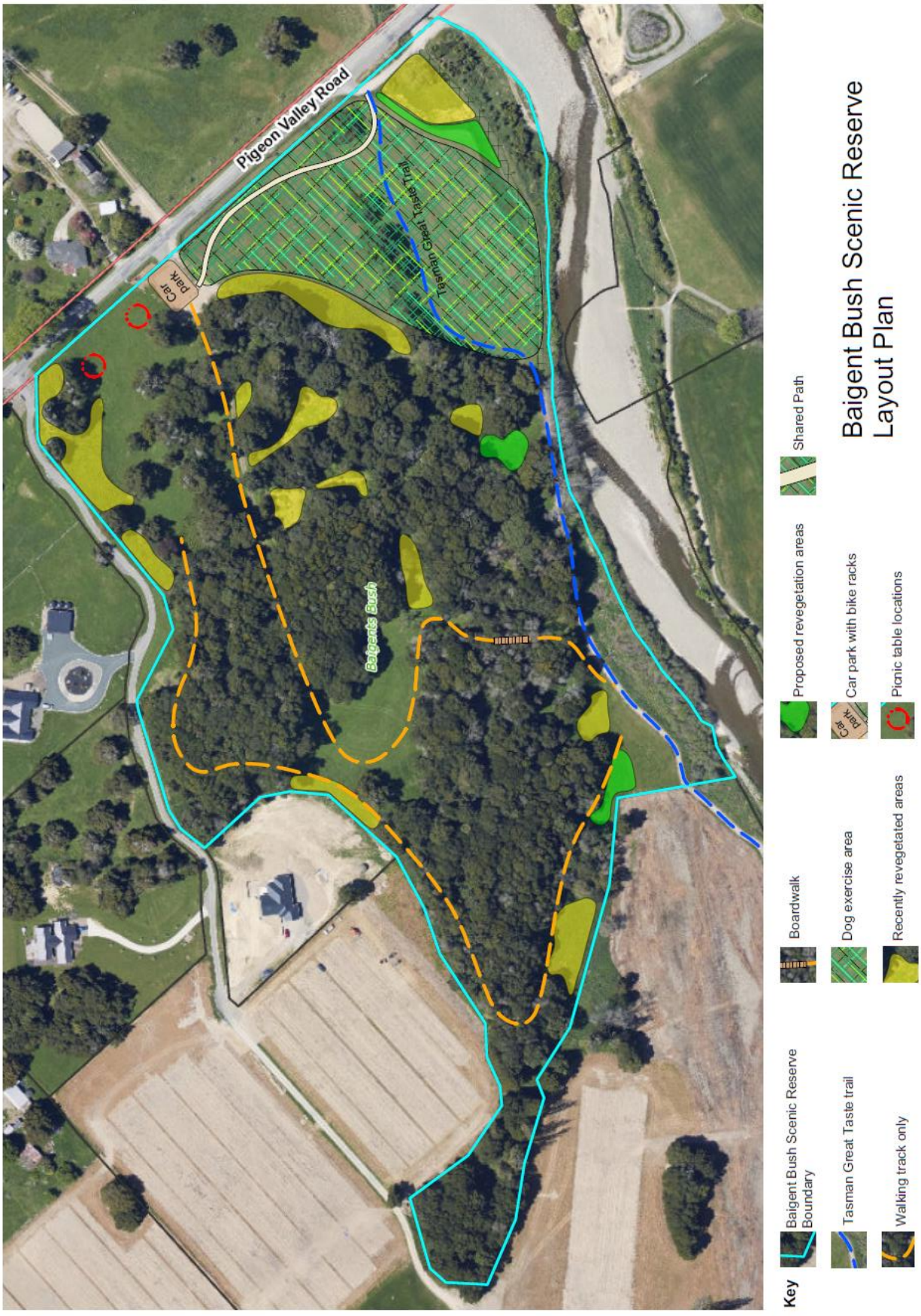
After considering all feedback, the Hearing Panel recommended amending the layout plan to confine shared walking and cycling paths to the perimeter of the reserve and ensure that internal tracks within the bush remnant are for walking only.

The Panel also recommended that, during the next review of the 2024 Dog Control Bylaw, Council consult on a proposal to reduce the extent of the Controlled Exercise Area to the open grassed area between the car park and Wai-iti River (see hatched overlay in the layout plan) and to designate the remainder of the reserve, including the bush remnant, as a Prohibited Area for dogs.

The Panel recommended that signage be installed in the interim to encourage dog exercise in the designated open grassed area. However, these signs would be guidance only and not legally enforceable unless changes are made to the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

The layout plan provided on the next page and the policies that follow will guide the future management of Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve.

Layout plan for Baigents Bush Scenic Reserve



POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of preserving and restoring the native forest remnant and its wildlife and retaining scenic character and natural landscape values.

2 Work together with community groups to restore the forest understorey and revegetate the shaded blue areas in the layout plan included within the 'Issues and Options' section above. Only eco-sourced indigenous species should be used for restoration plantings.

3 Eradicate or control pest plants and animals to the extent required to protect ecological values. Prioritise control of pest plants such as Jerusalem cherry and old man's beard. Establish a monitoring programme to assess pest control and track ecological health indicators over time. Adjust management practices based on monitoring results.

4 Camping in the reserve is prohibited.

5 Retain much of the open (non-forest) part of the reserve as mown lawn areas available for informal recreation, picnicking and dog exercise.

As part of the next review of Tasman District Council's Dog Control Bylaw, consider amending the current designation by reducing the area covered by the Controlled Exercise Area to the open grassed area in the western corner (i.e. between the car park and Wai-iti River) only, and Prohibited Area for the remainder of the reserve area. This would separate dog exercise areas from picnic areas and prohibit dogs within the forest remnant to protect vulnerable native wildlife.

6 Cycling is prohibited within the forest interior to protect ecological values and visitor safety.

7 Construct a walking-only track through forested area in the south-western corner of the reserve, with gates at either end to prevent bikes from using this track. Design walking-only tracks to minimise ecological disturbance, using permeable surfaces and keep paths narrow to maintain canopy integrity and forest floor shading.

8 Construct a gravelled walkway from the car park, along the old vehicle access track, through the clearing and the forest to Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT). Install a short boardwalk through the boggy section of this path. Install 'no cycling' signage at both ends of the path (i.e. at the car park and where the path meets TGTT).

9 Replace the farm gate in the boundary fence near the bridge over the Wai-iti River with a pedestrian gate and bike squeeze.

10 Reroute a small section of TGTT across the south-eastern corner of the reserve to connect with the new pedestrian gate and bike squeeze in the boundary fence.

11 Link the rerouted section of TGTT with the bike squeeze at the car park by constructing a gravelled shared path near the eastern reserve boundary. Ensure the new shared path is clearly defined to discourage unintended cycling within the bush remnant. Provide bike racks and signage at the car park to encourage cyclists to park and explore the reserve on foot.

12 Install picnic tables near the car park and in clearings, providing options for sun and shade. Provide opportunities for community and family donations of memorial seating or benches in clearings or at the forest edge to support rest and reflection.

13 Consider expanding the car park in future, if use warrants this.

14 Remove old fencing from within the reserve.

15 Identify and record the location of the historic water race, undertake a detailed archaeological assessment of the water race route, and actively protect visible remnants.

16 Provide interpretive signage about the reserve's natural and cultural values. Locate interpretation signage (other than tree labels and historical markers) primarily at the car park and picnic area to minimise visual clutter within the forest. Interpretive content should include Māori cultural values, settler history including the Baigent family, native forest species, the historic water race, and encourage people to exercise dogs within the open grassed area alongside Pigeon Valley Road and Wai-iti River and discourage dogs elsewhere in the reserve.

17 Work together with the Baigent family to provide interpretation information describing their family association with and history of the reserve.

18 Work together with Te Tauihu iwi to provide interpretation information about Māori history and cultural values of the reserve and surrounds, and to discuss original names for this landscape and potential dual naming or inclusion on signage, where appropriate.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

7.3 ADOPTION OF THE RICHMOND WARD RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	14 August 2025
Report Author:	Anna Gerraty, Senior Community Policy Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Alan Bywater, Team Leader - Community Policy; Grant Reburn, Reserves and Facilities Manager; John Ridd, Group Manager - Service and Strategy
Report Number:	RCN25-08-3

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is for the Council to:

1.1.1 consider the recommendations of the Hearing Panel appointed to hear submissions on the Draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan (Draft Plan) (see **Attachment 1**); and

1.1.2 adopt the amended Plan (see **Attachment 2**) as the final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

2.1 The Draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan was publicly notified on 12 May 2025 and open for submissions for two months. We received 30 submissions via the Council's online submissions database and hardcopy submission forms. Hundreds of individuals also provided feedback on several reserves via a 'Fast Feedback' option we provided on Shape Tasman. Two submitters spoke to the Panel in support of their submissions at the hearing held on 29 July 2025.

2.2 In general, the submissions received focused on the key consultation questions proposed in the Draft Plan. Other submission points related to resilient design in response to climate change, habitat restoration, shoreline reserves, inclusion of cultural interpretation features, such as pouwhenua, bilingual signage, and partnerships with iwi to reflect local history, requests for greater shade provision, differentiation across nearby playgrounds, to provide unique experiences rather than duplicated play equipment, and other general comments.

2.3 Staff have amended the text of the Draft Plan as per the Hearing Panel's recommendations.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Adoption of the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan report, RCN25-08-3; and

2. agrees to amend the wording of the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan, as per the Hearing Panel recommendations included as Attachment 1 to the agenda report, noting that all amendments have been incorporated into the version included as Attachment 2 to this report; and

3. adopts the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan dated August 2025 as contained in Attachment 2 to the agenda report, in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation (dated 12 June 2013); and

4. delegates authority to the Panel Chair, Councillor Daikee, to approve any minor amendments to the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan, prior to publication.

4. Background / Horopaki

4.1 Background to the drafting of the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan (the Plan), the development process, and a copy of the Draft Plan were provided in report **RSCP25-05-3** at the 9 May 2025 Strategy and Policy Committee meeting.

4.2 At that meeting, the Committee resolved – pursuant to Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 – to adopt the Draft Plan for public notification. The Committee appointed Councillors Daikee (Chair), Maling, Ellis and Greening to the Hearing Panel to consider submissions on the Draft Plan. The Committee also agreed that the Mayor could appoint at least one Mātauranga Māori expert panel member to the Hearing Panel. The Mayor subsequently appointed Renée Love (nominated by Te Ātiawa) and Ursula Passl (nominated by Ngāti Rārua) to the Panel.

4.3 On 12 May 2025, the Draft Plan was publicly notified and the draft document and consultation information was published on Shape Tasman. An article calling for submissions was included in the 16 May 2025 edition of Newsline. We emailed each of the eight Te Tauihu iwi and all people who had sent in ideas for inclusion in the Draft Plan, along with Hope Reserve Management Committee and other stakeholder groups in the Ward, to let them know that it was open for submissions. Submissions on the Draft Plan closed on 16 July 2025.

4.4 We received 30 submissions via the Council's online submissions database and hardcopy submission forms. Hundreds of individuals also provided feedback on several reserves via a 'Fast Feedback' option we provided on Shape Tasman.

4.5 Two submitters spoke in support of their submissions at the hearing on 29 July 2025.

4.6 Report **RSH25-07-6** provided the Hearing Panel with:

- a list of all submitters;
- submissions from those who requested to speak at the Hearing on 29 July 2025;
- all submissions sorted by theme; and
- detailed submissions.

4.7 A second report (**RSH25-07-5**), provided the Hearing Panel with a summary of all submissions and staff comments to assist deliberations. The Hearing Panel considered all the submissions at their deliberations on 29 July 2025 and provided staff with directions to amend the Draft Plan.

4.8 Due to the large number of submissions received, submission points were grouped into similar themes/topics to assist the Hearing Panel with their deliberations. These themes included:

a) the key questions proposed by the Draft Plan (these key questions were published on Shape Tasman and in hard copy at the time the Draft Plan was publicly notified); and

b) various other comments.

4.9 A summary of the number of submitters supporting, opposing or neutral on each theme (where relevant), along with the total number of submissions received on each theme, is presented in **Attachment 3** to this report.

4.10 During deliberations, the Hearing Panel made detailed recommendations for amending the Draft Plan (see the minutes of the hearing and deliberations meeting held on 29 July 2025).

4.11 Staff have amended the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan as per these Hearing Panel directions and recommendations.

4.12 The Hearing Panel has reviewed the amended text and recommends that the Council considers and adopts the amended Plan as the final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

5.1 A copy of the amended Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan is included as **Attachment 2** to this report. A tracked-change version of the amended Plan is available on request.

5.2 The significant amendments that the Hearing Panel recommended be incorporated into the final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan (RMP) are summarised below:

5.2.1 Section 5.2.5 ‘Central Park’ has been amended to provide for the development of a third playground in the smaller of the two oval areas, in response to strong submitter support for more diverse and age-appropriate play opportunities.

5.2.2 Section 5.2.6 ‘Rosales Park’ has been amended to include the final concept design and update the description of this within the Values subsection.

5.2.3 Written descriptions of concept plans and policies for Camberley Reserve (section 5.2.10), Lampton Reserve (section 5.2.11), and Chertsey Reserve (section 5.2.12) have been refined to address community feedback, including changes to improve accessibility, respond to concerns about play equipment placement and noise, and maintain the informal or low-impact character of certain reserves. The Hearing Panel recommended, for example, that the proposed half basketball court not be constructed at Lampton Reserve but could be considered at Jubilee Park.

5.2.4 Section 5.2.15 ‘Pukeko Park’ has been amended to initiate a renaming process in partnership with iwi, based on community support for a name that reflects local identity and values. Policies now support collaborative naming and development of interpretive signage.

5.2.5 Amendments to Jubilee Park (section 5.2.17) and Cambridge Street Playground (section 5.2.20) reflect submitter support for additional on-site parking, retention and upgrade of the skatepark, a potential half basketball court, and formal protection of both sites under the Reserves Act 1977. Policies have been amended or added accordingly.

5.2.6 Section 5.2.26 ‘Hope Reserve’ has been substantially revised to address the future use of the Maitai Lodge building and outline a hybrid management model. Amendments reflect a desire to retain local involvement while transitioning to more accessible booking systems, and to explore adaptive reuse and lease of the Lodge or deconstruction of the building if no sustainable use is found.

5.2.7 The Issues & Options and policies subsections for Chelsea Avenue (section 5.2.31) and Harriet Court (section 5.2.32) reserves have been amended to support the installation of a beginner-friendly pump track. A whole-of-reserve planning approach will be used to ensure upgrades are integrated with existing uses, maintain open green space, and minimise impacts on the peaceful character of the reserves. Additional seating, shade, and safety features will also be considered.

5.2.8 Section 5.2.35 ‘Easby Park’ has been amended to consolidate play equipment in the park’s western corner, improve separation of pedestrian and cycling traffic, and allow for installation of a modest pump track in the southern area. Several policies were amended or added to address flood resilience, heritage play features, and coordination with stormwater projects.

5.2.9 Section 5.2.37 ‘Paton Reserve’ has been amended to reflect feedback on the draft concept plan and clarify that future development will occur in a phased manner. The policies for this reserve were extensively rewritten to align with the preferred approach outlined in submissions.

Additional amendments based on feedback received on other aspects of the Draft Plan

5.3 Further refinements have been made to the Plan to strengthen commitments across a range of management themes, and to enhance clarity, practicality, and alignment with iwi, community, and stakeholder expectations. These additional edits address:

5.3.1 Part 1, Key Outcomes Sought: Expanded the ‘Environmental Outcomes’ subsection by adding this paragraph: “Biodiversity protection and ecological connectivity are paramount across Richmond Ward reserves of all sizes. Each reserve contributes uniquely to the network of habitats providing for native species and ecosystem functions. Management reflects an unequivocal commitment to safeguarding and restoring ecological values everywhere reserve land exists.”

5.3.2 Part 1, Legislative Context: Added a new section 1.4 ‘National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB)’ to note that the Plan will give effect to the NPS-IB.

5.3.3 Part 3, Te Ao Māori Worldview (Section 1.1): Included an additional policy: “Encourage use of mātauranga Māori frameworks and narratives in educational materials for reserves to foster a deeper public understanding of place and whakapapa connections.”

5.3.4 Part 3, Overview of the Ecology (Section 1.2): An additional objective was added to prioritise the protection, enhancement, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity and ecological connectivity throughout the Richmond Ward reserves network, including smaller and less prominent reserves. Five supporting policies were introduced to recognise all reserves as important for biodiversity, promote comprehensive protection and restoration efforts, enhance habitat connectivity, prevent activities that fragment or degrade ecological values, and foster collaborative ecological monitoring with iwi and community groups.

5.3.5 Part 3, Naming of Parks and Reserves (Section 2.3): Expanded the Issues & Opportunities section to add: “Council acknowledges that the naming and interpretation of parks and reserves is a continuing, evolving process that must be sensitive to tikanga Māori and respond to iwi aspirations.”

5.3.6 Part 3, Visitor Use & Management (Section 3.1): Expanded the Issues & Opportunities section by:

i. Adding a subsection on ‘Dog exercise and recreation areas’ to more comprehensively recognise dog walking as a valued recreational activity, while clearly integrating references to the Council’s Dog Control Bylaw. The revised text emphasises the provision of designated off-leash areas away from ecologically sensitive zones alongside the importance of clear signage and ongoing public education to encourage responsible dog ownership.

ii. Expanding the subsection on ‘Amenities, accessibility and accommodating a growing and aging population’ to emphasise the incremental enhancement of accessible and age-friendly amenities—including toilets, shelters, picnic areas, rubbish facilities, and wayfinding signage—across not only major parks but also well-used neighbourhood reserves and urban greenways. Wayfinding improvements include bilingual signage (English and te reo Māori), universally accessible fonts and symbols, and interpretive materials promoting ecological and cultural values.

5.3.7 Visitor Use & Management (Section 3.1): Nine new policies have been added. The new policy text gives effect to 5.2.11.1 (ii) and encourages investment in placemaking and programmed community activities in underused smaller parks to strengthen local identity, reduce anti-social behaviour, and increase community pride. The potential for edible landscapes and inclusive, universally accessible design features that align with ecological and cultural goals is actively promoted.

5.3.8 Community Engagement (Section 3.3.): This new section has been added under “3.0 Recreational Use of Parks and Reserves” to expressly promote and support active community stewardship across the Richmond Ward reserve network. This includes encouragement of “friends of” groups, school partnerships, and volunteer restoration and maintenance events—especially focused on smaller and less-developed reserves. Policies now suggest consideration of volunteer training, materials, and ongoing support, supporting sustainable community involvement in reserve care.

5.3.9 Coastal Reserves (Section 5.1): A new objective has been added to explicitly prioritise protection and enhancement of the ecological integrity of reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and other estuarine/saltmarsh margins, with an emphasis on native biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. Four new policies (9–12) have been introduced to establish and maintain eco-sourced buffer planting along these sensitive margins, prioritise habitat protection including restoration of degraded areas, and implement pathway and fencing controls to minimise disturbance to vulnerable wildlife, especially during critical seasonal periods. Additionally, targeted education and interpretation initiatives have been added to raise public awareness about the ecological values and promote responsible visitor behaviour. Policy 6 has been rewritten to strengthen adaptive dog control measures through the Council’s five-yearly Dog Control Bylaw review process, ensuring consideration of dog prohibitions or restrictions on all coastal reserves adjoining the Inlet. This revision specifically ties access control to ecological monitoring, seasonal wildlife needs, and stakeholder

feedback, while committing to clear public communication to support the protection of vulnerable species and community compliance.

5.3.10 Overview and Policies for Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves and Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves in Richmond Ward (Section 5.3.1): Policy 4 has been expanded to require utilisation of eco-sourced native species for revegetation and restoration plantings, and a new policy has been added recommending use of nature-based solutions for stormwater management, such as constructed wetlands, riparian buffers and biofiltration, where practical.

5.4 These additional edits reinforce the RMP's holistic approach to ecological protection, cultural partnership, active and inclusive recreation, and community partnerships, reflecting both the Hearing Panel's recommendations and detailed stakeholder advice received during the final stages of plan development.

6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

6.1 The Council has provided the budget for preparation of the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan in its Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

6.2 The costs associated with development of the Plan have been absorbed within the Service and Strategy Group.

6.3 There will be costs associated with implementing some of the recommended changes in the final Plan. Provision for some of these will come from existing reserve budgets, while others will need to be considered during future Council annual and long term planning processes.

6.4 By adopting the Plan, the Council is not committing to funding all projects identified, or to fund them by a particular date. Some of the projects may involve contributions from volunteers (particularly in terms of time and labour), thereby reducing the financial costs associated with plan implementation. Where funding is required, allocation of funds will be subject to the Council's annual and long term planning processes – i.e. will be balanced alongside all projects planned within the District each year.

7. Options / Kōwhiringa

7.1 At the 29 July 2025 hearing and deliberations meeting, the Hearing Panel considered all submissions and feedback received on the Draft Plan. The Panel also formed recommendations on how the document should be amended in response to submission points that they accepted in full or in part. The Hearing Panel recommendations are summarised in section 5 of this report and further details are included within the minutes of the deliberations meeting.

7.2 The Hearing Panel recommendations of 29 July 2025 have been given effect to in the wording of the amended Plan (see **Attachment 2**). The Council is being asked to consider the amended document and then adopt this as the final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan.

7.3 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Agree to all the changes recommended by the Hearing Panel and adopt the amended Plan (see **Attachment 2**) as the final Plan.	This option shows that submitter views have been considered by the Hearing Panel and, where appropriate, amendments have been made to the Plan.	Not every submission point has been accepted. Some submitters may therefore be disappointed that their suggestions were not given effect to in the amended Plan. However, this is part of the public submission process, and not all suggestions will be appropriate or can be adopted.
2.	Agree to some of the changes recommended by the Hearing Panel, reject other changes and/or make further amendments to the Plan text before finalising and adopting the Plan.	Option 2 has similar advantages to Option 1. An additional advantage is that it would enable the Council to make amendments to the Plan before it is finalised if not all the Hearing Panel's recommendations are accepted.	Option 2 has similar disadvantages to Option 1. Additionally, not all elected members were present to hear submitter views and were not part of the deliberations.
3.	Adopt the Draft Plan as the final Plan without amendment, other than the amendments necessary to change the Plan from a "draft" to a "final" Plan.	Limited/no advantages.	The Council will be open to criticism for not listening to the community's views through the public consultation process.

7.4 Option 1 is recommended.

8. Legal / Ngā ture

8.1 The Council has followed the correct procedure for preparing the Plan, as required under the Reserves Act 1977. Detailed descriptions of this process, including engagement with iwi and the initial consultation round undertaken during the summer of 2023/2024, were included in previous reports on this matter.

9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

9.1 Iwi actively engaged in the Plan review throughout the whole process. Two of the five Hearing Panel members were mātauranga Māori experts nominated by iwi.

10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

10.1 The Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan is moderately significant for our community as it impacts on their use and enjoyment of parks and reserves. The public consultation

procedure enabled the public to provide us with their views about the appropriateness or otherwise of the Draft Plan. The amendments proposed are in line with submissions made on the Draft Plan and are not of high significance. Therefore, the Council can adopt the recommendations of the Hearing Panel without undertaking further consultation.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Medium	The Plan is of medium significance to residents and visitors to the Richmond Ward because it sets policy direction for the use and management of approximately 133 parks and reserves.
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	Implementation of the Plan will enhance future well-being.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Medium	The Plan is likely to be in place for 10 years.
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	N/A	
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	The Plan will enhance the levels of service at a number of parks and reserves, however no major changes are proposed.
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Low	The Plan outlines several development plans for specific parks and reserves. However, budget allocation decisions will be made separately, as part of future annual and long term plan processes. See paragraph 6.4 above.
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	N/A	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	N/A	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	N/A	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	Low	Sections 5.3 to 5.6 of the draft RMP provide management guidance for Local Purpose Reserves of various types, including many that have a stormwater management function. The management guidance provided includes reference to TMOTW principles.

11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

11.1 Communication has been covered in previous reports. Consultation on the Draft Plan was advertised and promoted on the Council's website, social media channels, Shape Tasman and Newsline. Iwi, stakeholders and those who had previously submitted ideas for the Draft Plan were directly notified via email when the document was publicly notified.

11.2 Once the final document is adopted, staff will publish the Plan on the Council's website, update the Shape Tasman project page and write to all submitters to advise them of the outcome.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 Risks associated with the matters contained in the Plan have been addressed in previous reports.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 The Plan includes objectives and policies that align with the Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan 2024-2035.

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

14.1 In 2013, the Minister of Conservation delegated a number of responsibilities under the Reserves Act 1977 to local authorities, including the ability to adopt reserve management plans under section 41 of that Act.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

15.1 The Council has undertaken an extensive public consultation process, initially seeking ideas for inclusion in the draft document during the summer of 2023/2024. The Hearing Panel has

then heard and deliberated on written and oral submissions on the drafts that were publicly notified on 12 May 2025.

15.2 The Hearing Panel recommends that the Council adopt the amended Plan (**Attachment 2**), incorporating numerous amendments made in response to matters raised by submitters.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

16.1 The final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan will come into effect following adoption by the Council.

16.2 Staff will publish the final Plan on the Council's website and make hard copies available in our offices and libraries.

16.3 Staff will also respond to all submitters in writing, advising them of the Council's decisions on the matters they raised.

16.4 Staff will work with iwi, community groups and others to implement the objectives and policies outlined in the final Plan. The Council will consider budget requirements for specific projects via annual plan and long term plan processes.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.	Hearing Panel recommendations for Richmond Ward RMP	181
2.	Richmond Ward RMP (August 2025)	199
3.	Statistical summary of submissions received on the draft Richmond Ward RMP	441

Hearing Panel recommendations on draft Richmond Ward RMP

(extract from minutes of hearing and deliberations held on 29 July 2025)

Moved Councillor Ellis/Ms Passl

SH25-07-1

That the Hearing and Deliberations Panel for the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan Review:

1. **receives the Deliberations on the Draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan RSH25-07-6; and**
2. **notes the points and matters raised in the submissions received on the Draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan, as set out in Attachment 2 to the agenda report; and**
3. **requests staff amend the Draft Reserve Management Plan, set out in Attachment 2 of the agenda report, to reflect the matters raised in submissions and present for consideration to the Tasman District Council, subject to the inclusion of the minor amendments made to Attachment 2 of the agenda report at the meeting; and**
4. **recommends that the half basketball court is not located at Lampton Reserve and that the preferred Panel option is to be consider at Jubilee Park; and**
5. **agrees that staff give effect to the recommendations referred to in clause 3 above when preparing the amended Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan; and**
6. **agrees that the Hearing Panel provide a report with the final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan to the Tasman District Council for consideration at the 25 September 2025 meeting.**

CARRIED

<u>Attachment 2 to the deliberations agenda report</u>:

2. **In response to matters raised in the submissions received on the Draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan, notes the following points and requests staff amend the draft RMP as shown** in red text and ~~strikethrough~~ **below, to present to the Tasman District Council for its consideration when making its decision on final Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan:**
   a. **note the strong level of public support for adding a third playground at Central Park, as well as the detailed suggestions provided for improving playground design; and**
   b. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.5 Central Park to provide for the addition of a third playground. Specifically:**
      i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with the key consultation question and adding the following wording to the last paragraph: "**During public consultation, 72% of the 188 individuals who

responded to the proposal to add a third playground at Central Park supported this idea.**"; and**

ii. **amend the Policies subsection by adding a new policy worded as follows: "**Support the development of a third playground at Central Park that complements existing equipment and provides a safe, engaging space for a broader age range. Ensure play and gathering areas offer diverse, inclusive equipment and robust shelter. Consider inclusion of swing sets, toddler-appropriate equipment, and rubber matting for safety and accessibility. Incorporate bike racks and design elements that promote natural supervision and risk-managed play."

c. **note the strong support for the Camberley Reserve concept plan, while also noting the detailed feedback on design improvements; and**

d. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.10 Camberley Reserve as follows:**

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with three key consultation questions and adding the following wording to the last paragraph: "**Based on feedback received during consultation, further concept development will consider refining the placement of play equipment to minimise impact on neighbouring residents, improve accessibility, and ensure a diversity of play features that are distinct from other nearby reserves. Shade, safety fencing, and natural but varied play elements appropriate for multiple age groups may be incorporated.**"; and**

ii. **Expand Policy 2 to read as follows:** "Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan. Design and implement features that align with a village green function while addressing community concerns around noise, access, and equipment placement. Prioritise low-maintenance landscaping and inclusive, diverse play opportunities. Adopt best-practice water-sensitive design, especially for managing drainage and vegetation."

e. **note the general support for Lampton Reserve's active play intent, alongside strong feedback from local residents opposing key features; and**

f. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.11 Lampton Reserve as follows:**

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with three key consultation questions and adding the following wording to the last paragraph: "**Based on feedback received during consultation, the concept plan will be refined to respond to concerns about the location and function of the basketball court and cinema wall. Alternative locations and/or reconfiguration will be explored to reduce impact on surrounding homes and ensure safety, usability, and community support.**"; and**

i. **expand Policy 2 to read as follows:** "Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan. Maintain substantial central open space suitable for multiple uses. Design play and active recreation spaces to minimise noise, enhance safety, and support inclusive access. Consider adaptive re-use of built elements (e.g. cinema wall as interpretive or sport feature) and incorporate feedback from neighbouring residents in final design."**; and**

g. **note the general support for the Chertsey Reserve concept plan, particularly its nature-based focus, and the request from some submitters to consider modest play additions; and**

h. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.12 Chertsey Reserve as follows:**

   i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with three key consultation questions and adding the following wording to the last paragraph: "**Further refinement of the concept plan will consider opportunities for enhanced access and low-impact play elements, while retaining the reserve's informal, nature-focused character. Community feedback has highlighted the importance of minimising noise and visual impacts on neighbouring homes.**"; and**

   ii. **expand Policy 2 to read as follows:** "Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan:

   a. Prioritise Chertsey Reserve as a flexible, passive recreation space. Any introduction of new active facilities (including for dog exercise or neighbourhood sports) should be subject to further consultation, technical site assessment, and must maintain the reserve's core open and low-impact function.

   b. Support development of informal play and nature-based features that reflect the reserve's residential setting. Avoid introducing high-intensity or noise-generating uses. Improve pedestrian access and safety through pathway and streetscape enhancements.

   c. Continue to plan with community partners for possible garden or event activation uses.

   d. Design to avoid overdevelopment—keep core park area green and flexible."**; and**

i. **note the high level of engagement on the future name of Pukeko Park, including humorous, creative, and serious suggestions from over 150 community comments and multiple formal submissions. The feedback demonstrates wide-ranging community interest in the park's identity, with a prevailing theme—endorsed by a majority of submitters—that Council should work closely in partnership with iwi/manawhenua to confirm a name that honours local identity, natural features, and indigenous values; and**

j. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.15 Pukeko Park as follows:**

   i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with a key consultation question and replacing the final paragraph with: "**Following feedback from earlier consultation rounds, and to avoid confusion with nearby reserves on Pukeko Lane, Council agrees that this park should have a new name. Reflecting strong community support for choosing a name that honours local identity and values, Council will now invite iwi to propose a name for the park, working in partnership to ensure the final name reflects the area's cultural, natural, or historical significance. Previous community

suggestions and comments will be shared with iwi as part of this process.**"; and**

ii. **amend the wording of Policy 6 to: "**~~Consider installing~~ Develop educational and interpretive signage ~~within the park~~explaining the park's name and its ecological features, with input and involvement from iwi and local schools.**"; and**

k. note the following themes from submitters on Jubilee Park:

i. **strong support for additional on-site parking near the tennis courts; and**

ii. **mixed views on future options for the skatepark at Jubilee Park, and the strong desire by most respondents for an all-ages/abilities skatepark in Richmond; and**

iii. **strong community support for long-term protection of Jubilee Park; and**

l. amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.17 Jubilee Park as follows:

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text boxes containing key consultation questions; and**

ii. **add the following wording to the end of the first paragraph that discusses parking options: "**During consultation, 70% of 193 respondents indicated support for adding approximately 50 extra car parks near the tennis courts, highlighting strong community backing for this option as a practical response to projected parking pressures.**"; and**

iii. **amend Policy 5 as follows: "**~~*Pending on outcome of consultation:* If the Hope Bypass is constructed, meaning Park visitors can no longer use the adjoining ex-Railway land for vehicle parking, i~~Install paved car parking in the grassed area on parcel (m) north of the tennis courts, in order to provide an additional 50+ onsite parking spaces. The proposed design should emphasise separation of vehicle and pedestrian/cycle route movements and consider integrating complementary amenities where feasible.**"; and**

iv. **delete the existing paragraph about the skatepark from the Issues and Options subsection and replace it with the following paragraph: "**A number of submitters expressed mixed views on the future of the Jubilee Park skatepark, with many highlighting both the need for high-quality youth recreation facilities and concerns around its current location, safety, and occasional antisocial behaviour. The majority of respondents expressed a strong desire for an upgraded skatepark that caters to all ages and abilities, with improved design, visibility, and user safety. Staff advice is to retain and improve the existing skatepark in its current location, as upgrading the facility—using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and ongoing community engagement—can help address safety and antisocial behaviour while meeting local youth needs. Relocation of the skatepark is not recommended unless a comprehensive risk assessment or future operational review identifies unresolvable issues at this site. The

upgrade will be informed by professional design advice and regular consultation with park users and neighbours.**"; and**

v. **amend Policy 4 to read as follows: "**~~*Pending on outcome of consultation*: Either: Maintain the skatepark. Or: Upgrade the skatepark to cater to all ages and abilities. Or: Relocate the skatepark facility to ____ reserve.~~Retain and upgrade the Jubilee Park skatepark in situ to cater to all ages and abilities, using CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles, professional design advice, and continued community engagement. Relocation of the skatepark will only be considered if a future risk assessment or operational review identifies significant, unresolvable issues with the current site. *Explanation: This approach reflects strong community support for retaining and improving the skatepark at its present location and ensures investment in youth infrastructure and safety. It avoids unnecessary expenditure on relocation unless new evidence arises that cannot be managed through improved design or operations*.**"; and**

vi. **amend the final paragraph in the Issues and Options subsection to read: "**There is scope to declare Jubilee Park a reserve in future, ensuring legal protection for its high recreational values. Alternatively, the Council may choose to retain the land's current unencumbered fee-simple status, preserving flexibility for alternative uses in future. ~~In the long term, the land could be rezoned for social housing, retail or other development opportunities. Should Jubilee Park be developed, the Council would look to provide a comparable recreational park close to the outskirts of Richmond.~~ We invited ~~your~~ feedback on whether or not to include a policy in this section of the RMP that would direct the Council to initiate the process of declaring Jubilee Park a reserve under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977. There was strong community support for long-term protection of Jubilee Park, with 76% of 194 respondents in favour of this option.**"**

vii. **retain Policy 18: "**Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Jubilee Park area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.**" and delete the line "***Pending on outcome of consultation***" directly above this policy.**

m. note the unanimous support for long-term protection of Cambridge Street Playground; and

n. amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.20 Cambridge Street Playground as follows:

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with two key consultation questions and amending the final paragraph to read: "**There is scope to declare Cambridge Street Playground a reserve in future, ensuring legal protection of its recreational values. Alternatively, the Council may choose to retain the land's current unencumbered fee-simple status, preserving flexibility for alternative uses in future. ~~The land could be rezoned and, in combination with surrounding Council-owned land,~~

~~potentially used for a new community facility for Richmond.~~ We invited ~~your~~ feedback on whether or not to include a policy in this section of the RMP that would direct the Council to initiate the process of declaring this land a reserve under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977. There was unanimous support for long-term protection of this land.**"; and**

ii. **retain Policy 5: "**Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Cambridge Street Playground area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.**" and delete the line "***Pending on outcome of consultation***" directly above this policy; and**

iii. **Expand Policy 2 to read: "**Maintain and upgrade playground equipment as required. Ensure core play equipment is modern, inclusive, and accessible. Monitor community needs and update features as demographics evolve.**"; and**

o. **note the range of views on future options for the Maitai Lodge at Hope Reserve; and**

p. **note the clear preference for management models that retain local involvement or a blend of community and Council oversight at Hope Reserve; and**

q. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.26 Hope Reserve as follows:**

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with four key consultation questions; and**

ii. **amend the paragraph about the Maitai Lodge to read: "**The Maiti Lodge (ex-Druids Hall) is a historic building with a unique character but limited use – presently occupied mostly by an arts club once a week ~~at present~~. ~~The hall's~~ Its condition is subpar, being cold and cramped, which deters ~~potential~~ new users and limits its community role. Council will seek a viable community purpose and responsible occupant for the Lodge, such as a local group, individual, or tenant willing to restore and upgrade the space for broader community benefit (for example, as a flexible meeting or event space). If no such use is identified within a reasonable timeframe, Council may consider careful deconstruction of the building, prioritising sustainable practices and salvaging historic materials where possible. Any decision about the Lodge's future will aim to maximise long-term resilience, sustainability, and public benefit, and will include further community consultation where appropriate. ~~Repurposing or upgrading the Maitai Lodge would enhance its appeal and functionality, possibly as a flexible event space or for other community-focused activities. We'd like to explore alternative uses for the building, ensuring it aligns with current community needs, or potentially removing the Maitai Lodge if this is the preferred option.~~**"; and**

iii. **amend Policy 9 to read as follows: "**~~Pending outcome of consultation: Either: Remove the Maitai Lodge from Hope Reserve. Or: Improve the condition of the Maitai Lodge as resources allow and encourage better~~

~~utilisation of this facility by community groups and others. Or:~~ Support retention of the Maitai Lodge building provided that a viable community purpose and responsible occupant (individual, group, or tenant) can be found, with provision for Council to grant a lease for exclusive or shared use to any party committing to restoration, upgrade, and ongoing maintenance, subject to assessment of proposals and demonstration of community benefit. If, after a reasonable period, no sustainable use or group emerges, allow for careful deconstruction of the Lodge, prioritising material salvage and sustainability, with Council to consult with the community on alternatives prior to any final decision. All decisions relating to Maitai Lodge will prioritise long-term resilience and continued public access or benefit where practicable. If a community group is willing to invest in upgrading the Maitai Lodge and maintaining this facility, allow this group to have exclusive use of this building in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with that group (see Appendix 3, Table A).**"; and**

iv. **delete the paragraph in the Issues and Options subsection about the management model and replace it with the following text: "**The Hope Hall Management Committee currently oversees bookings and regular cleaning for the main hall, Maitai Lodge, and associated open space areas. Submissions on the future management model expressed a clear preference for retaining strong local involvement, while also enabling more efficient and accessible booking systems.

Management will move to a hybrid model that maintains the Committee's leadership in booking and day-to-day management, supported by Council staff as needed—especially in transitioning to or managing an online booking system provided by Council. This approach offers transparency, ease of access, and a gradual shift to digital tools, without losing local knowledge or engagement.

Should the Management Committee become unsustainable (for instance, if there are not enough volunteers), the RMP allows for a transition to a Council-led model following engagement with regular users and the local community. This provides flexibility for the management structure to evolve over time in response to changing needs and resources, while keeping decision-making as close to the community as possible.**"; and**

v. **amend Policy 2 to read as follows: "**Continue to support the Hope Hall Committee ~~to undertake~~in the day-to-day management of ~~the~~ Hope Hall, Maitai Lodge and the open space areas (such as those used by dog groups), including approving bookings ~~for these facilities~~ – now or in the future - via an online booking system set up and supported by Council.

Council staff will provide assistance to the Committee as needed, particularly in the adoption and operation of any online system, to ensure efficient and accessible processes for the community.

If in the future the Committee is unable to fulfil its management role (for example, due to lack of volunteers), Council may transition to a Council-led

management model, following further engagement with regular users and the wider community.**"; and**

r. **note the very high level of community support for a basic, well-designed pump track at Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court Reserves, while also recognising concerns from some neighbours regarding the preservation of the reserves' peaceful character, risk of user conflict, and adequacy of space; and**

s. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.31 Chelsea Avenue Reserve as follows:**

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box containing a key consultation question and deleting the last paragraph and replacing it with the following text: "**Community feedback revealed strong overall support for establishing a small, well-designed pump track at Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court Reserves, providing local children and families with opportunities for safe, accessible wheeled play. Many submitters highlighted the benefits for skill-building and active recreation, particularly for younger children and beginners.

At the same time, some neighbouring residents and passive users expressed concern about preserving the reserves' tranquil and open-space amenity. These concerns included the risk of user conflict between wheeled and passive users, the adequacy of available space, and potential impacts on the peaceful character valued by the local community. Suggestions were also made for additional seating—particularly age-friendly options near Harriet Court for elderly residents—picnic tables, more shade (trees or structures), and improved safety and accessibility features such as solar lighting.

In response, a whole-of-reserve plan will be developed to ensure any upgrades—particularly the siting and design of the pump track—are fully integrated with other uses and community expectations. The final design should balance active and passive uses, protect contiguous open green space, improve accessible seating and shading, and incorporate best-practice principles from successful local examples. Any changes to existing dirt mounds should prioritise safety and visual amenity, with removal or reshaping as needed to restore flat, grassed open space.**"; and**

ii. **amend Policies 1-6 to read as follows:**

"1 Manage the reserve primarily for both passive recreation and open space amenity purposes, preserving their peaceful character alongside new play opportunities.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment to serve a range of ages and abilities, with robust and safe surfacing.

3 Undertake further landscaping and planting of shade trees (and/or structures), especially to provide shaded, accessible gathering areas.

4 Install additional seating, picnic tables and solar lighting for safety.

5 Assess and manage the two existing dirt mounds as part of any new plan, ensuring that any retained features are safe, visually appealing, and

compatible with the agreed future design; remove the central mound to restore open, flat, grassed space.

6 Develop and implement a whole-of-reserve plan to guide the coordinated design and siting of new features—including installation of a beginner-friendly pump track around the perimeter of the Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court reserves. The final design for any pump track will:

• Be guided by assessment of site capacity and best-practice design principles;

• Clearly define activity and quiet/passive zones;

• Minimise impacts on general recreation, sightlines, movement routes, and open green space;

• Limit earthworks and integrate with passive uses;

• Address safety and user conflict, especially at key access points;

• Incorporate input from local residents and reserve users to achieve a balanced, inclusive, and broadly supported outcome.**"; and**

t. amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.32 Harriet Court Reserve as follows:

i. amend the Issues and Options subsection by adding: "(see Section 5.2.31)**" to the end of the last sentence; and**

ii. amend Policy 1 to read: "Manage the reserve primarily for both passive recreation and open space amenity purposes, preserving their peaceful character alongside new play opportunities.**"; and**

iii. amend Policy 4 to read: "Install additional seating and age-friendly, accessible seats near Harriet Court pathway for elderly users, as well as solar lighting for safety.**"; and**

iv. amend Policy 5 to read: "Install a beginner-friendly pump track around the perimeter of the Harriet Court and Chelsea Avenue reserves in accordance with Policy 6 in Section 5.2.31.**"; and**

u. note the following submission themes for Easby Park:

i. the strong support (56%) for grouping all play equipment in the western corner, away from Reservoir Creek, but that there is also a notable subset (35%) who prefer the concept of splitting equipment so that some is located on each side of the creek; and

ii. the strong (73%) but not universal support for a separate dedicated walking track in the southern section of Easby Park; and

iii. the strong community support (85%) but also a significant level of concern from some local residents and park users about a proposed pump track at Easby Park; and

v. amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.35 Easby Park as follows:

i. amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with four key consultation questions; and

ii. **amend the paragraph about relocating the playground in the Issues and Options subsection by rewording the second sentence to read "**We consulted on two options for the playground upgrade.**" and then adding a new paragraph that states: "**While a small minority of submitters supported splitting play equipment on both sides of Reservoir Creek for access, the majority expressed a clear preference for grouping all main playground equipment together, prioritising the western corner (away from the creek). Reasons cited included ease of parental supervision, opportunities for social connection, improved accessibility from main pathways, and more efficient resource use for safety surfacing and maintenance. Many submitters also supported the retention and refurbishment of the park's well-loved heritage play features (the giraffe, duck, and climbing bars), provided they meet modern safety standards. Associated amenities such as accessible seating, shade, and picnic facilities—especially suitable for group or school gatherings—were also requested. Submitters emphasised the importance of robust, flood-resilient design to ensure the playground remains usable year-round, including raised areas, durable surfacing, and siting away from regular flood risk. Works should minimise disturbance to mature trees and limit periods with no functioning playground.**"; and**

iii. **deleting the paragraph about the proposed separate walking-only track in the Issues and Options subsection and replacing it with: "**Shared use of the main path leading from the bridge toward Kingsland Forest Park by both walkers and bikers has created occasional conflict and safety concerns. Many regular users, families, and older residents supported development of a dedicated walking path along the southern/eastern boundary to separate slower, vulnerable users from faster-moving bikes. Feedback stressed that the design should support all mobility levels, use visually unobtrusive surfaces, and retain the park's open space and informal, playful character. Community engagement on alignment and materials can help balance access improvements with protection of amenity and vegetation. Some respondents wanted a scaled approach—addressing the busiest/conflict-prone areas first, and monitoring effectiveness before considering further extensions or new paths. Others noted that, in some locations, improved signage or etiquette may provide a simpler solution.**"; and**

iv. **deleting the paragraph about the proposed pump track in the Issues and Options subsection and replacing it with: "**Consultation showed broad support for a modest, well-designed pump track or bike jump area at the park's southern end, provided it is carefully integrated with the overall park layout and passive use. Key conditions included siting the track away from sensitive ecological areas and established trees, minimising noise or conflict with neighbours and passive users, low-profile design, and landscape screening where possible. Submitters expected any new facility to be subject to detailed design and consultation—addressing traffic, safety, and integration with existing paths—and for Council to monitor and adapt its management over time to respond if use or effects change.**"; and**

v. **delete Policy 2 text and replace it with: "**2 Relocate and consolidate all main playground equipment to a single, flood-resilient location in the western corner of Easby Park, ensuring robust, inclusive, and modern play design. Incorporate raised surfacing, shaded seating, passive supervision areas, and retain and refurbish heritage play features subject to safety review. All works to minimise mature tree disturbance and ensure minimal disruption to playground availability.**"; and**

vi. **delete Policy 4 text and replace it with: "**Provide additional seating and picnic tables in locations (including the southeastern corner) that serve both small and large groups, with improved shade and visibility.**"; and**

vii. **amend Policy 5 to read: "**Develop a ~~new~~dedicated, accessible walking-only path along the southeastern boundary. ~~Designate~~Retain the current shared-use path as a mountain biking route to improve user safety and experience**."; and**

viii. **amend Policy 6 to read: "**Investigate, design and install a modest pump track in the southern end of Easby Park, adjacent to the dedicated mountain biking route, to diversify recreational offerings. Ensure the facility:

- Is sited to maximise safety and supervision, outside of main flood and significant ecological areas;
- Is of a scale and form that fits the neighbourhood setting;
- Is integrated with a wider vision for the park that balances active and passive recreation;
- Is subject to a robust management, monitoring, and review process, with adaptive responses if effects or demand exceed expectations.**"; and**

ix. **add a new Policy 8 to read: "**Coordinate all significant upgrades—playground or otherwise—with stormwater projects for maximised efficiency and minimal disruption to the community.**"; and**

w. **note the overall support for the draft concept plan for Paton Reserve as a well-integrated community greenspace and note community enthusiasm for both recreational and ecological outcomes; and**

x. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.37 Paton Reserve as follows:**

i. **amend the Issues and Options subsection by deleting the text box with three key consultation questions; and**

ii. **expand the Issues and Options section by adding the following wording after the last paragraph (and also delete the final sentence "**Tell us your feedback on the options for developing Paton Reserve.**"):**

"As outlined above, Paton Reserve is envisioned as a significant ~~destination~~ park for Richmond South, embracing a semi-rural character and offering a rich blend of ecological, recreational, and community experiences. The vision focuses on providing a large woodland park with accessible pathways,

integrated natural adventure play spaces, and picnic areas, aiming to become a central green heart as surrounding areas urbanise.

Feedback received during consultation affirmed broad support for this overall vision, particularly for ecological restoration, accessible walking trails, and family-friendly informal play spaces. Submitters emphasised the importance of creating diverse, climate-resilient native ecosystems through extensive eco-sourced indigenous plantings, particularly in riparian and wetland areas, which also serve critical stormwater management functions.

The community expressed a strong desire for a universally accessible network of paths, connecting to neighbouring streets and popular desire lines, to support a wide range of users, including those with mobility challenges. Ongoing partnerships with local schools, iwi, and conservation groups for environmental education, kaitiakitanga, and stewardship are also seen as vital.

While there was enthusiasm for activating the reserve, some initial proposals, such as a large upper car park, a permanent commercial café, or a high-capacity amphitheatre, received mixed feedback. Consultation highlighted the need to balance active recreation with the retention of generous open green spaces for unstructured community use, and to avoid overdevelopment. There is strong support for removing redundant outbuildings to enhance the park's natural amenity.

Regarding access, it is recognised that essential upgrades to pedestrian connections (such as the Bateup Stream walkway and Paton Road footpath) should precede the full public opening of any new car parks. Modest, well-screened car parking is supported to facilitate access, with an emphasis on compact design and integration with native landscaping.

The RMP now provides for flexibility to host small-scale mobile food/coffee carts for events or peak periods, prioritising convenience without permanent infrastructure. Similarly, a small, earth-formed amphitheatre is supported, provided it is naturally designed, integrates into the landscape, and is managed as a multi-purpose community space rather than a commercial venue.

All future developments will proceed with a phased approach, subject to detailed community and stakeholder consultation, ongoing monitoring, and clear management guidelines to ensure the reserve's unique character, ecological integrity, and primary recreational purpose are maintained.**"; and**

iii. amend the POLICIES section by deleting the existing policies and replacing with the following set:

"POLICIES

1 Manage Paton Reserve primarily as a ~~destination~~ space focused on passive recreation, ecological restoration, community connection, and sustainable open space values.

2 Develop Paton Reserve in line with the final concept plan, subject to available resources. This will involve a phased approach, with gradual additions to infrastructure and park features over time. Carefully stage new facilities and enhancements, using robust usage data and further consultation to adjust plans and prevent overdevelopment or loss of valued open space and rural character.

3 Maintain improvements as needed to ensure Paton Reserve remains a welcoming, safe and functional space for the community.

4 Prioritise riparian, wetland, and woodland plantings that support habitat, natural character, and landscape resilience.

5 Implement ongoing monitoring and maintenance of riparian and wetland areas, employing adaptive management to respond to changes in stormwater flows, water quality, or erosion, and to address any adverse ecological effects as they arise.

6 Provide a universally accessible network of main paths and play/picnic areas throughout the reserve, shaped with input from disabled users, families, and community groups at design stage. Prioritise safe connections to neighbouring streets, public transport, and popular informal desire lines.

7 Foster ongoing partnerships with local schools, iwi, and conservation organisations to include kaitiakitanga and deliver environmental education, citizen science, hands-on stewardship, volunteer planting, and long-term monitoring and maintenance.

8 Incorporate interpretive signage that celebrates the reserve's ecological features, wetland and water management innovations, and cultural connections developed in partnership with iwi.

9 Remove redundant outbuildings and clarify that no permanent on-site maintenance depot will be required.

10 Proceed with essential upgrades to external footpaths and connections (e.g. Bateup Stream walkway and Paton Road footpath) prior to opening the lower public carpark.

11 Provide for modest, well-screened car parking at Paton Reserve to support access and public safety, while protecting open space and ecological values:

- Develop a small to moderate car park near the Paton Road entrance, with native landscaping, permeable surfaces, and visual screening.
- Consider a second compact parking area from a future residential road only if justified by proven demand, open space constraints, and further community input.
- Ensure all car parks avoid sensitive wetland, planted or play areas, and maintain safe pedestrian connections to key amenities.
- Promote excellent bike parking and universal access.
- Actively manage car parks (including for safety, signage, and litter) to discourage anti-social behaviour.
- Require targeted local engagement before any construction or expansion, with design finalised in consultation with residents and users.

12 Initiate discussions with neighbouring landowners to explore the possibility of establishing an easement that would facilitate vehicle access to the eastern portion of Paton Reserve. The aim is to ensure mutually beneficial terms that accommodate both parties' interests and provide safe, legal access to the reserve.

13 Permit the potential for a small-scale, earth-formed or naturally designed amphitheatre as a multi-purpose community asset, fully integrated with native planting and passive park values. Any amphitheatre:

- Must be modest in scale, blend with the natural contours, and be set well back from residential or sensitive ecological areas;
- Must be constructed from natural materials and designed to visually recede into the landscape when not in use;
- May only proceed after comprehensive stakeholder and community consultation on siting, noise, vegetation and wetland protection, and traffic/parking effects;
- Must be managed as a low-intensity, multi-use community space (not a commercial/hospitality venue) with strong guidelines on booking, maintenance, and post-event restoration of amenity;

- Must be supported by clear maintenance and event management guidelines to safeguard park values.

14 Permit occasional outdoor concerts and events within the natural amphitheatre of Paton Reserve, in accordance with the Council's 'Planning an Event' guide and the park booking system. Event attendance should be capped, to mitigate parking constraints and preserve the park's atmosphere. All events must adhere to relevant rules and regulations, including noise and safety standards.

15 Provide for small-scale, mobile food or coffee carts to operate at Paton Reserve during designated community events, weekends, or peak periods as approved by Council, subject to a license to occupy agreement (see Appendix 3, Table A). These agreements will be for a term not exceeding one year, and each new opportunity to operate will be publicly tendered. All operations must comply with waste minimisation and environmental standards, be visually low-impact, and require careful site management.

16 Permanent café or commercial food infrastructure is not supported at this stage. Any consideration of a permanent facility will require full community consultation, detailed assessment of design, parking, amenity, environmental/operational impact, and clear demonstration it would complement rural character, ecological function, and the primary open-space purpose of the reserve. If approved, a lease agreement for construction and operation of a commercial café on Paton Reserve would be required.If/when a café is established and operational, mobile carts will no longer be permitted, except for one-off events.

17 Ensure that any future changes or significant developments (e.g. new facilities, road access, car parks, event spaces, or amenities) are subject to targeted consultation with local residents, iwi, reserve stakeholders, and notified users. Include ongoing monitoring of operational and environmental outcomes with flexibility to adapt as issues arise.

18 No camping will be permitted anywhere within Paton Reserve.**"; and**

y. note the note the feedback received on other aspects of the draft Richmond Ward RMP; and

z. amend the relevant RMP sections as follows:

Biodiversity and Ecological Connectivity:

aa. The RMP should be amended to make biodiversity protection and ecological connectivity an unequivocal priority across the entire reserves network, not just larger "flagship" sites.

bb. Direct reference should be made to the NPS-IB and the avoidance of adverse ecological effects, implementing the precautionary principle for all sensitive and riparian reserves.

cc. Eco-sourced native planting and nature-based stormwater management should be specified wherever practical, including in stormwater and esplanade reserves.

dd. The RMP should commit to regular ecological monitoring and public reporting, in line with Forest & Bird and Waimea Inlet Forum recommendations.

Iwi Partnership and Mātauranga Māori:

ee. Embed obligations for ongoing partnership with iwi, including co-design, naming, interpretation, and co-stewardship of reserves, with regular engagement at the policy and operational level.

ff. The plan should support greater use of dual or te reo Māori names and the integration of cultural interpretation features, guided by mana whenua.

Waimea Inlet and Coastal Edge:

gg. Amend the plan to include buffer planting, habitat protection, pathway/fencing controls, and targeted education/interpretation specifically for reserves adjoining the Waimea Inlet and other estuarine or saltmarsh margins.

hh. Access and dog control policies should be regularly reviewed based on ecological monitoring, seasonal bird presence, and feedback from the Waimea Inlet Forum.

Community Stewardship and Active Engagement:

ii. Proactively encourage "friends of" groups, school partnerships, and volunteer events in restoration, maintenance, and community outreach across smaller and less-developed reserves.

jj. Consider funding or resource allocation for volunteer training, materials, and support activities.

General Amenities, Access, and Wayfinding:

kk. The RMP should support incremental improvements in accessible toilets, shelters, picnic areas, rubbish facilities, and wayfinding in high-use or gateway reserves and urban greenways—not just major parks.

ll. **The provision of off-leash dog exercise areas outside sensitive zones and clear signage and public education for dog owners should be prioritised.**

Placemaking, Events, and Activation:

mm. **Where appropriate, invest in placemaking and programmed activities in under-used small parks to enhance local pride, reduce anti-social behaviour, and foster community identity.**

nn. **Encourage edible landscapes and inclusive design where compatible with ecological and recreational objectives.**

Dog Exercise and Recreation Areas:

oo. **Amend Part 3, section 3.0 of the RMP 'Recreational Use of Parks and Reserves – Issues and Opportunities' by:**

- **Adding a new subsection titled "**Dog Exercise and Recreation Areas**" after existing subsections on recreational uses, with the following text:**

  "~~Submitters on the draft RMP emphasised the high community value placed on dog-friendly spaces. Well-designed, dedicated dog exercise and recreation areas provide environmentally appropriate settings for dogs to run, play, and socialise, contributing to physical and mental health – for both dogs and their owners. Such areas can encourage positive community engagement and reduce conflict in other park spaces.~~

  ~~Population growth in the Richmond Ward is projected to further increase demand for dedicated dog exercise areas, ideally incorporating features such as fencing, water stations, shade, seating, waste bag dispensers, and separate areas for large and small dogs.~~**"**

  "Acknowledge dog walking is valued in and around our parks where appropriate"

- ~~**Add a new policy in this section to "**Investigate and consult on options for dedicated dog exercise areas within the Richmond Ward**";**~~ ~~**and**~~

pp. **replace the image in Section 5.2.6 of the RMP that shows the draft concept plan with the final layout plan for Rosales Park; and**

qq. **amend the wording of RMP section 5.2.6 Rosales Park as follows:**

i. **delete the two paragraphs in the Values subsection that describe the features in the draft concept plan and replace them with the following text, which reflects the finalised layout:**

"The final layout plan for Rosales Park includes a main lawn and entrance lawn areas, a shaded picnic area with fully accessible picnic bench and picnic tables, a drinking fountain, subtle mounding to create separation between play and open space, a shared pathway for walkers and cyclists, a

loop pathway with seating around a playground, perimeter planting featuring native planting with low trees, shade trees and street trees.

The playground, designed to cater for older children, will include the following equipment: a tower, traditional swing set, scramble nets, accessible play equipment (seesaw or roundabout) and natural play features in a sunken eddy space for kids to hang out, including rocks and balance logs.**"; and**

rr. make other minor editorial changes; and

Richmond Ward
Reserve Management Plan

August 2025



Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan

August 2025

Published by:

Tasman District Council
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Nelson 7050
New Zealand

As at August 2025, Tasman District Council is the administering body for 146 park and reserve areas located within the Richmond Ward. This Plan covers all 146 areas: 133 are existing reserves[1] that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977; while the other 13 areas are parks that are not subject to the Reserves Act but do form part of the open space network in Richmond Ward.

Version status:

Final Plan for Tasman District Council's consideration at their meeting on 14 August 2025.
This document will be published on the Council's website: www.tasman.govt.nz.
Check any printed copy against the latest online version.

Cover photography:

Washbourn Gardens, Richmond.

[1] The 133 reserve areas are made up of a total of 226 parcels of land (many reserves comprise of more than one land parcel).

WHAKATAUKĪ[2]: Ka ora te whenua, ka ora te wai, ka ora te tāngata

If the land is well, and the water is well, the people will thrive

In the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan ('Plan') area (see Figure 1) there are both tāngata whenua iwi who hold manawhenua and iwi who are acknowledged by the Crown, under statute. The rohe has an extensive and rich Indigenous history with numerous occupation sites and mahinga kai sustaining tāngata whenua for generations. Fertile plains, lowland forests, wetlands, freshwater and estuarine ecosystems, and sheltered bays provided an abundance of resources. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet was a rich source of mahinga kai and areas of land on the eastern Waimea Plains were cultivated by Māori over hundreds of years.

The Claims Settlement Acts listed below enhance the relationship of Council and Crown with iwi, including requirements to act in accordance with statutory obligations to iwi:

- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

Manawhenua iwi have been invited to provide guidance and input to the development of this Plan.

RICHMOND WARD RESERVES 2025 – 2035

This Reserve Management Plan sets out the vision, objectives, policies, implementation and priorities for parks and reserves located within Richmond Ward for the next ten years. Priorities for management are set carefully against Council's role as guardian of these reserves and its commitment to ensuring the unique environmental and cultural heritage and natural attributes of the reserves are preserved and celebrated into the future.

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Tasman District Council ('Council') administers 146 park and reserve areas located within the boundaries of Richmond Ward. This Plan covers all 146 areas: 133 are existing reserves[3] that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977 ('the Act'); the other 13 areas, while not subject to the Act, form an integral part of the open space network. With the exception of Moturoa/Rabbit Island, Rough Island and Bird Island (which are governed by a separate reserve management plan) and the Waimea River Park (which also has a separate management plan), this Plan provides management guidance for both categories of land.

Council adopted the first Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan in 1999. A complete review of this plan was undertaken. During the summer of 2023/2024, Council invited suggestions and ideas from the public for inclusion in a draft Plan. Engagement with Te Tauihu Iwi during 2024 and 2025 also informed development of a draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan document. The draft Plan was publicly notified on 12 May 2025. Submissions closed on 16 July 2025. In total, 30 submissions were received on the draft Plan, along with feedback from hundreds of individuals via Shape Tasman. Two submitters spoke to their submission at a hearing on 29 July 2025. The Hearing Panel, which comprised three Councillors and two mātauranga Māori advisors, deliberated on all submissions received on 29 July 2025. The Panel recommend that Council consider the final version of the Plan for adoption at their meeting on 14 August 2025.

A note on language: This Plan is deliberately bilingual. Although English is currently the most widely spoken language in Te Tai o Aorere, te reo Māori has special status under the law as an official language of New Zealand. Just as words in context are culturally defined, so our relationship with the environment is culturally mediated. While many technical terms and Māori terms are defined in the Glossary in this document, definitions can never convey the full contextual meaning of each word. These explanations should be received as a starting point for dialogue, rather than the sort of binding definitions that are found in rules and regulations. For example, the concept of "kaitiakitanga" will differ in place and time. You are invited to join this rich cultural and linguistic journey with your own context and understanding.

[2] Whakataukī (proverbs and sayings) are important in Māori oral traditions. They often refer to important places, people, beings, events, histories, species or symbols.

[3] The 133 reserve areas are made up of a total of 226 parcels of land (many reserves comprise of more than one land parcel).

Foreword

Council has prepared this ten-year Reserve Management Plan for Richmond Ward. Te Tauihu Iwi, as Council's reserve management partners, were involved in drafting this Plan, including objectives and policies for the various parks and reserves.

Healthy nature is central to human health, wellbeing and the economy. Natural environments, and the plants and wildlife they support, are part of our identity. Nature provides us with green spaces and recreation for wellbeing, supports primary and tourism industries, and allows us to gather kai. When nature is thriving, people are thriving. This has long been recognised in Māori culture, where nature and people are interwoven through whakapapa. People are kaitiaki (guardians) of nature, and nature is kaitiaki of people.

Implementation of kaitiakitanga within a specified management area encompasses all living organisms (or 'ngā taonga tuku iho). In order to protect and restore natural taonga of our parks and reserves, we need to ensure that all of our activities contribute more to restoring nature than they take from it. Effective management will require a culture of collaboration and care.

Council wishes to acknowledge the tremendous amount of voluntary work undertaken by the vast number of organisations, groups and individuals who care for many of the parks and reserves across Richmond Ward. Whether this be ecological restoration, lawn mowing, maintenance work, managing booking systems, fundraising, or other work, it all contributes to improving the quality of the reserves and/or visitor experiences. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou katoa, thank you everyone for your stellar efforts.

KEY CHANGES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PARKS AND RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

Agreed improvements and changes to the management regime for parks and reserves in Richmond Ward are summarised below.

Improving environmental wellbeing

1. Te Oranga o te Taiao (a concept intended to express the intergenerational importance to Māori of environmental health and wellbeing - see Glossary definition) is upheld by maintaining, restoring, protecting and enhancing the natural environment of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Revegetation with eco-sourced indigenous species, regular weed and humane animal pest control, and protection from incompatible activities, enhances the integrity of these areas – particularly those with Significant Native Habitats.
2. Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways/the coastline is aligned with the concept of Te Mana o te Wai (see Glossary definition) and aims to ensure that the health and wellbeing of water and freshwater/coastal ecosystems is protected. Riparian plantings contribute to improved water quality and increased native biomass. Signage includes educational material about how reserve management protects waterways.
3. Maintenance practices continue to improve and reduce the potential for environmental harm. For example, minimising use of sprays and implementing alternative methods of weed control reduces potential runoff into waterways and protects habitat. Knowledge of ecological domains is considered when ecosourcing indigenous plant species for revegetation projects.
4. Many of the parks and reserves form part of a wider network of ecological corridors, creating and extending linkages ki uta ki tai/between the mountains and the sea.

Responding to climate change impacts

5. Reserve management and strategic purchase of reserve land provide opportunities for ecological retreat from climate change impacts.
6. Over the next century and beyond, sea-level rise and coastal inundation will inevitably impact many coastal reserves: this is accepted and management of these areas reflects this. Sustainable natural solutions are implemented to manage coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves, to minimise the impact on the natural environment and promote natural resilience. Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners complies with the process outlined in the '*Coastal erosion protection structures on Council reserve land Policy*'.

7. A 'managed retreat' approach to sea level rise is implemented by ensuring that coastal hazards and climate change are taken into account in the location, design and construction of all buildings, facilities and improvements, and that facilities and structures in high-risk areas are designed to be removable or expendable.

Building partnerships

8. Strengthened relationships and partnerships with iwi/Māori are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect.

9. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed.

10. There is increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori worldview, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.

11. Council and Te Tauihu Iwi work together with community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to implement the objectives and policies of this Plan.

Increasing benefits of parks and reserves

12. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and exotic species are planted in urban parks and reserves, including for rongoā/medicinal or raranga/weaving purposes, urban food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Harvesting produce from fruit trees, community gardens and rongoā and raranga materials on a sustainable basis is encouraged.

13. Bicultural values are increasingly reflected in parks and reserves, for example through the provision of bicultural signage and interpretation panels, use of te reo Māori names, and provide opportunities for installation of pouwhenua at reserve entrances.

14. Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites and the coastal environment) via the reserve network is enhanced. Walkway/cycleway linkages are progressively extended, as subdivision occurs.

15. Additional or replacement recreational amenities (e.g. signage, information panels, toilets, picnic tables, barbeques, drinking water fountains, shade sails, paths and other facilities) are progressively provided in recreation reserves over time. ‘Accessibility for all’ principles guide this provision, ensuring that amenities are inclusive of tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), older people, parents and children and enhance wellbeing.

16. Reserve design includes provision of spaces for social gatherings and informal recreation.

17. Urban parks and reserves provide safe spaces for people. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into reserve development. Where lighting is provided, consideration is given to solar and passive lighting.

18. Lighting is purposefully absent from some reserves in rural areas, where management incorporates ‘Dark Sky’ principles.

19. A review of existing toilet provision and the adequacy of their performance is undertaken, with new/replacement toilets and/or wastewater infrastructure/discharge fields provided in response.

20. A wide range of new or upgraded amenities are proposed across several reserves, including:

    i. New or upgraded playgrounds at Central Park, Camberley Reserve, Lampton Reserve, Chertsey Reserve, Easby Park and Paton Reserve.
    ii. Active recreation features, including a basketball half court and cinema wall (Lampton), beginner-friendly pump track (Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court reserves), a pump track and separation of bike and walking tracks in Easby Park.
    iii. Improved community facilities, including picnic tables, shade sails, and accessible pathways at several reserves.
    iv. Natural and sensory play elements, soft landscaping, feature rocks, and fruit trees to enhance play and biodiversity.
    v. Amphitheatre for outdoor events and concerts, toilets, car parking and a potential café at Paton Reserve to support its development as a destination park.

We’d like to hear your thoughts on these proposed improvements, and whether there are other facilities or amenities you’d like to see added to Richmond Ward’s reserves over the next 10 years.

The improvements, objectives and policies outlined in the Plan will not only protect the unique values and characteristics of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward but also provide improved amenities and opportunities for everyone to enjoy. Council is very grateful for the support, input and expertise of all who have contributed ideas for this Plan.

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PART 1

Aspirations & Key Outcomes



Figure 1: Richmond Ward area

Aspirations & Key Outcomes Sought

ASPIRATIONS

Council works collaboratively with Te Tauihu Iwi and their hapū, local community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to maintain, restore and enhance the natural attributes, cultural values and recreational characteristics of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

Strengthened relationships and partnerships with Te Tauihu Iwi are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed. There is an increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori perspectives, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.

Local communities continue to provide valued assistance to Council in the achievement of the objectives and policies of this Plan.

Ngā Uara ki Te Tauihu – Manawhenua Iwi Values

Ngā uara ō Ngā Iwi ō Te Tauihu - Māori values and principles guide the way we can approach protecting and restoring te taiao, including parks and reserves.

- **Whakapapa ki te Taiao** – whakapapa is a taxonomical classification system that specifies the origins and relationships of all organic lifeforms - both animate and inanimate. In the Maōri world view, humans derive from and are part of the natural environment. Everything in the natural world is named and interconnected through whakapapa. Māori trace their descent from Papatūānuku and Ranginui - personifications of earth and sky, or earth mother and sky father.
- **Te Oranga o Te Taiao** – the health of te taiao is paramount. This principle reflects the deep interconnectedness of te taiao and the enduring, intergenerational relationship with iwi. As tēina, we have an inherent responsibility to protect, restore, and sustain its mauri by actively contributing to informed and responsible decision-making about natural resources.
- **Te Mana o Te Wai** – expresses the vital importance of water, prioritising freshwater health and human wellbeing. It reflects New Zealanders' deep connection to water, ensuring its protection sustains people and environments. Regional councils, communities, and tāngata whenua will collaboratively determine its local application in freshwater management.
- **Ki Uta Ki Tai** – a holistic approach to viewing te taiao.
- **Taonga Tuku Iho** – intergenerational effects, goods, or property. Both tangible, such as the natural environment, and intangible such as knowledge.
- **Rangatiratanga** – ability to exercise kaitiakitanga and have self determination to make decisions over te taiao and ngā taonga tuku iho.
- **Mātauranga Māori** – knowledge systems originating from Te Ao Māori – the Māori world and worldview.
- **Kaitiakitanga** – the active expression of care and protection for the environment by kaitiaki, or whānau, hapū, and iwi who bear that intergenerational responsibility through their whakapapa to the whenua.
- **Manaakitanga** – to care for each other, to be respectful, which includes an act of reciprocity of sharing ngā taonga tuku iho.
- **Tauutuutu** – Reciprocity.
- **Rāhui and Aukati** – customary protection and management mechanisms to protect, conserve and manage taonga.
- **Mauri** – restoration of the mauri of ngā taonga tuku iho and te taiao. Mauri is the cultural measurement for ecosystem health.
- **Ngā Atua** – atua are personifications of creation, existence, and the natural environment, to whom humans are connected through whakapapa.
- **All of this implies human activity must have a net restorative effect if we are not to degrade the world we live in.**

For Te Tauihu Iwi, tino rangatiratanga is shared decision-making with Council and resource users. Collaboration is promoted to enhance opportunities to achieve net enduring restorative outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a shared responsibility with resource managers and users to actively protect natural and physical resources. Manawhenua seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori. Manaakitanga refers to shared responsibilities to look after and respect all living things, including parks, reserves and open spaces.

Manawhenua say that if we do things according to tikanga we will heal our relationship with te taiao. Tikanga is rooted on long experience with te taiao and is founded on whakapapa connections. This means that living in the world must be based on reciprocal restoration and care as we meet our needs. Placing tikanga at the centre offers the whole community an approach that leads to outcome sustainable for the whole environment and for people.

Living in this place confers privilege and responsibility in a framework of authority and accountability. Manawhenua, traditional authority, is conferred from ahi kā roa, the long burning fires of occupation. Kāwanatanga, the role of governorship conferred on the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, formed the basis for law and regulation. Each citizen has responsibility to care the environment.

KEY OUTCOMES SOUGHT

The following key outcome statements describe what parks and reserves in Richmond Ward will ideally be like in 2035 or beyond. These statements will guide decisions about how Council and others will manage and use these areas over the next 10 years.

Overall Outcomes

Parks and reserves in Richmond Ward continue to be places for people to share and enjoy – places where the mauri is healthy, which means that the ecological, cultural and social integrity of these areas is enhanced and sustained. Kaitiaki obligations of iwi/Māori and hapū, to protect their taonga tuku iho and wāhi tapu, are actively acknowledged and protected. People's connections with parks and reserves in Richmond Ward continue to grow as they enjoy the range of open spaces and opportunities for relaxation, play and recreation.

Environmental Outcomes

Parks and reserves in Richmond Ward provide spaces where our extraordinary natural heritage is flourishing and several areas have been restored. Many of these areas form part of a wider network of ecological corridors, creating and extending linkages ki uta ki tai/ between the mountains and the sea.

Biodiversity protection and ecological connectivity are paramount across Richmond Ward reserves of all sizes. Each reserve contributes uniquely to the network of habitats providing for native species and ecosystem functions. Management reflects an unequivocal commitment to safeguarding and restoring ecological values everywhere reserve land exists.

Te Oranga o te Taiao (a concept intended to express the intergenerational importance to Māori of environmental health and wellbeing - see Glossary definition) is upheld by maintaining, restoring, protecting and enhancing the natural environment of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Revegetation with eco-sourced indigenous species, regular weed and humane animal pest control, and protection from incompatible activities, enhances the integrity of these areas. Remnant saltmarsh habitat at Sandeman Reserve is sustained and encouraged to flourish. Native forest remnants alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee and Reservoir Creeks and at Meads Bridge reserves in the Lee Valley are maturing and thriving. Kingsland Forest Park is successfully transitioning from a commercial plantation forest to a diverse, permanent mixed forest, enhancing ecological resilience and biodiversity.

Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways/the coastline is aligned with the concept of Te Mana o te Wai (see Glossary definition) and aims to ensure that the health and wellbeing of water and freshwater/coastal ecosystems is protected. At many esplanade reserves riparian margins along rivers, creeks and the coastline are returning to a more natural state via restoration with indigenous vegetation. Riparian plantings contribute to improved water quality and increased native biomass. These reserves provide valuable riparian buffer zones alongside rivers, streams and the coastline. They also provide important links/biodiversity corridors between inland areas and the sea. Signage includes educational material about how reserve management protects waterways.

Resilience against climate change impacts has been enhanced through revegetation of esplanade reserves and strategic purchase of reserve land to facilitate ecological retreat in response to sea level rise and absorb storm events. Nature-based solutions are used for flood management. Sea-level rise and coastal inundation continues to erode many coastal reserves: this is accepted and management reflects this. Sustainable natural solutions are implemented to manage coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves, to minimise the impact on the natural environment and promote natural resilience. Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners complies with the process outlined in the '*Coastal erosion protection structures on Council reserve land Policy*'. A 'managed retreat' approach to sea level rise ensures that coastal hazards and climate change are taken into account in the location, design and construction of all buildings, facilities and improvements, and that facilities and structures in high-risk areas are designed to be removable or expendable.

Management of parks and reserves ensures that the enhancement and maintenance of the mauri of all living things is upheld, native species can thrive, and that naturally functioning ecosystems, ecological connections and resilience are protected, restored and enhanced. Maintenance practices continue to improve and reduce the potential for environmental harm. For example, minimising use of sprays and implementing alternative methods of weed control reduces potential runoff into waterways and protects habitat. Knowledge of ecological domains is considered when ecosourcing indigenous plant species for revegetation projects.

Reserve management also implements relevant ideas and principles from local and national policy documents, such as:

- Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Strategy
- Bio Strategy for Tasman District
- Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan

- Iwi management plans
- Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and Action Plan

Cultural Outcomes

People's understanding and appreciation of the natural attributes, historical and cultural heritage values, and recreational opportunities of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward is fostered and enhanced. People have an increased understanding of the Council's reserve management obligations and Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities, Te Tauihu Iwi values and the Council's management approach.

Bicultural values are increasingly reflected in parks and reserve, for example through the provision of bicultural signage and interpretation panels, use of Te Reo Māori names, and installation of pouwhenua at reserve entrances.

Successful partnerships with iwi/Māori and local communities continue to be established/expand and assist in the management of specific parks and reserves. People actively engage in ecological restoration, historical and cultural heritage protection, interpretation, research and recreation projects. Increased participation leads to increases in the achievement of reserve management outcomes generally.

Archaeological sites at Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2 and within Kingsland Forest Park are monitored for any adverse effects, including cumulative effects, arising from visitation and appropriate mechanisms are in place to ensure their continued protection. More information is obtained on the range of historic heritage remaining.

People flourish in harmony with nature – they live, care for, and benefit from the environment in ways that bolster natural ecology together with the communities that live within them. Nature has come back into people's lives in urban and rural landscapes and people are reconnected with nature. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and exotic species are planted in urban parks and reserves, including for urban food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Produce from fruit trees and community gardens is available for people to harvest. Where appropriate, use of edible plants in reserves improves access to kai. Indigenous remnants and threatened natural ecosystems are restored and reconnected in ways that also connects the wellbeing of communities into the wellbeing of these ecosystems.

Māori Cultural Outcomes

The cultural and ecological integrity of parks and reserves is enhanced. Reserve management incorporates concepts such as rāhui, tapu vs noa (see Part 3, Section 1.1). Rongoā form part of the landscaping of parks and reserves and are sustainably harvested for rongoā use. Plantings also provide sustainable sources of materials that are actively used for raranga. Mahinga kai sites are restored to a healthy state. Archaeological sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga are actively protected from incompatible uses.

Sites of cultural significance to iwi that are located within parks and reserves remain free of unauthorised human disturbance. Council works in partnership with Te Tauihu Iwi to: monitor and mitigate, where appropriate, threats to Māori cultural heritage and/or archaeological sites (e.g. at coastal sites under threat from natural coastal erosion processes, specifically enable/support iwi to manage the threat); to actively manage specific sites; to increase knowledge about the Māori history of the area; and to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga values.

People can learn about the cultural association iwi/Māori have with park and reserve areas via accurate and appropriate cultural interpretation. The common names of parks and reserves include the original Māori name, or other relevant Māori name, as identified by Te Tauihu Iwi or hapū. Māori cultural design and expression are integrated into reserve fabric.

Recreational Outcomes

People are attracted by the wide range of passive and active recreation opportunities available on many of the parks and reserves, along with opportunities to experience nature in their daily lives.

Management of parks and reserves reflects the concept of 'Healthy Nature Healthy People', which seeks to reinforce and encourage the connections between a healthy environment and a healthy society. The principles are:

- the wellbeing of all societies depends on healthy ecosystems, which in turn relies on responsible, respectful human behaviour;
- parks nurture healthy ecosystems; and
- contact with nature is essential for improving emotional, physical and spiritual health and wellbeing; and
- parks are fundamental to vibrant and healthy communities.

Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites and the coastal environment) via the reserve network is enhanced. Walkway/cycleway linkages are progressively extended, as subdivision occurs.

Urban parks and reserves provide safe spaces for people. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into reserve development.

Where lighting is provided, consideration is given to solar and passive lighting.

Most of the recreation facilities available in 2025 have been maintained. Additional or replacement recreational amenities (e.g. signage, information panels, toilets, picnic tables, barbeques, drinking fountains, shade sails, playgrounds, sports facilities etc) are progressively provided over time. A review of existing toilet provision and the adequacy of their performance is undertaken, with new/replacement toilets and/or wastewater infrastructure/discharge fields provided in response.

Over the next 10 years, the following new facilities are added:

- Development of new playgrounds, paved pathways and landscaping at Rosales Park, Central Park, Camberley Reserve, Lampton Reserve and Chertsey Reserve in Richmond West and Paton Reserve in Richmond South.
- An upgraded playground at Easby Park.
- Active recreation features, including a basketball half court and cinema wall (Lampton), beginner-friendly pump tracks (Chelsea Avenue and Easby Park), and separation of bike and walking tracks in Easby Park.
- Improved community facilities, including picnic tables, shade sails, and accessible pathways at several reserves.
- Natural and sensory play elements, soft landscaping, feature rocks, and fruit trees to enhance play and biodiversity.
- Amphitheatre for outdoor events and concerts, toilets, car parking and a potential café at Paton Reserve to support its development as a destination park.

Community Feedback

During the winter of 2023/24, we asked you what you'd like to see included in a draft reserve management plan for Richmond Ward.

We offered a range of ways for people to get involved and tell us their thoughts and ideas about parks and reserves. The options included:

- filling out a survey (either online or in hard copy);
- pinning comments to on an online map showing reserve locations in the Ward; and
- sending other written feedback (either via Shape Tasman, email or letter).

We heard from 54 individuals and groups by 28 March 2024. Most people who provided feedback live locally in the Richmond Ward.

Survey Responses

The survey asked people what they loved about parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, whether they could be improved in any way and what their long-term vision was. It also asked a range of questions about their current use of, and satisfaction with, existing facilities and opportunities available in parks and reserves.

Ideas for a vision for parks and reserves included:

"Focus on restoring and enhancing indigenous biodiversity to support healthy, resilient ecosystems, creating connections across the landscape and engaging the community in this mahi, in the face of a rapidly changing climate."

"For all parks and reserves to have healthy, flourishing indigenous biodiversity creating connected, healthy, climate change-resilient ecosystems."

"Interconnected with pathways and cycleways and green/blue corridors, a haven for other species. Active pest control, including weeds on riverbanks. Places for families and communities to gather for half a day, not a few minutes until the sun beats you: lots of natural shade."

"To have a well-established permanent forest at Kingsland Forest Park, with a wide array of world class cycling and walking trails, viewing points, good toilet, water and signage amenity."

"More and bigger, ecologically valuable reserves, with a target that at least 20% of the land area of the district should be publicly accessible green space, providing more opportunities for informal recreation."

"Maintain green spaces with lots of trees: some deciduous, some evergreen, some low shrubs to look at the views. Continue spaces for children to play. Other areas for dogs off lead and areas for people to kick a ball or ride a bike.

Provide some separation between fast bikes and everyone else."

"Mixed use in different parks, a place that brings community together."

"Opportunities for young people to engage with the park in a positive way (e.g. kids love forming jumps for bikes)."

Survey results indicate that locals visit parks and reserves for a range of reasons on a frequent basis. Almost half of the respondents (47%) visit at least once a week, a quarter (26%) visit every day, while about a fifth (21%) visit once every few weeks.

We asked, "*When visiting parks and reserves within Richmond Ward, what activities have you undertaken?*" Walking is the most popular activity undertaken by respondents:

Answer Options	Response Percent
Walking	69%
Cycling	58%
Spending time outdoors with family/ friends	58%
Quiet enjoyment of open space, on my own	54%
Using the toilet facilities	50%
Picnicking	42%
Sporting activities	31%
Running	31%
Playing on the playground equipment (or talking children to a playground)	27%
Dog walking	19%
Tree planting, pest control or other ecological restoration work	19%
Camping	15%
School visit	8%

We received many suggestions for potential improvements, from both survey respondents and those who pinned comments to the map on Shape Tasman. Most of these ideas are generally in keeping with the existing nature of the parks and reserves. Key themes included:

- *Signage*: more wayfinding signage within larger parks and reserves, particularly for the confusing network of trails in Kingsland Forest Park; mobile app with live location tracking for better trail planning; signage to help protect wildlife.

- *Accessibility*: manage parks and reserves in a way that encourages passive and active recreation while being

accessible for all, inclusive of tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), older people, parents and children, to enhance people's wellbeing; ensure park infrastructure is accessible (e.g. bench seats have handrails so people can easily get in and out of seats, space is provided for wheelchairs, signage and wayfinding aligns with Low Vision Blind NZ guidelines etc).

- *Track and path improvements*: better trail variety: more walking and biking tracks, including shaded routes and dog-friendly shared paths; safer surfaces: replace excessive gravel on steep sections with a more stable alternative; dedicated walking-only tracks in the lower parts of Kingsland Forest Park (including trails following contours along rather than leading uphill), to separate walkers from fast-moving cyclists; cycle stands at entrances to walking tracks; continue to incorporate some low maintenance tree crop and other food resources (e.g., citrus, fig, feijoa, watercress) along neighbourhood cycleways and walkways, for those who do not have the space or resources to grow their own food, and let the local community know about the resources available at these sites for their use.

- *Facilities and amenities*: more shade, trees, and ponds in parks; more drinking water fountains at playgrounds and sportsfields; toddler-friendly playgrounds in enclosed areas with soft ground; inclusive toilets with child-friendly features; more toilets in high-use areas including Kingsland Forest Park; more picnic and BBQ areas for families.

- *Environmental enhancements*: increase native planting for biodiversity, birdlife, and green corridors; more exotics to provide colour; reduce the "boxy" feel of reserves near fenced properties by planting low-growing vegetation; more efforts to remove invasive species and pests; nature-based solutions for flooding (avoiding channelisation or hard armouring of streams and riverbanks) and enhancing freshwater biodiversity through restoration of riparian margins; fence car parking areas to protect reserve areas from vehicle damage.

- *Community involvement*: encourage further community participation in caring for reserves (e.g. implementing 'Adopt a Spot' programme and via planting days, weeding and other activities); use these events to educate the local community about native biodiversity, how to plant and care for native species on their properties, and how to control significant weeds; encourage community buy-in to parks and reserves projects via citizen science projects (collecting data and observations about local flora and fauna) to help scientists and conservationists better understand and protect the region's biodiversity.

- *Ideas for new recreational opportunities*: a parkrun-friendly loop track suitable for buggies and dogs[4]; walk and talk facilities for older people; a dog park; designated horse-riding trails; a dedicated area to ride off road motorbikes; a gondola from Easby Park to the top of Kingsland Forest Park.

Requests for improvements to specific reserves included:

- *Hope Recreation Reserve*: Requests for gates to be added near the western corner and near the northern corner (south of the tennis courts), to provide access to Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

Richmond West Reserves:

- New facilities for Richmond West/Jubilee Park area to provide amenity for a range of ages, such as an upgraded skatepark, pump track, playground facilities, adult fitness equipment and astroturf (i.e. similar amenities to those provided in Pukehuia park in Newlands, Wellington).

- *Camberley Reserve (Berryfields)*: Request for development beyond its current state as an empty paddock. Fruit trees suggested as a potential enhancement.

- *Oak Tree Reserve (Berryfields)*: Requests for a boardwalk over the creek to improve accessibility. Trench above-ground pipes below ground and maintain grass around oak trees. Rewild and extend the tiny swamp area where pūkeko still roost in the old oak trees and forage for food.

Central Richmond Reserves:

- *Cambridge Street Playground*: Requests for more shade, a working water pump for play, fruit trees, more seating, and possibly a BBQ.

- *Washbourn Gardens*: Suggestion to purchase the private house surrounded by the reserve when it comes up for sale, incorporating it into the gardens. The upstairs could serve as a conference/wedding space, and the downstairs could house a café, addressing Richmond's lack of public bookable venues.

[4] In late 2024, after investigating several potential locations, a Park Run course was set up at Neale Park in Nelson.

- *Bill Wilkes Reserve*: Request to remove willows along Jimmy Lee Creek and replace them with indigenous riparian species due to their negative impact on biodiversity, waterway health, and flood management.

- *Chelsea Avenue Reserve*: Request to remove earthworks spoil in the middle of the reserve. Suggested improvements include an age-appropriate cycle path around the perimeter, similar to Nelson Intermediate School, and small bumps. Larger jumps should be relocated to a bigger reserve, ideally at the gateway to Richmond Hills mountain bike (MTB) tracks. Integration with the Kingsland Forest Park development plan and cycle networks is recommended. Additional proposals include more seating for gathering spaces, shade (trees or sails), improved grass maintenance, and solar lighting for safety.

Easby Park and Kingsland Forest Park:

- *Easby Park (SE corner)*: Suggested as a better location for a MTB jump facility due to its proximity to MTB tracks and the Council's cycle network, making better use of the space and reducing conflicts at Chelsea Avenue Reserve.

- *Easby Park (midway along northern dogleg)*: Proposed as a site for a bike pump track, leveraging recent upgrades such as toilets and additional parking. While flooding is a risk, regular creek maintenance and land shaping could mitigate damage.

- *Easby Park*: Concerns about poor dog control, with requests for on-leash requirements in the park, car parks, and playgrounds. Request for dog waste bins to be reinstalled at the top of the park.

- *Upper Jimmy Lee Creek Track*: The track is in poor condition and requires vegetation trimming, better track marking, and improved signage. The area contains significant remnant native forest, including large tawa and mataī trees, which are underappreciated due to poor accessibility.

- Requests for better maintenance of MTB tracks in *Kingsland Forest Park*, including regular grooming, pruning, and weed control. Additional walking track development above Grassy Saddle and Big Skid is suggested to improve accessibility. More seating, picnic tables, and public toilets would encourage wider use.

- Use the Miyawaki method to plant climax forest species (e.g. tōtara, kahikatea, mataī, rimu and miro) in depth and in perpetuity along all ridges of *Kingsland Forest Park* and in its valleys.

Aniseed Valley Reserves:

- *Busch Reserve*: Concerns about declining maintenance, with gorse encroaching on native plantings. Willow growth in the riverbed is altering flow and reducing swimming areas. Requests for better road access, more enforcement against vehicle damage, and improved access to swimming holes. Fire hazard concerns highlighted, with a suggestion to replace wood burners with gas BBQs.

- *Twin Bridges Reserve*: Request for removal of Old Man's Beard and young willows, increased native plantings along the river edge, and better overall maintenance. Concerns about deteriorating maintenance standards, fire risks, and the need for improved access to swimming holes. Suggestion to replace wood-fired BBQs with gas BBQs and improve toilet water supply and septic system monitoring. Increased visitor monitoring is recommended due to high summer usage.

- *Awa Awa Reserve*: Not well recognised by the public. Suggested improvements include better access, legal boundary fencing, additional native planting, and better signage. The Roding River Catchment Enhancement Group is willing to assist with planting and maintenance. Other proposals include roadside fence repairs, proper access under the bridge from Twin Bridges Reserve, and the addition of tables and seating.

- *White Gate Reserve*: Removal of Old Man's Beard and willows, preparation for volunteer planting in winter 2025, and installation of fire hazard signs. Additional concerns include overgrown areas, broken safety posts at the cliff edge, and willow growth in the riverbed leading to costly flood cleanups. Restoration of river-edge plantings is also recommended.

Many of the ideas and suggestions received have been incorporated into the draft Plan.

PART 2

Legislative Context & Historical Overview

1.0 Legislative Context

1.1 RELATIONSHIP OF PLAN TO THE RESERVES ACT AND COUNCIL'S RESERVES GENERAL POLICIES DOCUMENT

The first section of Council's Reserve General Policies document sets out the legislative context for reserve management plans. Readers are referred to that document for an overview of the relevant national legislation and Council policies. Additional information is contained in Appendix 2 of this Plan, which briefly describes relevant Council strategies, plans and policies.

There is a hierarchical relationship between the Reserves Act 1977, Council's Reserves General Policies document and this Reserve Management Plan. Both of the latter documents must be consistent with the Reserves Act.

Reserve management plans must also be consistent with reserve classification. Classification determines the principal or primary purpose of a reserve and is used to guide the control, management, use and preservation of the reserve. Classification also guides decision-making during the management planning process (e.g. leasing). Most of the existing reserves in Richmond Ward were classified in 2025. A notice to this effect was published in the NZ Gazette on 5 March 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Council's Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council, including the 146 park and reserve areas in Richmond Ward that are covered by this Plan. Reserve General Policies are policies that generally apply across all reserves, to avoid the need for them to be repeated in all reserve management plans. Most of the policies in this Plan are site specific, to meet the specific needs of individual parks and reserves. These policies, therefore, supersede the Reserves General Policies where there are any inconsistencies.

The relationship of reserve management plans to Council's Reserves General Policies document and other relevant Council documents is discussed further in Appendix 2.

1.2 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI/TREATY OF WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of Aotearoa/New Zealand and partnership relationship between the Crown and Iwi. Council has specific responsibilities to implement Treaty obligations to iwi in their activities. These include development and implementation of this Plan.

The Māori text has a different emphasis to the English text, however, the preamble to Te Tiriti is important because it sets out the intentions that both parties act in a manner that is binding and enduring (Kingi 2016). There are three key articles. The first article refers to Māori tino-rangatiratanga and self-determination. The second article refers to Māori having full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other taonga. The third article refers to protection of Māori and Pākehā.

The Treaty partnership is a reciprocal relationship enhancing the ability of iwi to participate in Council activities, such as reserve management, and to work together for greater outcomes that will benefit Māori and the wider community. This Plan has been developed to foster good faith engagement at the highest level, collaborative relationships, and to create a platform for growing a shared vision into the future.

Treaty responsibilities for Tasman District Council and Crown agencies come from:

- the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in Acts of Parliament;
- acknowledgements in subsidiary regulations and instruments such as statutory acknowledgements; and
- Government policy.

For reserve management, the following Acts of Parliament are relevant:

1) The Reserves Act 1977 is one of the Acts contained in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires "*This Act shall so be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi*".

   The Court of Appeal in *Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board v Director-General of Conservation* [1995] 3 NZLR 553 held that the obligation in s.4 required each of the Acts in the First Schedule to be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, at least to the extent that the provisions of those Acts were clearly not inconsistent with those principles.

2) The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 governs the work of Council and it states that "*In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take*

appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes."

3) Heritage New Zealand (HNZ) has statutory responsibility for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This includes managing any destruction, damage or modification of archaeological sites under the archaeological authority process. Archaeological sites are also protected under the Tasman Resource Management Plan, in which case an authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

4) The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 states in Section 8 that "*In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).*" In Section 6 the Act requires those exercising powers to recognise and provide for *the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga* and in Section 7 to have regard to kaitiakitanga. This is further elaborated for the Top of the South in the Te Tau Ihu/Te Tauihu Statutory Acknowledgements, which insert provisions into the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

Administering bodies under the Reserves Act derive their authority over reserves from the Act. Accordingly, in performing functions and duties under the Act, Council – as the administering body – has a duty similar to the Crown's to interpret and administer the Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. As the obligation relates to the administration of the Act, all reserves administered under the Reserves Act – whether they derive from the Crown or otherwise – are subject to the s.4 of the Conservation Act obligation.

As the administering body, Council cannot undertake actions or make decisions that are contrary to the purposes of the Reserves Act when meeting its responsibilities under the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Council also cannot do anything contrary to the trust under which the reserve in question is classified. As far as possible, however, both s.4 Conservation Act and Reserves Act requirements should be accommodated.

To summarise, the Reserves Act (via the First Schedule of the Conservation Act), LGA and RMA require local authorities to give effect to, or take into account, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Plan should be read with reference to the above. Treaty-related provisions in other plans, policies, and strategies are also relevant. These include iwi management plans and Council plans and strategies under these and related statutes.

TE TIRITI/TREATY SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

Within the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan area, all eight Te Tauihu iwi are recognised by the Crown under statute and are represented by the following iwi authorities:

i. Ngāti Koata Trust;
ii. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rārua;
iii. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira;
iv. Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust;
v. Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust;
vi. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust;
vii. Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust; and
viii. Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau.

Statutory responsibilities the Council enacts under the various Treaty Settlements relating to Richmond Ward derive from the:

- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

These Settlement Acts outline each area of interest – including statutory acknowledgements over land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga – for each of the eight iwi. Te Tauihu Iwi work with Council and other local authorities to meet statutory obligations under the Deeds of Settlement for each iwi.

PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, as articulated by the Courts and the Waitangi Tribunal, provide the framework for obligations that must be met under this Plan: Partnership, Active Protection and Redress: https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-Principles-of-the-Treaty-of-Waitangi-as-expressed-by-the-Courts-and-the-Waitangi-Tribunal.pdf

It is important that Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty partnership is recognised and acknowledged, to enable iwi and local authorities to work together to achieve outcomes that benefit Māoridom and New Zealanders (Kingi 2016).

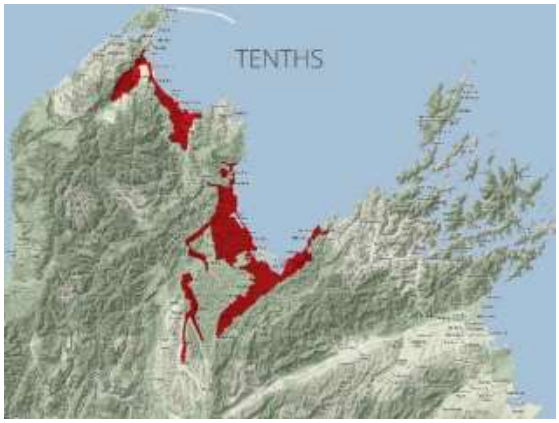
For this Plan to succeed, reserve management practices should support Te Ao Māori and indigenous approaches to environmental management and ensure manawhenua kaitiakitanga needs and priorities are realised. Empowering whānau, hapū and iwi as Treaty Partners and Governors to be decision makers over taonga tuku iho within Richmond Ward parks and reserves is also key. This ensures the right of iwi to self-determination or Tino Rangatiratanga. Deed of Settlements for Te Tauihu Iwi provide a baseline for addressing iwi grievances.

Manawhenua iwi and the Council are keen to actively promote an enduring Treaty partnership for shared decision-making and shared management for te taiao (the environment) based on goodwill, good faith and active protection. The Plan is an opportunity to ensure iwi/Māori values, traditions and aspirations are actively protected.

1.3 NELSON TENTHS RESERVES – SUPREME COURT DECISION

Supreme Court decision in *Proprietors of Wakatū v Attorney-General [2017]*[5]

On 28 February 2017, the Supreme Court released its decision in *Proprietors of Wakatū & Rore Stafford v Attorney- General [2017]* NZSC 17, allowing the appeal, and sending the case back to the High Court to determine matters of breach, loss and remedy.



Nelson Tenths Reserves (in red). Credit: Wakatū Incorporation

The case relates to the creation of the Nelson Tenths Reserves, in the early days of colonial New Zealand. It seeks to secure the return of land from the Crown to make up the full 'tenth' that was guaranteed to the original Māori customary landowners of the Tenths and Occupation Reserves, within the Tasman and Nelson district, but which the Crown never reserved in full.

Key findings by the Supreme Court in its decision:

(1) The Crown owed legally enforceable fiduciary duties to:
(1.1) reserve one tenth of the 151,000 acres of land purchased by the New Zealand Company (15,100 acres) for the benefit of the Māori customary owners; and to
(1.2) exclude their pā, urupā and cultivations from the sale;

(2) The Crown reserved only 5,100 acres of the Nelson Tenths and failed to reserve the remaining 10,000 acres. Further, there were subsequent losses to the 5,100 acres, but the extent of loss is not yet clear;

(3) Rore Stafford, as kaumātua and descendant of some of the customary owners of the land, has standing to continue the claims in the High Court as a representative for the descendants of the customary owners of the Tenths Reserves and Occupation Reserves;

(4) The claims are not time barred by the Limitation Act 1950, to the extent that they seek to recover from the Crown trust property either in the possession of the Crown, or previously received by the Crown and converted to its use;

(5) Nor are the claims barred by the Te Tau Ihu/Te Tauihu Treaty settlements, provided for in the Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu and Te Ātiawa o te Waka-a-Maui Claims Settlement Act 2014, due to a provision within that Act specifically preserving Rore Stafford's right to continue to advance the claims on a representative basis and to obtain remedies for the descendants of the customary owners of the land;

(6) As the appeal was successful the Crown has to pay costs to Rore Stafford (to offset the cost of bringing the action).

The Supreme Court did not finally decide the case, on the basis that the High Court still needs to make findings on the extent to which the Crown has acted in breach of its fiduciary duties, and on what remedies should be granted for those breaches. The case was referred back to the High Court to decide these further points.

The Supreme Court's decision is significant because it is the first time a New Zealand court has found that the Crown owes fiduciary duties to Māori landowners to protect their property rights. Accordingly, the Crown has a legal obligation to protect those rights and fulfil the terms of the

[5] Adapted from: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55d5151be4b0fc2d9cec8c30/t/59005bebbebafb0b1423ddf6/1493195757056/User+friendly+summary+of+the+Supreme+Court+decision+Wakatu++Others+v+Attroney+General.pdf

Trust relating to the Tenths Reserves and Occupation Lands.

In 2023, a significant phase of the case occurred. The 10-week trial held in Wellington's High Court focused on the Crown's liability and the valuation of losses experienced by Māori landowners. The plaintiffs estimate that restitution could amount to over $2 billion, reflecting both the land lost and the harm caused by the Crown's failure to uphold its fiduciary duties. Further legal deliberations have been ongoing regarding the extent of the breaches by the Crown.

The Government lodged an appeal on the High Court ruling made in October 2024, meaning the case remains unresolved as at August 2025.

The Council acknowledges the importance of the case to the region and is working proactively with the claimants to ensure the protection of any lands that may be affected by the Supreme Court's decision, which are under the control of the Council.

1.4 NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

This Plan gives effect to the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) 2023, requiring the Council to prioritise protection of indigenous biodiversity and sensitive habitats, especially riparian margins and adjacent waterways, and to avoid adverse ecological effects wherever practicable. A precautionary approach will guide management of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, ensuring that where uncertainties exist regarding ecological impacts, protection measures take precedence over mitigation or offsetting.

2.0 Historic Landscape

2.1 PRE-HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The area now known as Richmond Ward comprises the eastern half of the Waimea Plains, Aniseed Valley, and part of the Lee Valley and Richmond foothills. Major waterways include the Waimea, Wairoa, Lee and Roding Rivers. The coastline includes the eastern half of Waimea/Waimeha Inlet.

Before human settlement, Richmond Ward was a diverse and vibrant landscape shaped by natural processes over millennia. This area is characterised by rolling hills and fertile alluvial plains, primarily formed from deeply weathered fluvio-glacial outwash gravels. The geology includes a mix of sedimentary deposits, which have contributed to the development of rich soils in the valleys and terraces.

The major waterways played a crucial role in shaping the local environment. These rivers carved through the landscape, some with braided riverbeds, creating fertile floodplains that supported a variety of ecosystems. The alluvial soils were well-drained and fertile, making them ideal for sustaining lush vegetation.

Prior to human arrival, the landscape was predominantly covered in dense forests. The Waimea Plains and valley floors were home to towering podocarp forests, featuring species such as tōtara, mataī, kahikatea, and rimu. These forests provided habitat for a wide range of wildlife, including birds, insects, and other fauna that thrived in this rich ecosystem.

On the surrounding hills, black beech forests dominated the drier sites, while hard beech flourished in wetter lowland areas. Further inland, red beech and silver beech became prominent on cooler slopes. In sheltered gullies, pockets of broadleaved forest emerged, showcasing species such as tawa, tītoki, kāmahi, and tree ferns.

The estuarine environments along the coast were particularly rich in biodiversity. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet was alive with wetland birds, fish and invertebrates and had vegetation sequences grading from eelgrass and saline turf into rushes, sedges, harakeke and shrubs (mainly saltmarsh ribbonwood, mingimingi and mānuka), and finally into forest.

Freshwater wetlands also existed in the coastal and inland valleys, characterised by fertile lowland swamps filled with kahikatea, harakeke, tī kōuka, tussock sedge/*Carex secta* and raupō. Riparian ecosystems (trees, shrubs, flaxes, toetoe, etc) bordered rivers and streams.

Overall, the pre-human landscape of Richmond Ward was a complex tapestry of ecosystems that provided essential resources for both terrestrial and aquatic life. The combination of diverse habitats created a thriving environment that would have been rich in flora and fauna long before human influence transformed the area.

2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Te Tauihu o te Waka a Māui (the prow of the canoe of Māui) or the Top of the South Island has a long, rich, and dynamic Indigenous history. Today, eight iwi hold manawhenua over the rohe: Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne of Kurahaupō waka; Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Toa Rangatira of Tainui waka; Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa of Tokomaru waka. Each iwi has both shared and distinct histories and interests across the region and hold manawhenua and kaitiaki roles for managing taonga tuku iho, including those within the Richmond Ward.

Areas of cultural significance to Te Tauihu Iwi within the Richmond Ward include, but are not limited to: urupā, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, waterways, pā, papakāinga and other occupation sites, trekking trails, historical reserve lands, mahinga kai such as fishing grounds, shellfish beds, fowling areas, cultivated gardens, and other resource gathering sites. Highly prized mineral resources such as pounamu and pakohe were collected, worked, and traded, and flora such as pīngao and harakeke were harvested for making clothing, crafts, and everyday implements.

Within Richmond Ward, the Tasman Resource Management Plan identifies two ‘Archaeological Precincts’ at Bells Island. The closest Council-administered reserves to this location are on Best Island.

Māori cultural sites provide present-day whānau with a physical and spiritual link to their tūpuna. Physical evidence of prehistoric Māori associations has largely been modified or destroyed. Sites where physical evidence has been documented (using a Western science-based methodology) are listed as archaeological sites in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme.

For iwi, the importance of cultural sites and areas does not diminish where there is no longer physical evidence of Māori occupation, as many cultural values encompass intangible or metaphysical aspects of Māori culture and include the spiritual realm. For example, sites linked by journeys or trails, geographic markers or places where battles took place.

Note: *Cultural sites do not exist in isolation, as each site will relate to others in an area, to form clusters of sites, which are intrinsically significant for determining historic land use and settlement patterns.*

The following information highlights the cultural landscape of areas within the Richmond Ward that are of significance to Te Tauihu Iwi. Note that this brief overview is not the full history of Te Tauihu Iwi presence in Richmond Ward.

2.2.1 OVERVIEW OF MĀORI HISTORY[6]

The Richmond Ward rohe possesses a rich Indigenous history, shaped by generations of occupation, cultivation, and resource management by Māori. The eight Te Tauihu Iwi have deep ancestral connections with the area. Fertile plains, lowland forests, wetlands, freshwater and estuarine ecosystems provided abundant resources. The Waimea/ Waimeha Inlet was a particularly rich source of mahinga kai and extensive cultivation occurred on the Waimea Plains. Valued sources of pakohe exist in the Aniseed Valley area. Māori settlements and pā existed at Appleby (just beyond the Richmond Ward Boundary) and near the confluence of Wairoa and Wai-iti Rivers.

Significance of Mahinga Kai and Trade Routes
The area provided important mahinga kai sites, with its rivers, wetlands, and coastal areas offering a diverse range of fish, shellfish, birds, and plant resources. Iwi used the region for both permanent and seasonal occupation, moving between sites to gather kai and other resources necessary for their survival and wellbeing.

The Richmond Ward's location at the top of the South Island made it a central hub for trade and travel. The area provided access to fertile valleys and coastal areas, which were rich in resources such as tuna, īnanga and harakeke. These resources not only sustained Te Tauihu Iwi but also played an essential role in trade with neighbouring iwi and across Te Moana-o-Raukawa (Cook Strait).

Iwi brought with them knowledge of horticulture and other skills, transforming the landscape and developing strong connections to the land. The lower reaches of the Waimea/Waimeha River, for instance, was an important mahinga kai or food gathering site and served as a site of seasonal occupation. This river, which forms the northern boundary of Richmond Ward, was vital for freshwater fish species and birdlife. Today, it is recognised not only for its ecological value but also for its cultural importance to all Te Tauihu Iwi.

The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and its catchments were an especially important mahinga kai for iwi. Resources were harvested from the estuaries, river valleys, wetlands, river mouths, and coastal margins. The Inlet ecosystems sustained Māori for generations. Rivers and streams provided native fish, including the grayling (now extinct), īnanga, kōaro, kōkopu, tuna and kōura.

Te Tai-o-Aorere/Tasman Bay provided the opportunity for major fishing expeditions for species such as tāmure, mako, and pātiki, requiring the use of sophisticated fishing nets. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet provided extensive shellfish gathering areas, for species such as kūtai, tuangi, tio, tuatua, pipi.

In the past, coastal estuarine birds were also harvested, including the katatai, tūturiwhatu, poaka, kuaka, kāruhiruhi and kōtuku ngutupapa. Bulk supplies of young birds and fish were preserved for winter. Many birds are now threatened and protected such as the tūturiwhatu and the banded rail, which are held in high esteem by iwi. Kōtuku is a taonga species and regarded as tapu and an environmental indicator by iwi.

Lowland forests and wetlands provided productive sources of raw materials for building, such as tōtara, mataī and kahikatea. These habitats were also home to birds such as weka, kākā, kārearea, kererū, kākāriki and were also harvested for kai. Plants were collected historically for weaving and rongoā purposes. Harakeke was harvested for kete, whariki, chords, net-making, muka, kākahu, tāniko and other garments and provided materials for housing and fishing.

Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Taonga
The Richmond Ward is dotted with wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga that hold great significance for Te Tauihu Iwi. These sites include urupā, battle sites, and areas connected to significant historical events. Protecting these wāhi tapu is a key priority for iwi, as these places are essential to the preservation of their history and cultural identity.

Specific Locations of Significance

- **Waimea/Waimeha Inlet:** The Inlet is one of the largest estuaries in the South Island and is of immense cultural significance to all eight Te Tauihu Iwi. Historically, this area was a key mahinga kai and also served as an important meeting and trading site for iwi, particularly those with connections to both the North and South Islands. Today, the Inlet remains a culturally significant site, where iwi continue to uphold their

[6] Text is Section 2.2.1 adapted from: Mitchell, Hilary and John (2008). *Cultural significance of Māori Archaeological Sites and Wāhi Tapu in the Tasman District*. Mitchell Research and Mitchell H. & M.J. (2004). *History of Māori of Nelson and Marlborough. Volume 1 of Te Tau Ihu o te Waka: Te Tāngata me Te Whenua – The People and the Land*. Huia Publishers, Wellington, NZ.

role as kaitiaki of the environment. The Inlet is home to a variety of taonga and kai species and ecosystems of cultural significance to iwi. Several Council-administered reserves covered by this RMP adjoin the Inlet: Best Island Esplanade Reserves (see Section 5.3.2), Sandeman Reserve (see Section 5.2.2), Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.4), Estuary Place Esplanade Reserves (see Section 5.3.4), Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1, 2 & 3 (see Section 5.3.4) and Pukeko Park (see Section 5.2.15).

- **Waimea/Waimeha River:** The Waimea/Waimeha River played a vital role in the lives of iwi, providing freshwater fish species such as tuna and īnanga. The river was also used as a travel route, connecting the interior with the coastal areas of the region. Its cultural significance endures today: all eight Te Tauihu Iwi have a statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition over the Waimea/Waimeha River. Council-administered land adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha River is covered by the separate 'Waimea River Park Management Plan'.

- **Waimea Plains:** More than 400 hectares of soils were cultivated by Māori for hundreds of years on the Waimea Plains, with river sands, gravels, and organic materials dated from AD1460. This extensive agricultural and horticultural area is known as the Waimea Gardens complex. Soil fertility has been enhanced by the addition of vegetable matter, wood ash, sand and fine gravel. Some of the organic materials date back to between AD1460 and 1650, probably during the time of Waitaha and Rapuwai tribes[7]. Part of the Waimea Gardens complex is located in Richmond Ward, however no Council-administered reserves covered by this RMP are located near the Gardens.

- **Richmond Hills and Barnicoat Range:** The Richmond Hills and the Barnicoat Range, which overlook the town of Richmond, were important areas for the collection of resources such as harakeke, timber, and birds. These hills were also historically significant as lookout points and travel routes for iwi moving between the coast and inland areas. The hills remain part of the cultural landscape that is important to iwi, both as a source of resources and for their historical associations. Several Council-administered parks and reserves that are covered by this RMP are situated on the Barnicoat Range: Easby Park (see Section 5.2.35), the large Kingsland Forest Park (see Section 5.2.36), Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.7), Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve (see Section 5.3.10), and several walkways (see Section 5.5.2):
  - Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway
  - Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2-3
  - Sunview Heights Walkway
  - Hill Street (South End) Walkway
  - Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 1-2
  - Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1-3
  - Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway

- **Aniseed Valley:** Pakohe resources abound at the Kahuroa/Richmond ranges to the east of the Waimea Plains. Māori traversed large areas of the hinterland either to travel to special resources such as pakohe and pounamu of Te Tauihu, pounamu in Te Tai Poutini/the West Coast, or for seasonal harvest of bird or plant resources.

  Traditional accounts of pakohe exploitation, attributed to Waitaha initially and continued by succeeding tribes, are illustrated by the quarries and working areas recorded in this area. Lenses of pounamu are believed to exist in some of these localities, evidenced by rare finds of grey-green nephrite boulders within the rivers and streams of the eastern Kahuroa/Richmond ranges.

  The artefacts and flakes of pakohe found in archaeological sites throughout Tasman District all originate from resource areas of the Nelson-Marlborough mineral belt, and Māori from the Nelson-Tasman region must have traded the resource far afield, given the presence of pakohe tools, weapons and other implements in some of the earliest archaeological sites throughout Aotearoa.

  This cluster of source sites and working areas is extremely significant for the information it provides about quarrying and stoneworking. An archaeological site on Rocky Knob (south of the Richmond Ward boundary), originally recorded as an area of 0.2 hectares consisting of buried boulders and numerous hammerstones, has had all visible artefacts removed but may yet provide important information. Another site, a pakohe quarry on a fairly steep slope, was described as triangular with the pakohe outcrop at its apex and quarried chunks below and spreading out into a flaking area at the base; it too has had visible artefacts removed but may retain important information. A site with two worked pakohe outcrops about thirty metres apart and associated

[7] Source: https://www.theprow.org.nz/maori/maori-horticultural-skills-and-their-soils/

reject adzes and hammerstones, along with another site, may also provide crucial elements of early stoneworking technology.

Some descendants of Kurahaupō waka, who escaped iwi from Tainui-Taranaki, sought refuge in the hills and secluded valleys on both sides of the Waimea Plains. The names of their settlements are lost, and none of the kāinga or residents appears in any census or estimate of population in early colonial times, perhaps because the refugees were keeping a low profile. Few of these habitations or cultivations, some of which may be hundreds of years old, have been officially described in archaeological records in more recent times.

Some Council-administered parks and reserves covered by this RMP adjoin the Roding River in Aniseed Valley: Busch Reserve (see Section 5.2.42), Twin Bridges Reserve (see Section 5.2.43), Awaawa Reserve (see Section 5.2.44), White Gate Reserve (see Section 5.2.45), Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.16), and Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway (see Section 5.5.2).

- **Wairoa River and its tributaries:** Pakohe resources are also found in the Wairoa River and surrounding Kahuroa/Richmond ranges. The cultural significance of this river endures today: all eight Te Tauihu Iwi have a statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition over the Wairoa River.

  A few Council-administered reserves covered by this RMP are located near the Wairoa River: Waimea River Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.12), Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.13), Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves (see Section 5.3.14) and Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.15).

Spiritual and Cultural Connections
For all Te Tauihu Iwi, the landscapes, waterways, and resources of Richmond Ward are intrinsically linked to their identity, whakapapa, and spiritual beliefs. The concept of kaitiakitanga is central to their relationship with the environment, emphasising the responsibility to protect and nurture the natural world for future generations.

Note: *This overview is a simplification of the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the Ward*.

2.3 PAKEHA CULTURAL HISTORY

2.3.1 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT OF RICHMOND WARD[8]

The European exploration and settlement of Richmond Ward began in the early 1840s, driven by the ambitions of the New Zealand Company, which sought to establish agricultural communities in the region. In 1842, surveyors John Barnicoat and T.J. Thompson were commissioned to survey approximately 20,000 acres of land at Waimea East, marking the first significant European presence in the area. The fertile river terraces and alluvial plains attracted settlers, who recognised the agricultural potential of the land and subsequently established farms and sawmills.

Organised immigration was suspended in 1843 as the company was running out of money. The scheme had been hastily conceived and poorly thought out. The settlement in Nelson struggled, with too many labourers and not enough capital. There were also difficulties establishing rights to land acquired from Māori following the Wairau affray. The New Zealand Company was wound up in the early 1850s.

While most settlers were from the United Kingdom, 140 Germans arrived on the *St Pauli* in 1843 and another 141 on the *Skiold* in 1844. Led by Fedor Kelling, these settlers established the village of Ranzau (later renamed Hope). Germans were among the first to introduce commercial winemaking, and also specialised in growing fruit trees and hops.

The early settlers faced numerous challenges but also benefited from a temperate climate that supported their agricultural endeavours. The manaakitanga generously offered by Māori played a crucial role in assisting these settlers, sharing their knowledge of the land and its resources. The abundance of fish in nearby waters, particularly around Moturoa/Rabbit Island, further supplemented the livelihoods of settlers, who found plentiful catches in the channels.

By 1854, the settlement had grown sufficiently to warrant a name, and Richmond was officially established, named after Richmond on Thames in London. The early community quickly developed essential infrastructure, including churches—Methodist, Baptist, and Anglican—as well as shops and businesses such as bakers and butchers.

[8] Section 2.3.1 is adapted from: *Early Richmond* – Stories from the Top of the South. The Prow/Ngā Kōrero o Te Tau Ihu. Retrieved 31 January 2025: https://www.theprow.org.nz/places/early-richmond/

When the Taranaki War broke out in 1860, influential Taranaki families such as the Richmonds and Atkinsons relocated to Nelson.

The local economy flourished during the gold mining boom of the 1860s, which saw an influx of miners and prospectors to the region. Seven pubs operated in Richmond during this period, catering to the needs of those seeking fortune from nearby goldfields.

The settlers' agricultural endeavours were bolstered by the area's rich soils, which facilitated sheep and cattle farming. In addition to agriculture, timber extraction became a significant industry; large areas of native forest were cleared for timber production. Notably, mineral extraction also occurred in the vicinity during the 1880s, with copper mined from the Champion Copper Mine and coal extracted near Reservoir Creek.

Other cultural influences can be traced back to smaller waves of immigrants, particularly from Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. Many Scandinavian settlers, particularly from Denmark and Norway, arrived in the late 19th century. They often worked in the forestry sector, contributing to the region's sawmilling industry and development of timber resources.

Chinese immigrants also played a role in the broader Tasman District's history, particularly during the late 19th century, when many came to New Zealand to work in mining, market gardening, and small businesses. Although the largest Chinese populations were located further afield in areas such as the West Coast and Otago, some Chinese immigrants contributed to the commercial development of nearby Nelson, and their influence extended into the wider region.

Transport infrastructure was crucial for the growth of Richmond. The Nelson Railway connected Richmond to Nelson and Wai-iti from 1876 until 1955, facilitating movement for both goods and residents. This connection was vital for education as well; local students travelled by train to Nelson College until bus services replaced them in 1952.

Richmond was officially proclaimed a Borough in June 1891, with George Talbot elected as its first mayor. By 1896, the population had reached around 500 residents. The establishment of educational institutions like Richmond School in 1846, Hope School in 1851 and Waimea College in 1957 reflected the community's commitment to education and development.

In the 20th century, Richmond's continued growth saw further diversification in its population. European settlers were joined by newer immigrant communities, including small numbers of Dutch, Italian, and Pacific Island families who settled in the region after World War II. These communities contributed to the growing agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural industries, particularly in fruit growing and dairy farming.

Pacific Island migrants, many of whom came to New Zealand during the 1960s and 1970s, found employment in seasonal work in the orchards and packhouses around Richmond. Their cultural traditions, such as music, dance, and language, enriched the region's cultural landscape, further enhancing the diverse identity of the Tasman District.

Today, Richmond Ward reflects the enduring legacy of its multicultural heritage. The landscape is marked by historic sites, churches, and reserves that continue to serve as important reminders of the cultural diversity that has shaped the area. Parks and reserves within Richmond Ward continue to provide spaces for communal gatherings, recreational activities, and cultural events that celebrate the rich tapestry of histories and cultures.

Richmond's growth from a rural agricultural community into a suburban and commercial hub mirrors the broader story of New Zealand's settlement, where diverse cultural influences have shaped both the physical landscape and the social fabric.

The legacy of Pākehā settlement is visible in the architecture, roadways, and public spaces of Richmond Ward, with reserves and parks continuing to serve as communal gathering spots, echoing the early settlers' emphasis on community and shared spaces.

2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK OF PARKS AND RESERVES

The Richmond Ward area was formerly part of the Nelson Province (between 1853 to 1876), then part of Waimea County from 1877 until 1989, when Tasman District was created via local government reform.

The network of parks and reserves administered by Council within this Ward has grown over time to include 146 separate areas today.

Some parks and reserves have been gifted to Council, others have been strategic purchases, while the majority have been acquired at time of subdivision. Best Island Recreation Reserve and Collins Road Reserve were both originally acquired by the Crown, but ownership later transferred to the Council. A few reserves have been acquired by the Crown and vested in Council, including one parcel of land at Kingsland Forest Park. Another Crown-derived reserve, the Hope Recreation Reserve, was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes.

PART 3

Values, Issues & Opportunities, Objectives & Policies (by Management Theme)

Interpretation of Objectives & Policies

Council has an existing 'Reserves General Policies' document that applies to all parks and reserves in the District, including those in Richmond Ward. The Plan refers to that document, rather than repeating policies. Sections on individual reserves therefore only include additional policies, specific to that reserve. Both documents should be read together for a complete picture of reserve management.

The objectives in this Plan, along with the expectations presented in Council's Reserves General Policies document, establish the management philosophy for parks and reserves. Policies outline the proposed method for achieving those objectives and expectations. All decisions on future management and development of parks and reserves are to be consistent with these objectives, expectations and policies.

Some of the objectives and policies in this Plan apply to all parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Others apply to individual parks or reserves, or to specific activities.

Unless this Plan specifies otherwise, each of the policies within Council's Reserves General Policies document also apply to all parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Where both documents contain policies on the same management theme, the policies in this Plan override those in the Reserves General Policies document.

Interpretation of the objectives and policies in this Reserve Management Plan will not deviate from the provisions of the relevant legislation.

The words **'will', 'should'** and **'may'** have the following meanings:

i. Policies where legislation provides no discretion for decision-making, or a deliberate decision has been made by the Council to direct decision-makers, state that a particular action or actions **'will'** be undertaken.

ii. Policies that carry with them a strong expectation of outcome without diminishing the role of the Council and other decision-makers, state that a particular action or actions **'should'** be undertaken.

iii. Policies intended to allow flexibility in decision-making, state that a particular action or actions **'may'** be undertaken.

1.0 Ki uta ki tai – Mountains to the sea

1.1 TE AO MĀORI WORLDVIEW

The fundamental Te Ao Māori view pays homage to our parents Ranginui (Rangi) the Sky Father and Papatūānuku (Papa) the Earth Mother. This is the overarching korowai that protects us the children or the 'teina' and simply provides sustenance for the survival of humanity. The acknowledgment of these tūpuna or ancestors ensures that whatever we do is made accountable to them. We have a responsibility to ensure that we are respectful and look after our brothers and sisters, and their children. This philosophy is the personification of Rangi and Papa and all the atua of te taiao and enables us to guide our behaviour as a society through a structure that ensures both our survival and the sustainability of te taiao. It also captures the view that we are connected to te taiao through whakapapa and we have an intrinsic relationship with natural ecosystems and species within those ecosystems and that we are not separate from te taiao.

VALUES

Māori values are shaped by Te Ao Māori, the Māori worldview. Te Ao Māori is holistic and based on whakapapa to atua kaitiaki and tūpuna, tikanga, kawa and the relationship between whānau, hapū and iwi and the natural world, flora and fauna and all living things. The history of ngā Atua kaitiaki is complex and requires learning and understanding of the Māori worldview.

Mātauranga Māori

Mātauranga Māori is a traditional knowledge system founded on cosmology of the universe and the creation of the world and all living things contained in the world. This reflects a Māori world view for Te Tauihu Iwi.

Core to mātauranga Māori is the interconnected relationship between the spiritual world, natural world, te Taiao, and people. Tāngata whenua, the people of the land therefore share a whakapapa with Ngā Atua kaitiaki and te taiao.

Ngā Atua kaitiaki relate to the natural world, taonga, and management practices important to sustaining te taiao. These Atua are the offspring of Papa and Rangi and are therefore siblings. They connect by whakapapa, the people of the land and their natural environment and all living things on land and sea.

Ngā Atua kaitiaki listed by Te Tauihu Iwi are:

- **Tāwhirimatea** – guardian of winds, air and clouds.
- **Tangaroa** – guardian of all fish, seas, ocean, rivers and waterways.
- **Tūmatauengā** – guardian of war, conflict, negotiations and people.
- **Rongomaraeroa or Rongomātane** – guardian of peace and cultivated foods.
- **Tāne Mahuta** – guardian of ngahere, birds, and creator of light and people.
- **Tūtewehiwehi** – guardian of reptiles and amphibians.
- **Haumiatiketike** – guardian of uncultivated foods and fern roots.

Tāngata whenua are the physical representation of Ngā Atua kaitiaki and therefore kaitiaki of te taiao, the environment.

The physical elements of Ngā Atua kaitiaki require the elements of each other to coexist. Plants require water, water is replenished by rain and snow, and wind requires heat from the earth and vapours and moisture from the oceans. All animals and humans require all environments to exist and be healthy. Te taiao is critical to the sustenance of life. The management of te taiao is dependent on how natural attributes are managed and utilised, preserved and conserved, restored, and replenished for their own intrinsic worth against developments and impacts of pollution and natural disasters.

Giving expression to this world view, and the inter-relatedness of people and all living and physical things is fundamental to this Plan. The core values that underpin the relationship of care and utilisation are the values that will govern implementation of the Plan.

Whakapapa

Iwi/Māori have a whakapapa link to whenua including the park and reserve areas in Richmond Ward. Ancestral relationships, knowledge and history associated with Richmond Ward and Te Tauihu are shared through oral traditions such as pūrākau, waiata, karakia and mihi. Māori have an inherited obligation and responsibility to look after the natural world, te taiao, including park and reserve areas. For Māori, their spiritual and physical wellbeing is dependent on their ability to protect, enhance and maintain

cultural landscapes, sites of significance, wāhi tapu and taonga as kaitiaki of the rohe[9].

Kaitiakitanga

Kaitiakitanga is acknowledged in legislation and is defined as the exercise of guardianship by the tāngata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship (section 2 RMA).

Māori have a duty to their future generations to take care and protect the natural world, te taiao and seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori.

Mauri

Mauri refers to the life force or energy that binds all physical and spiritual things together[10] and can be measured as the overall health and wellbeing of the natural world and humans.

Holistic management

Ki uta ki tai recognises the interconnectedness of te taiao from the mountains to the sea; a holistic, landscape approach to the management of the natural world. This value emphasises the interconnectedness of ecosystems, and that if something happens in one part of the system then it will impact on another part of the system. It is important that parks and reserves are managed as part of a whole ecosystem.

Tapu vs noa

Tapu is the strongest force in Māori life. It has numerous meanings and references. Tapu can be interpreted as 'sacred', or defined as 'spiritual restriction', containing a strong imposition of rules and prohibitions. A person, object or place that is tapu may not be touched or, in some cases, not even approached.

Noa is the opposite of tapu and includes the concept of 'common'. It lifts the 'tapu' from the person or the object. Noa also has the concept of a blessing in that it can lift the rules and restrictions of tapu.

To associate something that is extremely tapu with something that is noa is offensive to Māori.

The concepts of tapu and noa can be applied to reserve management when making decisions about appropriate locations for barbeques, picnic tables and toilets, for example.

Mahinga kai

Mahinga kai refers to iwi/Māori interests in traditional food areas and other natural resources and the places where those resources are obtained. Some of the parks and reserves in Richmond Ward are important mahinga kai areas. They include Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, river valleys, wetlands and river mouths.

The spatial and temporal distribution of wāhi tapu in lowland/coastal areas of Richmond Ward is evidence that these resources sustained whānau tūpuna for generations.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Management principles

The key principles for iwi/Māori that guide management of parks and reserves are explained in the 'Aspirations and Key Outcomes' section above.

For iwi/Māori, tino rangatiratanga is shared decision-making with Council and resource users. Collaboration is promoted to enhance opportunities to achieve outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a shared responsibility with resource managers and users to actively protect natural and physical resources. Manawhenua seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and Mātauranga Māori. Manaakitanga refers to shared responsibilities to look after parks, reserves and open spaces.

Loss of mahinga kai

The loss of habitat, pollution, damage and destruction of mahinga kai areas impacts on the cultural values and interests of iwi/Māori. The inability for iwi/Māori to harvest traditional foods and to manaaki manuhiri by providing local cuisine is a reflection on the mana and kaitaiki role of iwi/Māori to not be able to look after the environment and kai resources. It is therefore important for iwi/Māori and Council to identify opportunities to protect and enhance mahinga kai areas.

Degradation of ecosystems

The degradation and destruction of the mauri of ecosystems, water and taonga species has a detrimental impact on the health and wellbeing of all living things including people. It is important to enhance, protect and maintain the mauri of parks and reserves to contribute to the mauri of the whole ecosystem.

[9] Tiakina te Taiao (2013). Cultural Impact Assessment – Nelson Tasman Cycleway Trust.

[10] Marsden RM (1975). *God, Man & Universe: A Māori View* in 'Te Ao Hurihuri: The World Moves On'.

Coastal erosion and climate change

Coastal erosion and inundation is an ongoing issue that is exacerbated by climate change. Historical occupation and use of coastal locations means the likelihood of potential damage/destruction of Māori cultural values is high. For example, human bones, middens or other archaeological items may potentially be exposed.

Protection of Māori cultural heritage

The Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) cultural heritage site overlay only identifies archaeological sites (and even then, not all of the sites on the ArchSite Site Recording Scheme). When the TRMP is relied on to identify cultural heritage sites this means that sometimes iwi monitors are not present for works that involve land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.

OBJECTIVE

1 Te Tauihu Iwi and Council work in partnership to manage parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

POLICIES

1 Acknowledge and support hapū and whānau of Te Tauihu Iwi as kaitiaki of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

2 Give recognition and effect to iwi/Māori values in management of parks and reserves, where consistent with legislation.

3 Promote integrated management for parks and reserves.

4 Enhance, protect and maintain the health and mauri of parks and reserves, associated ecosystems, species and waterbodies.

5 Te Tauihu Iwi and Council work together to enhance and restore native habitats and areas over time. Planting of eco-sourced indigenous species in appropriate areas will be encouraged, along with provision of habitat for threatened flora and fauna species, while restoring mahinga kai areas.

6 Te Tauihu Iwi and Council work together to integrate Te Ao Māori values and kaitiakitanga aspirations into the management of parks and reserves. Examples include (but are not limited to):

i. water quality issues;
ii. flood management;
iii. wetland retention and enhancement, including salt-marsh areas;
iv. projects that involve the restoration of indigenous vegetation and general vegetation management;
v. enhancement of eco-corridor connections and habitat for threatened species, where this can be accomplished throughout the reserve network;
vi. natural world matters, relating to issues of cultural importance (e.g. management of taonga species and materials for raranga and rongoā, scientific investigation of taonga species and species translocation programmes);
vii. inclusion of mahinga kai (e.g. fruit trees, nut trees, native species that can be harvested for kai, and or rongoā) in parks and reserves, noting this is not appropriate for land located within close proximity to a known cemetery or urupā;
viii. project work from the conceptual stage onwards, to ensure maintenance and development work is sensitive to iwi/Māori issues of concern;
ix. management of infrastructure and wastewater services, to ensure the mauri of the natural world, te taiao is enhanced/ restored to improve its current state, with positive benefits to the environment;
x. where natural processes (including erosion, slippage, inundation and sea level rise) present threats to Māori cultural sites along streams, rivers, lakes/ponds, coastlines and steep ground;
xi. provision of safe access to Māori cultural sites;
xii. disposal of land covered by this Plan – work with iwi/Māori on cultural review and assessment prior to disposal; and
xiii. implementation of tikanga practices as required.

7 Protect culturally significant sites, as identified by Te Tauihu Iwi. Ensure public facilities and infrastructure are located in areas away from archaeological, cultural or ecological sites of importance to Te Tauihu Iwi.

8 Provide opportunities for expressions of tikanga Māori, such as installation of pouwhenua, bilingual signage and interpretation panels at culturally significant sites, to enhance iwi/Māori visibility in the landscape. Te Tauihu Iwi and Council work together on the signage/interpretation panels to ensure correct spelling of Māori names, use and location.

9 Encourage use of mātauranga Māori frameworks and narratives in educational materials for reserves to foster a deeper public understanding of place and whakapapa connections.

10 Enable cultural events/activities (e.g. wānanga) to take place on parks and reserves.

11 Promote signage for cultural sites of significance, to discourage abuse of sensitive sites.

12 Work with Te Tauihu Iwi to engage Iwi Monitors for development involving land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.

13 Continue to work with the claimants in the Nelson Tenths Reserves case to inform them of any proposal to dispose of Council-administered reserves/parks located within the Nelson Tenths Reserves Area.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE ECOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the ecological values relating to Council-administered parks and reserves.

A description of the ecosystems that existed in Richmond Ward prior to human settlement is included in Part 2, Section 2.1 of this Plan.

SIGNIFICANT NATIVE HABITATS

Despite the large-scale modification that has taken place, remnants of 'Significant Native Habitats' remain at or alongside five Council-administered parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. These sites have been assessed under the Native Habitats Tasman programme. Council initiated the Significant Native Habitats project to survey natural areas on private land and on public land outside public conservation lands. The project aims to survey the extent, type and values of natural vegetation, wetlands and wildlife habitat that remain.

Detailed ecological assessment reports for each of these sites have been prepared by either Michael North or Mike Hickford and are available online at: https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews.

The following list notes the type of each significant native habitat and the park/reserve it is located within or alongside and identifies the Plan section to refer to for further details. Information about the ecological values and associated management issues, along with objectives and policies that apply to these significant sites, are presented in these Plan sections on individual parks and reserves:

- Saltmarsh habitat (rush and sedge beds through to coastal margin shrubland) at Sandeman Reserve, Richmond (*see Part 3, Section 5.2.2*)
- Īnanga/whitebait spawning habitat at Borck Creek, Headingly Lane, Richmond (*see Part 3, Section 5.3.4*)
- Lowland beech-podocarp forest remnant alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee Creek, Richmond (*see Part 3, Sections 5.2.36 and 5.3.10*)
- Gully forest remnant rich in tītoki and tawa at Reservoir Creek, Kingsland Forest Park, Richmond (*see Part 3, Section 5.2.36*)
- Lowland tōtara-black beech-kahikatea-mataī forest remnant at Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve, Lee Valley (*see Part 3, Section 5.2.46*).

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Destruction of Mahinga Kai

The loss, pollution, destruction and damage of mahinga kai resources is a concern for iwi/Māori. This issue is explained in more detail in Part 3, Section 1.1 of this Plan.

Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity "Ngā taonga tuku Iho"

It is important to enhance, protect and maintain the ecological integrity of parks and reserves.

Habitat restoration opportunities

The potential exists for creation, maintenance and enhancement of indigenous habitats in some park and reserve areas. Restoration has inherent biodiversity value and would also provide ecosystem services.

For example, a buffer of appropriate indigenous vegetation could be formed on some coastal and riparian margins held as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves. Vegetated buffers would improve the aesthetic values of these reserves, improve habitat for native species and assist with the filtering of sediment/stormwater/spray runoff. They would also contribute to the provision of wildlife corridors between remnant habitats. Note that one of the purposes of esplanade reserves is to provide public (walking) access along waterways and coastlines, meaning revegetation projects need to be designed to provide for walking access.

Council's Open Space Strategy outlines additional opportunities for enhancing and extending habitat continuity. The Strategy compliments the provisions of this Plan and should be referred to when planning and implementing habitat restoration projects in the Ward.

Restoration needs long-term commitment, relevant knowledge, and hands-on attention, in the choice, placement and care of plants. Restoration projects should continue to be carried out progressively over time.

Pest management

Exotic pest species may potentially displace native species, change ecosystem functioning and reduce amenity value. Pest plant and pest animal monitoring and control/eradication programmes evaluate the risks and set priorities for implementation, based on key biodiversity values at each site. Implementation needs to be adequately funded and accompanied by on-going pest monitoring, so that progress is recorded and potential issues are identified early.

Recreational use, public access and protection of ecological values

While Part 3, Section 3.1 of this Plan encourages a wide range of outdoor recreation activities, these activities should not compromise the natural attributes of parks and reserves. For example, nesting and/or roosting shore birds are easily disturbed by human activities.

Seasonal restrictions may appropriately protect natural attributes, such as shore bird nesting. Council's Dog Control Bylaw prohibits or restricts dog exercise in some of these areas. Simple signage that describes why people should stay away from some areas would also be helpful.

OBJECTIVES

1 To enhance and maintain mahinga kai areas for overall ecosystem health and cultural integrity.

2 To identify and establish partnerships to support kaitiakitanga initiatives.

3 To protect 'Significant Native Habitats' and other existing natural attributes.

4 To extend and restore habitat for indigenous species over time.

5 To retain functioning, healthy coastal ecosystems by proactively managing habitat retreat in areas where parks and reserves are at risk of coastal inundation.

6 To prioritise the protection, enhancement, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the entire Richmond Ward reserves network, including smaller and less prominent reserves, as integral components of resilient ecosystems.

7 To manage indigenous biodiversity values of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 5.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

8 To provide information to the public about the ecological, biodiversity and cultural values of parks and reserves via a range of channels (e.g. signage, online etc).

POLICIES

1 Actively protect and manage each of the five 'Significant Native Habitat' sites in accordance with the policies specified in the relevant sections of Part 3 of this Plan.

2 With Council oversight, work in partnership with Te Tauihu Iwi, community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to implement an ongoing programme of habitat restoration, including integrated plant pest and animal pest management and fire protection.

3 Ensure plant pest and animal pest management is seasonally appropriate, to avoid damage to spawning and nesting areas.

4 Where practicable, utilise innovative, humane and environmentally sensitive alternative plant pest and animal pest control methods (e.g. minimise the use of chemical sprays).

5 Specific consultation with tangata whenua will be undertaken when use of bio-control is being considered in Council-administered reserves.

6 Plants used in restoration or revegetation projects should be appropriate to the locality, enhance climate resilience (e.g. include a mix of drought/fire/flood tolerant species) and be eco-sourced wherever possible.

7 'Significant Native Habitat' areas may provide seed sources for restoration and revegetation projects.

8 Recognise and provide for the effects of sea level rise and climate change, particularly in relation to native species whose habitat is the coastal margin, where sea level rise projections show that extensive inland migration will be required over the next few decades.

9 Recognise all reserves, regardless of size, as vital contributors to biodiversity conservation and ecological networks.

10 Promote and fund biodiversity protection and restoration activities across the entire parks and reserves portfolio, avoiding a focus limited only to larger or flagship reserves.

11 Ensure that connectivity between reserves is enhanced through integrated habitat corridors, supporting movement and resilience of native flora and fauna.

12 Actively discourage activities and development that fragment habitat or diminish ecological values in any part of the reserve network.

13 Work with iwi and community groups to establish ecological monitoring across a range of reserves to track trends in indigenous biodiversity, ecological health, and restoration outcomes.

Also see Policy 1 in Section 4.1 'Climate Change' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

2.0 Cultural and Historical Heritage

2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATTERS UNDER THE HNZPT ACT

VALUES

Parks and reserves in the Richmond Ward may contain, or be within close proximity of, archaeological sites of significance to both Māori and European heritage. These sites include both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites and are protected by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Act 2014, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Resource Management Act 1991. Protection applies equally to Māori and European heritage archaeological sites, including those with historical, social, and cultural significance.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Loss and damage to archaeological areas

The risk of loss and damage to archaeological sites is a significant concern. Factors contributing to this risk include natural processes, earthworks, construction of buildings, and land use or development. This risk applies to both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and both types must be appropriately protected. Notably, some unrecorded sites may hold significant cultural or historical value but may not yet be identified or recorded.

All activities undertaken on parks and reserves must comply with the requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, in relation to the protection of recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites. It is illegal to modify or destroy an archaeological site without obtaining an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand. An authority should be obtained where development may affect recorded archaeological sites or where there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present.

There is a need for further investigation, assessment and proactive protection of archaeological sites on parks and reserves.

Accidental discovery

There is a risk of accidental discovery of unrecorded archaeological sites being revealed through erosion, earthworks or other activity.

It is important that iwi/Māori are involved in the archaeological assessment undertaken prior to any earthworks, to determine the likelihood of cultural/archaeological material being uncovered and potential effects on known sites. Iwi/Māori are also included in the process when unrecorded archaeological sites are discovered.

Archaeological assessments can provide information about whether there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present.

To manage the risk of the accidental discovery and potential damage to recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, works involving earthworks or the construction of buildings on parks and reserves may need to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment. This assessment would identify any new sites, assess effects on recorded sites and assess if there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present. Along with informing when an archaeological authority is required (where recorded sites are affected or unrecorded sites are suspected), the results of the assessment should be incorporated into project design.

The Accidental Discovery Protocol included in Appendix 1 of this Plan is to be implemented to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of culturally sensitive sites. However, where an archaeological authority has been obtained, this takes precedence over the Accidental Discovery Protocol.

Recorded archaeological sites and other sites identified in the future are best protected by keeping the ground surface undisturbed. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 also requires the protection of all archaeological sites, both recorded sites and unrecorded sites not yet revealed. To reduce damage by fossickers, new sites should not be publicly identified.

OBJECTIVES

1 To protect both Māori and European archaeological sites in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, the Reserves Act, and the Resource Management Act.

POLICIES

1 Protect all recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites from damage, in accordance with the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act.

2 Where an archaeological authority is not required, apply the Accidental Discovery Protocol (see Appendix 1) for all activities on parks and reserves and where archaeological sites are uncovered through natural processes.

3 Ensure any activities involving earthworks or the construction of buildings are designed to minimise risks to recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, including an archaeological assessment for these activities if required.

4 Provide information to the public on archaeological requirements, including the illegality of damaging or modifying an archaeological site.

5 At each of the locations where archaeological sites have been recorded, the ground surface should be left undisturbed.

6 Iwi/Māori and Council should work together to actively protect and restore recorded archaeological sites on parks and reserves, where practicable.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL HERITAGE

VALUES

Parks and reserves in the Richmond Ward (particularly near the coastline and in Aniseed Valley) may contain Māori cultural heritage, including wāhi tapu, urupā, kōiwi, and other taonga, which tangata whenua recognise as being of cultural, spiritual, and historical significance. This section focuses on the protection of Māori cultural values that extend beyond the scope of archaeological sites[11].

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Loss and damage to cultural sites of significance

The loss and damage to Māori cultural heritage sites, including wāhi tapu and taonga, are significant concerns for iwi/Māori. These sites are often vulnerable to disturbance from natural processes, earthworks, development, and human activity. Protection of these sites requires careful cultural and archaeological assessments to identify and protect Māori cultural heritage, including potential impacts from accidental discoveries during earthworks or other activities.

While archaeological sites are protected under the HNZPT Act, Māori cultural heritage requires additional considerations that relate to cultural values, spiritual beliefs, and historical connections, which may not be captured in archaeological assessments alone.

[11] Archaeological protection often refers to tangible physical sites, while cultural heritage can extend beyond physical sites to include spiritual and ancestral significance.



Midden exposed by coastal erosion

Accidental discovery

There is a risk of accidental discovery of cultural material occurring on parks and reserves. An accidental find includes when an unrecorded taonga, kōiwi or wāhi tapu is revealed (e.g. through earthworks or erosion).

The discovery of cultural material at parks and reserves is a concern for iwi/Māori. As outlined in section 2.1.1 above, it is important that iwi/Māori are involved in the cultural assessment and archaeological assessment undertaken prior to any earthworks, to determine the likelihood of cultural/archaeological material being uncovered and potential effects on known sites. Iwi/Māori are also included in the process when unrecorded archaeological sites are discovered.

The Accidental Discovery Protocol included in Appendix 1 of this Plan is to be implemented to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of culturally sensitive sites. However, where an archaeological authority has been obtained, this takes precedence over the Accidental Discovery Protocol.

Protection of Māori cultural heritage

The protection of wāhi tapu sites, urupā, kōiwi and taonga from further disturbance and destruction, is a concern and high priority for iwi/Māori. Sites identified in the future are best protected by keeping the ground surface undisturbed. To reduce damage by fossickers, new sites should not be publicly identified.

OBJECTIVES

1 To manage and protect Māori cultural heritage in a culturally appropriate way, recognising both cultural and historical significance.

2 To ensure that Māori cultural heritage is protected from development or disturbance.

POLICIES

1 Where an archaeological authority is not required, apply the Accidental Discovery Protocol (see Appendix 1) for all activities on parks and reserves and where Māori cultural heritage may be present.

2 Ensure any activities involving earthworks or the construction of buildings are designed to minimise risks to Māori cultural heritage.

3 Iwi/Māori and Council should work together to actively protect and restore Māori cultural values on parks and reserves, where practicable. Restoration planting can be a mechanism to protect wāhi tapu.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

2.3 NAMING OF PARKS AND RESERVES

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Names of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward have not been formalised under the Reserves Act 1977. Where available, Council uses place names approved by the New Zealand Geographic Board (the Board).

Council's Reserves General Policies document includes a section (3.9) on naming reserves. The guidance provided by that document applies to all parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, including any new reserves created after this Plan is adopted. Council acknowledges that the naming and interpretation of parks and reserves is a continuing, evolving process that must be sensitive to tikanga Māori and respond to iwi aspirations.

Council is aware that a number of spellings of Māori names are likely to be changed by the Board in future. The additional policy below provides guidance on this matter.

POLICY

1 As place names are updated by the New Zealand Geographic Board, all relevant parks and reserves will be renamed using the newly approved name. Signage and other public information sources will be updated with the new park or reserve name, as time and resources allow.

3.0 Recreational Use of Parks and Reserves

3.1 VISITOR USE & MANAGEMENT

The Richmond Ward's open space network is centred around a provision network focused on residential neighbourhoods, providing neighbourhood reserves, recreation and ecological linkage reserves and sportsgrounds. Beyond the urban areas, additional reserves that are specific destinations (e.g. Aniseed Valley) and other open spaces are located along the Waimea/Waimeha River, Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, Richmond Hills, and Aniseed Valley. Most of these reserves are administered by the Council, except for the public conservation land in the Hackett catchment and the confluence with the Aniseed River.

Of the 292 ha of Council-administered park and reserve land in Richmond Ward, most fall into one of six parks categories (Thrive, 2025):



Nearby residents tend to be the main users of most parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Passive and active outdoor recreation and enjoyment are common uses, particularly in urban areas. Some of the riverside reserves are recreation destinations for both locals and visitors to Tasman District.

Each of the following reserves is classified as Recreation Reserve:

- Best Island Recreation Reserve
- Sandeman Reserve
- Oak Tree Reserve
- Summersfield Park
- Central Park
- Rosales Park
- Kotata Reserve
- Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve
- Ascot Reserve
- Camberley Reserve
- Lampton Reserve
- Chertsey Reserve
- Jean Berriman Park
- Arbor Lea Reserve
- Burbush Park
- Park Drive Reserve
- Norman Andrews Place Reserve
- Collins Road Reserve
- Ben Cooper Park
- St James Avenue Reserve
- Langdale Reserve
- Chelsea Avenue Reserve
- Harriet Court Reserve
- Centenary Place Reserve
- Winston Park
- Easby Park
- Kingsland Forest Park (two land parcels only)
- Paton Reserve
- Malcolm Reserve
- Hart Reserve
- Tōtara View Reserve
- Hukere Reserve (one parcel only)
- Hope Recreation Reserve
- Busch Reserve
- Twin Bridges Reserve
- Awaawa Reserve
- White Gate Reserve (one parcel only)
- Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve

Other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Richmond Ward includes:

- Pukeko Park
- Jubilee Park
- Homepark Reserve
- Cambridge Street Playground
- Norm Large Park
- Bill Wilkes Reserve
- Kingsland Forest Park (16 of the 19 land parcels)
- White Gate Reserve (one parcel)

Washbourn Gardens and Memorial Gardens are civic spaces in the CBD that provide opportunities for passive recreation and reflection.

Sports grounds are well used by a range of sports codes for organised sports, and also for more informal use. Sports grounds are located at:

- Jubilee Park
- Ben Cooper Park
- Hope Recreation Reserve

The Council also owns half of the land that forms Saxton Field, located across the Ward boundary within the Nelson region. The joint provision of sports facilities at Saxton Field supplements the sports grounds within Richmond Ward. A separate RMP guides management of Saxton Field.

Community buildings and memorials are located on several parks and reserves, including:

- Jubilee Park
- Memorial Gardens
- Ben Cooper Park
- Hope Recreation Reserve

Three reserve areas are classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Utility) Reserves, due to their dual recreation and stormwater management functions:

- Washbourn Gardens (one parcel only)
- Bill Wilkes Reserve
- Bateup Stream Reserve

Walkways provide pedestrian access to parks, reserves, rivers and the coastline. Each of the following reserves is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve:

- Carmine Crescent Walkway
- Borck Avenue Walkway
- Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway
- Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway
- Borck Creek Walkway
- Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway
- Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway
- Poutama Creek Walkway
- McPherson Street Walkway
- Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway
- Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway
- Holdaway Grove Walkway
- Heritage Crescent Walkway
- Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway
- Gilbert Street Walkway
- Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Ledger Close Walkway
- Walker Place Walkway
- Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway
- Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway
- Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway
- Corriedale Close Walkway
- Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway
- Paramu Place Walkway
- Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway
- Melfield Place to Wensley Road Walkway
- Calla Grove Walkway
- Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway
- Bateup Stream Walkway
- Sunview Heights Walkway
- Paton Road Walkway
- Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Cupola Crescent to Fairose Drive Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway
- Fairose Drive Walkway
- Hill Street (South End) Walkway
- Olympus Way Walkway Reserve
- Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway
- Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway
- Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway

Each of the following reserves is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve:

- Borck (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Kingsland Forest Park (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Fairose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Some parks and reserves have yet to be developed, having been more recently acquired through subdivision. The majority are already developed, requiring ongoing maintenance and replacement of facilities or playground equipment over time.

There is scope for further development of some reserves. Using the existing open space network as a foundation, some parks and reserves could be redeveloped to include multi-purpose/multi-functional areas to cater for more concentrated demand.

The need for recreation reserve areas to continue to provide for recreation activities is recognised. This Plan

also recognises the potential for conflict between different activities (e.g., between different types of recreational activity, and between recreational activities and the protection/enhancement of cultural and ecological values).

This Plan aims to provide clear guidance on:
a) what recreational activities are appropriate;
b) where such activities are appropriate;
c) how the activities will be managed; and
d) how proposals for new activities (not anticipated by the Plan) will be dealt with.

Neighbourhood Reserve provision

Neighbourhood Reserves are important pieces in the reserve network. They provide for a wide range of experiences and multi-purpose functionality. Some households may treat them as an alternative to private greenspace, essentially an extension of their homes. Neighbourhood reserves in the District are small to medium sized, accessible green spaces ideally sized at 0.2500 hectares, with a minimum size of 0.1250 hectares, and located within 500 meters walking distance of urban residential zones. These reserves are designed to serve as local gathering spaces, providing residents with accessible outdoor areas for relaxation, social interaction, and passive recreation close to home. Typical design features include informal open areas with seating, pathways, and shaded areas that encourage both solitary relaxation and social imperatives, such as chance meetings, general interaction and gatherings. Basic amenities, such as playground equipment and benches, support a range of passive recreational activities, especially for children and families. Landscaping often incorporates specimen and amenity trees and grass to create a comfortable, natural environment in keeping with the amenities that people anticipate a predictable park experience to have. Some neighbourhood reserves also feature pathways that link to broader pedestrian or cycling networks, further enhancing connectivity and accessibility within the neighbourhood.

Richmond Ward is home to 29 Neighbourhood Reserves. Some areas do not currently meet the recommended 500m walking distance provision, therefore demonstrating the need for additional reserves in those specific residential areas. These provision gaps are in parts of Richmond North, Richmond East and Richmond South. All of Richmond West is well provided for, with a variety of neighbourhood reserves connected with a central recreation and ecological linkage. This open space network approach helps to ensure equity of access to greenspace, supports indigenous biodiversity, and caters to a variety of recreation experiences.

Overall, the Richmond Ward is well provided for in terms of neighbourhood reserves, which play a vital role in the open space network by offering multi-functional local spaces that meet residents' daily recreational needs. These reserves, often an extension of private greenspace, provide accessible outdoor areas for relaxation, social interaction, and play (Thrive, 2025).

Playgrounds

As playgrounds are scheduled for regular renewal and maintenance, there are ongoing opportunities to improve these sites to meet increasing levels of service with some incremental and concurrent capital investment. This work could incorporate Universal Design and non-traditional play features for all ages (including space for carers) as well as those with varying abilities. Accommodations can incorporate adaptive play equipment, nature play, and adult play equipment to cater to all users. There are currently no gaps in playground provision across the Richmond Ward (Thrive 2025).

New playgrounds are being carefully targeted to growth areas (e.g., Richmond West) or to replace aging equipment where needed. Other parks and reserves may instead be enhanced with trees, woodland areas, open space, natural play, and informal recreation spaces where appropriate.

Sportsgrounds

Sportsgrounds are focused on organised sport and recreation. They cater to both local residents and citywide or regional population (for competition purposes). These parks are typically larger open green spaces with formal outdoor sports surfaces (natural turf, artificial turf and hard surfaces). Some sports fields host indoor sporting facilities that include court spaces, indoor training and clubrooms. Sportsgrounds provide the community with benefits beyond sporting surfaces and facilities through multi-purpose functionality for exercise and informal sport competitions and practice. The Richmond Ward has three designated sports grounds: Hope Recreation Reserve, Jubilee Park and Ben Cooper Park, and is supported by the joint provision at Saxton Field.

Sportsground provision is a key element in supporting the Richmond community's recreational and sporting needs, catering to a wide range of sports and organised activities. These spaces are typically larger than other types of reserves and are designed to accommodate team sports such as rugby, soccer, and cricket, as well as individual activities that require larger fields or specialised surfaces. Richmond's sportsgrounds not only serve local residents but also attract users from surrounding areas, enhancing regional access to quality recreational infrastructure.

The Richmond Ward has a well-established network of sportsgrounds, including Saxton Field, which is co-managed between Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council and is a major sports hub for the region. Saxton Field

provides extensive facilities, including multiple playing fields, courts, and supporting amenities, positioning it as a central venue for regional events and competitions. Tasman District Council owns the land that forms the southern part of Saxton Field, but this land is located within Nelson City.

Sports ground provision is sufficient to meet both existing and future demands, even as urban intensification progresses (Thrive, 2025).

Public access to parks and reserves

Parks and reserves in Richmond Ward are generally open to the public year-round, although access may be restricted at times (e.g. during times of extreme fire risk, when there are high winds, during storm events, etc). To prevent vehicle damage to grassed areas, parts of recreation reserves in the Aniseed Valley are closed to vehicles between Easter and Labour weekend and occasionally during summer. Sports fields are often closed during periods of high rainfall, to prevent unnecessary damage.

Dog exercise and recreation areas

Dog walking is a popular and valued recreational activity within Richmond Ward parks and reserves, where it is appropriate and compatible with other values and users. To balance recreation with ecological protection, dog exercise areas are provided in accordance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw, prioritising off-leash zones that are clearly delineated and located away from ecologically sensitive habitats. Clear signage and targeted public education support responsible dog ownership, helping to protect wildlife and promote a safe, enjoyable experience for all park users.

Iwi/Māori values

Management of recreational activities is required to ensure that sensitive archaeological sites, wāhi tapu and ecologically significant sites are protected. Iwi/Māori view many development activities as a threat to the mauri of lands and would be hesitant to support major developments in areas with sensitive cultural values. Concepts such as tapu and noa can inform appropriate placement of recreational facilities (e.g. picnic tables, barbeques, toilets) on reserves.

Signage

Signs play a major part in establishing the image of a reserve. Sensitive design, together with careful selection of information, will increase users' enjoyment of the reserve. Many of the existing signs are old and due for replacement. Iwi/Māori wish to be involved with the development of future signage, to ensure that values of cultural significance are interpreted in an appropriate way for visitors. Iwi/Māori also encourage the implementation of poupou (carved poles) representing the historical significance of parks and reserve. Recognition of the correct Māori names should be included on all future signage installed in parks and reserves.

Planting for amenity, shade and revegetation opportunities

There are many opportunities for improving the stability, ecological value and visitor enjoyment of park and reserve areas by undertaking revegetation projects of various scales. Revegetation projects are discussed in more detail in Part 3, Section 5 of this Plan.

Using trees as natural shade to block or filter direct sunlight enables prolonged and more versatile use of greenspaces, due to a more comfortable temperature and protection from harmful UV rays. Additional tree planting also improves the air quality, reduces surface flooding, supports biodiversity, is a lower cost option than other shade alternatives and contributes to a greener environment enhancing mental and physical well-being.

Amenities, accessibility and accommodating a growing and aging population

Richmond Ward's growing and aging population means there is a pressing need for low-impact, accessible, and proximate recreation opportunities across all types of parks and reserves. To support active living, inclusion, and social wellbeing, outdoor spaces must provide a wide variety of amenities and clear wayfinding for users of all ages and abilities.

Incremental improvements in basic amenities—such as accessible toilets, shelters, picnic tables, barbeque areas, rubbish/recycling bins, and drinking fountains—should be provided not only in major parks but also in high-use neighbourhood reserves and urban greenways. These enhancements make reserve spaces more welcoming, comfortable, and usable for regular visits and community gatherings, particularly for children, parents with prams, older adults, and people with disabilities.

Wayfinding and interpretive signage are crucial for helping all users, including those new to the area or with limited mobility, to navigate parks confidently and understand the recreational, ecological, and cultural features on offer. Signage should employ clear, accessible fonts, pictograms, and bilingual information (English and te reo Māori), and be strategically placed at park entrances, path junctions, and key amenities. Maps and directional signs improve visitor safety, promote greater use, and make it easier to access

features like play areas, toilets, accessible paths, picnic spots, and exercise equipment.

Accessible and age-friendly design remains a central principle of all amenity upgrades. This includes installing smooth, well-drained paths suitable for wheelchairs and strollers; benches with backrests and armrests at regular intervals; shaded seating and gathering areas; and providing handrails, ramps, or tactile surfaces where appropriate. Outdoor exercise equipment and intergenerational spaces such as community gardens, play zones with adjacent seating for caregivers, picnic areas, and skate or scoot pathways with spectator areas can all promote social interaction and wellness for all ages.

Promoting environments where different age groups can interact (such as playgrounds with seating areas for older adults), multi-use spaces for whanau-friendly and intergenerational activities, and flexible gathering spots encourages social cohesion as the population grows. Ongoing renewals and new installations should use universal design standards and be informed by community feedback to ensure amenities, wayfinding, and park environments are welcoming, inclusive, and easy to use for the current and future Richmond Ward community.

Potential enhancements to the open space network in Richmond Ward

The Council recently commissioned an assessment of the open space network in the Richmond Ward (Thrive, 2025) for insights into the current state and future needs of the community.

As Tasman District experiences growth and demographic shifts, particularly with an aging population, the demand for accessible and multifunctional open spaces has never been more pronounced. The existing open space network meets most of the needs for the current community and some minor modifications and acquisition of new reserve land will help to meet the anticipated increase in population density, particularly in the newly designated Medium Density Residential Zones.

Key findings from the assessment indicate several gaps in the current provision of parks and reserves, notably the need for more strategically located spaces that can serve multiple purposes. Community preferences highlight a desire for diverse recreational opportunities, including playgrounds, parks, and ecological linkages. A comprehensive demographic analysis underscores varied needs across different age groups, advocating for inclusive designs that cater to all residents.
The report's recommendations emphasise the importance of enhancing the current reserve network to accommodate projected population growth. Strategic priorities identified in the report have been included in this draft Plan as Policies 2-7 below.

Prioritising these recommendations would ensure that open spaces not only sustain growth but also enhance the quality of life for all residents and the economy. The anticipated impact of these initiatives would be to foster stronger community ties, promote physical and mental health, and contribute to a sustainable environment.

Looking forward, a proactive approach in managing the reserve network will be essential to navigate the challenges of urban intensification.

OBJECTIVES

1 To manage Recreation Reserves, Local Purpose Reserves and other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Richmond Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 4.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

Note: Local Purpose Reserves are classified for a variety of purposes, and they should be managed for their primary purpose, with other uses allowed or provided for to the extent that they are compatible with that purpose.

POLICIES

1 See Section 4.1 and Section 6 of Council's Reserve General Policies document and the section in this Plan on individual reserves (i.e. Part 3, Section 5).

Connections and Recreation Linkages

2 Enhancing pedestrian and cycle pathways as part of the established ecological linkages can strengthen connectivity among urban areas, promoting healthier lifestyle choices and preserving biodiversity.

Recreation and Experiences

3 The design of flexible, multi-use open spaces should be prioritised, allowing for diverse recreational opportunities that cater to Richmond's diverse demographic needs while integrating nature-based experiences.

Blue and Green Infrastructure

4 The integration of blue and green networks into Richmond's urban infrastructure should focus on mitigating urbanisation impacts, enhancing quality

of life, and preserving cultural narratives linked to natural waterways.

Additional Greenspace Acquisition

5 Proactively identify and secure land for additional greenspace to meet the needs of a growing and changing community:

(a) Give priority to securing larger land parcels where possible, as smaller neighbourhood greenspaces often arise through subdivision and development processes.

(b) Consider acquisitions in existing neighbourhoods that are currently underserved or in areas identified for housing intensification, to ensure equitable access to greenspace.

(c) Acquisition of land adjoining some existing reserves may be pursued where this would improve visibility, functionality, access, or overall reserve quality, as identified in Part 5 of this Plan.

6 Key gaps in open space provision within the Richmond urban area should be addressed as opportunities arise and resources allow. Proactive acquisition should focus on these priority areas:

(a) In Richmond North, a significant gap exists northeast of Queen Street, below Sutton Street through to William Street and Queen Street. A new neighbourhood reserve of 600m2 to 2,500m², complemented by neighbourhood greenway connections to Reservoir Creek, would enhance access.

(b) Richmond East, south of Champion Road and between the Barnicoat Range, Hill Street, and Selbourne Avenue, also faces under-provision, with Park Drive Park as the sole neighbourhood park. This area would benefit from an additional reserve featuring grassy play areas, canopy cover, shade infrastructure, and picnic facilities.

Amenities, Accessibility and Accommodating a Growing and Aging Population

7 Open space design should prioritise accessibility and encourage intergenerational use through thoughtful design elements that enhance usability for people of all ages and abilities, including spaces for outdoor fitness, play, and community interaction.

(a) Reserve management should promote both passive and active recreation that is accessible and inclusive for everyone — including disabled people, older adults, parents with young children, and others. Infrastructure should support accessibility by, for example, providing bench seats with handrails for ease of use, wheelchair-accessible paths and spaces, and signage and wayfinding that meet Low Vision NZ guidelines.

8 Incrementally upgrade facilities such as accessible toilets, shelters, picnic tables, seating, and rubbish/recycling bins across reserves showing high visitor use or serving as key access points and gateways to the open space network.

9 Prioritise the installation and upgrading of amenities to comply with universal design principles, ensuring equitable access for all users, including tāngata whaikaha (disabled), older adults, families with children, and others with mobility challenges.

10 Ensure that amenity locations and designs respect ecological and cultural sensitivities, integrating natural materials and native planting to complement surrounding environments.

11 Improve wayfinding and signage across the reserve network with a particular focus on high-use reserves, gateway sites, and urban greenways. This includes clear directional signage, interpretive panels, and maps that aid navigation, accessibility, and understanding of ecological and cultural values.

12 Wayfinding improvements shall incorporate bilingual (English and te reo Māori) text, consistent with Council's bicultural aspirations, and use universally recognisable symbols and accessible fonts.

13 Coordinate amenity upgrades with broader reserve maintenance schedules and, where appropriate, community consultations to reflect user needs and priorities and promote long-term sustainable management.

14 Where appropriate, invest in placemaking and programmed activities in under-used small parks to enhance local pride, reduce antisocial behaviour, and foster community identity.

15 Promote the integration of edible plants, including native and culturally significant species, into park

landscaping where consistent with ecological values and safety.

16 Adopt universal and inclusive design principles for park infrastructure to accommodate the widest possible range of users and abilities.

Natural Shade

17 Support the expansion of natural shade by planting juvenile trees within existing and new reserves, following good establishment practices and applying "right tree, right place" principles.

Asset Management and Affordability

18 When planning new or replacement assets, consider affordability, long-term maintenance, and whole-of-life costs. Reserve development should balance community needs with cost-effectiveness, and in some locations, low-maintenance options such as natural landscaping or informal play areas may be more appropriate than additional built infrastructure.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

3.2 ORGANISED EVENTS

Organised events may be held on some of the parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, provided that the following objective and policies are observed.

OBJECTIVES

1 To allow organised events to be held in parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, subject to Council approval and in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 4.2 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

POLICIES

1 Recreation reserves, urban parks, sports grounds and community facilities may be used for organised events, including (but not limited to) sporting, recreational, cultural, community and family events.

2 Members of the public should be permitted to use parks and reserves, except at times when informal public use would disrupt specific events.

3 Applications to hold major organised events and activities associated with such events (such as the provision of food and beverages, amplified sound, entry charges, overnight security, and portable sponsorship signs) will be considered by the Reserves and Facilities Manager on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the following:

a) Sale of food and beverages will only be permitted in accordance with a current lease/licence or with the prior approval of the Reserves and Facilities Manager. Non-profit groups should be engaged to sell food/beverages, in preference to commercial providers of these services.

b) A bond may be required to be paid to the Council.

c) Appropriate insurance for the event, including public liability and fire, must be carried by the organiser.

d) The area may be closed to the public and an entry fee charged by an organisation staging a special event (Council reserves the right to charge organisers a fee to hold events on a case-by-case basis). Notice of such a closure must appear in print/online media, one week in advance of the event. All costs of notification are to be met by the organiser.

e) Portable sponsorship signs may be erected for the duration of the event only.

f) Amplified sound at events shall be directed away from neighbouring houses.

g) Waste bins and additional portable toilets may be required to be provided by the event organiser, for large events.

h) Alternative parking areas may be required.

i) Organisers of large events are encouraged to follow Zero Waste Event Guidelines.

4 Applications must be forwarded to the Reserves and Facilities Manager at least six weeks prior to an event. Permits may be issued for approved events and activities associated with these events. Conditions may be placed on the permit.

5 The event organiser is responsible for the removal of all rubbish and any temporary structures from the site.

6 Open fires in parks and reserves are prohibited at all times.

7 The event organiser will be responsible for ensuring that areas used for events (including all plantings, buildings and facilities) are returned to a tidy condition, to Council's satisfaction, within one day of the event ending.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

3.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community stewardship and active engagement are vital to the ongoing care, restoration, and enjoyment of Richmond Ward's parks and reserves. Encouraging collaboration with local volunteers, schools, and community groups not only strengthens connections to place but also enhances ecological, cultural, and recreational outcomes. This section outlines the Council's commitment to supporting and enabling meaningful community involvement across all reserves, including smaller and less-developed sites.

OBJECTIVES

1 To foster and support community stewardship of Richmond Ward reserves through active engagement, partnerships, and volunteer contributions across the parks and reserves network, including smaller and less-developed sites.

POLICIES

1 Encourage the formation and ongoing support of "friends of" groups, school partnerships, and other community organisations to undertake restoration, maintenance, and educational activities in reserves.

2 Actively promote community-led volunteer events, such as planting days, pest control, litter clean-ups, and biodiversity monitoring, particularly targeting smaller reserves that may otherwise receive less attention.

3 Continue to facilitate connections between local schools and reserves to integrate environmental education, kaitiakitanga practices, and hands-on learning opportunities.

4 Recognise volunteers as key partners in achieving ecological, cultural, and recreational outcomes for the Richmond Ward open space network.

5 Support mechanisms for effective volunteer-led stewardship, including coordinating with community groups to identify priorities and opportunities within reserves.

6 Provide clear information and encouragement via Council channels (websites, social media, newsletters) about ways to get involved and forthcoming volunteer opportunities.

7 Consider providing in-kind support to volunteer activities, including training, lending of materials and tools, and administrative support.

8 Collaborate with iwi and ecological experts to support culturally appropriate training and guidance to volunteers.

9 Explore partnerships with local businesses, schools, and community groups to resource and incentivise volunteer participation.

10 Recognise volunteer contributions through events, awards, or formal acknowledgements.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

4.0 Other Management Issues

4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Management of parks and reserves needs to take into account the impacts of climate change. Over the next century and beyond, sea-level rise and coastal inundation will inevitably impact many coastal reserves: this is accepted and management of these areas reflects this.

Sustainable natural solutions are implemented to manage coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves, to minimise the impact on the natural environment and promote natural resilience.

Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners must comply with the process outlined in the Council's '*Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land Policy 2024*'.

OBJECTIVES

1 To provide an adaptive response to the effects of climate change (including continuing coastal erosion, tidal inundation, changes in rainfall patterns, drought and wildfires) and to plan use and development of parks and reserves accordingly.

2 To align the use and development of parks and reserves with the emission reduction goals of the Council's Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan.

POLICES

1 Recognise and provide for the effects of climate change in management of parks and reserves, including:

a) The effect of sea-level rise, particularly in relation to indigenous species whose habitat is the coastal margin where sea level rise projections show that extensive inland migration will be required over the next few decades, or in low-lying areas where salination is predicted to occur;

b) The effect of increasing drought and wildfires, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;

c) The effect of more extreme weather events and the flooding and erosion that can result, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;

d) The need of indigenous species to migrate to reflect the changing climate (e.g. seasonal and temperature shifts); and

e) The migration of pest species.

2 Promote soft engineering and adaptation to coastal erosion, rather than hard defences, including ensuring coastal ecosystems have room to retreat.

3 Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners should comply with the process outlined in the '*Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land Policy 2024*'.

4 Take a 'managed retreat' approach to sea level rise by ensuring that coastal hazards and climate change are taken into account in the location, design and construction of all buildings, facilities and improvements, and that facilities and structures in high risk areas are designed to be removable or expendable.

5 Enable the retreat of coastal ecosystems by proactively planting indigenous coastal species further inland. Preference will be given to planting indigenous species.

6 Increase carbon sequestration as part of ongoing management of parks and reserves, including: planting more trees to increase biomass; re-instating wetland habitat; establishing 'blue carbon' coastal plantings; managing animal pests; and minimising practices that reduce the capacity of vegetation to sequester carbon.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document and Council's policy on 'Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land'.

4.2 EVALUATING NEW PROPOSALS

Proposals for new developments in parks and reserves each bring new opportunities but may also foreclose other opportunities for recreation or restoration. It is impossible to predict what future developments may be proposed. Part 1 of this Plan articulates a clear vision for parks and reserves and describes the key outcomes against which all new proposals must be evaluated.

Iwi provide cultural impact assessments (CIA) for activities in their rohe. The purpose of a CIA is to assess the potential impacts of a proposed activity or management on Māori cultural values, including the spiritual and physical wellbeing of ngā taonga tuku iho, such as natural attributes, people and sites. Recommendations are focused on upholding kaitiaki responsibilities and enhancing or protecting te taiao.

OBJECTIVES

1 To provide a process for assessment and consideration of unanticipated future development proposals for parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

POLICIES

1 Applications for all activities requiring authorisation from Council will be assessed against the vision and key outcomes described in Part 1 of this Plan. Consideration will be given to whether a proposed activity is consistent with the key outcomes and whether conditions should be applied in order to ensure the proposed activity does not detract from the values of parks and reserves.

2 The advice of tangata whenua should be sought to determine whether a cultural impact assessment (CIA) is required as part of process for assessing and evaluating proposed new land uses or activities on parks and reserves.

3 Proposals for any significant new land use on a park or reserve area will require a review of the management plan, including full public consultation (see Part 3, Section 6).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.0 Individual Parks and Reserves

5.1 COASTAL RESERVES

The following objective and policies apply to all parks and reserves Council administers that adjoin the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet coastline in Richmond Ward.

OBJECTIVES

1 To protect and enhance the ecological integrity of reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and all estuarine/saltmarsh margins, prioritising native biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

POLICIES

1 Engage an iwi monitor for any activity involving land disturbance below original ground level, or the movement of beach material. The coastline is a culturally sensitive location; there is the potential for exposure of human bones and midden.

2 Facilitate opportunities for visual expressions of tikanga Māori (e.g. installation of pouwhenua, bilingual signage and interpretation panels). Work with Te Tauihu Iwi to ensure cultural integrity for the use and placement of Māori artwork.

3 Engage with Te Tauihu Iwi early in the planning process for any proposed upgrade/ development of coastal parks and reserves.

4 Work together with Te Tauihu Iwi to ensure the mauri of te taiao is enhanced/restored, resulting in improvements to the health of the natural world.

5 Work together with Te Tauihu Iwi to address any threats to Māori cultural sites arising from natural processes, including erosion and sea level rise.

6 As part of the Council's next Dog Control Bylaw review, all parks and reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and sensitive estuarine areas should be considered for dog prohibitions or restrictions, to protect vulnerable wildlife (e.g. shorebirds, banded rail etc) from dogs. This should be guided by ecological monitoring, seasonal wildlife needs, and stakeholder feedback. Any changes to the Bylaw should be clearly communicated to the public to protect vulnerable species and support community compliance.

7 Work with Te Tauihu Iwi and environmental groups to protect significant native habitats (e.g. saltmarsh, coastal forest and sedgeland/ herbfields) around Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and link these protected areas together.

8 Encourage and support the use of the sections of Tasman's Great Taste Trail that pass through coastal reserves as a shared path that may be used by pedestrians, cyclists, riders of mobility devices and riders of wheeled recreational devices. Users must use it in a careful and considerate manner and must not use it in a manner that constitutes a hazard to other persons using it. A rider of a cycle, mobility device, or wheeled recreational device on the path must not operate the cycle or device at a speed that constitutes a hazard to other persons using the path. Motorised vehicles, including motorbikes, mopeds, electric scooters exceeding 300W, and other powered vehicles, are not permitted on the Trail, except where specifically authorised for maintenance, emergency or accessibility purposes.

9 Establish and maintain buffer planting using eco-sourced indigenous species along the margins of all reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and other estuarine or saltmarsh areas, to filter runoff, prevent erosion, and provide wildlife habitat.

10 Prioritise habitat protection for sensitive estuarine and saltmarsh ecosystems, including minimising unnecessary disturbance and actively restoring degraded areas.

11 Assess and implement pathway and fencing controls (including boardwalks, fencing off sensitive areas, or rerouting tracks as needed) to prevent trampling, restrict inappropriate access, and protect vulnerable habitats and nesting sites, especially during critical seasonal windows for wildlife.

12 Develop and deliver targeted education and interpretation initiatives within these reserves (e.g., on-site signage, interpretive panels, online information, and community days) to raise public awareness of estuarine ecological values, the significance of habitat protection, and responsible visitor behaviour.

5.2 RECREATION RESERVES

5.2.1 BEST ISLAND RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Best Island Recreation Reserve is located near the southeastern tip of Best Island (see Map 1).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 13 SO 604409
- Area: 0.2431 ha

History

This reserve was vested in the Crown as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1954, with ownership transferring to the Council with the passing of the Counties Amendment Act 1961 (s44). The original 0.3541 ha reserve area vested on DP 5090. It was subsequently reduced in size in 2024, to enable legalisation of the existing formed road through the former northern edge of the land parcel. Public consultation on the proposal to revoke reserve status from part of the land parcel and to classify the remaining area as recreation reserve was undertaken in late 2022 and early 2023. The Minister of Conservation provided approval to revoke reserve status in 2024. The remaining reserve area will be classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-lnxxxx).

Values

Best Island Recreation Reserve is a neighbourhood reserve featuring gently undulating sand dunes covered in grass, with a large macrocarpa tree providing shade at the centre. It offers a quiet space for outdoor recreation and relaxation.



Best Island Recreation Reserve's boundaries are highlighted in aqua

Issues and Options

The legal boundary of the formed road that provides access to properties at the southern end of Best Island ends north of the house at 122 Barnett Avenue. The Council is working through a process to legalise an extension to Barnett Avenue, to provide legal road access to all properties. As part of that process, the Council has consulted on and agreed to implement a proposal to revoke the northern part of Best Island Recreation Reserve and then create a legal road corridor through the land adjoining the remaining reserve area (the latter area is highlighted in aqua in the image above).

For many decades, residents have used part of Best Island Recreation Reserve to access their properties, by driving vehicles along the gravel road formation visible in the image above. Ideally, once the road legalisation process has been completed, new roads would be formed within the legal road corridors that will be created alongside the northern and western boundaries of the reserve. The road formations currently located within the reserve area could then be removed and that land returned to lawn so that the entire reserve area could be utilised for its primary purpose: recreation. While a policy to this effect is specified below, in reality it may be many years before the Council allocates sufficient budget to implement the policy.

The secluded nature of this reserve and the location (as it acts as a private reserve to the residents) would benefit from better signage and wayfinding. All non-Council owned signage needs to be removed as this is deterring the public from accessing this reserve.

Flattening an area of lawn for sports and provision of picnic tables would enhance the reserve's amenity values.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Improve signage by removing all non-Council signs and installing a reserve name sign and wayfinding signage at the entry to Best Island.

3 Enhance the amenity of the reserve by flattening part of the grassed area and installing a picnic table.

4 In the short to medium term, continue to allow vehicles to utilise the existing gravel road formation within the reserve area. In the longer term, remove the old road formation

from within the reserve boundaries and replace with lawn. Consider installing bollards to prevent vehicles driving on the reserve once the old road formation has been removed.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.2 SANDEMAN RESERVE

Location

Sandeman Reserve is located between the northeastern end of Sandeman Road and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, at 38 Sandeman Road, Richmond (see Map 2).



Sandeman Reserve's boundaries are highlighted in aqua

In the longer term, part of Lot 1 DP 720 to the east will be added to Sandeman Reserve.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 5 DP 18918 (b) Lot 101 DP 574207 (c) pt Lot 1 DP 720
- Area: (a) 3.9925 ha (b) 0.3503 ha (c) yet to be surveyed

History

Parcel (a) was created in 1998 via subdivision. Parcel (b) was added when the adjoining land was subdivided in 2023. Parcels (a) and (b) were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Previous landowners had dumped a large amount of fill on parcel (a) before the Council acquired the reserve. One of the first actions taken when the land transferred was to contour the fill and create meandering inter-tidal waterways through the reserve to the Inlet edge.

Parcel (c) will eventually be added to Sandeman Reserve (Lot 1 DP 720 will be divided, with the northwestern area added to Sandeman Reserve and the wastewater pump station and Borck Creek land retained for utility purposes).

Values

Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) winds through Sandeman Reserve, much of which has been extensively revegetated with coastal native species, thanks to the efforts of various school groups, Keep Richmond Beautiful and other voluntary organisations. A pest trapping network is also maintained by Battle for the Banded Rail volunteers. A viewpoint near the centre of the reserve is grassed and has a picnic table and seating. Gravel paths wind through the reserve, creating a network of short trails for visitors. A small car park adjoins the northern end of Sandeman Road, and a public toilet is nearby. A pā harakeke has been established, where people can harvest flax for raranga purposes.



In recent years, funding from the Ministry for the Environment (Waimea Inlet Enhancement project) has been used to undertake salt marsh restoration trials on the adjoining Council-owned land to the southwest (i.e. in parcel (c), which will eventually be added to Sandeman Reserve).



An ecological assessment report (North, 2010), completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme, identifies the 2.5 ha area of saltmarsh habitat adjoining Sandeman Reserve as having high rarity and distinctiveness values, moderate representativeness values, and medium-low diversity and pattern values. Overall, the site is deemed to be significant in the context of the Motueka Ecological District. The site is characterised by a mosaic of vegetation types, including saltmarsh ribbonwood, glasswort and sea rush. The

ribbonwood forms its largest stand along the eastern shoreline, with much sea rush towards its outer margins where the ribbonwood is of lower stature. Unusually, sea rush tends not to form pure stands, rather merging as above, or in mosaics with glasswort, and oioi at the western end. Bands of estuary tussock run along much of the outer margins of the vegetation. An inner band of earlier surface disturbance largely features glasswort. Around a freshwater channel, oioi features locally. The habitat is suitable and large enough for banded rail.

Issues and Options

Climate change has already impacted this reserve, with temporary inundation occurring during extreme weather events and coastal surges, and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet edge permanently encroaching into parcel (a) along the northern boundary. A small section of TGTT has already been rerouted to avoid this encroachment, and a bridge that previously crossed an area of ever-widening mudflats was removed for safety reasons.



The Inlet margin has encroached southwards into Sandeman Reserve (the former TGTT bridge was located near the centre of the above image).

One of the management policies for Sandeman Reserve is to provide space for ecological retreat of coastal species. The space available in Sandeman Reserve allows for the potential re-establishment of a natural transition from saltmarsh to coastal forest. Several small, grassed areas remain within parcels (a) and (b), providing opportunities for revegetation with native coastal species. Parcel (c), once added to Sandeman Reserve, offers even greater potential for saltmarsh restoration. Several voluntary groups are keen to continue their involvement in ecological restoration projects here.

There is potential to enhance educational and interpretive signage throughout Sandeman Reserve. This could educate visitors on local ecology, coastal species, and the significance of the restoration work being undertaken.

Ongoing management issues include illegal dumping and freedom camping in the Sandeman Reserve car park. Closing or reducing the size of the car park may help mitigate these issues, as there is ample parking space on Sandeman Road.

The ecological assessment report (2010) states that the saltmarsh area adjoining parcel (a) is generally in fine condition and "*essentially self-sustaining, with no obvious threats or management issues in situ. However, heavy metals have been reported in concentrations toxic to fauna in runoff from Nelson Pine Industries, apparently attributable to the large expanses of metal roofing. …The site is backed by a stopbank and Sandeman Reserve. With the removal of the bank along this section of coast and appropriate replanting, this area offers one of the few opportunities to restore original coastal vegetation sequences from saltmarsh to high forest along the Waimea Inlet margins*."

The stopbank within the north-western end of the reserve provides some protection from coastal erosion for the adjoining MDF factory land to the south and is unlikely to be removed in the medium to long term. Further to the east, particularly on parcel (c), there is scope to relocate the stopbank further south, closer to the wastewater pump station, to allow the Inlet edge to move further south. As much of the TGTT formation is built on top of the stop bank, the trail would need to be rerouted further inland.

A lease is in place authorising a radio transmitter tower sited within the reserve, just north of the boundary with Sandeman Road.

An easement is also in place for two barrier arms to drop down and block public access to the small section of the TGTT that runs through the western most part of Sandeman Reserve, in the event of a chemical spill from the adjacent AICA property.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the dual purposes of providing opportunities for ecological retreat from sea level rise and passive recreation, including public enjoyment of the Inlet margin.

2 Maintain the grassed viewpoint near the car park in parcel (a) and install and maintain additional seating and picnic tables.

3 Work with community groups to revegetate the remaining lawn areas with native coastal species over time and allow the Inlet edge to continue encroaching southwards into the reserve.

4 As the Inlet encroaches into the reserve, and when parcel (c) is added to Sandeman Reserve, restore these areas with saltmarsh species.

5 Continue plant pest control and animal pest trapping to protect banded rail, fernbird and other coastal wildlife.

6 Enhance educational and interpretive signage throughout the reserve as resources allow.

7 Maintain and enhance the pā harakeke by planting additional flax varieties and encourage harvesting and use for raranga purposes.

8 Maintain the network of gravel paths and bridges within the reserve, rerouting or removing these facilities in response to encroachment of the Inlet margin into the reserve.

9 Reroute TGTT further inland. When parcel (c) is added to Sandeman Reserve, reroute the section of TGTT in that parcel much further inland, near the wastewater pump station, and remove a section of the stop bank along the coastline to allow the Inlet to permanently encroach into this parcel.

10 Maintain the public toilet and upgrade as required to meet increasing demand.

11 Reduce the size of the car parking area adjoining the end of Sandeman Road to discourage illegal dumping and freedom camping.

12 Allow for the continued use of the radio transmission tower in parcel (a), located just north of the Sandeman Road boundary, for radio transmission purposes, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease agreement with TAB New Zealand (see Appendix 3, Table A).

13 Monitor the impacts of runoff from neighbouring industrial sites, particularly heavy metal contamination affecting the reserve's saltmarsh habitat.

14 Consider the long-term role of the stopbank in coastal defence and explore options for its removal or relocation.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.3 OAK TREE RESERVE

Location

Oak Tree Reserve runs alongside Lower Queen Street, Richmond opposite the junction with McShane Road (see Map 2).



Oak Tree Reserve's boundary is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 24 DP 429773
- Area: 0.5473 ha

History

This reserve was created in 2010 via subdivision and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

A row of mature oak trees adjoins Lower Queen Street, providing screening from the industrial area to the northeast. A row of six of these oaks are protected trees.



Issues and Options

Ongoing protection and maintenance of the oak trees is the main management issue. There is potential to develop a meandering gravel path through the trees from end to end, with some seating, to provide a shaded walkway for pedestrians.

At the time of writing, the Council is working to widen Borck Creek between Lower Queen Street and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet. This project will involve removal of mature oak trees from the adjoining Local Purpose (Utility) Reserves that form part of Borck Creek.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the dual purposes of passive recreation and retaining the landscape values of the mature oak trees.

2 Maintain all oak trees within the reserve, including the row of six protected trees.

3 Protect the root zone of all oak trees.

4 Construct a meandering gravel path underneath the trees and install seating at rest points.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.4 SUMMERSFIELD PARK

Location

Summersfield Park is located at 49 Borck Avenue, alongside the intersection with Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond West (see Map 4a).



Summersfield Park's boundary is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 509 DP 561194
- Area: 0.1424 ha

History

Summersfield Park was created via subdivision in 2021 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Most of this small neighbourhood reserve area is grassed. There are a few deciduous shade trees, small areas of garden, a swing, and a few items of adult exercise equipment, and fully accessible park benches. Summersfield Park is a good utilisation of residential corner and acts as a linkage and community hub. Summersfield Park adjoins a section of utility reserve containing an open stormwater drainage channel, which has been revegetated with native riparian species.



Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance of improvements is the only management issue.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and community connection.

2 Maintain the swing, adult exercise equipment, shade trees and other improvements.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.5 CENTRAL PARK

Location

Central Park is located alongside the intersection of Berryfield Drive with Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond (see Map 4a). The reserve is situated within the hospitality precinct of The Meadows in Richmond West.



Central Park's boundaries are highlighted in aqua
The potential location for an additional playground is highlighted in yellow

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 508 DP 555640 (b) Lot 507 DP 555640
- Area: (a) 0.0592 ha (b) 0.2280 ha

History

Both parcels were created in 2021 via subdivision and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

The two parcels of land comprising Central Park are separated by a utility reserve with an open stormwater drainage channel, whose banks are planted with native riparian species. The smaller part of Central Park, adjoining Summersfield Boulervard, has a lawn area, meandering paved pathway, two shade trees, gardens and some fitness equipment.



A paved path runs through the larger J-shaped land parcel. Two oval grassed areas, two oval playground areas and much of the pathway are surrounded by landscaped gardens. Several bench seats are provided near the Berryfield Drive boundary.

The playground, completed in late 2024, is designed and built especially with the little ones in mind. The ground is covered in shock-absorbing composite matting.



Both playground spaces are landscaped with low-growing plants, meaning parents can keep an eye on their youngsters from nearby venues.

To complement the surrounding commercial buildings and houses, all playground equipment has been built in matching styles and finished in similar colours.

This popular neighbourhood reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all-around open space.



Issues and Options

High use of this reserve requires more frequent maintenance and turf restoration, and earlier replacement of playground equipment compared to other locations.

The two playgrounds at Central Park have proven to be immensely popular. One of these was installed by Council and the other by the developer. If there is enough interest, the developer may consider converting the smaller of the two remaining oval areas into a similar playground, with different equipment, to

complement the other two spaces. During public consultation, 72% of the 188 individuals who responded to the proposal to add a third playground at Central Park supported this idea.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, community connection and young children's play.

2 Support the development of a third playground at Central Park that complements existing equipment and provides a safe, engaging space for a broader age range. Ensure play and gathering areas offer diverse, inclusive equipment and robust shelter. Consider inclusion of swing sets, toddler-appropriate equipment, and rubber matting for safety and accessibility. Incorporate bike racks and design elements that promote natural supervision and risk-managed play.

3 Maintain the playground equipment and replace as needed.

4 Reseed lawn areas as needed.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.6 ROSALES PARK

Location

Rosales Park adjoins the intersection of Summersfield Boulevard and Rosales Street, Richmond West (see Map 4a).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: (a) Recreation Reserve (b) not yet classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 180 DP 586031 (b) Lot 511 DP 605643
- Area: (a) 0.0531 ha (b) 0.2623 ha

History

Summersfield Park was created via subdivision in 2023 and 2024. Parcel (a) was classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190), but parcel (b) has yet to be classified.

Values

This newly acquired neighbourhood reserve provides a linkage between Summersfield Boulevard, Rosales Street and Ambrosia Street.

The final layout plan for Rosales Park includes a main lawn and entrance lawn areas, a shaded picnic area with fully accessible picnic bench and picnic tables, a drinking fountain, subtle mounding to create separation between play and open space, a shared pathway for walkers and cyclists, a loop pathway with seating around a playground, perimeter planting featuring native planting with low trees, shade trees and street trees.

The playground, designed to cater for older children, will include the following equipment: a tower, traditional swing set, scramble nets, accessible play equipment (seesaw or roundabout) and natural play features in a sunken eddy space for kids to hang out, including rocks and balance logs.

Issues and Options

In early 2025 we sought feedback from the community on a preliminary design for Rosales Park, with 112 submissions received. Provision of additional shade was the common request received. Rosales Park will be developed during 2025/26. Ongoing maintenance of improvements is the main management issue.



Final layout plan for Rosales Park

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space, older children's play and a community hub.

2 Develop Rosales Park in line with the final reserve landscape plan.

3 Maintain improvements and replace as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.7 KOTATA RESERVE

Location

Kotata Reserve is located at 2 Kotata Street, Richmond West (see Map 4b).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 101 DP 530930
- Area: 0.0574 ha

History

Kotata Reserve was created via subdivision in 2019 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

This small, grassed pocket park, with two deciduous shade trees and a seat, adjoins Poutama Creek. A section of the Poutama Creek walkway (a gravel path) passes through Kotata Reserve.

Issues and Options

Bollards have been installed along the road frontage to prevent vehicles from driving on the reserve. There is potential to pave the path and install a picnic table.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Install a picnic table and, in the longer term, pave the path.

3 Maintain the improvements.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.8 BERRYFIELD OAK TREE RESERVE

Location

This reserve is located on the south side of Berryfield Drive and runs alongside the true right of Poutama Creek, in Richmond West (see Map 4b).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 200 DP 547413 (b) Lot 104 DP 513553
- Area: (a) 0.0619 ha (b) 0.3561 ha

History

Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve was purchased by Council for recreation reserve purposes: parcel (a) in 2020 and parcel (b) in 2018. Both parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Both reserve parcels run alongside Poutama Creek. A row of mature oak trees (all protected trees) border the creek and a mown strip of grass forms the remainder of the reserve area.



Issues and Options

Ongoing protection and maintenance of the oak trees and the mowing regime are the main management issues. At present the strip of grass alongside the houses is mown more frequently for walkers, while the grass underneath the oaks is mown less frequently and kept longer.

Bollards have been installed along the road frontage to prevent vehicles from driving into the reserve.

Feedback on Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve, received during the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, included requests for a boardwalk over Poutama Creek to improve accessibility, trench above-ground pipes below ground, maintain grass around oak trees, and rewild and extend the tiny swamp area where pūkeko still roost in the old oak trees and forage for food.

If a pedestrian bridge across Poutama Creek is built in future, then a meandering gravel path through the trees could be installed, to provide a linkage from Berryfield Drive to the new bridge. Seating could also be provided for pedestrians using the new path.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the dual purposes of passive recreation and retaining the landscape values of the mature oak trees.

2 Protect the root zone of all oak trees.

3 Maintain the mown strip of lawn alongside the houses at a higher grade, while mowing underneath the trees less frequently.

4 Once a footbridge over Poutama Creek has been installed, create a connecting, meandering gravel path under trees.

5 Consider installing a seat under the trees.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.9 ASCOT RESERVE

Location

Ascot Reserve is located at 10 Bedfont Street, Richmond West (see Map 4b).



The aqua-coloured asterisk indicates Ascot Reserve's location

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 301 DP 542339
- Area: 0.2579 ha

History

Ascot Reserve was created via subdivision in 2020 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

This neighbourhood reserve has great topography, shape and visibility from the street and has recently been developed with a barked playground area encircled by paved pathways, play equipment, bench seats, fruit trees, deciduous shade trees throughout the reserve, open green space, and border gardens with feature rocks along boundaries. The paved pathway that encircles the playground connects Ascot Street to Bedfont Street.



Development of Ascot Reserve was based on this concept plan, which Council consulted on in 2024

Issues and Options

Bollards have been installed along both road frontages to prevent vehicles from driving on the reserve.

Ongoing maintenance of improvements is the main management issue.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.

2 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.10 CAMBERLEY RESERVE

Location

Camberley Reserve is located at 4 Kempton Lane in Richmond West. It is also bounded by Camberley Road and Drayton Street (see Map 4b).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 601 DP 560621
- Area: 0.2771 ha

History

Camberley Reserve was created via subdivision in 2022 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This small, flat neighbourhood reserve was undeveloped as at July 2025. Deciduous trees have been planted along three of the reserve boundaries; these will provide shade as they establish and grow.



Issues and Options

Camberley Reserve offers the potential to be a community hub, with a 'village green' feel, where people can gather and connect. The draft concept plan (see image opposite) shows a paved pathway encircling a lawn and playground with feature trees, a shade sail over picnic tables, fruit trees, feature rocks and soft landscaping, along with natural play features.



Draft concept plan for Camberley Reserve

Based on feedback received during consultation, further concept development will consider refining the placement of play equipment to minimise impact on neighbouring residents, improve accessibility, and ensure a diversity of play features that are distinct from other nearby reserves. Shade, safety fencing, and natural but varied play elements appropriate for multiple age groups may be incorporated.

POLICIES

1 Manage Camberley Reserve for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space, natural play and community connection.

2 Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan. Design and implement features that align with a village green function while addressing community concerns around noise, access, and equipment placement. Prioritise low-maintenance landscaping and inclusive, diverse play opportunities. Adopt best-practice water-sensitive design, especially for managing drainage and vegetation.

3 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.11 LAMPTON RESERVE

Location

Lampton Reserve is located at 46 Ascot Street in Richmond West; it is bounded by Lampton Street, Cranford Road and Ascot Street (see Map 4b).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 603 DP 578033
- Area: 0.2771 ha

History

Lampton Reserve was created via subdivision in 2023 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

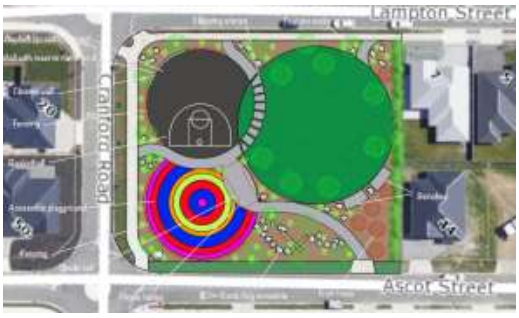
This small neighbourhood reserve, with great size, topography, shape and location, was undeveloped as at May 2025.



Issues and Options

Lampton Reserve could be developed with active play in mind. The draft concept plan (see image below) shows a partially fenced circular asphalt area for basketball, with a wall showing the reserve name facing the road that doubles as a cinema wall on the interior side.

Across a section of paved pathway to the south is a circular accessible playground area with colourful, shock-absorbing composite matting on the ground; this area is also partially fenced near road boundaries. An adjoining wider paved area has a shade sail over picnic tables.



Draft concept plan for Lampton Reserve

Opposite these two play areas is a circular lawn area with stepping stones providing a connection to paths, feature trees and bench seating near the eastern corner. Fruit trees adjoin the boundary with neighbouring houses. Feature rocks and soft landscaping, along with natural play features, make up the remainder of the reserve area.

Based on feedback received during consultation, the concept plan will be refined to respond to concerns about the location and function of the basketball court and cinema wall. Alternative locations and/or reconfiguration will be explored to reduce impact on surrounding homes and ensure safety, usability, and community support. The Hearing Panel recommends that the half basketball court is not located at Lampton Reserve, but could be considered at Jubilee Park.

POLICIES

1 Manage Lampton Reserve for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.

2 Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan. Maintain substantial central open space suitable for multiple uses. Design play and active recreation spaces to minimise noise, enhance safety, and support inclusive access. Consider adaptive re-use of built elements (e.g. cinema wall as interpretive or sport feature) and incorporate feedback from neighbouring residents in final design.

3 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.12 CHERTSEY RESERVE

Location

Chertsey Reserve is located at 43 Chertsey Road, Richmond West (see Map 4b).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 602 DP 592624
- Area: 0.2935 ha

History

Chertsey Reserve was created via subdivision in 2024 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Other than a paved pathway through the reserve, creating a linkage between Chertsey Road and Drayton Street, this small neighbourhood reserve was undeveloped as at May 2025.



Issues and Options

Chertsey Reserve could be developed as a throughway and community gathering space. The draft concept plan (see image below) shows a paved pathway encircling a lawn with feature trees, adjoining a smaller circular playground. A grassed path encircles much of the playground, leading to a smaller circular lawn area; benches adjoin these lawn areas. Feature trees are also planted near both road boundaries. A narrow section of walkway between a grove of fruit trees in the eastern corner connects to the existing paved pathway. Feature rocks and soft landscaping, along with natural play features make up the remainder of the reserve area. A bike rack could also be installed.



Draft concept plan for Chertsey Reserve

Further refinement of the concept plan will consider opportunities for enhanced access and low-impact play elements, while retaining the reserve's informal, nature-focused character. Community feedback has highlighted the importance of minimising noise and visual impacts on neighbouring homes.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space, children's play and community connection.

2 Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan:

a. Prioritise Chertsey Reserve as a flexible, passive recreation space and maintain the reserve's core open and low-impact function.

b. Support development of informal play and nature-based features that reflect the reserve's residential setting. Avoid introducing high-intensity or noise-generating uses.

c. Improve pedestrian access and safety through pathway and streetscape enhancements, and install low wooden bollards along the Drayton Road boundary to prevent vehicles from driving through the reserve.

d. Continue to plan with community partners for possible garden or event activation uses.

e. Design to avoid overdevelopment—keep core park area green and flexible.

3 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.13 JEAN BERRIMAN PARK

Location

Jean Berriman Park is located at 14 Bird Street, Richmond (see Map 5).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 11542
- Area: 0.1188 ha

History

Jean Berriman Park was created via subdivision in 1987, vested as Local Purpose (Playground) Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Jean Berriman Park meets the expectations of a neighbourhood reserve and is fit-for-purpose. Amenities include a few items of playground equipment, a bench seat, a triangular area of lawn, established trees and gardens alongside two boundaries. Fruit trees within the reserve were planted by a community group.



Issues and Options

Play equipment is at end of life and needs replacing. If the new playground was moved to the opposite side of the reserve, the adjacent walkway could be rerouted through Jean Berriman Park and widened, to improve passive surveillance and accommodate cycling.

Passive surveillance could also be improved by removing shrubs from underneath the cherry trees at the reserve entrance. Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.

2 Relocate the playground to the northern side of the reserve and prioritise replacement of all equipment.

3 Provide additional seating and shelter.

4 Reroute and widen the paved pathway so it runs through the reserve rather than alongside it.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.14 ARBOR LEA RESERVE

Location

Arbor Lea Reserve is located at 3 Albizia Place on the corner of Arbor Lea Avenue, in Richmond (see Map 5).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 13 DP 16521
- Area: 0.1869 ha

History

Arbor Lea Reserve was created via subdivision in 1993 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This well-appointed neighbourhood reserve contains a well-equipped playground, two picnic tables, signage, a border garden alongside neighbouring houses, mown grass and a few deciduous trees.



Issues and Options

A low fence has been installed along the road frontage to prevent vehicles from driving into the reserve. Additional shelter and seating would make the reserve more fit for purpose. Playground equipment will need replacing by 2030.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.

2 Maintain and replace the playground equipment.

3 Provide additional seating and shade trees.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.15 PUKEKO PARK

Location

Pukeko Park is situated between the Richmond Deviation and Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, Richmond (see Map 6). The park straddles the boundary between Tasman District and Nelson City.



Pukeko Park's boundaries are highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 2 DP 457909 (b) Lot 3 DP 457909
- Area: (a) 1.6475 ha (b) 0.1827 ha.

History

Council purchased Pukeko Park from the Alliance Group in 2012. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.



Values

Over the past few years, school and community groups have worked together with the Council to revegetate approximately one third of the park's area in native coastal species. The remaining areas are retained as mown grass, providing a view across the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet to Moturoa/Rabbit Island and the Kahurangi Ranges.

Part of TGTT runs through reserve, providing a linkage between the Richmond Aquatic Centre and the Inlet via an underpass beneath the Richmond Deviation (this underpass was previously used to drive stock from the holding paddocks to the freezing works).

Issues and Options

One of the management policies for the park is to provide space for ecological retreat of coastal species as coastal erosion of the nearby Inlet margin occurs over time. The space available in the park allows for the potential re-establishment of a natural transition from saltmarsh to coastal forest. Approximately two-thirds of the park remains in grass: much of this area could be revegetated with native coastal species. Schools and other voluntary groups are keen to continue their involvement in ecological restoration projects here.

A viewpoint area alongside northern boundary near centre of reserve could be retained as a mown lawn area with seating/picnic tables. An earth bund could be constructed along the park's southern boundary, to provide some separation from traffic on the Richmond Deviation. There is potential to install educational and interpretive signage in the park. This could educate

visitors on local ecology, coastal species, and the significance of the restoration work being undertaken.

Overhead power lines run east to west, and two major sewage pipes run south to north through the park (an easement is in place to drain sewage). It is important to ensure that restoration planting does not adversely affect this infrastructure or access to it.



There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future, to provide legal protection for its ecological and recreational values.

Following feedback from earlier consultation rounds, and to avoid confusion with reserves located near Pukeko Lane (further around the Inlet), Council agrees that this park should have a new name. Reflecting strong community support for choosing a name that honours local identity and values, Council will now invite iwi to propose a name for the park, working in partnership to ensure the final name reflects the area's cultural, natural, or historical significance. Previous community suggestions and comments will be shared with iwi as part of this process.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the dual purposes of providing opportunities for ecological retreat from sea level rise and passive recreation, including public enjoyment of the Inlet margin.

2 (*Pending outcome of consultation with iwi)* The area formerly known as 'Pukeko Park' shall be known as ' ___ Park' and all references updated with this new name.

3 Maintain a viewpoint near the northern border of parcel (a) as mown lawn and install and maintain seating/picnic tables here.

4 Continue to work with school and community groups to revegetate most of the remaining grassed areas with native coastal species. Easement areas (e.g. under power lines and above sewage pipes) should only be planted with low-growing, shorter-lived species. As the Inlet encroaches into the reserve, restore the areas subject to coastal inundation with saltmarsh species.

5 Continue plant pest control and animal pest trapping to protect banded rail, fernbird and other coastal wildlife.

6 Develop educational and interpretive signage explaining the park's name and its ecological features, with input and involvement from iwi and local schools.

7 Consider constructing an earth bund along much of the park's southern boundary, to provide further separation from traffic on the Richmond Deviation.

8 Maintain the section of TGTT that runs through the park, rerouting the trail inland to minimise disturbance to shore birds and in response to encroachment of the Inlet margin as required.

9 Work with the relevant service providers to ensure appropriate easements are in place for all infrastructure located within the Park.

10 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Park area as Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational and ecological values of this land.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.16 SAXTON FIELD

Location

Saxton Field is located across the boundary in Nelson City (see Map 6).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All four parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2008, p 1828)
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 1 DP 20000 (b) Lot 1 DP 8366 (c) Lot 2 DP 8366 (d) Lot 2 DP 326169
- Area: (a) 4.538 ha (b) 4.0468 ha (c) 4.0468 ha (d) 3.89 ha

Land subject to separate Reserve Management Plan

All reserve parcels at Saxton Field are subject to the Saxton Field Reserve Management Plan (adopted in 2021 and amended in 2024)https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/reserves-general-policies-and-management-plans, and therefore not subject to this Richmond Ward RMP.

5.2.17 JUBILEE PARK

Location

Jubilee Park is situated at 20-22 Gladstone Road, Richmond (see Map 7).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification**: None of the 14 parcels are subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified

- **Legal Descriptions and Areas**:
  (a) Pt Lot 1 DP 11787 – 0.7444 ha
  (b) Lot 1 DP 10976 – 0.2832 ha
  (c) Lot 1 DP 9418 – 2.4717 ha
  (d) Pt Lot 3 DP 945 – 0.8300 ha
  (e) Pt Lot 4 DP 945 – 0.2804 ha
  (f) Pt Lot 1 DP 819 – 0.1343 ha
  (g) Lot 2 DP 9698 – 0.2426 ha
  (h) Lot 1 DP 9698 – 0.2411 ha
  (i) Lot 1 DP 5950 – 0.9500 ha
  (j) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST – 4.1260 ha
  (k) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST – 0.2056 ha
  (l) Lot 1 DP 7506 – 0.2188 ha
  (m) Lot 2 DP 414023 – 0.7118 ha
  (n) Lot 4 DP 414739 – 0.0832 ha

- **Total area**: 11.4399 ha.

History

Council acquired the 14 fee-simple parcels that make up Jubilee Park at various times between 1926 and 2022:

- Parcels (j) and (k) were conveyed to Council in 1926.
- Parcel (i) was acquired in 1960.
- Parcels (l) and (m) were added in 1969.
- Parcels (g) and (h) were transferred to Council in 1977 (from Hazel Taylor and Desmond Stratford, respectively).
- Parcels (d), (e), and (f) were transferred from Albert Fiddymont in 1979.
- Parcels (b) and (c) were acquired in 1982.
- Parcel (a) was acquired in 1995.
- The most recent addition, parcel (n), was acquired via subdivision in 2022.

None of the land at Jubilee Park is subject to the Reserves Act and therefore remains unclassified.

Values

Jubilee Park is one of the District's key recreational and community assets, offering a wide range of opportunities for sport, active recreation, and social connection. It serves as a hub for outdoor sports, acting as the home ground for several local clubs, including Richmond Athletic Associated Football Club (AFC) and Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club (RFC) who both have clubrooms at Jubilee Park. In 2025, an additional building was constructed near the Richmond Athletic AFC clubrooms (new changing rooms with ablution block). Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club also use the AFC facilities. The park's well-maintained sports fields accommodate rugby and football in winter and cricket and touch rugby in summer. Floodlights illuminate the sports fields during winter.

Most of the buildings used by sports clubs at Jubilee Park, including the Waimea Old Boys RFC clubrooms, are located in the northern part of the park. Twelve outdoor tennis courts/pickleball courts and the clubrooms of Richmond Tennis Club are located here. Nelson Badminton Association lease the old YMCA building, which is home to Four indoor badminton courts. Target Shooting Richmond lease a facility for the sport of rifle target shooting.

Jubilee Park is also used for other organised sports, while open spaces support informal activities such as walking, running, and casual play. A skatepark and area with adult fitness equipment are also provided.

The park's central location and high-quality facilities make it a focal point for regional and local sporting events.

Other buildings at Jubilee Park include: the former Information Centre (currently used by Days for Girls NZ) and a separate building with public toilets – both located near the Gladstone Road boundary; a building leased by the Richmond Waimea Toy Library; a depot for the reserves maintenance contractor; a storage shed for Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club equipment; and an old toilet in a separate small building located near the Richmond Athletic AFC clubrooms.

Car parking areas are located at the southern end of the park, accessed via Gladstone Road, and at the northern end of the park. Parcel (k) currently acts as a vehicle service lane between Gladstone Road and the old railway formation, providing access to the latter car parks.

Jubilee Park features mature trees, including four protected trees, and large open green spaces. The plantings enhance the park's natural character and contribute to its appeal as a relaxing green space.

Jubilee Park is also a well-used gathering place for families, community events, and public celebrations. It supports social well-being by offering an accessible space for people of all ages to connect, exercise, and enjoy outdoor activities. The park has historical significance to the Richmond community, having been developed and enhanced over time to meet the needs of a growing population. It continues to be an important space for community pride and identity.

The park's accessibility and connectivity are further enhanced by its integration into Richmond's walking and cycling network, ensuring easy access for residents and visitors. The open design allows for multiple entry points and facilitates safe movement throughout the reserve. Its location near the town centre and key transport routes further enhances its accessibility. The park is actively used by various clubs and community groups, contributing to its vibrant community atmosphere.

Issues and Options

The main management issues are:

- Accommodating the range of different recreation and sports activities that occur on the park.
- Resolving conflicts caused by crowding and overuse.
- Provision of additional car parking and management of vehicle access from the busy adjoining highway.
- Tree planting and/or landscaping of the park's margins.
- Occasional vandalism, mainly around skate park.
- Managing overland flow and stormwater detention during intense rainfall events.
- Ensuring valid leases and licenses are in place for the various buildings at Jubilee Park.
- The toilets in the Target Shooting Richmond building are still connected to an outdated septic tank, which needs to be removed and the building connected to the piped wastewater network.
- The Richmond Tennis clubrooms building does not have a compliant fire escape from the upper storey.

Additionally, the proposed Hope Bypass (an upgrade and rerouting of State Highway 6) would run through the old railway formation adjoining Jubilee Park's northern boundary. The park would then lie between two busy main roads (State Highway 6 and Gladstone Road). At the time of writing, the old railway formation is often used for car parking by users of Jubilee Park. Vehicle parking options are likely to be impacted by the new bypass.

Should the Bypass be constructed past Jubilee Park and reduce adjacent parking availability, two main options exist for improving onsite vehicle access and parking. Additional on-site car parking (with space for 50 vehicles) could be provided within the grassed area between the tennis courts and Target Shooting Richmond building in the northern corner of Jubilee Park. During consultation, 70% of 193 respondents indicated support for adding approximately 50 extra car parks near the tennis courts, highlighting strong community backing for this option as a practical response to projected parking pressures.



The grassed area highlighted yellow could potentially be used for additional onsite car parking in future

Vehicle management and parking at the southern end of Jubilee Park could potentially be improved by purchasing a property between 50 and 52 Gladstone Road (if the opportunity arose and funding was available) and using this as an exit-only point for

vehicles to create a one-way vehicle system and more efficient parking spaces here. The existing vehicle accessway located between 38 and 38A Gladstone Road could either be retained as a dual entry and exit point, or be converted to a one-way, entry-only, vehicle access way.

A number of submitters expressed mixed views on the future of the Jubilee Park skatepark, with many highlighting both the need for high-quality youth recreation facilities and concerns around its current location, safety, and occasional antisocial behaviour. The majority of respondents expressed a strong desire for an upgraded skatepark that caters to all ages and abilities, with improved design, visibility, and user safety. Staff advice is to retain and improve the existing skatepark in its current location, as upgrading the facility—using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and ongoing community engagement—can help address safety and antisocial behaviour while meeting local youth needs. Relocation of the skatepark is not recommended unless a comprehensive risk assessment or future operational review identifies unresolvable issues at this site. The upgrade will be informed by professional design advice and regular consultation with park users and neighbours.

During consultation on the Draft Plan feedback was received on a proposal to construct a half basketball court at Lampton Reserve. There was mixed support for this proposal, with many in support but others concerned about potential impacts on nearby residents. The Hearing Panel recommends that the half basketball court is not located at Lampton Reserve, but could be considered at Jubilee Park.

Jubilee Park is occasionally affected by overland flow and surface flooding during intense rainfall, which can lead to temporary sports field closures. While the park's primary purpose remains recreational use, there may be opportunities to support wider stormwater management needs by subtly incorporating features such as grassed bunds or underground pipes into the landscape.

These features could help direct or temporarily hold water during heavy rain, while maintaining the park's amenity and functionality for sport and passive recreation. For example, low grassed mounds may also serve as viewing areas for sports events. Any such changes would need to be carefully designed to avoid compromising public use and enjoyment of the reserve.

Leases are required for the following facilities/activities at Jubilee Park:

- Richmond Athletic AFC Inc (clubrooms and change facilities and separate toilet on parcel (d) in southern area of the Park)
- Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club (use of the shed on parcel (d) to store cricket equipment)
- The ex-Information Centre building on parcel (j) is currently being utilised by Days for Girls NZ
- Waimea Old Boys RFC Inc (clubrooms building on parcel (j) in northern area of the Park)
- Nelson Badminton Association (ex-YMCA building on parcel (l) in northern area of the Park)
- Richmond Waimea Toy Library Inc (building north of badminton building on parcel (m) in northern area of the Park)
- Richmond Tennis Inc (building near tennis courts on parcel (m) in northern area of the Park)
- Target Shooting Richmond Inc (building on parcel (m) in northern area of the Park)

Additionally, a new license to occupy agreement with Richmond Unlimited is required to authorise their two-sided sign near the Gladstone Road boundary (sited near the ex-Information Centre building).

The current lease to Richmond Athletic AFC Inc, which expires in 2033 (but has two 10-year right of renewals, with a final expiry of 2053), enables exclusive use of their 634m^2 building on parcel (d) in the southern area of the Park for operating a football club, including football playing, coaching and socialising. The lessee may sublet its building to the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club but may only sublet to other community groups with prior written approval from Council. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements. Richmond Athletic AFC has recently indicated that the club would be willing to take on responsibility for maintaining and cleaning the old toilet located in a separate building near the AFC clubrooms, which the Council has recently decided to close to save costs. This use should be authorised by way of variation to their existing lease.

The shed on parcel (d) near the Richmond Athletic AFC clubrooms could be used by the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club for storage of their cricket equipment. As no formal agreement is yet in place to authorise this use, a new 10-year lease with this group is proposed.

The ex-Information Centre building at 22 Gladstone Road, in parcel (j) near the centre of the park is currently being used by the Days for Girls NZ charitable organisation to store materials and create hygiene kits for girls and women in need. As no formal agreement is

yet in place to authorise this use, a new 10-year lease with this group is proposed.

The current lease to Waimea Old Boys RFC Inc, which expires in 2038, enables exclusive use of their 1,246m^2 building on parcel (j) in the northern area of the Park for clubrooms and provision of facilities for recreational purposes. With written approval from Council, their building may be sublet to others, but not for commercial purposes. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements.

The current lease of 0.2188 ha of land (parcel (l)) at Jubilee Park to Nelson Badminton Association Inc, to use their building for indoor sports activities, expires in 2031 but has a 33-year right of renewal. The building may be sublet to non-profit groups on a temporary basis. The lessee is required to maintain their building, while Council maintains the car park (the latter is for general public use, not the sole use of the lessee).

The current lease to Richmond Waimea Toy Library Inc, which expires in 2028, enables use of their 205m^2 building and 30m^2 of adjoining land on parcel (m) in the northern area of the Park for activities consistent with the operation of a Toy Library. With approval from Council, their building may be sublet to others. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements.

The current lease to Richmond Tennis Club Inc, which expires in 2028, enables use of their 256m^2 clubrooms building and 0.6862 ha of surrounding land, including 12 outdoor tennis/ pickleball courts, located on parcel (m) in the northern area of the Park, for operation of a tennis club, including clubrooms, tennis playing and coaching. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements and replace tennis court surfaces, fences and lighting as required. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. The lessee needs to work to resolve the issue of the non-complying fire exit on the top storey of their clubrooms building.

The most recent lease to Target Shooting Richmond Inc, which expired in late 2023, enabled use of their 289m^2 building on parcel (m) in the northern area of the Park for activities consistent with the operation of a target shooting club. A new lease agreement is required, to authorise the club's continued use of this building. One of the clauses in the new lease agreement should require the club to connect the building to piped wastewater services and decommission the septic tank at their cost, within five years of signing the new agreement.

There is scope to declare Jubilee Park a reserve in future, ensuring legal protection for its high recreational values. Alternatively, the Council may choose to retain the land's current unencumbered fee-simple status, preserving flexibility for alternative uses in future. We invited feedback on whether or not to include a policy in this section of the RMP that would direct the Council to initiate the process of declaring Jubilee Park a reserve under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977. There was strong community support for long-term protection of Jubilee Park, with 76% of 194 respondents in favour of this option.

POLICIES

1 Manage Jubilee Park primarily as a sportsground with a range of facilities including clubrooms, sports fields and tennis courts.

2 Continue to work together with the reserve maintenance contractor and various lessees to maintain and enhance the park's grounds and facilities to preserve its role as a vibrant and accessible community asset.

3 Maintain the protected trees and understorey on the Gladstone Road frontage of Jubilee Park.

4 Retain and upgrade the Jubilee Park skatepark in situ to cater to all ages and abilities, using CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles, professional design advice, and continued community engagement. Relocation of the skatepark will only be considered if a future risk assessment or operational review identifies significant, unresolvable issues with the current site.

Explanation: This approach reflects strong community support for retaining and improving the skatepark at its present location and ensures investment in youth infrastructure and safety. It avoids unnecessary expenditure on relocation unless new evidence arises that cannot be managed through improved design or operations.

5 Consider installing a half basketball court near the skate park at Jubilee Park.

6 Install paved car parking in the grassed area on parcel (m) north of the tennis courts, in order to provide an additional 50+ onsite parking spaces. The proposed design should emphasise separation of vehicle and

pedestrian/cycle route movements and consider integrating complementary amenities where feasible.

7 If the opportunity arises and funding is available, consider purchasing a property between 50 and 52 Gladstone Road to enhance vehicle management and parking at the southern end of Jubilee Park. Utilise this property as an exit-only point for vehicles. Create a one-way vehicle system and more efficient parking spaces along the Park boundary adjoining 38A to 54A Gladstone Road. The existing vehicle accessway located between 38 and 38A Gladstone Road should either be retained as a dual entry and exit point, or be converted to a one-way, entry-only vehicle access way.

8 Enable stormwater management infrastructure to be integrated within Jubilee Park where this supports both the recreational and flood mitigation functions of the park:

(a) Support the use of grassed bunds and/or underground infrastructure where required to manage overland flow paths, provided that recreational use, amenity values, and safety are maintained.

(b) Allow the creation of easements within the park where necessary to formalise stormwater flow paths or accommodate stormwater infrastructure, subject to appropriate design.

9 Allow for continued use by Richmond Athletic AFC of their two buildings (clubrooms and changing facilities) on parcel (d), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease with the Richmond Athletic Associated Football Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B). Vary this lease to include the separate 38m^2 toilet facility near the clubrooms, which the Club have indicated they are willing to assume management responsibility for.

10 Allow for use of the 65m^2 shed on parcel (d) for storage of cricket equipment, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).

11 Allow for use of 4m^2 area on parcel (j) near the boundary with Gladstone Road for displaying a freestanding two-sided information sign, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year license to occupy agreement with Richmond Unlimited (see Appendix 3, Table B).

12 Allow for use of the ex-Information Centre building at 22 Gladstone Road (83m^2) on parcel (j) to store materials and create hygiene kits for girls and women in need, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Days for Girls New Zealand Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).

13 Allow for continued use by Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club of their clubrooms building on parcel (j), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing 35-year lease with the Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).

14 Allow for the continued use of parcel (l), including their 773m^2 building for indoor sports, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease with the Nelson Badminton Association Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).

15 Allow for the continued use of the 205m^2 building and 30m^2 of adjoining land to northeast on parcel (m) for toy library activities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Richmond Waimea Toy Library Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).

16 Allow for the continued use of the 256m^2 clubrooms building and 0.6862 ha of surrounding land, including 12 outdoor tennis/ pickleball courts for tennis playing, coaching and club activities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Richmond Tennis Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).

17 Work together with Richmond Tennis Club Inc to resolve the issue of the non-complying fire exit from the top storey of their clubrooms.

18 Allow use of the 289m^2 building on parcel (m) for operation of a target shooting club, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with Target Shooting Richmond Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B). A condition of the new lease agreement should require the lessee to connect their building to piped wastewater services and decommission the septic tank at their cost, within five years of signing the new agreement.

19 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Jubilee Park area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.18 HOMEPARK RESERVE

Location

Homepark Reserve is located at 121 Gladstone Road, Richmond (see Map 7).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 13500
- Area: 0.1810 ha.

History

This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Council in 1990. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.

Values

The park is comprised of a gently undulating, low bund that provides a partial visual barrier between the highway and Waimea Village residents. Mown grass covers the bund and some mature deciduous trees are scattered across the park. A seat is provided under the tree on the corner of the entrance to Waimea Village.



The location of this park has good visibility and road frontage although it is located next to the highway.

Issues and Options

When the Hope Bypass is established, this park will become a key open space supporting the TGTT network. Upgrades to infrastructure (inclusion of more seating and shelter) will make the reserve more fit for purpose. There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future.

POLICIES

1 Manage Homepark Reserve primarily to ensure its preservation as an open green space for passive recreation.

2 Maintain the mown grass area and mature exotic trees.

3 Once the Hope Bypass is in place, install additional seating and planting along the Gladstone Road frontage.

4 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare Homepark Reserve as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.19 MEMORIAL GARDENS

Location

Memorial Gardens are located at 60 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 7).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 3621
- Area: 0.0992 ha.

History

This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Henry Papps in 1973. Mrs Papps was a well-known local, who generously provided board and lodgings for new teachers employed by Richmond School. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.

Values

Memorial Gardens contains a circular lawn area surrounded by a concrete path, seats, shrubs, mature deciduous trees, an RSA memorial and a flagpole.
Used primarily for Anzac Day celebrations and other war memorial purposes, this park also provides a relaxing area of shaded green space in Richmond's CBD.



Issues and Options

Tree roots have damaged the circular pathway, which needs replacing. Other management issues include maintenance the of war memorial, and replacement of trees over time.

There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future.

POLICIES

1 Manage primarily as a memorial garden and rest area.

2 Maintain the war memorial, flagpole, seating and mown lawns.

3 Replace the paved pathway and specimen trees as required.

4 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare Memorial Gardens as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.20 CAMBRIDGE STREET PLAYGROUND

Location

Cambridge Street Playground is located at 58 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 7).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Lot 6 DP 2720 (b) Pt Lot 5 DP 2720
- Area: (a) 0.1037 ha (b) 0.0255 ha

History

Both fee-simple parcels of land were transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Raymond Duncan in 1952. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.



Values

Approximately half of the park is grassed open space, with bark covering the remainder, where a range of playground equipment is located. An artificial stream runs through the centre of the park. This waterplay feature is designed to incorporate a hand pump. A few deciduous trees adjoin the Oxford Street boundary and other areas are landscaped. Several seats and a picnic table are provided. A paved pathway dissecting the park provides a linkage between the Oxford Street pedestrian crossing and the small car park in the eastern corner.

The park meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all-around open space in the CBD and is an example of a fit-for-purpose playground.

Issues and Options

Management issues include ongoing maintenance and replacement of playground equipment and seating. The hand pump from the waterplay feature has been prone to vandalism and theft in the past and needs replacing.

Feedback on Cambridge Street Playground, received during the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, included

requests for more shade, a working water pump for play, fruit trees, more seating, and possibly a BBQ.

There is scope to declare Cambridge Street Playground a reserve in future, ensuring legal protection of its recreational values. Alternatively, the Council may choose to retain the land's current unencumbered fee-simple status, preserving flexibility for alternative uses in future. We invited feedback on whether or not to include a policy in this section of the RMP that would direct the Council to initiate the process of declaring this land a reserve under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977. There was unanimous support for long-term protection of this land.

There is also an opportunity to explore extending the park into the adjoining Council-owned property at 56 Oxford Street (Lot 2 DP 2971), which could increase the park's capacity and enhance its overall amenity.

POLICIES

1 Manage Cambridge Street Playground primarily as an open space area for passive recreation and children's play.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment as required. Ensure core play equipment is modern, inclusive, and accessible. Monitor community needs and update features as demographics evolve.

3 Replace the hand pump component of the waterplay feature, to reinstate its functionality.

4 Provide additional shade, seating and fruit trees.

5 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Cambridge Street Playground area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

6 Any future consideration of a park extension, to potentially incorporate Lot 2 DP 2971 into the park, should take into account the existing lease arrangement with Plunket and the community services provided from that site.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.21 NORM LARGE PARK

Location

Norm Large Park is located between 17 and 30 Staig Street, Richmond (see Maps 7 and 12).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 16 DP 8550 (b) Lot 17 DP 8550 (c) Lot 18 DP 8550 (d) Lot 1 DP 10085
- Area: (a) 0.0612 ha (b) 0.0819 ha (c) 0.0783 ha (d) 0.0674 ha.

History

Fee-simple parcels (a), (b) and (c) transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976. The Richmond Borough Council acquired parcel (d), another fee-simple parcel, in 1978 – that parcel is subject to 351E(1)(c) Municipal Corporations Act 1954. None of the four land parcels are not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore the Park is not classified.



View of Norm Large Park from Staig Street

Values

Norm Large Park meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around neighbourhood reserve with great passive surveillance. There are a few large mature trees, a playground with low earth bund along two edges, picnic table and seating, a paved path providing a connection from Cautley Street through to Staig Street.



View of Norm Large Park from Cautley Street

Issues and Options

Older playground equipment needs replacing within next five years. There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future.

POLICIES

1 Manage Norm Large Park primarily to ensure its preservation as an open green space for passive and informal recreation and children's play.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment, seating and paved pathway.

3 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Norm Large Park area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.22 BURBUSH PARK

Location

Burbush Park is located at 10 Fauchelle Avenue, Richmond (see Map 8).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 6 DP 4144
- Area: 0.2089 ha

History

Burbush Park was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2004 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Burbush Park meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space. This flat neighbourhood reserve contains a few items of playground equipment, two picnic tables, established trees and gardens alongside two boundaries, a mature shade tree in the northern corner and an area of mown lawn.



Issues and Options

Due to its close proximity to several schools, this reserve is popular with + and teens. Passive surveillance is limited. The picnic tables and play equipment are often vandalised.

Expanding this reserve through to Herbert Street would open up the space, increasing passive surveillance and its accessibility to other residences in the neighbourhood.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.

2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

3 If the opportunity arises and funding is available, consider purchasing an adjacent property on Herbert Street to expand the reserve area and enhance accessibility, passive surveillance and use of the reserve.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.23 WASHBOURN GARDENS

Location

Washbourn Gardens is located at 15 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 8).



Washbourn Gardens comprises of parcels 6(a)-(j)

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification**:
  Parcel (j) is classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve.
  Parcels (a) to (i) are not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore are not classified.

- **Legal Descriptions and Areas**:
  (a) Lot 1 DP 9490 – 0.8363 ha
  (b) Lot 1 DP 15187 – 0.0171 ha
  (c) Lot 1 DP 16457 – 0.0171 ha
  (d) Lot 4 DP 14397 – 0.0287 ha
  (e) Lot 3 DP 14154 – 0.0137 ha
  (f) Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST – 0.1449 ha
  (g) Pt Lot 2 DP 9490 – 0.2223 ha
  (h) Lot 1 DP 13802 – 0.1094 ha
  (i) Pt Lot 180 DP 12091 – 0.0488 ha
  (j) Lot 203 DP 12091 – 0.2610 ha

- **Total Area**: 0.9130 ha

History

Washbourn Gardens was developed and expanded during the 1980s and 1990s.

Land acquisition history

Parcel (j) was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) in 1986 and classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

All other land parcels at Washbourn Gardens are fee simple parcels that are not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified:

- Parcels (a) and (e) were acquired by Council in 1990.
- Parcel (b) was transferred to Council from the neighbouring landowner in 1995, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.
- Parcel (c) was acquired by Council in 1997.
- Parcel (d) was transferred to Council as a gift from the estate of Hazel Robertson in 1989, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.
- Parcel (f) was purchased by the Richmond Borough Council in May 1987. Originally created in 1885, this land was transferred several times to various people before Council purchased it.
- Parcel (g) was acquired by the Richmond Borough Council in 1988. At time of acquisition the parcel was 0.5185 ha. This parcel was then subdivided to create a separate parcel for the existing 'Currie house' on the middle part of Lot 2 DP 9490, which the Council sold, and Lot 1 DP 13802 to the southwest.
- Parcels (h) and (i) were acquired by the Richmond Borough Council in 1986.

Values

Washbourn Gardens is a treasured Civic Space that also supports many neighbourhood reserve functions. The formal garden layout, featuring carefully planned flowerbeds, ornamental feature trees, and neatly manicured lawns, provides a tranquil and visually appealing environment for both casual visitors and those seeking a more structured park setting.



Carols in the Park event 2023

The Gardens are widely recognised for their role as a passive recreational space. Visitors regularly enjoy walking, picnicking, and relaxing in this picturesque environment, which offers a peaceful retreat from the bustle of everyday life. The park's design, with its tree-lined pathways and open lawns, encourages both social

and solitary activities, making it an important asset for the local community.

As a civic space, Washbourn Gardens hosts a variety of community events throughout the year, playing a central role in local life. These events include the annual Carols in the Park, Summer Movies al Fresco screenings, Nelson Tasman Parks Programme events, and the Tasman Asian Night Food Fair, all of which draw large crowds and foster a sense of community spirit. The Gardens are also frequently booked for weddings and private events, adding to the venue's appeal as a flexible space for social and cultural occasions.

In addition to its recreational and civic functions, Washbourn Gardens also serves a key role in stormwater management. The detention pond helps to manage runoff and reduce the risk of flooding in the surrounding area.



Land parcels adjoining Washbourn Drive fulfilling their stormwater detention function during the August 2022 severe rainfall event

Issues and Options

Issues and opportunities for Washbourn Gardens include:

- balancing passive recreation with event space
- location of event stage and toilets
- enhancing accessibility
- stormwater management and maintenance
- potential acquisition of adjoining properties
- scope to declare the other nine land parcels as reserve in future.

The Gardens serve as a popular venue for large community events, which sometimes lead to congestion and limited space for passive recreational activities. During events, some areas of the park can become overcrowded, and the turf may be damaged. Improved signage and temporary event infrastructure could help manage crowd flow and minimise disruption to passive users.

The current location of the wooden stage in Washbourn Gardens is not optimally situated. Positioned near the entrance and next to the toilets, the stage creates a cramped space for events. Relocating the stage to the opposite side of the front lawn area would allow for better flow of people, improve the layout of future events and make better use of the park. However, this would require the removal of a mature Gleditsia tree. Relocation would place the toilets behind the crowd rather than beside the stage, improving the experience for both performers and spectators.

While Washbourn Gardens is centrally located, accessibility could be improved for people with mobility challenges by upgrading pathways, adding more seating options that cater to different needs, and improving entry points. The toilets would also benefit from an upgrade to ensure they are fully accessible for all users.

The stormwater management features, including the detention ponds and open drainage channel, require regular maintenance to remain effective. Over time, sediment and debri buildup could impair their ability to manage runoff and water quality. The duck pond area at the base of the detention area could be improved, to enhance both the ecological function and aesthetic value of the park.

During the initial ‘seeking ideas’ consultation round, a suggestion was made to expand Washbourn Gardens through the acquisition of adjoining properties. Expanding the park could enhance its role as a vibrant civic space and increase its capacity to host community events and activities.

There is scope to declare the other nine land parcels at Washbourn Gardens as reserve in future, to provide legal protection for this open space area.

POLICIES

1 Manage Washbourn Gardens for its multiple functions, balancing its primary roles as a civic space, passive recreation area and formal garden, with its secondary stormwater management function. Ensure that all uses complement each other, while maintaining the park’s aesthetic values.

2 Relocate the wooden stage to the opposite side of the front lawn area to improve space usage, crowd flow, and event layout. The relocation should be carefully planned to ensure that it minimises disruption to existing trees and other features of the park, noting that removal of the mature Gleditsia tree may be necessary.

3 Upgrade the toilets to improve accessibility for all users, including those with mobility challenges.

4 Enhance accessibility throughout Washbourn Gardens by improving pathways and adding seating areas that cater to various needs.

5 Develop clear signage and temporary infrastructure to manage crowd flow during events and minimise disruption to nearby residents.

6 Improve the stormwater management features, including the detention ponds and open drainage channels, to ensure their continued effectiveness in managing runoff and water quality. This should include regular maintenance and potential enhancements, such as improving the duck pond area to enhance both ecological function and aesthetic value.

7 Stormwater should not be re-routed within the reserve; it should stay within the current alignment (generally south to north, exiting west of the car park).

8 Investigate opportunities to acquire adjoining properties, as they become available for sale, to expand Washbourn Gardens and enhance its capacity to host community events and amenities.

9 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the other nine parcels of land at Washbourn Gardens as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.24 PARK DRIVE RESERVE

Location

Park Drive Reserve is located at 21 Park Drive, Richmond (see Map 9).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 49 DP 312159
- Area: 0.1991 ha

History

Park Drive Reserve was created via subdivision in 2001, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Park Drive Reserve meets the expectations of a neighbourhood reserve and is fit-for-purpose.

This reserve contains a well-equipped playground, picnic tables, several mature exotic trees and a narrow strip of garden along the southern boundary.



Issues and Options

Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

3 Install additional shelter and seating

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.25 NORMAN ANDREWS PLACE RESERVE

Location

Norman Andrews Place Reserve adjoins 14 Norman Andrews Place, Richmond (see Map 11).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 6 DP 14389
- Area: 0.0680 ha

History

Norman Andrews Place Reserve was created via subdivision in 1990, vested as Local Purpose Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

This small neighbourhood reserve at the end of a cul-de-sac contains a few items of playground equipment, a picnic table, a few established trees, and shrubs along the south-eastern boundary.

Issues and Options

Acquisition of the neighbouring empty grass would increase the size and function of this reserve. However, this land is likely to form part of the Hope Bypass. The designation for the bypass is over part of the reserve. If the Bypass goes ahead this would significantly impact on the amenity and useability of this reserve.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.26 HOPE RESERVE

Location

Hope Reserve is located at 184 Main Road Hope, Hope (see Map 11).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 5356
- Area: 3.9103 ha

History

In 1956, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands declared the reserve for recreation, to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of that Act, to be known as the Hope Domain, and appointed the Hope Domain Board to have control of the domain (GN1956, p 1225). In 1958, the reserve area was expanded with the addition of Lot 3 DP 5109 (GN1958, p 877), which increased the number of vehicle access points from Ranzau Road from one to two. The reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve in 1980 (GN1980, p 3081). The Hope Domain Board retained control of the reserve until 1984, when the reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888). Although Council is the administering body for Hope Reserve, it has delegated the task of day-to-day management of the much of the reserve to the Hope Hall Management Committee, which remains active as

at 2025. In 2003, the reserve status of Lot 3 DP 5109 was revoked and the land sold.

Values

Hope Reserve is a significant community asset, providing a variety of recreation and social spaces that support local activities and events. It serves a broad range of users, including clubs, organisations and the wider community. A section of Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) runs alongside the northwestern reserve boundary.

Community Hub: The Hope Hall is a central feature of the reserve, hosting a wide array of community events throughout the week, including indoor bowls, badminton, dance classes, workshops, and local meetings. The hall is also booked regularly for events during many weekends, including markets, fundraisers, community events, family events and social gatherings. This popular venue fosters social cohesion and local engagement. Public toilets adjoining the Hope Hall are open day and night, servicing users of TGTT and Hope Reserve. Additionally, the smaller Druids Hall is a notable space for its historical value and potential future use.

Sports and Recreation: The tennis courts, petanque court, and large open space area provide opportunities for both organised and informal recreation, including dog training. These amenities contribute to a strong community focus on outdoor activities and sports.

The tennis courts are a popular feature of the reserve; all 10 courts are well-maintained and used regularly for both social and competitive play. The Hope Tennis Clubrooms, located near the courts, support the club's activities and events.

The outdoor petanque court is a unique feature, offering a space for casual sports. It provides a quieter, slower-paced recreational option compared to more physically demanding sports. The Richmond Petanque Inc group regularly use this court.

Several items of outdoor fitness equipment are located near the petanque court.

Hope Reserve plays a significant role in supporting the growing interest in dog training, competitions and agility sports in the area. The Nelson Dog Training Club have clubrooms and storage sheds located adjacent to the northwestern reserve boundary and regularly use the open space area south of these buildings for their activities. The Nelson Ladies Kennel Association also book part of the open space area for occasional events.

Hope Reserve is designated as a controlled exercise area under the Council's Dog Control Bylaw, meaning dogs can be exercised off-leash here.

Playground: Located between the two halls, the playground provides a dedicated space for children to play and enjoy outdoor activities. It serves as an important amenity for families in the area.

Open Space: The large open area of the reserve is used informally by the community for a variety of activities, including casual sports, picnicking, kite flying, and outdoor leisure. This open space gives the reserve a neighbourhood park-like feel and is widely appreciated for its versatility. Shrubs and gardens adjoin some boundaries and two outer walls of Hope Hall, and several feature trees are scattered throughout the reserve. A food forest has been planted along part of the northwestern boundary, with a wide variety of fruit trees.

Car Parking and Vehicle Access: There are 90 spaces in the paved car park alongside Hope Hall, accessed via the main entrance off Main Road Hope. An internal sealed road provides vehicle access from the car park to the other vehicle access on Ranzau Road.

Issues and Options

Despite the valuable amenities provided at Hope Reserve, some issues require attention to improve functionality.

Leases are required for the following facilities/activities at Hope Reserve:

- Hope Tennis Club Inc (clubrooms and 10 tennis courts in northeastern area of the reserve); and
- Nelson Dog Training Club Inc (clubrooms and storage sheds alongside the northwestern boundary and use of part of the open space area for dog training activities and events).

The Hope Tennis Club have expressed an interest in creating a small outdoor BBQ area for club members use alongside their clubhouse. Their existing lease would need to be varied to encompass this additional land area and authorise the proposed activity.

The Nelson Dog Training Club utilises part of the reserve three times a week, and the Nelson Ladies Kennel Association also use part of the open space area for occasional events. However, no formal agreements or booking systems are in place to authorise and schedule these uses.

Conflicts sometimes occur between the various user groups and/or other people wishing to utilise the open space area, affecting the ability of all users to fully enjoy the reserve. Discussions between groups could be facilitated to agree on scheduling and resource sharing, ensuring each can use the space without conflict, and explore the need for dedicating specific times or sections of the reserve to ensure equitable access.

The Maitai Lodge (ex-Druids Hall) is a historic building with a unique character but limited use - presently occupied mostly by an arts club once a week. Its condition is subpar, being cold and cramped, which deters new users and limits its community role. Council will seek a viable community purpose and responsible occupant for the Lodge, such as a local group, individual, or tenant willing to restore and upgrade the space for broader community benefit (for example, as a flexible meeting or event space). If no such use is identified within a reasonable timeframe, Council may consider funding upgrades to the Lodge or careful deconstruction of the building, prioritising sustainable practices and salvaging historic materials where possible. Any decision about the Lodge's future will aim to maximise long-term resilience, sustainability, and public benefit, and will include further community consultation where appropriate.

The Hope Hall Management Committee currently oversees bookings and regular cleaning for the main hall, Maitai Lodge, and associated open space areas. Submissions on the future management model expressed a clear preference for retaining strong local involvement, while also enabling more efficient and accessible booking systems.

Management will move to a hybrid model that maintains the Committee's leadership in booking and day-to-day management, supported by Council staff as needed—especially in transitioning to or managing an online booking system provided by Council. This approach offers transparency, ease of access, and a gradual shift to digital tools, without losing local knowledge or engagement.

Should the Management Committee become unsustainable (for instance, if there are not enough volunteers), the RMP allows for a transition to a Council-led model following engagement with regular users and the local community. This provides flexibility for the management structure to evolve over time in response to changing needs and resources, while keeping decision-making as close to the community as possible.

The reserve's boundary alongside the TGTT is fenced and lacks any access points for pedestrians and cyclists. During the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, participants expressed a desire for additional gates to improve access to and from the reserve, especially for users of the trail. A policy has been included below to install a self-closing cycle/pedestrian gate in the fence near the northern end of Hope Reserve, just south of the tennis courts, to provide better access for TGTT users. A path will also be built alongside the tennis courts, guiding people to the car park and then to the public toilets at the south end of Hope Hall.

POLICIES

1 Manage Hope Reserve for the primary purposes of providing opportunities for recreation, sporting and community activities, and enjoyment of the public.

2 Continue to support the Hope Hall Committee in the day-to-day management of Hope Hall, Maitai Lodge and the open space areas (such as those used by dog groups), including approving bookings – now or in the future - via an online booking system set up and supported by Council.

Council staff will provide assistance to the Committee as needed, particularly in the adoption and operation of any online system, to ensure efficient and accessible processes for the community.

If in the future the Committee is unable to fulfil its management role (for example, due to lack of volunteers), Council may transition to a Council-led management model, following further engagement with regular users and the wider community.

3 Promote responsible dog ownership through clear signage and public education to ensure compliance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

4 Continue to maintain the reserve's facilities to ensure their long-term viability.

5 Prioritise upgrading the public toilets adjoining the Hope Hall and make these accessible.

6 Upgrade or replace playground equipment as required.

7 Install a self-closing cycle/pedestrian gate in the fence near the northern end of Hope Reserve, just south of the tennis courts, to provide direct access for TGTT users, and build

a path alongside the tennis courts between the new gate and the car park with wayfinding signage directing people to the public toilets.

8 No camping will be permitted anywhere within Paton Reserve.

9 Support retention of the Maitai Lodge building provided that a viable community purpose and responsible occupant (individual, group, or tenant) can be found, with provision for Council to grant a lease for exclusive or shared use to any party committing to restoration, upgrade, and ongoing maintenance, subject to assessment of proposals and demonstration of community benefit.

If, after a reasonable period, no sustainable use or group emerges, consider either allocating Council funding to upgrade the Lodge or allow for careful deconstruction of the Lodge, prioritising material salvage and sustainability, with Council to consult with the community on alternatives prior to any final decision.

All decisions relating to Maitai Lodge will prioritise long-term resilience and continued public access or benefit where practicable.

If a community group is willing to invest in upgrading the Maitai Lodge and maintaining this facility, allow this group to have exclusive use of this building in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with that group (see Appendix 3, Table A).

10 Allow for the continued use of the 174m^2 clubrooms building and adjacent 0.5610 ha area to the northeast, including 10 outdoor tennis courts, for tennis playing, coaching and club activities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing 30-year lease with the Hope Tennis Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Vary the lease by expanding the footprint to include an outdoor BBQ area between the clubhouse, car park and tennis courts in the southeastern part of the reserve.

11 Allow use of the buildings (approximately 184m^2) located alongside the northwestern border to store dog agility equipment and use of approximately __m^2 of the adjacent open space area for the operation of a dog training club, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with Nelson Dog Training Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A). One of the lease conditions should require the lessee to share the open space area with the general public, and with other dog clubs for occasional events via a booking system or scheduling agreement.

12 Council will facilitate communication and cooperation between all groups who wish to book reserve facilities/areas to resolve scheduling conflicts and ensure equitable access to these. Potential solutions, such as booking systems or scheduling agreements, will be explored.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.27 COLLINS ROAD RESERVE

Location

Collins Road Reserve is located at 11 Main Road Hope, Richmond (see Map 11).



Collins Road Reserve boundaries are highlighted aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 40 DP 4046
- Area: 0.5248 ha

History

In 1949, pursuant to Section 13 of the Land Subdivision in Counties Act 1946, the land was vested in His Majesty the King as a Recreation Reserve, subject to the Public Reserves and Domains and National Parks Act 1928. Ownership of Collins Road Reserve subsequently transferred to the Council under s44 of The Counties Amendment Act 1961. This reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This neighbourhood reserve contains a few items of playground equipment, large expanses of lawn, several established exotic trees and provides a pedestrian linkage from Collins Road through to Main Road Hope.

Issues and Options

The reserve has great potential to be a well-functioning neighbourhood reserve. If an opportunity arose to acquire an adjacent section on Collins Road or Main Road Hope and expand the reserve, this would provide better visibility and increase passive surveillance. Amenity upgrades would also enhance this reserve.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

3 Undertake further landscaping and pathway formation through the reserve.

4 If the opportunity arises, consider purchasing an adjacent section on Collins Road or Main Road Hope, to expand the reserve area and increase its amenity.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.28 BEN COOPER PARK

Location

Ben Cooper Park is located at 20 West Avenue, Richmond (see Map 12).



The boundaries of Ben Cooper Park are shown in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Lot 2 DP 6761 (b) Lot 1 DP 11636 (c) Lot 18 DP 10077
- Area: (a) 2.8056 ha (b) 0.4954 ha (c) 0.2550 ha

History

The Richmond Borough originally acquired parcel (a) in 1984 and parcel (c) in 1981; both were fee-simple parcels. Then in 1998, the Council resolved that both these land parcels be declared as recreation reserve under s14 of the Reserves Act (GN 1998, p 1953).

Parcel (b) was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 1987 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Ben Cooper Park is a valuable community asset, offering a range of recreational and sporting opportunities. Though primarily designed as a sportsground, it also serves as a neighbourhood reserve, catering to a range of community needs. Situated adjacent to the Richmond Cemetery, the park offers a well-maintained and versatile open space that benefits the local area.

The park is well-used by junior footballers and cricketers, featuring five football fields and cricket facilities, including a new artificial cricket wicket. This wicket provides a low-maintenance alternative to traditional grass wickets, allowing for consistent practice conditions without impacting match-day surfaces. The park's central location in suburban Richmond makes it easily accessible for local residents and sports teams.

In addition to its sporting facilities, Ben Cooper Park's open green spaces enhance the overall aesthetic and environmental quality of the area. The park's design and management also play a role in stormwater management, helping to mitigate potential environmental impacts.



Ben Cooper Park serves as a social hub for the community, hosting various sports events and activities that foster social connection and community pride. Its proximity to residential areas ensures that it remains a popular gathering place for families and community groups. The park's facilities are designed to be inclusive, providing opportunities for both organised sports and casual recreation, which supports the health and well-being of the local community.

The park's accessibility is enhanced by its location off West Avenue, making it easily accessible for both residents and visitors. The layout of the park allows for safe movement and multiple entry points, contributing to its appeal as a vibrant community space. As Richmond continues to grow, maintaining and enhancing Ben Cooper Park will remain crucial for preserving its role as a key recreational and community asset.

Issues and Options

Ben Cooper Park, while a vital community space, faces some limitations in terms of its capacity to meet the growing demand for recreational and sporting facilities, particularly for adult sports. The park's design and dimensions, coupled with the surrounding urban development, restrict the use of the space for adult-level competitions. Currently, the park's sports facilities are primarily used by junior teams, limiting opportunities for adult leagues and more intensive sporting activities.

A lease to the Morepork Dart Club authorises their use of the 150m^2 building near the western reserve boundary, however this lease will expire in 2028. A new 10-year lease is proposed to enable continuation of this activity.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of providing a sportsground for junior sports and other active, passive and informal recreation activities.

2 Continue to maintain and enhance the sportsgrounds and associated amenities.

3 Allow for the continued use of the 150m^2 building near the eastern reserve boundary, for operation of a Dart Club, including dart games, dart competitions, club meetings and small social gatherings, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Morepork Dart Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.29 ST JAMES AVENUE RESERVE

Location

St James Avenue Reserve is located at 28 St James Avenue, Richmond (see Map 12).



The boundaries of St James Avenue Reserve are shown in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 21 DP 19848
- Area: 0.2992 ha

History

St James Avenue Reserve was created via subdivision in 1999, vested as Recreation Reserve, and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This medium sized, flat neighbourhood reserve contains a playground, several established trees and two picnic tables. St James Avenue Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around neighbourhood reserve with great passive surveillance.



Issues and Options

Additional shelter would increase amenity.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

3 Plant more deciduous shade trees, including near the playground.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.30 LANGDALE RESERVE

Location

Langdale Reserve is located at 10 Langdale Drive, Richmond (see Map 12).



The boundaries of Langdale Reserve are shown in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 55 DP 545884
- Area: 0.1019 ha

History

Following receipt of a petition advocating for a reserve in the subdivision located near the Olive Estate retirement village, Langdale Reserve was purchased by the Council and vested as Recreation Reserve in 2020 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This small neighbourhood reserve has good aesthetic amenity. Formerly a pond, Langdale Reserve was transformed into a space for community connection and aesthetic enjoyment. The 2024 planting initiative was driven by the collective efforts of local families and residents, who sought to enhance the reserve as a space for gathering and sensory engagement.



The creation of a sensory garden, designed to stimulate the senses of sight, smell, sound, taste, and touch, is a key element of this revitalisation. The landscaping reflects the community's desire for an inclusive and accessible space that caters to all ages and abilities. The sensory elements—such as lavender and fragrant flowering shrubs, fruit trees, and textured groundcovers—are not only visually appealing but also enrich the reserve's role as a year-round sanctuary that changes with the seasons.

Issues and Options

There are minimal alternative uses for the space due to its small size. Infrastructure and design do not support multiple types of recreation at this reserve.

With seating in place and signage soon to be installed, the reserve is set to continue evolving as a place where people of all ages can connect with nature, with each other, and with the seasons.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and community connection.

2 Work with neighbouring residents to maintain and enhance the sensory garden.

3 Install reserve signage.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.31 CHELSEA AVENUE RESERVE

Location

Chelsea Avenue Reserve is located at 23 Chelsea Avenue, Richmond (see Map 12).



Chelsea Avenue Reserve comprises of parcels 12(a)-(c)

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Lot 5 DP 1274 (b) Lot 49 DP 12204 (c) Lot 12 DP 14470
- Area: (a) 0.0531 ha (b) 0.6293 ha (c) 0.0066 ha

History

Chelsea Avenue Reserve was created via subdivision: parcel (a) in 1991, parcel (b) in 1985, parcel (c) in 1990; vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

This neighbourhood reserve contains a few items of playground equipment in three separate barked areas, clusters of established trees and large areas of lawn. A large dirt mound near the centre of the reserve provides an informal pump track; this mound has been in place for more than 30 years. A smaller grassed mound also exists on the reserve.



Harriet Court Reserve adjoins this reserve to the north. Chelsea Avenue Reserve provides pedestrian linkages from Chelsea Avenue, Squire Way and Olympus Way through to Harriet Court.

Issues and Options

The reserve has potential to be more fit-for purpose as a neighbourhood reserve. The reserve would benefit from infrastructure upgrades, amenity planting, and additional trees.

Community feedback revealed strong overall support for establishing a small, well-designed pump track at Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court Reserves, providing local children and families with opportunities for safe, accessible wheeled play. Many submitters highlighted the benefits for skill-building and active recreation, particularly for younger children and beginners.

At the same time, some neighbouring residents and passive users expressed concern about preserving the reserves' tranquil and open-space amenity. These concerns included the risk of user conflict between wheeled and passive users, the adequacy of available space, and potential impacts on the peaceful character valued by the local community. Suggestions were also made for additional seating—particularly age-friendly options near Harriet Court for elderly residents—picnic tables, more shade (trees or structures), and improved safety and accessibility features such as solar lighting.

In response, a whole-of-reserve plan will be developed to ensure any upgrades—particularly the siting and design of the pump track—are fully integrated with other uses and community expectations. The final design should balance active and passive uses, protect contiguous open green space, improve accessible seating and shading, and incorporate best-practice principles from successful local examples. Any changes to existing dirt mounds should prioritise safety and visual amenity, with removal or reshaping as needed to restore flat, grassed open space.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily for both passive recreation and open space amenity purposes, preserving their peaceful character alongside new play opportunities.

2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment to serve a range of ages and abilities, with robust and safe surfacing.

3 Undertake further landscaping and planting of shade trees (and/or structures), especially to provide shaded, accessible gathering areas.

4 Install additional seating, picnic tables and solar lighting for safety.

5 Assess and manage the two existing dirt mounds as part of any new plan, ensuring that any retained features are safe, visually appealing, and compatible with the agreed future design; remove the central mound to restore open, flat, grassed space.

6 Develop and implement a whole-of-reserve plan to guide the coordinated design and siting of new features—including installation of a beginner-friendly pump track within Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court reserves. The final design for any pump track will:

- Be guided by assessment of site capacity and best-practice design principles;
- Clearly define activity and quiet/passive zones;
- Minimise impacts on general recreation, sightlines, movement routes, and open green space;
- Limit earthworks and integrate with passive uses;
- Address safety and user conflict, especially at key access points;
- Incorporate input from local residents and reserve users to achieve a balanced, inclusive, and broadly supported outcome.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.32 HARRIET COURT RESERVE

Location

Harriet Court Reserve, which adjoins Chelsea Avenue Reserve, is located at 16 Harriet Court, Richmond (see Map 12).



Harriet Court Reserve comprises of parcels 13(a)&(b)

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 31 DP 425924 (b) Lot 32 DP 433081
- Area: (a) 0.1010 ha (b) 0.0190 ha

History

Harriet Court Reserve was created via subdivision in 2010 (parcel (a)) and 2012 (parcel (b)). Both parcels were vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

This small, flat neighbourhood reserve has lawn, one tree and a paved path providing a linkage through to Olympus Way. It directly adjoins the larger Chelsea Avenue Reserve, effectively providing one cohesive neighbourhood reserve area.

Issues and Options

Bollards along the road boundary prevent vehicles from driving on the reserve.

This reserve has great potential for further development (see Section 5.2.31).

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily for both passive recreation and open space amenity purposes, preserving their peaceful character alongside new play opportunities.

2 Maintain the paved pathway surface.

3 Undertake further landscaping and planting of shade trees, to enhance amenity.

4 Install additional seating and age-friendly, accessible seats near Harriet Court pathway for elderly users, as well as solar lighting for safety.

5 Install a beginner-friendly pump track within Harriet Court and Chelsea Avenue reserves in accordance with Policy 6 in Section 5.2.31.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.33 CENTENARY PLACE RESERVE

Location

Centenary Place Reserve is located at 16 Centenary Place, Richmond (see Map 13).



Centenary Place Reserve's boundary is shown in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 16 DP 15627
- Area: 0.0785 ha

History

Centenary Place Reserve was created via subdivision in 1992, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This small neighbourhood reserve is located between the end of Centenary Place and the Aotea Place Council Cottages. Several established trees, gardens and lawn cover the reserve grounds. The footpath through the reserve forms part of a walkway between Centenary Place and Hill Street.

Issues and Options

The footpath through the reserve has low visibility and low surveillance. Infrastructure upgrades and plantings would increase the reserve's amenity values.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space and walking access.

2 Install solar lighting along the path.

3 Maintain the path and improve amenity with additional landscaping.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.34 WINSTON PARK

Location

Winston Park is located at 14 Churchill Avenue, Richmond (see Map 14).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 58 DP 7076
- Area: 0.3961 ha

History

Winston Park was created via subdivision in 1970, vested in Council as recreation reserve (Winston Park), and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Winston Park meets the expected size metric for neighbourhood reserve. The central lawn area is surrounded by established trees and gardens along most boundaries. A narrow paved walkway provides

pedestrian access from Kingsley Place, while a wider grassed strip provides for pedestrian and reserve maintenance vehicle access from Churchill Avenue.

Issues and Options

The reserve has great potential to be a well-functioning neighbourhood reserve with improved amenity. If the opportunity arose to acquire an adjacent property on Kingsley Place, Warwick Street or Churchill Avenue, in order to expand the reserve area, this would provide better visibility and increase passive surveillance.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain and enhance reserve amenity by constructing a shared path and updating reserve signage.

3 If the opportunity arises and funding is available, consider purchasing an adjacent property on Kingsley Place, Warwick Street or Churchill Avenue to expand the reserve area and enhance accessibility, passive surveillance and use of the reserve.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.35 EASBY PARK

Location

Easby Park is situated on Marlborough Crescent, Richmond (see Map 14). The northern end of the reserve can also be accessed from Selbourne Avenue.



Easby Park's boundaries are highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve (both parcels)
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 68 DP 11145 (b) Lot 88 DP 7551
- Area: (a) 0.1612 ha (b) 0.6523 ha

History

Parcel (a) was created via subdivision in 1982 and vested as Local Purpose Reserve. In 1970, Richmond Borough Council acquired parcel (b) as recreation reserve under s352(3) and (4) Municipal Corporation Act 1954. Both parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Easby Park functions as a versatile neighbourhood reserve offering high amenity value. Located between Marlborough Crescent and Selbourne Avenue, this L-shaped reserve features a predominantly grassy landscape interspersed with several established trees, including a protected Ginkgo tree. The park offers a variety of amenities, including playground equipment, seating, tables, and a small parking area.

A bridge spanning Reservoir Creek improves accessibility for pedestrians, cyclists, and reserve maintenance vehicles. The stream banks upstream of the bridge have been extensively revegetated with native riparian species, enhancing both biodiversity and water quality.

Easby Park serves as a primary gateway to the adjoining Kingsland Forest Park, making it an integral part of the local recreational network.

Issues and Options

Reservoir Creek exists in its natural state where it runs downhill through the adjoining Kingsland Forest Park and through the southern portion of Easby Park, before transitioning into a piped underground system as it exits Easby Park (near the tree symbol on the image opposite).

During periods of heavy rainfall, water levels in Reservoir Creek can exceed the channel's capacity. The creek can overflow, flooding the northern part of the reserve – including part of the playground area. These events damage playground surfacing, wash away bark, and leave flood debris, resulting in high maintenance costs.

To reduce future flood damage, the playground layout will be revised, and new equipment will be relocated to a more flood-resilient part of the reserve during the upcoming upgrade. We consulted on two options for the playground upgrade.

While a small minority of submitters supported splitting play equipment on both sides of Reservoir Creek for access, the majority expressed a clear preference for grouping all main playground equipment together, prioritising the western corner (away from the creek). Reasons cited included ease of parental supervision, opportunities for social connection, improved accessibility from main pathways, and more efficient resource use for safety surfacing and maintenance. Many submitters also supported the retention and refurbishment of the park's well-loved heritage play features (the giraffe, duck, and climbing bars), provided they meet modern safety standards. Associated amenities such as accessible seating, shade, and picnic facilities—especially suitable for group or school gatherings—were also requested. Submitters emphasised the importance of robust, flood-resilient design to ensure the playground remains usable year-round, including raised areas, durable surfacing, and siting away from regular flood risk. Works should minimise disturbance to mature trees and limit periods with no functioning playground.

Council is actively working to manage flooding issues through a comprehensive stormwater management initiative. Plans include channelling overflow through the northern "dogleg" section of the park. A shallow stormwater detention area will be developed here to temporarily retain excess water during storm events.

This area will remain as open, grassed space, designed to tolerate intermittent inundation while still providing recreational value in dry conditions.



Proposed location of shallow stormwater detention feature at Easby Park

Shared use of the main path leading from the bridge toward Kingsland Forest Park by both walkers and bikers has created occasional conflict and safety concerns. Many regular users, families, and older residents supported development of a dedicated walking path along the southern/eastern boundary to separate slower, vulnerable users from faster-moving bikes. Feedback stressed that the design should support all mobility levels, use visually unobtrusive surfaces, and retain the park's open space and informal, playful character. Community engagement on alignment and materials can help balance access improvements with protection of amenity and vegetation. Some respondents wanted a scaled approach—addressing the busiest/conflict-prone areas first, and monitoring effectiveness before considering further extensions or new paths. Others noted that, in some locations, improved signage or etiquette may provide a simpler solution.

The southeastern corner of Easby Park is already popular for informal picnicking. Installing picnic tables here will enhance the area's usability and comfort.

Consultation showed broad support for a modest, well-designed pump track or bike jump area at the park's southern end, provided it is carefully integrated with the overall park layout and passive use. Key conditions included siting the track away from sensitive ecological areas and established trees, minimising noise or conflict with neighbours and passive users, low-profile design, and landscape screening where possible. Submitters expected any new facility to be subject to detailed design and consultation—addressing traffic, safety, and integration with existing paths—and for Council to monitor and adapt its management over time to respond if use or effects change.

Under the Council's Dog Control Bylaw, dogs are required to be on leash within Easby Park, due to the reserve's location within an urban area.

POLICIES

1 Manage Easby Park primarily for passive and active recreation, open space and children's play. Secondary purposes include stormwater management and serving as a key gateway to Kingsland Forest Park.

2 Relocate and consolidate all main playground equipment to a single, flood-resilient location in the western corner of Easby Park, ensuring robust, inclusive, and modern play design. Incorporate raised surfacing, shaded seating, passive supervision areas, and retain and refurbish heritage play features subject to safety review. All works to minimise mature tree disturbance and ensure minimal disruption to playground availability.

3 Regularly maintain the playground equipment to ensure it remains safe, accessible and enjoyable for users of all ages.

4 Provide additional seating and picnic tables in locations (including the southeastern corner) that serve both small and large groups, with improved shade and visibility.

5 Develop a dedicated, accessible walking-only path along the southeastern boundary. Retain the current shared-use path as a mountain biking route to improve user safety and experience.

6 Investigate, design and install a modest pump track in the southern end of Easby Park, adjacent to the dedicated mountain biking route, to diversify recreational offerings. Ensure the facility:

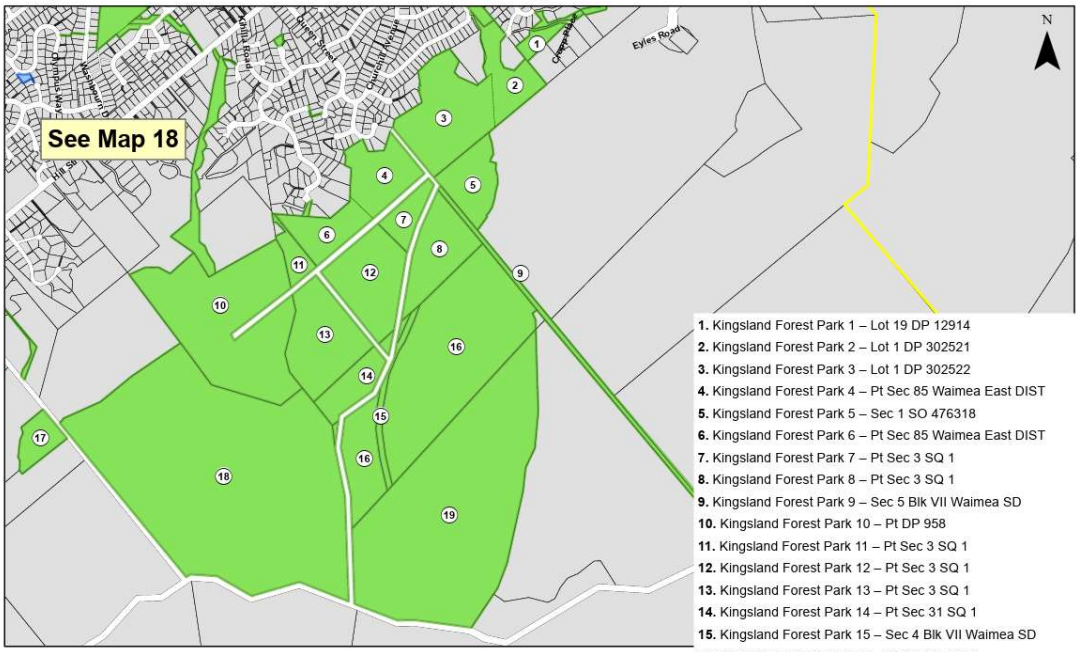
- Is sited to maximise safety and supervision, outside of main flood and significant ecological areas;
- Is of a scale and form that fits the neighbourhood setting;
- Is integrated with a wider vision for the park that balances active and passive recreation;
- Is subject to a robust management, monitoring, and review process, with adaptive responses if effects or demand exceed expectations.

7 Continue enhancing stormwater infrastructure, including the development of a shallow detention area in the northern part of Easby Park and natural channel improvements to divert overflow from the playground.

8 Coordinate all significant upgrades—playground or otherwise—with stormwater projects for maximised efficiency and minimal disruption to the community.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

Map 19 - Richmond Reserves / Kingsland Forest Park



5.2.36 KINGSLAND FOREST PARK

Location

Kingsland Forest Park is located in the foothills behind Richmond, southeast of the urban residential area (see Map 19). Key access points to the Park are via Cropp Place, Easby Park, Lodestone Road, Valhalla Drive, Jimmy Lee Creek Reserve and Hill Street South Walkway/Will's Gully. The Park is comprised of 19 separate land parcels.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

Classification: Parcels (2) and (3) are classified as Recreation Reserve and parcel (5) is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve. The remaining 16 parcels are not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified.

Legal Descriptions and Areas of each of the 19 land parcels:

1. Lot 19 DP 12914 – 0.8481 ha
2. Lot 1 DP 302521 – 3.4503 ha
3. Lot 1 DP 302522 – 8.5514 ha
4. Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST – 4.9525 ha
5. Sec 1 SO 476318 – 3.8654 ha
6. Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST – 3.3812 ha
7. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 2.0000 ha
8. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 5.4000 ha
9. Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD – 2.3648 ha
10. Pt DP 958 – 18.4538 ha
11. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 1.3621 ha
12. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 6.7000 ha
13. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 7.3000 ha
14. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 2.8989 ha
15. Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD – 1.1634 ha
16. Pt Sec 31 SQ 1 – 25.6551 ha
17. Lot 3 DP 13210 – 1.9638 ha
18. Pt Lot 1 DP 350 – 52.4325 ha
19. Pt Sec 83 SQ 1 – 35.9331 ha

Total Area: 188.6764 ha

History

Kingsland Forest has a rich history of land use dating back to the 1920s. The area has long been a plantation forest particularly focused on the *Pinus radiata* species.

Over time, it became clear that the future use of the forest could be diversified to support recreational and ecological functions. In 2020, the Council began to shift its focus from commercial timber production to a recreational area. The renaming of the area to Kingsland Forest Park symbolised this shift.

The Kingsland name acknowledges the efforts of Henry and Tom Kingsland, father and son, who were involved in the pine industry in Richmond from the 1920s.

Land acquisition history

Parcel (2) was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2001 and parcel (3) was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (plantation) in 2001. Both of these parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

The Council has vested authority over parcel (5). This land was acquired by the Crown under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for Local Purpose (Public Utility and Walkway) Reserve and vested in Council in 2015 (GN 2015-ln1125). Parcel (5) was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

All other land parcels at Kingsland Forest Park fee simple parcels that are not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified:

- Parcel (1) was transferred from Avonbank Subdivisions Ltd to Council in 1992.
- Parcel (4) was transferred to Council in 1996.
- Parcel (6) transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.
- Parcel (7) comprising the original part of the Waterworks Reserve Block, was acquired by the Council (the then Richmond Borough Council) in 1923 to provide a protected water catchment for the Richmond Borough. It was conveyed to Council in 1926 by Deeds of Conveyance Nos 24156, 41779, 48516 and 49359.
- Parcels (8), (16) and (19) also form part of the Waterworks Reserve Block (see note on parcel (7) above).
- Parcels (9) and (15) were both acquired by Richmond Borough Council in 1923 under Section 11 of the Land Act 1908.
- Parcel (10) was purchased by Council and planted in forestry (known as the Brown Block) in 1994.
- Parcels (11), (12), (13) and (14) all transferred to Council in 1996. The title is limited as to parcels.
- Parcels (17) and (18) were both purchased by Council in 1988 (known as the Heslop Block).

Values

Kingsland Forest Park is a nature conservation area that is easily accessible to Richmond residents, providing opportunities for outdoor recreation, primarily mountain biking and walking.



The forest provides habitat for a range of plant and animal species, including both native and exotic plants. Kārearea, kererū, ruru, kāhu and other native birds are often seen in the Park. Some unique and notable features include 'Kupe' a 400 year old tōtara in Reservoir Creek[12], the 'Barrington Gum'[13] (a *Eucalyptus regnans* or mountain ash, reputed to be one of the tallest trees in New Zealand) and stands of mature trees. Native forest remnants in two gullies contains species such as tawa, mātai, tītoki and tōtara, and act as a seed source for surrounding regenerating areas. There are also pockets of native species within the forest that are being restored through additional planting and pest control by active and keen volunteers.

Ecological assessment reports completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme in 2008 and 2012, identified two sites of ecological significance within Kingsland Forest Park:

- a 12 ha site alongside the upper reaches of Reservoir Creek (North, 2008); and
- a 9.5 ha site alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee Creek (North, 2012) – this site extends into Jimmy Lee Creek Esplanade Reserve.

The Reservoir Creek site supports several communities. The gully bottom contains relatively undisturbed broadleaved forest associations with occasional podocarp and rare beech species and may have been selectively logged in the past. The side-slopes support a range of secondary broadleaved forest and scrub/shrubland communities that would once have supported matai, black beech and lowland totara forest rising into hard beech forest. Gully forest rich in titoki (and tawa) is considered a rare community in the Bryant Ecological District and the size of a remnant tōtara and kahikatea is remarkable. The more mature main gully bottom and lower side-slopes in the lower section have moderately high representativeness and rarity values that in combination qualify these areas for significance.

[12] https://register.notabletrees.org.nz/tree/view/1876

[13] Photo credit: Carl Gardiner (2024)

The Jimmy Lee Creek site also supports a range of communities, including titoki-mahoe-[tawa]-[matai]-[pigeonwood] forest on gully bottoms and side-slopes, matai forest on the spur crest, mahoe and kānuka forest on side-slopes, and mixed broadleaf secondary forest associations. The strong presence of matai with a scattering of very mature trees amongst mature titoki and tawa give this site particular value, in the context of the entire Bryant Ecological District. With its high rarity values and moderately high representativeness values this lowland forest remnant is clearly significant.

Areas previously cleared for commercial timber harvesting provide a significant opportunity for ecological restoration. At the time of writing, 95,000 trees had recently been planted for this purpose with another 34,000 native trees due to be planted during 2025.

The Wills Gully Group, a volunteer-led initiative, has been restoring a gully near the western edge of Kingsland Forest Park for many years, focusing on native planting and pest control. Operating informally without a formal structure or funding, the group has made significant progress, clearing and planting 95% of the area from The Bottoms Track to Grassy Saddle, primarily using native species grown from seed. The group's efforts have led to the recovery of native plants such as kowhai, kahikatea, and ake ake, and the return of wildlife like weka, which had not been seen in the area for years[14].

Māori cultural values are intrinsic to the landscape and history of Kingsland Forest Park. While the Park area was not considered to have been sites of occupation, Māori would have travelled through this area to access other locations further inland and utilised ara/pathways along the entire Barnicoat Range ridgeline[15]. Te Tauihu Iwi values are reflected in the Park's management. The concept of kaitiakitanga underpins the approach to environmental stewardship, ensuring that natural resources are protected and managed sustainably for future generations. The forest is seen not only as a recreational resource but also as a taonga that holds cultural significance.

The Park is highly valued for its recreational opportunities, particularly for walking, mountain biking, and other outdoor activities. The variety of terrains and landscapes in the forest provides excellent opportunities for outdoor sports and community engagement. The diverse trails cater to a wide range of users, from intermediate to advanced mountain bikers, further promoting healthy living and outdoor connection for all members of the community.

The forest's historical connection to the Kingsland family and its role in the early timber industry provide important cultural and historical context. The area fosters a deep connection with nature, and its transformation into a Park reflects the changing values of the community, embracing both ecological sustainability and recreational enjoyment, while also recognising the importance of Māori cultural heritage.

Thousands of new trees have recently been planted to restore the aesthetic of the hillside behind Richmond and plentiful native regeneration is occurring. Significant weed and pest control work is also underway. Planting started in 2022 with 10,000 native trees planted in the Reservoir Creek area. In 2023, contractors planted 51,000 trees (native and mixed forest species) in areas harvested in 2020 around the Jimmy Lee catchment. Over 44,000 native trees were planted in 2024, mostly in areas harvested in 2023 and within the Lodestone and Jimmy Lee Creek catchments/gullies. These trees are small at the moment, but in time they will grow to become integral parts of this new phase of life for Kingsland Forest Park. A further 34,000 native trees will be planted in 2025.



A lot has been going on to improve Kingsland Forest Park since Council adopted the Development Plan in 2020:

- Two fire ponds have been constructed on the Fowler and Henry Road Skids and they have started to fill with water. Should the worst occur, the immediate availability of water in this location can make a critical difference in controlling and extinguishing fires before they spread.
- A toilet has been installed at Richmond Hill and another at a central point in the forest – between Big Skid and Fowler Road Skid (this was one of the most popular suggestions received when Council consulted on the Development Plan). At peak times, from past track counters, more than 500 people per day are in the area – so there's a reasonable need for a toilet.

[14] Rickerby, W (2024). *The Restoration of a Gully: 1999 to 2023*.

[15] Māori cultural site review, Te Atiawa Trust, 2019.

Kingsland Forest Park Track Map and Guide



- Three new park benches have been installed at the Fowler, Henry and Heaton Road Skid sites – with the help of volunteers from Keep Richmond Beautiful. Picnic tables have been installed at major viewpoints.
- Ten new way-finding signs have also been installed at the main entranceways and strategic locations and two mountain bike tracks were rebuilt in 2023.
- The Escalator climbing track has been aligned to ensure an average of six degrees is maintained and extended to the top of the Park.
- The Ejector exit track has been developed to separate walkers and mountain bikers, from the bottom on Hang Ten track to Easby Park.
- The Reservoir Creek walking track has been extended up to the ridge.

Issues and Options

The Kingsland Forest Park Development Plan (2020) identified several issues about the future management of this area. Critical issues include:

- Stormwater and run off implications are paramount.
- Native areas need protection and enhancement/ expansion.
- Transition from plantation forest to permanent forest needs to be strategically planned to overcome significant weed burdens.
- Land use needs to take into account the risks of more intense storm events resulting from climate change.
- Both walking and cycling needs to be catered for, minimise conflicts and reduce adverse effects on each other or the environment.
- Need to maximise land use synergies with neighbouring areas.



Kingsland Forest is one of several forests that the Council owns to raise revenue and reduce the demand on rates. In 2020, the Council decided to progressively retire Kingsland from its commercial forestry portfolio. Reasons for this include that it is the least profitable of the plantation forests the Council owns and manages; harvest cycles impinge on recreational use of the area and on biodiversity; and harvesting can also present a downstream risk to the urban community of Richmond, particularly given the more frequent storms we are experiencing in the District. Other reasons include:

Conflicting land use
The historical use of the forest for commercial timber production has conflicted with emerging recreational uses. The focus on pine plantation management has limited the types of recreational and ecological opportunities that could be provided.

Ecological management
There are concerns regarding the balance between exotic pine forestry and the potential for ecological restoration. The presence of invasive species (both plant and animal)
and the management of native habitats are challenges to enhancing biodiversity in the area.

Resilience to climate change impacts
The forest is susceptible to storm damage, particularly given the aging state of some of the pine trees. This poses risks to safety, trail accessibility, and the overall health of the forest ecosystem.

Transition from commercial forestry
There are challenges in transitioning the forest from commercial forestry to a more ecologically sustainable and recreational focus. This involves replanting with permanent, mixed forest species, facilitating native regeneration and managing the legacy of the pine plantation.

Public engagement and education
There is a need for increased education about the vision/key outcomes sought for Kingsland Forest Park.

More detailed information about issues relating to Kingsland Forest Park are outlined in the Development Plan.

Options for addressing these issues include the gradual removal of commercial pine trees, replanting with permanent forest species, improving trail infrastructure, and enhancing pest control and ecological restoration programmes, among others.

Taking advantage of the harvesting cycles in 2020 and 2023, the Council has begun the process of transitioning from commercial forestry at Kingsland to managing the forest solely as a recreational and biodiversity asset for Richmond. There is a need to develop a planting plan for the remaining 37 ha of plantation forest (mainly in the Reservoir Creek catchment) yet to be harvested

(most likely in 2035) that provides for a transition to permanent mixed forest.

As outlined in the Development Plan, the Council is replanting harvested areas in permanent mixed forest and improving the recreational tracks. This work will be undertaken over the next 20 years as we gradually retire from commercial forestry operations to focus on recreational usage.



The Wills Gully Group, Keep Richmond Beautiful, Native Bird Recovery Richmond and other voluntary groups face ongoing challenges that disrupt their restoration efforts, including the impact of free-ranging dogs and feral cats who kill weka. Despite these issues, volunteers continue their work, focusing on practical tasks like weeding, planting, and trap maintenance. The groups emphasise the importance of volunteer-led efforts, suggesting that the most effective conservation work happens when volunteers have a sense of ownership of their projects. Time contributed by volunteers is vital to the success of projects. They seek occasional recognition and support from the Council, including appreciation events and assistance with tools and materials. The work of community groups has significantly improved local ecology and raised community awareness of conservation, but ongoing support is needed to manage pest issues and engage more volunteers.
Volunteers are also actively involved in maintaining the mountain bike network. Occasionally wayfinding signage is removed and unauthorised tracks are built by individuals – these are ongoing management issues.

Leases are in place with three separate telecommunication providers (see Appendix 3, Table B). An easement is in place for the Reservoir Creek dam, located in the Heslop Block above Easby Park.

For the 16 parcels of land at Kingsland Forest Park that are not currently subject to the Reserves Act, there is scope to declare these areas as reserve.

KEY OUTCOMES SOUGHT

Protection: Land use activities are managed on a catchment-wide basis to protect the natural and heritage values of the site and avoid any downstream negative effects.
Multiple Use: The Forest provides for a range of outcomes for the community minimising conflict through careful design and management.

Maximising Benefits: The overall net benefit of the Forest to the community is maximised by considering all potential benefits, including commercial, natural, cultural and recreational outcomes.

Recreation: Activities in the Forest cater to a range of activities, ages, and abilities, with barriers to participation minimised.

Connections: The surrounding land use is taken into account by providing for biodiversity and recreational connections below the Forest to the urban area and sea and the wider Barnicoat Range and beyond.

Partnerships: Council works together with manawhenua iwi, and the local community to provide for natural, cultural and recreational outcomes for the Kingsland Forest.

OBJECTIVES

O1 To cease commercial plantation forestry after the remaining crop is harvested and transition towards a more sustainable, mixed-use forest park.

This involves removing mature pine, macrocarpa and cypress trees and replacing them with a mix of permanent species, while maintaining some stands of exotic trees where they provide benefits for recreation.

O2 To improve the biodiversity and ecological health of the forest.

This includes planting native trees, enhancing existing native vegetation, and reducing weed and pest species.

O3 To improve recreational infrastructure to cater to the growing demand for mountain biking, walking, and other outdoor activities.

This includes better trail networks, signage, and facilities for users.

O4 Te Tauihu iwi are suitably acknowledged for their customary use of these catchments and waterways being ara/trails inland to areas of harvest and opportunities to work in partnership with the Council on the development of the forest are available.

O5 Rongoā species and species used for other Māori customary purposes (such as for rāranga) form part of the landscaping of parks and reserves and are available for sustainable harvest.

O6 Historical, cultural and archaeological sites are protected and interpreted where appropriate.

O7 To increase public awareness of the ecological and recreational value of the forest and involve local communities.

O8 To actively manage the Council's landowner fire prevention, control, and safety obligations, to minimise risks to recreational users.

O9 To ensure land-use decisions within Kingsland Forest do not adversely affect critical utilities infrastructure.

To achieve the outlined objectives, the following policies aim to balance ecological sustainability, recreation, and public engagement in the long-term stewardship of Kingsland Forest Park.

POLICIES

1 Manage Kingsland Forest Park for the primary purposes of enhancing both recreational and ecological values and managing stormwater runoff.

2 Continue to implement the Kingsland Forest Park Development Plan (2020), focusing on the high priority actions listed in Policies 3-64 below.

Note that policies shaded salmon are identified as high priority actions in the Development Plan, policies shaded yellow are medium priority actions and policies shaded blue are low priority actions.

Forest Cover

3 Over time, convert areas previously dedicated to commercial pine production to permanent mixed species forest through replanting programmes.

4 Re-establish and maintain forest cover over the Park to reduce runoff, erosion and sedimentation.

5 Prevent Emissions Trading Scheme liabilities from any decisions taken.

6 Select species that do not create a wilding or weed issue.

7 Develop a planting plan for the remaining areas yet to be harvested (dates projected to be from 2035) that provides for a mix of permanent forest species.

Catchment Management

8 Harvesting activities and other land management activities should not create any significant increase in flows or sediment load that will adversely affect the Richmond streams, urban stormwater and Waimea/Waimeha Inlet:

i. Ensure best practice harvest techniques to manage runoff and mobilisation of sediment, including limiting the construction of new roads and consider debris barriers and further detention areas if required. These actions should be developed and recorded in the harvest plan following consultation with Council stormwater and reserves staff.

ii. Ensure active revegetation of harvested slopes occurs as soon as practicable after harvest using species with good erosion controlling properties. Aerial grass seeding post-harvest may be implemented as an interim step.

9 Progressively improve water quality and habitats:

i. Replant additional streamside areas where further shade is required.

ii. Identify any further fish passage obstacles downstream and pursue resolving these.

Ecological Restoration

10 Harvest practices are undertaken using techniques that minimise damage to areas of native forest in the gullies and adjacent flanks.

11 Biodiversity corridors are developed to link existing native gullies from the top of the Barnicoat Range to the backyards of urban Richmond.

12 Continue to develop a band of native vegetation on lower slopes by not replanting exotics in lower compartments.

13 In conjunction with recreational track development objectives, provide access tracks around the edge of native forest areas to provide for good access for weed (and pest) control activities.

14 Maintain an active weed and pest animal control programme to prevent damage to forest values and forest reestablishment.

15 Work with adjoining landowners to encourage control of invasive weeds such as woolly nightshade.

16 Work with volunteer groups to better define biodiversity objectives for the important work that they do and establish robust monitoring to measure results and advocate for the work being undertaken.

17 Support and enhance volunteer-led ecological restoration efforts at Kingsland Forest Park:

i. Encourage and support local volunteer groups, by providing practical assistance, including tools, resources, and plant donations, to aid their ecological restoration work.

ii. Foster a collaborative relationship with voluntary groups, recognising the valuable contributions of volunteers and facilitating a high degree of autonomy.

iii. Promote volunteer engagement by facilitating opportunities for public recognition, such as annual appreciation events or community gatherings.

iv. Prioritise the ongoing restoration of native vegetation and biodiversity, building on the success of volunteer-led initiatives and ensuring the continued improvement of the area's ecological health.

Landscape Protection and Enhancement

18 Maintain a green forested vista to Richmond Hill from Richmond, south Nelson and the Waimea Plains by re-establishing forest within the Park.

19 Where there is alignment in aspirations for landscape development with neighbouring properties, consider a common approach to achieve a wider positive landscape effect along the Barnicoat Range.

20 Seek to limit new network utility assets to existing areas.

21 Create and maintain a selection of viewpoints across the Waimea Plains and Tasman Bay within the Park's walking and biking track network.

Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Values

22 Ensure the manawhenua iwi association with the land and partnership with Council is reflected on any new signboards for the reserve.

23 Rongoā/medicinal species and species used for rāranga/weaving form part of the planting plans for native restoration areas and are available for sustainable harvest for use.

24 As a registered historic site, Reservoir Creek dam is protected and interpreted.

Fire Presentation, Control and Safety

25 Install signs at entry points to the Forest with steps to take in case of a fire and install markers at designated safe areas.

26 Consider using broadleaf natives and species with low flammability alongside tracks.

27 Undertake regular maintenance of fire ponds and designated safe areas and remove vegetation to make these sites suitable as an evacuation point and water take for firefighting purposes.

28 Work with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) on closing public access to the Forest during periods of high fire risk.

Utilities Infrastructure

29 Follow relevant codes of practice and consult with Transpower in the development of planting plans, earthworks and construction in proximity to the National Grid assets and associated access.

30 Allow for the continued use of approximately 88m^2 in parcel (7) of Kingsland Forest Park, for a telecommunication network site, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease agreement with Spark NZ Trading Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table B).

31 Allow for the continued use of approximately 306m^2 in parcel (18) of Kingsland Forest Park, for telecommunication purposes, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease agreement with Vodafone NZ Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table B).

32 Allow for the continued use of approximately 40m^2 in parcel (7) of Kingsland Forest Park, for a telecommunications facility, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease agreement with Two Degrees Mobile Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table B).

Recreational Use

33 Maintain the existing recreational infrastructure, including picnic areas, lookouts and the network of mountain biking tracks and walking paths.

34 Provide well signposted and easy to use entrances to the Forest and ensure information about recreational opportunities in the Forest is readily available.

35 Actively provide for both walking and biking and a range of different grade tracks for a variety of abilities.

36 Use activity zones, shared use, designated trails and a range of other methods to reduce the potential for conflict between walkers and bikes.

37 Continue to ensure hubs and intersections are clearly signposted.

38 Provide for wider connections to other public recreation areas.

39 Ensure that new track building activity only occurs where current and projected use levels warrant it and that it is within the carrying capacity of the catchment in order to reduce the risk of erosion, land stability, or sedimentation issues.

40 Seek opportunities to increase the number and quality of entrance points into the Forest.

41 Review track naming, signage and wayfinding hierarchy to ensure necessary information is available at each intersection and align between GIS records.

42 Take into account activity zones when planning for new track development.

43 Seek geotechnical advice before construction of new tracks that require earthworks in sensitive areas.

44 Follow best practice guidelines when constructing, modifying and maintaining tracks[16].

45 Assess intersections between downhill mountain bike tracks and walking tracks to provide as much safety as possible for users.

46 Retain forest roads as shared-use tracks.

Mountain biking

47 Provide a range of consistently graded and well-signposted trails for a range of users with a focus on the north-eastern side of the Forest.

48 Ensure the number and location of tracks provided over time does not adversely affect other forest values.

49 Ensure sufficient resourcing is in place to maintain existing trails (including regular grooming, pruning and weed control) before new trail development is considered.

50 Develop a new trail around the margin of the native area of Reservoir Creek to link with the Silvan Forest boundary.

[16] International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) Guide to Building Sweet Single Track, New Zealand Standard HB 8630:2004 Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures.

51 Consider options for longer cross-forest return loop from the top of the extended Escalator.

52 Provide a range of other downhill tracks of different grades within environmental constraints as demand warrants.

53 Prevent mountain bike use of valley floor tracks in the native gully areas of Jimmy Lee, Reservoir Creek and Wills Gully.

54 Explore options to provide further easier grade mountain bike tracks.

Walking

55 Provide a range of return loop walking options for different abilities from each entry point as well as high, mid and low-level traverses of the Forest.

56 Develop a new track to bypass Cypress Road at a better gradient.

57 Provide a connection track back to Valhalla Track from Allans Gully Track.

58 Utilise forestry road extension, if constructed, for walking to connect Heaton Road to Oliver Road.

59 Review gradients of the forestry roads to determine if they meet necessary standards for use as walking tracks and easy tramping tracks and consider developing bypass tracks on steeper sections.

60 Consider a bridge for the lower Jimmy Lee Creek.

Dog Walking

61 Monitor issues associated with the Council's current Dog Control Bylaw provision for parts of Kingsland Forest Park being a dog exercise area.

62 Consider seeking future change to the Dog Control Bylaw to 'dogs on lead' within native forest restoration areas if required.

Supporting Facilities

63 Ensure that supporting facilities enhance the visitor experience by meeting essential needs while retaining the undeveloped natural character of the forest.

64 Continue to upgrade and replace signs in a coordinated way.

Scope to declare land as reserve

65 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare 16 parcels at Kingsland Forest Park as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this Park.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.37 PATON RESERVE

Location

Paton Reserve is located at 53 Paton Road, Richmond (see Map 15).



Location of Paton Reserve (3) in southern Richmond

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 20243
- Area: 4.4912 ha

History

Paton Reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of purchase in 2024 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This neighbourhood reserve was previously a lifestyle block and is currently undeveloped as a public park. The existing vehicle entrance is located on Paton Road, between the switchbacks. The land has been extensively planted with a diverse variety of tree, orchard and shrub species by previous owners.

Issues and Options

An initial concept plan for the development of this new reserve was prepared, and we invited your feedback (see the draft plan on the following four pages).

The vision for Paton Reserve is to transform it into a reserve offering visitors a taste of rural life on the edge of Richmond. The reserve will provide opportunities for people to stroll among trees, pick fruit from established orchards, picnic, play, and enjoy outdoor events. A natural amphitheatre and café could serve as venues for concerts and live performances.



Currently, the only legal vehicle access to the reserve is via the driveway entrance at 53 Paton Road. As indicated in the image opposite, a potential future road (shown in red) could provide an additional connection through to Paton Road. Alternatively, a new road connection (represented by a series of aqua-coloured dots) may be developed between the eastern edge of the reserve and Cupola Crescent. In the short term, the Council could initiate discussions with the neighbouring landowners to explore the possibility of establishing access to the eastern portion of Paton Reserve.

The initial concept plan includes a proposed vehicle access point from the Cupola Crescent side of the reserve, which would lead to a car park with 36 spaces. A second car park, providing 14 spaces, is planned near the existing entrance on Paton Road. Initially, only the smaller car park near Paton Road would be constructed to accommodate some public use. The existing driveway will serve as an internal access road connecting the two proposed car parks, which could be upgraded to include passing bays, enabling vehicles to move between the two areas.

Once legal and physical access is established, providing vehicle connection between the main car park and Cupola Crescent, the internal road could be converted to a one-way system. In this scenario, vehicles would travel east from the smaller car park near Paton Road and exit through the main car park to Cupola Crescent (or, if developed, the indicative road leading to Paton Road). Alternatively, the internal road could be restricted for use by reserve maintenance vehicles only.

The concept includes an accessible walking track that would enter and exit the reserve near both vehicle access points, with connections to both car parks and providing a loop around the reserve's widest area. The path will also offer connections to a meadow/orchard picnic area near the smaller car park, a lookout point in the southern corner, and a citrus grove and coop picnic area near the main car park. Several seating areas are planned along the walking track.

An ephemeral stream flows through the gully, exiting beneath Paton Road. Proposed developments for the southern portion of the stream include stormwater retention and wetland ponds. The land to the east and west of the stream forms a natural amphitheatre. These areas could be developed into an outdoor amphitheatre by clearing some existing vegetation and maintaining the space in mown grass.

Near the main car park on the hill is a potential site for a future playspace, toilets and/or a concessionaire café, with views over Richmond. If a café is not developed, there is potential for one or more mobile food or coffee carts to be granted licenses to occupy sites within the reserve.

As outlined above, Paton Reserve is envisioned as a significant park for Richmond South, embracing a semi-rural character and offering a rich blend of ecological, recreational, and community experiences. The vision focuses on providing a large woodland park with accessible pathways, integrated natural adventure play spaces, and picnic areas, aiming to become a central green heart as surrounding areas urbanise.

Feedback received during consultation affirmed broad support for this overall vision, particularly for ecological restoration, accessible walking trails, and family-friendly informal play spaces. Submitters emphasised the importance of creating diverse, climate-resilient native ecosystems through extensive eco-sourced indigenous plantings, particularly in riparian and wetland areas, which also serve critical stormwater management functions.

The community expressed a strong desire for a universally accessible network of paths, connecting to neighbouring streets and popular desire lines, to support a wide range of users, including those with mobility challenges. Ongoing partnerships with local schools, iwi, and conservation groups for environmental education, kaitiakitanga, and stewardship are also seen as vital.

While there was enthusiasm for activating the reserve, some initial proposals, such as a large upper car park, a permanent commercial café, or a high-capacity amphitheatre, received mixed feedback. Consultation highlighted the need to balance active recreation with

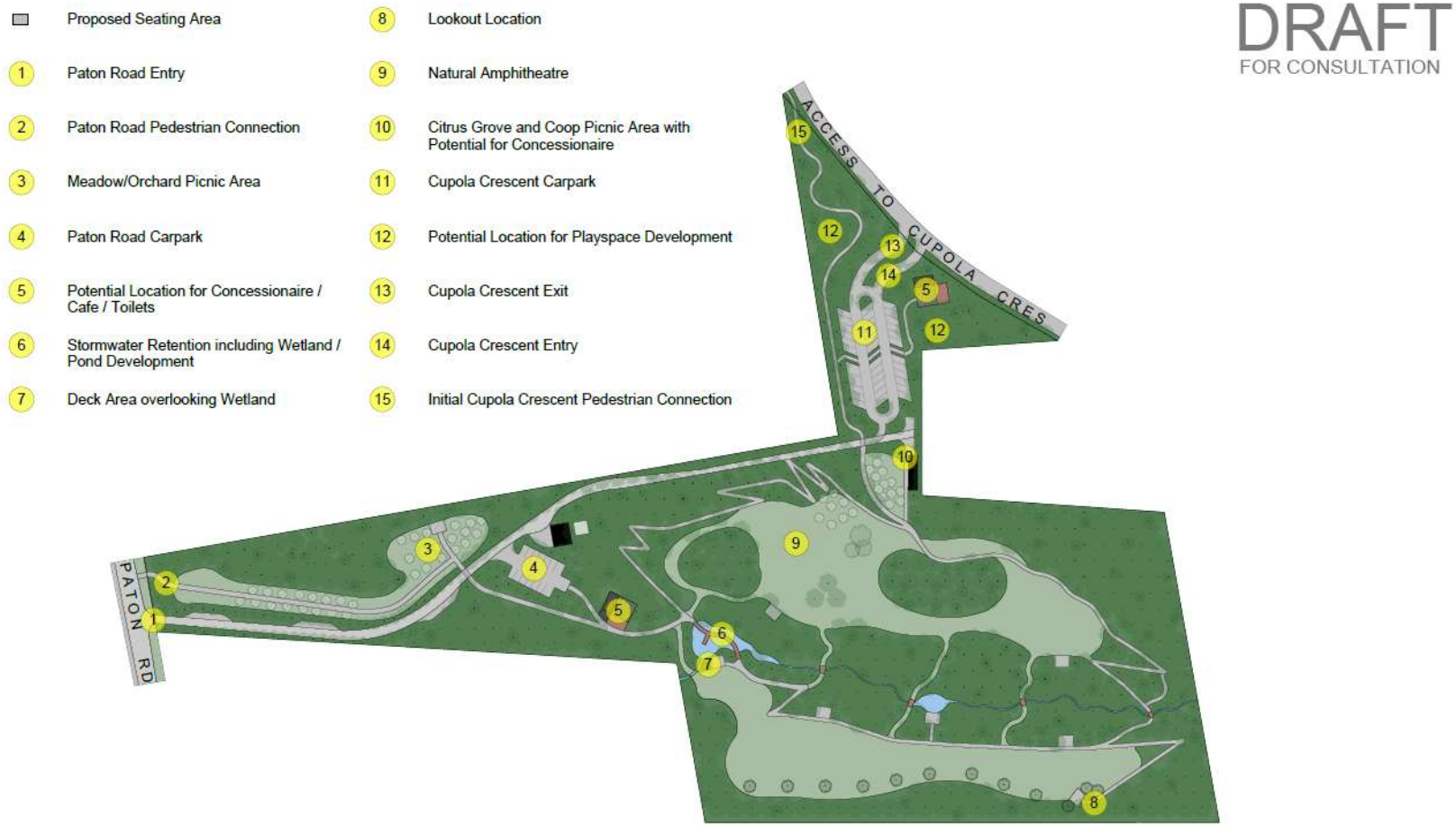
the retention of generous open green spaces for unstructured community use, and to avoid overdevelopment. There is strong support for removing redundant outbuildings to enhance the park's natural amenity.

Regarding access, an Integrated Traffic Assessment or similar should be completed, recognising that essential upgrades to pedestrian connections (such as the Bateup Stream walkway and Paton Road footpath) will be required. Modest, well-screened car parking is supported to facilitate access, with an emphasis on compact design and integration with native landscaping.

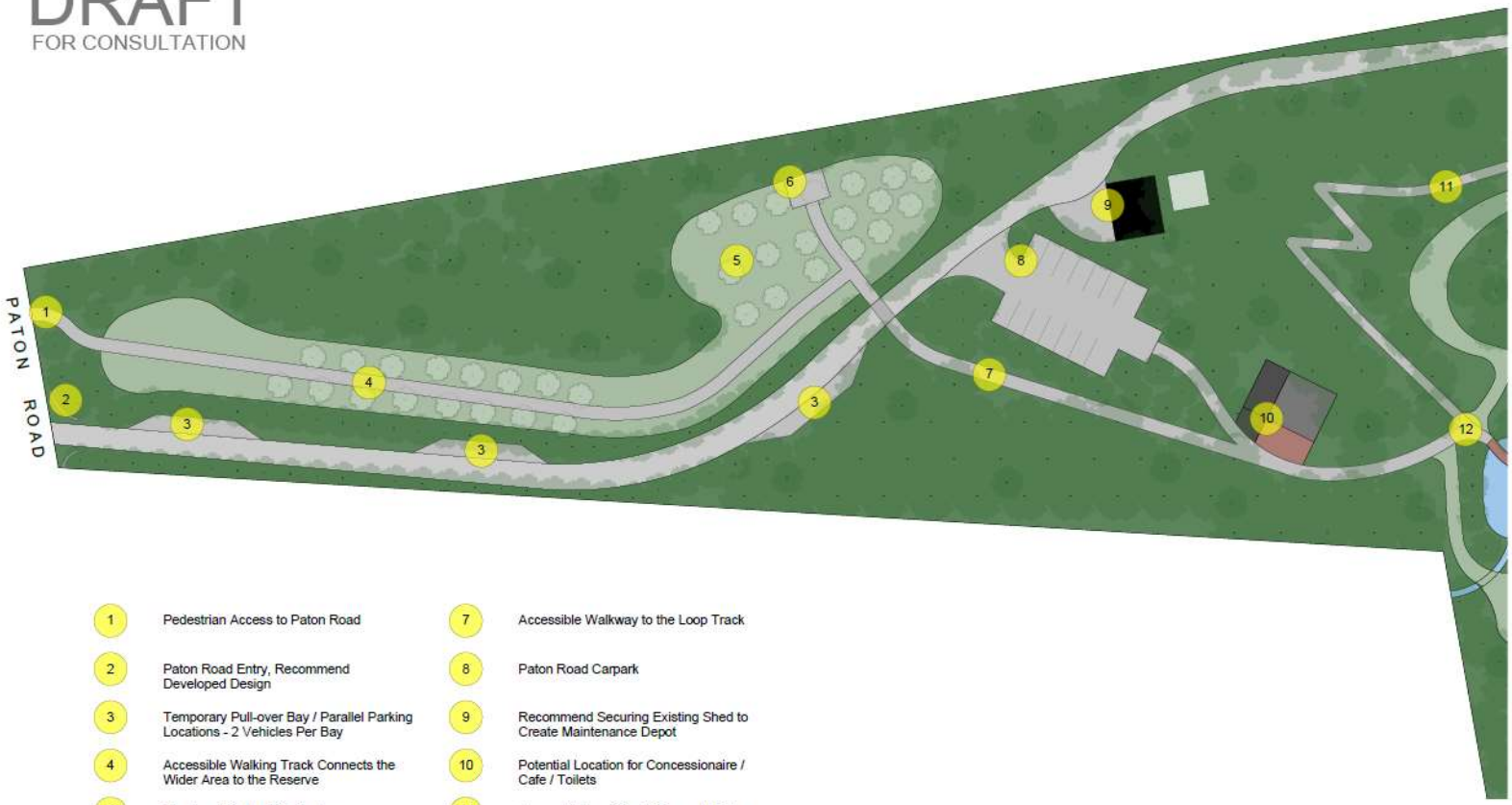
The RMP now provides for flexibility to host small-scale mobile food/coffee carts for events or peak periods, prioritising convenience without permanent infrastructure. Similarly, a small, earth-formed amphitheatre is supported, provided it is naturally designed, integrates into the landscape, and is managed as a multi-purpose community space rather than a commercial venue.

All future developments will proceed with a phased approach, subject to ongoing monitoring, and clear management guidelines to ensure the reserve's unique character, ecological integrity, and primary recreational purpose are maintained.

DRAFT
FOR CONSULTATION



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FOR CONSULTATION



1 Pedestrian Access to Paton Road

2 Paton Road Entry, Recommend Developed Design

3 Temporary Pull-over Bay / Parallel Parking Locations - 2 Vehicles Per Bay

4 Accessible Walking Track Connects the Wider Area to the Reserve

5 Meadow / Orchard Picnic Area

6 Potential Seating Location, recommend Community Style Picnic Tables

7 Accessible Walkway to the Loop Track

8 Paton Road Carpark

9 Recommend Securing Existing Shed to Create Maintenance Depot

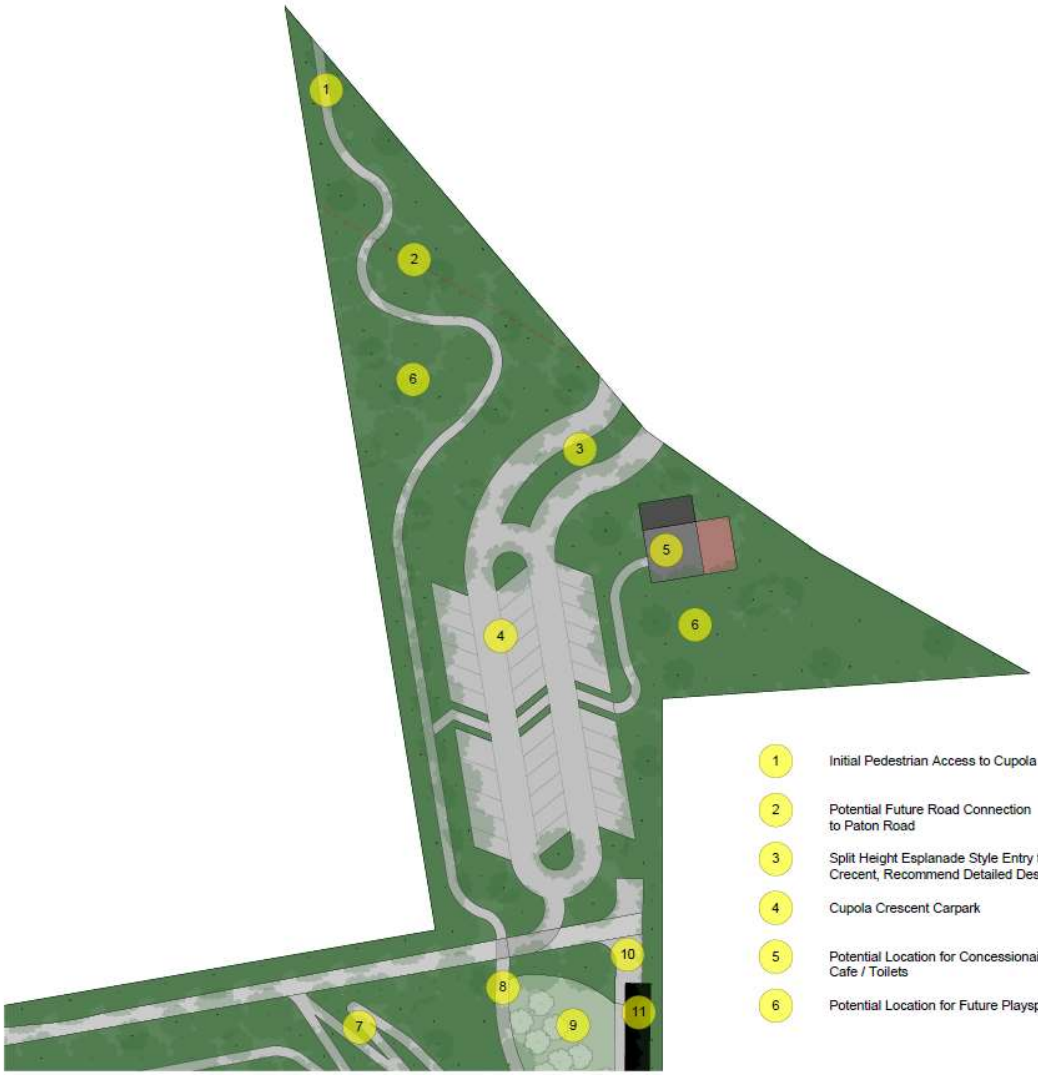
10 Potential Location for Concessionaire / Cafe / Toilets

11 Accessible Loop Track Connects Paton Road and Cupola Crescent Carparks

12 Central Node Including Connection to Wetland Development

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FOR CONSULTATION



1 Initial Pedestrian Access to Cupola Crescent
2 Potential Future Road Connection to Paton Road
3 Split Height Esplanade Style Entry to Cupola Crecent, Recommend Detailed Design
4 Cupola Crescent Carpark
5 Potential Location for Concessionaire / Cafe / Toilets
6 Potential Location for Future Playspace
7 Accessible Loop Track Connects Cupola Crescent and Paton Road Carparks
8 Accessible Connection from Cupola Crescent onto Loop Track
9 Citrus Grove Picnic Area
10 Potential Location for Concessionaire i.e. Coffee Cart
11 Covered Seating / Picnic Area Area Utilising Existing Coop Structure

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1 Accessible Walkway Loop Track
2 Natural Amphitheatre
3 Accessible Connection to Cupola Crescent Carpark
4 Loop track connection to Paton Road and Carpark
5 Educational Boardwalk Experience over Stormwater Retention
6 Potential Seating Locations, recommend Community Style Picnic Tables
7 Potential for Natural Play Items ie Logs and Steppers
8 Pedestrain Links / Bridges across Stormwater Drain / Creek
9 Open Fields for Recreation ie Kite Flying and Frisbee
10 Primary Flush Basin with Weir System
11 Stair access / Shortcut along Desire Line
12 Lookout Location, recommend Community Style Picnic Area and Bench Seating
DRAFT
FOR CONSULTATION


A
View into Orchard Meadow


D
View into Proposed Carpark

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B
View along Proposed Pedestrian Path

E
View into Existing Wetland

C
View into Proposed Carpark

F
View into Existing Stream




G
View onto Natural Ampitheatre


J
View from Coop Seating Area

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FOR CONSULTATION

H
View along Open Field

K
View across Reserve

I
View into Proposed Carpark

L
View from Lookout Picnic Area



POLICIES

1 Manage Paton Reserve primarily as a space focused on passive recreation, ecological restoration, community connection, and sustainable open space values.

2 Develop Paton Reserve in line with the final concept plan, subject to available resources. This will involve a phased approach, with gradual additions to infrastructure and park features over time. Carefully stage new facilities and enhancements, using robust usage data and further consultation to adjust plans and prevent overdevelopment or loss of valued open space and rural character.

3 Maintain improvements as needed to ensure Paton Reserve remains a welcoming, safe and functional space for the community.

4 Prioritise riparian, wetland, and woodland plantings that support habitat, natural character, and landscape resilience.

5 Implement ongoing monitoring and maintenance of riparian and wetland areas, employing adaptive management to respond to changes in stormwater flows, water quality, or erosion, and to address any adverse ecological effects as they arise.

6 Provide a universally accessible network of main paths and play/picnic areas throughout the reserve, shaped with input from disabled users, families, and community groups at design stage. Prioritise safe connections to neighbouring streets, public transport, and popular informal desire lines.

7 Foster ongoing partnerships with local schools, iwi, and conservation organisations to include kaitiakitanga and deliver environmental education, citizen science, hands-on stewardship, volunteer planting, and long-term monitoring and maintenance.

8 Incorporate interpretive signage that celebrates the reserve's ecological features, wetland and water management innovations, and cultural connections developed in partnership with iwi.

9 Remove redundant outbuildings and clarify that no permanent on-site maintenance depot will be required.

10 Complete an Integrated Transport Assessment or similar, recognising that essential upgrades to pedestrian connections (such as the Bateup Stream walkway and Paton Road footpath) will be required.

11 Provide for modest, well-screened car parking at Paton Reserve to support access and public safety, while protecting open space and ecological values:

- Develop a small to moderate car park near the Paton Road entrance, with native landscaping, permeable surfaces, and visual screening.
- Consider a second compact parking area from a future residential road only if justified by proven demand, open space constraints, and further community input.
- Ensure all car parks avoid sensitive wetland, planted or play areas, and maintain safe pedestrian connections to key amenities.
- Promote excellent bike parking and universal access.
- Actively manage car parks (including for safety, signage, and litter) to discourage anti-social behaviour.
- Require targeted local engagement before any construction or expansion, with design finalised in consultation with residents and users.

12 Initiate discussions with neighbouring landowners to explore the possibility of establishing an easement that would facilitate vehicle access to the eastern portion of Paton Reserve. The aim is to ensure mutually beneficial terms that accommodate both parties' interests and provide safe, legal access to the reserve.

13 Permit the potential for a small-scale, earth-formed or naturally designed amphitheatre as a multi-purpose community asset, fully integrated with native planting and passive park values. Any amphitheatre:

- Must be modest in scale, blend with the natural contours, and be set well back from residential or sensitive ecological areas;
- Must be constructed from natural materials and designed to visually recede into the landscape when not in use;

- May proceed with consideration of noise, vegetation and wetland protection, and traffic/parking effects;
- Must be managed as a low-intensity, multi-use community space (not a commercial/hospitality venue) with strong guidelines on booking, maintenance, and post-event restoration of amenity;
- Must be supported by clear maintenance and event management guidelines to safeguard park values.

14 Permit occasional outdoor concerts and events within the natural amphitheatre of Paton Reserve, in accordance with the Council's 'Planning an Event' guide and the park booking system. Event attendance should be capped, to mitigate parking constraints and preserve the park's atmosphere. All events must adhere to relevant rules and regulations, including noise and safety standards.

15 Provide for small-scale, mobile food or coffee carts to operate at Paton Reserve during designated community events, weekends, or peak periods as approved by Council, subject to a license to occupy agreement (see Appendix 3, Table A). These agreements will be for a term not exceeding one year, and each new opportunity to operate will be publicly tendered. All operations must comply with waste minimisation and environmental standards, be visually low-impact, and require careful site management.

16 Permanent café or commercial food infrastructure is not supported at this stage. Any consideration of a permanent facility will require full community consultation, detailed assessment of design, parking, amenity, environmental/operational impact, and clear demonstration it would complement rural character, ecological function, and the primary open-space purpose of the reserve. If approved, a lease agreement for construction and operation of a commercial café on Paton Reserve would be required. If/when a café is established and operational, mobile carts will no longer be permitted, except for one-off events.

17 Ensure that any future significant developments (e.g. new facilities, road access, car parks, event spaces, or amenities) are subject to targeted consultation with local residents, iwi, reserve stakeholders, and notified users. Include ongoing monitoring of operational and environmental outcomes with flexibility to adapt as issues arise.

18 No camping will be permitted anywhere within Paton Reserve.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.38 MALCOLM RESERVE

Location

Malcolm Reserve is located at 6 Sabine Drive, Richmond (see Map 16).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 80 DP 513715
- Area: 0.2421 ha

History

Malcolm Reserve was created via subdivision in 2017, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

This neighbourhood reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space. In addition to the large expanse of lawn, there is a climbing net, swing, picnic tables, bench seat, paved paths, landscaped gardens and a few exotic trees.

Issues and Options

Additional seating and shelter would increase useability.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space and children's play.

2 Maintain the playground equipment and recreational amenities.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.39 HART RESERVE

Location

Hart Reserve adjoins 46 Fairose Drive, Richmond (see Map 17).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 23 DP 460142
- Area: 0.2036 ha

History

Hart Reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2013 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This small neighbourhood reserve has great street frontage. A paved path run through the reserve, providing linkages to the Fairose Drive Walkway, and a gravel path is inset from the reserve's southern border. There is a swing set and seesaw, a wooden bench underneath an established Sequoia tree in the centre of the reserve, and a grassed mound. Garden borders have been established along the reserve's western boundary.



Issues and Options

The reserve is an awkward triangular shape and slightly sloped.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.40 TŌTARA VIEW RESERVE

Location

Tōtara View Reserve is located at 25 Bramley Street, Richmond (see Map 17).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 20 DP 571125
- Area: 0.0527 ha

History

Tōtara View Reserve was created via subdivision in 2022, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This small neighbourhood reserve contains a mature tōtara tree.



Issues and Options

This recently acquired reserve has sloped topography, an awkward shape and has yet to be developed.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Protect the tōtara tree by mulching around the trunk to prevent mowing over the root plate.

3 Improve the reserve's amenity by constructing a path up onto the lawn area and provide seating.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.41 HUKERE RESERVE

Location

Hukere Reserve is located between 7 and 9 Hukere Crescent, Richmond (see Map 17).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 36 DP 586601
- Area: 0.0244 ha

History

Hukere Reserve was created via subdivision in 2024, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

This parcel of land will form a linkage through to a larger recreation reserve planned for the next stage of subdivision. A paved path has been installed and gardens planted either side of the path.

Issues and Options

Once the larger reserve area vests in Council, a concept plan will be developed for community consultation. This will likely include seating and areas for outdoor play and passive recreation.

POLICIES

1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.

2 Maintain the paved walkway and plantings.

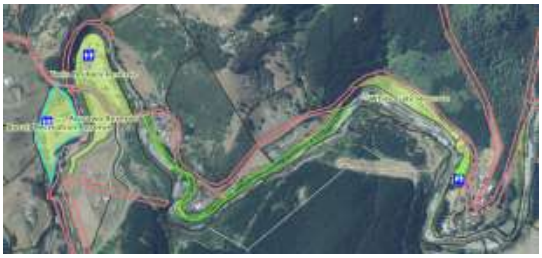
3 Once the larger reserve parcel has been vested, prepare and consult on a concept plan for Hukere Reserve, then develop the reserve in line with the final plan.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.42 BUSCH RESERVE

Location

Busch Reserve is located at 374 Aniseed Valley Road, on the true left (western) bank of the Roding River, at the base of Aniseed Hill in the Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



Busch Reserve's boundary is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 19777
- Area: 2.5560

History

This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1999 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Named after the first European settlers to live in Aniseed Valley, this area was part of the Hans Busch family holdings. Both H.H. Busch and his wife are buried in a marked grave at the bottom of the hill on the Aniseed Valley side.

Mr and Mrs Busch and their five children were in the second group of a planned settlement of Germans to Nelson, arriving on the Skiold in 1844 and originally allotted land at Ranzau. In 1851 Hans made the first of several purchases in the Aniseed, with eight more children helping with the bush felling and grass sowing.

Values

Bush Reserve covers an undulating river terrace adjoining the Roding River. This large destination reserve also has nature conservation values.

A gravel vehicle track provides access to the northern section of the reserve. A large part of the reserve is maintained as mown grass, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge. Many mature trees adjoin the reserve's western border and river's edge, with clumps of other trees scattered throughout.

The reserve is a very popular recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. It borders an attractive section of the Roding River with two deep swimming holes. Facilities include containment toilets on the upper terrace, one gas BBQ, and picnic tables and platforms.

A commemorative plaque to Hans Heinrich Busch (died 1873 aged 73) and his wife Dorothea (died 1880 aged 74) is located near the reserve entrance.

Issues and Options

Management issues include the continued control of weeds, maintenance of recreational facilities and occasional vandalism. The water supply intake for the toilets is vulnerable due to fluctuating river levels and weather events.

There are several large willow trees on the reserve and weed species include old man's beard, barberry, gorse and hawthorn.

Vehicle barriers/gates provide the option of restricting access to the reserve to protect turf, prevent vandalism or during times of high fire risk.

Infrastructure upgrades would improve amenity and pedestrian access to the swimming holes could be enhanced. Installation of passive surveillance equipment could help to monitor and manage instances of vandalism.

POLICIES

1 Manage Busch Reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation and access to the Roding River.

2 Maintain the reserves amenities and improvements and enhance pedestrian access to the swimming holes.

3 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve to protect turf and recreational amenities as needed, and when fire risk is high, by locking gates at the reserve entrance.

4 Undertake ongoing weed control.

5 Carry out enrichment plantings using eco-sourced plants.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.43 TWIN BRIDGES RESERVE

Location

Twin Bridges Reserve is located at 397 Aniseed Valley Road, adjacent to a horseshoe bend in the Roding River, in the Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



The boundaries of Twin Bridges Reserve are highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 18073
- Area: 2.2930

History

The reserve area was created by a realignment of Aniseed Valley Road and gifted to the Council as a recreation reserve by the Baigent family in 1989. It was classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Twin Bridges Reserve lies on a peninsula adjacent to a horseshoe bend in the Roding River. This large destination reserve has nature conservation values. A vehicle track traverses the length of the reserve, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge. Much of the reserve area is maintained as mown grass. Originally developed in 1990, guided by a landscape plan, the vegetation bordering the river is predominantly native and numerous mature exotic trees provide shade throughout the reserve.

This attractive reserve is a very popular recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. Facilities include a toilet block, one gas barbeque and picnic tables.



Issues and Options

Management issues include the continued control of weeds, ongoing maintenance of recreational facilities, and occasional vandalism.

Several large willow trees adjoin the river just beyond the reserve boundary. Other weed species present include old man's beard, barberry, gorse and hawthorn.

Infrastructure upgrades would improve amenity. For example, the toilet block has accessibility issues and the water supply intake for the toilets is vulnerable due to fluctuating river levels and weather events.

Gates at the reserve entrance can be locked to restrict access to the reserve to protect turf or during times of high fire risk. Installation of passive surveillance equipment could help to monitor and manage instances of vandalism.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation and access to the Roding River.

2 Maintain the reserves amenities and improvements and consider upgrading the toilet block with accessible toilets in the longer term.

3 Enhance the main pedestrian access down to the river to make it safer and more accessible.

4 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve to protect turf and recreational amenities as needed, and when fire risk is high, by locking gates at the reserve entrance.

5 Undertake ongoing weed control.

6 Carry out enrichment plantings using eco-sourced plants.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.44 AWAAWA RESERVE

Location

Awaawa Recreation Reserve is located on the opposite bank of the Roding River from Busch Reserve and across Aniseed Valley Road from Twin Bridges Reserve in Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



The boundaries of Awaawa Reserve are highlighted aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 425410
- Area: 1.3646

History

This reserve was vested in Council as a local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2008 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Awaawa Reserve is located on a river terrace adjoining the Roding River. A large part of the reserve is maintained as mown grass. Much of the steep riverbank has been planted in native vegetation, providing a riparian buffer.

The reserve is a lesser-known recreation area in the Aniseed Valley, despite its close proximity to two popular destination reserves. An informal footpath under the eastern end of the road bridge to the west in the above image provides pedestrian access between Awaawa Reserve and Twin Bridges Reserve.

Issues and Options

Underutilisation of Awaawa Reserve is an issue, despite its close proximity to Twin Bridges and Busch Reserves. There is no way finding signage indicating that the area is a reserve and no recreational amenities are provided. Walking access down the steep riverbank to the middle swimming hole shared with Busch Reserve is very difficult. Fencing does not align to the reserve boundaries and is in need of repair along the road boundary.

Provision of picnic tables and seating, a vehicle parking area, steps down to the swimming hole would enhance access and utilisation. The Roding Catchment Enhancement Group is keen to assist with further riparian vegetation planting and ongoing weed control.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation and access to the Roding River.

2 Install wayfinding signage from Twin Bridges and Busch Reserves and onsite signage to raise the profile of this reserve.

3 Develop a small area for vehicles to park within, near the reserve entrance.

4 Enhance access to the river by installing steps down to the swimming hole and upgrade the informal path between Awaawa and Twin Bridges Reserves.

5 Install picnic tables and seating.

6 Repair the roadside fence and realign fencing along the reserve boundary.

7 Work together with the Roding Catchment Enhancement Group to undertake additional plantings and ongoing weed control within the riparian margin.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.45 WHITE GATE RESERVE

Location

White Gate Reserve is located at 538 Aniseed Valley Road, on the true left (northern) bank of the Roding River, in the Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



The boundaries of White Gate Reserve are highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: (a) Recreation Reserve (b) Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 5 DP 20452 (b) Pt Sec 8 SQ 1
- Area: (a) 1.4500 ha (b) 0.5969 ha

History

Parcel (a) was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

After considering a petition from over 300 people requesting that parcel (b) be protected as a public reserve, the Council purchased this fee-simple land parcel from the New Zealand Automobile Association Inc and it was transferred to Council in 1995. The Nelson branch of NZAA originally acquired this parcel in 1933 as a picnic ground. Parcel (b) is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified.

Values

White Gate Reserve is a large destination reserve with nature conservation values. A gravel vehicle track bisects the reserve, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge.

Some areas within the reserve are maintained as mown grass, surrounded by native vegetation.

A small remnant of lowland forest is present at the southern end of the reserve. Within this remnant are four protected trees: two tōtara and two mataī trees, positioned alongside the internal vehicle track. Several mature kānuka trees are also present and the modified understorey vegetation is dominated by mahoe on the steeper banks beneath the road.

The reserve is a popular casual recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. It borders the Roding River with several swimming holes. Facilities include one containment toilet close to the road boundary, picnic tables/platforms and BBQs.

Issues and Options

Management issues include ongoing control of weeds, maintenance of recreational facilities, occasional vandalism, and conservation of the forest remnant at the southern end of the reserve, which is prone to weed infestation. Due to their location alongside the internal vehicle track, the protected trees could be damaged by vehicles parking underneath their canopies – installation of bollards could prevent this.

In 2024 an operation to remove many of the established weedy species was undertaken across the entire reserve area. Crack willow, old man's beard, barberry, gorse and broom had previously dominated much of the reserve area. The Roding Catchment Enhancement Group has offered to assist with planting of riparian vegetation and ongoing weed control.

Infrastructure upgrades would improve amenity. Gates at the reserve entrance can be locked to restrict access to the reserve to protect turf or during times of high fire risk. Installation of passive surveillance equipment could help to monitor and manage instances of vandalism.

The record of title for parcel (b) notes that the land is subject to the following interests:
(i) an exemption to the western side generally of Aniseed Valley Road from the provisions of s128 of the Public Works Act 1928, restricting the removal of stones and earth when land is abutting upon any river or stream; and
(ii) a building-line condition restricting building within 10m from the centre of Aniseed Valley Road.

A small triangular land parcel (0.48 ha) located adjacent to the southern boundary of the reserve has been developed as a vehicle turning circle for users of the internal access track. As a result, the reserve's utilised area now extends beyond its legal boundary. This land is currently owned by Tasman Pine Forests Ltd, the company that owns the majority of the plantation forest land in the Aniseed and Lee Valleys.

To address this encroachment, a formal agreement or easement could be established between the Council and Tasman Pine Forests Ltd, allowing for the continued use of the turning circle while ensuring that the legal boundaries are respected. Alternatively, the land in question could be acquired from the company to incorporate it into the reserve, preventing future boundary disputes.

There is scope to declare parcel (b) a reserve in future.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation, access to the Roding River and conservation of the native forest remnant at the southern end.

2 Maintain the toilet and other amenities.

3 Replace signage.

4 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve to protect turf and recreational amenities as needed, and when fire risk is high, by locking gates at the reserve entrances.

5 Maintain the wooden-rail barriers surrounding the four protected trees to protect their root systems from damage or replace the rails with bollards.

6 Work together with the Roding Catchment Enhancement Group to:

a) Undertake ongoing weed control, particularly within the forest remnant.

b) Carry out enrichment plantings within the forest remnant, using eco-sourced plants.

c) Revegetate areas formerly occupied by weedy species across much of the reserve area with native riparian species that can tolerate occasional flooding.

7 Work together with Tasman Pine Forests Ltd to address the encroachment issue, by entering into a formal agreement or establishing an easement to enable continued use of the small area of land beyond the southern boundary for vehicle access.

8 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenths Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare parcel (b) at White Gate Reserve as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.2.46 MEADS BRIDGE RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve is located on the true right (northern) bank of the Lee River just upstream from the Meads Road Bridge, in the Lee Valley (see Map 22).



Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve boundaries are highlighted in aqua

The boundary between Richmond and Moutere-Waimea Wards runs through the reserve, with the northern part located in Richmond Ward and the southern part located in Moutere-Waimea Ward. For this reason, a section on Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve is included in both RMPs.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 9798
- Area: 1.6374

History

This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1977 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

The former Waimea County Council purchased this area for a recreation reserve in 1976, and the first draft management plan was prepared in 1985.

Values

Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve covers an undulating river terrace with prominent rock outcrops and hollows. A vehicle track traverses the reserve, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge.

A large part of the reserve is maintained as mown grass, with clumps of kānuka and smaller clumps of beech trees. Other important native species amongst the kānuka and beech are mahoe, lemonwood, karamu, and matipo. Isolated mataī, tōtara and *Lophomyrtus obcordata* are also present.

A small (0.2ha) remnant of lowland tōtara-black beech-kahikatea-mataī forest is present at the south-eastern end of the reserve. An ecological assessment report (North, 2012), completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme, identifies this remnant as having moderately high rarity values, but only moderate representativeness values and low diversity/pattern values, not quite sufficient to be deemed significant in the context of the entire Bryant Ecological District. It does however have local significance.

The reserve is a very popular recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. It borders an attractive section of the Lee River with several swimming holes. Facilities include a single containment toilet, and picnic tables and platforms.

Issues and Options

Management issues include the continued control of weeds, further development of recreational facilities, and conservation of native vegetation – especially the forest remnant at the south-eastern end of the reserve, which is prone to drying of the forest interior and weed infestation.

There are several large willow trees on the reserve and weed species include old man's beard, barberry, gorse and broom.

The toilet is located on the lower terrace, where it is prone to flooding; it also has accessibility issues. A replacement toilet could be provided on the upper terrace.

There are currently no vehicle safety barriers between terraces, or gates to restrict access to the reserve to protect turf in winter, or during times of high fire risk etc. Gates could be installed at either end of vehicle track to better control access when required.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide recreational access to the Lee River and also to protect the small forest remnant at the south-eastern end.

2 Remove the existing toilet and replace with an accessible toilet on the upper terrace.

3 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve during winter/wet weather conditions and when fire risk is high, by installing and locking gates at both entrances to the reserve.

4 Undertake ongoing weed control, particularly within the forest remnant.

5 Revegetate the margins of the forest remnant with dense vegetation and carry out enrichment plantings within the remnant, using eco-sourced plants.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3 LOCAL PURPOSE (ESPLANADE) RESERVES AND LOCAL PURPOSE (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVES

5.3.1 OVERVIEW AND POLICIES FOR LOCAL PURPOSE (ESPLANADE) AND (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

This section outlines the key values, common issues and opportunities, and overarching policies that apply to all Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves and Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves in the Richmond Ward. These reserves are part of the wider "Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves" parks category, as defined in the Draft Open Space Assessment for Richmond Ward (Thrive, 2025).

Subsequent sections (5.3.2 onwards) provide more detailed and site-specific information and policies for individual reserves.

VALUES

Integrated Recreation and Ecological Network

Richmond Ward has an established and expanding network of reserves that connect the foothills to the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet. Many of these esplanade reserves are located alongside natural watercourses such as Reservoir Creek, Jimmy Lee Creek, and Bateup Stream. These reserves play a vital role in providing off-road pedestrian and cycle linkages, facilitating multimodal transportation, and connecting neighbourhoods to town centres and green spaces.

Ecological and Environmental Significance

Esplanade and Esplanade & Utility Reserves form vital green and blue infrastructure, supporting urban biodiversity, ecosystem connectivity, and stormwater management. They contribute to climate resilience by mitigating flood risk and urban heat effects, while also supporting clean water outcomes, native habitat protection, and improved ecological function.

Cultural and Social Connection

These reserves also provide cultural, educational, and recreational opportunities. They act as places for community connection, storytelling, and expression of cultural identity. Enhancing access to nature through reserve networks strengthens social cohesion and public health outcomes, while also enabling traditional cultural practices through appropriate design and partnership with Te Tauihu Iwi.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Local Purpose (Esplanade) and (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves in Richmond Ward are multifunctional spaces that provide both community-facing benefits and critical infrastructure services. A key challenge lies in managing these reserves in ways that balance their diverse roles—acting as stormwater corridors, biodiversity sanctuaries, and recreational pathways—while maintaining safety, accessibility, and aesthetic appeal. Their placement along natural waterways also positions them as essential to the district's stormwater resilience. By protecting and enhancing these green corridors, the reserves help manage flooding risks, improve water quality, and contribute to the overall health of aquatic ecosystems.

There is significant potential to strengthen the ecological value of these reserves through riparian restoration, pest control, and the reintroduction of native vegetation and habitat features. Many of these reserves already function as wildlife corridors, but targeted ecological enhancement could significantly improve their connectivity and biodiversity outcomes. The opportunity to daylight previously piped or degraded streams—especially in urban areas—would further enhance the ecological and amenity value of these spaces. However, the cost of daylighting many streams is likely to be unaffordable in the short to medium term. Projects that bring hidden watercourses back to the surface can also reconnect people with the town's natural heritage and reinforce the role of Richmond's town centre as a green and blue heart linking the foothills with the coast, so should be considered in future work programmes.

These reserves also offer opportunities for public engagement and education. Thoughtfully designed signage, restoration projects, and school or community-led initiatives can raise awareness about local biodiversity, stormwater care, and climate resilience. Equally important is the potential for these spaces to reflect cultural identity and support traditional practices through appropriate design, planting, interpretation, and naming. As urban growth continues, there will be increasing need to protect and extend these networks to support climate resilience, community wellbeing, and cultural visibility—ensuring that all reserve development and management decisions are future-focused and inclusive.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to all Local Purpose (Esplanade) and (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves administered by Council in the Richmond Ward.

1 Ensure that reserve management is consistent with the purpose and classification of each reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, while taking into account the objectives of the Richmond Catchment Management Plan—particularly in relation to flood risk mitigation, infrastructure integration, water quality improvement, erosion control, and habitat enhancement.

2 Collaborate with Te Tauihu Iwi to implement *Te Mana o te Wai* principles, ensuring that water health and mauri are prioritised, human health needs are provided for, and that cultural values are respected in all aspects of reserve management.

3 Manage these reserves as part of the wider ecological, recreational, cultural and stormwater network, recognising their role in supporting biodiversity corridors, recreational routes, cultural values and catchment-scale stormwater management.

4 Promote ecological restoration through riparian planting with indigenous species, pest plant and animal control, and the protection and enhancement of streambanks, wetlands and habitat corridors. Revegetation and restoration planting in esplanade and utility reserves should utilise eco-sourced native plant species appropriate to local ecological domains to maximise ecological integrity and resilience.

5 Enhance safe and inclusive public access through accessible pathways, bridges and signage, encouraging walking and cycling as sustainable transport modes that connect neighbourhoods to nature and community destinations.

6 Retain and restore the natural form and function of waterways by avoiding piping or hard engineering solutions where possible, supporting stream daylighting projects, and applying water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) principles in alignment with catchment management priorities.

7 Nature-based solutions for stormwater management, such as constructed wetlands, riparian buffers, and biofiltration, should be incorporated wherever practical to improve water quality, support indigenous biodiversity, and enhance ecological connectivity.

8 Integrate stormwater and flood management objectives into reserve design and upgrades, ensuring resilience to climate change and storm events through measures such as overland flow path protection, floodplain restoration, and increased infiltration capacity.

9 Encourage local action through environmental education, community partnerships, planting and restoration projects, and interpretive signage that promotes awareness, to improve water quality, optimise biodiversity outcomes, and enhance climate resilience.

10 Celebrate and reflect Māori cultural identity in the design and management of reserves, through partnership with Te Tauihu Iwi on naming, interpretation, planting, and site design that acknowledges traditional practices and narratives.

11 Work together with relevant external agencies to monitor and evaluate ecological and stormwater performance of reserves and use data and community feedback to inform adaptive management approaches that respond to environmental change, development pressures, and community needs.

12 Seek opportunities to acquire additional esplanade land or access easements to close gaps in pedestrian/cycle connectivity, protect natural waterways, and support the integrity of Richmond's blue-green infrastructure network.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document and the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.

5.3.2 BEST ISLAND ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Best Island Esplanade Reserve is comprised of seven separate parcels of land adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, mainly along the southwestern edge of Best Island (see Map 1).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification**: All seven parcels are classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve

- **Legal Descriptions and Areas**:
  (a) Lot 3 DP 456465 – 0.2656 ha
  (b) Lot 4 DP 456465 – 0.2680 ha
  (c) Part Lot 1 DP 5478 – 0.2681 ha
  (d) Part Lot 1 DP 5478 – 0.1585 ha
  (e) Part Lot 1 DP 6849 – 0.4745 ha
  (f) Part Lot 1 DP 5478 – 0.4729 ha
  (g) Lot 37 DP 5090 – 3.3083 ha

- **Total Area**: 5.2159 ha

History

Parcel (a) was created via subdivision in 2016. Parcel (b) was vested in Council in 2013 when that parcel was exchanged with another parcel owned by the Greenacres Golf Club Inc and declared to be local purpose (esplanade) reserve (GN 2013, p45). Parcels (c)-(f) were acquired in 1985 under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council (GN 1985, p138). Parcel (g) was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1954. All seven parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

Best Island Esplanade Reserve supports a range of ecological values, including important salt marsh and estuarine habitats. These coastal margins support native bird species and aquatic life, including several threatened and migratory species. Riparian restoration efforts are underway, with extensive planting undertaken in recent years.



The continuing ecological changes, including the signs of natural regeneration of salt marsh species in the reserve parcels adjoining the Greenacres Golf Course (following the removal of surface compaction in 2023), demonstrate the resilience of the ecosystem, even in the face of challenges like tidal inundation.

This regeneration (depicted in the above image) demonstrates the positive impact of targeted ecological restoration efforts and highlights the potential for further habitat recovery in the area.

Aesthetically, the reserve offers scenic views of Best Island, the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and surrounds. These areas provide opportunities for relaxation and outdoor activities such as birdwatching that foster a connection with nature.



Issues and Options

Over the decades the reserve has become subject to tidal inundation due to rising sea levels and changing water patterns. Much of parcel (g) at the southern end of the island is now below MHWS, as shown in the image below.



The tidal inundation issue also raises concerns about the long-term viability of certain habitats within the reserves. As sea levels continue to rise, the natural migration of salt marsh and other coastal plant communities may be constrained by development on

adjacent private property, leading to a reduction in available habitats for wildlife.

One option to mitigate this is to enhance the resilience of the reserves through habitat restoration and the creation of buffer zones that can accommodate the natural shift of these ecosystems in response to climate change. Additional salt marsh restoration is planned in response.

Weed and animal pest control is an ongoing management issue.

POLICIES

1 Manage Best Island Esplanade Reserve for the primary purpose of protecting and enhancing its ecological and cultural values, particularly those related to tidal wetland ecosystems and salt marsh regeneration, while ensuring that public access and recreational use are managed in a way that does not compromise these core functions. This includes prioritising habitat restoration, protecting biodiversity, and integrating climate resilience strategies to adapt to changing tidal conditions.

2 Continue to revegetate reserve areas with indigenous coastal plant species, including salt marsh.

3 Undertake weed and animal pest control as required.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.3 ESTUARY PLACE (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVE

Location

Estuary Place Reserve is located at 70 Estuary Place, Richmond and adjoins parcel (b) of the Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve (see Map 2).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 2 SO 525960
- Area: 2.1713 ha

History

Vested authority. Pursuant to section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981, in 2018 the land was acquired for local purpose (utility) reserve and vested in Council subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to section 59 of the Land Act 1948, section 8 of the Coal Mines Amendment Act 1950, a right to convey water contained in Transfer 184349.1 and Compensation Certificate 11069842.1 (GN 2018-In5596). It was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve plays a key role in stormwater management, with a stream channelling runoff from the adjoining industrial subdivision into the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet. This waterway provides ecological connectivity and has been enhanced through native riparian planting along its banks, contributing to improved water quality and habitat values.



A formed pathway runs parallel to the stream, creating a recreational link between Estuary Place and Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) at the northeastern end of the reserve. This connection supports active transport and enhances the area's accessibility.

The southern half of the reserve comprises undulating, grassed mounds created through contoured fill. These open spaces offer potential for informal recreation and future planting, while also acting as a buffer between industrial activities and the reserve's ecological features.

Issues and Options

A key management issue for Estuary Place Reserve relates to the quality of stormwater entering the stream from the adjacent industrial subdivision. This runoff can carry sediment, pollutants, and debris, which may

degrade water quality and impact the ecological health of the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet.

The successful establishment of native planting along the stream margins will improve biodiversity and water quality. Ongoing maintenance and weed management will be required.

As the surrounding area continues to develop, including industrial and infrastructure growth, there may be increased pressure to use parts of the reserve for additional utility purposes. Any such proposals would need to be carefully assessed to ensure they do not compromise the reserve's ecological or recreational values.

While public access and informal use of the reserve are encouraged, there is a need to balance this with the reserve's role in stormwater management and habitat protection. Careful planning and monitoring will be required to manage this balance over time.

POLICIES

1 Manage Estuary Place Reserve for the dual purposes of supporting esplanade reserve functions and providing stormwater management infrastructure.

2 Protect and enhance the natural character of the stream and its margins and accommodate necessary stormwater infrastructure in a way that minimises adverse effects on ecological and recreational values.

3 Enhance native riparian vegetation along the stream through ongoing planting and maintenance, with a focus on improving habitat quality, supporting biodiversity, and stabilising streambanks.

4 Monitor and manage stormwater inflows in collaboration with infrastructure teams to reduce sedimentation, contaminant loads, and erosion, supporting both water quality and downstream ecological health.

5 Maintain the streamside pathway and TGTT to ensure safe and accessible public use.

6 Assess proposals for new or expanded utility infrastructure to ensure consistency with the reserve's classification and values, giving priority to approaches that avoid or mitigate impacts on natural character, public access, and ecological function.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.4 ESPLANADE RESERVES ADJOINING WAIMEA/WAIMEHA INLET

Six esplanade reserves in Richmond Ward adjoin the Inlet and have small sections of Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) running through them:

- Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve
- Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve (two parcels)
- Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1, 2 & 3

Details about each of these esplanade reserves are listed below. The 'Issues and Options' and 'Policies' sections have been combined for all six esplanade reserves, due to their similarities (see the end of section 5.3.4).

HEADINGLY LANE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve adjoins the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet east of Headingly Lane, Richmond (see Map 2).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 433970
- Area: 0.4358 ha

History

Council purchased this reserve in 2013 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

TGTT runs through this narrow esplanade reserve alongside the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. The trail

is formed on top of the stop bank and some riparian vegetation has been planted along the inland edge of the stop bank. On the Inlet side, the high tide now encroaches a few metres into the northern reserve boundary. At the western end of the reserve, adjoining Headingly Lane, is a small carpark with space for two vehicles.

On the opposite side of Headingly Lane from this reserve, within a parcel of Council-owned land on the true left bank of Borck Creek, is a relatively large spawning area (60m^2) for īnanga/whitebait occurring in tall fescue and creeping bent. An ecological assessment report (Hickford, 2012), completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme, identifies the spawning area as being significant due to its high rarity values.

ESTUARY PLACE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve is comprised of two separate parcels of land adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet northeast of Estuary Place, Richmond (see Map 2).



The location of parcel (b) is highlighted in aqua.
Parcel (a) adjoins the northeastern boundary of parcel (b)

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 101 DP 536055 (b) Lot 19 DP 536055
- Area: (a) 0.2167 ha (b) 0.3166 ha

History

Both parcels were created via subdivision in 2019 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

A stream flows from the end of Estuary Place, through the adjoining Estuary Place Reserve to the southwest, then through both esplanade reserve parcels and out into the Inlet. Much of the land has been revegetated with native riparian species.

TGTT runs through both parcels near the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. The trail curls inland to a small bridge over the stream.

WAIMEA INLET ESPLANADE RESERVE 3

Location

Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3 adjoins the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and 384 Lower Queen Street, Richmond (see Map 2).



The location of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3 is highlighted in aqua.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 5 SO 567805
- Area: 0.2723 ha

History

Pursuant to section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981, the land was declared acquired for local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council (GN 2022-ln2676). It was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

TGTT runs through this narrow esplanade reserve alongside the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. Apart from a small section of boardwalk at the western end of the reserve, the trail is formed on top of the stop bank.

Some riparian vegetation has been planted on either side of the trail.

WAIMEA INLET ESPLANADE RESERVES 1 & 2

Location

Both esplanade reserves border the Waimea Inlet, west of the Reservoir Creek mouth, Richmond (see Map 5).



The locations of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2 are highlighted in aqua: 1 is the larger parcel and 2 is the small parcel to the west.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description:
  (1) Lot 4 DP 457909
  (2) Lot 4 DP 445349
- Area:
  (1) 1.007 ha
  (2) 0.0288 ha

History

Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1 was purchased by Council in 2012 and Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2 was created via subdivision in 2011. Both parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

TGTT runs through both of these esplanade reserves alongside the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. In the eastern half of Reserve 1 a mown strip of grass is maintained on either side of the trail. Riparian vegetation has been planted either side of the trail in the western half of Reserve 1: overhead power lines also run through this section of the reserve.



Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2

A small stream runs through Reserve 2, and a small bridge spans this stream as part of TGTT. The stream banks have been planted in native vegetation, by volunteer groups while adjoining land to the west has been planted by the adjacent business.

The TRMP includes a cultural heritage overlay (N27/135) that partially overlaps with the edges of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2. This overlay indicates areas where there is a known or potential presence of Māori archaeological or cultural heritage values, suggesting that the coastal margin in this area has cultural significance.

Issues and Options

TGTT passes through all six esplanade reserve parcels, providing a regionally significant route for walking and cycling that connects Richmond to the wider coastal trail network. These trail sections support both recreational enjoyment and active transport, attracting locals and visitors alike.

However, the trail infrastructure in these reserves is particularly vulnerable due to its proximity to the coastal edge and its low-lying elevation. Increasing frequency and intensity of storm surges, coastal inundation, and extreme weather events pose risks to trail usability and safety. Past events have caused surface degradation, erosion, and debris accumulation, particularly where the trail runs close to the inlet edge or across constrained sections of reserve land. Climate change is expected to exacerbate these risks over time.

Vegetation management is also an ongoing concern. Encroachment from both native and exotic species can obstruct trail use and reduce visibility, while inappropriate clearing could compromise the ecological values of the esplanade reserves and increase erosion risk. Additionally, in some locations the narrow width of the esplanade reserves restricts options for realignment or retreat of the trail infrastructure.

Maintaining the trail's function requires balancing the esplanade reserve purposes —such as conserving natural values, enabling public access to the coast, and providing for public recreational use—with the need to adapt to climate impacts and protect infrastructure investment. Long-term planning, adaptive design, and collaborative management with trail partners will be essential.

The cultural heritage overlay in the vicinity of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2 triggers specific statutory protections. Any disturbance—whether through trail maintenance, planting, erosion control, or infrastructure development—may impact

archaeological or cultural values and require authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Protection of these cultural values should be guided by iwi engagement and partnership. Further archaeological assessment may be needed prior to any ground-disturbing activity. At the same time, the ongoing pressures from storm surges, coastal erosion, and recreational use may pose risks to the integrity of these values if not carefully managed.

Stormwater flow paths cross these reserves in various locations (see examples on the image below, flow paths are indicated in blue). This utility function also needs to be recognised and provided for.



POLICIES

1 Manage each of these six esplanade reserves for the primary purposes of providing and maintaining public access along the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin via Tasman's Great Taste Trail, while also protecting the natural character of the coastal environment and responding to climate change-related risks. Maintenance of existing stormwater flow paths is an important secondary function of many of these reserves.

2 Undertake ongoing weed control and restoration plantings using eco-sourced indigenous coastal species.

3 Maintain the trail corridor to a safe and accessible standard through regular inspection, surface repair, and vegetation management, ensuring clear passage and protection of adjacent streambanks and inlet margins.

4 Identify and monitor high-risk sections of the trail that are vulnerable to storm surges, coastal inundation, or erosion, and prioritise these for resilience measures such as drainage improvements, surface upgrades, protective planting, or realignment where feasible.

5 Collaborate with trail partners and infrastructure teams to ensure coordinated planning and funding for trail upgrades and climate adaptation measures, consistent with the purposes of esplanade reserves and the long-term vision for the TGTT.

6 Avoid new structures or modifications within the reserve that would restrict future trail realignment, reduce public access, or compromise the natural and open character of the esplanade edge.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

Additional policies for Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2:

7 Recognise and protect the archaeological and cultural heritage values associated with the cultural heritage overlay N27/135 in the vicinity of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2, in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Reserves Act 1977.

8 Avoid ground disturbance or development activities within or near the cultural heritage overlay unless supported by a site-specific assessment and, where required, an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

9 Engage with mana whenua to ensure the protection and interpretation of cultural values associated with the site, and to guide management activities in a way that reflects tikanga Māori and iwi aspirations.

10 Incorporate cultural heritage considerations into planning for trail maintenance, stormwater infrastructure, planting, and erosion control, ensuring any works are designed to avoid or minimise impacts on known or potential cultural heritage values.

5.3.5 MCPHERSON STREET TO WAIMEA INLET ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

This esplanade reserve comprises of two parcels that border a small stream running between McPherson Street and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, Richmond (see Map 5).



Parcel (a) is the larger parcel to the east and parcel (b) is the smaller parcel to the west (both highlighted aqua)

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 3 DP 445349 (b) Lot 6 DP 445349
- Area: (a) 0.0798 ha (b) 0.0020 ha

History

Both parcels were created via subdivision in 2011 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

A stream flows from near McPherson Street out to the Inlet, through both parcels. Riparian vegetation is established on parcel (b) and on the western end of parcel (a).

Issues and Options

There is some encroachment into the reserve areas by adjoining industrial activities. Much of parcel (a) is devoid of riparian vegetation.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve areas primarily for purposes of revegetating their riparian margins.

2 Work with the occupiers of neighbouring industrial sites to remove encroachments from the reserve areas.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.6 RESERVOIR CREEK ESPLANADE AND UTILITY RESERVES

This section addresses 12 reserves adjoining Reservoir Creek: Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves 1-9, Templemore Ponds (three reserve parcels), plus one parcel of land (the Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way) vested in Council that is not subject to the Reserves Act. Detailed information about each of these 13 parcels is provided below.

The 'Issues and Options' and 'Policies' sections have been combined for all 13 parcels, due to their similarities (see the end of section 5.3.6).

Location



The 12 reserve parcels and additional fee-simple parcel line the lower section of Reservoir Creek between the Richmond Deviation and Hill Street in Richmond (refer to Maps 6, 8 and 9). Their general location is highlighted in aqua in this image.

The three Templemore Ponds reserves border Reservoir Creek and adjoin properties at 21 & 23 Templemore Drive, 12 & 25 Magnolia Place, 1, 3 & 5 Garin Grove, 4 Kareti Drive and 12 Antoine Grove, Richmond (see Map 6).



The boundaries of Templemore Ponds are highlighted in aqua



The boundary of the fee-simple parcel (Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way) is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification**:
  All 12 reserve parcels are classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve.

The Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way parcel is not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified.

- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**
  Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves:
  (1) Sec 2 SO 466402 – 0.3408 ha
  (2) Lot 4 DP 18824 – 0.2812 ha
  (3) Lot 5 DP 17032 – 0.0148 ha
  (4) Lot 4 DP 17032 – 0.1935 ha
  (5) Lot 74 DP 20038 – 0.2130 ha
  (6) Lot 106 DP 18519 – 1.1157 ha
  (7) Lot 14 DP 20129 – 0.0350 ha
  (8) Lot 3 DP 352146 – 0.0531 ha
  (9) Lot 3 DP 362961 – 0.1147 ha

  Templemore Ponds reserves:
  (a) Lot 1 DP 306483 – 0.6017 ha
  (b) Lot 35 DP 307871 – 0.0288 ha
  (c) Lot 2 DP 306483 – 0.0270 ha

  Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way:
  Sec 4 SO 466402 – 0.3888 ha

History

Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves:

- Parcel (1) was declared a local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council in 2014 (GN 2014, p 730).
- Parcels (2) to (9) were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:
  - 1995: parcels (3) and (4) as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
  - 1997: parcel (6) as recreation reserve.
  - 1998: parcel (2) as local purpose reserve.
  - 2000: parcel (5) as local purpose (drainage) reserve and parcel (7) as drainage reserve.
  - 2005: parcel (8) as local purpose (walkway) reserve.
  - 2006: parcel (9) as local purpose (drainage) reserve.

Templemore Ponds reserves:

- All three parcels were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:
  - 2001: Parcels (a) and (c) as recreation reserve.
  - 2002: Parcel (b) as recreation reserve.

All 12 reserve parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way:

- Vested authority. Pursuant to sections 20(1) and 50 of the Public Works Act 1981, this parcel was acquired for a pedestrian and cycle access way and vested in Council in 2002 (GN 2002, pp3387-3388).

Values

The 13 parcels provide an almost continuous riparian corridor along Reservoir Creek from Hill Street to the Richmond Deviation, acting as a buffer between the creek and surrounding residential development. They support a range of functions, including ecological enhancement, public access and stormwater management.
Reservoir Creek contains a mix of natural, meandering sections and modified, channelled segments. Its banks have been planted over time with a variety of native and exotic vegetation. These plantings contribute to slope stability, shading, and habitat provision, and support the ecological health of the wider catchment.

A shared pedestrian and undersized cycle path through the reserves forms an important local transport and recreation link. Near Kareti Drive, the creek has been widened to form Templemore Ponds, where open water, vegetation, lawn areas and paved walkways enhance amenity and habitat values. Together, these areas play a key role in Richmond's urban stormwater network, attenuating flows and helping to manage runoff from surrounding development.

Issues and Options

Reservoir Creek serves multiple functions—supporting biodiversity, enabling recreation, and providing critical stormwater conveyance. However, several challenges affect the long-term performance of the corridor.
A section between Walker Place and Templemore Drive has been engineered into a channel, reducing habitat diversity and increasing flow velocities during heavy rain events. This makes downstream sections particularly susceptible to erosion and scouring, especially under pressure from more frequent and intense storm events associated with climate change.

The significance of these risks was highlighted in 2023, when Council surveyed over 400 homes in the Reservoir Creek catchment as part of a broader assessment of flood vulnerability and potential stormwater improvements. The survey reflected increasing community concern about flooding and reinforced the need to strengthen the resilience of the creek corridor.

The width of the esplanade reserves varies considerably. In many places the reserve corridor is narrow and provides limited capacity for flood attenuation or future adaptive measures such as bank realignment or wetland restoration.

Encroachment by adjacent private landowners and the ongoing spread of invasive plant species further limit the potential of the reserves to provide natural buffering and ecosystem services.

Despite these pressures, the reserve network remains a critical asset. Opportunities exist to enhance stormwater resilience through targeted planting, erosion control, and improved design of creek margins. Strengthening partnerships with stormwater engineers, ecological specialists, and relevant external agencies will be key to balancing infrastructure, ecological and public access goals.

POLICIES

1 Manage all 13 parcels for the dual purposes of esplanade functions (including public access) and urban stormwater management, through nature-based approaches that respect the natural character of Reservoir Creek.

2 Prioritise riparian enhancement along Reservoir Creek, focusing on continuous native planting to improve ecological connectivity, stabilise streambanks, and support the creek's capacity for stormwater conveyance and treatment.

3 Support progressive removal of invasive or ecologically inappropriate vegetation, replacing it with native species suited to site conditions, stormwater functions, and biodiversity objectives identified in the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.

4 Focus restoration work on sections of the creek where ecological or hydrological function is most compromised, including narrow or modified reaches, with consideration for floodplain enhancement and improved habitat structure.

5 Maintain and enhance the pedestrian and cycle route through the reserve corridor, ensuring, contiguous, safe and accessible public access that connects with surrounding streets, schools, and town centre destinations.

6 Incorporate interpretation and wayfinding signage that highlights the unique values of Reservoir Creek —its role in Richmond's natural stormwater system, ecological function, and cultural significance— in a way that complements the district-wide signage strategy.

7 Work together with infrastructure and transport teams and relevant external agencies to ensure the ongoing protection, enhancement, and multifunctional use of the full length of the Reservoir Creek corridor, including its esplanade values.

8 Investigate opportunities to widen or realign constrained sections of Reservoir Creek, particularly in areas prone to flooding or ecological degradation, to enable better public use, flood resilience, and futureproofing in response to climate change.

9 Support ongoing monitoring and adaptive management of the creek corridor, with a focus on water quality, biodiversity, and stormwater performance in key locations identified in the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.

10 Use the findings of flood risk assessments, including the 2023 Reservoir Creek catchment survey, to inform future design, planting, and infrastructure upgrades within the esplanade reserves.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.7 FARADAY RISE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

This esplanade reserve is located at Faraday Rise, Richmond (see Map 15).



The boundary of Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 12 DP 13852
- Area: 0.1876 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1994 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

A small stream flows through the reserve, which is entirely covered in riparian vegetation.

Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is the main management issue.

POLICIES

1 Manage Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation.

2 Undertake weed control as required.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.8 BATEUP STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVES 1-6 AND BATEUP STREAM DRAINAGE AND AMENITY AREA

Location



These seven reserve parcels are situated on either side of Bateup Stream, extending from the southern side of Paton Road to just north of the junction of Cupola Crescent and Sabine Drive in Richmond (see Map 16).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification**:
  - All six parcels of Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve are classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve.
  - Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area is not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore is not classified.

- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**
  Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserves 1-6
  (1) Lot 147 DP 513715 – 0.0737 ha
  (2) Lot 148 DP 513715 – 0.1020 ha
  (3) Lot 157 DP 523952 – 0.0126 ha
  (4) Lot 154 DP 523952 – 0.0933 ha
  (5) Lot 156 DP 523952 – 0.1192 ha
  (6) Lot 2 DP 550903 – 0.0310 ha
  Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area
  Sec 2 SO 527522 – 0.0769 ha

History

Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserves 1-6:

- All six parcels were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:
  - 2017: Parcels (1) and (2) as local purpose reserve.
  - 2018: Parcels (3) and (4) as local purpose reserve, and (5) as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
  - 2021: Parcel (6) as local purpose (walkway/ cycleway) reserve.
- All six parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area:

- In 2018, a notice of intention to take land for drainage purposes was published in the New Zealand Gazette (GN 2018-ln5144). Then in 2019, this land was acquired for Drainage and Public Amenity Purposes and vested in Council (GN 2019-ln3077). This area is not subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and therefore is not classified.



Values

Bateup Stream flows between the six reserve parcels, which provide a riparian corridor that supports both ecological and recreational values. A paved pathway facilitates pedestrian access along the true right bank of the stream, adjacent to Cupola Crescent. Bench seating is provided at intervals along the pathway. The top of the opposite bank has been planted with native riparian vegetation, while the stream banks and either side of the path are mostly maintained in mown grass.

Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is necessary to maintain the health and diversity of native plantings. Given the narrow width of the reserves, there is limited capacity

for flood attenuation. Management practices should focus on enhancing the creek's capacity to manage runoff and prevent bank erosion during heavy rainfall events.

POLICIES

1 Manage Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserves 1–6 for the dual purposes of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and facilitating public access, in alignment with the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.

2 Implement integrated stormwater management solutions to reduce erosion, improve water quality, and mitigate flooding risks, consistent with the Urban Stormwater Strategy.

3 Undertake regular weed control to support native plant regeneration and maintain ecological health.

4 Maintain the pedestrian pathway to ensure safe, year-round access.

5 Recognise the role of Bateup Stream in stormwater conveyance and ensure that reserve management practices maintain or improve the creek's capacity to manage runoff.

6 Ensure any development, maintenance, or planting within the reserves avoids adverse effects on natural hydrology.

7 Promote responsible dog ownership through clear signage and public education to ensure compliance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.9 HART ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Hart Road Esplanade Reserve adjoins 63 Hart Road, Richmond (see Map 17).



The boundary of Hart Road Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 9 DP 543278
- Area: 0.0330 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2020 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

The small reserve area forms part of the bank of Hart Stream and has been planted in riparian vegetation.

Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is the main management issue.

POLICIES

1 Manage Hart Road Esplanade Reserve for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation.

2 Undertake weed control as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.10 JIMMY LEE CREEK (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVES 1-3

Location

This esplanade reserve comprises three parcels that border Jimmy Lee Creek upstream of Hill Street, Richmond (see Map 18). The reserve's northern entrance is situated between 267 and 271 Hill Street.



The boundaries of Jimmy Lee Creek reserves are highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description:
  (1) Lot 1 DP 315029
  (2) Lot 16 DP 12551
  (3) Lot 6 DP 19745
- Area:
  (1) 0.0483 ha
  (2) 0.9032 ha
  (3) 1.7350 ha

History

Reserve 1 was vested in Council as local purpose reserve upon purchase in 2003. Reserve 2 was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995, and Reserve 3 was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at the time of subdivision in 1999. All three parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

Values

Jimmy Lee Creek runs continuously through all three reserve parcels, forming a natural and recreational corridor that links residential areas to Kingsland Forest Park. The reserve supports both ecological and amenity values, acting as a key piece of green infrastructure within Richmond's urban setting.

A pedestrian walkway follows the creek, providing off-road access from Hill Street and Milne Place to Kingsland Forest Park. In the southernmost parcel, where the reserve widens, is a short section of loop track. The track network is used regularly by nearby residents, dog walkers, and recreational walkers en route to the forest.

The reserve is entirely covered in regenerating native vegetation, including young kānuka, mānuka, pittosporum, and other native understory species. This vegetation provides riparian shade, supports biodiversity, and helps stabilise the stream banks. The natural character of the creek corridor is one of the reserve's defining features and reflects the ecological restoration efforts in the wider catchment. An ecological assessment report completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme (North, 2012) identified a 9.5 ha site alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee Creek, with high rarity values and moderately high representativeness values, as ecologically significant. While most of this site is located within Kingsland Forest Park, it also extends into the upper part of Jimmy Lee Creek Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.2.36 for further details).

The creek and its margins also contribute to local stormwater management, acting as a natural channel for runoff and providing a buffer during high rainfall events.

Issues and Options

While the reserve performs well as a natural corridor, there are several issues that require ongoing management attention.

The existing walkway network is popular but can become muddy and uneven in wet conditions. Drainage improvements and minor track surfacing upgrades may be needed to maintain year-round usability. In the wider southern section of the reserve, increased informal use may lead to vegetation trampling or track widening without appropriate path management.

The regenerating vegetation is generally self-sustaining, but ongoing weed control is necessary to support the health and diversity of native plant species.

Dogs are permitted on-leash within the reserve (subject to the Council's Dog Control Bylaw). While most users are compliant, there is occasional evidence of dog fouling and dogs being off-leash, especially closer to Kingsland Forest Park. Improved signage and community education may be required.

Although the creek provides stormwater conveyance, the narrow channel and limited floodplain width mean that during heavy rain events, water may overtop the banks. Maintaining vegetated buffers and avoiding obstruction within the creek corridor will help retain its stormwater capacity.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve areas for the dual purposes of esplanade functions and urban stormwater management, including the protection of the natural character of Jimmy Lee Creek, conservation of indigenous

vegetation, and enabling public access and recreational enjoyment.

2 Maintain and enhance the walkway network to ensure safe, year-round pedestrian access between Hill Street, Milne Place, and Kingsland Forest Park, while avoiding damage to regenerating vegetation.

3 Support natural regeneration and ecological restoration by controlling invasive weed species and, where necessary, supplementing native plantings with appropriate locally sourced species.

4 Recognise the role of Jimmy Lee Creek in stormwater conveyance and ensure that reserve management practices maintain or improve the creek's capacity to manage runoff.

5 Ensure any development, maintenance, or planting within the reserve supports the dual functions of ecological protection and stormwater management, while avoiding adverse effects on natural hydrology.

6 Promote responsible dog ownership through clear signage and public education to ensure compliance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

7 Seek opportunities to improve public access to the upper sections of this esplanade reserve through any future development of the surrounding areas (for example, from Cushendall Rise and Resolution Place).

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.11 WAIMEA RIVER PARK

Location

Waimea River Park is located on the boundary of Moutere-Waimea Ward and Richmond Ward, encompassing land in both Wards (see image below).

With the exception of Waimea River Esplanade Reserve, Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve and Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves, all other land at Waimea River Park within the Richmond Ward is not subject to the Reserves Act.



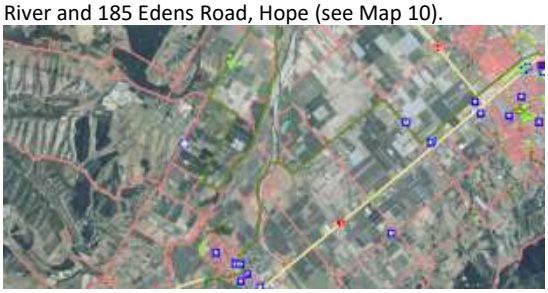
Land subject to separate Reserve Management Plan

The Council is currently reviewing the Waimea River Park Management Plan. With regards to Waimea River Park, this Richmond Ward RMP only applies to the Waimea River Esplanade Reserve, Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve and Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves. Management of all other land within Waimea River Park is guided by the separate Waimea River Park Management Plan and Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan (2019) (the latter plan guides management of reserves in the northern end of the River Park).

5.3.12 WAIMEA RIVER ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

This esplanade reserve is located between the Waimea River and 185 Edens Road, Hope (see Map 10).



The boundary of Waimea River Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua, near the centre of this image

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 363658
- Area: 1.7181 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (soil conservation) at time of subdivision in 2008 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



The Waimea River Park (shown in yellow) surrounds much of the esplanade reserve (shown in green), while private land adjoins the reserve's eastern boundary.

Values

The reserve is located alongside the Waimea River Park, near the confluence of the Wairoa and Wai-iti Rivers. Private land adjoins the reserve's boundary.
At present, the reserve is indistinguishable from the surrounding vineyard.



The boundary of Waimea River Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua

Issues and Options

The entire reserve area and part of the adjoining Waimea River Park is currently in productive use for viticulture, with grape vines established across both sites. These vines were planted without authorisation from Council in 2008. While the land remains publicly owned, this private use restricts public access and limits the reserve's capacity to deliver the esplanade functions.

As climate change increases the frequency of flood events, restoration or enhancement of the river margin's buffering capacity will be needed. The ongoing presence of vineyard infrastructure would constrain such ecological restoration or floodplain functions.

There are also long-term considerations around the compatibility of intensive land use with esplanade reserve purposes. The policies below indicate that a transition toward public access and river margin restoration should be pursued.

The existing lease over both types of Council-administered land is for grazing only and does not permit viticultural activities. Section 9.4.1 of the Draft Waimea River Park Management Plan (2025) includes the following policy "*Other capital-intensive horticultural land uses such as vineyards or orchards, that do not contribute positively to flood management and other Park outcomes will not be permitted".*

The Council proposes to continue allowing viticultural use on a temporary basis until 2030, to lawfully authorise this existing use of the esplanade reserve and part of the Waimea River Park. However, the lessee will be required to cease using the land for this purpose and remove all grapevines and viticultural infrastructure by the time the lease expires. The Council may then choose to issue temporary grazing licenses over the reserve area in the short term, if these are desired, or to retire the land for environmental enhancement (e.g. to develop a floodplain wetland).

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve area primarily for esplanade reserve purposes, including the protection of the natural character of the river margin, conservation of ecological values, and enabling public access to and along the Waimea/Waimeha River.

2 Authorise the existing use of the esplanade reserve and adjacent part of Waimea River Park for grape production via a new lease that expires in 2030. One of the conditions of this lease should be to require the lessee to remove all grape vines and vineyard infrastructure from the leased area before the lease expires (see Appendix 3, Table A). From 2030 onwards, temporary licenses to occupy the esplanade reserve for grazing on a short term basis may be issued until the Council proceeds with environmental enhancement of the reserve.

3 Investigate opportunities for staged environmental enhancement of the esplanade reserve, such as floodplain wetland restoration.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.13 CLOVER ROAD WEST ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve adjoins the Wairoa River near Clover Road West, Hope (see Map 20).



The boundary of Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua, near the centre of this image

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 2 SO 355132
- Area: 0.2850 ha

History

This reserve comprises of land formed from accretion alongside the bank of the Wairoa River. It was vested in Council in 2014, when a survey was undertaken to create a legalisation plan and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

Values

An almost contiguous network of unformed paper roads and esplanade strips run alongside the Wairoa River from the end of Clover Road West, all the way back to Lightband Road (State Highway 6). The esplanade reserve forms part of this network.

Issues and Options

The neighbouring landowner utilises part of the reserve as a vehicle track. The reserve is not fenced and is covered in weeds. If this landowner consented to an easement over the small section of land that creates a gap in the network of public land, there would be scope to create a walkway alongside the Wairoa River from Lightband Road through to the end of Clover Road West.

POLICIES

1 Manage the esplanade reserve for the purposes of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing public access to the Wairoa River.

2 Undertake weed control on the reserve areas as required.

3 Investigate opportunities to establish a walkway along the true right of the Wairoa River between Lightband Road and the end of Clover Road West, utilising the existing network of esplanade reserves and strips and unformed legal road, along with easements over private property.

4 If a walkway is to be established, fence the inland boundary of the reserve, form a path inland of the riverbank and revegetate the reserve using indigenous riparian species.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.14 LIGHTBAND ROAD WEST ESPLANADE RESERVES 1-4

Location

Comprising of four separate parcels, this esplanade reserve is located between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope (see Map 20).



Lightband Road West Reserve boundaries are highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (1) Pt Sec 171 Waimea East District (2)-(4) Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District
- Area: (1) 0.0907 ha (2) 0.0389 ha (3) 0.3282 ha (4) 0.5419 ha

History

In 1993 all four parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 1993, p 2408). Then in 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).

Values

The reserve is indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland.

Issues and Options

Much of the reserve area is currently in productive use: mostly in pasture and grazed by stock, while grape vines and a vehicle track have been established within the northwestern part of the reserve. While the land remains publicly owned, this private use restricts public access and limits the reserve's capacity to deliver the esplanade functions.

The current use has not yet been formalised through a licence to occupy, which is required to lawfully authorise private occupation of reserve land.

There are also long-term considerations around the compatibility of rural land use with esplanade reserve purposes. Council will need to consider whether continued agricultural and horticultural use is appropriate or whether a transition toward public access and river margin restoration should be pursued.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve area primarily for esplanade reserve purposes, including the protection of the natural character of the river margin, conservation of ecological values, and enabling public access to and along the Wairoa River, while recognising the current grazing activity may continue if appropriately authorised and consistent with these values.

2 Require that occupation of the reserve for grazing animals be formalised through a licence to occupy, subject to conditions that protect esplanade functions and avoid long-term adverse effects on the river environment (see Appendix 3, Table A).

3 Investigate opportunities for staged restoration of the river margin, including revegetation, enhancement of habitat connectivity, and creation of future public access routes where feasible.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.15 WAIROA RIVER ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve is located on the true right (north-eastern) side of the Wairoa River just above Lightband Road (State Highway 6), Brightwater (see Map 20).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Pt Lot 3 DP 16911
- Area: 2.5800 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1994 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

Values

The esplanade reserve provides a connection from Lightband Road (State Highway 6) alongside the Wairoa River through to a length of unformed legal road. The unformed road links through to a remnant of native forest known locally as Max's Bush and Haycock Road. However, no walking track has been formed through either area.

Issues and Options

Farmland and a vineyard on neighbouring properties encroach into much of the reserve area. Part of the southern section has been eroded by the Wairoa River. The remainder of the reserve is covered in rank grass and weeds, with some willows also present.

The main management issues are weed control, encroachment from neighbouring land use and maintaining the potential for public access. The riparian margin could potentially be revegetated at some point in future.

During intense rainfall events, modelling shows that overland flow from the adjacent Waimea plains crosses the northern end of the reserve and into the Wairoa River, meaning walking/cycling access through the reserve would be disrupted during those events. Construction of a shared path through the reserve would need to factor this in.

POLICIES

1 Manage the esplanade reserve for the purposes of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing public access to the Wairoa River.

2 Undertake weed control on the reserve areas as required.

3 Investigate opportunities to establish a walkway through the reserve, as part of a longer walkway along the banks of the Wairoa River.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.16 ANISEED VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve lies between 442 Aniseed Valley Road and the Roding River in Aniseed Valley (see Map 21). The reserve adjoins an esplanade access strip that extends along the Roding Riverbank from opposite Twin Bridges Reserve (west of 418 Aniseed Valley Road) to near White Gate Reserve.



The reserve's boundary is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 7 DP 20452
- Area: 0.0427 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2001 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-ln2599).

Values

This small esplanade reserve contributes to riparian protection by providing a buffer between the waterway and surrounding land use and holds future value for public access and river-edge connectivity.

Issues and Options

The reserve is difficult to identify on the ground due to a lack of formed access or track infrastructure. Its indistinct boundaries and proximity to neighbouring lifestyle properties have led to informal encroachment, limiting visibility and use. No off-road parking is available nearby.

Improving visibility and passive use of this reserve, including through the development of a river-edge track network, would help unlock its recreational and ecological potential as part of a longer-term vision for Roding River access.

POLICIES

1 Manage the reserve primarily for riparian protection and future public access to the Roding River, while respecting its limited size and current lack of formal access.

2 Investigate opportunities to establish a low-impact walkway through the reserve and adjacent access strip, contributing to a future river-edge walking route along the Roding River.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.3.17 LEE VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVES AND MEADS BRIDGE ESPLANADE RESERVES

Location

Lee Valley Esplanade Reserves comprise of two parcels of land at Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley (see Map 22).

Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve is located on the true left (southern) bank of the Lee River, in the Lee Valley (see Map 22). The two parcels of land that make up the reserve lie either side of the Meads Road Bridge. The reserve adjoins part of the Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve to the south and is across the river from the Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve. Access to the reserve is from the Lee Valley Road.

All four land parcels are located within the Moutere-Waimea Ward, just across the boundary with Richmond Ward.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

Lee Valley Esplanade Reserves:

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (1) Lot 8 DP 15699 (2) Lot 3 DP 17556
- Area: (1) 0.5510 ha (2) 0.5800 ha

Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserves:

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 7 DP 15210 (b) Lot 9 DP 15210
- Area: (a) 1.0116 ha (b) 0.2266 ha

Land subject to separate Reserve Management Plan

All four reserve parcels are subject to the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan (2019), and therefore not subject to this Richmond Ward RMP.

5.4 LOCAL PURPOSE (OPEN SPACE & STORMWATER DETENTION) RESERVES

5.4.1 WASHBOURN GARDENS

Location

Washbourn Gardens is located at 15 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 8).



Washbourn Gardens comprises of parcels 6(a)-(j)

Only one of the 10 parcels of land at Washbourn Gardens, parcel (j), is classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve. Part of the duck pond and stormwater detention basin is located in parcel (j), with the remainder of both situated in parcel (a). Jimmy Lee Creek/the stormwater flowpath runs from south to north, through parcels (j), (a) and (f).

Classification:

- Parcel (j) is classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve.
- Parcels (a) to (i) are not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore are not classified.

Section 5.2.23 of this RMP provides management guidance for all 10 land parcels at Washbourn Gardens, including parcel (j).

See Section 5.2.23 of this RMP.

5.4.2 BILL WILKES RESERVE

Location

Bill Wilkes Reserve is situated at 43 Hunter Avenue, Richmond, with its northern boundary located between 18 and 22 Washbourn Drive (see Map 13).



Location of Bill Wilkes Reserve – parcel (a) is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Both parcels are classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 204 DP 12091 (b) Lot 44 DP 16495
- Area: (a) 3.3640 ha (b) 0.1474 ha

History

Both parcels were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:

- Parcel (a) in 1986 as a local purpose reserve (recreation)
- Parcel (b) in 1993 as a recreation reserve.

Both parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

Bill Wilkes Reserve serves dual functions: providing a space for active and passive recreation and stormwater management – offering a range of amenities that cater to various community needs and preventing flooding and erosion. Jimmy Lee Creek runs from south to north through the reserve.

The reserve features a small car park off Hunt Street and adult fitness equipment nearby. Gravel pathways run through the reserve and encircle the stormwater detention basin, with seating areas provided at multiple points along the route.

Bill Wilkes is popular with dog owners. The larger open space area is designated as a controlled exercise area, with walkways leading into this area being on-leash under the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

The presence of fruit trees and other feature trees enhances the aesthetics of the reserve, offering seasonal produce and providing shade for users.

The stormwater detention basin is vital for managing excess water during heavy rainfall, mitigating flood risks in the surrounding area. Riparian vegetation along the northern section of Jimmy Lee Creek contributes to the ecological value of the area, supporting local wildlife and improving water quality. This balance between stormwater management and green space offers both environmental and community benefits.

Issues and Options

Vegetation management, particularly along the creek banks, presents a challenge due to the need to balance ecological preservation with the practical requirements of stormwater detention. Revegetating the banks of Jimmy Lee Creek within the stormwater detention basin could enhance biodiversity and reduce erosion, but certain plantings could obstruct the flow of water and negatively impact the detention basin's function. Before proceeding with any revegetation plans, it is important to ensure that the selected plant species and techniques will not compromise the reserve's stormwater management capacity. If revegetation is deemed feasible, it should focus on stabilising the banks and supporting native biodiversity without hindering the basin's primary function.

During the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, requests were received to remove the mature willows along the creek in the stormwater detention basin. While the willows provide shading and habitat, their root systems may interfere with the creek's natural flow and could potentially impact the stormwater detention function. To address this issue, a comprehensive assessment should be conducted to determine if removal is necessary for both ecological and flood management reasons. If removal is deemed appropriate, native species could be considered as replacements, though care must be taken to ensure that these do not negatively affect the stormwater management system. Alternatively, management strategies such as selective pruning could be explored to mitigate the concerns without full removal.

The reserve's dual role as a recreational space and stormwater detention basin can result in areas being less accessible, particularly after heavy rainfall, when parts of the basin may flood. This can limit the public's use of the space during storm events, creating a perceived conflict between the two functions. Educational signage could inform the public about the seasonal nature of the reserve's accessibility, helping to manage expectations during wet weather.

POLICIES

1 Manage Bill Wilkes Reserve for its dual purposes of recreation and stormwater management, ensuring that both functions are prioritised in all management decisions.

2 Maintain the recreational amenities and replace fitness equipment as required.

3 Any interventions, such as tree removal or revegetation, should be carefully evaluated to ensure they do not negatively impact the reserve's ability to manage stormwater and reduce flood risk.

4 Assess the potential for willow removal or management in the stormwater detention basin, considering both ecological benefits and stormwater detention functionality. If removal is agreed upon, ensure suitable replacement species and methods are employed.

5 Where possible, enhance riparian and other vegetation with native plant species that support biodiversity and water quality. Ensure that any revegetation projects do not interfere with the stormwater management system.

6 Provide clear signage and educational materials to inform the public about the reserve's stormwater management function and the seasonal changes in accessibility.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document

5.4.1 BATEUP STREAM RESERVE

Location

Bateup Stream Reserve adjoins 33 Paton Road, Richmond (see Map 16).



Location of Bateup Stream Reserve is highlighted in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 146 DP 513715
- Area: 0.4838 ha

History

Bateup Stream Reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (stormwater detention) at time of subdivision in 2018 and classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).



Values

This reserve has been contoured to form a small stormwater detention pond on the true left of Bateup Stream. The interior banks of the pond have been planted with native rushes and other wetland species, while native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter of the pond. A mown grass track runs along the top of the bank, and the base of the pond is maintained in longer grass.

A gravel driveway into the basin of the pond provides access for reserve maintenance vehicles from Paton Road. On the opposite side of the pond a concrete channel has been cut into the bank, to channel water into the detention pond during high rainfall events when Bateup Stream floods.

Issues and Options

There is potential for the stormwater management function of this reserve to become redundant in future, if development downstream incorporates larger scale stormwater management. If this scenario eventuates, the emphasis of reserve management could at Bateup Stream reserve could shift to passive recreation and ecological enhancement.

POLICIES

1 Manage Bateup Stream Reserve for its dual purposes of passive recreation and stormwater management, ensuring that both functions are prioritised in all management decisions.

2 If the stormwater detention function becomes redundant, shift the management emphasis to passive recreation and ecological enhancement.

To improve pedestrian access to the reserve, construct a boardwalk over Bateup Stream from Cupola Crescent and/or construct a paved footpath alongside Paton Road when the road is widened and upgraded.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document

5.5 LOCAL PURPOSE (WALKWAY) RESERVES AND LOCAL PURPOSE (WALKWAY & UTILITY) RESERVES

5.5.1 OVERVIEW OF WALKWAY NETWORK

Richmond Ward contains a large number of reserves classified as either *Local Purpose (Walkway)* or *Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility)*. To reduce repetition and improve clarity, this section provides a general overview of the walkway network within the Richmond urban area, including key values, challenges, and opportunities. It is based on a recent open space assessment for Richmond (Thrive, 2025).

VALUES

Both *Walkway* and *Walkway & Utility* reserves are part of the wider 'Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves' parks category.

These green corridors provide essential off-road routes for pedestrians and cyclists, and help integrate Richmond's parks, neighbourhoods, waterways, and natural features into a connected open space network.

As green infrastructure, these reserves serve multiple roles:

- Recreation & Transport: Supporting active transport modes like walking and cycling.
- Ecological Linkage: Providing shaded corridors and habitat for birds, lizards, and invertebrates.
- Urban Cooling: Offering relief from urban heat through canopy cover and vegetation.
- Stormwater Management (especially in *Walkway & Utility* Reserves): Enhancing the performance of natural and engineered stormwater systems.

Key linkage corridors include:

- **Route 1**: Kingsland Forest Park → Jimmy Lee Creek → Washbourn Gardens → CBD
- **Route 2**: Great Taste Trail → Sandeman Reserve → Borck Creek → Poutama Creek → CBD
- **Route 3**: Kingsland → Hill Street South → stream corridor north of Bateup Road → Paton Road → future link to Main Road Hope
- **Route 4**: Hill Street → Reservoir Creek → Templemore Ponds → Waimea Inlet

The infographic of Recreation and Ecological Linkages on the following page shows the approximate locations of each of these four routes and gaps in the walkway network.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Gaps in the Walkway Network

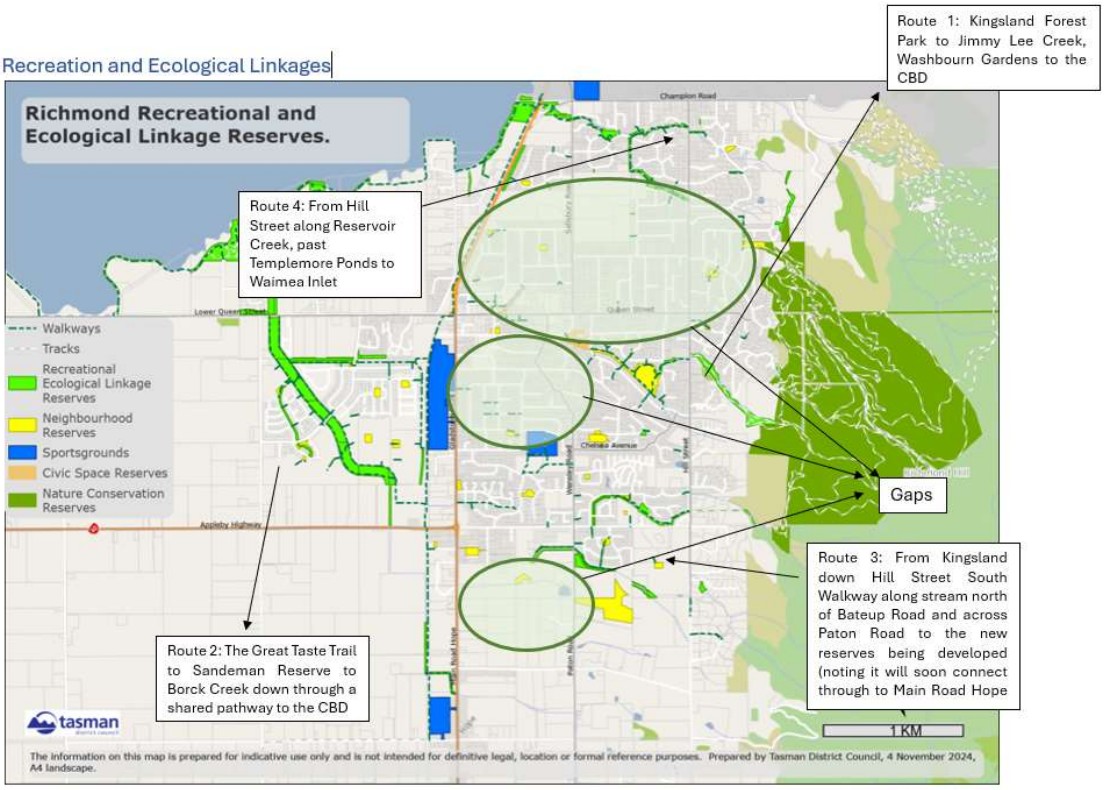
While Richmond has an extensive and well-used walkway network, there remain notable gaps in connectivity, particularly in areas undergoing urban expansion. Addressing these discontinuities will strengthen the functionality and appeal of the walkway network, encourage active transport, and support health and wellbeing outcomes.

- **Richmond North**: South of Reservoir Creek contains visible gaps in Recreation and Ecological Linkages. This area would benefit from additional walkways or greened street corridors to better connect neighbourhoods to key natural and recreational assets. Opportunities may exist to utilise road reserves or underused open space corridors for this purpose.
- **Richmond South**: Although there are informal passages along reserves connecting areas west of Paton Road up to Kingsland Forest Park (similar to the Kingsland–Jimmy Lee–Bill Wilkes–Washbourn connection), there are visible gaps in formal linkage provision.

  A key opportunity lies in creating a connection between Ben Cooper Park and the CBD to support active transport.

  Development of the Paton Reserve area to include walking and cycling trails would further strengthen linkages between South Richmond and other urban nodes.

  Establishing a safe walking and cycling connection from Haycock Road to Richmond, utilising the unformed legal road between Aniseed Valley Road and Hill Street South, presents a valuable opportunity. This route would offer a safer and more direct alternative to Paton Road for school students and cyclists travelling into central Richmond, and could potentially also connect with the Bateup Stream walkway, strengthening the active transport network.



- **Richmond West**: Linkages in this area are emerging but incomplete. Some segments, such as the shared path between TGTT and Borck Creek near Lower Queen Street, require surface upgrades andsignage to fulfil their role as part of the wider network.

Infrastructure Maintenance and Accessibility

Path Surface Quality: Many walkway reserves contain gravel or natural surface paths, which can become muddy, rutted, or uneven during winter months or after storms. Sealing, surfacing upgrades, or improved drainage may be required in high-use or flood-prone areas to maintain usability year-round, especially where walkways serve as key commuter routes.

Wayfinding and Signage: A lack of consistent directional signage can make it difficult for users—especially those unfamiliar with the area—to navigate the walkway network or link from one reserve to another. There is an opportunity to improve wayfinding signage, particularly at reserve entrances, intersections, and key connectivity points.

Accessibility: Some existing walkways do not meet universal design standards. Barriers such as steep gradients, narrow pathways, steps, or uneven surfaces can limit access for those using wheelchairs, mobility scooters, prams, or bikes. Future upgrades and new linkages should incorporate accessible design principles to ensure equitable access for all users.

Vegetation and Visual Amenity

Encroachment and Overgrowth: Encroachment of private plantings or overgrown vegetation can reduce usable path width, obstruct sightlines, and create a sense of confinement or reduced safety. Regular maintenance, including vegetation trimming and boundary management, is needed to retain clear sightlines and improve walkability.

Shade and Tree Cover: Increasing canopy cover across walkways can improve user experience and support climate resilience by offering shade, reducing surface temperatures, and enhancing biodiversity. Integrating low-maintenance native plantings along walkways can help meet the goals of the Council's urban forest and ecological strategies.

Safety and Security

Lighting and Surveillance: Some walkways, especially those used after dark or in winter months, lack

adequate lighting. Prioritising lighting in urban connectors and busy commuter routes would improve perceived and actual safety. Ensuring clear visibility into walkway corridors from neighbouring properties and roads also helps improve passive surveillance.

Stormwater and Dual-Use Conflicts

Stormwater Reserves: Many walkway reserves, particularly those classified as Walkway & Utility Reserves, follow urban stream corridors like Borck Creek, Poutama Creek, Jimmy Lee Creek, Bateup Stream, and Reservoir Creek. These areas play a dual role in stormwater conveyance and flood mitigation. In such locations, it is essential to balance ecological and access goals with flood protection requirements. Any vegetation management or track works must maintain stormwater capacity and avoid damage to engineered assets.

Use Conflicts: Dual-use areas can sometimes present tensions between passive recreation (walking, cycling) and maintenance access for utilities. Ongoing coordination between parks, stormwater, and infrastructure teams is required to ensure walkways remain open and safe while supporting essential services.

5.5.2 INVENTORY OF WALKWAY RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserves

Each of the following reserves was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190):

- Carmine Crescent Walkway
- Borck Avenue Walkway 1-3
- Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway
- Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway
- Borck Creek Walkway 1-2
- Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway
- Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway
- Poutama Creek Walkway 1-3
- McPherson Street Walkway
- Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway 1-2
- Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway 1-2
- Holdaway Grove Walkway
- Heritage Crescent Walkway
- Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway
- Gilbert Street Walkway
- Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway 1-2
- Ledger Close Walkway
- Walker Place Walkway
- Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway
- Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway
- Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway
- Corriedale Close Walkway 1-2
- Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway
- Paramu Place Walkway
- Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway
- Melfield Place to Wensley Road Walkway
- Calla Grove Walkway
- Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 2
- Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 2
- Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2-3
- Bateup Stream Walkway 1-3
- Sunview Heights Walkway
- Paton Road Walkway 1-3
- Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Cupola Crescent to Fairose Drive Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway 1-2
- Fairose Drive Walkway 1-6
- Hill Street (South End) Walkway
- Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 1-2
- Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1-3
- Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway
- Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway

Values

These walkway reserves primarily function to provide safe, non-vehicular access between streets, or from streets to nearby parks and reserves. They enable active transport for local residents and often reduce walking distances to key destinations such as schools, town centres, or other green spaces. Many are short, narrow linkages with gravel or sealed paths, sometimes with lighting, fencing, or planting that enhances safety and user experience. Several provide more meaningful connections, linking suburban streets to large open spaces like Bill Wilkes Reserve. As part of the broader green network, these reserves contribute to neighbourhood livability, encourage walking and cycling, and create corridors of open space within the urban fabric of Richmond.

Further details about all *Walkway* reserves are included within Appendix 5: Schedule of Parks and Reserves Covered by this Richmond Ward RM – Table A: Schedule

of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserves

Each of the following reserves was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190):

- Borck (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1-2
- Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1-6
- Kingsland Forest Park 5 (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1-2
- Fairose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve

Values

These reserves have a dual function—providing public access and also supporting essential infrastructure, most commonly urban streams and stormwater systems. All of these reserves adjoin or incorporate sections of watercourses, including Borck Creek, Poutama Creek, Bateup Stream, and the unnamed stream corridor near Meadow Lane that feeds into Reservoir Creek. Walkways within these reserves typically follow alongside the stream and are accompanied by riparian vegetation, mown grass, or gravel surfaces. The co-location of utility and public functions supports efficient land use while contributing to stormwater management, ecological connectivity, and recreational access. These corridors form part of Richmond's blue-green infrastructure and are essential to supporting climate resilience, especially in flood-prone areas. Strategic enhancement of planting and path quality can increase biodiversity, shade, and public use while safeguarding infrastructure.

Further details about all *Walkway & Utility* reserves are included within Appendix 5: Schedule of Parks and Reserves Covered by this Richmond Ward RM – Table A: Schedule of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

Other Walkway Corridors

The following three walkways are not subject to the Reserves Act, hence have not been classified:

- Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 1
- Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 1
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1

Values

These walkway corridors function much like the classified walkway reserves, offering valuable local connections between residential streets and open spaces. Although not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977, they are managed as part of the walkway network and contribute to active transport, neighbourhood connectivity, and local accessibility. Their unclassified status does not reduce their community value, and appropriate policies from Section 5.5.3 of this RMP apply to their management and enhancement.

Further details about these three walkways are included within Appendix 5: Schedule of Parks and Reserves Covered by this Richmond Ward RM – Table B: Schedule of parks and 'reserves' that are not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

5.5.3 POLICIES FOR ALL WALKWAY RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

A set of generic policies for both classifications of walkway reserves (and the three additional walkways that are not subject to the Reserves Act) is provided below. Additional policies may apply to some individual reserves where their circumstances warrant it.

POLICIES

The following policies apply to all walkway reserves administered by Council in the Richmond Ward:

1 Manage all Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserves for the primary purpose of providing safe, attractive, and accessible pedestrian, cycle, and micro-mobility connections that support active transport, recreation, and ecological linkages across Richmond.

2 Maintain and enhance formed pathway surfaces as required.

3 Incorporate shade planting and storm-resilient infrastructure (e.g. raised paths, permeable surfaces) to improve user comfort and climate resilience.

4 Protect and enhance ecological values by supporting riparian planting, maintaining native vegetation where present, and removing invasive species where required.

5 Work together with Te Tauihu Iwi to incorporate mātauranga Māori and cultural

narratives where appropriate in walkway signage.

6 Ensure paths are inclusive and accessible for all users, including older people, mobility aid users, and children.

7 Install clear wayfinding signage to support orientation and linkages across the wider reserve network, with emphasis on connections to schools, town centres, transport hubs, and significant recreational destinations.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

Additional policies for Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserves:

1 Manage all Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserves for the dual purpose of providing public walkway/cycleway connections and accommodating utility infrastructure, while ensuring that both functions are integrated in a way that maintains public access and enhances ecological and stormwater values as far as practicable.

2 Integrate naturalised stormwater functions—such as vegetated swales, detention areas, or rain gardens—into walkway reserves wherever possible, in ways that complement public access and ecological values.

3 Collaborate with infrastructure and stormwater teams and relevant external agencies to ensure that pathway development and vegetation management support both utility and recreational objectives.

4 Where walkway reserves include utility infrastructure (e.g. pipes, drains), vegetation should be managed to avoid conflicts while still maximising biodiversity and shading benefits.

5 Design or retrofit walkways in these reserves to accommodate temporary inundation, erosion-prone soils, or other effects of stormwater flows.

6 Ensure utility access and maintenance needs are not compromised by revegetation or community uses, while exploring dual-use design options that maximise public and ecological value.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.
The following policy applies to the unformed legal road located between Hill Street South and Aniseed Valley Road:

1 Establish a safe walking and cycling shared path connection along the unformed legal road corridor between Aniseed Valley Road and Hill Street South, to provide a safer and more direct alternative to Paton Road for school students and cyclists travelling into central Richmond. Motorised vehicles, including motorbikes, mopeds, electric scooters exceeding 300W, and other powered vehicles, will not be permitted on this shared path, except where specifically authorised for maintenance, emergency or accessibility purposes.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

5.6 LOCAL PURPOSE (UTILITY) RESERVES

5.6.1 OVERVIEW

To reduce repetition and improve clarity, this section provides a general overview of Local Purpose (Utility) Reserves in Richmond Ward, including key values, issues, and opportunities.

Utility reserves form an important part of the Council's green and grey infrastructure network. While they are not typically designed for public recreation, these reserves contribute significantly to the functionality and resilience of the urban environment.

Utility reserves are primarily established to support stormwater management and other infrastructure needs, such as drainage, overland flow paths, and in some cases, utility access. They often adjoin or incorporate stream corridors, detention basins, or stormwater swales. While their primary function is infrastructure-focused, many of these reserves also provide ecological value and, in some cases, opportunities for passive use or informal recreation, particularly where they connect with walkway reserves or form part of broader green corridors.

Some utility reserves also provide visual amenity within urban neighbourhoods, especially where natural vegetation, planted swales, or water features are present. Their maintenance and design play a key role in urban liveability, contributing to the management of climate resilience and biodiversity outcomes alongside essential stormwater infrastructure.

VALUES

Stormwater and Flood Management

Utility reserves are often located in flood-prone or low-lying areas and play a critical role in mitigating flood risk by conveying and temporarily storing stormwater runoff. Many reserves include constructed or natural stormwater infrastructure such as detention basins, culverts, or open channels that allow for controlled water movement and filtration.

Environmental and Ecological Benefits

Some utility reserves contain or border natural streams (such as Bateup Stream) while others are manmade drains through old swamps (such as Borck Creek and Poutama Creek). These utility reserves also serve ecological functions. These include supporting aquatic habitat, providing riparian buffer zones, and enhancing biodiversity through native vegetation. When managed sensitively, they can contribute to water quality improvement and urban ecological connectivity.

Integration with the Walkway Network

Although not primarily designed for public access, many utility reserves run alongside or underlie key walkway linkages, especially where they follow stream corridors. These overlaps are particularly common in areas like Borck Creek and Fairose Drive, where dual-purpose reserves help meet both movement and stormwater objectives. This co-location creates opportunities to integrate natural infrastructure with informal recreation and access.

Urban Form and Visual Amenity

Even where not publicly accessible, utility reserves contribute to neighbourhood character by softening the built form, enhancing views, and breaking up urban density. Landscaping and planting along these reserves can support urban cooling and provide a buffer between residential areas and infrastructure.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Stormwater Function vs. Ecological Enhancement

Many utility reserves serve dual roles, with potential to contribute to ecological health while still functioning as engineered stormwater infrastructure. However, achieving this balance can be complex. Inappropriate vegetation—such as large woody species or dense understorey plantings—may obstruct water flow, restrict maintenance access, or damage culverts and bank structures. While native riparian planting is desirable, especially along reserves like Borck Creek, Bateup Stream, and Poutama Creek, all revegetation projects must be carefully planned to ensure the stormwater system remains functional and accessible.

Opportunity exists to develop design and planting guidelines specifically tailored for utility reserves, identifying species and planting densities that stabilise stream banks, support biodiversity, and allow for continued stormwater performance.

Maintenance and Access Constraints

Many utility reserves include underground infrastructure, culverts, or detention features that require regular inspection and maintenance. Over time, vegetation overgrowth or the development of informal public use (e.g., walkways or neighbouring landscaping encroachment) can limit access for maintenance crews. Reserves within newer subdivisions—such as those in

Summersfield, Fairose Drive, and Headingly Lane—require ongoing coordination between asset managers and parks teams to ensure that maintenance access is preserved without compromising environmental or aesthetic values.

Opportunity exists to standardise infrastructure access requirements and coordinate reserve designs at the subdivision stage to ensure long-term maintainability.

Integration with Green Corridors and Walkway Network

Although not typically intended for public recreation, many utility reserves follow natural stream corridors that align with key walkway routes, particularly in the Borck Creek, Fairose Drive, and Bateup Stream catchments. In some cases, utility reserves may function as de facto green spaces or pedestrian linkages due to their layout or proximity to urban neighbourhoods. However, these areas may lack formalised paths, signage, or design for safe public access.

Opportunity exists to identify which utility reserves could be safely integrated into the wider walkway network, particularly where they connect to existing Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserves or Recreation and Ecological Linkages. Where this is feasible, upgrades such as gravel paths, low-profile signage, or habitat planting can support safe use while maintaining stormwater function.

Urban Development Pressures

Utility reserves are often located in rapidly developing areas where land use change is ongoing. As stormwater volumes increase due to intensification and climate change, existing reserves may need to be adapted or expanded to meet future demand. In some cases, reserves may be under-sized or inappropriately shaped to accommodate modern infrastructure needs, particularly older utility parcels vested prior to 2005.

Opportunity exists to assess older reserves for future suitability and identify areas where upgrades, capacity expansion, or acquisition of adjacent land may be required to support long-term infrastructure resilience.

Lack of Community Awareness and Interpretation

Because these reserves are not typically recognised as part of the public park network, the community may not understand their purpose or value. Misuse (e.g., dumping, encroachment) can occur where reserves are seen as vacant land. This is particularly relevant for smaller reserves tucked behind houses or between private properties (e.g., Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve, Bateup Road Utility Reserve).

Opportunity exists to install low-profile, educational signage at key utility reserves to raise awareness of their stormwater function, ecological value, and contribution to flood mitigation.

5.6.2 INVENTORY OF LOCAL PURPOSE (UTILITY) RESERVES

Each of the following reserves was classified as Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-ln1190).

- Borck Creek Utility Reserves 1-7
- Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserves 1-5
- Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve
- Bateup Road Utility Reserves 1-2
- Sauer Pond Utility Reserve
- Paton Road Utility Reserve
- Upper Borck Creek Utility Reserve
- Bateup Stream Utility Reserves 1–3
- Fairose Drive Utility Reserves 1–6
- Olympus Way Utility Reserve

Further details about each reserve is provided in Appendix 5 – Table A: Schedule of existing reserves formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

5.6.3 POLICIES FOR ALL UTILITY RESERVES

The following policies apply to all Local Purpose (Utility) Reserves managed by Council in Richmond Ward:

1 Manage these reserves for the primary purpose of supporting stormwater management, flood mitigation, and other essential utility infrastructure. Ensure that the function of these reserves to safely convey, detain, or treat stormwater is maintained and enhanced where possible.

2 Protect and enhance natural values where they do not conflict with infrastructure requirements. Support riparian planting and biodiversity improvements in utility reserves that border or include watercourses (e.g., Borck Creek, Poutama Creek, Bateup Stream, Sauer Pond), provided this does not obstruct stormwater flow or infrastructure access.

3 Ensure regular inspection and maintenance of infrastructure assets within utility reserves. This includes clearing debris from culverts, ensuring access for maintenance vehicles,

repairing erosion or damage to banks, and keeping stormwater assets in functional condition.

4 Coordinate with parks and infrastructure teams when utility reserves intersect with walkway reserves or green corridors. Ensure shared use is compatible with infrastructure function and that access or recreational improvements do not compromise stormwater capacity or maintenance access.

5 Encourage planting of native, low-maintenance vegetation suited to stormwater environments (the Council's Reserves & Facilities team can provide advice on appropriate species to plant at specific sites). Avoid the use of invasive or high-maintenance species and prioritise plants that support ecological values and stabilise stream banks.

6 Maintain visual amenity where reserves are visible from public roads or residential areas. Manage vegetation to ensure attractive presentation and reduce perceptions of neglect, particularly in newer subdivisions where reserves may be prominently located.

7 Work with Te Tauihu iwi and the community to explore options for enhancing environmental health and cultural values associated with waterways within utility reserves.

8 Incorporate climate change resilience in future planning for utility reserves. Where possible, design reserves to accommodate more intense rainfall events and increased stormwater volumes.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

6.0 Review of this Reserve Management Plan

The Reserve Management Plan is the strategic document which sets the direction for how parks and reserves in Richmond Ward will be managed and is required to be reviewed at least every 10 years. Ten-yearly reviews of the Reserve Management Plan will ensure that changes in public needs and priorities are reflected in the Plan.

The management plan review process is prescribed by the Reserves Act 1977. Section 41(3) of the Act requires a reserve management plan 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 for which it is classified …*' The Act makes extensive requirements for public participation in the preparation of this framework. Once the management plan has been commented on, amended if necessary, and subsequently adopted by Council, managers can use the Plan as a basis for decision-making, knowing that their decisions will reflect the views of the public.

Implementation of this Reserve Management Plan will be supported by the Reserves and Facilities Activity Management Plan (AMP). The AMP will allocate budgets to achieve implementation of the Reserve Management Plan.

POLICIES

1 The Reserve Management Plan will be reviewed at intervals of not more than ten years.

PART 4

Glossary, Appendices & References

Māori Glossary

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Aotearoa	New Zealand
Ara tawhito	Traditional travel routes
Atua kaitiaki	Deity gods
Awa	River, stream
Hapū	Sub-tribe
Harakeke	Flax
Hui	Gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference
Īnanga	Whitebait (native)
Iwi	Tribe. There are eight iwi at the top of the South Island: Ngāti Rārua, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō and Rangitāne. Collectively, they are often referred to as 'Te Tauihu iwi'.
Kahikatea	*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Kāhu	Harrier hawk
Kāhuhiruhiru	Pied shag
Kai	1. (verb) To eat, consume, feed oneself, devour 2. (noun) Food, meal
Kāinga	Home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling
Kaitiaki	Trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, keeper
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship, stewardship, trustee
Kākahu	Cloak
Kākāriki	Parakeet
Kānuka	*Kunzea ericoides*
Karakia	Prayer
Kārearea	New Zealand falcon
Katatai	Banded rail
Kawa	Kawa refers to the protocols, customs, and guiding principles that govern behaviour, particularly in formal or sacred settings within te ao Māori. It is often associated with marae ceremonies, pōwhiri (welcoming rituals), and other traditional practices. While kawa varies between iwi and hapū, it serves to uphold tikanga (customary practices) and maintain respect, order, and cultural integrity.
Kererū	Native pigeon
Kete	Flax baskets
Ki uta ki tai	Between the mountains and the sea
Kōaro	Native freshwater fish species
Kōiwi	Human remains
Kōkopu	Native freshwater fish species
Kōtuku	White heron

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Kōtuku ngutupapa	Royal spoonbill
Kōura	Crayfish (freshwater and saltwater)
Kuaka	Bar-tailed godwit
Kupu	Word, vocabulary, saying, talk, message, statement, utterance, lyric
Mahere whakahaere	Management plan
Mahinga	Place where work is done, activity, garden, fishery
Mahinga kai	Food gathering places, garden, cultivation
Mako	Shark
Mana	Prestige, authority, influence
Manaakitanga, Manaaki	Hospitality, kindness, caring, looking after another
Manawhenua	Authority over land
Manuhiri	Visitors
Mānuka	*Leptospermum scoparium*
Mataī	*Prumnopitys taxifolia*
Mātauranga	Knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill, education
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge – the body or systems of knowledge originating from Māori worldview
Mauri	Life force, essence of all living things
Mihi	Greetings
Muka	Prepared flax fibre
Ngā	The (plural)
Ngahere	Bush, forest
Ngā taonga tuku iho	Treasures inherited from the ancestors. Intergenerational assets, goods, or property – both tangible (such as land, forests, fisheries, cultivation sites, adornments, weapons, carvings, marae) and intangible (such as songs, genealogy, oral histories, customs and protocols).
Ngāti	Prefix for a tribal group, now written as a separate word, e.g. Ngāti Rārua
Noa	Noa is the opposite of tapu and includes the concept of 'common'. It lifts the 'tapu' from the person or the object. Noa also has the concept of a blessing in that it can lift the rules and restrictions of tapu.
Pā	Fortified village, fort
Pakohe	Metasomatised argillite
Pātiki	Flounder
Pipi	Shellfish species
Poaka	Pied stilt
Pou, poupou	Post, pole, pillar
Pounamu	Greenstone, nephrite, jade

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Pūrākau	Foundational stories
Rāhui	Customary protection and management mechanisms to protect, conserve and manage taonga
Rangatira	Chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess
Raranga	Weaving
Rohe	Boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
Rongoā	Māori herbal medicine, remedy, cure, treatment, tonic
Ruru	Morepork
Tāmure	Snapper
Tāngata whenua	Local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried
Tāniko	A uniquely Māori variation of twining, used to weave the colourful, intricate borders of cloaks
Taonga	Treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered of value, things that hold special significance (both tangible and intangible. See ngā taonga tuku iho above.)
Taonga tuku iho	Heirloom, treasure passed down, cultural property, heritage (both tangible and intangible. See ngā taonga tuku iho above.)
Tapu	Be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection
Te Ao Māori	The Māori world and worldview
Te Mana o te Wai	Te Mana o te Wai refers to the vital importance of water. When managing freshwater, it ensures the health and well-being of the water is protected and human health needs are provided for before enabling other uses of water. It expresses the special connection all New Zealanders have with freshwater. By protecting the health and well-being of our freshwater we protect the health and well-being of our people and environments. Through engagement and discussion, regional councils, communities and tāngata whenua will determine how Te Mana o te Wai is applied locally in freshwater management.
Te Oranga o te Taiao	The concept of 'Te Oranga o te Taiao' reflects a Te Ao Māori approach to environmental management recognising: • the health of the natural environment; • the intrinsic relationship between whānau, hapū, iwi and te taiao; • the interconnectedness of the natural environment; and • the essential relationship between the health of the natural environment and its life-sustaining capacity.
Te Tai-o-Aorere	Tasman Bay
Te taiao	Te taiao is the natural environment that contains and surrounds us. It has four major components: • Whenua (soil and land) • Wai (all freshwater bodies and their connections) • Āhuarangi (climate across time) • Koiora (all living communities: human, plant, animal) Thinking about the environment in this way encourages us to aspire to a future where humanity and the natural world sustain each other in an interconnected relationship of respect, and we all act as land stewards. https://ourlandandwater.nz/news/why-te-taiao-matters-and-the-supporting-role-of-our-research/
Te Tauihu iwi	A collective term for the eight iwi of the top of the South Island (see 'iwi' above).

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Te Tauihu o te Waka ā Māui	The top of the South Island
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi (Māori version)
Tekoteko	Carved figure on the gable of a meeting house; figurehead (of a canoe).
Tī kōuka	Cabbage tree
Tikanga	Protocol, correct procedure, custom
Tino rangatiratanga	Self-determination, autonomy
Tohunga	Skilled person, chosen expert, priest, healer - a person chosen by the agent of an atua and the tribe as a leader in a particular field because of signs indicating talent for a particular vocation.
Tōtara	A native tree species
Tuhinga	Document, text, writing, script
Tuna	Eel
Tupuna	Ancestor
Tūpuna	Ancestors
Tūturiwhatu	Banded dotterel
Urupā	Burial ground, cemetery
Wāhanga	Zone(s), section(s), part(s)
Wāhi taonga	Some cultural values are regarded as wāhi taonga. These comprise cultural materials and associated practices, such as the gathering of flora and fauna for rongoā (medicine), highly valued flora and fauna for weaving (e.g., pīngao, kiekie, pigeon feathers), and wood for carving purposes (e.g., tōtara).
Wāhi tapu	Sacred place
Wai	Water
Waiata	Songs
Wairua	Spirit
Waka	Canoe, vehicle
Wānanga	To meet and discuss, deliberate, consider
Weka	Native flightless bird
Whakataukī	Proverb, saying (original orator is not known)
Whakatauākī	Proverb, saying (original orator is known)
Whakapapa	Genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent
Whānau	1. Family 2. To be born, to give birth
Whāriki	Mat
Whenua	1. Land – often used in the plural, ground, country, nation, state 2. Placenta, afterbirth

Abbreviations & Definitions of Terms

Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity)
Blue carbon	Blue carbon is the carbon sequestered in marine and coastal ecosystems, primarily in sediment layers. Due to water-logging, estuarine sediments are very low in oxygen. These anaerobic conditions mean that the carbon fixed in these sediments as a result of plant processes remains in situ for extremely long periods of time (centuries or millennia), if the sediment remains undisturbed. This is unlike terrestrial soils where soil carbon can be more readily released back into the atmosphere by microbial processes. The accretion of estuarine sediment over time results in the accretion of blue carbon.
Council	Tasman District Council
DOC	Department of Conservation
Eco-sourced plants	Plants grown from seeds or propagules collected from naturally occurring vegetation, in a locality close to where they are replanted as part of a restoration or revegetation project.
ED	Ecological District
HNZ	Pouhere Taonga/Heritage NZ
HNZPT Act	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
MCH	Taonga Tūturu/Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Natural attributes	Refers to those parts of the specific ecosystems under management that define its characteristics and influence its responsible management.
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
Parks	Form part of the open space network, but not all are formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
Reserves	Reserves classified under the Reserves Act 1977 have a specific legal definition.
TDC	Tasman District Council
TGTT	Tasman's Great Taste Trail
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan
Treaty principles	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, identified from time to time by the Government of New Zealand.
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan
WSUD	Water-Sensitive Urban Design

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL FOR PARKS AND RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

This protocol applies to any discoveries resulting from land disturbance not covered by a specific archaeological authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga or conditions on a specific resource consent. This protocol covers any land disturbance activities at parks and reserves within Richmond Ward that meet the permitted activity rules in the Tasman Resource Management Plan. The protocol is current as at August 2025. Check with Council's Kaihautū to ensure that no later update applies.

There is a high risk of disturbance and accidental discovery of cultural material in many of the parks and reserves within Richmond Ward resulting from earthworks and/or erosion. Cultural material includes: taonga (Māori artefacts), kōiwi (human bone) or wāhi tapu. Many potential permitted activity construction/land disturbance activities will be in areas that are not within identified cultural precincts or discovery 'hotspot' areas. Iwi/Māori generally do not support activities that require earthworks – due to the threat to, and risk of damage of, both taonga and wāhi tapu sites.

Where there is an archaeological authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to modify or destroy a cultural site, any finds uncovered are to be recorded and given to iwi/Māori.

In the event of an accidental discovery, the following protocols will be implemented. These protocols aim to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of wāhi tapu, taonga and kōiwi. It is important that adequate measures are taken to protect the area and cultural material. Key organisations involved in this process include:

- Taonga Tūturu (Ministry for Culture and Heritage (MCH)) – administration of the Protected Objects Act 1975
- Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ (HNZ)) administration of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- NZ Police – if the find involves kōiwi tāngata
- District Health Board – if the find involves reinternment of kōiwi tāngata.

The diagrams on the following pages outline the processes to follow in the event of a taonga/archaeological material find or a kōiwi tāngata find at parks and reserves within Richmond Ward.

Taonga/Archaeological Material Discovery Protocol Explanation

Taonga or 'ngā taonga tuku iho' (gifts handed down from the ancestors) are recognised, but not exclusive to, physical tangible heritage places that can be described as those land-based places created, formed or shaped by earlier inhabitants or tūpuna[17]. These are cultural sites, such as: urupā (burials); pā; hangi pits; terraces; oven stones; middens; stone/rock structures; rock art; waka; house sites; pounamu (greenstone); modified soils; gardens; pakohe (argillite); fishing nets; sinkers; toki (artefacts); tools; weapons; Māori built heritage places, such as marae buildings; wharenui (carved meeting house); pataka (food storage house); whare (house); post holes from remnant whare; occupation sites; carvings; artworks; and other structures such as waharoa (gateways) and various other taonga.

Taonga also reflects natural heritage sites such as natural features, with traditional activities (e.g. springs, trees, wetlands, caves) or a hapū and iwi landmark (e.g. mountain, river, lands, sea/lake, village, pā harakeke (flax harvesting area), taonga species) where no human activity is evident.

Taonga also includes intangible heritage, places where no visible feature or evidence is present but where a significant event or traditional activity may have occurred – such as a battlefield, waka landing sites, places of meeting, of learning, of ritual, fishing grounds, taniwha den – to name a few.

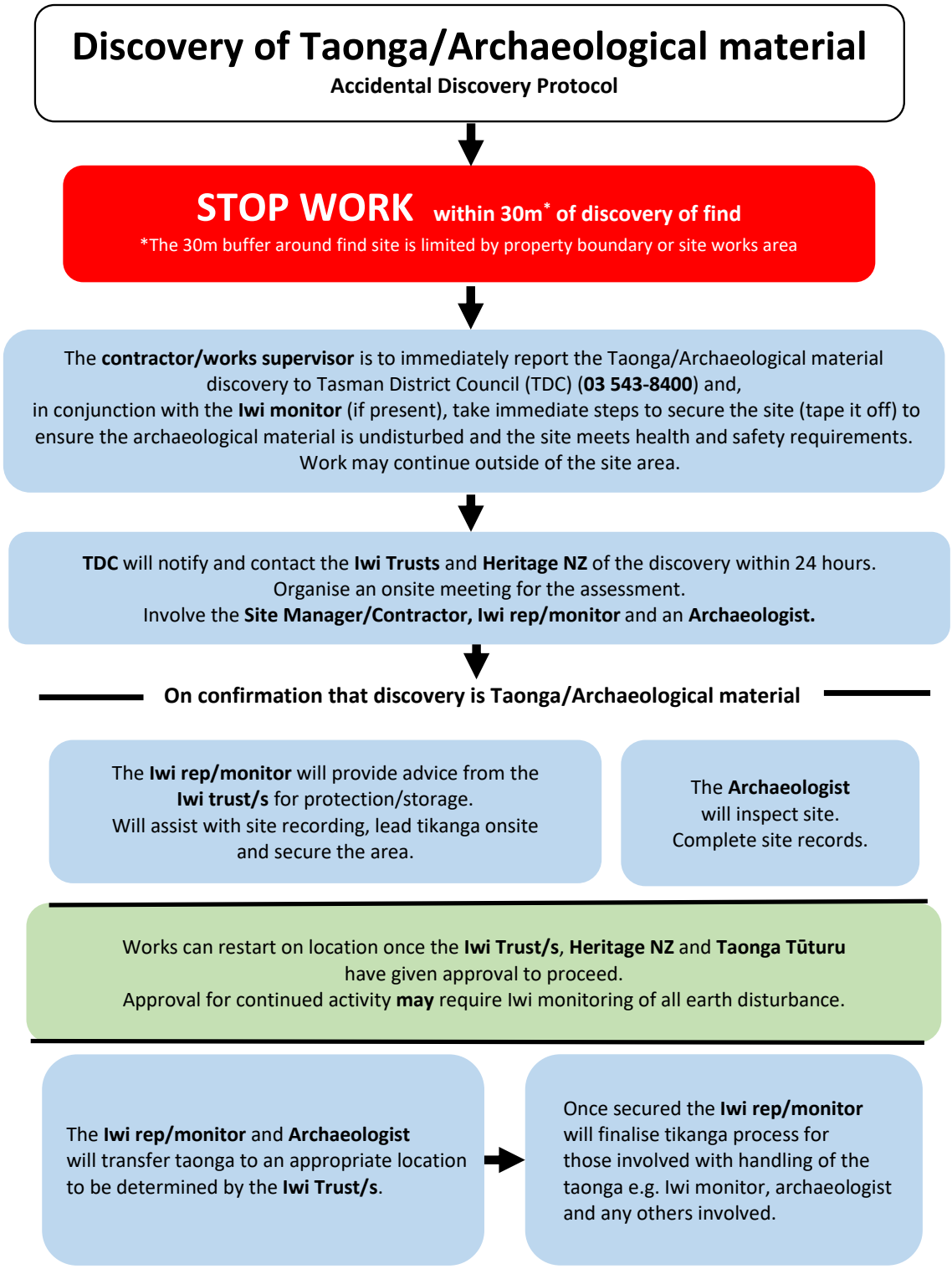
Various traditional activities have taken place across Tasman District, including at or within close proximity to several parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. There is evidence of occupation (pa and village sites), warfare, burials, marakai (gardens), large mahinga kai sites where natural resources and kai species were harvested, and other taonga have been found.

Note that, under the Protected Objects Act[18], all taonga tūturu found are in the first instance (prima facie) Crown owned, to allow claims for ownership to be heard by the Māori Land Court.

[17] Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga website, retrieved from: http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/maori-heritage.

[18] Protected Objects Act: http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/protected-objects/taongatuturu

Process to follow in the event of any discovery of taonga/archaeological material:



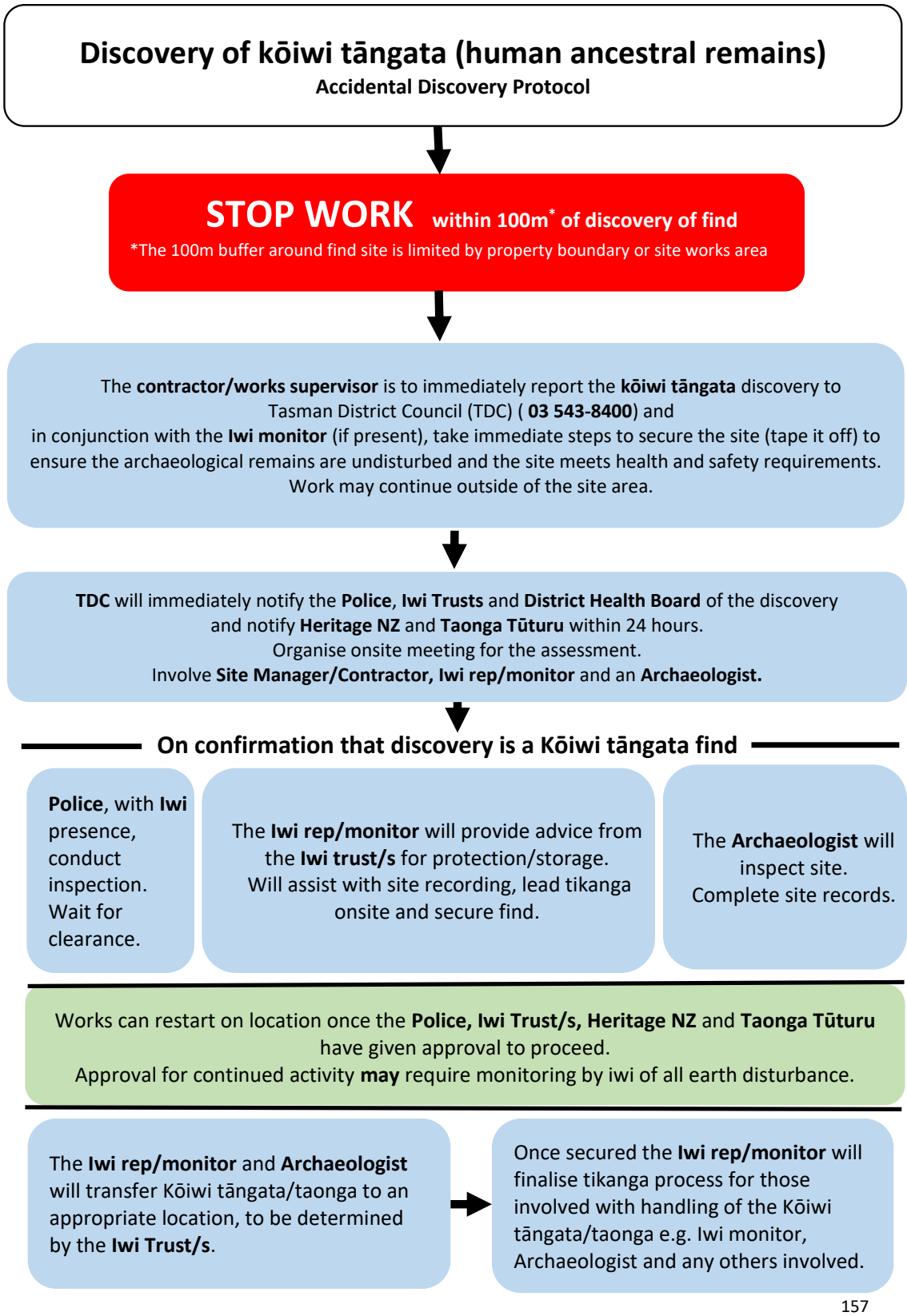
155

Kōiwi Tāngata/Human Ancestral Remains Discovery Protocol Explanation

Kōiwi tāngata are identified by iwi/Māori as the remains of deceased tūpuna. Kōiwi tāngata is highly tapu, requiring particular tikanga to facilitate the management of such discoveries. Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga refer to kōiwi tāngata as human remains, particularly referring to bones that have not been made or incorporated into an artefact. 'Cultural items' refers to any taonga/artefacts discovered with the kōiwi tāngata/human remains. Kōiwi tāngata are not considered an artefact[19]. Taonga that is found with kōiwi tāngata must be reinterred with the kōiwi. The process to follow if kōiwi tāngata are revealed is outlined in the diagram on the following page.

[19] Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga 'Guidelines for kōiwi tāngata/human remains', retrieved from: http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/archaeological-guidelines-and-templates.

Process to follow in the event of discovery of kōiwi tāngata/human ancestral remains:



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Examples of Common Finds – Taonga Māori

Middens, burnt patches of ground and hangi stones







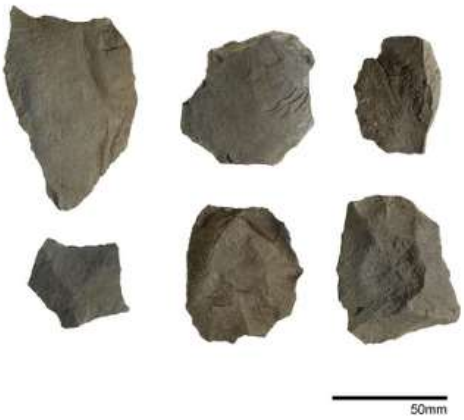


Toki (adze)





Stone fragments





Pits/depressions









Sample of Maori post hole features

Examples of Common Finds – European Taonga



Pile holes and drains, house site

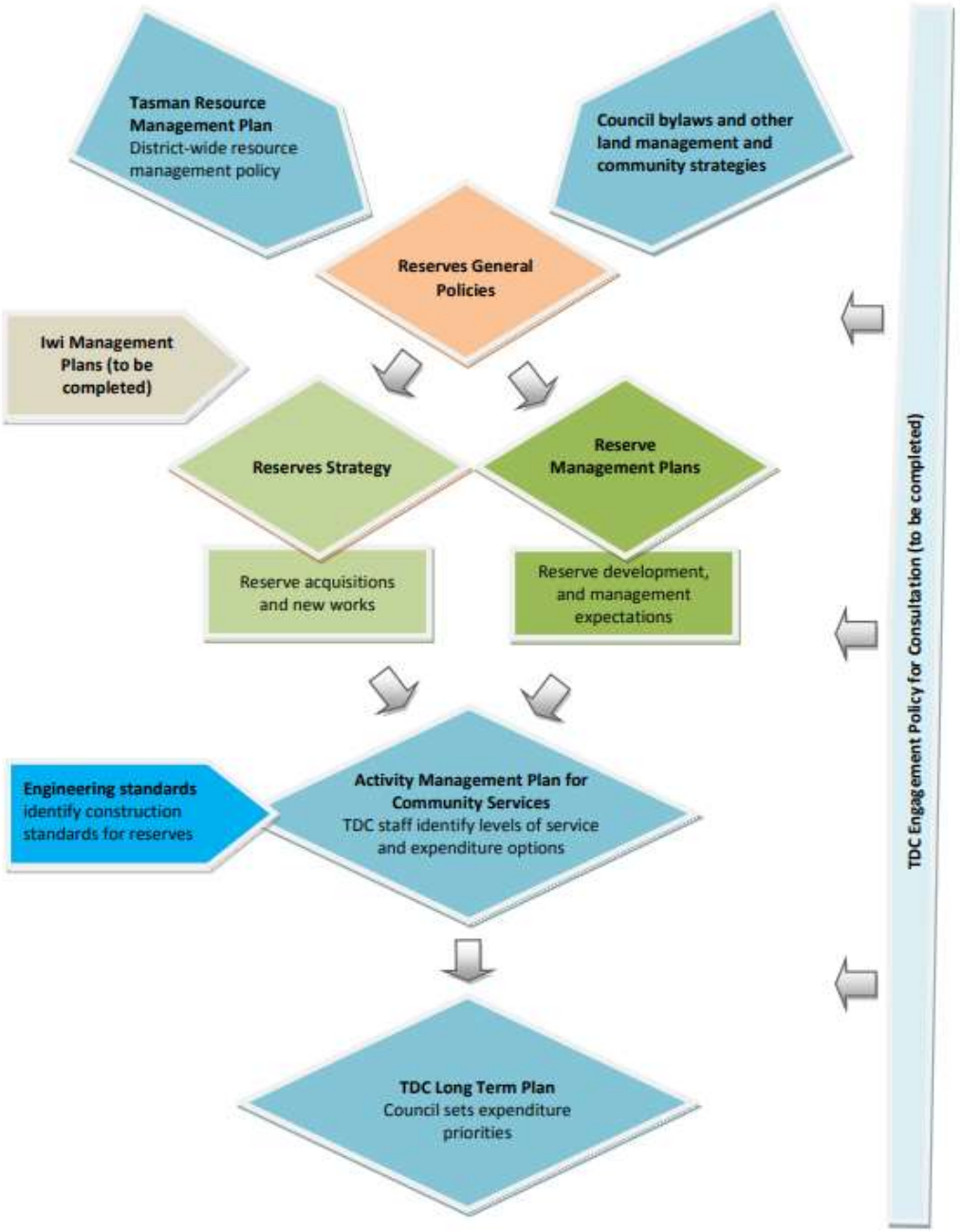


Samples of typical 19th century artifacts.

APPENDIX 2: CONSISTENCY/RELATIONSHIP WITH RELATED LEGISLATION AND OTHER COUNCIL STRATEGIES, MANAGEMENT PLANS & POLICIES

Relationship between reserve management plans and other planning documents (from Council's Reserves General Policies).

Figure 1: Relationship between General Policies and other Council planning tools



This reserve management plan needs to recognise and be consistent with other strategies, plans and policies that have been developed by Council in recent years, including the following:

Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies, September 2015
http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/plans/parks-and-reserves-management-plans/

The Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council. This allows a consistent approach to reserve management and removes the need for policies to be repeated in omnibus or site-specific management plans. Reserve General Policies are policies that generally apply across all reserves, to avoid the need for them to be repeated in all reserve management plans. The policies in this Plan are site specific, to meet the specific needs of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. These policies, therefore, supersede the Reserves General Policies where there are any inconsistencies.

Tasman District Council Open Space Strategy 2015-2025
http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/strategies/open-space-strategy-2015-2025/

The intent of this Strategy is to help maximise the benefit the environment, residents and visitors gain from Council's investment in the District's open spaces – by responding to changes in demand resulting from population growth and age profiles, as well as seeking to better link existing areas of open space for improved ecological values and recreation access. The Strategy also aims to make the most of Council's relationships with other providers and managers of open spaces (such as the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Education) and the many volunteer agencies that work to protect and enhance the natural world, te taiao, which embraces ngā taonga tuku ihu and improves access to recreation settings. The Strategy is a companion document to the Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies.

Management of Richmond Ward reserves should contribute to achieving the Vision (section 6.1) and Desired Outcomes (section 6.2) of the Open Space Strategy. The reserve management plan should also give effect to Actions 18, 19 and 21-23 in section 7.3 (Natural Heritage); Action 27 in section 7.4 (Partnerships); Action 31 in section 7.5 (Landscape and Historic Heritage Values); and Action 32 in section 7.6 (Resilience).

Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP)
http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/plans/tasman-resource-management-plan/

Chapter 14 of the TRMP addresses reserves and open space issues. Reserves and open space provide for people's recreational interests, amenity values, protection of landscape and ecosystems; and recognise historic and cultural values.

TRMP objectives for Reserves and Open Space are:

- Adequate area and distribution of a wide range of reserves and open spaces to maintain and enhance recreation, conservation, access and amenity values.
- Efficient and effective use of open space and reserves to meet community needs for recreation and amenity.
- The conservation of those areas in the District which have significant natural and scientific values such as landform, ecosystems, natural character and heritage values.
- The avoidance of significant adverse effects of activities and facilities on open space and recreational areas, and on the amenity values of surrounding areas.

Zone rules are outlined in Chapter 17 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LEASES/LICENCES RELATING TO RICHMOND WARD RESERVES (AS AT AUGUST 2025)

Table A: Leases/licences on existing reserves in Richmond Ward (i.e. those formally protected under Reserves Act 1977)

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Sandeman Reserve	38 Sandeman Road, Richmond	51727L1	TAB New Zealand	Lease	To use the small, fenced area of land on the reserve where a radio telephone aerial and power pole and transmitter hut has been erected for the purposes of radio transmission.	The lessee may also erect other buildings on the land to assist with the purpose of radio transmission, subject to obtaining, at its own cost, the Council's consent and any requisite building or other regulatory consents from the local authority provided that the lessee shall not transmit or allow to be transmitted from the site any radio, telephone or other transmission other than for its own radio station or an affiliated or contracted radio station. Maintenance of fencing, transmitter hut and transmission mast is the responsibility of the lessee.	01/12/2017	30/11/2027	Ten years
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	51936L2	Hope Tennis Club Inc	Lease	Activities associated with the operation of a Tennis Club, including member clubrooms, tennis	The leased area includes the 174m^2 clubrooms and 0.5610m^2 of land in the northeastern part of the reserve, where the 10 tennis courts are located.	01/10/2018	30/09/2028	Two rights of renewal, ten years each. Final expiry date is 30/09/2048

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
					playing and coaching.	The lease is subject to the lessee having finalised construction of new clubrooms facilities prior to the first expiry of this lease. The lease area being maintained by the lessee includes the rural fences on the reserve boundary alongside the courts, as well as the fenced designed for the courts. Any posts or wires designed to support fences and/or lighting fixtures on the reserve and associated with the courts are also included in the leased area. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements, including tennis court surfaces and fencing. Vary the lease by expanding the footprint to include an outdoor BBQ area between the clubhouse, car park and tennis courts in the			

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
						southeastern part of the reserve.			
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	51936L3	Nelson Dog Training Club Inc	Lease	Activities associated with a Dog Training Club, including clubrooms and storage of equipment and use of part of the open space area for dog training and agility competitions and events.	Leased area includes the 184m^2 building footprint (their clubrooms and storage shed) near the northwestern reserve boundary and adjoining xm^2 of open space [area to be determined in discussion with club]. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of their buildings to community groups. Lessee to maintain their buildings and improvements. The lessee is required to share the open space area with the general public, and with other dog clubs for occasional events via a booking system or scheduling agreement.	----	----	Ten years
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	51936L?	Yet to be determined	Lease	Use of the Maitai Lodge for (yet to be determined) activities of a (yet to be determined) community group.	Lessee to maintain the building and work together with Council to invest in upgrading the Maitai Lodge.	---	---	Ten years

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	51721L1	Morepork Dart Club Inc	Lease	Activities consistent with the operation of a Dart Club, including dart games, dart competitions, club meetings and small social gatherings.	Leased area is the footprint of the 150m^2 building near the eastern reserve boundary. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements.	01/12/2023	30/11/2028	Ten years
Paton Reserve	53 Paton Road, Richmond		To be assigned via tender opportunity	License to occupy	In the absence of a café, one mobile food/coffee cart may operate daily within a designated area of Paton Reserve.	Mobil cart can remain onsite but only operate during daylight hours. Each license to occupy agreement will be for a term not exceeding one year, and each new opportunity to operate will be publicly tendered. Once a cāfe is established and operational, mobile carts will no longer be permitted to operate from Paton Reserve, except for one-off events.	---	---	Not to exceed one year.
Paton Reserve	53 Paton Road, Richmond		To be assigned via tender opportunity	Lease	To construct and operate a café on Paton Reserve.	Lessee to own and maintain the building.	---	---	Ten years
Waimea River	Between Waimea		Seifrieds	Lease (until	To continue to grow grapes on the	Structures or buildings on the reserve are prohibited,	---	---	New lease to expire in five

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Esplanade Reserve	River and 185 Edens Road, Hope			2030) then license to occupy	reserve area until 2030. Post 2030, to graze animals on a short-term basis.	as are hard structures or earthworks that might affect flood flow or riverbank integrity. Lessee required to remove all grape vines and associated infrastructure before the lease expires in 2030 and reinstate the land to a condition suitable for public use or ecological restoration.			years' time or by the end of 2030. Any licenses to occupy the land for grazing animals issued post 2030 must be short term.
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves 1-4	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope		Adjoining landowner	License to occupy	To graze animals.	Structures or buildings on the reserve are prohibited, as are hard structures or earthworks that might affect flood flow or riverbank integrity.	---	---	Five years

Table B: Leases/licences in Richmond Ward for park areas not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Jubilee Park	36A Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L1	Richmond Athletic Association Football Club Inc	Lease	Activities consistent with operating a football club, including football playing, coaching and socialising.	Total area of leased footprint is approximately 634m^2. The lessee owns and maintains the buildings and other improvements on this footprint. Vary the lease to also include the separate 38m^2 toilet facility located near the clubrooms, noting the lessee is responsible for cleaning the toilets and maintaining this Council-owned facility. The lessee must comply with all terms of the separately signed Deed of Funding with Council. Sharing of community buildings is beneficial. The	01/12/2023	30/11/2033 After two rights of renewal, final expiry date is 30/11/2053	The existing lease has two rights of renewal of ten years each.

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
						lessee has permission from Council to sublet its buildings to the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to other community groups.			
Jubilee Park	36A Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L?	Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club Inc	Lease	To store cricket equipment.	The shed is approximately 65m^2 and is owned by the Council.	---	---	Ten years
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L11	Richmond Unlimited	License to occupy	To display a two-sided sign near the boundary with Gladstone Road.		---	---	Ten years
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L?	Days for Girls New Zealand Inc	Lease	To store materials and equipment related to Days for Girls' charitable activities, including but not limited to the assembly, packing, and distribution of hygiene kits for girls and women in need, the organisation of working bees, and other activities supporting the	The ex-Information Centre building utilised by the lessee is approximately 83m^2 and is owned by the Council.	---	---	Ten years

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
					mission of Days for Girls. The lessee may also use the space for educational purposes related to its mission, community outreach, and volunteer engagement.				
Jubilee Park	20A Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L6	Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club Inc	Lease	Clubrooms and provision of facilities for recreational purposes.	The current lease for Waimea Old Boys Clubrooms shows the building comprising of change rooms/bar (double storey) at the north end, dining room (single storey) in middle, and gymnasium and change rooms in single storey extension at the south end. The lessee shall use the property solely for the purposes of the permitted use. Written consent from Council is required to sublet or make any alterations or	01/11/2003	30/10/2038	Similar terms and conditions to previous lease.

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
						additions to building or property or place advertising on exterior. Lessee to maintain building and pay for expenses (services, damage etc).			
Jubilee Park	20 Gladstone Road, Richmond	51707L1	Nelson Badminton Association Inc	Lease	To use their building for indoor sports activities.	Lease area is entire land parcel (0.2188 ha), including their 773m^2 building, but lessee is required to permit the general public to use any of the car parking spaces. May sublet premises on temporary basis to other non-profit groups. Lessee is required to maintain their building, but Council maintains the car parks.	01/04/1998	31/03/2031	The existing lease has a right of renewal of 33 years, if lessee requests renewal at least three months prior to lease expiry date.
Jubilee Park	20B Gladstone	51720L7	Richmond Waimea	Lease	Activities that are consistent with the operation of a Toy Library.	Lease area includes 205m^2 building and	01/12/2023	30/11/2028	Ten years

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
	Road, Richmond		Toy Library Inc			30m^2 of adjoining land to northeast. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements.			
Jubilee Park	20C Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L5	Richmond Tennis Club Inc	Lease	Activities that are consistent with the operation of a tennis club, including clubrooms, tennis playing and coaching.	Lease area includes 256m^2 building and 0.6862 ha of surrounding land, including 12 outdoor tennis/ pickleball courts. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements and replace tennis court surfaces, fences and lighting as required. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups.	01/12/2023	30/11/2028	Ten years

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Jubilee Park	20D Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L4	Target Shooting Richmond Inc	Lease	Activities that are consistent with the operation of a target shooting club.	Lease area is 289m^2 building footprint. Lessee to connect the building to piped wastewater services and decommission the septic tank at their cost, within five years of signing the new agreement. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups.	01/12/2018	30/11/2023	Ten years
Kingsland Forest Park 7	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1	52002L1	Spark New Zealand Trading Ltd	Lease	Telecommunication network site	Non-exclusive rights of access to use the leased area (approx. 88m^2) for the permitted use.	01/08/2016 (renewed on 01/08/2022)	31/07/2046 (final expiry date)	The lease term is six years, with four renewal periods each for six years.
Kingsland Forest Park 18	Lot 1 DP 350	52002L2	Vodafone NZ Ltd	Lease	Telecommunication purposes	Non-exclusive rights of access to use the leased area (approx. 306m^2) for the permitted use.	01/09/2021	31/08/2056 (final expiry date)	The lease term is 35 years, with five renewal periods each for six years.

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Kingsland Forest Park 7	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 (Gum Road)	52002L3	Two Degrees Mobile Ltd	Lease	To install, maintain, upgrade, operate and remove the telecommunications facility, including the connection of any utility lines to the facility.	Non-exclusive rights of access to use the leased area (approx. 40m^2) for the permitted use.	01/12/2011	01/12/2035 (final expiry date)	The lease term is six years, with three rights of renewal each for six years.

APPENDIX 4: RICHMOND WARD RESERVE MAP SERIES

Map 1 - Best Island Reserves



1. Best Island Esplanade Reserve - (a) Lot 3 DP 456465 (b) Lot 4 DP 456465 (c) Pt Lot 1 DP 5478 (d) Pt Lot 1 DP 5478 (e) Pt Lot 1 DP 6849 (f) Pt Lot 1 DP 5478 (g) Lot 37 DP 5090

2. Best Island Recreation Reserve – Sec 13 SO 604409

Map 2 - Waimea Inlet Reserves



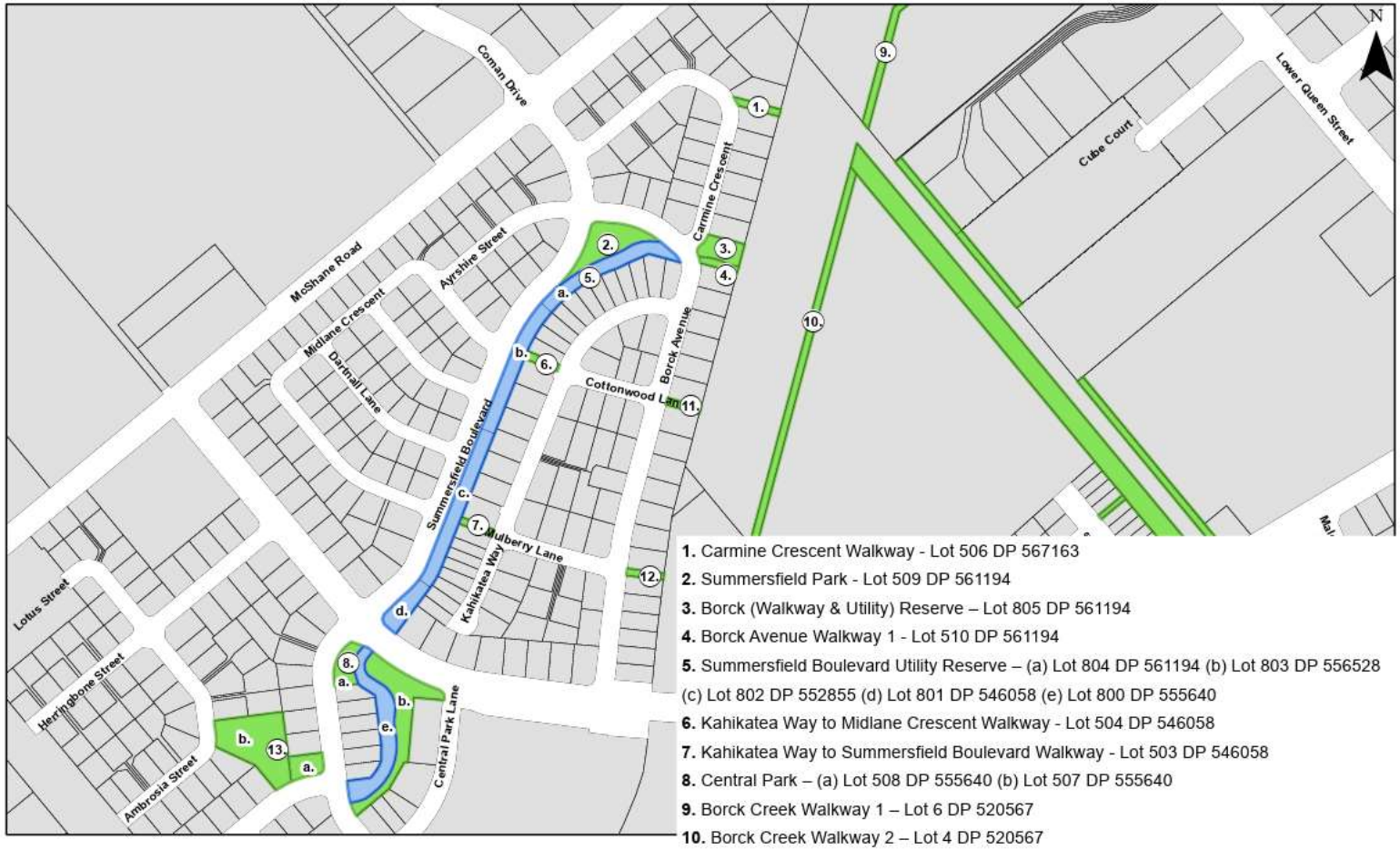
1. Sandeman Reserve – (a) Lot 5 DP 18918 (b) Lot 101 DP 574207
2. Oak Tree Reserve – Lot 24 DP 429773
3. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 1 – Lot 22 DP 431433
4. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 2 – Lot 23 DP 431433
5. Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve – Lot 2 DP 433970
6. Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve – (a) Lot 101 DP 536055 (b) Lot 19 DP 536055
7. Estuary Place (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve – Sec 2 SO 525960
8. Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3 – Sec 5 SO 567805

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Map 3 - Richmond West Reserves (overview map)



Map 4(a) - Richmond West Reserves



1. Carmine Crescent Walkway - Lot 506 DP 567163
2. Summersfield Park - Lot 509 DP 561194
3. Borck (Walkway & Utility) Reserve – Lot 805 DP 561194
4. Borck Avenue Walkway 1 - Lot 510 DP 561194
5. Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve – (a) Lot 804 DP 561194 (b) Lot 803 DP 556528 (c) Lot 802 DP 552855 (d) Lot 801 DP 546058 (e) Lot 800 DP 555640
6. Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway - Lot 504 DP 546058
7. Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway - Lot 503 DP 546058
8. Central Park – (a) Lot 508 DP 555640 (b) Lot 507 DP 555640
9. Borck Creek Walkway 1 – Lot 6 DP 520567
10. Borck Creek Walkway 2 – Lot 4 DP 520567
11. Borck Avenue Walkway 2 - Lot 505 DP 546058
12. Borck Avenue Walkway 3 - Lot 502 DP 546058
13. Rosales Park – (a) Lot 180 DP 586031 (b) Lot 511 DP 605643

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Map 4(b) - Richmond West Reserves



1. Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1 – Lot 3 DP 520567
2. Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway - Lot 200 DP 535766
3. Kotata Reserve – Lot 101 DP 530930
4. Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 201 DP 531356
5. Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve – (a) Lot 200 DP 547413 (b) Lot 104 DP 513553
6. Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway – Lot 201 DP 537200
7. Ascot Reserve – Lot 301 DP 542339
8. Camberley Reserve – Lot 601 DP 560621
9. Poutama Creek Walkway 1 – Lot 3 DP 578232
10. Poutama Creek Walkway 2 – Lot 7 DP 584031
11. Poutama Creek Walkway 3 – Lot 9 DP 581385
12. Lampton Reserve – Lot 603 DP 578033
13. Chertsey Reserve – Lot 602 DP 592624
14. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 3 – Lot 1008 DP 572271

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Map 5 - Richmond Reserves



1. McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1 – (a) Lot 3 DP 445349 (b) Lot 6 DP 445349

2. Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2 – Lot 4 DP 445349

3. Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1 – Lot 4 DP 457909

4. McPherson Street Walkway – Sec 2 SO 563198

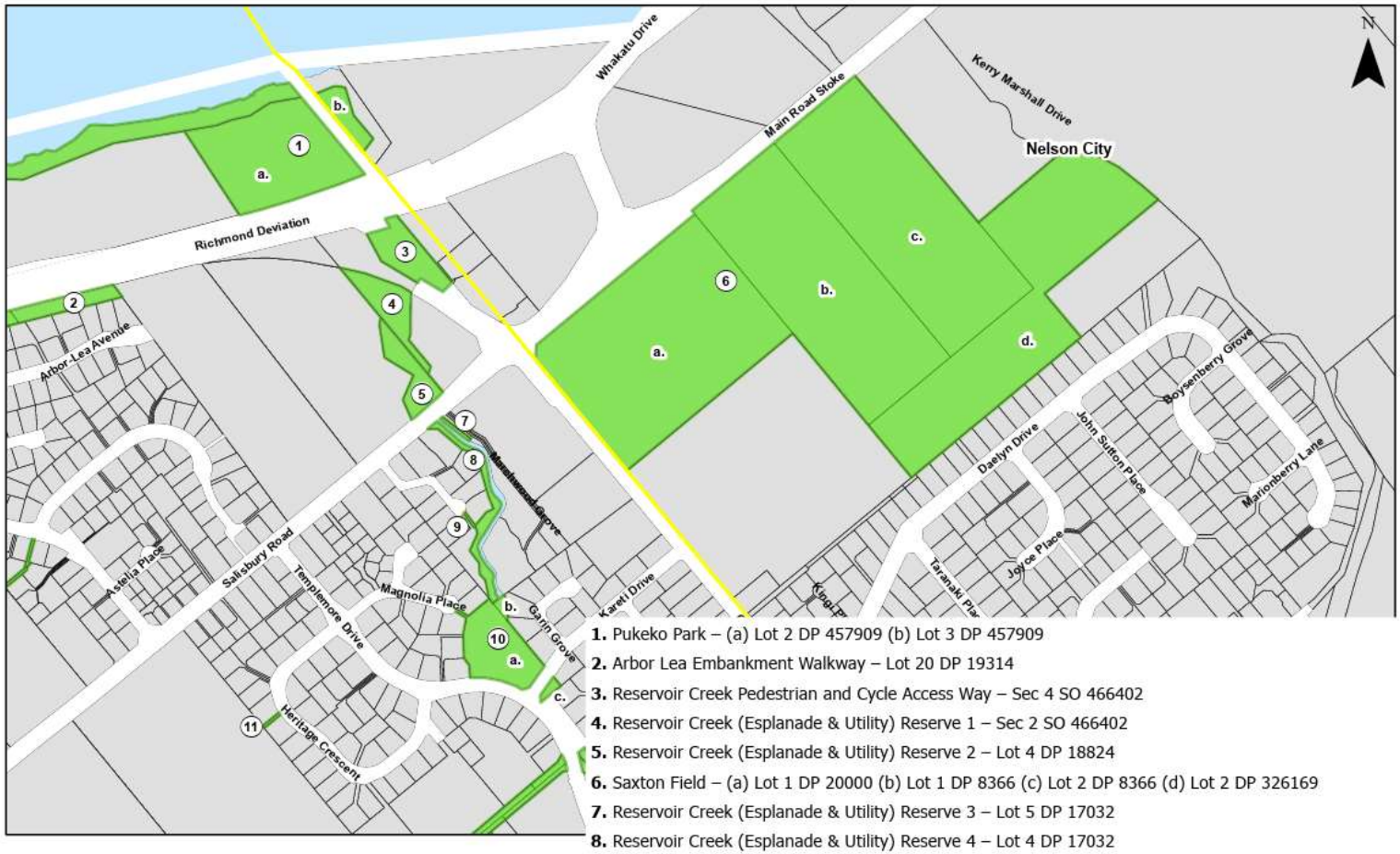
5. Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway – (a) Lot 81 DP 17209 (b) Lot 20 DP 19314

6. Jean Berriman Park – Lot 4 DP 115442

7. Arbor Lea Reserve - Lot 13 DP 16521

8. Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway – (a) Lot 14 DP 17331(b) Lot 3 DP 16521

Map 6 - Richmond North Reserves



1. Pukeko Park – (a) Lot 2 DP 457909 (b) Lot 3 DP 457909
2. Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway – Lot 20 DP 19314
3. Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way – Sec 4 SO 466402
4. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1 – Sec 2 SO 466402
5. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 4 DP 18824
6. Saxton Field – (a) Lot 1 DP 20000 (b) Lot 1 DP 8366 (c) Lot 2 DP 8366 (d) Lot 2 DP 326169
7. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3 – Lot 5 DP 17032
8. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 4 – Lot 4 DP 17032
9. Holdaway Grove Walkway – Lot 14 DP 17720
10. Templemore Ponds – (a) Lot 1 DP 306483 (b) Lot 35 DP 307871 (c) Lot 2 DP 306483
11. Heritage Crescent Walkway – Lot 43 DP 18679

Map 7 - Richmond Central Reserves



1. Jubilee Park – (a) Pt Lot 1 DP 11787 (b) Lot 1 DP 10976 (c) Lot 1 DP 9418 (d) Pt Lot 3 DP 945 (e) Pt Lot 4 DP 945 (f) Pt Lot 1 DP 819 (g) Lot 2 DP 9698 (h) Lot 1 DP 9698 (i) Lot 1 DP 5950 (j) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST (k) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST (l) Lot 1 DP 7506 (m) Lot 2 DP 414023 (n) Lot 4 DP 414739

2. Homepark Reserve – Lot 3 DP 13500

3. Memorial Gardens – Lot 2 DP 3621

4. Cambridge Street Playground – (a) Pt Lot 6 DP 2720 (b) Pt Lot 5 DP 2720

5. Norm Large Park – (a) Lot 16 DP 8550 (b) Lot 17 DP 8550 (c) Lot 18 DP 8550 (d) Lot 1 DP 10085

Map 8 - Richmond Central Reserves



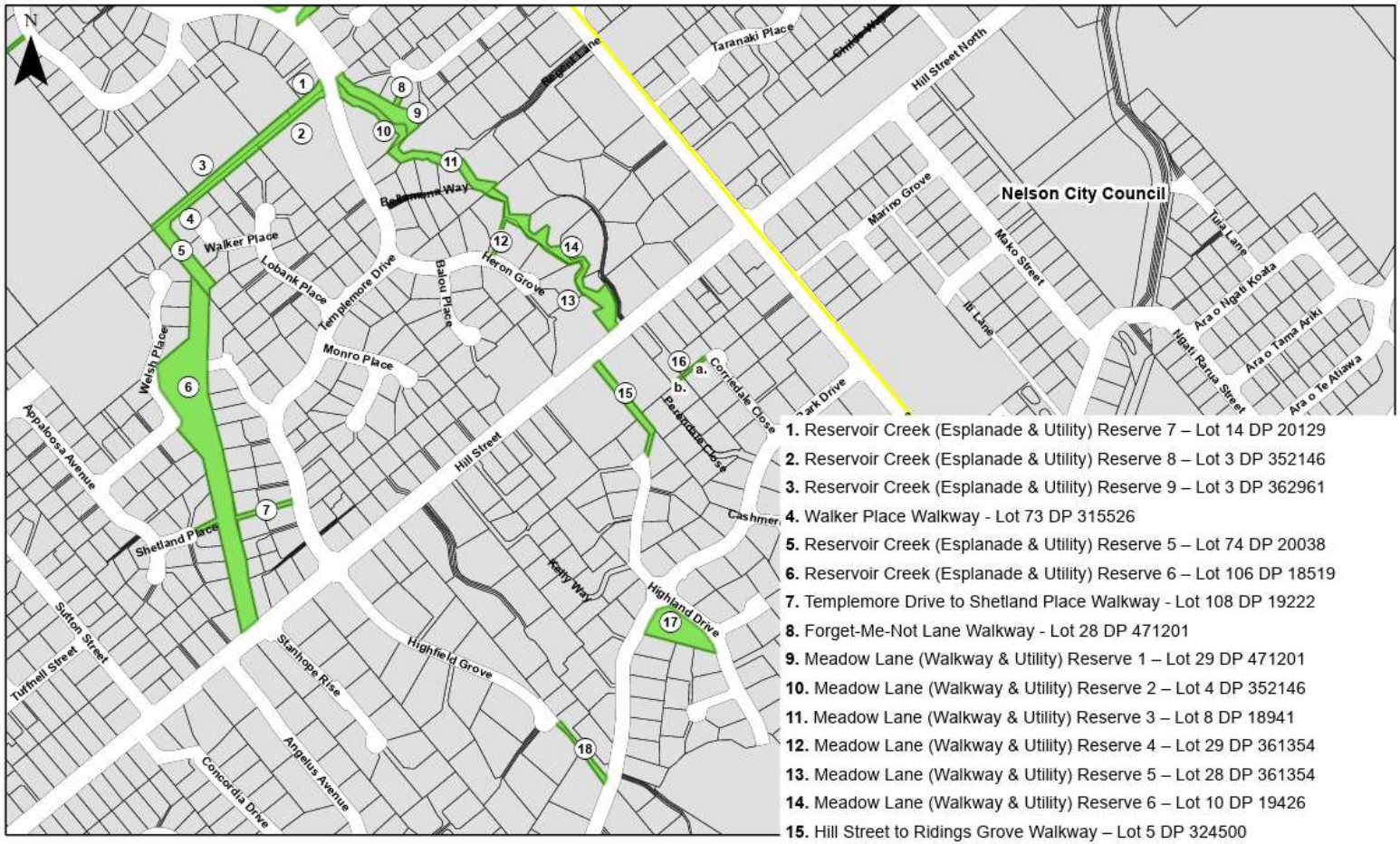
6. Washbourn Gardens – (a) Lot 1 DP 9490 (b) Lot 1 DP 15187 (c) Lot 1 DP 16457 (d) Lot 4 DP 14397 (e) Lot 3 DP 14154 (f) Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST (g) Pt Lot 2 DP 9490 (h) Lot 1 DP 13802 (i) Pt Lot 180 DP 12091 (j) Lot 203 DP 12091

7. Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway – (a) Lot 208 DP 13325 (b) Lot 209 DP 13927

8. Ledger Close Walkway – Lot 10 DP 15066

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Map 9 - Richmond Reserves



1. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 7 – Lot 14 DP 20129
2. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 8 – Lot 3 DP 352146
3. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 9 – Lot 3 DP 362961
4. Walker Place Walkway - Lot 73 DP 315526
5. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 5 – Lot 74 DP 20038
6. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 6 – Lot 106 DP 18519
7. Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway - Lot 108 DP 19222
8. Forget-Me-Not Lane Walkway - Lot 28 DP 471201
9. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1 – Lot 29 DP 471201
10. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 4 DP 352146
11. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 3 – Lot 8 DP 18941
12. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 4 – Lot 29 DP 361354
13. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 5 – Lot 28 DP 361354
14. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 6 – Lot 10 DP 19426
15. Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway – Lot 5 DP 324500
16. Corriedale Close Walkway – (a) Lot 18 DP 429313 (b) Lot 4 DP 580600
17. Park Drive Reserve – Lot 49 DP 312159
18. Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway – Lot 28 DP 303808

Map 10 - Richmond/Waimea River Reserves



1. Waimea River Esplanade Reserve - Lot 3 DP 363658

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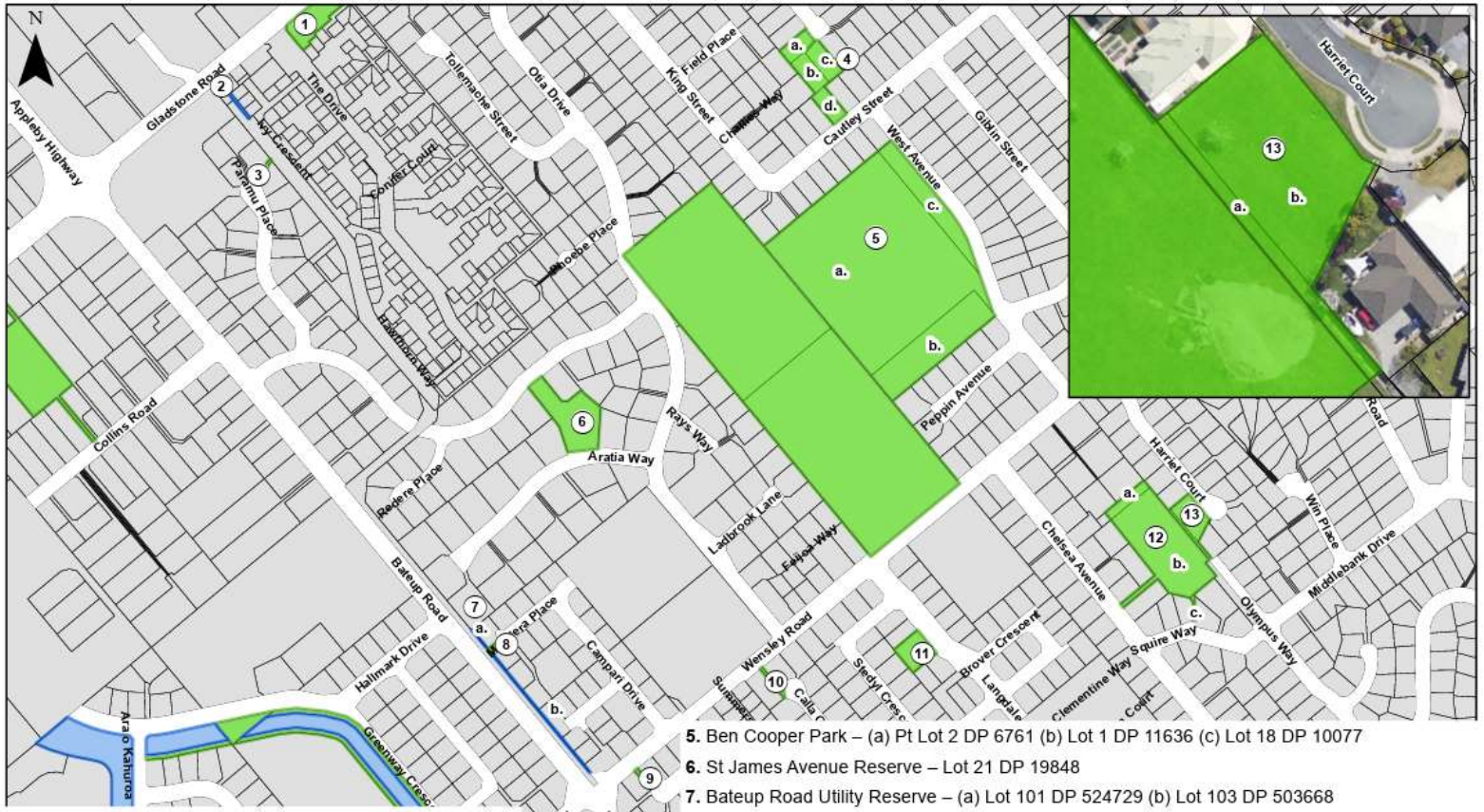
Map 11 - Richmond/Hope Reserves



1. Norman Andrews Place Reserve – Lot 6 DP 14389
2. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 4 – Lot 10 DP 20535
3. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 5 – Lot 8 DP 20535
4. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 6 – Lot 6 DP 20535
5. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 7 – Lot 3 DP 20535
6. Hope Reserve – Lot 1 DP 5356
7. Collins Road Reserve – Lot 40 DP 4046

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Map 12 - Richmond Reserves



1. Homepark Reserve – Lot 3 DP 13500

2. Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve – Lot 187 DP 315381

3. Paramu Place Walkway – Lot 28 DP 20520

4. Norm Large Park – (a) Lot 16 DP 8550 (b) Lot 17 DP 8550 (c) Lot 18 DP 8550 (d) Lot 1 DP 10085

5. Ben Cooper Park – (a) Pt Lot 2 DP 6761 (b) Lot 1 DP 11636 (c) Lot 18 DP 10077

6. St James Avenue Reserve – Lot 21 DP 19848

7. Bateup Road Utility Reserve – (a) Lot 101 DP 524729 (b) Lot 103 DP 503668

8. Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway – Lot 100 DP 524729

9. Melfield Place to Wensley Road Walkway – Lot 69 DP 457640

10. Calla Grove Walkway – Lot 11 DP 463987

11. Langdale Reserve – Lot 55 DP 545884

12. Chelsea Avenue Reserve – (a) Pt Lot 5 DP 1274 (b) Lot 49 DP 12204 (c) Lot 12 DP 14470

13. Harriet Court Reserve – (a) Lot 31 DP 425924 (b) Lot 32 DP 433081

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Map 13 - Richmond Reserves



1. Sauer Pond Utility Reserve – Lot 1 DP 13355
2. Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway – (a) Lot 208 DP 13325 (b) Lot 209 DP 13927
3. Bill Wilkes Reserve – (a) Lot 204 DP 12091 (b) Lot 44 DP 16495
4. Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway – (a) Lot 210 DP 13927 (b) Lot 211 DP 14534
5. Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway – Lot 212 DP 14534
6. Ledger Close Walkway – Lot 10 DP 15066
7. Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway – Lot 21 DP 15511
8. Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway – Lot 37 DP 16166
9. Chelsea Avenue Reserve – (a) Pt Lot 5 DP 1274 (b) Lot 49 DP 12204 (c) Lot 12 DP 14470
10. Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway – Lot 68 DP 15511
11. Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway – (a) Lot 5 DP 12202 (b) Lot 22 DP 14088
12. Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway – (a) Lot 3 DP 12202 (b) Lot 18 DP 12247
13. Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway – Lot 112 DP 20085
14. Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway – Lot 113 DP 20085
15. Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1 – Lot 1 DP 315029
16. Centenary Place Reserve – Lot 16 DP 15627

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Map 14 - Richmond Reserves



1. Winston Park – Lot 58 DP 7076
2. Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway – Lot 31 DP 483309
3. Easby Park – (a) Lot 68 DP 11145 (b) Lot 88 DP 7551
4. Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1 – Lot 2 DP 303147
5. Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2 – Lot 2 DP 375320
6. Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 3 – Lot 3 DP 375320
7. Kingsland Forest Park 1 – Lot 19 DP 12914
8. Kingsland Forest Park 2 – Lot 1 DP 302521
9. Kingsland Forest Park 3 – Lot 1 DP 302522
10. Kingsland Forest Park 4 – Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST
11. Kingsland Forest Park 5 – Sec 1 SO 476318

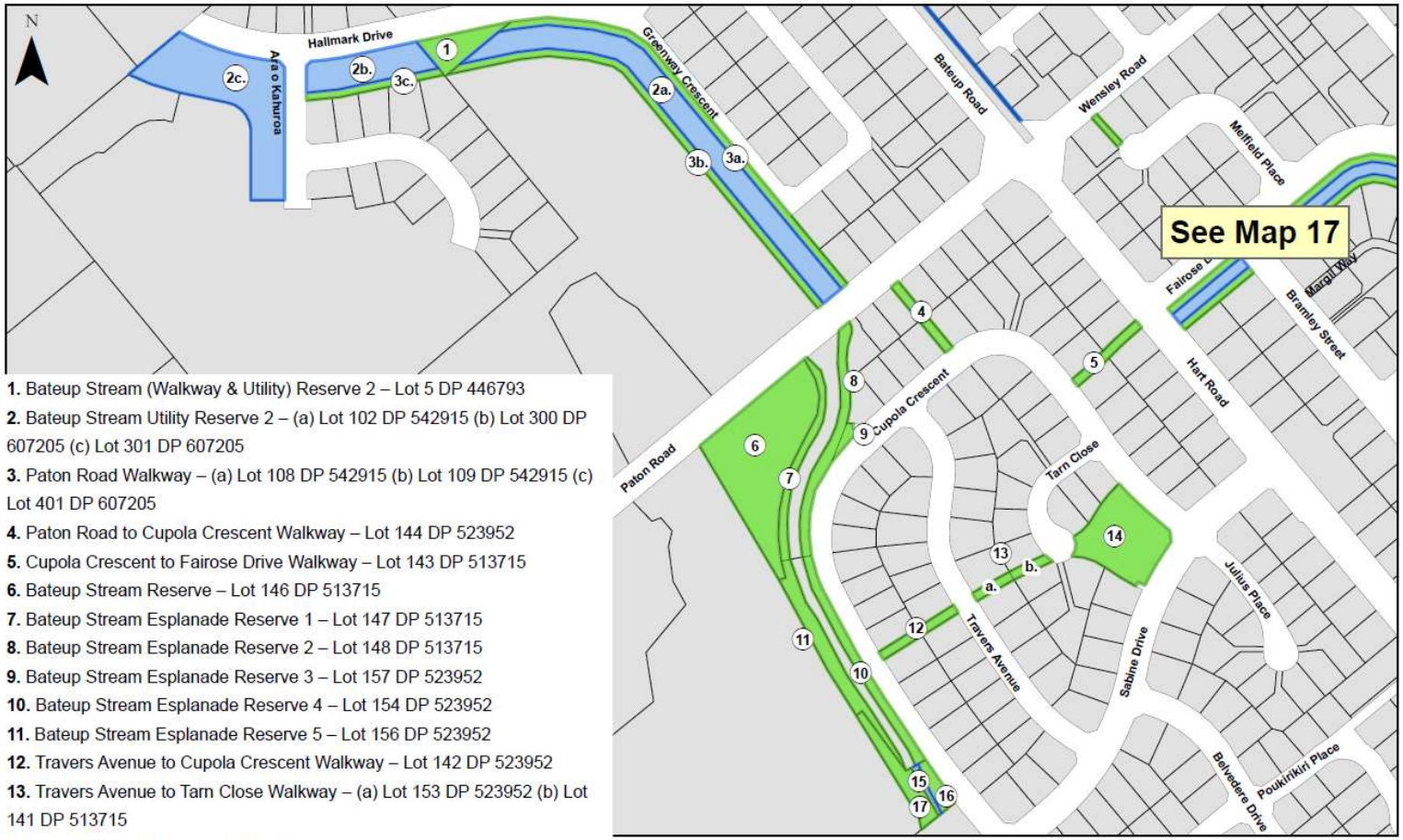
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Map 15 - Richmond Reserves



1. Paton Road Utility Reserve – Lot 3 DP 448196
2. Upper Borck Creek Utility Reserve – Lot 2 DP 310495
3. Paton Reserve – Lot 1 DP 20243
4. Bateup Stream Walkway – (a) Lot 3 DP 431455 (b) Lot 5 DP 431455
5. Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 1 – Lot 4 DP 431455
6. Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve – Lot 3 DP 572986
7. Bateup Stream Walkway – Lot 4 DP 572986
8. Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve – Lot 12 DP 13852
9. Sunview Heights Walkway – Lot 26 DP 364407

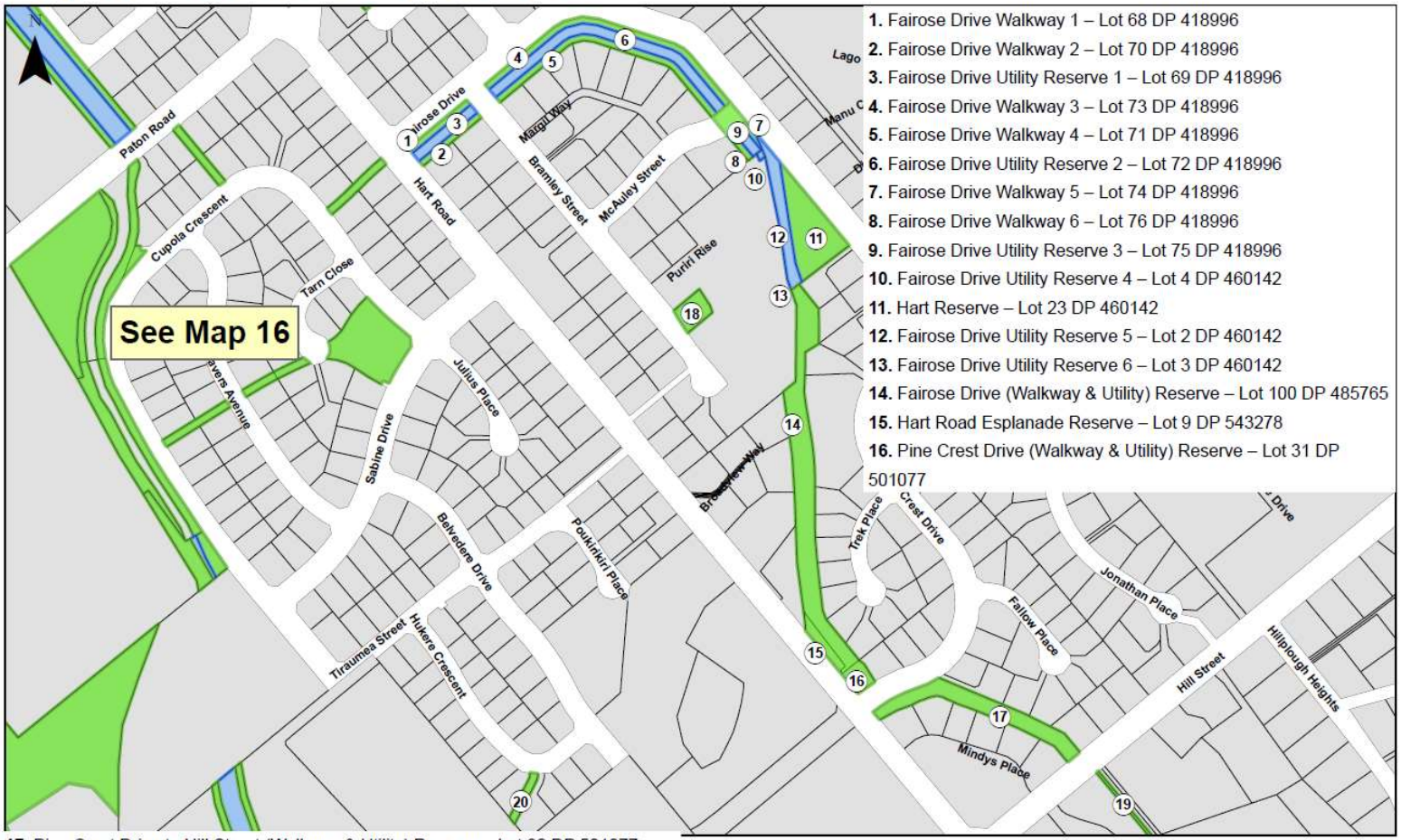
Map 16 - Richmond Reserves



1. Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 5 DP 446793
2. Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2 – (a) Lot 102 DP 542915 (b) Lot 300 DP 607205 (c) Lot 301 DP 607205
3. Paton Road Walkway – (a) Lot 108 DP 542915 (b) Lot 109 DP 542915 (c) Lot 401 DP 607205
4. Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway – Lot 144 DP 523952
5. Cupola Crescent to Fairose Drive Walkway – Lot 143 DP 513715
6. Bateup Stream Reserve – Lot 146 DP 513715
7. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 1 – Lot 147 DP 513715
8. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 2 – Lot 148 DP 513715
9. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 3 – Lot 157 DP 523952
10. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 4 – Lot 154 DP 523952
11. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 5 – Lot 156 DP 523952
12. Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway – Lot 142 DP 523952
13. Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway – (a) Lot 153 DP 523952 (b) Lot 141 DP 513715
14. Malcolm Reserve – Lot 80 DP 513715
15. Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 3 – Lot 1 DP 550903
16. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 6 – Lot 2 DP 550903
17. Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area – Sec 2 SO 527522

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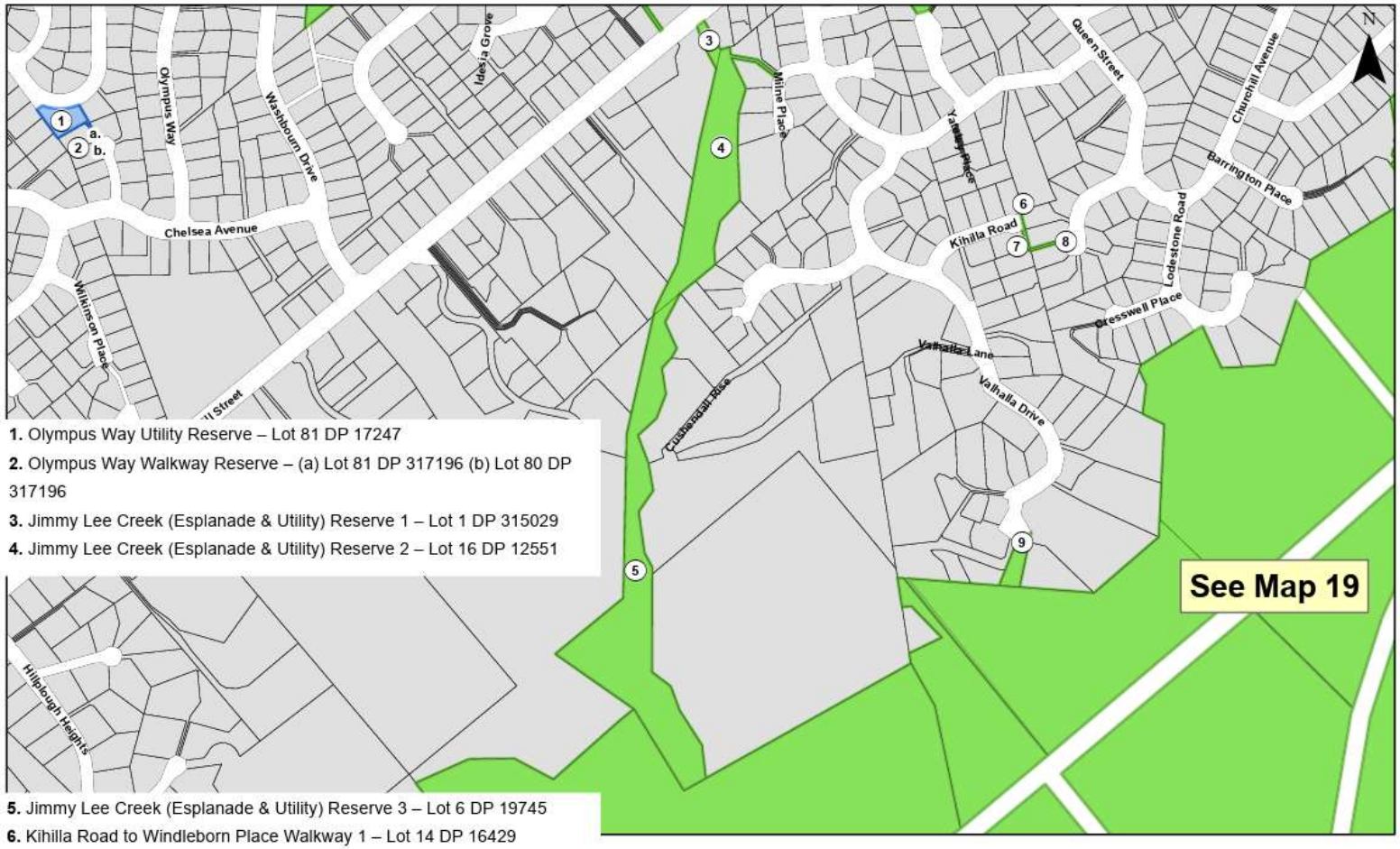
Map 17 - Richmond Reserves



1. Fairose Drive Walkway 1 – Lot 68 DP 418996
2. Fairose Drive Walkway 2 – Lot 70 DP 418996
3. Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 1 – Lot 69 DP 418996
4. Fairose Drive Walkway 3 – Lot 73 DP 418996
5. Fairose Drive Walkway 4 – Lot 71 DP 418996
6. Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 2 – Lot 72 DP 418996
7. Fairose Drive Walkway 5 – Lot 74 DP 418996
8. Fairose Drive Walkway 6 – Lot 76 DP 418996
9. Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 3 – Lot 75 DP 418996
10. Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 4 – Lot 4 DP 460142
11. Hart Reserve – Lot 23 DP 460142
12. Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 5 – Lot 2 DP 460142
13. Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 6 – Lot 3 DP 460142
14. Fairose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve – Lot 100 DP 485765
15. Hart Road Esplanade Reserve – Lot 9 DP 543278
16. Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve – Lot 31 DP 501077
17. Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve – Lot 32 DP 501077
18. Totara View Reserve – Lot 20 DP 571125
19. Hill Street (South End) Walkway – Lot 5 DP 17821
20. Hukere Reserve – Lot 36 DP 586601

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Map 18 - Richmond Reserves



1. Olympus Way Utility Reserve – Lot 81 DP 17247

2. Olympus Way Walkway Reserve – (a) Lot 81 DP 317196 (b) Lot 80 DP 317196

3. Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1 – Lot 1 DP 315029

4. Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 16 DP 12551

5. Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3 – Lot 6 DP 19745

6. Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1 – Lot 14 DP 16429

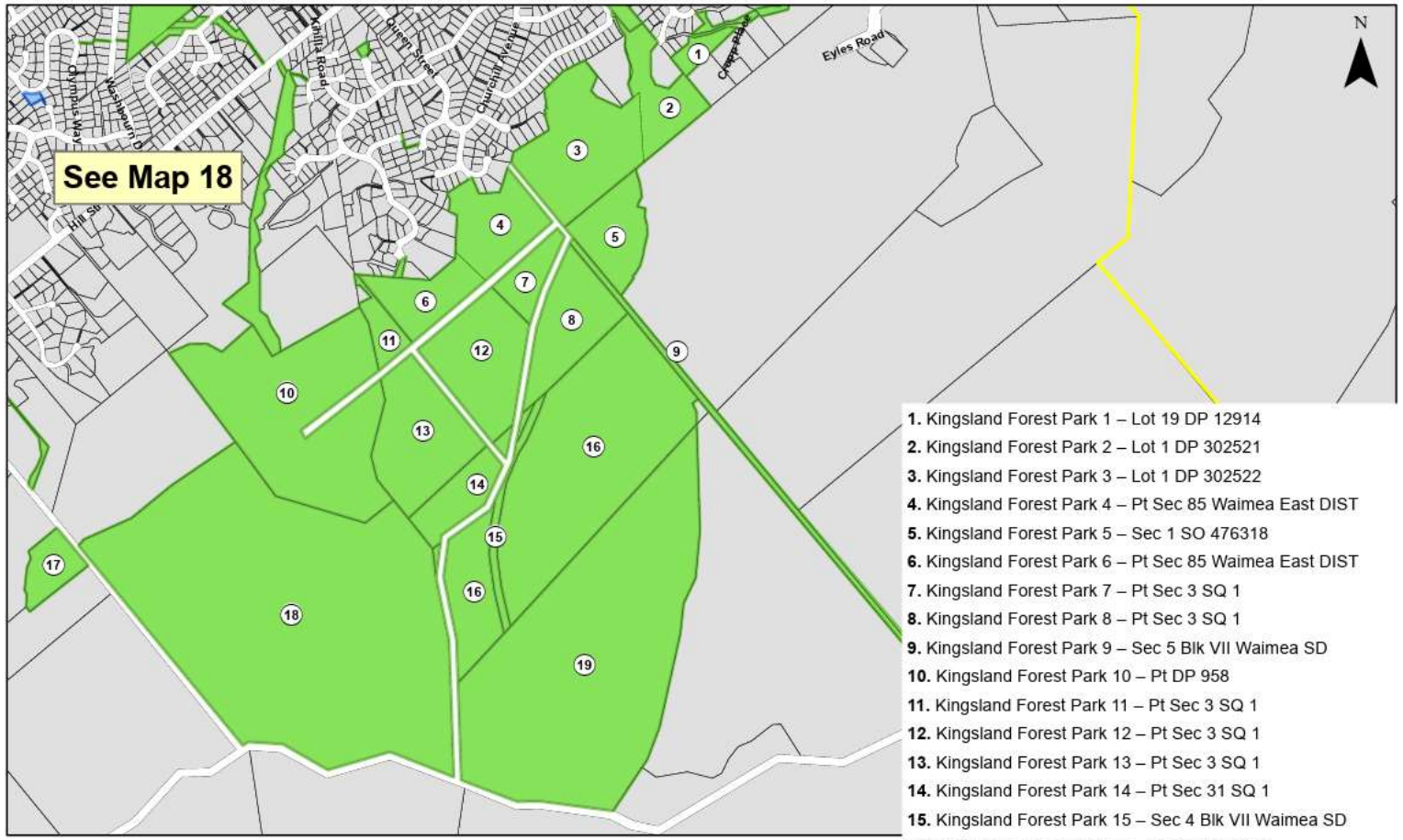
7. Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 2 – Lot 13 DP 502887

8. Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 3 – Lot 15 DP 16241

9. Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway – Lot 26 DP 15725

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Map 19 - Richmond Reserves / Kingsland Forest Park



1. Kingsland Forest Park 1 – Lot 19 DP 12914
2. Kingsland Forest Park 2 – Lot 1 DP 302521
3. Kingsland Forest Park 3 – Lot 1 DP 302522
4. Kingsland Forest Park 4 – Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST
5. Kingsland Forest Park 5 – Sec 1 SO 476318
6. Kingsland Forest Park 6 – Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST
7. Kingsland Forest Park 7 – Pt Sec 3 SQ 1
8. Kingsland Forest Park 8 – Pt Sec 3 SQ 1
9. Kingsland Forest Park 9 – Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD
10. Kingsland Forest Park 10 – Pt DP 958
11. Kingsland Forest Park 11 – Pt Sec 3 SQ 1
12. Kingsland Forest Park 12 – Pt Sec 3 SQ 1
13. Kingsland Forest Park 13 – Pt Sec 3 SQ 1
14. Kingsland Forest Park 14 – Pt Sec 31 SQ 1
15. Kingsland Forest Park 15 – Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD
16. Kingsland Forest Park 16 – Pt Sec 31 SQ 1
17. Kingsland Forest Park 17 – Lot 3 DP 13210
18. Kingsland Forest Park 18 – Pt Lot 1 DP 350
19. Kingsland Forest Park 19 – Pt Sec 83 SQ 1

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Map 20 - Richmond Reserves / Wairoa River



1. Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve – Sec 2 SO 355132
2. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 1 – Pt Sec 171 Waimea East DIST
3. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 2 – Pt Sec 170 Waimea East DIST
4. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 3 – Pt Sec 170 Waimea East DIST
5. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 4 – Pt Sec 170 Waimea East DIST
6. Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve – Pt Lot 3 DP 16911

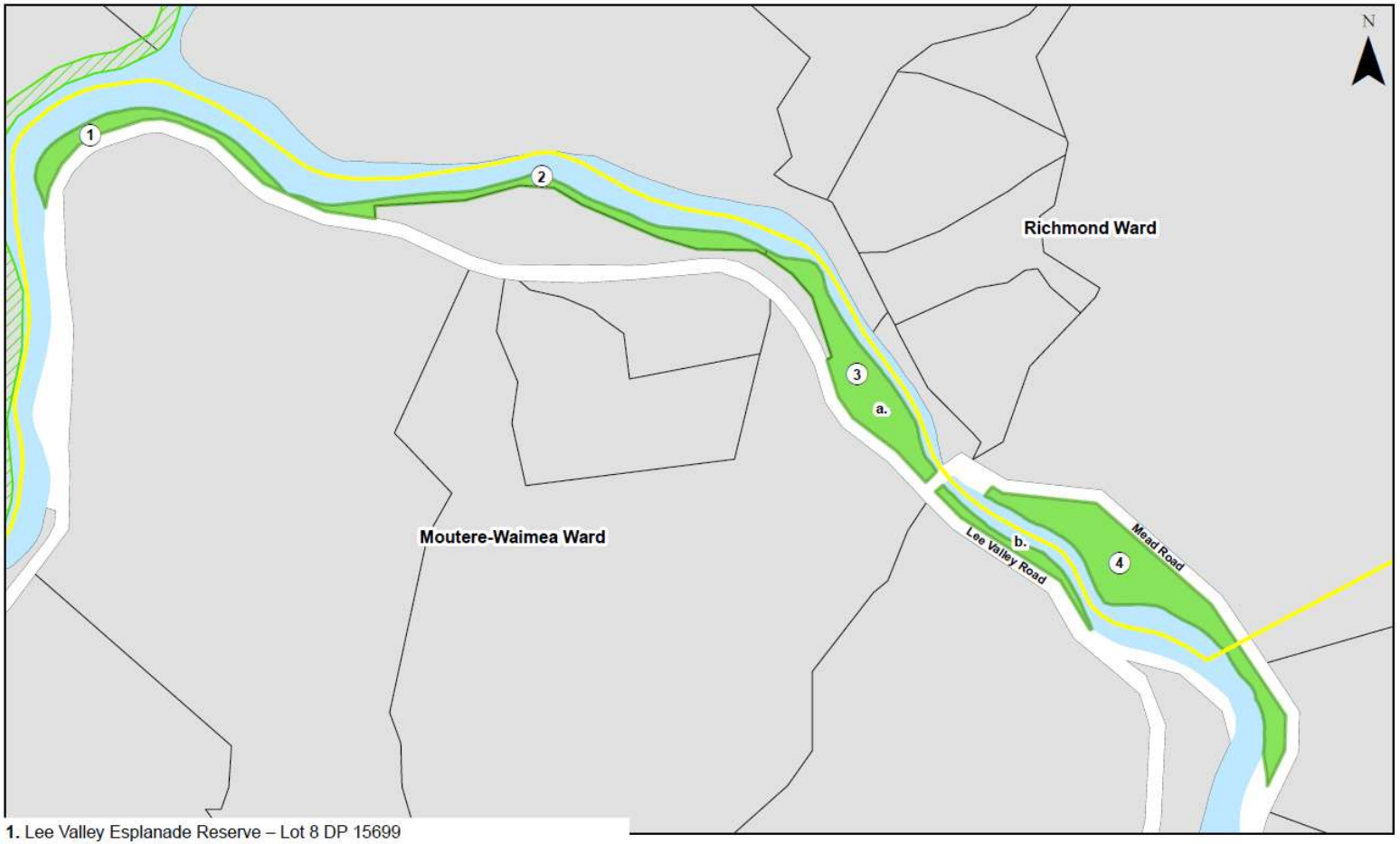
Map 21 - Richmond Reserves / Aniseed



1. Busch Reserve – Lot 4 DP 19777
2. Twin Bridges Reserve – Lot 1 DP 18073
3. Awaawa Reserve – Lot 3 DP 425410
4. Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 7 DP 20452
5. White Gate Reserve – (a) Lot 5 DP 20452 (b) Pt Sec 8 SQ 1
6. Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway – (a) Lot 2 DP 19710 (b) Lot 3 DP 19710

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Map 22 - Richmond Reserves / Lee Valley



1. Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 8 DP 15699
2. Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 3 DP 17556
3. Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve – (a) Lot 7 DP 15210 (b) Lot 9 DP 15210
4. Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve – Lot 1 DP 9798

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APPENDIX 5: SCHEDULE OF PARKS AND RESERVES COVERED BY THIS RICHMOND WARD RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table A: Schedule of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
RECREATION RESERVES												
Best Island Recreation Reserve	Adjoins 111, 138, 140 and 142 Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #2	Sec 13 SO 604409	Sec 13 SO 604409	0.2431	Recreation Reserve	2025-lnXXXX	2025	1961	This reserve was vested in the Crown as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1954, with ownership transferring to the Council with the passing of the Counties Amendment Act 1961 (s44). The original 0.3541 ha reserve area vested on DP 5090. It was subsequently reduced in size in 2024, to enable legalisation of the existing formed road through the former northern edge of the land parcel. Public consultation on the proposal to revoke reserve status from part of the land parcel and to classify the remaining area as recreation reserve was undertaken in late 2022 and early 2023. Council resolved to classify the remaining area as recreation reserve in	tba	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										2023. The Minister of Conservation provided approval to revoke reserve status over the northern part of the reserve in 2024. The land was surveyed in 2024 and a new record of title issued in 2025.		
Sandeman Reserve	38 Sandeman Road, Richmond	2 #1(a)	Lot 5 DP 18918	Lot 5 DP 18918	3.9925	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/379	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Sandeman Reserve	38 Sandeman Road, Richmond	2 #1(b)	Lot 101 DP 574207	Lot 101 DP 574207	0.3503	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1049007	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Oak Tree Reserve	Lower Queen Street, Richmond (borders Borck Creek)	2 #2	Lot 24 DP 429773	Lot 24 DP 429773	0.5473	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2010	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2010.	531536	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Park	49 Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #2	Lot 509 DP 561194	Lot 509 DP 561194	0.1424	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	1006984	Neighbourhood reserve
Central Park	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #8(a)	Lot 508 DP 555640	Lot 508 DP 555640	0.0592	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	968358	Neighbourhood reserve
Central Park	Berryfield Drive, Richmond	4a #8(b)	Lot 507 DP 555640	Lot 507 DP 555640	0.2280	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	968357	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Rosales Park	56 Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #13(a)	Lot 180 DP 586031	Lot 180 DP 586031	0.0531	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1107039	Neighbourhood reserve
Rosales Park	4 Rosales Street, Richmond	4a #13(b)	Lot 511 DP 605643	Lot 511 DP 605643	0.2623	Not yet classified	-	-	-	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2024.	1191408	Neighbourhood reserve
Kotata Reserve	2 Kotata Street, Richmond	4b #3(b)	Lot 101 DP 530930	Lot 101 DP 530930	0.0574	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	865133	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve	Berryfield Drive, Richmond	4b #5(a)	Lot 200 DP 547413	Lot 200 DP 547413	0.0619	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	944091	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve	Berryfield Drive, Richmond	4b #5(b)	Lot 104 DP 513553	Lot 104 DP 513553	0.3561	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	801240	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Ascot Reserve	10 Bedfont Street, Richmond	4b #7	Lot 301 DP 542339	Lot 301 DP 542339	0.2579	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	916707	Neighbourhood reserve
Camberley Reserve	4 Kempton Lane, Richmond	4b #8	Lot 601 DP 560621	Lot 601 DP 560621	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	997686	Neighbourhood reserve
Lampton Reserve	46 Ascot Street, Richmond	4b #12	Lot 603 DP 578033	Lot 603 DP 578033	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1075813	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Chertsey Reserve	43 Chertsey Road, Richmond	4b #13	Lot 602 DP 592624	Lot 602 DP 592624	0.2935	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2024	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2024.	1154648	Neighbourhood reserve
Jean Berriman Park	14 Bird Street, Richmond	5 #6	Lot 4 DP 11542	Lot 4 DP 11542	0.1188	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1987	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (playground) at time of subdivision in 1987.	NL7A/124	Neighbourhood reserve
Arbor Lea Reserve	3 Albizia Place, Richmond	5 #7	Lot 13 DP 16521	Lot 13 DP 16521	0.1869	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10D/95	Neighbourhood reserve
Burbush Park	10 Fauchelle Avenue, Richmond	8 #2	Lot 6 DP 4144	Lot 6 DP 4144	0.2089	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2004	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2004.	186614	Neighbourhood reserve
Park Drive Reserve	21 Park Drive, Richmond	9 #17	Lot 49 DP 312159	Lot 49 DP 312159	0.1991	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	47864	Neighbourhood reserve
Norman Andrews Place Reserve	Adjoins 14 Norman Andrews Place, Richmond	11 #1	Lot 6 DP 14389	Lot 6 DP 14389	0.0680	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #6	Lot 1 DP 5356	Lot 1 DP 5356	3.9103	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 3081	1980	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Hope Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	221089	Sportsground
Collins Road Reserve	11 Main Road Hope, Richmond	11 #7	Lot 40 DP 4046	Lot 40 DP 4046	0.5248	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1961	In 1949, pursuant to Section 13 of the Land Subdivision in	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										Counties Act 1946, Lot 40 was vested in His Majesty the King as a Recreation Reserve, subject to the Public Reserves and Domains and National Parks Act 1928. Ownership subsequently transferred to the Council under s44 of The Counties Amendment Act 1961.		
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	12 #5(a)	Pt Lot 2 DP 6761	Pt Lot 2 DP 6761	2.8056	Recreation Reserve	1998, p 1953	1998	1984	The Richmond Borough originally acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1984. Then in 1998, the Council resolved that this land parcel be declared a recreation reserve under s14 of the Reserves Act (GN 1998, p 1953).	NL7A/820	Sportsground
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	12 #5(b)	Lot 1 DP 11636	Lot 1 DP 11636	0.4954	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1987	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 1987.	Vest on deposit	Sportsground
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	12 #5(c)	Lot 18 DP 10077	Lot 18 DP 10077	0.2550	Recreation Reserve	1998, p 1953	1998	1981	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Giblins Orchard Ltd to Richmond Borough Council in 1981. Then in 1998, the Council resolved that this land be declared a recreation reserve under s14 of the Reserves Act (GN 1998, p 1953).	NL5B/1353	Sportsground

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
St James Avenue Reserve	28 St James Avenue, Richmond	12 #6	Lot 21 DP 19848	Lot 21 DP 19848	0.2992	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13B/127	Neighbourhood reserve
Langdale Reserve	12 Langdale Drive, Richmond	12 #11	Lot 55 DP 545884	Lot 55 DP 545884	0.1019	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 2020.	946647	Neighbourhood reserve
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	23 Chelsea Avenue, Richmond	12 #12 (a)	Pt Lot 5 DP 1274	Pt Lot 5 DP 1274	0.0531	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	NL9C/306	Neighbourhood reserve
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	23 Chelsea Avenue, Richmond	12 #12 (b)	Lot 49 DP 12204	Lot 49 DP 12204	0.6293	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1985	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1985.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	Between 3 and 5 Squire Way, Richmond	12 #12(c)	Lot 12 DP 14470	Lot 12 DP 14470	0.0066	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Harriet Court Reserve	16 Harriet Court, Richmond	12 #13 (a)	Lot 31 DP 425924	Lot 31 DP 425924	0.1010	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2010	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2010.	507475	Neighbourhood reserve
Harriet Court Reserve	Adjoins 88 Olympus Way, Richmond	12 #13 (b)	Lot 32 DP 433081	Lot 32 DP 433081	0.0190	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2012	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2012.	526458	Neighbourhood reserve
Centenary Place Reserve	16 Centenary Place, Richmond	13 #16	Lot 16 DP 15627	Lot 16 DP 15627	0.0785	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1992	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1992.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Winston Park	14 Churchill Avenue, Richmond	14 #1	Lot 58 DP 7076	Lot 58 DP 7076	0.3961	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1970	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve (Winston Park) at time of subdivision in 1970.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Easby Park	Between 24 & 26 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #3(a)	Lot 68 DP 11145	Lot 68 DP 11145	0.1612	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1982	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1982.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Easby Park	Between 19 & 25B Marlborough Crescent, Richmond	14 #3(b)	Lot 88 DP 7551	Lot 88 DP 7551	0.6523	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1970	Richmond Borough Council acquired this land parcel as recreation reserve under s352(3) and (4) Municipal Corporation Act 1954 at time of subdivision in 1970.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Kingsland Forest Park 2	Marlborough Crescent, Richmond	14 #8 and 19 #2	Lot 1 DP 302521	Lot 1 DP 302521	3.4503	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2001.	NL13B/799	Nature Conservation Reserve
Kingsland Forest Park 3	Marlborough Crescent, Richmond	14 #9 and 19 #3	Lot 1 DP 302522	Lot 1 DP 302522	8.5514	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (plantation) in 2001.	NL13B/800	Nature Conservation Reserve
Paton Reserve	53 Paton Road, Richmond	15 #3	Lot 1 DP 20243	Lot 1 DP 20243	4.4912	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2024	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of purchase in 2024.	NL13B/1284	Neighbourhood reserve
Malcolm Reserve	6 Sabine Drive, Richmond	16 #14	Lot 80 DP 513715	Lot 80 DP 513715	0.2421	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	794997	Neighbourhood reserve
Hart Reserve	Adjoins 46 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #11	Lot 23 DP 460142	Lot 23 DP 460142	0.2036	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2013.	602607	Neighbourhood reserve

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Tōtara View Reserve	25 Bramley Street, Richmond	17 #18	Lot 20 DP 571125	Lot 20 DP 571125	0.0527	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1033809	Neighbourhood reserve
Hukere Reserve	Between 7 & 9 Hukere Crescent, Richmond	17 #20	Lot 36 DP 586601	Lot 36 DP 586601	0.0244	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2024	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2024.	1110437	Neighbourhood reserve
Busch Reserve	374 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #1	Lot 4 DP 19777	Lot 4 DP 19777	2.5560	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13A/1215	Destination Reserve
Twin Bridges Reserve	397 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #2	Lot 1 DP 18073	Lot 1 DP 18073	2.2930	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1989	The reserve area was created by a realignment of Aniseed Valley Road and gifted to the Council as a recreation reserve by the Baigent family in 1989.	NL12A/962	Destination Reserve
Awaawa Reserve	Adjoins 396 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #3	Lot 3 DP 425410	Lot 3 DP 425410	1.3646	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2008.	500316	Destination Reserve
White Gate Reserve	538 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #5(a)	Lot 5 DP 20452	Lot 5 DP 20452	1.4500	Recreation Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/595	Destination Reserve
Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #4	Lot 1 DP 9798	Lot 1 DP 9798	1.6374	Recreation Reserve	2021, ln2599	2021	1977	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1977.	Vest on Deposit	Destination Reserve

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Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve												
Best Island Esplanade Reserve a	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(a)	Lot 3 DP 456465	Lot 3 DP 456465	0.2656	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve in 2013.	590145	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve b	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(b)	Lot 4 DP 456465	Lot 4 DP 456465	0.2680	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	Pursuant to s15 of the Reserves Act 1977, this land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve in 2013 as part of a land exchange with the Greenacres Golf Club Inc (GN 2013, p45).	590146	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve c	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(c)	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	0.2681	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve d	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(d)	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	0.1585	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve e	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(e)	Pt Lot 1 DP 6849	Pt Lot 1 DP 6849	0.4245	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).		
Best Island Esplanade Reserve f	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(f)	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	0.4729	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve g	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(g)	Lot 37 DP 5090	Lot 37 DP 5090	3.3083	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1954	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1954. The record of title issued in 2024 lists Tasman District Council as the registered owner and notes that the land is subject to the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928.	1201433	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve	Headingly Lane, Richmond	2 #5	Lot 2 DP 433970	Lot 2 DP 433970	0.4358	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	529053	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve a	70 Estuary Place, Richmond	2 #6(a)	Lot 101 DP 536055	Lot 101 DP 536055	0.2167	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	890040	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve b	70 Estuary Place, Richmond	2 #6(b)	Lot 19 DP 536055	Lot 19 DP 536055	0.3166	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	890039	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										at time of subdivision in 2019.		
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3	Adjoins 384 Lower Queen Street, Richmond	2 #8	Pt Sec 217 District of Waimea East, shown as Sec 5 SO 567805, (part Record of Title NL56/155 – (Limited as to Parcels)).	Sec 5 SO 567805	0.2723	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	Vested authority. Pursuant to s20 of the Public Works Act 1981, this land was acquired for local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council in 2022 (GN 2022, ln2676).	Pt NL56/155	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	McPherson Street, Richmond	5 #1(a)	Lot 3 DP 445349	Lot 3 DP 445349	0.0798	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	561547	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	McPherson Street, Richmond	5 #1(b)	Lot 6 DP 445349	Lot 6 DP 445349	0.0020	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	564660	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2	McPherson Street, Richmond	5 #2	Lot 4 DP 445349	Lot 4 DP 445349	0.0288	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	561548	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	Richmond Deviation, Richmond	5 #3	Lot 4 DP 457909	Lot 4 DP 457909	1.0070	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2012	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of purchase from Alliance in 2012.	594664	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Waimea River Esplanade Reserve	Between Waimea River and 185 Edens Road, Hope	10 #1	Lot 3 DP 363658	Lot 3 DP 363658	1.7181	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (soil conservation) at time of subdivision in 2008.	282676	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve	Faraday Rise, Richmond	15 #8	Lot 12 DP 13852	Lot 12 DP 13852	0.1876	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 1	Opposite 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #7	Lot 147 DP 513715	Lot 147 DP 513715	0.0737	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	795522	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 2	Adjoins 21 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #8	Lot 148 DP 513715	Lot 148 DP 513715	0.1020	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	798930	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 3	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #9	Lot 157 DP 523952	Lot 157 DP 523952	0.0126	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839431	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 4	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #10	Lot 154 DP 523952	Lot 154 DP 523952	0.0933	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839428	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 5	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #11	Lot 156 DP 523952	Lot 156 DP 523952	0.1192	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839430	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 6	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #16	Lot 2 DP 550903	Lot 2 DP 550903	0.0310	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway/cycleway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	950766	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hart Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 63 Hart Road, Richmond	17 #15	Lot 9 DP 543278	Lot 9 DP 543278	0.0330	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	918514	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										(drainage) at time of subdivision in 2020.		
Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve	Clover Road West, Hope	20 #1	Sec 2 SO 355132	Sec 2 SO 355132	0.2850	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-ln2599	2021	2014	This reserve comprises of land formed from accretion alongside the bank of the Wairoa River. It was vested in Council in 2014, when a survey was undertaken to create a legalisation plan.	670699	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 1	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #2	Pt Sec 171 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 171 Waimea East District	0.0907	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 2	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #3	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	0.0389	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 3	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #4	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	0.3282	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 4	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #5	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	0.5419	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve	Lightband Road (between Wairoa River and 42 Clover	20 #6	Pt Lot 3 DP 16911	Pt Lot 3 DP 16911	2.5800	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, ln2599	2021	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as Local Purpose Reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.	NL11A/657	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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	Road East), Hope											
Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve	Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #4	Lot 7 DP 20452	Lot 7 DP 20452	0.0427	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/596	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #1	Lot 8 DP 15699	Lot 8 DP 15699	0.5510	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, ln2599	2021	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10B/1360	Destination Reserve
Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #2	Lot 3 DP 17556	Lot 3 DP 17556	0.5800	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, ln2599	2021	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11C/374	Destination Reserve
Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #3(a)	Lot 7 DP 15210	Lot 7 DP 15210	1.0116	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, ln2599	2021	1992	In 1992, this parcel was vested in Council as recreation reserve, pursuant to s306(4) of the LGA 1974.	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #3(b)	Lot 9 DP 15210	Lot 9 DP 15210	0.2266	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, ln2599	2021	1992	In 1992, this parcel was vested in Council as recreation reserve, pursuant to s306(4) of the LGA 1974.	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve												
Estuary Place (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	70 Estuary Place, Richmond	2 #7	Sec 2 SO 525960	Sec 2 SO 525960	2.1713	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	Vested authority. This reserve was acquired under section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local purpose (utility) reserve and vested in Council in 2018 (GN 2018, ln5596).	867239	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1	Adjoins 149 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #4	Sec 2 SO 466402	Sec 2 SO 466402	0.3408	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2014	Vested authority. Pursuant to section 52(4) of the Public Works Act 1981 this parcel was declared to be set apart for local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council in 2014 (GN 2014, p 730).	649120	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2	Between 141 & 149 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #5	Lot 4 DP 18824	Lot 4 DP 18824	0.2812	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/194	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3	138 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #7	Lot 5 DP 17032	Lot 5 DP 17032	0.0148	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11A/612	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 4	138 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #8	Lot 4 DP 17032	Lot 4 DP 17032	0.1935	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11A/611	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Ponds	Adjoins 23 Templemore Drive, Richmond	6 #10(a)	Lot 1 DP 306483	Lot 1 DP 306483	0.6017	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	25369	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Ponds	Adjoins 5 Garin Grove, Richmond	6 #10(b)	Lot 35 DP 307871	Lot 35 DP 307871	0.0288	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2002	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2002.	30780	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Ponds	Adjoins 4 Kareti Drive, Richmond	6 #10(c)	Lot 2 DP 306483	Lot 2 DP 306483	0.0270	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at	25370	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										time of subdivision in 2001.		
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 5	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	8 #4, 9 #5	Lot 74 DP 20038	Lot 74 DP 20038	0.2130	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/638	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 6	Between 140 Hill Street & 118 Templemore Drive, Richmond	8 #5, 9 #6	Lot 106 DP 18519	Lot 106 DP 18519	1.1157	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1997	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1997.	NL12B/769	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 7	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #1	Lot 14 DP 20129	Lot 14 DP 20129	0.0350	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as drainage reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/936	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 8	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #2	Lot 3 DP 352146	Lot 3 DP 352146	0.0531	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2005	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2005.	213973	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 9	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #3	Lot 3 DP 362961	Lot 3 DP 362961	0.1147	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2006	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2006.	256989	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1	Between 267 and 271 Hill Street, Richmond	13 #15 and 18 #3	Lot 1 DP 315029	Lot 1 DP 315029	0.0483	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve upon purchase in 2003.	59282	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2	8 Milne Place, Richmond	18 #4	Lot 16 DP 12551	Lot 16 DP 12551	0.9032	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	Vest on deposit.	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3	8 Milne Place, Richmond	18 #5	Lot 6 DP 19745	Lot 6 DP 19745	1.7350	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13A/1133	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve												
Carmine Crescent Walkway	Between Carmine Crescent and Borck Creek, Richmond	4a #1	Lot 506 DP 567163	Lot 506 DP 567163	0.0232	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1028910	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Avenue Walkway 1	Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #4	Lot 510 DP 561194	Lot 510 DP 561194	0.0195	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1006985	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway	Between 26 & 28 Kahikatea Way, Richmond	4a #6	Lot 504 DP 546058	Lot 504 DP 546058	0.0197	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934741	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway	Between 40 & 42 Kahikatea Way, Richmond	4a #7	Lot 503 DP 546058	Lot 503 DP 546058	0.0180	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934740	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Walkway 1	Northern end starts at Lower Queen Street opposite Headingly Lane, Richmond. Runs alongside the true right of Borck Creek.	4a #9	Lot 6 DP 520567	Lot 6 DP 520567	0.1879	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	844283	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Borck Creek Walkway 2	Between Berryfield Drive and Kotata Street, Richmond. Runs alongside the true right of Borck Creek.	4a #10	Lot 4 DP 520567	Lot 4 DP 520567	0.2765	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	844283	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Avenue Walkway 2	Between 26 & 28 Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #11	Lot 505 DP 546058	Lot 505 DP 546058	0.0178	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934742	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Avenue Walkway 3	Between 12 & 14 Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #12	Lot 502 DP 546058	Lot 502 DP 546058	0.0189	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934739	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway	Between 14 & 16 Kotata Street, Richmond	4b #2	Lot 200 DP 535766	Lot 200 DP 535766	0.0110	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	899348	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway	Fairmile Road, Richmond	4b #6	Lot 201 DP 537200	Lot 201 DP 537200	0.0310	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	893140	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek Walkway 1	Lower Queen Street, Richmond	4b #9	Lot 3 DP 578232	Lot 3 DP 578232	0.1151	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1069297	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek Walkway 2	Lower Queen Street, Richmond	4b #10	Lot 7 DP 584031	Lot 7 DP 584031	0.0483	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1097266	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Poutama Creek Walkway 3	Lower Queen Street, Richmond	4b #11	Lot 9 DP 581385	Lot 9 DP 581385	0.0484	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1084113	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
McPherson Street Walkway	Between McPherson Street and Waimea Inlet	5 #4	Sec 2 SO 563198	Sec 2 SO 563198	0.1116	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	Vested authority. Pursuant to section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981, this land was declared acquired for reserve purposes and vested in Council in 2022 (GN 2022-ln2409).	1096323	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway 1	Richmond Deviation, Richmond	5# 5(a)	Lot 81 DP 17209	Lot 81 DP 17209	0.3830	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (recreation) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/409	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway 2	Richmond Deviation, Richmond	5# 5(b) and 6 #2	Lot 20 DP 19314	Lot 20 DP 19314	0.2061	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (recreation) reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/1276	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway 1	Between 21 & 31 Arbor-Lea Avenue, Richmond	5# 8(a)	Lot 14 DP 17331	Lot 14 DP 17331	0.0103	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/880	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway 2	Between 27 & 29 Arbor-Lea Avenue, Richmond	5# 8(b)	Lot 3 DP 16521	Lot 3 DP 16521	0.0108	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10D/85	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Holdaway Grove Walkway	Between 12 & 13 Holdaway Grove, Richmond	6 #9	Lot 14 DP 17720	Lot 14 DP 17720	0.0053	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1996.	NL11C/1030	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Heritage Crescent Walkway	Between 18 & 20 Heritage Crescent, Richmond	6 #11	Lot 43 DP 18679	Lot 43 DP 18679	0.0074	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12B/1293	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway	Between 237 & 243 Queen Street, Richmond	8 #1	Lot 2 DP 10537	Lot 2 DP 10537	0.0093	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1983	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 1983.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Gilbert Street Walkway	Between 1 Appaloosa Avenue and 27 Gilbert Street, Richmond	8 #3	Lot 107 DP 17923	Lot 107 DP 17923	0.0141	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1996.	NL12A/546	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway 1	Between 21 & 23 Shearer Terrace, Richmond	8 #7(a) and 13 #2(a)	Lot 208 DP 13325	Lot 208 DP 13325	0.0039	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1989	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1989.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway 2	Between 25 & 27 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	8 #7(b) and 13 #2(b)	Lot 209 DP 13927	Lot 209 DP 13927	0.0042	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Ledger Close Walkway	Between 9 & 11 Ledger Close, Richmond	8 #8 and 13 #6	Lot 10 DP 15066	Lot 10 DP 15066	0.0058	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Walker Place Walkway	Between 6 & 7 Walker Place, Richmond	9 #4	Lot 73 DP 315526	Lot 73 DP 315526	0.0112	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	61043	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway	Between 106 & 108 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #7	Lot 108 DP 19222	Lot 108 DP 19222	0.0361	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/1105	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway	Between 19 & 21 Forget-Me-Not-Lane, Richmond	9 #8	Lot 28 DP 471201	Lot 28 DP 471201	0.0177	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2014	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2014.	643014	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway	Between 69 and 71 Hill Street, Richmond	9 #15	Lot 5 DP 324500	Lot 5 DP 324500	0.0913	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	98882	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Corriedale Close Walkway 1	Between 7 &9 Corriedale Close, Richmond	9, #16(a)	Lot 18 DP 429313	Lot 18 DP 429313	0.0098	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2010	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2010.	514841	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Corriedale Close Walkway 2	Between 7 &9 Corriedale Close, Richmond	9, #16(b)	Lot 4 DP 580600	Lot 4 DP 580600	0.0043	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1112857	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway	Between 36 & 38 Park Drive, Richmond	9, #18	Lot 28 DP 303808	Lot 28 DP 303808	0.0388	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	15219	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paramu Place Walkway	Between 26 & 28 Paramu Place, Richmond	12 #3	Lot 28 DP 20520	Lot 28 DP 20520	0.0079	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	7756	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway	Bateup Road, Richmond	12 #8	Lot 100 DP 524729	Lot 100 DP 524729	0.0087	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	861086	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Melfield Place to Wensley	Between 16 & 18 Melfield	12 #9	Lot 69 DP 457640	Lot 69 DP 457640	0.0100	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	604114	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Road Walkway	Place, Richmond									at time of subdivision in 2013.		
Calla Grove Walkway	Between 9 Calla Grove and 117 Wensley Road, Richmond	12 #10	Lot 11 DP 463987	Lot 11 DP 463987	0.0130	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	617762	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway	Between 7 & 9 Croisilles Place, Richmond	13 #4(a)	Lot 210 DP 13927	Lot 210 DP 13927	0.0048	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway	Between 39 & 41 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #4(b)	Lot 211 DP 14534	Lot 211 DP 14534	0.0042	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway	Between 40 & 42 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #5	Lot 212 DP 14534	Lot 212 DP 14534	0.0042	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway	Between 32 & 34 Rochfort Drive, Richmond	13 #7	Lot 21 DP 15511	Lot 21 DP 15511	0.0213	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway	Between 23 & 27 Aston Place, Richmond	13 #8	Lot 37 DP 16166	Lot 37 DP 16166	0.0515	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10C/48	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	Between 14 & 16 Rochfort Drive, Richmond	13 #10	Lot 68 DP 15511	Lot 68 DP 15511	0.0088	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 2	Between 8 Rochfort Drive & Bill Wilkes Reserve, Richmond	13 #11(b)	Lot 22 DP 14088	Lot 22 DP 14088	0.0150	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This land parcel became subject to the Reserves Act in 1998 and was transferred from Charles & Vivienne Grant and Aaron & Carol Delaney to Council in 1998 for the purpose of a recreational reserve.	NL8C/1266	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 2	Between 244 and 254 Hill Street, Richmond	13 #12(b)	Lot 18 DP 12247	Lot 18 DP 12247	0.0203	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1986	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 1986.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway	Between 30 and 32 Olympus Way and 65 and 67 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #13	Lot 112 DP 20085	Lot 112 DP 20085	0.0142	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose walkway reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/775	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	Between 64 and 66 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #14	Lot 113 DP 20085	Lot 113 DP 20085	0.0046	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose walkway reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/776	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway	Between 38 Concordia Drive and 33 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #2	Lot 31 DP 483309	Lot 31 DP 483309	0.0368	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	681651	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2	Adjoins 48B Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #5	Lot 2 DP 375320	Lot 2 DP 375320	0.2354	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2007	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2007.	303138	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 3	Adjoins 0 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #6	Lot 3 DP 375320	Lot 3 DP 375320	0.1106	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2007	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2007.	303139	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Walkway 1	Between 30 Sabine Drive and 44 Hart Road, Richmond	15 #4(a)	Lot 3 DP 431455	Lot 3 DP 431455	0.0719	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	521678	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Walkway 2	Between 30 Sabine Drive and 44 Hart Road, Richmond	15 #4(b)	Lot 5 DP 431455	Lot 5 DP 431455	0.0714	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	521680	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Walkway 3	Adjoins 52 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	15 #7	Lot 4 DP 572986	Lot 4 DP 572986	0.0341	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1042014	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Sunview Heights Walkway	Between 25 & 29 Sunview Heights, Richmond	15 #9	Lot 26 DP 364407	Lot 26 DP 364407	0.0876	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2008.	261753	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Walkway 1	Runs alongside Greenway Crescent and Hallmark Drive, Richmond	16 #3(a)	Lot 108 DP 542915	Lot 108 DP 542915	0.1500	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway/ cycleway) at time of subdivision in 2020.	923990	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Walkway 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #3(b)	Lot 109 DP 542915	Lot 109 DP 542915	0.1581	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway/ cycleway) at time of subdivision in 2020.	923991	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Walkway 3	Adjoins Ara o Kahuroa, Richmond	16 #3(c)	Lot 401 DP 607205	Lot 401 DP 607205	0.0449	Not yet classified	-	-	2025	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	1196250	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										at time of subdivision in 2025.		
Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway	Between 15 & 17 Paton Road and 26 & 28 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #4	Lot 144 DP 523952	Lot 144 DP 523952	0.0335	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (access/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839426	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Cupola Crescent to Fairose Drive Walkway	Between 12 & 14 Cupola Crescent and 10 & 12 Hart Road, Richmond	16 #5	Lot 143 DP 513715	Lot 143 DP 513715	0.0342	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	795003	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway	Between 15 & 17 Travers Avenue and 39 & 41 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #12	Lot 142 DP 523952	Lot 142 DP 523952	0.0348	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839425	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway 1	Between 10 & 12 Travers Avenue Travers Avenue, Richmond	16 #13(a)	Lot 153 DP 523952	Lot 153 DP 523952	0.0168	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839427	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway 2	Between 12 & 14 Tarn Close, Richmond	16 #13(b)	Lot 141 DP 513715	Lot 141 DP 513715	0.0161	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	795002	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway 1	Opposite 1, 3 & 5 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #1	Lot 68 DP 418996	Lot 68 DP 418996	0.0291	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476579	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 2	Adjoins 15 Hart Road and 4 Bramley Street, Richmond	17 #2	Lot 70 DP 418996	Lot 70 DP 418996	0.0291	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476581	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 3	Runs alongside Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #4	Lot 73 DP 418996	Lot 73 DP 418996	0.1129	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476584	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 4	Adjoins odd numbered properties on Margil Way, Richmond	17 #5	Lot 71 DP 418996	Lot 71 DP 418996	0.1026	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476582	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 5	Opposite 33 & 35 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #7	Lot 74 DP 418996	Lot 74 DP 418996	0.0097	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476585	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 6	Adjoins 8 McAuley Street, Richmond	17 #8	Lot 76 DP 418996	Lot 76 DP 418996	0.0127	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476587	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hill Street (South End) Walkway	Between 409 & 421 Hill Street, Richmond	17 #19	Lot 5 DP 17821	Lot 5 DP 17821	0.2726	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1996.	NL12A/153	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 1	Between 7 & 10 St Leonard Place, Richmond	18 #2(a)	Lot 81 DP 317196	Lot 80 DP 317196	0.0008	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	67398	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 2	Between 7 & 10 St Leonard Place, Richmond	18 #2(b)	Lot 80 DP 317196	Lot 81 DP 317196	0.0015	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	67397	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1	Between 44 & 45 Kihilla Road, Richmond	18 #6	Lot 14 DP 16429	Lot 14 DP 16429	0.0016	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10D/636	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 2	Adjoins 45 Kihilla Road, Richmond	18 #7	Lot 13 DP 502887	Lot 13 DP 502887	0.0061	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	793138	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 3	Between 47 Kihilla Road and 10 & 12 Windleborn Place, Richmond	18 #8	Lot 15 DP 16241	Lot 15 DP 16241	0.0085	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10C/428	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway	37 Valhalla Drive, Richmond	18 #9	Lot 26 DP 15725	Lot 26 DP 15725	0.0833	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1992	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1992.	NL10B/69	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway	Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #6(a)	Lot 2 DP 19710	Lot 2 DP 19710	0.2159	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13A/1020	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway	Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #6(b)	Lot 3 DP 19710	Lot 3 DP 19710	0.0788	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13A/1021	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve												
Washbourn Gardens	15 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	8 #6(j)	Lot 203 DP 12091	Lot 203 DP 12091	0.2610	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1986	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) in 1986.	Vest on deposit	Civic Space

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Bill Wilkes Reserve	Between 18 & 22 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #3(a)	Lot 204 DP 12091	Lot 204 DP 12091	3.3640	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1986	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) at time of subdivision in 1986.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood Reserve
Bill Wilkes Reserve	43 Hunter Avenue, Richmond	13 #3(b)	Lot 44 DP 16495	Lot 44 DP 16495	0.1474	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10C/1288	Neighbourhood Reserve
Bateup Stream Reserve	Adjoins 33 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #6	Lot 146 DP 513715	Lot 146 DP 513715	0.4838	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (stormwater detention) at time of subdivision in 2018.	795521	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve												
Borck (Walkway and Utility) Reserve	Between 38 Borck Avenue and 41 Carmine Crescent, Richmond West	4a #3	Lot 805 DP 561194	Lot 805 DP 561194	0.0678	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1006997	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1	Between Berryfield Drive and Borck Creek, Richmond	4b #1	Lot 3 DP 520567	Lot 3 DP 520567	0.7722	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	821359	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2	Adjoins 1 Oakdale Grove, Richmond	4b #4	Lot 201 DP 531356	Lot 201 DP 531356	0.0186	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	870839	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1	Between Forget-Me-Not-Lane and Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #9	Lot 29 DP 471201	Lot 29 DP 471201	0.1451	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2014	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2014.	643015	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2	Between 21 & 43 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #10	Lot 4 DP 352146	Lot 4 DP 352146	0.0897	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2005	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2005.	213974	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 3	Behind 51 Templemore Drive and 8 Bellamona Way, Richmond	9 #11	Lot 8 DP 18941	Lot 8 DP 18941	0.1383	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/438	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 4	Between 9 & 11 Heron Grove, Richmond	9 #12	Lot 29 DP 361354	Lot 29 DP 361354	0.0370	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2006	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2006.	249549	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 5	Adjoins 15 Heron Grove, Richmond	9 #13	Lot 28 DP 361354	Lot 28 DP 361354	0.0021	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2006	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2006.	249548	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 6	Between 68 & 78 Hill Street, Richmond	9 #14	Lot 10 DP 19426	Lot 10 DP 19426	0.2241	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13A/301	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kingsland Forest Park 5	14 Lodestone Road, Richmond	14 #11 and 19#5	Sec 1 SO 476318	Sec 1 SO 476318	3.8654	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2015	Vested authority. This land was acquired by the Crown under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for Local Purpose (Public Utility and Walkway) Reserve and vested in Council in 2015 (GN 2015-ln1125).	690156	Nature Conservation Reserve
Bateup Stream (Walkway &	Adjoins 52 Cupola	15 #6	Lot 3 DP 572986	Lot 3 DP 572986	0.1614	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	1042013	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Utility) Reserve 1	Crescent, Richmond									at time of subdivision in 2022.		
Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2	Bateup Road, Richmond	16 #1	Lot 5 DP 446793	Lot 5 DP 446793	0.0830	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2013.	572136	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Adjoins 63 Hart Road, Richmond	17 #14	Lot 100 DP 485765	Lot 100 DP 485765	0.4230	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2015.	713050	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Corner of Hart Road and Pine Crest Drive, Richmond	17 #16	Lot 31 DP 501077	Lot 31 DP 501077	0.0350	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	747649	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Adjoins 1-11 Mindys Place, Richmond	17 #17	Lot 32 DP 501077	Lot 32 DP 501077	0.1980	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	747653	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve												
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 1	61 Headingly Lane, Richmond	2 #3	Lot 22 DP 431433	Lot 22 DP 431433	1.5995	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	534422	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 2	61 Headingly Lane, Richmond	2 #4	Lot 23 DP 431433	Lot 23 DP 431433	0.7641	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	534423	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(a)	Lot 804 DP 561194	Lot 804 DP 561194	0.1430	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	1006986	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										at time of subdivision in 2021.		
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(b)	Lot 803 DP 556528	Lot 803 DP 556528	0.1399	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	973850	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(c)	Lot 802 DP 552855	Lot 802 DP 552855	0.1676	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	958103	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(d)	Lot 801 DP 546058	Lot 801 DP 546058	0.0721	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	928769	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(e)	Lot 800 DP 555640	Lot 800 DP 555640	0.1905	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	968360	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 3	Between 36 and 48 Appleby Highway, Richmond	4b #14	Lot 1008 DP 572271	Lot 1008 DP 572271	0.6895	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2022.	1047174	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 4	148 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #2	Lot 10 DP 20535	Lot 10 DP 20535	0.2814	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/858	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 5	154A Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #3	Lot 8 DP 20535	Lot 8 DP 20535	0.1578	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/856	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 6	148 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #4	Lot 6 DP 20535	Lot 6 DP 20535	0.1874	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	NL13C/855	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										(accessway) at time of subdivision in 2001.		
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 7	Between 154 & 174 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #5	Lot 3 DP 20535	Lot 3 DP 20535	0.1972	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/853	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve	Adjoins 135 Gladstone Road, Richmond	12 #2	Lot 187 DP 315381	Lot 187 DP 315381	0.0101	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	60637	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Road Utility Reserve	Adjoins 8-9 Mellifera Place, Richmond	12 #7(a)	Lot 101 DP 524729	Lot 101 DP 524729	0.0119	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2018.	844575	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Road Utility Reserve	Adjoins 9-10 Carmello Grove, Richmond	12 #7(b)	Lot 103 DP 503668	Lot 103 DP 503668	0.0085	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	774690	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Sauer Pond Utility Reserve	Adjoins 31 Blair Terrace, Richmond	13 #1	Lot 1 DP 13355	Lot 1 DP 13355	0.1149	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) at time of subdivision in 1990.	NL9A/1003	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Utility Reserve	Between 82 & 86 Paton Road, Hope	15 #1	Lot 3 DP 448196	Lot 3 DP 448196	0.1478	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2012	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2012.	576687	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Upper Borck Creek Utility Reserve	Between 289 & 293 Ranzau Road, Hope	15 #2	Lot 2 DP 310495	Lot 2 DP 310495	0.2220	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	41145	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 1	Between 30 Sabine Drive and 44 Hart	15 #5	Lot 4 DP 431455	Lot 4 DP 431455	0.2178	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	521679	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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	Road, Richmond									at time of subdivision in 2022.		
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #2a	Lot 102 DP 542915	Lot 102 DP 542915	0.4685	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	916110	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #2b	Lot 300 DP 607205	Lot 300 DP 607205	0.1612	Not yet classified	-	-	2025	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2025.	1196248	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #2c	Lot 301 DP 607205	Lot 301 DP 607205	0.4381	Not yet classified	-	-	2025	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2025.	1196249	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 3	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #15	Lot 1 DP 550903	Lot 1 DP 550903	0.0125	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	950765	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 1	Between Hart Road and Bramley Street, Richmond	17 #3	Lot 69 DP 418996	Lot 69 DP 418996	0.0466	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476580	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 2	Between Bramley Street and McAuley Street, Richmond	17 #6	Lot 72 DP 418996	Lot 72 DP 418996	0.1724	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476583	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 3	Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #9	Lot 75 DP 418996	Lot 75 DP 418996	0.0203	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476586	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 4	Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #10	Lot 4 DP 460142	Lot 4 DP 460142	0.0031	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2013.	602610	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 5	Opposite 35 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #12	Lot 2 DP 460142	Lot 2 DP 460142	0.0953	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2013.	602609	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 6	Near 44 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #13	Lot 3 DP 460142	Lot 3 DP 460142	0.0001	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2013.	605835	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Olympus Way Utility Reserve	43 Olympus Way, Richmond	18 #1	Lot 81 DP 17247	Lot 81 DP 17247	0.1012	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-ln1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/581	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

Table B: Schedule of parks and 'reserves' that are not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Pukeko Park	Between Richmond Deviation and Waimea Inlet, Richmond	6 #1(a)	Lot 2 3 DP 457909	Lot 2 DP 457909	1.6475	2012	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel from Alliance in 2012.	594663	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Pukeko Park	Between Richmond Deviation and Waimea Inlet, Richmond	6 #1(b)	Lot 2 3 DP 457909	Lot 3 DP 457909	0.1827	2012	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel from Alliance in 2012.	594663	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way	Adjoins 6 & 8 Champion Road, Richmond	6 #3	Sec 4 SO 466402	Sec 4 SO 466402	0.3888	2002	Vested authority. Pursuant to sections 20(1) and 50 of the Public Works Act 1981, this parcel was acquired for a pedestrian and cycle access way and vested in Council in 2002 (GN 2002, pp3387-3388).	649041	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Jubilee Park	20-22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(a)-(n)	Multiple parcels	All 13 parcels	11.4399				
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(a)	Pt Lot 1 DP 11787	Pt Lot 1 DP 11787	0.7444	1995	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1995.	NL11B/957	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(b)	Lot 1 DP 10976 and Lot 1 DP 9418	Lot 1 DP 10976	0.2832	1982	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1982.	NL6C/710	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(c)	Lot 1 DP 10976 and Lot 1 DP 9418	Lot 1 DP 9418	2.4717	1982	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1982.	NL6C/710	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(d)	Pt Lots 3-4 DP 945 and Pt Lot 1 DP 819	Pt Lot 3 DP 945	0.8300	1979	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Albert Fiddymont to Council in 1979.	NL159/57	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(e)	Pt Lots 3-4 DP 945 and Pt Lot 1 DP 819	Pt Lot 4 DP 945	0.2804	1979	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Albert Fiddymont to Council in 1979.	NL159/57	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(f)	Pt Lots 3-4 DP 945 and Pt Lot 1 DP 819	Pt Lot 1 DP 819	0.1343	1979	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Albert Fiddymont to Council in 1979.	NL159/57	Sportsground

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Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(g)	Lot 2 DP 9698	Lot 2 DP 9698	0.2426	1977	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Hazel Taylor to Council in 1977.	NL5B/303	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(h)	Lot 1 DP 9698	Lot 1 DP 9698	0.2411	1977	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Desmond Stratford to Council in 1977.	475525	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(i)	Lot 1 DP 5950	Lot 1 DP 5950	0.9500	1960	Council acquired this land in fee simple in 1960.	NL160/63	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20A & 22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(j)	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	4.1260	1926	This fee-simple parcel of land was conveyed to Council in 1926.	NL56/114	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(k)	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	0.2056	1926	This fee-simple parcel of land was conveyed to Council in 1926. It forms a vehicle service lane between Gladstone Road and old railway.	141000	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(l)	Lot 1 DP 7506	Lot 1 DP 7506	0.2188	1969	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1969. It includes a building and car park on the northern side of service lane.	NL3A/1105	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20B, 20C & 20D Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(m)	Lot 2 DP 414023	Lot 2 DP 414023	0.7118	1969	Council acquired this land in fee simple in 1969.	468761	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(n)	Lot 4 DP 414739	Lot 4 DP 414739	0.0832	2022	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel via subdivision in 2022.	475525	Sportsground
Homepark Reserve	121 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #2 and 12 #1	Lot 3 DP 13500	Lot 3 DP 13500	0.1810	1990	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Council in 1990.	NL8C/220	Neighbourhood reserve
Memorial Gardens	60 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #3	Lot 2 DP 3621	Lot 2 DP 3621	0.0992	1973	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Henry Papps in 1973.	NL98/192	Civic Space
Cambridge Street Playground	58 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #4(a)-(b)	Pts Lots 5 6 DP 2720	Both parcels	0.1292				
Cambridge Street Playground	58 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #4(a)	Pts Lots 5 6 DP 2720	Pt Lot 6 DP 2720	0.1037	1952	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Raymond Duncan in 1952.	NL86/210	Neighbourhood reserve

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Cambridge Street Playground	58 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #4(b)	Pts Lots 5 6 DP 2720	Pt Lot 5 DP 2720	0.0255	1952	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Raymond Duncan in 1952.	NL86/210	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 17 & 30 Staig Street, Richmond	7 #5(a) and 12 #4(a)	Lot 16 DP 8550	Lot 16 DP 8550	0.0612	1976	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976.	NL4A/689	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 17 & 30 Staig Street, Richmond	7 #5(b) and 12 #4(b)	Lot 17 DP 8550	Lot 17 DP 8550	0.0819	1976	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976.	NL4A/690	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 17 & 30 Staig Street, Richmond	7 #5(c) and 12 #4(c)	Lot 18 DP 8550	Lot 18 DP 8550	0.0783	1976	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976.	NL4A/691	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 35 and 39 Cautley Street, Richmond	7 #5(d) and 12 #4(d)	Lot 1 DP 10085	Lot 1 DP 10085	0.0674	1978	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1978. The land is subject to 351E(1)(c) Municipal Corporations Act 1954.	NL5B/1358	Neighbourhood reserve
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(a)-(j)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	All parcels	0.9130				
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(a)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 1 DP 9490	0.8363	1990	The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1990.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(b)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 1 DP 15187	0.0171	1995	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to Council from the neighbouring landowner in 1995, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(c)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 1 DP 16457	0.0171	1997	The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1997.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(d)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP	Lot 4 DP 14397	0.0287	1989	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to Council as a gift from the estate of Hazel Robertson in 1989, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.	NL10D/893	Civic Space

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
			15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457						
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(e)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 3 DP 14154	0.0137	1990	The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1990.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(f)	Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST	0.1449	1987	This fee-simple parcel was purchased by the Richmond Borough Council in May 1987. The parcel was created in 1885 and was transferred several times to various people before Council purchased it.	NL9/49	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(g)	Pt Lot 2 DP 9490	Pt Lot 2 DP 9490	0.2223	1988	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1988. The original size of parcel acquired by Council was 0.5185 ha. This parcel was then subdivided to create a separate parcel for the existing 'Currie house' on the middle part of Lot 2 DP 9490, which the Council sold, and Lot 1 DP 13802 to the southwest.	NL8C/140	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(h)	Lot 1 DP 13802	Lot 1 DP 13802	0.1094	1988	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1988.	NL8C/138	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(i)	Pt Lot 180 DP 12091	Pt Lot 180 DP 12091	0.0488	1986	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1986.	NL8C/141	Civic Space
Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 1	Hunter Avenue, Richmond	13 #11(a)	Lot 5 DP 12202	Lot 5 DP 12202	0.1618	1985	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Eric Homer to Richmond Borough Council in 1985.	NL7B/1283	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 1	36 Hunter Avenue, Richmond	13 #12(a)	Lot 3 DP 12202	Lot 3 DP 12202	0.1882	1985	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Eric Homer to Richmond Borough Council in 1985 and to Tasman District Council in 1993.	NL7B/1281	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1	Between 46 & 48 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #4	Lot 2 DP 303147	Lot 2 DP 303147	0.3037	2002	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 2002 after a boundary adjustment was made to allow a pedestrian link from Selbourne Avenue to the Council reserve area above Cropp Place.	12463	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area	Adjoins 33 Paton Road and 52 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #17	Sec 2 SO 527522	Sec 2 SO 527522	0.0769	2019	In 2018, a notice of intention to take land for drainage purposes was published in the New Zealand Gazette (GN 2018-ln5144). Then in 2019, this land was acquired for Drainage and Public Amenity Purposes and vested in Council (GN 2019-ln3077).	901653	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kingsland Forest Park 1	29 Cropp Place, Richmond	14 #7 and 19 #1	Lot 19 DP 12914	Lot 19 DP 12914	0.8481	1992	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Avonbank Subdivisions Ltd to Council in 1992.	NL8A/540	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 4	14 Lodestone Road, Richmond	14 #10 and 19 #4	Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST	4.9525	1996	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to Council in 1996.	NL10D/28	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 6	43 Valhalla Drive, Richmond	19 #6	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST	3.3812	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 7	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #7	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1	2.0000	1923	This fee-simple parcel, comprising the original part of the Waterworks Reserve Block, was acquired by the Council (the then Richmond Borough Council) in 1923 to provide a protected water catchment for the Richmond Borough. It was conveyed to Council in 1926 by Deeds of Conveyance Nos 24156, 41779, 48516 and 49359.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 8	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #8	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1	5.4000	1923	This fee-simple parcel is part of the Waterworks Reserve Block.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 9	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #9	Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD	Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD	2.3648	1923	Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1923 under Section 11 of the Land Act 1908.	NL50/87	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 10	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #10	Pt DP 958 Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt DP 958	18.4538	1994	Council purchased and planted this fee-simple parcel (known as the Brown Block) in 1994.	NL10D/964	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 11	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #11	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 Sq 1	1.3621	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 12	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #12	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea	Pt Sec 3 Sq 1	6.7000	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
			East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD						
Kingsland Forest Park 13	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #13	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 Sq 1	7.3000	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 14	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #14	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 31 Sq 1	2.8989	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 15	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #15	Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD	Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD	1.1634	1923	Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1923 under Section 11 of the Land Act 1908.	NL50/89	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 16	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #16	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 31 SQ 1	25.6551	1923	This fee-simple parcel is part of the Waterworks Reserve Block.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 17	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #17	Lot 3 DP 13210 & Pt Lot 1 DP 350 Blk VII Waimea SD	Lot 3 DP 13210	1.9638	1988	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel (known as the Heslop Block) in 1988.	NL8B/140	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 18	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #18	Lot 3 DP 13210 & Pt Lot 1 DP 350 Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Lot 1 DP 350	52.4325	1988	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel (known as the Heslop Block) in 1988.	NL8B/140	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 19	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #19	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 83 SQ 1	35.9331	1923	This fee-simple parcel forms the southern part of the Waterworks Reserve Block.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
White Gate Reserve	Opposite 615 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #5(b)	DP 2170 Pt Sec 8 SQ 1, Block X, Waimea SD	Pt Sec 8 SQ 1	0.5969	1995	After considering a petition from over 300 people requesting this area be protected as a public reserve, the Council purchased this fee-simple land parcel from the New Zealand Automobile Association Inc and it was transferred to Council in 1995. The Nelson branch of NZAA originally acquired this parcel in 1933 as a picnic ground. The title is subject to the following interests: (i) an exemption to the western side generally of Aniseed Valley Road from the provisions of s128 of the Public Works Act 1928, restricting the removal of stones and earth when land is	NL72/191	Destination Reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
							abutting upon any river or stream; and (ii) a building-line condition restricting building within 10m from the centre of Aniseed Valley Road.		

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SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

The draft Richmond Ward RMP was publicly notified on 12 May 2025 and open for submissions for a two-month period, closing on 16 July 2025. A total of 30 written submissions were received via Council's online submissions database or as hard copy submission forms during this time period. Hundreds of individuals provided feedback via the 'Fast Feedback' options we provided on Shape Tasman, with respondents to quick polls ranging from 146 to 226 individuals. A total of 150 comments were made on a post on Council's Facebook page inviting alternative name suggestions for Pukeko Park.

Most submitters focused their comments on one or more of the main themes listed in the table below.

The table also provides a summary of the number of submitters supporting, opposing or neutral on each theme (where relevant), along with the total number of submissions received on each theme.

Table 1: Statistical summary of submissions received on the Draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan

#	Submission theme	Number of submitters				
1	Do you support converting another grassed area into a new play space at Central Park?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Not sure**		**Total**
	Submissions database	4	1	1		6
	Shape Tasman quick poll	132	33	17		182
	Total	**136**	**34**	**18**		**188**
2	Overall, how do you feel about the draft concept plan for Camberley Reserve?	**Love it**	**Like it**	**Don't like it**	**Not sure**	**Total**
	Submissions database	6	3	1	0	10
	Shape Tasman quick poll	67	53	20	21	161
	Total	**73**	**56**	**21**	**21**	**171**
3	Do you support this active play-focused plan for Lampton Reserve?	**Yes, it's a great fit**	**Mostly yes, but some changes needed**	**Would prefer a quieter or different use**	**Not sure yet**	**Total**
	Submissions database	3	4	3	0	10
	Shape Tasman quick poll	113	28	23	2	166
	Total	**116**	**32**	**26**	**2**	**176**
4	How well does this plan reflect how you'd like to use Chertsey Reserve?	**Yes, very well**	**Somewhat well**	**Not really**	**Not sure**	**Total**
	Submissions database	5	2	1	0	8
	Shape Tasman quick poll	73	43	23	7	146
	Total	**78**	**45**	**24**	**7**	**154**
5	Tell us your alternative name suggestion for the area known as Pukeko Park.	**Total number of suggestions received**				
	Submissions database	5 name suggestions				
	Post on Council's FB page	31 different name suggestions (from 150 comments)				
	Total	**36**				
6	Should we add ~50 extra car parks near the tennis courts at Jubilee Park?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Not sure**		**Total**
	Submissions database	4	0	0		4

#	Submission theme	Number of submitters				
	Shape Tasman quick poll	131	26	32		189
	Total	**135**	**26**	**32**		**193**
7	What should happen with the skatepark at Jubilee Park?	**Keep it as it is**	**Upgrade it so it works for all ages and abilities**	**Relocate elsewhere in Richmond**		**Total**
	Submissions database	2	2	1		5
	Shape Tasman quick poll	21	114	57		192
	Total	**23**	**116**	**58**		**197**
8	Should Jubilee Park be formally protected as a reserve under the Reserves Act?	**Yes, protect it long-term**	**No, keep it flexible**	**Another idea**		**Total**
	Submissions database	4	0	0		4
	Shape Tasman quick poll	143	44	3		190
	Total	**147**	**44**	**3**		**194**
9	Do you support or oppose the inclusion of a policy in the RMP section on Cambridge Street Playground, directing the Council to initiate the process of declaring this land a reserve under s.14 of the Reserves Act 1977?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Not sure**		**Total**
	Submissions database	3	0	0		3
10	Do you support or oppose retaining the Maitai Lodge building at Hope Reserve?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Other**		**Total**
	Submissions database	2	0	1		3
11	How would you like to see the Maitai Lodge managed and utilised in future?	**Total number of suggestions**				
	Submissions database	2				
12	If a group is willing to take on responsibility for restoring and upgrading the building, do you support or oppose the Council granting a lease for exclusive use of the Maitai Lodge by this group?	**Support**	**Oppose**	**Not sure**		**Total**
	Submissions database	3	0	0		3
13	Which management model do you prefer for managing bookings at Hope Reserve in future?	**Option 1 – Hope Hall Management Committee remains in place and continues to manage bookings**	**Option 2 – Hope Hall Management Committee remains in place and approves bookings made via a new online system**	**Option 3 – Council retires the Management Committee and manages bookings via a new online system**	**Not stated**	**Total**
	Submissions database	2	2	1	1	6

#	Submission theme	Number of submitters			
14	Do you support the idea of a small pump track at Chelsea Avenue & Harriet Court Reserves?	**Support**	**Oppose**		**Total**
	Submissions database	3	1		4
	Shape Tasman quick poll	201	20		221
	Total	**204**	**21**		**225**
15	To reduce future flood damage at Easby Park, we plan to redesign and move the play equipment. Which option do you prefer?	**Option 1: Group all equipment together in the western corner (further from the creek)**	**Option 2: Split equipment – younger kids' play area in the western corner, older kids' equipment on the other side of the creek**	**Not sure**	**Total**
	Submissions database	2	2	2	6
	Shape Tasman quick poll	129	79	18	226
	Total	**131**	**81**	**20**	**232**
16	Build a walking-only track to reduce conflict with bikes at Easby Park?	**Support**	**Oppose**		**Total**
	Submissions database	6	1		7
	Shape Tasman quick poll	151	57		208
	Total	**157**	**58**		**215**
17	Add a basic pump track for bikes at Easby Park?	**Support**	**Oppose**		**Total**
	Submissions database	4	1		5
	Shape Tasman quick poll	205	37		242
	Total	**209**	**38**		**247**
18	Do you support the draft concept plan for Paton Reserve?	**Fully support**	**Partially support**	**Oppose**	**Total**
	Submissions database	1	5	1	7
	Shape Tasman quick poll	108	28	24	160
	Total	**109**	**33**	**25**	**167**
19	Which of these amenities/activities would you like to see developed/ permitted at Paton Reserve?	4 submitters responded to this question 165 individuals responded to this question on Shape Tasman Total = 169			
20	Any other comments on the draft RMP?	9 submitters made other comments about the draft RMP			
21	Any other comments on other reserves in Richmond Ward?	7 submitters made comments relating to other reserves			

7.4 PHASE TWO - SPEED MANAGEMENT DECISION

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	14 August 2025
Report Author:	Jane Murray, Transportation Planning Advisor
Report Authorisers:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager
Report Number:	RCN25-08-4

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

1.1 To seek the Council's approval of specific speed limit reductions.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

2.1 Between 9 June and 21 July 2025, the Council consulted on speed limit reductions on the following five types of roads:

- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50-60km/h
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h
- Specific roads

2.2 We received a total of 236 submissions during this consultation phase. We had five ward-based surveys and received between 30-73 submissions in each ward.

2.3 The submission results were collated with the submissions we received through the 2023/2024 submission phase. There was division amongst the general feedback between the degree of support/opposition we received. We received conditional organisational support from Transporting NZ and the Automobile Association. The report shows a breakdown of the types of support and opposition that we have received.

2.4 Following consultation, staff recommend:

- Advisory signs are used rather than speed reductions (with some exceptions) for the proposals relating to Narrow and Unsealed Roads and Urban Roads without footpaths.
- Speed limit changes as proposed are made for rural residential roads (except for Umukuri and Anderson Roads) and specific roads, as staff consider that the safety benefits of reducing speed outweigh arguments regarding travel times and efficiency.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Phase Two - Speed Management Decision report, RCN25-08-4; and

2. receives and accepts submissions on the speed limit changes; and

3. approves the reduction of speed limits in Attachment 1 to the agenda report: Phase Two Reductions:

3.1 Golden Bay Rural Residential Roads

3.2 Golden Bay Specific Roads

3.3 Lakes Murchison Rural Residential Roads

3.4 Lakes Murchison Specific Roads

3.5 Motueka Rural Residentials Roads

3.6 Motueka Specific Roads

3.7 Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Roads

3.8 Moutere Waimea Specific Roads

3.9 Richmond Rural Residential Roads

3.10 Richmond Specific Roads; and

4. agrees that the speed limit for all other roads consulted on through Phase Two Reductions do not change, and that advisory signs are used instead; and

5. notes that the speed limit signs on Waimea West Road will be moved to the eastern end of the bridge to align with the National Speed Limit Register and Council resolution in 2016.

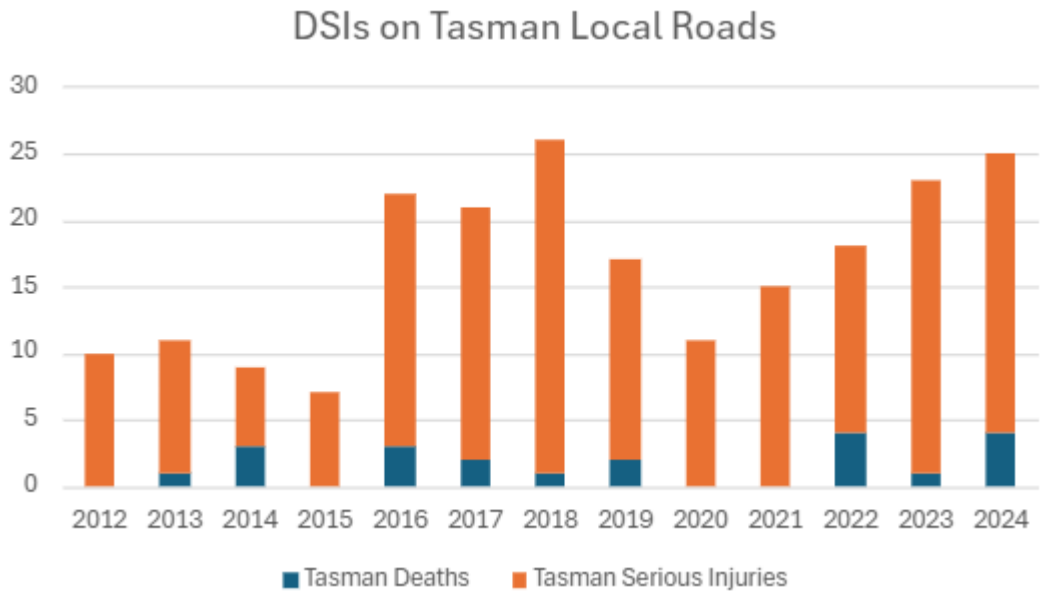
4. Background / Horopaki

4.1 The Regional Land Transport Plan has a regional objective that "Communities have access to a safe transport system regardless of mode". The indicators for this objective are:

(a) the number of deaths and serious injuries; and

(b) deaths and serious injury as a proportion of all crashes.

4.2 Tasman is currently not meeting the performance target for this indicator. The figure below shows the deaths and serious injuries (DSIs) on local roads in the Tasman District over the past 12 years.



4.3 Speed management is one tool the Council has to reduce deaths and serious injuries on our network.

4.4 Extensive consultation on speed limits was carried out in Nelson-Tasman from 29 November 2023 to 29 February 2024, with 23 engagement sessions and 2,247 submissions. Feedback informed both Phase One and Phase Two consultations.

4.5 The draft Setting of Speed Limits rule was introduced on 13 June 2024. The Nelson Tasman Speed Management Plan (SMP) was approved by the Joint Committee of Nelson City and Tasman District Councils on 23 July 2024.

4.6 The final Setting of Speed Limits Rule came into force on 30 October 2024. Changes in the final Rule meant many previously approved speed limits could not be implemented without further consultation, including cost–benefit disclosure statements.

4.7 Due to these requirements, consultation was split into two phases. Phase One (27 January – 2 March 2025) focused on McShane Road, rural roads near schools, and high-risk rural roads. The Council approved these changes on 27 March 2025, and the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) certified them on 30 May 2025. The storm events of June-July 2025 meant that implementation was delayed by two weeks and will occur between 28 July to 11 August 2025.

4.8 Phase Two consultation took place between 9 June and 21 July 2025.

4.9 The Phase Two proposed changes focus on five types of roads staff propose to change the speed limit for:

- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads (reduced to 60km/h)
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets (reduced to 50-60km/h)
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths (reduced to 40km/h)
- Specific roads (identified by feedback or risk)

4.10 These changes are all consistent with the approved Speed Management Plan.

4.11 Shape Tasman, Newsline and Facebook were used to promote the consultation and targeted emails to key stakeholders such as the Automobile Association.

4.12 The consultation document and the Ward specific books (**Attachment 7-12**) shows maps of all areas.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

5.1 Since the last speed limit review in 2019, the Council has received numerous requests for reductions. Legislative changes have delayed implementation of speed limit changes. **Attachment 1:** Schedule 1: Phase Two Reductions lists the roads where changes are proposed. Each road has been individually assessed based on the surrounding environment and considering safety concerns and community feedback. For example, Tata Beach Esplanade is currently 100km/h but is an urban area with a high number of recreational visitors and no footpath, making a lower limit appropriate.

Overall feedback on our consultation:

5.2 We split the consultation by ward, tailoring questions for each of the five areas. Submissions were received through Shape Tasman.

	# of overall respondents	Respondents who live in this specific ward
Golden Bay	30	77% n= 23
Lakes Murchison	73	79% n= 56
Motueka	42	74% n=31
Moutere Waimea	48	71% n=34
Richmond	40	85% n=34

5.3 Some groups or individuals may not have submitted in this round as they had already provided views in earlier consultations.

5.4 **Key themes from the submission commentary:**
The general themes from the submissions have echoed the key themes from our two previous speed consultations.

Support speed limit reductions: Topics	
General support	Non-specific comments about safety, road conditions, and mixed users (e.g. cyclists, elderly, tourists).
Support for specific sites	Requests for lower speeds at named locations.
Reductions improve safety	Belief that lower speeds reduce crash severity
Safer for vulnerable users	Concerns about cyclists, children, walkers, pets, horses.
Mismatch between road environment and current speed limit	Comments relating to increased development and tourism require lower speeds. Also, respondents thought that there was inappropriate vehicle speeds in built-up or unsealed areas.
Against speed changes	
General opposition	Belief that reductions are unnecessary, costly, ineffective, or poorly enforced.
Driver education preferred	Calls for more training and better driver behaviour instead of changing speed limits.
Costs	Calls to spend money elsewhere: on road surface quality
Road conditions dictate speed	Many submitters said people should just adjust their speed based on factors like weather, road conditions, visibility.
Other road infrastructure	Engineering fixes (e.g., realigning corners, more passing bays)
Reductions cause frustration	Concerns about driver fatigue, risky overtaking, and non-compliance.
Other	

Signage	Many submitters argue that advisory speed signs, warning signs, or corner-specific signage are more effective than blanket speed limit changes with Drunks Hill (Korere-Tophouse Road) being frequently mentioned. Golden Bay and Motueka respondents highlight a need for clear signage near tourist areas, one-lane bridges, and shared roads (walkers, cyclists, horses)

5.5 Most opposition was general in nature, focusing on concerns about overregulation or driver frustration, rather than objections to specific roads (with the exception of Korere-Tophouse Road). A smaller but notable group supported speed reductions in principle, while a minority engaged with site-specific proposals in detail.

5.5.1 **Transporting NZ** supports a risk-based approach to speed management and most proposed reductions, particularly where current speeds are already low. However, they stress that lower limits alone won't improve safety without consistent Police enforcement, especially on key freight routes. They urge the Council to avoid unnecessary reductions where crash history is minimal, and safety benefits are negligible. Several roads across Richmond, Lakes-Murchison, Golden Bay, Moutere-Waimea, and Motueka are highlighted where proposed changes are not justified by data or road conditions.

Attachment 6: Transporting NZ Submission shows the full submission.

Response: Transporting NZ focuses heavily on mean vehicle travel speeds but overlooks the presence of more vulnerable road users – such as cyclists on roads like Goodall Road, Tadmor Valley Road, Redwood Road (Appleby) which form part of Tasman's Great Taste Trail. It is estimated that these users contribute $34 million to the Nelson/Tasman economy.[1] This economic benefit has been considered in the speed limit recommendations pertaining to these roads. The submission also focuses on the additional travel times which are very low for the roads (between one to 14 seconds).

5.5.2 **Nelsus** responded to the Richmond and Motueka surveys and supported all changes except for a section of Umukuri Road.

5.5.3 *Response:* Umukuri Road and Anderson Road have been removed from the list of recommended speed limit changes.

5.5.4 **Motueka Community Board** supported recommended safe speed signs and warning signs of road curves. They suggested consistent implementation of 40km/h, 60km/h, 80km/h, 100km/h rather than 30km/h, 50km/h and 70km/h zones. They support using road improvements, road safety education and speed guidance. They recommended direct consultation with affected residents.

Attachment 5: Motueka Community Board submission: shows the full submission

Response: Staff support a consistent, rule-aligned approach to speed management. The Board's recommended speed limits do not align with the new Setting of Speed Limits Rule.

[1] Great Taste Trail generated more than $34m in 2023 - Heart of Biking

While direct consultation with residents on affected streets would have been ideal, budget and staff resource constraints made this unfeasible. However, the consultation did ask whether respondents lived on affected streets, as shown in **Attachment 3:** Phase 2 Feedback 2024 to 2025 Consultations. Collecting detailed demographic or mode-of-transport data was not possible due to the length of the survey.

Police: No response.

5.6 Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads:

5.6.1 Context:

Many narrow or winding unsealed roads in Tasman have 100km/h speed limits. As part of our speed management review, we considered reducing these limits to improve safety and consistency for drivers. This aligns with the Safe and Appropriate Speed principles in the 2022 Rule. Although the 2024 Rule does not have a legal requirement to reduce speeds on these roads, it requires that any new speed limits on all unsealed roads be 60–80 km/h.

5.6.2 Crash data:

Crash records show few crashes on these roads, but minor and non-injury crashes are often under-reported, particularly in the remote locations typical of these roads. Combined with low traffic volumes, this suggests the actual crash rate per kilometre travelled may be higher than the data suggests.

5.6.3 Phase Two consultation options:

Two options were presented

- Reduce the speed to 60km/h
- Use advisory speed signs.:



5.6.4 Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Results by Ward

	Support			Against
	Support Lower Limit	**Support lower limits plus signs**	**More signs only**	**Status Quo**
Golden Bay – Mangarakau & Whanganui Inlet (6 roads)	24% n=17	24% n=7	7% n=2	45% n=13
Golden Bay (not in Mangarakau area) (8 roads)	22% n=6	22% n=6	11% n=3	46% n=13
Lakes Murchison (17 roads)	19% n=13	16% n=11	22% n=15	42% n=28
Motueka (4 roads)	43% n=17	23% n=9	10% n=4	25% n=10
Moutere Waimea – Motueka River West Bank Area (8 roads)	24% n=10	26% n=11	12% n=5	38% n=16
Moutere Waimea – (Not River West Bank Area) (9 roads)	30% n=13	23% n=10	9% n=4	39% n=17
Richmond (1 road)	30% n=11	16% n=6	8% n=3	46% n=12

**Note: "Support column" includes both "Lower limit and "Lower limit plus Signs" categories*

5.6.5 Summary of Support:

Motueka and Moutere Waimea wards showed the strongest support for lower limits. Golden Bay respondents preferred lower speeds for Mangarakau and Whanganui but were more divided for speeds elsewhere. Richmond respondents were equally divided. Lakes-Murchison, which has the highest number of narrow winding unsealed roads, only had 35% of respondents supporting lower speeds.
In a 2020 survey, 91% of respondents supported speeds below 100 km/h—59% favoured 60 km/h, and 32% preferred 80 km/h. Lower participation in 2025 may reflect consultation fatigue.

5.6.6 Road Specific Feedback:

We received very few comments specifically about narrow & winding unsealed roads with four comments supporting reduced speed on Tophouse Road.

Ten respondents specifically stated that they supported all proposed changes on the narrow winding unsealed roads. Two respondents did not support any changes, two others requested reductions on all unsealed roads, and one preferred a reduction to 80km/h rather than 60km/h. Several respondents also expressed support for changes at specific locations:

Lakes Murchison: Tophouse Road n=4, Wangapeka Plain Road n=1,

Golden Bay: Mangarakau/Wanganui n=3, Rameka Creek n=2

Motueka: Rocky River Road n=1, Pokororo n=1

Moutere Waimea: Pig Valley Road n=1, Wairoa Gorge Road, n=1 [Thorpe-Orinoco Road received 6 requests for reductions]

Richmond: Aniseed Valley Road n=5

5.6.7 Funding and Signage:

Under the previous 2022 Rule, co-funding from NZTA was expected. The 2024 Rule and new Government Position Statement limit funding to speed changes near schools. In response, the Council has considered advisory signs as a more cost-effective alternative. Advisory signs are less expensive and need fewer installations—one every 8 km vs every 2 km for formal speed limit signs. The speed management guide states that *repeater signs are not usually necessary if the nature of a particular length of road is such that a road user would reasonably understand that the speed limit displayed on the last speed limit sign remains the speed limit on the road throughout the whole of that length of road.*" This applies to most of our tortuous unsealed roads

Advisory signs are not legally enforceable but help guide safe speeds, especially where police presence is limited. Some of these roads already lack posted speed limits.

Recommended Approach
Advisory signs are recommended for roads in this category, except for Totaranui Road and Awaroa Road. These roads provide access to Abel Tasman National Park and are heavily used by visitors. The roads have been moved to the **Specific Roads** section. The Lee Valley and Wairoa Gorge area were included for 80km/h limits in the Specific Road section. Pig Valley Road and Andrews Road, which are narrow and winding roads, nearby, are now also proposed to be 80km/h to create a consistent speed zone across the area.

5.6.8 Weather impacted Roads:

Some roads (e.g. Pigeon Valley, Wangapeka West Bank) have been affected by storm damage. Advisory signs provide flexibility to adjust or delay installation as needed, based on site conditions.

5.6.9 Recommendation

Use advisory signs on these roads, except for the four listed in the Specific Roads section [Totaranui Road, Awaroa Road, Andrews Road, Pig Valley Road], where formal speed reductions are recommended. See **Attachment 1**: Schedule 1: Phase Two Reductions and **Attachment 2**: Advisory Signs List

5.6.10 Estimated Costs by Ward

Ward	**Speed limit reductions Only**	**Advisory Signs Only**	**Preferred option: Advisory signs (except Totaranui Awaroa, Andrews, Pig Valley Roads)**
Golden Bay	$32,000	$13,000	$11,000 (+2 speed limit reductions = $4,000)
Lakes Murchison	$25,000	$16,000	$16,000
Moutere Waimea	$20,000	$13,000	$11, 000 (+2 speed limit reductions = $2,000)
Motueka	$7,000	$3,000	$3,000
Richmond	$1,000	Less than $1,000	Less than $1,000

Total	$85,000	$46,000	$44,000 Advisory signs $4,000 Speed limit reductions $48,000 Total

Note: Additional treatment may be needed on some roads with known safety risks.

5.7 Rural residential roads:

5.7.1 Context:

Many rural residential streets in Tasman have speed limits of 80–100 km/h, which are too high for their function. These roads serve low-density housing, lack footpaths, and are used for walking, cycling, and recreation. Residents frequently request lower speeds. Under the Speed Limit Setting Rule, limits of 50–80 km/h are permitted for these roads.

5.7.2 Community Feedback:

We were unable to directly target residents due to budget constraints, but the consultation asked if respondents lived on roads proposed for speed reductions. Of 71 people who did, 83% supported the reductions, and 17% did not.

- **Mārahau Valley Road**: 12 supported
- **Fairfax Road**: 10 supported, 1 opposed

More detail is in **Attachment 3**: Phase 2 Feedback 2024 to 2025 Consultations.

5.7.3 Rural Residential Results by Ward

	Support			**Against**
	Yes to All	**Support in part**	**Neutral**	**No to All**
Golden Bay (13 roads)	43% n=13	10% n=3	3% n=1	43% n=13
Lakes-Murchison (6 roads)	43% n=29	7% n=5	15% n=10	35% n=24
Motueka - not Brooklyn (8 roads)	54% n=21	0% n=0	13% n=5	33% n=13
Motueka – Brooklyn/Riwaka Area (8 roads)	45% n=18	5% n=2	15% n=6	35% n=14
Moutere Waimea – Not Kina, Ruby Bay, Seaton or Westdale) (32)	44% n=19	0%	9% n=4	47% n=20
Moutere-Waimea – Kina Beach (5 roads)	46% n=21	9% n=4	9% n=4	37% n=17
Moutere-Waimea – Ruby Bay (5 roads)	48% n=21	0% n=0	11% n=5	41% n=18
Moutere-Waimea – Seaton Valley	38% n=16	-	14% n=6	48% n=20
Moutere-Waimea – Westdale, Rabbit Island (5 roads)	33% n=14	2% n=1	26% n=11	40% n=17
Richmond n=5	46% n=17	11% n=4	5% n=2	38% n=14

5.7.4 Summary of Feedback

- Over half of respondents in Golden Bay, Motueka, Lakes Murchison, and Richmond wards supported speed limit reductions.

- Moutere-Waimea which has the highest number of rural residential roads, had five questions relating to this type of road.
    - Support was highest for Kina Beach (54%) and Ruby Bay (48%) areas
    - Support was lower for Seaton Valley (38%) and Westdale Rabbit Island (35%).
    - In 2024, 15 specifically requested reductions on Bronte East Road and spoke at the hearings.
- Across other rural residential areas in Moutere-Waimea, 44% supported reductions, while 47% did not.

5.7.5 Written Feedback on Rural Residential Roads

5.7.6 For this round of consultation, there were very few people with specific comments supporting reductions on rural residential roads. Fairfax Road and Mārahau Valley Road received the most responses.

- Golden Bay: Rangihaeta area n=6
- Lakes Murchison: Fairfax Street n=10, Matakitaki n=3
- Motueka: Mārahau Valley Road and Harvey Road n=9, Starnes Road n=3
- Moutere Waimea: Kina Beach Road & Cliff Road n=5
- Richmond: Haycock Road n=3
- Fairfax Street n=10
- Mārahau Valley Road n=9

5.7.7 Two submissions asked that Umukuri Road be excluded from the rural residential section, noting it is mostly straight, has few houses, and serves as a bypass for Riwaka. Staff agree and recommend no changes to Umukuri or Anderson Roads. In 2024, we ran more engagement sessions and had increased media coverage, which led to higher public participation in the consultation process and more requests for speed limit reductions on rural residential roads. especially in the following areas:

- Golden Bay: Glenview Road n=10, Rangihaeta Road n=4,
- Motueka Whakarewa Street n=8, Douglas Road n=4
- Moutere Waimea: Bronte East Road n=15, Old Coach Road n=4, Westdale Road, n=4, Pomona Road n=3, Marriages Road n=3,
- Richmond: Haycock Road n=3

5.7.8 Recommendation:

Although posted limits are 80–100 km/h, average speeds on these roads are between 35–45 km/h due to road width, lack of markings, poor visibility, and shared use. Formal reductions to 50 or 60 km/h better reflect how these roads are used and improve safety for all users.

We recommend proceeding with the proposed speed limit reductions for rural residential roads, based on:

- Community feedback
- Current road use and design

- Alignment with national guidance and observed speeds.

We recommend all rural residential roads are reduced except for Umukuri Road and Anderson Road.

5.7.9 Estimated Costs by Ward of recommended option

Ward	Speed Limit Reductions
Golden Bay	$15,000
Lakes-Murchison	$10,000
Moutere-Waimea	$65,000
Motueka	$20,000
Richmond	$10,000

5.8 Urban roads which do not have footpaths:

5.8.1 Context

Some urban residential streets in Tasman lack footpaths, creating safety risks for pedestrians and cyclists. Nelson Tasman Regional Transport Committee advocated for these types of urban streets to have a new category in the 2024 Rule. While the committee recommended 30 km/h, the final Speed Setting Rule requires 40 km/h when a new limit is set, but there is no requirement to change existing limits.

5.8.2 Phase Two Consultation Options

Two options were presented:

- Reduce the speed limit to 40km/h
- Use advisory signs.:





Advisory signs have been used successfully on short or low-traffic streets. These signs are not enforceable but help guide safer driving.

	Support			Status Quo
	Lower	**Lower speeds & add signs**	**More signs**	**Status Quo**
Golden Bay	29% n=8	21% n=6	4% n=1	46% n=13
Lakes-Murchison*	37% n=25	3% n=2 **[support in part]**	16% n=11 **[neutral]***	44% n=30
Motueka	39% n=15	26% n=10	5% n=2	29% n=11
Moutere-Waimea - General	32% n=13	20% n=8	10% n=4	39% n=16
Richmond*	36% n=13	6% n=2 **[support in part]**	8% n=3 **[neutral]***	50% n=18
*There was an error in the questions for the Lakes Murchison and Richmond where the question asked was stated as (Support/Neutral/Against) instead of the standard four options.				

5.8.3 Summary of Feedback

Golden Bay and Motueka Wards supported speed reductions for these types of roads. Richmond and Lakes Murchison were not in support although these two wards have very few of these types of roads compared with Golden Bay and Motueka.

We only received three comments, one supporting reductions on Headingly Lane, one supporting reductions on Green Tree Road and Wharf Rod (Riwaka), and one requesting that Rangihaeta Road be reduced to 40km rather than 50km.

In 2024, more feedback was received from areas like Tata Beach (Golden Bay, n=4). Golden Bay: Tata Beach area n=4.

5.8.4 Recommended Approach:

The rationale for the inclusion of urban roads without footpaths in the joint Nelson Tasman Speed Management Plan was to have a consistent approach across the region including both Nelson and Tasman. However, many of Nelson's urban roads without footpaths were reduced to 30km/h prior to the Speed Management Plan, and the 2024 Setting of Speed Limits Rule only allows for new limits of 40km/h for these streets, and allows existing limits to remain unchanged. It is therefore not possible to achieve consistency across the region as originally intended.

In 2020, 86% of survey respondents supported limits below 50 km/h on streets without footpaths. Many of these roads are short, with low volumes of traffic, and already have average speeds below 50 km/h. To manage safety and costs, we propose a three-tiered approach.

Tier one: Use cautionary signs

Default option unless road meets Tier Two criteria.

Tier two: Reduced speed limit to 40km/h if the road

a. Has posted speed limit above 50km/h or

b. Is in, or adjacent to, a recreational area, or town centre or

c. Has no berms for pedestrians or

d. Has crashes

Tier three: No signs needed if:

a. Road is shorter than 200m or

b. No crash history and average speeds are below 40km/h

It is considered that this approach balances safety with cost-effectiveness.

Tier Two roads are listed in the Specific Roads section.

Tier Two Urban Roads Recommended for Speed Limit Reduction (to 40km/h)

	Road	Rationale
Golden Bay **40km/h**	• Junction Road	In town centre, higher number of walkers
	• Reilly Street	In town centre, higher number of walkers, adjacent to the playground. One non-injury crash
	• Kendal Street	Recreational area, higher number of walkers, currently 100km/h
	• Nelson Street	Recreational area, higher number of walkers, currently 100km/h
	• Totara Avenue	Residential street, currently 100km/h
50km/h **No sign needed**	• Harwood Place	Currently 100km/h, change to 50km/h [no sign needed]
	• Patons Rock Road Beach Access	Currently 100km/h change to 50km/h [no sign needed]
	• Tata Beach Esplanade	Currently 100km/h change to 50km/h [no sign needed]
Lakes-Murchison	None Identified	
Motueka	Anerewa Crescent	Recreational area
	Cook Crescent	Recreational area
	• Stephens Bay Road	Recreational area
	• Tapu Place	Recreational area
	• Community Road	Half of this road is privately owned. Tasman's Great Taste Trail runs the length of the road with the Riverside community adjacent. (2024: Average daily use 60 cyclists at Pine Hill Road). Riverside section is signposted at 30km/h and we recommend the road is consistent with this..
	• Inlet Road	Inconsistent with 30km/h area around it
Moutere-Waimea	• None identified	
Richmond	• Headingly Lane	Recreational area and has section of Tasman's Great Taste Trail

Tier three (no signage required)

Golden Bay: Tennyson Street, Prior Road, Patons Rock Road, Parapara Beach Road

Lakes Murchison: George Street

5.8.5 Recommendation

Use advisory signs on these roads, except for the Tier Two Road listed above, where formal speed reductions are recommended. See Attachment 1: Schedule 1: Phase Two Reductions and Attachment 2: Advisory Signs List

Cost Estimate by Ward

Ward	Speed limit reductions	Advisory Signs*	Preferred option: Advisory signs with some exceptions
Golden Bay	$24,000	$20,000	$7,000 (+5 speed limit reductions = $7,000)
Lakes Murchison	$2,000	$2,000	$1,000
Moutere Waimea	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
Motueka	$10,000	$7,000	$2,000(+6 speed limit reductions = $8,000)
Richmond	$6,000	$5,000	$3,000 (+ 1 speed limit reductions = $1,000)
Total	$44,000	$36,000	$15,000 Advisory signs $16,000 Speed limit reductions $31,000 Total

Some roads may need further treatment should safety concerns emerge

5.9 Specific Roads

5.10 Overview

This section covers roads that don't fit into other categories. Speed limit reductions are proposed due to specific factors unique to each road—such as mismatched speed limits, safety concerns raised by residents or the Council, high numbers of walkers or cyclists, or changes to the road environment.

This table below summarises proposed speed limit changes for individual roads, including:

- Road length
- Current and proposed speed limits
- Average (mean) operating speed
- Number of reported injuries (2019–2024)
- General support from consultation
- Comments from the 2024 and 2025 consultations
- Rationale for the change

Note: One crash may involve multiple injuries, and many minor crashes go unreported, particularly in remote areas.

5.11 Recommended approach

The Urban Roads without Footpaths Tier Two list and the four roads from the Narrow/Winding Unsealed Roads have been moved to the Specific Roads section. It is recommended that all these speed limit reductions are approved.

Golden Bay

Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury

	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Crash	Yes	Neutral	No		
Abel Tasman Drive (Pohara Valley Road to 1570 Abel Tasman Drive(southern boundary))	60	50	45	6.65	1M	43% n=12	7% n=2	50% n=14	2025 n=1 2024: n=5 No change n=1	Multiple requests to lower speeds around Port Tarakohe, Ligar and Tata Beach, due to high pedestrians/ cyclists use and heavy vehicles accessing the port. Wainui section is narrow. Golden Bay Community Board requested a reduction in 2024 and 2025
Abel Tasman Drive (1570 Abel Tasman Drive to 1597 Abel Tasman Drive (northern boundary))	60	50	45	0.20	0	43% n=12	7% n=2	50% n=14	2024: n=1	Rural residential area which is adjacent to an area where we are recommending a reduction to 50km/h
Anatoki Track Road (Entire Length)	100	80	17	0.81	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	0	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors.
Awaroa Road (Entire Road)* **Feedback from general question: Unsealed, narrow, winding roads*	100	60	16	4.03	0	43% n=12	More signs 11% n=3	46% n=13	0	This is narrow winding road which has torturous alignment. Used to access key recreational areas. This section is included for consistency with Totaranui Road.
Cemetery Road (Entire Length)	100	80	15	0.38	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	0	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors.
Collingwood Quay (Entire Length)	70	50	56	0.42	0	46% n=13	4% n=1	50% n=14	0	Because the area is recreational and has no footpaths, a lower speed limit is proposed.
Collingwood Bainham Main Road (existing 70 km/h to SH)	70	50	35	0.56	1NI	46% n=13	4% n=1	50% n=14	0	This road is considered as part of the urban environment of Collingwood, a lower speed limit is proposed
Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (Pakawau Bush Road to 1088 Collingwood -Puponga Main Road (existing 60km/h zone)	60	50	59	2.12	1M 1NI	43% n=12	4% n=1	54% n=15	2024: n=1 No change n=1	The reduction is proposed due to the area's urban and recreational use, and the absence of a footpath.
Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (end of existing 60km/h zone (1088 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road) to 75m south of southern boundary of 1062	100	50	62	0.31	0	43% n=12	4% n=1	54% n=15	2024: n=5	The reduction is proposed due to the area's urban and recreational use, and the absence of a footpath. The township has grown in size and this is a 310m extension of the urban area

Golden Bay

Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury

	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Crash	Yes	Neutral	No		
Collingwood -Puponga Main Road)										
East Takaka Road (From Central Takaka Road south 570m)	100	80	76	0.57	0	32% n=9	25% n=7	43% n=12	0	Residents safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors.
Glenview Road (Central Takaka Road to 120m south west of Packard Drive)	100	80	59	3.87	1M 1NI	32% n=9	25% n=7	43% n=12	2024: n=4	Used as a the shortest route between Central Takaka and Pohara, There have been two accidents.
Harwood Place (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	100	50	12	0.17	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	0	Current speed limit is 100km/h, make 50km/h because it is an urban area.
Hill View Road (Entire Length)	100	80	18	0.38	1NI	32% n=9	25% n=7	43% n=12	0	Consistency with Glenview & Rameka Creek Roads.
Langford Road (Entire Length)	100	80	20	0.57	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	0	Consistency with Long Plain Road
Long Plain Road (Entire Length)	100	80	54	8.2	2NI	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	2024: n=8	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors.
Junction Street (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	50	40	10	0.15	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	0	Urban Road with No Footpath. In town centre, high number of pedestrians.
Kendal Street (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	100	40	46	0.15	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	2024: n=2	Urban Road with No Footpath. Recreational area, higher number of walkers, currently 100km/h
McCallum Road (Entire unsealed section)	100	60	38	3.70	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	2024: n=8	The unsealed section is proposed to be reduced to 60km/h because a large section of it is classed as narrow/winding with tortuous alignment.
McCallum Road (Long Plain Road to end of the seal)	100	80	49	2.35	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	2024: n=8	Limit is proposed to drop to 80km/h because of traffic to the Anatoki salmon farm. In 2024, Anatoki Salmon Farm has requested a 60km/h limit on this section.
Milnthorpe Quay (Nelson Street to end of the road)	100	40	27	0.10	0	50% n=13	8% n=2	42% n=11	2024: n=2	This narrow road leads to the wharf and is used by many recreational visitors.Consistent with proposed limit on Nelson Street
Moulder Road (Entire Length)	100	80	23	0.49	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	0	Consistency with Long Plain Road.

Golden Bay

Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury

	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Crash	Yes	Neutral	No		
Nelson Street (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	100	40	29	0.45	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	2024: n=2	Urban Road with No Footpath. Recreational area, higher number of walkers, currently 100km/h
One Spec Road (Entire Length)	100	80	38	3.03	0	36% n=10	18% n=5	46% n=13	2024 n=1	Consistency with Long Plain Road .
Packard Road (Entire Length)	100	80	44	3.20	1NI	32% n=9	25% n=7	43% n=12	0	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors.
Patons Rock Road Beach Access (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	100	50	NA	0.04	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	0	Recreational area, higher number of walkers. Currently 100km/h. Recommend making 50km/h so it is consistent with surrounding area.
Rameka Creek Road (Glenview Road to 1204m south of Hill View Road)	100	80	24	1.56	1S	32% n=9	25% n=7	43% n=12	2025 n=2 2024 n=2	Consistency with Glenview Road.
Reilly Street (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	50	40	28	0.15	1NI	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	2024 n=1	Urban Road with No Footpath. In town centre, high number of pedestrians.
Tata Beach Esplanade (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	100	50	13	0.14	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	2024 n=3	Currently 100km/h. Recommend making 50km/h so it is consistent with surrounding area
Totara Avenue (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Roads with No Footpath*	100	40	19	0.68	0	50% n=8	More signs 4% n=1	46% n=13	2024 n=3	Urban Road with No Footpath, residential street. Currently 100km/h
Totaranui Road (Entire Lengh)	100	60	26	10.5	1M 1N	43% n=12	More signs 11% n=3	46% n=13	2024 n=1	Narrow and tortuous. Route to a popular recreational area.

Lakes-Murchison

	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Injury	Yes	Neutral	No		
Korere Tophouse / Tophouse (570m north of Tophouse Road to State Highway 63)	100	80	72	4.06	1S 3M 5NI	26% n=19	22% n=16	51% n=37	2025: n=5 No change n=11 2024: n=1 (straight section) No change n=1	While some respondents opposed a speed reduction, there have been multiple injury crashes on this section of road. The nearby state highway is already 80km/h, so this change ensures consistency.
Motueka Valley Highway (existing 50km/h (15m south of 20 Main Road Tapawera) to existing 80km/h area (352m south of southern boundary of Mararewa Cemetery))	100	80	86	2.84	1S 1M 4NI	21% n=14	38% n=26	41% n=28	2024: n=1 (straight section) No change n=1	Southern approach to Tapawera. Residents safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillor (six recorded crashes). Not supported by Transporting NZ.
Tadmor Valley Road (For 1775m from Main Road Tapawera)	100	80	84	1.78	4NI	19% n=13	46% n=32	36% n=25	0	Western approach to Tapawera. 80km/h recommended due to four crashes. Not supported by Transporting NZ.
Tophouse Road (Entire Length)	100	80	38	1.73	1M	26% n=19	22% n=16	51% n=37	2024: n=1	A long section of this road is narrow and tortuous. An 80km/h limit is recommended for consistency with State Highway and Korere Tophouse

Motueka

Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury

	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Crash	Yes	Neutral	No		
Alexander Bluff Road Bridge	100	80	36	0.17	0	44% n=18	29% n=12	27% n=11	2024 n=2	Bridge limit is proposed to be aligned with limit on Motueka Valley Highway.
Anarewa Crescent (Entire Road)	50	40	19	0.31	0	59% n=24	15% n=6	27% n=11	2024 n=1	Urban Road with No Footpath. Used by local walkers and cyclists, holiday area
Central Road (Entire Road)	100	80	60	4.98	2S 2M 1NI	44% n=17	28% n=11	28% n=11	2024 n=2	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors. (five recorded crashes)
Chamberlain Street (Entire Road)	100	80	59	4.23	3M 1NI	44% n=17	28% n=11	28% n=11	2024 n=5	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors. (four recorded crashes)
Ching Road (Entire Road)	100	80	48	2.06	0	44% n=17	28% n=11	28% n=11	2025 n=1	Consistency with Central Road and Chamberlain Street
Community Road (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Road no Footpath*	100	30 or 40	22	0.58	0	66% n=25	More Signs 5% n=2	29% n=11	2024 n=1	Urban Road with No Footpath. Used by Riverside community and Great Taste Trail cyclists (60 cyclists/daily at Pine Hill Road). Half of road is private and Riverside section is signposted at 30km/h. Riverside Community have advocated for lower speeds here. Recommend making the road 30km/h to be consistent with the rest of the road but if NZTA do not agree then we could make it 40km/h
Cook Crescent (Entire Road)	100/ 50	40	19	0.32	0	59% n=24	15% n=6	27% n=11	0	Urban Road with No Footpath. Recreational users. Part of the road is currently 100km/h
Goodall Road (Entire Length)	100	60	17	0.48	1M 2NI	446 n=18	23% n=9	31% n=12	2025 n=1 2024 n=1	Part of the Great Taste Trail (85 cyclists/daily) Nelson Tasman Cycling Trust requested a reduction
Harvey Road (southern boundary of 182 Harvey Road to the end)	100	60	20	0.70	0	71% n=22	0% n=0	29% n=9	2025 n=6 2024 n=20	Many local requests to reduce this road. Will be consistent with rest of Harvey Road
Hursthouse Street (Entire Road)	100	80	60	2.56	2NI	41% n=11	44% n=17	28% n=11	2025 n=1 2024 n=2	Consistency with Central Road.
Inlet Road (Entire Road)	50	30	16	0.22	0	56% n=23	44% n=17	28% n=11	2024 n=1	Urban Road with No Footpath. In town centre. Current speed limit is inconsistent with current 30km/h zone in Kaiteriteri
Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road (From end of 30km/h limit (100m west of Rowling Heights) to Riwaka-Sandy Bay Road)	80	60	39	5.19	5M 2NI	56% n=23	15% n=16	29% n=12	2024 n=3	This is a mountainous corridor with high recreational use. Multiple injury crashes.

Mcbrydie Road (Entire Road)	100	80	45		1NI	41% n=11	44% n=17	28 % n= 11	2025 n=1 2024 n=4	Consistency with Central Road.
Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road (From 50m south of cycle underpass at 300 Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road to start of existing 50km/h zone[2]	80	60	46	0.69	1S 4M 1NI	59% n=24	15% n=6	27% n=11	2024 n=4	This is a mountainous corridor with high recreational use. There are a number of cyclists who prefer this route to Kaiteriteri rather than using the mountain bike tracks. Multiple injury crashes.
Sandy Bay-Marahau Road (From Kaiteriteri-Sandy Bay Road to the start of the 30km/h zone(173 Sandy Bay-Marahau Road))	80	60	56	1.68	3M 1NI	56% n=23	15% n=16	29% n=12	0	Narrow road used by cars, cyclists and horses to access recreation areas. Several injury crashes.
Starnes Road (Entire Road)	100	80	38		0	41% n=11	26% n=7	33% n=9	2025 n=2 1 request = 50km/h 2024 n=1	Consistency with Central Road.
Stephens Bay Road (Entire Road)	50	40	26	0.40	0	59% n=24	15% n=6	27% n=11	0	Urban Road with No Footpath. Recreational users.
Tapu Place (Entire Road)	50	40	14	0.12	0	59% n=24	15% n=6	27% n=11	0	Urban Road with No Footpath. Recreational users. [Note has footpath but all other streets don't so for consistency, it is included]

[2] Existing 50km/h sign is approximately 95m north of speed limit change recorded in the National Speed Limit Register

Moutere-Waimea

Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury

	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Crash	Yes	Neutral	No		
Andrews Road	100	80	17	1.75	0	53% n=13	9% n=14	39% n=17	0	Narrow and winding unsealed road. Consistency with Wairoa Gorge Road.
Baigent Reserve Access (Entire Length)	100	30	37	0.25	0	30% n=13	32% n=14	39% n=17	2024 n=1	Short access road to a recreational area.
Church Valley Road	100	80	56	5.51	2M	31% n=14	33% n=15	36% n=16	2025 n=1 2024 n=1	Consistency with Wairoa Gorge Road.
Eighty Eight Valley Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (south boundary of 107 Eighty Eight Valley Road) to 220m south of Totara View Drive)	70	50	61	0.96	0	30% n=13	32% n=14	39% n=17	2025 No change n=1 2024 n=1	Residents' safety concerns have been raised with Ward Councillors.
Garden Valley Road	100	80	43	2.90	0	31% n=14	33% n=15	36% n=16	2024 n=2	Consistency with Lee Valley Road and Wairoa Gorge Road.
Irvine Road (Entire Length)	100	80	18	0.31	0	31% n=14	33% n=15	36% n=16	0	Consistency with Lee Valley Road and Wairoa Gorge Road.
Lee Valley Road (Entire length)	100	80	56	7.81	1M 1NI	31% n=14	33% n=15	36% n=16	2025 n=1 2024 n=1	This is a narrow road used by people accessing recreational areas by vehicles
Lloyd Valley Road	100	60	15	2.34	0	29% n=12	36% n=15	36% n=15	0	Consistency with Lee Valley Road and Wairoa Gorge Road.
Mead Road (Entire length)	100	80	39	1.20	0	31% n=14	33% n=15	36% n=16	0	Consistency with Lee Valley Road and Wairoa Gorge Road.
Motueka River West Bank Road (From end of existing 80km/h[3] zone 180m south to Pearse Valley Road to Woodstock Road)	100	80	51	3.83	1M 2NI	31% n=11	31% n=13	38% n=16	0	Part of the Great Taste Trail with a number of cyclists using this road on a daily basis. 2024: 1 request to reduce speeds. Nelson Tasman Cycle Trust requested a reduction
Pig Valley Road	100	80	17	1.75	0	53% n=13	9% n=14	39% n=17	0	Narrow and unwinding unsealed road. Consistency with Wairoa Gorge Road.
Seaton Valley Road (Mapua Drive to Stagecoach Road)	80	60	54	2.85	4NI	38% n=16	14% n=6	48% n=20	2025 n=2 2024 n=5	Considered to be rural residential. Currently signposted 50km/h from 100m north of Les Wakefield to Mapua Drive but NSLR shows this section as 60km/h

[3] Speed limit change is recorded in the National Speed Limit Register, but not signed

Moutere-Waimea

Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury

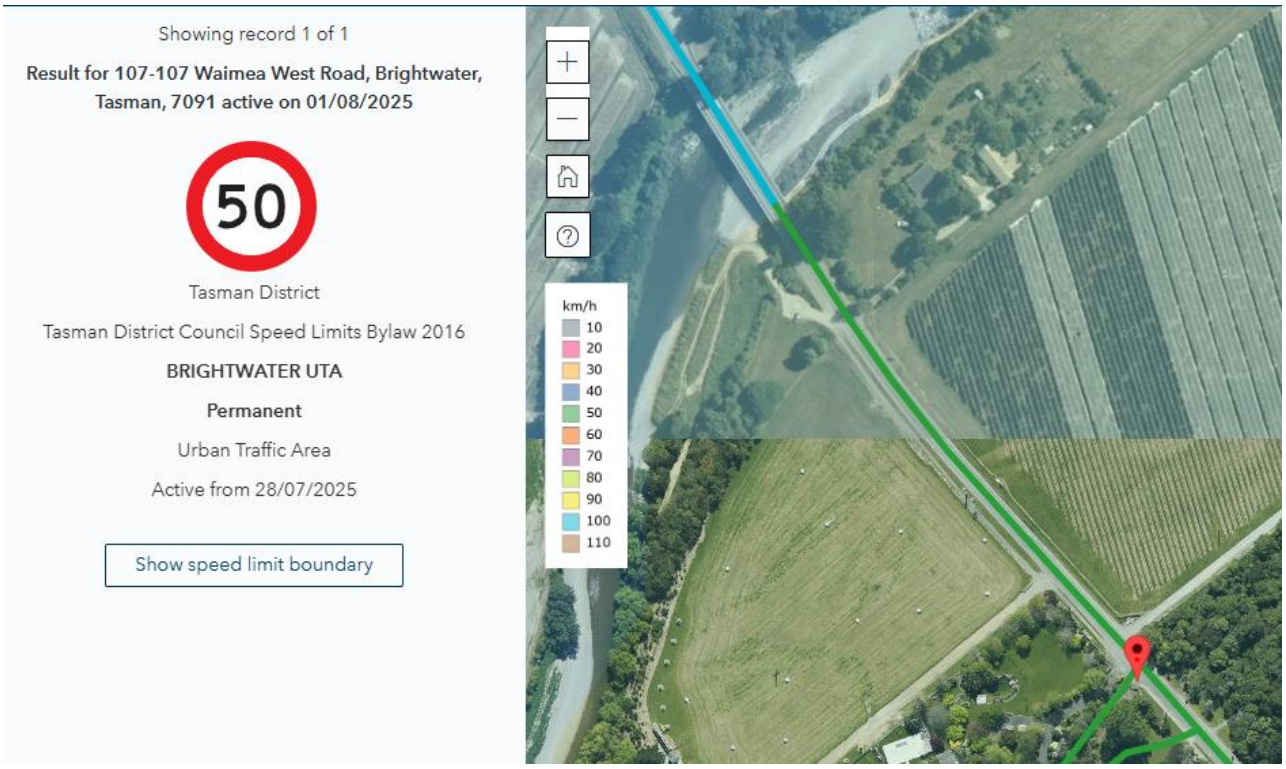
	Speed (km/h)					Feedback			Requests to reduce	Commentary
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Length (km)	Crash	Yes	Neutral	No		
Sharp Road (Entire Length)	100	60	32	0.99	0	36% n=15	26% n=11	38% n=16	0	Consistency with Pigeon Valley Road.
Wairoa Gorge Road (Entire length)	100	80	57	9.07	0	31% n=14	33% n=15	36% n=16	2025 n=1 2024 n=1	Number of recreational vehicles accessing Wairoa Gorge Bike Park means lower speeds should be considered. Unsealed section is 5.45km long).
Woodstock Road (Entire Road)	100	80	26	0.13	0	31% n=11	31% n=13	38% n=16	0	It is proposed that the speed of this bridge matches the adjacent roads (Motueka River West Bank Road & Motueka Valley Highway)
Spencer Place	50	40	9	0.07	0	30% n=6	55% n=11	15% n=3	0	The speed is proposed to be 40km/h which is consistent to Ellis Street which has a 40km/h limit and 30km/h variable limit. Aligning the limits means that an additional 50km/h sign is not needed as part of the school changes.
						30km/h	**50km/h**			
Mapua Causeway (Entire Length)	100	30	32	0.28	1M	50% n=22	50% n=22			Part of the urban speed area and has no footpath. 30km/h is recommended as it is consistent with current operating speeds. 50km/h is consistent with existing signage

Richmond										*Injury code: F = Fatal, S=Serious Injury, M= Minor Injury, NI= Non Injury*
	Speed					**Feedback**			**Requests to reduce**	**Commentary**
Road name	Posted	New	Mean	Km	Injury	Yes	Neutral	No		
Aniseed Valley Road (30m west of Haycock Road to Nelson City Council Boundary	80	60	50	14.91	7 NI 4M	46% n=18	13% n=5	41% n=16	2025 n=5 2024 n=6 No change n=1	This narrow road used by both vehicles and cyclists to access recreational areas. There have been 11 accidents here.
Clover Road East (Between SH and Start of 80km/h zone)	100	80	68	0.62	1 M 1 NI	42% n=16	16% n=6	42% n=16	2025 n=3 2024 n=6	100km/h is inconsistent with the surrounding 80km/h area.
Clover Road West (Entire Road)	100	80	52	1.50	0	42% n=16	16% n=6	42% n=16	0	Consistency with Clover Road East.
Headingly Lane (Entire Road) **Feedback from general question: Urban Road no Footpath*	50	40	34	0.82	0	36% n=13 Support in part 6% n=2	8% n=3	50% n=18	2025 n=2	Urban Road with No Footpath. Used by recreational users and includes part of the Great Taste Trail. School have requested variable 30km/h.
Lower Queen Street (end of seal (809 Lower Queen Street) to end)	80	60	71	0.68	0	43% n=16	8% n=3	49% n=18	2025 n=1 No change n=1 2024 n=1	This road is part of the Great Taste Trail and is used daily by many cyclists.. Nelson Tasman Cycle Trust requested a reduction

Full details of the local and organisational feedback can be found in **Attachment 3**: Phase 2 Feedback 2024 to 2025 Consultations and **Attachment 4**: Verbatim Feedback

5.12 Additional considerations:

5.12.1 Waimea West Road: The section between 107 Waimea West Road and the bridge is signposted as 100km/h, but the National Speed Limit Register classifies it as part of the Brightwater Urban Area, which has a 50km/h limit. In 2024, we received seven requests from local residents and the Brightwater Residents' Committee to lower the speed limit to 50km/h, and five submissions asking for more enforcement in this area. We propose to make this change after deliberations. This section wasn't included in the current consultation, as the 50km/h limit has already been approved by Council as part of setting the 50km/h urban boundary around Brightwater.



5.12.2 We propose that the speed signs are moved to the eastern end of the bridge in line with the speed limits shown in the National Speed Register.

5.12.3 Upper Moutere: Moutere Highway: In October 2024, the Moutere Hills Residents Association submitted a petition

a) to lower the speed on the Moutere Highway to 80km/h,

b) to lower speeds in the village to 40km/h and

c) install a pedestrian crossing near the Upper Moutere School.

The speeds on the Moutere Highway has since been reduced to 80km/h. However, staff initially believed the new speed rule did not permit a 40km/h in the village so this was not included in the consultation. Following further discussions with NZTA, it appears the road may qualify as an “urban street with significant levels of pedestrian and/or cycling activity” which could allow a future reduction to 40km/h if supported by Council and subject to further consultation.

5.12.4 **Attachment 13** Phase Three Corrections shows three corrections that need to be made in the National Speed Limit Register. These are administrative changes and are for information only.

5.12.5 **Recommendation:**

We recommend proceeding with the proposed speed limit reductions in the Specific Roads table above based on:

- Community feedback
- Current road use and design
- Alignment with national guidance and observed speeds.

5.13 Cost by Ward

This table includes all roads moved to this section from the **Urban Roads without Footpaths** and **Narrow/Winding Unsealed Roads** categories.

Ward	Specific Roads Only	Plus narrow and winding roads	Plus urban roads with no footpaths	
Golden Bay	$40,000	$4,000	$7,000	
Lakes Murchison	$28,000	$0	0	
Moutere Waimea	$40,000	$0	0	
Motueka	$25,000	0	$8,000	
Richmond	$11,000	$0	$1,000	
Total	$144,000	$4,000	$16,000	**$164,000**

6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

6.1 The Tasman District Council Long Term Plan 2024-2034 provides budget for the implementation of the Speed Management Plan. The annual budgets are $250,000 per annum. $210,000 is available from NZTA for 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 toward speed limit changes around schools.

6.2 Phase One and Phase Two Speed reductions will be over four years (Years One to Four) and are forecast to cost $800,000. No annual year budget will be exceeded.

6.3 Phase Two funding will come from the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 years.

6.4 The budgets also allow for future safety improvements from 2028 onwards such as electronic variable signs around schools or threshold treatments.

	Option One All Changes	**Option Two** **Recommend by staff** **Rural Residential & Specific Roads & small number of narrow windy & urban roads with no footpath reduced (+advisory signs for all other roads)**	**Option Three** Rural Residential & Specific Roads (+ advisory signs for all other roads)	**Option Four** No changes
Narrow/Windy Unsealed	$85,000	**$48,000**	$46,000	0
Rural Residential	$120,000	**$120,000**	$120,000	0

Urban Road No Footpath	$44,000	**$31,000**	$36,000	0
Specific Roads	$144,000	**$164,000**	$144,000	0
Total	$393,000	**$363,000**	$346,000	0

6.5 Implementation would be over two years and set for the 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 years.

7. Options / Kōwhiringa

7.1 The Council consulted on four types of roads:

- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50-60km/h
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h
- Specific roads

7.2 The Council has several options: it can reduce speeds on all roads in each category, make changes to selected roads, or choose not to make any changes at all.

7.3 Below shows the high level options available

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	**All speed limit reductions are adopted**	Reduces crash risk and harm Enables rollout from 2026. Avoids the need for further consultation and cost benefit analysis Aligns with 2024 Council decision Consistent approach to narrow/windy unsealed roads or to urban roads without footpaths.	May not satisfy submitters who opposed changes Highest cost

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
2.	**Adopt some changes** **[Recommended Option]** • Rural Residential Roads and Specific roads • Four selected Narrow & Windy Unsealed Roads (see Section 5.5.7) • 15 selected Urban Roads with No Footpaths (see Section 5.7.4) • Use Advisory signs elsewhere	Responds to community concerns for speeds limits in rural residential areas and specific areas Consistent approach to rural residential areas Targets the specific roads with safety risks (e.g. recreational areas, high crash rates, presence of cyclists) Balances safety improvements and cost savings Advisory signs don't require NZTA certification	May require future consultation for roads not changed now Partial crash reduction now May not satisfy all submitters Inconsistent treatment across similar road types
3	**Rural residential and Specific Roads only**	Consistent approach to rural residential areas Addresses community concerns in key areas Some crash reduction Lower cost Advisory signs don't require NZTA certification	Leaves out known risk roads (e.g. unsealed roads) Inconsistent approach Some benefits not achieved May not satisfy all submitters May require future consultation for roads not changed now
4	**No proposals are adopted**	May satisfy those opposed to reductions No cost to implement	No safety improvement Fails to address community concerns Would require rework and re-consultation for future changes May not satisfy submitters who support specific speed limit reductions. Significant staff resources have already been invested in this work.

7.4 Option 2 is recommended as it balances a cost-effective response to safety and community concerns.

8. Legal / Ngā ture

8.1 All proposed speed changes align with the Setting of Speed Setting Rule 2024, with three exceptions –Inlet Road (30km/h) Community Road (30km/h) and Tapu Place (40km/h) where reductions are consistent with existing surrounding speed limits. They would not result in any additional cost to the Council.

9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

9.1 Staff engaged with Ngāti Tama, Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Rārua in February 2025 and have regularly updated the engagement portal. During the first consultation phase in 2023-24, the speed management process was discussed at hui, and feedback sought. It is now proposed additional signage will be used on Pōhara Valley Road close to the marae rather than a speed reduction originally proposed on Falconer Road.

10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

10.1 Consultation has followed the requirements of the Setting of the Speed Limits Rule 2024 (S3.8). The Council has consulted on each proposed speed limit change and made reasonable efforts to engage with road users, local communities, businesses on the affected roads and schools. This Rule does not require consultation under section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	High	Many people are passionate about speed limit changes (for and against).
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?		The proposed reductions aim to improve safety on rural residential, unsealed, and urban roads without footpaths, and on roads raised as concerns by the community.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	No	
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	Low	The transport system as a whole is a strategic asset. These changes affect a small proportion of the system and have been subject to comprehensive consultation.
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	No	

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	No	
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	No	
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	No	
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	No	
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	No	

11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

11.1 Consultation ran for six weeks from 9 June 2025 to 21 July 2025. We received 236 responses. An article was published in *Newsline,* which is delivered across the Tasman District. Posts were also shared on Facebook and information was made available on the Shape Tasman website.

11.2 Earlier consultation took place from 29 November 2023 and 29 February 2024 during which 2247 submissions were received.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 If these speed limit reductions are not implemented, Tasman District may continue to fall short of the safety performance objectives in the Regional Land Transport Plan. These objectives include reducing the number and proportion of deaths and serious injuries from crashes.

12.2 There is a political risk that some community members - whether for or against the changes - may be dissatisfied with the Council's decision.

12.3 Staff are aware of a Judicial Review filed in the High Court challenging the Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024. The applicant sought to overturn the 2024 Rule and reinstate the 2022 version in the interim. The High Court dismissed the interim injunction application in April 2025. The substantive judicial review remains active, with no final decision yet. As Tasman's

proposed speed limit reductions generally align with both the 2022 and 2024 Rules, the outcome of the review is expected to have minimal impact on the proposed changes.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 The proposed speed limit reductions are expected to have minimal impact on climate change overall.

13.2 However, reducing rural speed limits from 100km/h may lead to lower fuel consumption, and the 2024 cost benefit analysis shows this would contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

14.1 The proposed speed limit reductions support the objective in the Regional Land Transport Plan that all communities have access to a safe transport system regardless of mode.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

15.1 The consultation received feedback from 236 individuals

15.2 Staff have considered this feedback along with input from the 2023/24 consultation. We propose speed limit reductions on rural residential roads, specific urban roads without footpaths, and narrow or winding roads identified by the community.

15.3 These speed limit changes are a practical and cost-effective way to make roads safer, using the approach allowed under the new Speed Rule. The speed limit reductions present a pragmatic way to improve road safety outcomes through safer speeds within the framework allowable under the new Speed Rule

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

16.1 Staff will submit the list of roads with speed limit changes to NZTA for certification.

16.2 Once certified, staff will proceed with implementation (July 2026 onwards).

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.	Schedule 1: Phase Two Reductions	477
2.	Advisory Signs List	499
3.	Phase 2 Feedback 2024 to 2025 Consultations	503
4.	Phase 2 - Verbatim Feedback	521
5.	Phase 2 - Motueka Communitiy Board Submission	553
6.	Phase 2 - Transporting NZ submission	554
7.	Phase 2 - Consultation Material	562
8.	Phase 2 - Golden Bay Map Book	572
9.	Phase 2 - Lakes-Murchison Map Book	609

10. Phase 2 - Motueka Map Book 627
11. Phase 2 - Moutere Waimea Map Book 648
12. Phase 2 - Richmond Map Book 681
13. Phase 2 - Corrections 693

Schedule One: Phase Two Speed Reductions

Golden Bay Rural Residential Table 2
Golden Bay Specific Road Table 4
Lakes Murchison Rural Residential Table 7
Lakes Murchison Specific Road Table 8
Motueka Rural Residential Table 9
Motueka Specific Roads Table 11
Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table 14
Moutere Waimea Specific Road Table 18
Richmond Rural Residential Table 20
Richmond Specific Road Table 21

Golden Bay Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Charlett Point Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.18	39						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Coote Street (Entire length)	Urban streetss	100	50	0.14	21						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 7
Dodson Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.90	39						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 7
Fenwick Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.35	17						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Fraser Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	1.19	33						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Glenview Road (Abel Tasman Drive end of existing 60km/h limit)	Urban Streets	60	50	0.40	47						Negligible			2 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	GB 3
Glenview Road (End of existing 60km/h limit to 120m south West of Packard Drive)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.13	47						Negligible			0	Negligible	$0	Jul 26	GB 3
Keoghan Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Road	100	60	1.28	25						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Mcgowan Street [Puponga] (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.23	18						Negligible			0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 9

[1] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Golden Bay Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Milnthorpe Quay (State Highway to Nelson Street	Unsealed Road	100	60	0.45	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 8
Nees Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.54	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 10
Rangihaeata Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	2.34	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Windle Road (Entire length)	Urban streets	100	50	0.15	21	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 7

Golden Bay Specific Road Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing recreational sites in Golden Bay by car, campervan or bicycle. Abel Tasman Drive connects to Port Tarakohe and there is a mix of transport modes with those involved in fisheries as well as recreational users. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Abel Tasman Drive (Pohara Valley Road to 1570 Abel Tasman Drive)	Urban Connector	60	50	6.65	45	-1 to -3	42 to 44	08:52	09:04 to 09:30	+00:12 to +00:38	2100 (1633vpd)	2200 to 2300	+100 to + 200	1 Minor	0.03-0.09 Minor	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB18
Abel Tasman Drive (1570 Abel Tasman Drive to 1597 Abel Tasman Drive (northern boundary))	Urban Connector	60	50	.20	45	-1 to -3	42 to 44	:18	00:18-00:19	+00:00 to +00:01	320 (334 vpd)	320 to 340	+ 0 to +20	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 18
Anatoki Track Road(Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.81	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Negligible	Jul 27	GB 22
Awaroa Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road (Narrow / Winding)	100	60	4.03	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 1
Cemetery Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.38	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Collingwood Quay (Entire Length)	Local Streets	70	50	0.42	56	-4 to -6	50 to 52	00.27	00:29-00:30	+00:02 to +00:03	100 (908 vpd)	110 to 120	+10 to +20	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 20
Collingwood Bainham Road (existing 70 km/h to SH)	Rural Connector	100	50	0.56	35	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 20
Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (Pakawau Bush Road to 1088 Collingwood -Puponga Main Road (existing 60km/h zone)	Local Roads	60	50	2.12	59	-2 to -4	55 to 57	2.09	2:14-2:19	+00:05 to +00:09	390 (630 vpd)	410 to 420	+10 to +20	1 Non injury	00.06-0.11 Non Injury	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 21
Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (end of existing 60km/h zone	Local Roads	100	50	0.31	62	-2 to -4	55 to 57	0019	00:20-00:20	+00:01 to +00:01	50 (630 vpd)	50 to 55	+0 to +50	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 21

[2] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Golden Bay Specific Road Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing recreational sites in Golden Bay by car, campervan or bicycle. Abel Tasman Drive connects to Port Tarakohe and there is a mix of transport modes with those involved in fisheries as well as recreational users. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
(1088 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road) to 75m south of southern boundary of 1062 Collingwood -Puponga Main Road)																		
East Takaka Road (From Central Takaka Road south 570m)	Rural Road	100	80	0.57	76	0 to -2	74 to 76	00:27	00:27-00:28	00:00 to +00:01	37 (328 vpd)	35 to 40	0 to +5	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 21
Glenview Road (Central Takaka Road to 120m south west of Packard Drive)	Rural Road	100	80	3.87	59	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Harwood Place (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	100	50	0.17	12	Negligible								0	Negligible	0	Jul 28	GB 16
Hill View Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.38	18	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Junction Street (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.15	10	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 17
Kendal Street (Entire length)	Urban road no footpath	100	40	0.19	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 8
Langford Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.57	20	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Long Plain Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	8.2	54	Negligible								2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
McCallum Road (Entire unsealed section)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.70	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
McCallum Road (Long Plain Road to end of the seal)	Rural Road	100	80	2.35	49	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Milnthorpe Quay (Nelson Street to end of the road)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.10	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 9

Golden Bay Specific Road Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing recreational sites in Golden Bay by car, campervan or bicycle. Abel Tasman Drive connects to Port Tarakohe and there is a mix of transport modes with those involved in fisheries as well as recreational users. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Moulder Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	049	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Nelson Street (Entire length)	Urban road no footpath	100	40	0.45	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 8
One Spec Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	3.03	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Packard Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	3.20	44	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Patons Rock Road Beach Access	Unconventional, low-volume or low speed road types	100	50	0.04	NA	Negligible								0	Negligible	0	Jul 28	GB 12
Rameka Creek Road (Glenview Road to 1204m south of Hill View Road)	Rural Road	100	80	1.56	24	Negligible								1 Serious	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Reilly Street (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.27	28	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 17
Tata Beach Esplanade (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	100	50	0.44	13	Negligible								0	Negligible	0	Jul 28	GB 18
Totara Avenue (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.68	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 7
Totaranui Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road (Narrow/Winding)	100	60	10.49	26	Negligible								1 Non-injury 1 Minor	Negligible	Less than $3K	Jul 26	GB 1

Lakes Murchison Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Alpine Meadows Drive (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.64	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 5
Lowther Road	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.29	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	LM 5
Porika Road (From end of existing 50km/h limit 315m east of Gowan Valley Road) for 330m)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.33	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 6
Fairfax Street (Cromwell Street to Matataikiki Road)	Peri-urban Street	70	50	0.27	0.39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 7
Matataikiki Road (7 Matataitaki Road (existing 70 area) to 10m south of 37 Matatakitaki Road)	Peri-urban Street	100[4]	70	0.34	0.39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 7
Pretty Bridge Valley Road (500m from SH)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.50	43	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	LM 8

[3] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.
[4] This section of Matataikiki Road is signed at 70km/h but the National Speed Limit Register shows 100km/h

Lakes Murchison Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to service local rural communities. The roads are predominately used by those involved in the agricultural industry, local residents as well as cyclists of the Great Taste Trail (Great Ride). Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Korere Tophouse / Tophouse (570m north of Tophouse Road to State Highway 63)	Rural Connector	100	80	4.06	72	0 to -3	60 to 72	03:23	03:23 to 03:29	00:00 to 00:06	490 (650 vpd)	490 to 500	0 to +10	1 Serious 3 Minor 5 Non Injury	0.0 to 0.03 Serious 0.0 to 0.15 Minor 0.00 to 0.25 Non Injury	Less than $4K	Jul 26	LM 5
Motueka Valley Road (existing 50km (15m south of 20 Main Road Tapawera) to existing 80km/h area (352m south of southern boundary of Mararewa Cemetery))	Rural Connector	100	80	2.84	86	0 to -2	84 to 86	01:59	01:59 to 02:02	00:00 to 00:03	610 (1217 vpd)	610 to 625	0 to +15	1 Serious 1 Minor 4 Non Injury			Jul 26	LM 9
Tadmor Valley Road (For 1775m from Main Road Tapawera)	Rural Connector	100	80	1.78	84	-5 to -7	77 to 79	01:16	01:21 to 01:23	+0:07 to 00:22	350 (1076vpd)	370 to 380	+20 to +30	4 Non injury	0.44 to 0.61 Non Injury	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 2
Tophouse Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	1.73	38									1 Minor		Less than $3K	Jul 26	LM 5

[5] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Motueka Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[6]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Anderson Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.90	45	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	M 4
Dehra Doon Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.94	52	-2 to -3	49 to 50	02:14	02:20 to -02:23	+00:03 to +00:05	330 (582 vpd)	340 to 350	+10 to +20	1 Non injury	0.04 to 0.06 Non Injury	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M4
Douglas Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	0.91	31	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 6
Lindup Road (Entire Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.30	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 3
Little Sydney Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	2.21	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Marahau Valley Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	1.56	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 5
Mytton Heights (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.60	42	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 10
Old Mill Road (Anderson Road to Umukuri Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.66	48	-2 to -4	44 to 46	00:49	00:52 to 00:540	+00:02 to +00:05	57 (273vpd)	60 to 60	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
River Road [Riwaka] (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	1.01	34	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4

[6] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Motueka Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[6]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
School Road (From 49 School Road to Tasman View Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.54	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 3
Seaview Avenue (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.35	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 3
Settlers Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.25	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Tasman View Road (Harley Road to School Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	5.1	24	Negligible								3 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	M 3
Whakarewa Street (West of Chamberlain Street to river)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	1.07	53	-8 to -10	43 to 45	01:09	01:21 to 01:25	+00:12 to +00:16	140 (474vpd)	160 to 170	+20 to +30	1 Non-injury	0.19-0.23 Non-injury	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 6
Wildman Road (From Queen Victoria St to 100 Wildman Road)	Peri-urban roads	70	60	0.49	57	-2 to -3	54 to 55	00:31	00:32 to 00:33	+00:01 to +00:02	330 (2513)	340 to 350	+10 to +20	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 7

Motueka Specific Roads Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing Kaiteriteri and Abel Tasman National Park by car, campervan or bicycle. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[7]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Specific Roads																		
Alexander Bluff Road Bridge	Bridge (Rural Road)	100	80	0.17	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 1
Anarewa Crescent (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.31	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Central Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	4.98	60	Negligible								2 Serious 2 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Chamberlain Street (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	4.23	59	Negligible								3 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Ching Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	2.06	48	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Community Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	40	0.58	22	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 11
Cook Cres (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.25	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Goodall Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	0.48	17	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Harvey Road (southern boundary of 182 Harvey Road to the end)	Unsealed Road	100	60	0.70	20	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M5
Hursthouse Street (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	2.56	60	Negligible								2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Inlet Road (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	30	0.22	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8

[7] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Motueka Specific Roads Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing Kaiteriteri and Abel Tasman National Park by car, campervan or bicycle. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[7]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
[30km/h is consistent with area]																		
Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road (From end of 30km/h limit (100m west of Rowling Heights) to Riwaka-Sandy Bay Road)	Mountainous or hill corridor	80	60	5.19	39	Negligible								5 Minor 2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $4K	Jul 26	M 9
Mcbrydie Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	1.64	45	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road (From 50m south of cycle underpass at 300 Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road to start of existing 50km/h zone[8]	Mountainous or hill corridor	80	60	0.69	46	-3 to -5	41 to 43	00:41	00:44 to 00:47	+00:03 to +00:05	180 (1035 vpd)	190 to 200	+10 to +20	1 Serious 4 Minor 1 Non-injury	0.05-0.08 Serious 0.29-0.47 Minor 0.07-0.12 1 Non-injury	Less than $2K	Jul 26	M 8
Sandy Bay-Marahau Road (From Kaiteriteri-Sandy Bay Road to the start of the 30km/h zone(173 Sandy Bay-Marahau Road))	Stopping Places	80	60	1.68	56	-2 to -4	52 to 52	01:49	01:53 to 01:58	+00:04 to +00:08	660 (1436vpd)	6900 to 7100	+30 to +50	3 Minor 1 Non-injury	0.25-0.47 Minor 0.08-0.16 1 Non-injury	Less than $2K	Jul 26	M 9
Starnes Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	1.63	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Stephens Bay Road (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.40	26	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Tapu Place (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.12	14	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8

[8] Existing 50km/h sign is approximately 95m north of speed limit change recorded in the National Speed Limit Register

Motueka Specific Roads Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing Kaiteriteri and Abel Tasman National Park by car, campervan or bicycle. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[7]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
[Note has footpath but all other streets don't so for consistency, it is included)																		

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[9]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Apple Valley Road East (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.57	26	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4/MW 14
Arnold Lane (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	80	0.23	34	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 9
Awa Awa Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.38	51	-3 to -5	46 to 48	01:37	01:43 to 01:48	+00:06 to +00:11	110 (272vpd)	115 to 120	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 10
Bronte Road East (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	1.32	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4
Brooks View Heights (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.95	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12
Chaytor Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.71	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4
Cliff Road (Kina Beach Road to the southern boundary of 11 Cliff Road)	Peri-urban roads	60	50	0.29	43	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12
Dawson Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.00	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4
Deck Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.53	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12
Foley Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.40	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 10

[9] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[9]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Harley Road (State Highway to Tasman View Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	3.14	68	-5 to -7	61 to 63	03:28	03:45 to 03:52	+00:17 to +00:24	600 (232vpd)	640 to 660	+20 to +30	3 Minor 1 Non-injury	0.35-0.48 Minor 0.24-0.33 Non-injury	Less than $4	Jul 27	M3/ MW3
Ken Beck Drive (1,100m from Redwood Road to Domain Entrance)	Peri-urban roads	70	60	1.1	62	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 13
Kina Beach Road (eastern boundary of 175 Kina Beach Road to Cliff Road)	Peri-urban roads	60	50	0.26	50	-1 to -3	47 to 49	00:19	0019 to 00:20	+00:00 to +00:01	50 (637vpd)	50 to 55	0 to +5	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12
Mahana Ridge (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.79	35	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14
Mahoe Close (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.76	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14
Mamaku Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.78	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 10
Marriages Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.37	56	+3 to +5	51 to 53	01:28	01:33 to 01:37	+00:05 to +00:08	210 (567 vpd)	220 to 230	+10 to +20	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 10
Martin Conway Road	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.30	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14
[1] Old Coach Road (Moutere Highway to start of existing 60km/h	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.28	56	+3 to +5	51 to 53	01:22	01:27 to 01:30	+00:02 to +00:03	117 (338vpd)	125 to 130	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 14

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[9]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
zone (122m north of Mahana Ridge))																		
[2] Old Coach Road (Dominion Road to Gardner Valley Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.86	53	+0 to +2	51 to 53	02:06	02:06 to 02:11	+00:00 to +00:05	150 (280vpd)	150 to 160	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Permin Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.54	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW 12
Petra Way (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.80	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Pomona Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (347m east of Foley Road) to Awa Awa Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	1.74	54	+3 to +5	49-51	01:56	02:03-02:08	+00:07 to +00:12	293 (142 vpd)	310 to 320	15 to 30	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 10
Pukeko Lane (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.22	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 13
Research Orchard Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.43	30	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 13
Simmonds Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	80	0.21	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 9
Stringer Road (55m of western boundary of 167 Stringer Road to the end of the road)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.71	46	0 to +2	44-46	00:56	00:56-00:58	+00:00 to +00:02	10 (50 vpd)	0 to 10	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 14

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes													Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[9]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes					
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref	
Sunrise Valley Road (Sunrise Road to existing 50km/h area)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	0.87	50	-6 to -8	36 to 38	00:52	01:01 to 01:04	+00:09 to +00:12	70 (350vpd)	70 to 80	0 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 15	
Tarrant Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	2.36	43	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4	
Trafalgar Road (Entire Road)	Per-urban roads	100	60	1.17	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14	
Westdale Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	2.32	62	-4 to -6	56 to 58	02:15	02:24-02:29	+00:09 to +00:14	300 (523vpd)	320 to 330	+20 to +30	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Hoddy Rd	MW 13	
Redwood Road Appleby (840m from end of Ken Beck Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.84	62	-2 to -4	58 to 60	00:49	00:50 to 00:53	00:01 to 00:03	210 (1021 vpd)	215 to 220	0 to +5	1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 13	

Moutere Waimea Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to rural communities with the exception of a) Baigent Reserve Access, Mapua Causeway and Lee Valley Road which also provides access to recreational areas b) Eighty-eight Valley Road, Seaton Valley Road which are links into the peri-urban/urban areas. The roads are predominately used by local residents. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[10]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Andrews Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	80	1.75	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Baigent Reserve Access (Entire Length)	Unconventional, low speed	100	30	0.25	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 11
Church Valley Road	Rural Road	100	80	5.51	56	Negligible								2 Minor	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW2
Eighty Eight Valley Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (south boundary of 107 Eighty Eight Valley Road) to 220m south of Totara View Drive)	Local Streets	70	50	0.96	61	-2 to -4	57-59	00:44	00:45-00:47	+00:01 to +00:03	175 (946vpd)	180 to 185	+5 to+10	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 11
Garden Valley Road	Rural Road	100	80	2.90	43	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Irvine Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.31	18	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Lee Valley Road (Entire length)	Rural Roads	100	80	7.81	56	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW 2
Lloyd Valley Road	Unsealed Section	100	60	2.34	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 8
Mapua Causeway (Entire Length)	Local Streets	100	30	0.28	32	Negligible								1 Minor	0.02 to 0.07 1 Minor	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 18

[10] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Moutere Waimea Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to rural communities with the exception of a) Baigent Reserve Access, Mapua Causeway and Lee Valley Road which also provides access to recreational areas b) Eighty-eight Valley Road, Seaton Valley Road which are links into the peri-urban/urban areas. The roads are predominately used by local residents. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[10]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Mead Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Section	100	80	1.20	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW 2
Motueka River West Bank Road (From end of existing 80km/h[11] zone 180m south to Pearse Valley Road to Woodstock Road)	Rural Road	100	80	3.83	51	Negligible								1 Minor 2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	MW 7
Pig Valley Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.32	27	Negligible								2 Non Injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Seaton Valley Road (From end of existing 60km/h zone to Les Wakefield Road to Stagecoach Road)	Peri-urban Road	80	60	2.85	54	-4 to -6	53-55	02:54	03:07-03:14	+00:13 to +00:20	510 (692vpd)	550 to 570	+40 to +60	4 Non-injury	0.53 to 0.73 Non-injury	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Sharp Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Section	100	60	0.99	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 5
Wairoa Gorge Road (Irvine Road to Lee Valley Road)	Rural Road	100	80	3.62	57	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Wairoa Gorge Road (Unsealed section: south of Irvine Road)	Unsealed Section	100	60	5.45	43	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Woodstock Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	0.13	26	Negligible								0	0	Less than $2K	Jul 28	MW 7
Spencer Place	Urban Road	50	40	0.07	9	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Sept 25	MW 19

[11] Speed limit change is recorded in the National Speed Limit Register, but not signed

Richmond Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[12]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Eyles Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.76	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	R 2
Haycock Road (Entire Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	3.00	60	-4 to-6	54-56	03:00	03:138-03:20	+00:13 to +00:20	300 (395 vpd)	320-330	+20 to +30	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	R 1
[1] Hill Street South (south of White Road)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.53	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	R 3
Silvan Place (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.23	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	R 2
White Road (Paton to Hill Street S)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.88	47	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	R 3

[12] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Richmond Specific Road Table

The roads are predominately used by local residents and visitors. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive. .

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[13]					
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Aniseed Valley Road (30m west of Haycock Road to 1782m north of Serpentine Road)	Mountainous or Hill Corridors	80	60	11.35	50	-6 to -8	42-447	13:37	15:29 to 16:13	+01:51 to 2:36	950 (275)	10800 to 1130	+130 to +180	4 Minor 6 Non Injury	0.56 to 0.71 Minor .86 to 1.12 Non Injury	Less than $3K	Jul 26	R 1
Aniseed Valley Road (1782m north of Serpentine Road to Nelson Boundary)	Mountainous or Hill Corridors	80	60	3.56	18	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 1
Clover Road East (Between SH and Start of 80km/h zone)	Rural Road	100	80	0.62	68	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	R 1
Clover Road West (Entire Road)	Rural road	100	80	1.50	52	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 1
Headingly Lane (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.82	34	-1 to -3	31 to 33	01:17	01:20 to 01:25	+00:03 to +00:08	120 (363vpd)	120 to 130	0 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 4
Lower Queen Street end of seal (809 Lower Queen Street to end)	Unsealed Roads	80	60	0.68	71	-6 to -8	63 to 65	00:34	00:38 to 00:39	+00:03 to +00:04	70 (467vpd)	75 to 80	+5 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 5

[13] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Appendix Two Phase Two Advisory Signs

This document contains information about

a) Where advisory signs should be placed
b) Which roads have been removed from the Phase Two Speed reduction list

Windy or Narrow Unsealed Roads 1
Urban Roads with No Footpath 3
Specific Roads which have been deleted 4

The following roads are recommend to have advisory signs rather than speed reductions



Windy or Narrow Unsealed Roads

Commented [JM1]: Also need to look at related Specific Roads for deletion.

Golden Bay	
Bates Road	Kaihoka Lakes Road
Bird Road [Clifton]	Limestone Road
Canaan Road	Nguroa Road
Cowin Road	Quartz Range Road
Dry Road (Pakawau Bush Road to Te Hapu Road)	Te Hapu Road
Lakes Murchison	
Brooks Road	Maruia Saddle Road
Glenroy Road	Matakitaki Road (between Glenroy Road and Horse Terrace Bridge

Cavanagh Road	Sherry River Road (Southern boundary of 470 Sherry River Road to Tui Road)
Fairhall Road	Sunday Creek Road (From Dovedale Road for 3520m)
Galletlys Road	Sunday Creek Road (Entire Road)
Higgins Road [Howard Junction]	Tadmor-Glenhope Road (SH6 north to 3588m south of Kereru Road)
Howard Valley Road	Tui Road (Entire Length to Sherry River Road)
Lamb Valley Road	Wangapeka West Bank Road
Motueka	
Brooklyn Valley Road (from the end of the seal (50m south of 228 Brooklyn Valley Road) to end of road)	Riwaka Valley Left Branch Road
Herring Stream Road	Rocky River Road
Moutere Waimea	
Andrews Road	Martin Road
Apple Valley Road	Pearse Valley Road
Little Pokororo Road	Pearse Valley Road South
Big Pokororo Road	Pig Valley Road
Dovedale Road (From End of Seal (373 Dovedale Road) to the intersection of Pigeon Valley and Eder Road (Forestry Road)	Pigeon Valley Road (End of seal (40m south of Sharp Road) to Intersection of Dovedale Road and Erder Rd (Forestry Road)
Graham Valley North Branch Road	Rosedale Road (Rose Road to Thorpe Ornioco)
Graham Valley South Branch Road	Strachan Road
Graham Valley Road (entire road)	Thorpe-Orinoco Road (Section from end of seal (2700m north of Dovedale Road to start of seal (350m south of Rosedale Road)
Richmond	
Serpentine Road	

Has existing sign:

East Takaka Road (From 1590m north of the SH to 20m of the Gorge Creek Bridge

Urban Roads with No Footpath

Golden Bay	
Battery Road	Mockingbird Ridge
Bay View Terrace	Parapara Esplanade
Beach Road	Peninsula Road
Bishop Road	Petersen Road
Falconer Road	Swiftsure Street
Lookout Road	
Lakes Murchison	
Riverview Road	
Motueka	
Green Tree Road	Wharf Road
Moutere Waimea	
Fellbridge Rise	Korepo Road
Richmond	
Faraday Rise	[2] Hill Street South (North East of White Road)
Hart Road (From Hill St south east to end of road)	[3] Hill Street (South of Hart Road)

Has existing sign

Patons Rock Road (Bayview Terrace north east to end of road)

Parapara Beach Road

No signage required as short streets:

Prior Road
Tennyson Street

George Street [Murchison]

Specific Roads which have been deleted

Golden Bay

- East Takaka Road (From SH for 1590m): adjacent to narrow/winding section of East Takaka Road
- Prouse Road (adjacent to Dry Road)
- Richards Road (adjacent to Dry Road)
- Snake Creek Road adjacent to Dry Road)

Lakes Murchison

- Baton Valley Road (adjacent to Tapawera Baton Road)
- Newport Road (adjacent to Tapawera Baton Road)
- Sunday Creek Road (adjacent to narrow/widning section of Sunday Creek Road)
- Tapawera Baton Road (sealed section)
- Wangapeka Plain Road (adjacent to Tapawera Baton Road)

Motueka

- Umukuri Road (From State Highway 60 to end of existing 60kmh limit): now not considered rural residential

Moutere Waimea

- Baton Valley Road (Entire length)

Richmond

- None

Feedback from 2024 and 2025 Speed Consultations

This document covers the specific feedback we received on the Phase 2 roads that we consulted on in June/July 2025 as well as Nov 23-Feb 24 consultation material.

Generic feedback 2
Golden Bay 4
Lakes Murchison Area 7
Motueka Area 9
Moutere Waimea Area 13
Richmond Area 16

Generic feedback

	Urban		Rural Residential		Rural		Total
	% of the ward	#	% of the ward	#	% of total ward	#	
Golden Bay	20	6	37	11	43	13	**30**
Lakes Murchison	19	13	43	30	38	27	**73**
Moutere Waimea	16	8	44	22	40	20	**50**
Motueka	17	7	38	16	45	19	**42**
Richmond	65	26	18	7	18	7	**40**

Townships

The table below shows the towns where respondents live, the highlighted cells are the responses relating to the respective ward i.e. Richmond Ward shows Richmond and Hope highlighted

	Golden Bay		Lakes Murchison		Moutere Waimea		Motueka		Richmond	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Brightwater	3	1	1	1	6	3			3	1
Collingwood	23	7								
Hope			3	2	2	1	2	1	13	5
Lower Moutere					8	4	7	3		
Mapua					21	10				
Motueka	7	2	4	3	2	1	67	28	5	2
Murchison			39	28						
Ngatimoti					4	2	2	1		
Richmond	10	3	11	8	8	4	17	7	73	29
St Arnaud	3	1	32	23	2	1	2	1	3	1
Takaka	53	16								
Tapawera			7	5	2	1				
Tasman Village					21	10				
Upper Moutere					19	9	2	1		
Wakefield			1	1	4	2			5	2
Totals	**77%**	**30**	**78%**	**71**	**71%**	**48**	**76%**	**42**	**86%**	**40**

Feedback for people who live on the roads with the proposed speed limit changes

	Street name and number of respondents	Support change	Do Not Support
Golden Bay	Rangihaeata n=4	4	
	Rameka Creek n=2	1	1
	Haven Road n=1	1	
	Collingwood Puponga Main Road n=2	1	1
Lakes Murchison	Fairfax n=11	9 1 (Support in part)	1
	Matakitaki n=3	2	1
	Korere Tophouse n=7	5	2
Motueka	Marahau Valley Road/Harvey n=13	13	
	Starnes Road n=3	3	
	Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road n=2	1	
	Motueka River West Bank Road n=1	1	
Moutere Waimea	Cliff Road n=4	4	
	Community Road n=1	1	
	Dawson Road		
	Deck Road n=1		1
	Dovedale n=1	1	
	Harley Road n=1		1
	Kina Beach Road n-1	1* (extend area Dee Rd to 22 Cliff Road)	
	Marriages Road n=1	1	
	Rosedale Road n=1		1
	Seaton Valley Road n=2	1	1
	Sunrise Valley Road n=1	1	
	Thorpe-Orinoco Road n=2	2	
	Petra Way n=1	1	
Richmond	Aniseed Valley Road n= 4	2	2
	Lower Queen Street n=1	1	
	Haycock Road n=1	1	
	Hill Street n= 1	1 [Support in part]	
Total number		59	12

3

Golden Bay

Windy Narrow Unsealed Roads	Support			Against
	Support Lower Limit	Support lower limits plus signs	More signs	Status Quo
Golden Bay – Mangarakau & Whanganui Inlet (6 roads) *Map GB4*	24% n=17	24% n=7	7% n=2	45% n=13
Golden Bay (not in Mangarakau area) (8 roads)	22% n=6	22% n=6	11% n=3	46% n=13
	Support			Against
Rural Residential	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
Golden Bay (13 roads)	43% n=13	10% n=3	3% n=1	43% n=13
Urban Roads with No Footpaths	Support			Status Quo
	Lower	Lower speeds & add signs	More signs	Status Quo
	29% n=8	21% n=6	4% n=1	46% n=13
Specific Areas	Support			Against
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
East Takaka Road *Map GB2*	37% n=10		11% n=3	52% n=14
Glenview Road Area *Map GB3*	32% n=9		9% n=7	43% n=12
Dry Road Area *Map GB4*	39% n=11		14% n=4	46% n=13
Milnthorpe Quay *Map GB8*	50% n=13		8% n=2	42% n=11
Abel Tasman Drive *Map GB18*	43% n=12		7% n=3	50% n=14
Collingwood Area *Map GB20*	46% n=13		4% n=1	50% n=14
Pakawau *Map GB21*	43% n=12		4% n=1	54% n=15
McCallum Road / Long Plain Road *Map GB22*	36% n=10		18% n=5	46% n=13

Key Themes in the general comment section (not location specific)

Theme	#	Rationale
Do not support changes	8 36%	• In general do not support speed reductions. Speed limits not a substitute for good driving, lower limits won't change reckless behaviour.
Support specific changes	5 23%	• Respondents requested a reduction in a specific location
Lower speeds because of number of walkers/cyclists	5 23%	• Submitters were requesting lower speeds because of the presence of walkers, cyclists, horse riders, and children
Drive to the conditions	5 23%	• Many submitters said people should just adjust their speed based on factors like weather, road conditions, visibility.
Other road infrastructure	4 18%	• Road maintenance is a higher priority or better engineering.
Costs	4 18%	• Concerns expressed about the cost of consultation and/or implementation

4

Site specific feedback

Narrow / Winding Unsealed Roads

	2024	2025	
Mangarakau / Wanganui Area	3	5	Submitters suggested lower speed limits in the Mangarakau, Wanganui, and Dry Road areas due to narrow road widths and concerns that current speeds are unsafe for the road conditions.
Rameka Creek Road	2	2	Submitters felt the proposed 60 km/h speed limit on Rameka Creek Road was too high, arguing that 30 km/h is more appropriate due to the road's conditions and that setting a higher limit could give a false sense of safety.
2024 feedback	• Totaranui Rd n=1 • Rameka Creek, n=2, (including one person who wanted even lower speeds) • ***Do not reduce:*** East Takaka Road: n= 1		

Rural Residential

Rangihaeata Area	6	Submitters supported lower speed limits on Rangihaeata, Fraser, Charlett Point, Keoghan, and Fenwick Roads due to their narrow, winding, or unsealed nature, lack of footpaths, poor visibility, and frequent use by pedestrians, cyclists, horse riders, and local traffic. One submitter would like the speed changed to 40km/h.
2024 feedback	• East Takaka Road, n=1 • Dodson Road, n=1 • Glenview Road n= 10 • Milnthorpe n=2 • Rangihaeta Area, n=4	

Urban Roads with No Footpaths

General	1	• For urban roads with no footpaths, if houses are closely spaced, lower the speed. n=1
2024 feedback		• Beach Road, Collingwood, n=1, reduce to 40km/h • Junction Street, n=1, • Nelson Street, n=1,

5

	• Peninsula Road and Paterson Road, Tata Beach, n=4 • Totara Avenue, n=3,

Specific Roads

	2025	2024	
Abel Tasman Drive	1	5	One response from the Golden Bay Community Board who supported lowering the speed limit on Abel Tasman Drive between Pohara Valley Road and Ligar Bay due to the road's narrow, winding nature, increased commercial activity at Port Tarakohe, and its high use by recreational users such as walkers and cyclists.
Snake Creek	1		Speed limit is a little too high
2024 feedback	McCallum Road n=8 Collingwood Puponga n=2: 1 support, 1 status quo		

Other requests not covered in the consultation

3	• Rotaitai Road: Requested existing speed limit to be increased n=2 • Pupu Valley Road: speed limit reduction n=1 • For urban roads with no footpaths, if houses are closely spaced, lower the speed. n=1 • Maximum speed of 80km/h for the whole district

Organisational feedback:

Transportation NZ, national association representing 1,200 individual road freight transport companies, supported the changes except for:

- Collingwood Quay
- Collingwood-Puponga Main Road

Response given in the Council Report.

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Lakes Murchison Area

Windy Narrow Unsealed Roads	Support			Against
	Support Lower Limit	Support lower limits plus signs	More signs	Status Quo
	19% n=13	16% n=11	22% n=15	42% n=28
Rural Residential	**Support**			**Against**
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
	43% n=29	7% n=5	15% n=10	35% n=24
Urban Roads with No Footpaths	**Support**			**Status Quo**
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
	37% n=25	3% n=2	16% n=11	44% n=30
Specific Areas	**Support**			**Against**
	Yes to All		Neutral	No to All
Baton Valley Road, Newport Road, Tadmor Valley Road, Tapawera Baton Road, Wangapeka Plain Road *Map LM2*	18% n=9		53% n=27	29% n=15
Sunday Creek Road *Map LM4*	18% n=9		56% n=30	24% n=12
Korere Tophouse Road and Tophouse Road *Map LM5*	24% n=13		30% n=16	46% n=25
Motueka Valley Road (south of Tapawera) *Map LM9*	16% n=8		48% n=24	36% n=18

Key Themes in the written comments

Theme	#	Rationale
More signage	13 30%	• Lower advisory speeds at hazardous corners (like Drunks Hill). • Improved signage (ice warnings, narrow bridges, etc.)
Do not support specific change	10 23%	• Respondents are against a specific change.
Do not support changes	9 21%	• In general do not support speed reductions
Support specific changes	9 21%	• Respondents support a specific change, typically Fairfax Street
Other road infrastructure	6 14%	• Engineering fixes (e.g., realigning corners, more passing bays)
Driver behaviour	8 19%	• Many submitters said poor driving (e.g., inattention, impairment, inexperience) is the real issue, not speed. • "Drive to the conditions" was a common sentiment. • Suggestions included improving driver education instead of lowering speed limits.

Site specific feedback

Narrow / Winding Unsealed Roads

	2025	2024	
Korere-Tophouse Road	16		Support 5 Do not support 11 Most submitters felt the road is straight, safe, and well-maintained, and that lowering the limit would be unnecessary to responsible drivers. However, several supported targeted safety measures—particularly at Drunks Hill corner—such as advisory speed signs, improved signage, or engineering fixes. Overall, the respondents favoured a more focused approach rather than a speed limit reduction.
Tophouse Road	4		Support for speed reductions only on gravel sections — opposition to reducing sealed portions.
Tapawera Baton Road	1	1	General support
Tutaki Road	1		General support
Wangapeka Plain Road	1		General support

Rural Residential

	2025	2024	
Fairfax Street	10	1	Strongest support. Residents requested a reduction from **70 km/h to 50 km/h** due to safety concerns (children, elderly, no footpath, speeding).
Matakitaki Road	3		Support for reducing speed on **gravel section** to **60 km/h**.
Alpine Meadows Drive	1		

Specific Roads

Tadmor Valley	1	Do not support

Other requests not covered in the consultation

Other		N=3 North Road,

Organisational feedback:

Transportation NZ supported the changes except for:

- Motueka Valley Road
- Tadmor Valley Road

Rotoiti District Community Council: Supported altering the advisory speed around Drunks Hill from 45kph to 35kph. However if the speed limit reduction were to be made, then they suggested the speed limit should extend to the north side of Waireka Road.

Murchison kindergarten and **Kiwipark Motels & Holiday Park** have supported a lower speed limit on Fairfax Street

Motueka Area

Windy Narrow Unsealed Roads	**Support**			**Against**
	Support Lower Limit	**Support lower limits plus signs**	**More signs**	**Status Quo**
	43% n=17	23% n=9	10% n=4	25% n=10
	Support			**Against**
Rural Residential	**Yes to All**	**Support in part**	**Neutral**	**No to All**
Motueka - not Brooklyn (8 roads)	54% n=21	0% n=0	13% n=5	33% n=13
Motueka– Brooklyn/Riwaka Area (8 roads)	45% n=18	5% n=2	15% n=6	35% n=14
Urban Roads with No Footpaths	**Support**			**Status Quo**
	Lower	**Lower speeds & add signs**	**More signs**	**Status Quo**
	39% n=15	26% n=10	5% n=2	29% n=11
Specific Areas	**Support**			**Against**
	Yes to All	**Support in part**	**Neutral**	**No to All**
Alexander Bluff Road Bridge *Map M 1*	44% n=18		29% n=12	27% n=11
Goodall Road *Map M 4*	46% n=18		23% n=9	31% n=12
Marahau area *Map M 5*	72% n=31		2% n=1	26% n=11
Stephens Bay area *Map M 8*	59% n=24		15% n=6	27% n=11
Kaiteriteri area *Map M 9*	56% n=23		15% n=6	29% n=12
Chamberlain Street Road area *Map M 13*	44% n=17		28 n=11	28% n=11

Key Themes in the written comments

Theme	**#**	**Rationale**

Other road infrastructure	5 24%	• Comments were varied but included an additional stop sign at Kaiteriteri- Sandy Bay intersection, drive on left signs, improved maintenance
Do not support changes	4 19%	• In general do not support speed reductions. Speed limits not a substitute for good driving, lower limits won't change reckless behaviour.
Support specific changes	4 19%	• Respondents support a specific change, typically Marahau Valley Road area
Support changes	3 14%	• In general support speed limit reductions
Do not support specific changes	3 14%	• Do not support specific changes at particular locations i.e. Umukuri Road.
Lower speeds because of number of walkers/cyclists	5 23%	• Submitters were requesting lower speed limits because of the presence of walkers, cyclists, horse riders, and children
Drive to the conditions	5 23%	• Many submitters said people should just adjust their speed based on factors like weather, road conditions, visibility.

Site specific feedback

Narrow / Winding Unsealed Roads

Rocky River Road	1	1	Support reductions
Pokororo Road	1		Support reductions

Rural Residential

	2025	2024	
Marahau Valley Road and Harvey Road	9	20	Submitters supported reducing speeds on Marahau Valley Road and Harvey Road due to lack of footpaths, high use by pedestrians, cyclists, tourists, and horse riders, and concerns about safety and consistency with village and residential road limits.
Umukuri Road	2		Submitters generally opposed lowering the speed limit on Umukuri Road, arguing it is a straight, rural bypass route with fewer properties than adjacent roads, and that maintaining the current 80 km/h limit supports better traffic flow and avoids unnecessary reductions.
Dehra Doon	1		Support reductions

Goodall Road	1		
Little Sydney Road	1		
Old Mill Rad	1		
River Road	1		
Settlers Road	1		
Douglas Road		4	
Tasman View Road		2	
Whakarewa Street		10	
Wildman Road		3	

Urban Roads with No Footpaths

Wharf Road	2	1	Support reductions
Green Tree Road	1	1	
Inlet Road		1	
Stephens Bay		1	
Tapu Road		2	

Specific Roads

	2025	2024	
Alexander Bluff Road Bridge		2	Support reductions
Anarewa Crescent		1	
Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road		3	
Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road		4	
Starnes Road	3		Submitters supported lowering the speed limit on Starnes Road due to its narrow, unsealed condition, limited visibility, shared use with livestock, horses, cyclists, and pedestrians, and dust and safety concerns, with suggested limits ranging from 50 to 60 km/h.
Sandy Bay-Marahau Road	1		Submitters expressed mixed views, with some supporting lower speed limits (especially on winding sections) to improve safety for cyclists and pedestrians, while others opposed changes on straight sections used for safe overtaking, citing concerns about increased travel time and lack of passing lanes..

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Central Road		2	
Community Road		2	Riverside Community have supported this change
Ching Road	1		Support reductions
Goodall Road	1		
Hursthouse Road	1	2	
McBrydie Road		4	

Organisational feedback:

Transportation NZ supported the changes except for:

- Umukuri Road [no longer included]
- Whakarewa Street
- Wildman Road
- Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road
- Sandy Bay – Marahau Road

Nelsust supported all changes for this ward except for a section of Umukuri Road (SH to the T-intersection)

Motueka Community Board supported safe speed signs and warning signs of road curves. They suggested consistent implementation of 40km/h, 60km/h, 80km/h, 100km/h rather than 30km/h, 50km/h and 70km/h zones. They support using road improvements, road safety education and speed guidance. They recommended direct consultation with affected residents.

Moutere Waimea Area

Windy Narrow Unsealed Roads	Support			Against
	Support Lower Limit	Support lower limits plus signs	More signs	Status Quo
Moutere Waimea – Motueka River West Bank Area Map MW 1	24% n=10	26% n=11	12% n=5	38% n=16
Moutere Waimea – (Not River West Bank Area)	30% n=13	23% n=10	9% n=4	39% n=17
	Support			Against
Rural Residential	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
Moutere Waimea – Not Kina, Ruby Bay, Seaton or Westdale)	44% n=19	0%	9% n=4	47% n=20
Moutere Waimea – Kina Beach *Map MW12*	46% n=21	9% n=4	9% n=4	37% n=17
Moutere Waimea – Ruby Bay *Map MW10*	48% n=21	0% n=0	11% n=5	41% n=18
Moutere Waimea – Seaton Valley *MW4*	38% n=16	-	14% n=6	48% n=20
Moutere Waimea – Westdale Rabbit Island *Map MW13*	33% n=14	2% n=1	26% n=11	40% n=17
Urban Roads with No Footpaths	Support			Status Quo
	Lower	Lower speeds & add signs	More signs	Status Quo
	32% n=13	20% n=8	10% n=4	39% n=16
Specific Areas	Support			Against
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
Church Valley, Wairoa Gorge and Lee Valley area *Map MW2*	31% n=14		33% n=15	36% n=16
Sharp Road *Map MW5*	36% n=15		27% n=11	39% n=16
Woodstock area *Map MW7*	31% n=13		31% n=13	38% n=16
Lloyd Valley Road *Map MW 8*	29% n=12		36% n=15	36% n=15
Baigent Reserve Access and Eighty Eight Valley Road *Map MW11*	30% n=13		32% n=14	39% n=17
Māpua Causeway *MW18*	30km/h: 50% n=22		50km/h: 50% n=22	
Spencer Place Map *MW19*	30% n=6		55% n=11	15% n=3

Commented [BR1]: Where is Moutere Waimea - General?

Key Themes in the written comments

Theme	#	Rationale
Do not support changes	11 35%	• In general do not support speed reductions. Speed limits not a substitute for good driving, lower limits won't change reckless behaviour.
Other Road infrastructure	7 23%	• Requests for specific changes in different parts of the network

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Support changes	4 13%	• In general support speed reductions. References to cyclists, pedestrians, horse and children highlight the importance of safer speed limits.
Costs	4 13%	• Concerns expressed about the cost of consultation and/or implementation
Concern for pedestrian/cyclist safety	4 13%	• Would like to reductions because of the presence on walkers & cyclists.
Drive to the conditions	3 10%	• Many submitters said people should just adjust their speed based on factors like weather, road conditions, visibility.

Site specific feedback

Rural Residential

	2025	2024	
Kina Beach Road & Cliff Road	5	2	Strong support for reduction to 50 km/h and speed humps due to pedestrian use and unsafe driving Like zone extended to Kina Peninsula Road to 22 Cliff Road n=3
Sunrise Valley	2	2	Support reductions
Seaton Valley	2		One supports reductions, other does not
Brooks View Heights	1		Support reductions
Harley Road	1	2	
Permin Road	1	1	
Apple Valley Road		1	
Awa Awa Road		2	
Bronte East Road		15	
Ken Beck Road		1	
Mahana Ridge Road		1	
Marriages Road		3	
Old Coach Road		4	
Permin Road			
Pomona Road		3	
Tarrant Road		2	
Westdale Road		4	
Redwood Road		1	

Specific Roads

	2025	2024	
Seaton Valley Road	2	5	2025: n=1 do not support, n=1 support
Church Valley Road	1	1	Support reductions
Eight-eight Valley Road	2	1	2025 n=1 Did not support reductions
Lee Valley Road	1	1	Support reductions
Pig Valley Road	1		Support reductions
Wairoa Gorge Road	1	1	Support reductions
Garden Valley Road		2	Support reductions

Other requests not covered in the consultation

5	• Old House Road n=1: people use road as race track • Higgs Road: n=2 Needs lower limits and safer pedestrian crossings • Lord Rutherford Road South n=1 • Higgins Road n=1

Organisational feedback:

Transportation NZ supported the changes except for:

- Harley Road
- Pomona Road
- Westdale Road
- Redwood Road Appleby

Richmond Area

Windy Narrow Unsealed Roads	Support			Against
	Support Lower Limit	Support lower limits plus signs	More signs	Status Quo
	30% n=11	16% n=6	8% n=3	46% n=12
Rural Residential	Support			Against
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
	46% n=17	11% n=4	5% n=2	38% n=14
Urban Roads with No Footpaths	Support			Status Quo
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
	36% n=13	6% n=2	8% n=3	50% n=18
Specific Areas	Support			Against
	Yes to All	Support in part	Neutral	No to All
Aniseed Valley Road Map R1	46% n=18		13% n=5	41% n=16
Clover Road East and West R1	42% n=16		16% n=6	42% n=16
unsealed section of Lower Queen St Map R5	43% n=16		8% n=3	49% n=18

Key Themes in the written comments

Theme	#	Rationale
Do not support changes	10 44%	• In general do not support speed reductions. Speed limits not a substitute for good driving, lower limits won't change reckless behaviour.
Costs	6 26%	• Concerns expressed about the cost of consultation and/or implementation
Support changes	5 22%	• In general support speed reductions. References to cyclists, pedestrians, horse and children highlight the importance of safer speed limits.
Drive to the conditions	4 18%	• Many submitters said people should just adjust their speed based on factors like weather, road conditions, visibility.

Site specific feedback

Narrow / Winding Unsealed Roads

	2025	2024	
Serpentine Road	1		Support changes

16

Rural Residential

	2025	2024	
Eyles Road	1		Support changes
Sylvan Road	2		Support changes
White Road		1	

Urban Roads with No Footpaths

	2025	2024	
Headingly Lane	3 (Includes school)	1	Submitters supported reducing the speed limit on Headingly Lane to 40 km/h due to frequent use by cyclists, including local residents and Great Taste Trail users, and concerns about vehicles passing at high speeds without maintaining a safe distance *OneSchool Global also support a 40km/h reduction on Headingly Lane*
Hill Street South	1	1	

Specific Roads

	2025	2024	
Aniseed Valley Road	5	6 No change n=1	Submitters strongly supported lowering the speed limit on Aniseed Valley Road, citing its narrow, winding nature, blind corners, high use by cyclists, pedestrians, and horses—especially in summer—and poor visibility. [One submitter provided comments on Lakes Murchison consultation not Richmond]
Haycock & Clover Road	3	6	Submitters supported lowering the speed limit on Haycock and Clover Roads due to their straight layout encouraging speeding, their use as rat-runs to avoid the main road, and safety concerns for children, pedestrians, and cyclists in these increasingly built-up residential areas. [One submitter provided comments on Lakes Murchison consultation not Richmond]
Lower Queen Street	2	1	2025: n=1 no change

17

			One submitter supported lowering the speed limit on Lower Queen Street due to its narrow width, lack of footpaths, and frequent use by walkers, cyclists, and horse riders, but another questioned the value of reductions that would only slightly lower actual travel speeds and potentially increase non-compliance

Organisational feedback:

Transportation NZ supported the changes except for:

- Hill Street (South of Hart Road)
- Lower Queen Street

Nelsust supported all changes for this ward

Phase Two: Verbatim Written Feedback by Ward Speed Consultation

Lakes Murchison 1
Golden Bay 11
Motueka 16
Moutere Waimea 22
Richmond 29

Lakes Murchison

ID	Date Submitted	Contribution
No number [Emailed]	Jul 20, 2025, 02:36 PM	The major concern for Waireka Road property owners in relation to the Korere/Tophouse Road is the t-junction with Waireka Road. Residents have raised this with council staff on a number of occasions. It is acknowledged that it is extremely dangerous with a blind corner on the just metres before the junction - the most common description is 'it is down right scary' and it is just a matter of 'when not if' a major accident/fatality happens. Although the corner on the St Arnaud side has an advisory sign of 70kph, vehicles are regularly observed doing in excess of 100 kph. The council road engineers have identified the solution - taking off the top of the bank on the other side of the road to allow visibility around the corner. The issue has always been the council can't afford to make changes. The best they are prepared to offer is to improve the take off point on Waireka Road. There are nine properties on Waireka Road with some farmers which means stock trucks coming out on occasions. Recommend the following : • Support a reduction in speed limit to 80kph from SH63 and Korere/Tophouse junction to beyond junction with Waireka Road. • Support lowering advisory sign to the corner on St Arnaud side of Korere/Tophouse - Waireka Road junction to 60kph (or less). • Support adding trucks crossing sign to above corner. I would like the opportunity to talk to this submission if that is an option. Thank you.
28951	Jul 21, 2025, 09:06 PM	I feel it is wrong to prosecute every road user and cost them time in every trip (sometimes multiple daily) just because a few people can't drive well. It is the unskilled drivers that are the problem, not the speed.

28950	Jul 21, 2025, 03:37 PM	The AA supports the review of safety measures on all New Zealand roads. We also consider it important to maintain and improve consistency of speed limits on New Zealand roads. Whilst we have not commented on our opinions on individual roads in the Lake-Murchison ward, we agree that reductions to speed limits should be adopted if the existing speed limit is outside the speed rule for the particular road. If the speed limit is within the rule, its should not be reduced further unless there is documented evidence that the existing limit is unsafe. We believe that the majority of drivers will drive to the conditions and obey prescribed speed limits. Those drivers who choose not to drive to the conditions, or exceed prescribed speed limits, will choose to do so, regardless of TDC's phase two review. The AA is an advocate for advisory signs where required as an alternative option.
28941	Jul 20, 2025, 09:16 PM	I am strongly opposed to reducing the speed on Korere Tophouse Road - I drive this road regularly and agree that there are several corners where it would not be safe (or possible even) to take the corner at 100kmph, but then it is clear that is the case so nobody does, but there are also straight sections where it is quite safe to drive at 100kmph. Not only that, but after following a particularly slow vehicle through those corners (as I find often happens) it is much safer to be able to quickly overtake them at 100kmph on either of the two straight sections of that part of the road than it would be at 80kmph (in a good car, as many of us that drive rural roads often have, one can overtake a slow vehicle in less than 100m if it is a 100 kmph zone, so a 300m or 400m straight is plenty long enough to do so safely). Reducing the speed will make the road less safe rather than more as it reduces the speed differential between the two vehicles and it takes a lot longer to overtake. In terms of general comments, I would have thought TDC had much higher priorities for rate payers money than reducing speed limits anyway. Secondarily, I don't believe it is necessary, as every driver should know that a speed limit is not a target, and one needs to drive to the road and conditions etc, and in general our roads are fairly well signposted for sharp corners and lengthy sections with tight corners. If you must reduce speeds on side roads then so be it, but I strongly oppose reducing the speed limits on main arterial routes including Motueka Valley Road and, in particular, Korere Tophouse Road, when it is safer the way it is. By all means add more signage to these sections of road if that helps.
28938	Jul 20, 2025, 02:38 PM	Tophouse Rd: I understood the issue was already resolved - with a reduction to 60km/h. Korere -Tophouse Rd: Section to just south of Waireka Rd reduced to 80km/h. This could result in higher speeds on the rest of the road through to Kikiwa by drivers unfamiliar with the road and will not address risks associated with the present recommended speeds for corners for the southern section of the road through to Waireka Rd, and with the sign on the north end of the Motupiko Bridge which cannot be seen until nearly at the bridge. I do not live on the road but use it on a regular basis.

28936	Jul 20, 2025, 01:24 PM	If the speed limit for Korere Tophouse Road is reduced, then installing "no engine breaking" signs just before Tophouse Road and before 'drunks hill'
28934	Jul 20, 2025, 10:56 AM	It is pleasing to see our mayor believes dropping speed limits is not the answer to reducing speed issues on our rural roads. (Rural News 18 the June 2025) We agree people need to take responsibility for their behavior and we don't believe there would be a lot of extra advisory signs required either. The big issue for us is the perception that reducing the legal speed limit on a 4.06 km section of Korere Tophouse Road will result in any change to driver behaviour on the windy parts of this piece of road. You simply cannot negotiate these corners at 80 kph, so all present advisories will have to stay. Having spoken to Kathy at TDC recently, it seems the reason for this speed reduction is because of there having been 9 accidents on this section in the last 5 years, specifically 1 serious, 3 minor and 5 non-injury. Interestingly Phil spoke to Graeme Andrews, Rural controller for Lake Rotoiti Volunteer Fire Brigade, and he confirmed that they had attended 9 motor vehicle accidents in the last 5 years, and they did not consider any of them serious. Copy of his letter is attached. Interestingly 5 were on drunks hill corner, this corner has a 45 kph advisory, so a speed limit of 8o kph will make no difference. A proactive engineer should be looking at this corner specifically. Ideally shape correction is required but in the meantime, there is we believe, a need for better advisory signage and "LOWER" the suggested speed. We would like to remind you all, councillors and staff about the tight corner on the south side of Kerr's hill and despite repeat discussions with staff AND staff being told that this corner was dangerous by the "Police" nothing changed UNTIL a second death, a motorcyclist ended up in front of a van going the other way, he was travelling too fast!! Subsequently council spent quite a large sum of money and eased the corner BUT guess what the speed advisory was also dropped, from 45kph to 35 kph. Maybe if council had dropped the advisory to 25kph after the first death the other guy may have been still alive. There are only 3 places between Kikiwa and SH 63 where you can safely pass a slow vehicle. One is the Kikiwa end then just off the top of drunks Hill and the straight heading to SH 63. The last two are in the area proposed for 80 kph, Slow drivers seem to drive quite a lot faster on any straight and to pass them without exceeding 80 kph will be almost impossible. This will frustrate good responsible drivers which could potentially result in more unnecessary risky maneuvers. Not to mention a potential speeding fine if a speed camera is on sight. We drive this road a lot and suggest that the points we raise should be considered on all roads in Tasman and potentially NZ wide. [Attached email between the submitter and the Lake Rotoiti Volunteer Fire Brigade on the 5 July 2025 that the submitter asked to include] *With regards to your query into motor vehicle accidents on the Tophouse to Kikiwa section of the road to Belgrove I have had a look back in our records and discussed with Malcolm McConnochie. Over the last 5 years I have identified 9 motor vehicle accidents in this area and I would estimate 5 of those were on Drunks Corner (first 45km corner coming from St Arnaud). From those accidents we do not consider any of them to have resulted in serious injury. The*

		only fatality in the area was a tractor rollover but this was on private farm land not on the road. *From our point of view the cause of most of these accidents was not driving to the conditions and not slowing down sufficiently on tight corners. Other factors include, wet or icy roads, bald tires and inexperienced drivers.* *This stretch of road has a few hazardous areas that have (or could) lead to accidents. Specifically these are:* *1) Drunks corner - off camber and people ignoring 45km speed recommendation)* *2) Bridge between Tophouse Road turn off and Drunks Corner - very narrow with steep and curved approaches.* *3) Exit from Waireka Road - difficult to see traffic when turning right from Waireka Road.* *Hope this information helps.* *Regards* *[Name redacted] Lake Rotoiti Volunteer Fire Brigade.*
28932	Jul 20, 2025, 09:43 AM	The main reason for this speed reduction is the number of motor vehicle accidents. For the section of road where the reduced limit is proposed reducing the speed limit will not resolve the issues the accidents occurring coming down around Drunks Hill corner by reducing the overall speed of that section of road. The real problem is the high advisory signs on those corners. This presently has an advisory speed of 45kph. An 80 kph speed limit will make little difference to people taking that corner too fast at 45kph. If those recommended speed advisory remain as they are then accidents are likely for drivers who are not familiar with the road. Council should improve the signage and reduce the advisory signage to 35 kph on this corner. It took 2 deaths on the tight corner near the top of Kerr's hill before TDC finally eased the corner AND dropped the advisory to 35 kph. While we oppose the proposal if Council does decide to drop the speed on this section of road and given expressed local concerns about the risks of the Waireka Road intersection, the zone needs to be extended to the north side of Waireka Road.
28930	Jul 20, 2025, 07:41 AM	This is the biggest joke focus on basics stop messing around
28917	Jul 19, 2025, 02:47 PM	If people drive to the weather and road conditions and to to signage on the road These accidents properly would not happen Keep the speed limit to 100 on the area shown on the St Arnuad plan Tophouse Korere Road
28914	Jul 19, 2025, 07:33 AM	The Korere Tophouse Road does not need to be reduced to 80Kph, however the speed advisory signs for Drunks Hill and Motupiko Bridge Number 1 could be reduced.

28906	Jul 18, 2025, 01:39 PM	My submission is confined to the 80kmh proposal for the Korere to Tophouse Road. It is not possible to answer this survey in the format provided as that road, which is not narrow, winding, or unsealed, is linked to the Tophouse Road which is very different. I have a residential property at St Arnaud, since 2011, and have driven the Korere to Tophouse road on many occasions. While there are a couple of places where a 100kmh speed could not be used, that is not a reason for imposing an 80kmh limit on the section for which this is proposed. Advisory speed signs are all that is needed. I have never encountered any vehicle driving inappropriately on this section; which indeed is no different to much of the rest of this local road.
28904	Jul 18, 2025, 10:15 AM	Kohere tophouse road from sh63 I would like to see the speed limit lowered Standing at the school bus stop with kids is scary are logging trucks speed well over 100 past and I cannot come out of my driveway and cross the road as the cars come around the first corner too fast . I drive on the left until I have more visibility to turn and go to st Arnard village Lowering the speed or trimming trees back would help me . Boy racers use the kohere tophouse rd near the turnoff !
28903	Jul 18, 2025, 09:13 AM	re Tophouse/Korere Rd: the corner is dangerous, not the speed limit. Putting better signage on the curve will be a better idea, rather than reducing the limit blankly - 80 kmph or 100 kmph won`t make any difference for the corner
28902	Jul 18, 2025, 09:08 AM	Increase signage on the dangerous section around Drunks Hill corner. But leave speed limit as is. No need to yo-yo with speed limits as we have seen in other parts of Te Tai ihu.
28900	Jul 18, 2025, 08:32 AM	The problem is the foreign drivers not understanding our roads. More education is a better solution.
28899	Jul 18, 2025, 08:24 AM	Hi please leave things as they are the roads haven't changed drivers have so sort out the bad drivers

28898	Jul 18, 2025, 07:31 AM	I travel these roads regularly and gave done so for decades. And spent 20 years policing the area. The roads aren't the issue driver skill and behavior are. Speed limits do not change behavior good engineering and road design is the key, with active enforcement to monitor driver behavior beyond this. Local people die on local roads. True enough but usually accompanied with other factors such as impairment, alcohol or drugs. Local people now their locality and potential black spots. For example living in St Arnaud as a local in winter if you didn't know where the ice risks are you wouldn't last 5min, such is the lack of proactive mitigation at times. Lower speed limits should not be a council default to poor engineering / lack of funding. The nature of people such as it is will still see them travel at speeds in excess of what is appropriate for any given stretch of road regardless of the speed limit posted. Improved signage can be useful but when overdone becomes fatiuging and arguably less effective as a level of ambivalence comes to the fore. Council has a duty of care with regard to its roading network. Hiding behind lowered speed limits does not release them from this duty. It does not mean that council cannot continue to strive for safety improvements with better engineering and road designs, as an example drunks corner on Korere Tophouse Road. Site of numerous non injury crashes, with the exception being on the approach to the Motupiko Bridge at the bottom of the hill. Easing this corner and realigning the approach will reduce the risk exponentially. If expense is a concern and it will be perhaps holding council contractors to account for sub standard works / repairs should be a priority. For example a 6 week closure on Stock Road resulting in a worse road surface that what was originally in place, with culvert subsiding and needing further remediation. Repairs to the road surface on the approach to the top of Drunks Hill. Numerous attempts have been made to remedy these defects on numerous separate occasions. Hold them to account, do it once do it right... Finally lowered speed limits do not reduce the risk of crashes for those who are predisposed to such incidents (Driver behaviour). Road users have a duty to travel to the conditions meteorlogical and roading conditions alike. Lower speed limits does not alter this rather it makes the lower limit more of a target appropriate for the conditions or not.
28897	Jul 18, 2025, 06:27 AM	The Korere-Tophouse section only has one commonly known problem area called Drunks Corner. It is off camber and deceptive and it would be more effective to have signage that highlights the deceptive nature of the corner and change the speed guide sign to 35km, if not 25km
28895	Jul 17, 2025, 10:23 PM	I problems for lowering the speed limit for Tophouse Road but the main Korere-Tophouse Rd shouldn’t be lowered. More signage needs to be up for ice when slippery and and 45kmph corner down to 35kmph instead. And showing the bridge has narrow as when you approach it from the south it is on an inner bend and unless you go out wide you can’t cut the corner.
28891	Jul 17, 2025, 09:47 PM	This is ridiculous. You should be making the country more efficient not looking chances to increase costs and time to people and organisations.

28533	Jul 15, 2025, 07:53 PM	I do not support lowering the speed limit on the Korere Tophouse Road, there is one corner in particular that does require signage to slow traffic down (known as Drunks Hill). This is the only corner where there have been multiple non life threatening accidents.
26360	Jul 04, 2025, 12:57 PM	The entire gravel section of Matakitaki Road should be 60 kph
26360	Jul 04, 2025, 12:57 PM	The entire gravel section of Matakitaki Road, Murchison should be 60 kph
26354	Jul 03, 2025, 10:58 AM	years ago tdc or somebody moved 50km sigh from top of brookes hill top end fairfax street towhere it is now they never thought it through very much for people living in that area or kiwi park traffic
26353	Jul 03, 2025, 10:34 AM	Speed limit reduced until the top end of Fairfax Street, where Matakitaki Road starts, in Murchison. We owned Kiwi Park business for 16 years and witnessed many near misses from mainly locals speeding and nearly hitting tourists arriving/departing from Kiwi Park.
26353	Jul 03, 2025, 10:34 AM	Top end of Fairfax Street Murchison
26353	Jul 03, 2025, 10:34 AM	reduce to 80k [Top end of Fairfax Street, Murchison]
26353	Jul 03, 2025, 10:34 AM	Reduce Korere-Tophouse Road to 80km's would be much safer please
26352	Jul 03, 2025, 09:22 AM	Tutaki Road South and Tutaki Road North
26351	Jul 03, 2025, 08:59 AM	Matajataki and lower Fairfax
26351	Jul 03, 2025, 08:59 AM	It would be great to have a foot bridge over the bridge or if Murchison town over Matakitaki river. I ride over it, but almost everyone a truck or car goes to closet to fast and it's terrifying.
26346	Jul 02, 2025, 09:24 PM	Fairfax st murchison. Lower the 70km to 50km please
26344	Jul 02, 2025, 09:09 PM	Lower speed to 50kmh on out of town end of Fairfax Street in Murchison
26343	Jul 02, 2025, 08:44 PM	Support lifting speed limits
26339	Jul 02, 2025, 08:24 PM	All roads need to be reassessed annually from a safety point of view, information signs need to be accurate and realistic. You could lower the speed limit to 30kph but no one will comply with it and there are not enough police to enforce it.
26339	Jul 02, 2025, 08:24 PM	All roads need to be reassessed annually from a safety point of view, information signs need to be accurate and realistic. You could lower the speed limit to 30kph but no one will comply with it and there are not enough police to enforce it.

26337	Jul 02, 2025, 08:09 PM	Still better of bringing up driver's skill level than lowering speed limits.
26336	Jul 02, 2025, 08:06 PM	Changes to lower speeds as proposed on Fairfax Street and Matakitaki Rd (note correct spelling) have our full support as residents affected by the current limits and certain drivers disregard for them. The 100km sign is right outside our gate.
26335	Jul 02, 2025, 07:59 PM	Lower speed limit on Fairfax Street to 50km
26334	Jul 02, 2025, 07:53 PM	I believe the 50 km sign on north side of Murchison needs to move further out .
26330	Jul 02, 2025, 07:10 PM	changing the current 70km to 50km south end of Fairfax street
26330	Jul 02, 2025, 07:10 PM	my concern is only with the south end of Fairfax street as we have a lot of not only the younger generation but the older generation that are scared to walk this part of town as the footpath ends just past 170 fairfax street (we still have houses with children and oldies past the footpath point) we have people that don't listen to the 70km signage and go by doing well above that limit this change would lessen the worry on our elderly and the parents that live up the south end of Fairfax street.
26241	Jun 22, 2025, 11:34 AM	Fairfax St ,where i live as there are School children who walk or ride bikes/scooters to school/home and many older folk live in that area as well. The 50 km/h sign does need to go to the Southern end of Fairfax st. eg. at the top of the hill/bend. A lower limit on the whole Mataki. road as i bike that road several times a week.
26237	Jun 21, 2025, 12:17 PM	All the proposed changes are common sense.
26230	Jun 19, 2025, 11:32 PM	Stop wasting money trying to slow traffic Its been icy last week 5 kph was too fast on lots of our roads ....maybe you better .....make speed limit 2 kph... no dont do nothing unless you going to put speed limits up....
26215	Jun 18, 2025, 06:25 PM	Changes are over reach generally. Stress drive to the conditions rather than arbitrary limits over entire roads plus advisory signs. Survey does not allow multiple choice selections re locations. We travel regularly over many local roads from Murchison, St Arnaud, Tapawera and Wakefield, Brightwater and Nelson.
26209	Jun 18, 2025, 12:19 PM	This is a waste of tax payers money at a time it is not required.
26166	Jun 16, 2025, 12:14 PM	Speed limits are not a target, drivers should drive to the conditions. You are usurping that by making the limits artificially low along entire sections of road. Essentially making the limits worst case scenario rather than allowing discretion and better flow in good conditions.
26158	Jun 16, 2025, 10:16 AM	Stop wasting rates money on speed

26149	Jun 16, 2025, 09:36 AM	We have driven them for yonks at 100ks in older cars, cars are more modern and safer yet you drop speeds . How about getting decent engineer at downer Fulton Hogan etc that can actually build roads stop patching up crap jobs at my expense.
26146	Jun 16, 2025, 07:38 AM	Korere-Tophouse Road (section), Wangapeka Plain Road, Tophouse Road. More signage and possible speed reductions. Some of those other roads on the list are fine. Tadmor Valley is a good road. I go up and down there reasonably regular. One road NOT listed and SHOULD be is the road I live on! NORTH ROAD, Kohatu. Why was this not put on the list? The short stretch until it goes over the one lane bridge and then turns into Gibbs Road (unsealed) which goes up and past GoldPine in the Golden downs is 100K!!!!! We have log trucks, (not all), flying over the bridge and along our road. There has been a vehicle go through our neighbours fence previously. In Winter this stretch of road up to State highway is lethal with ice. It needs to be 60K From State highway entry at least until over the one lane bridge. I'm sure I have mentioned this before on other consultation.
26146	Jun 16, 2025, 07:38 AM	Some of the unsealed roads sure. Westbank road, (sections only) need to be max of 80, however I think some of it already is signposted as that. From State highway 6 on to Motueka valley highway and right through to Tapawera village should be 100k. The reduction in the section from Kohatu Flat Rock Cafe through to just below the rise that got reduced to 80k from 100k, needs to be 100k again. But the straight section between there and Tapawera is perfectly fine at 100k. Also I go back to my comment above on North Road, Kohatu. From State Highway 6 onto North road and across the one lane bridge where it becomes Gibbs road which is unsealed there, needs to be 60k and NOT 100K. Log trucks fly down our road and a vehicle has gone through our neighbours fence previously. Winter its a treacherous road. A short peice of road with curve in it with predominantely log trucks and forestry vehicles and those of us who live there do not need to be going 100k!
26119	Jun 14, 2025, 02:53 PM	The topography of the road dictates acceptable speed. If you lower the speed limit there will be a group of incompetant drivers driving 10km+ lower than the given speed limit, which will increase driver frustration of drivers that are having to cover the country. If you lower speed limits on the open road you need to increase safety by access to slow bay pullovers etc
26054	Jun 12, 2025, 11:27 AM	Yes. Council would do better spending resources to improve road surfaces.
25902	Jun 10, 2025, 11:59 AM	My preference is for an 80km/h speed limit
25902	Jun 10, 2025, 11:59 AM	Unfortunately you combined the gravel Tophouse Road with the sealed Korere Tophouse Road in this consultation. I support the proposed lower limit for the gravel road. I oppose the proposed lower limit for the sealed road.

25882	Jun 09, 2025, 05:46 PM	We should avoid having changes in speed along roads and just leave it to drivers to drive sensibly. Most of the accidents are due to people not driving for the conditions. Bad drivers ignore the signs anyway. Us responsible drivers should not be restricted.

Golden Bay

	Date Submitted	Contribution
28948	Jul 21, 2025, 03:26 PM	The AA supports the review of safety measures on all New Zealand roads. We also consider it important to maintain and improve consistency of speed limits on New Zealand roads. Whilst we have not commented on our opinions on individual roads in the Golden Bay ward, we agree that reductions to speed limits should be adopted if the existing speed limit is outside the speed rule for the particular road. If the speed limit is within the rule, its should not be reduced further unless there is documented evidence that the existing limit is unsafe. We believe that the majority of drivers will drive to the conditions and obey prescribed speed limits. Those drivers who choose not to drive to the conditions, or exceed prescribed speed limits, will choose to do so, regardless of TDC's phase two review. The AA is an advocate for advisory signs where required as an alternative option.
28939	Jul 20, 2025, 07:00 PM	Have bigger bridge by bridge signage between Ferntown Bridge and Totara Avenue, so that it is really obvious WHO has priority on these one-lane bridges. And on the Ferntown bridge make it really clear, before the entry on the bridge, that the person on the bridge has priority.
28937	Jul 20, 2025, 02:07 PM	Rotaitai Rd should be 70-80 kph after the built up area Snake Creek Rd is a little high
28937	Jul 20, 2025, 02:07 PM	No speed limit change for Pupu Valley Rd. Indicated. Presently it is 100 kph and would suggest 70-80 kph.
28935	Jul 20, 2025, 12:23 PM	I think 60kmph for Rameka Creek Road is way too fast. 40km would be more realistic. Even if 2 cars were traveling opposite ways. 30km each would spell disaster on a blind corner. Accidents happen up here all the time due to speed, cars having to brake and swerve. 30kmph seems much safer with 20kmph on corners. To make out safer for all Road users including cyclists and walkers
28933	Jul 20, 2025, 10:32 AM	I think most people use their brain to drive at the appropriate speed. And you would be better to save the money for more needed expenses (like keeping them in better condition)
28928	Jul 20, 2025, 01:18 AM	If the roads have houses closely spaced, lower the speed limit to 40 in those areas.

28928	Jul 20, 2025, 01:18 AM	We support a maximum speed limit of 50 on all roads with closely spaced residences, where people live with their companion animals, whether these roads are sealed or unsealed, and whether they are classified as urban, rural residential, or residential. In heavily settled areas, the speed limit should be less, no more than 40, especially where there are no footpaths, cycle-walkways, or safe verges. This would reduce the danger to children and to animals. Neighbours' pet cats are frequently killed by cars on the stretch of Rototai Road where we have our headquarters, causing immense trauma and heartbreak to their families. This closely-settled stretch of Rototai Road currently has a speed limit of 50, and we would like to see that reduced to 40, especially between the mural shed and the cemetery, even though this is not part of the current proposal.
28927	Jul 20, 2025, 01:04 AM	I would support a maximum speed of 80 throughout Golden Bay, because this would greatly reduce the risk of vehicles going out of control, of collisions between vehicles, and of animals and birds being struck and killed by vehicles.
28925	Jul 19, 2025, 09:19 PM	On any unsealed roads
28925	Jul 19, 2025, 09:19 PM	It is more about education ànd maybe more warning signs.
28924	Jul 19, 2025, 07:46 PM	Stop slowing down rural business. People can drive to how they feel comfortable! Slowing speed limits lowers rural productivity and we who are locally affected know how fast to drive from experience living in the region. It’s worked fine for the last 35 years.
28920	Jul 19, 2025, 05:02 PM	Let's keep using common sense and leave roads as they are. They're fine as they are
28918	Jul 19, 2025, 03:08 PM	Makes practical and safety sense - impossible to travel at 100km !
28918	Jul 19, 2025, 03:08 PM	Makes practical and safety sense - impossible to travel at 100km !
28916	Jul 19, 2025, 11:00 AM	Rangihaeata Road, Fraser Road, Keoghan Road, Charlett Point Road, Fenwick Road
28916	Jul 19, 2025, 11:00 AM	I support the use of speed limits rather than the advisory speed signs

28915	Jul 19, 2025, 10:54 AM	Thank you for continuing to address the need for speed reductions to improve safety on our local roads. I am a resident of Rangihaeata. In your previous round of consultations I submitted on reducing the speed limit to 50 km/ hr on Rangihaeata Road, Fraser Road, Keoghan Road, Charlett Point Road, and Fenwick Road. This is due to many reasons including the following: • Rangihaeata Road is windy with many corners that have both poor visibility and have letter boxes on them without room for the postal van to pull off the road. • Horses are often ridden on all these local roads, and children are dropped off at the riding school on Rangihaeata Road. • Rangihaeata Road has a one lane section where the cliff is endangering the second lane. • Rangihaeata Road turns into an unsealed road. • Fraser Road has narrow and winding areas and becomes unsealed and narrow at the end. • Keoghan Road is unsealed and narrow. Other than farm access it is mostly used by people walking their dogs. • Charlotte Point is unsealed and steep. • Fenwick Road is unsealed. I was very glad that you listened to my and other residents' feedback and included this reduction in your revised proposal. It is unfortunate that you have had to go out again to public consultation and now have to suggest a higher speed limit of 60 km/hr. I reluctantly support your proposal for a speed limit of 60 km/hr on these roads for the reasons above, as opposed to the 50 km/hr that I would prefer.
28915	Jul 19, 2025, 10:54 AM	I support the use of speed limits rather than the advisory speed signs. The recommended speed signs, while useful for people unfamiliar with the area, will do nothing to stop the people who drive willingly at excessive speeds. The police need the power to prevent people driving at excessive speeds whether they are locals or visitors. It is the cars travelling at excessive speeds that cause the accidents resulting in serious injury.
26362	Jul 06, 2025, 06:27 PM	I support the ones that are proposed.
26362	Jul 06, 2025, 06:27 PM	Rototai Rd from after Boundary Rd to the end of the Rototai subdivision has footpath/cycleway and could safely go back up to 60kph. Many people are doing this already.
26324	Jun 30, 2025, 06:21 PM	Charlett Point Road 30 kmh. This is an unsealed road with a steep hill, five driveways exiting and only .20 kilometers long.
26324	Jun 30, 2025, 06:21 PM	Traffic needs to be slowed on Rangihaeata Road. It has blind corners, no footpath, horses and riders.

26245	Jun 23, 2025, 09:44 AM	The [Golden Bay] Community] board would like to see the speed limit on Abel Tasman Drive from Pohara Valley Rd to Ligar Bay lowered to 40km. The board are aware of increased commercial activity at Port Tarakhoe which poses a risk to other road users as the road is narrow and winding. The road is popular with Recreational users (walking and cycling) Another area of concern is Orion St (from Excellent St to Washington St) in Collingwood - the board would like to see the speed limit here be lowered to 40km - the road is used by school children, and other recreational users (walkers and cyclists). There is no footpath along this street, and we have had concerns raised by residents and parents.
26226	Jun 19, 2025, 11:16 PM	Stop spending money we dont have Stop slowing down traffic
26208	Jun 18, 2025, 12:18 PM	This is a waste of tax payers money at a time it is not required.
26167	Jun 16, 2025, 12:19 PM	Speed limits are not a target, drivers should drive to the conditions. You are usurping that by making the limits artificially low along entire sections of road. Essentially making the limits worst case scenario rather than allowing discretion and better flow in good conditions.
26164	Jun 16, 2025, 11:43 AM	Changing speeds of roads will make people assume it's safe to drive that speed. In some cases it's still tooo fast. Rameka creek road is safe to drive at 30kms... noone can drive our road at 100km.. changing it to 60kms will make people think 60kms is the safe speed... it is not safe. You need people to drive to the conditions not to a limit.. this is another example of waisting the rate payers money. And adding layers of burocracy and rules stops people fro. Thinking for them selves. The suggested speed limits will make some areas unsafe
26151	Jun 16, 2025, 09:40 AM	Fix the roads properly, stop wasting money on ezystreet pothole crap. Our region is a joke for visitors. Try being a motorcyclist ya don't get off of second gear between Nelson and Blenheim it's ridiculous. Leave the speeds an focus of decent building of new roads, and supporting young drivers on how to actually drive properly.
26148	Jun 16, 2025, 08:50 AM	Rangihaeata Road - narrow, winding, no footpath, used frequently by walkers, cyclists, horse riders of all ages for beach access. I think Rangihaeata Road should be treated as urban like parapara beach road is and lowered to 40 - especially if the land opposite the airport is turned into a residential development as planned in plan change 81 as this will increase use of this Road to access the beach - increasing possibly car and foot traffic from the new builds.
26148	Jun 16, 2025, 08:50 AM	Something needs to be done about turn off to the airport - if speed can be lowered in either direction or perhaps a better turning lane. Its very dangerous as is.

26013	Jun 11, 2025, 01:41 PM	Mangarakau/Wanganui area - too narrow for the speeds I meet there. would be great to see the speed much lower in most of the area.
26013	Jun 11, 2025, 01:41 PM	I;m struggling to think of any urban roads that aren't already 60 /hr! if not - yes please to lower speeds!
26013	Jun 11, 2025, 01:41 PM	thank you for attempting to lower speeds and increase safety for all of us including our pets and horses.
25876	Jun 09, 2025, 02:47 PM	There is no need to reduce speed; moneies should be spent on improving the surface, horizontal and vertical vegetation control , maintenance, stormwater issue, etc... drive to the conditions is perfectly fine & common sense for most. wasting time and monies on surveys is not.

Motueka

ID	Date Submitted	Contribution
No number [Emailed]	Jul 21, 2025, 02:40 PM	I believe the speed on Wharf Road Riwaka at 50kph is far too high. It is a little curly lane with no footpaths and very little verge for pedestrians to use and we are constantly plagued by drivers using it as a mini rally road. The residents are incredulous that to date there have been no incidents, though some very close calls. I therefore request that serious consideration be given to reducing the speed to 30kph and that a conspicuous sign to this effect be erected a the entry to the road.
28947	Jul 21, 2025, 03:21 PM	The Automobile Association of New Zealand - Nelson District Council
28947	Jul 21, 2025, 03:21 PM	The NZAA supports the review of safety measures on all New Zealand roads. We also consider it important to maintain and improve consistency of speed limits on New Zealand roads. Whilst we have not commented on our opinions on individual roads in the Motueka ward, we agree that reductions to speed limits should be adopted if the existing speed limit is outside the speed rule for the particular road. If the speed limit is within the rule, its should not be reduced further unless there is documented evidence that the existing limit is unsafe. We believe that the majority of drivers will drive to the conditions and obey prescribed speed limits. Those drivers who choose not to drive to the conditions, or exceed prescribed speed limits, will choose to do so, regardless of TDC's phase two review. The NZAA is an advocate for advisory signs where required as an alternative option.
28942	Jul 21, 2025, 07:59 AM	The ones you suggest but with changes noted below
28942	Jul 21, 2025, 07:59 AM	Little Sydney, Settlers, Old Mill Rd, Dehra Down, River Road, Wharf Road, Goodall, Green Tree
28942	Jul 21, 2025, 07:59 AM	I think the part of Umukuri Road from the State Highway to the T intersection could be 80kph. It is straight and rural.
28940	Jul 20, 2025, 08:52 PM	Prefer safe speed signs and warning signs to encourage safer driving decisions.
28940	Jul 20, 2025, 08:52 PM	Engage with all residents in the proposed areas for their direct input. Suggest keep speed limits consistent and realistic, we have safer, smarter cars than ever before, so perhaps more education to encourage commonsense driving - such as signage with warning of road curves etc and suggested safe speed zones.

26326	Jul 01, 2025, 02:44 PM	Only reduce speed limits where they can be practically enforced and for sound reason, not simply because adjacent landowners want it. Speed limits are not a target and no one is obligated to drive outside their comfort zone. Speed limits need to practical to be respected. Signposting to advise of corners etc are of far better value to the road user.
26268	Jun 24, 2025, 09:41 PM	Some of the roads are dangerous for cyclists - apart from the speed reduction there is nothing to improve safety for cyclists
26228	Jun 19, 2025, 11:22 PM	Stop wasting money money we dont have trying to slow traffic
26225	Jun 19, 2025, 08:26 PM	It would be good to have road to Kaiteriteri from Marahau 60 kph only from the turn off onto- Kaiteriteri - Sandy Bay Road (not including the main straight). To avoid multiple different speed areas when driving to Motueka from Marahau. Could use keep left signage in this area as a number of incidents with people on other side of road occur. It would be good to consider Marahau at 50kph especially in tourism off-season when there is no one about. The road is wide with reasonable vision and footpaths the whole way. I am in support of Marahau Valley Road being lowered even to 50kph. This road is used by kids on foot or bikes and is quite windy particularly in the first stretch. There is no footpath.
26219	Jun 19, 2025, 03:34 PM	Where the last 5 years crash numbers are Zero, and negligible change is achieved if speed is reduced, then there is no need to reduce the speed.
26210	Jun 18, 2025, 12:21 PM	This is a waste of tax payers money at a time it is not required. On most of these roads you can't even do the current speed limit anyway.
26199	Jun 18, 2025, 08:38 AM	I support all changes to roads into the village of Marahau. The speed limit of 30 within the village is great and the speed on Marahau Valley Road needs to come down to 50. And I am surprised at the logic that once you turn into harvey Road you can double your speed to 60 while that short and narrow road is busy with pedestrians from Old Mac Donalds Farm and the Barn Backpackers. Plus you will find lots of campervans, people on horses and local/holiday makres kids on bikes. Please bring that speed limit in line with the rest of the village !!
26195	Jun 17, 2025, 03:04 PM	A lower speed limit would be necessary on our road, its way to high, 100 km/h at present. Its Marahau Valley Rd. in Marahau
26195	Jun 17, 2025, 03:04 PM	Marahau Valley Rd. in Marahau needs to be lower. Its at 100 km/h

26190	Jun 17, 2025, 10:38 AM	Harvey Rd has no footpath and is very busy in Holiday periods. Also, it is very dangerous at the commencement of the road as it is a narrow curve with no visual sightings because of dense foliage and motorists often turn into the entrance to Harvey Road partly on the wrong side of the road. The speed limit for Harvey Rd should be 30 mph!
26188	Jun 17, 2025, 08:23 AM	It would be safer to reduce the speed up the Valley Road and Harvey Road to 50km. There are school age children living up Mārahau Valley Road - enough for two school buses to drive up our road to pick up primary and secondary students. In the tourist season, many choose to walk up our road, and come up to swim in the river. Harvey Road has permanent families with young children and during the tourist season there are screeds of people from 2 huge campgrounds wandering up and down to the beaches and cafes, day and night.
26188	Jun 17, 2025, 08:23 AM	As above.
26188	Jun 17, 2025, 08:23 AM	Please listen to the people. Lower speeds saves lives.
26184	Jun 16, 2025, 08:15 PM	The changes from 182 Harvey Rd to the end is not a formed road and is a private driveway, so feedback for this road is redundant unless TDC want to maintain the road but will require bringing up to standard as is currently in poor condition.
26180	Jun 16, 2025, 05:15 PM	Marahau valley road, Harvey road both in marahau
26180	Jun 16, 2025, 05:15 PM	Rocky river road, pokororo etc
26180	Jun 16, 2025, 05:15 PM	No this is a great idea!
26168	Jun 16, 2025, 12:26 PM	Speed limits are not a target, drivers should drive to the conditions. You are usurping that by making the limits artificially low along entire sections of road. Essentially making the limits worst case scenario rather than allowing discretion and better flow in good conditions.
26157	Jun 16, 2025, 10:15 AM	Leave the speeds alone
26120	Jun 14, 2025, 06:06 PM	I support the lower speeds (reducing the 80km/h down to 60km/h in all the orange roads marked Except: Umukuri Rd. Umukuri Rd, along with Swamp Rd- forms the Riwaka village bypass and is very handy for bypassing slow moving tourist vehicles who take the Riwaka village route. It is currently 80Km/h all the way- which enables this maneuver. Slowing the Umukuri Rd part of it down to 60km/h would likely prevent this function. It also makes no sense slowing it considering the number of

		properties along it- is less than Highway 60/ Main Road Riwaka: from the Riwaka Hotel & Allied gas station, around the bend where Dera Dhoon Rd comes off, past the Riwaka rugby grounds, to Cooks corner- which have heaps of properties and public spaces & accesses but remains 80kmh. So- Leave Umukuri Rd as it is at 80Kmh, and lower the speed on the Main Road Riwaka described above down to 60Kmh.
26120	Jun 14, 2025, 06:06 PM	Kaiteriteri area Map M9. Lower speeds of 60km/h should apply Only on the windy Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Rd up to the Intersection of Marahau Sandy Bay Rd- where there should be a Stop Sign. Its a dangerous intersection and many people & tourists coming from Kaiteriteri currently dont stop and really look up & down Marahau Sandy Bay Rd before pulling out. There have been many incidents there and most people in Marahau I know think its only a matter of time until there's a major crash, and want a Stop Sign there- but so far nothing has happened. The speed on Marahau Sandy Bay Rd itself should remain at 80kmh all the way to Marahau village (where it reduces to 30km/h). I live in Marahau and drive this road a lot and 80kmh on it is fine.
26103	Jun 13, 2025, 02:13 PM	There are plenty of issues with tourist drivers on our road and they seem to miss even very clear signs. For example on the Riwaka-Sandy Bay Road there are plenty of signs nearing the top of the Marahau Hill warning drivers to keep left in the slow bay if there is traffic behind them. However, I can count on one hand the number of cars and campervans I have been stuck behind who have actually moved in to the left hand lane in the past year and I drive over the hill very regularly. I saw a lot of frustrated drivers over the summer period stuck behind vehicles on the Marahau Hill. Also, I have encountered those who have taken off or been driving along in the right hand lane and that is very scary to encounter indeed! There are arrows on the road but I think a lot of drivers miss them. Road signs in the language of common tourists would be more appropriate to deal with this issue. i.e. German, French, Chinese. In Golden Bay they had signs that had an arrow and said "Links" ("Left" in German) on them. A good reminder.
26103	Jun 13, 2025, 02:13 PM	Yes, regarding Map M9. This map includes changing the straight stretch of Sandy Bay-Marahau road in Otuwhero near the bridge. I understand the change to the windy section as there is no cycle path or footpath for cyclists/walkers and it can get very frosty in winter but the straight section is the only safe place to pass slow campervans between Marahau and the coastal highway to Nelson. I would support the change if a safe passing lane was added in somewhere but there is nothing supplied for 27kms. Google maps says it takes 34 mins to travel this distance which is a fallacy - one would have to be driving like a maniac to get there in 34 mins. I find it takes about 40 mins to Motueka (if one is not stuck behind a

		campervan) and another 10 minutes to get that far on the highway. That is nearly an hour stuck behind someone who can be completely unaware of others on the road. As I mentioned earlier, we see a lot of road rage during the summer period and this could be prevented by simply adding a passing lane in so there is somewhere safe to pass. I sincerely hope this is taken in to account when considering this change that will impact locals severely and possibly cause far more safety issues than it will solve on our one route in and out of Marahau.
26102	Jun 13, 2025, 12:41 PM	Marahau Valley Rd and Harvey Rd in Marahau are still, despite the continued requests of Marahau Sandy Bay Community Assoc.to change the speed limits, at 100kph in the case of Marahau Valley Rd. and 60kph in the case of Harvey Rd. We have been advocating for speed reductions from the current status for many years, and wish the Marahau Valley Rd which has significant pedestrian/ tourist traffic and is narrow and winding to be reduced to a maximum of 50 Kph and for Harvey Rd which is also subject to large numbers of foot traffic to be reduced to 30kph in line with the current speed limit in Marahau village.
26022	Jun 11, 2025, 04:11 PM	(M5) as a resident living on the Marahau valley road. I would propose to lower speed limits for Marahau valley road and Harvey road to the same 30km limit as the Marahau settlement.
26019	Jun 11, 2025, 03:42 PM	Marahau Valley Rd. is a very busy road with horse trekking, kids on bike, girls on horses, cars moving up and down the road, people with trailers etc. We absolutely need a speed limit. At present it is a 100km/h road, whereas the rest of Marahau is on 30 km/h. It feels like we are not part of the village, but we are right in the heart of the village
26019	Jun 11, 2025, 03:42 PM	Marahau Valley Rd. in Marahau (Motueka Ward no. 5)
25984	Jun 10, 2025, 09:13 PM	Starnes Road -I would like speed limit reduced to 50 given this is a narrow unsealed road, with livestock often being moved as well as many horses ridden . The road has points on it where you cannot see ahead which can lead to people having to use emergency breaking for pedestrians, animals, bikers. Also the dust from people going 100k makes it dangerous as well .
25984	Jun 10, 2025, 09:13 PM	Starnes Road. Staples street North
25984	Jun 10, 2025, 09:13 PM	I believe areas where the road is often shared with bikers, horse riders, stock , walkers should be 50k regardless. Especially if it is an unsealed road .

25953	Jun 10, 2025, 04:48 PM	All of the changes previously proposed were sensible. It is regrettable that Council resources have had to be changed due to requirements forced on it by central government.
25883	Jun 09, 2025, 06:24 PM	Lower speed limit to 60Km on Starnes Road.
25883	Jun 09, 2025, 06:24 PM	Starnes road , Ching Road ,Mc Bridie, Hursthouse road need to be below 80km
25872	Jun 09, 2025, 01:24 PM	Starnes Road - I would like to see tis restricted to 60 km/h as this road is used by truck & trailer units during orchard picking season and even 80 km/h is unsafe on this road.

Moutere Waimea

ID	Date Submitted	Contribution
28953	Jul 23, 2025, 08:39 PM	I do not support lowering speed limits just because the average speed is lower than the current limit - which show that drivers are driving to the conditions. I see it as an unnecessary expenditure at a time that we don't have spare funds.
28949	Jul 21, 2025, 03:30 PM	The AA supports the review of safety measures on all New Zealand roads. We also consider it important to maintain and improve consistency of speed limits on New Zealand roads. Whilst we have not commented on our opinions on individual roads in the Moutere Waimea ward, we agree that reductions to speed limits should be adopted if the existing speed limit is outside the speed rule for the particular road. If the speed limit is within the rule, its should not be reduced further unless there is documented evidence that the existing limit is unsafe. We believe that the majority of drivers will drive to the conditions and obey prescribed speed limits. Those drivers who choose not to drive to the conditions, or exceed prescribed speed limits, will choose to do so, regardless of TDC's phase two review. The AA is an advocate for advisory signs where required as an alternative option.
28945	Jul 21, 2025, 02:20 PM	I support lower speed limit on Kina Beach Road and Cliff Road
28945	Jul 21, 2025, 02:20 PM	The main comment I have is that many people driving through the Kina Beach settlement do not obey the 60km/hr speed limit, so slowing to 50km/hr will likely be disregarded as well. To solve this issue in addition to the lower speed limit we also need some speed humps. One on the golf course side of 22 Cliff Rd, one at each side of the corner of Cliff Rd and Kina Beach Rd and the last one at 141 Kina Beach Road. I have noticed these on the road in Collingwood by the beach and they are effective in slowing traffic. My reasons for supporting the lower speed limit and the speed humps are the following. - Many people walk from the settlement up to the golf course and back and there are no footpaths and in some sections, no berm to walk on either. When the campground is busy the population of the settlement is significantly increased and there are many more people walking around. There are also many people walking, pushing kids in buggys, supervising young kids on bikes, from the settlement up to The Kina Garden House Cafe or round to the Tasman Village. - There are families with young children living at Kina beach and the traffic is currently too fast and busy for them to be safe on bikes etc. - There are a lot of cyclists doing the ride over the ridge track at the golf course and through the Kina Beach settlement. - Many drivers (often in large utes) returning home from the golf course get up speed on the long straight part past 38 and 40 Cliff Road and then drive through the settlement without slowing down at all.

28926	Jul 19, 2025, 10:48 PM	If there's no footpaths then too bad. Walkers and runners have plenty of places to walk - they just should keep off the country roads.
28919	Jul 19, 2025, 04:57 PM	Residents have often commented and voiced concern on vehicles exceeding the present speed limits in this area. As well as decreasing the speed limit I would like to see speed humps put in place - possibly before the corner at the Kina beach entrance and definitely at the beginning of Cliff Road and then again above No 22 Cliff Road. Reducing the speed limit between the speed humps to 40 would be safer. There are no footpaths. Cliff Road is a popular walking and cycling road, as is Kina Beach Road. It is a built up area and apart from Residents traffic there is traffic in and out of the Campground and in and out of the Reserve. There are Young people who treat the road up to the golf course as a racing track, and young and older people returning from golf needing to respect the speed limit also. The reduced speed limit should definitely be up to and including No 22 Cliff Road and speed humps would be beneficial in implementing this reduced speed area. Thankyou for the opportunity to comment.
28910	Jul 18, 2025, 09:56 PM	Kina Beach Road from Dee Road intersection to at least 22 Cliff Road. There are a lot of people & children who regularly walk and from Tasman Village to Kina Beach. Also there are many cyclists using this road also with no/little verge to pull off if two xars are passing. The Road is narrow with very liile Verge in places, most vehicles already exceed the 60Kph restriction. Speed control in the form of speed bumps, plus speed limits clearly painted on the Road and truly visible signs!
28893	Jul 17, 2025, 09:55 PM	Higgs road in Mapua needs to be slowed. Either more signs or bumps. People fly through and the path crosses over on blind bends. It's dangerous. I've had several near misses with kids over the years.
26395	Jul 08, 2025, 03:20 PM	A couple of years ago we collected the signatures of all the residents to reduce the speed limit on Old House Road which is used as a racing track coming down the hill from Central Rd. towards the Moutere Hw. Apart from residents finding it difficult to enter and pull up from their driveways onto Old House Rd., it is also used by the school bus. The road is fairly narrow making it dangerous for e.g a truck, tractor, bus on one side and a car, truck or bus on the other side to pass at speeds of 100 km. The road is also frequently used by large groups of bicycles which are regularly pushed off the road, ending up in a ditch. In addition, farmers regularly use the road to move sheep or cattle.
26395	Jul 08, 2025, 03:20 PM	As I am not familiar with some roads I did not tick some boxes. It is my opinion that speed limits should apply on all secondary roads and certainly non sealed roads.100 km/hr applies to major roads and highways. It comes as no surprise the number of accidents is quite high in this country.

26327	Jul 01, 2025, 03:31 PM	Please go forward with these speed reductions. I don't live on one of the specific roads named, but I use many of them regularly.
26322	Jun 30, 2025, 01:19 AM	I drive daily on the Moutere Highway and find extremely dangerous to have cyclist on this road, and on highways in general. I don't think cyclist should be allowed on such roads, especially when there is no shoulder lane at all (most of the way from Appleby school to Upper Moutere village and same up to Motueka). It's a 100km/h speedlimit and not always great visibility, very dangerous
26303	Jun 26, 2025, 08:57 PM	Kina Beach Road from the Kina Peninsula Rd turn off to the junction with Cliff Rd, and Cliff Rd from this junction to the golf club should all be 50km/hr. This stretch of road is mainly residential, has no hard shoulder in parts, is popular with walkers and cyclists, and has three blind bends where the road is narrow. The Kina Beach Cliff Rd corner is especially dangerous because of vehicles and pedestrians accessing and exiting the beach.
26298	Jun 26, 2025, 03:33 PM	Our real concern is the speed people travel on Brooks View Heights. It's also popular with, I assume young, people whooping up the road, enjoying the bends and hills with very noisy exhausts
26282	Jun 26, 2025, 10:33 AM	We are an outdoor education centre in Lower Moutere. We come out of our driveway often with cars and trucks going past at 100km (or faster). It feels very unsafe, and like you are running a gauntlet to get out on the road often. Our vans and buses can be slower and are full of children/students. We would love to see the road speed lowered and feel safer.
26275	Jun 25, 2025, 08:17 PM	I also think k that the verges on all country roads should be regularly morning for visual saftey.
26263	Jun 24, 2025, 04:03 PM	Indeed, 60 km/h seems too high on curvy unsealed roads.
26263	Jun 24, 2025, 04:03 PM	Harley Road and Aporo Road are rural residential and should be lowered to 60 km/h. Both are dangerous. Aporo Road is a race track, especially on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. Aporo Road needs speed cameras and other types of enforcement. No one obeys the speed warning signs, especially where Aporo and Stafford Drive meet.
26263	Jun 24, 2025, 04:03 PM	You should also consider imposing weight limits on rural residential roads. Large trucks traveling between Motueka and Mapua should be required to use highway 60. Upper Stafford Drive is already starting to slump again, after a fix several years ago.
26248	Jun 23, 2025, 07:24 PM	I do not see any mention of Neudorf Rd, unless I am mistaken. This is a forgotten road, nobody cares in council about the speedsters and locals who drive like nobody is on a bike or walking, the council has had no input into making road reserve to be kept clear of vegetation, and no other road users besides vehicles are considered or welcome, it is just too dangerous. Kina Beach road/Kina Peninsula Rd are 60km zones, and that is nice cause people walk and cycle there, however how is that different to the Neudorf Roads of the TD?

		There is little difference, one is relaxed driving, the other is aggressive, one is safe for walkers/cyclists, the other is very unsafe, even unsafe for motorists, especially with huge fast trucks that never really keep to the left, solely because the roads are very sub standard. Maybe 40 years ago, with far less traffic, it'd be ok, but the past 30 years has seen the driving culture in NZ become far too fast, due in the main to no up to date speed changes. The consultation process, along with the seemingly blanket speed changes, on roads like Neudorf, are really a bandaid. It takes changes on a road by road basis, policed roads, and the most important of all - the factoring in of safety as the number 1 priority. For too long NZ has been near the bottom in the OECD for road safety and high casualty rates. Take your eyes to other countries.... I was in Western Australia recently. They put speeds on every section of a road that is appropriate and safe. So if a road warrants 60, or 70, so be it. The speed limit changes accordingly. And most important of all, these roads didn't need consulting on, the scientists and processes of state all assessed the safe speeds on all sections of roads, and actually got the speeds right 100%. Amazing that here we just cannot seem to get it right. I'll be happy when I can cycle along rural roads and feel safe. Anyway, the TDC is financially strapped, so they'll need to lower speed limits, and reduce across the board, because as the TDC wants to increase population, that then brings more vehicles, and more houses on more roads, which makes driving so much more hazardous at 100/80 than at 60/70. Also, why is it that 70km/h and 90km/h are seldom used, I say just do it, and do it now before more people are killed. The social and repair costs to accidents will never be paid by keeping speeds too high, we all lose when speeds are too high. And the main change is actually in the driving culture, our driving culture is to a certain degree very aggressive.
26247	Jun 23, 2025, 10:54 AM	Kina Beach Road and Cliff Road. The speed limit of 50km/hr on Kina Beach Rd should commence at the Kina Peninsula Rd turn off and continue up Cliff Road to the Golf Club. This stretch of Road is narrow without a hard shoulder and is "residential". The corner at the junction of K B Rd and Cliff road is dangerous. I live on that corner. Traffic descending Cliff Rd from the Golf Club frequently exceeds the 6okm/hr speed limit.
26229	Jun 19, 2025, 11:25 PM	Stop spending money we dont have, slowing traffic
26220	Jun 19, 2025, 03:40 PM	Where the 5 year crash rate is zero and there is negligible benefit in lowering the speed, then there is no need to reduce the speed limit. Drivers should always drive to the conditions anyway
26214	Jun 18, 2025, 04:04 PM	I support lowering the speed limit on unsealed roads or roads where residents and communities have requested changes. I note that in all the other proposals over the past 5 years there have only been 3 minor crashes and 5 non- injury crashes. I believe if the residents have not petitioned for changes on their roads they should be left alone. Obviously

		people are being responsible enough to make their own decisions about driving safely in these areas. We do not to be continually told how to behave.
26211	Jun 18, 2025, 12:23 PM	This is a waste of tax payers money at a time it is not required. On most of these roads you can't even do the current speed limit anyway.
26182	Jun 16, 2025, 07:39 PM	Sunrise Valley road as proposed from 80 km to 50 km
26179	Jun 16, 2025, 05:09 PM	Gravel roads
26179	Jun 16, 2025, 05:09 PM	Gravel roads only, otherwise keep the same
26179	Jun 16, 2025, 05:09 PM	Put in footpaths or cycleways instead of hindering traffic by lowering speed limits.
26179	Jun 16, 2025, 05:09 PM	Gardner Valley and Seaton Valley are important commuter roads, they should definitely not be reduced to 50 or 60kms/hr. Just fix the pot holes and slumps on Gardner Valley instead. This road is not fit for purpose the way it is currently.
26169	Jun 16, 2025, 12:30 PM	Speed limits are not a target, drivers should drive to the conditions. You are usurping that by making the limits artificially low along entire sections of road. Essentially making the limits worst case scenario rather than allowing discretion and better flow in good conditions.
26156	Jun 16, 2025, 10:12 AM	Leave them alone
26153	Jun 16, 2025, 09:43 AM	Fix the roads , geez in 2052 we will be back to a horse and cart speeds is that what you want.... Lowering speeds doesn't save lives, education and descent building of roads and well maintained roads with good signage does.
26150	Jun 16, 2025, 09:37 AM	No change needed
26150	Jun 16, 2025, 09:37 AM	Leave our speed limits alone
26147	Jun 16, 2025, 08:03 AM	60 on both roads
26137	Jun 16, 2025, 07:11 AM	This is an over reach of council which is creating a society of people that are unable to think for themselves and use caution and common sense. It is creating needless spending of which there is no supporting data with road deaths or injuries. The money is best spent fixing the roads to a proper standard, not as you do today.
26110	Jun 13, 2025, 05:14 PM	Thorpe-Orinoco Rd (but on sealed part)
26110	Jun 13, 2025, 05:14 PM	Support changes outlined. Suggest the sealed part of Thorpe-Orinoco road goes to 80 Km/hour. Currently 100. 100 is dangerous and virtually impossible on the bendy part of the road anyway. Is possible, but unnecessary on the straights but then becomes

		dangerous given the road width, presence of pedestrians and cyclists and the fact that bends with limited visibility are at the end of the straight. Passing cyclists on the road requires drivers to move over the centre line and in many cases there is restricted visibility regarding oncoming traffic. More and more cyclists use the road. 80 km/hour would be much safer.
26079	Jun 12, 2025, 06:46 PM	Why do you keep wasting rate payer money with this shit. Most people are not idiots. You drive to the road and the conditions. A lot of the roads you shag around doing this shit for people are already driving at the speed you want to change it to.People have had a guts full of you lot wasting our money on shit and when you've over spent you don't maintain the roads
26049	Jun 12, 2025, 09:55 AM	A speed reduction on Lord Rutherford Road South and Higgins Road would have been good
26018	Jun 11, 2025, 02:37 PM	My comment is around the extension to the 50km speed restriction on Waimea West Road to the Brightwater end of the bridge. While the extension may sound good on paper it does nothing to slow down the traffic along Waimea West road from the roundabout at the end of Ellis street to the intended extension point and vice versa. Ellis Street has a 40km limit (probably because of the school and the shopping area) however once through the roundabout the speed limit is 50km. There is a new subdivision coming on stream now opposite Thomas Way and there are houses on both sides of Waimea West Road. While I understand there is no intention to lower the speed to 40km along that stretch of road, traffic (including heavy traffic) travels at (I estimate) 60+km. Since there is obviously no intention to lower the speed, perhaps a speed camera would be helpful in slowing traffic and making it safer for young families and those on bikes and scooters.
25946	Jun 10, 2025, 03:45 PM	The speed limits do not need to be lowered again. Since moving into our road it has been lowered from 100 to 80 to 60 (parts) then 50 (parts) and now you want to lower it again. Stop pandering to the urbanites who move out from town to the country then want to turn it into the town they moved out of. Because of one or two 'moaners' a cycle/walkway was added to the side of the road. It was rushed, and although probably costing a lot for the council, the job was substandard and cheap as with no maintenance, it has fallen into disrepair. This is still satisfactory for people to use if they want to walk/cycle, yet they still walk on the road and due to this call for a reduced speed limit. I have biked and walked many of the roads that are on the list for reduced speeds and have not had a problem with them as I behave as a pedestrian/cyclist should behave and don't act like I own the road over vehicles, roads are to be shared by all. Stop wasting money on un-needed items like this and start putting it to good use.
25945	Jun 10, 2025, 03:38 PM	Although I don't currently live in the area I have in the past and visit some parts weekly.
25908	Jun 10, 2025, 12:32 PM	You have shown the changes for Petra Way as going from 100 to 60. It already has a 50km speed limit and we do not want it increased.

25887	Jun 10, 2025, 12:46 AM	I would also support additional speed restrictions on Higgs road to make the crossing of Higgs Road safer for children and adults. As the footpath does change from one side to the other several times. Maybe a 30 kilometre limit where the crossing is.
25887	Jun 10, 2025, 12:46 AM	I personally don't think anyone would drive on the causeway at 50 anyway so not an issue
25879	Jun 09, 2025, 04:48 PM	Orinoco road, West Bank, Strachan, Motueka valley hwy and all rural roads need lower speed limits
25867	Jun 09, 2025, 11:14 AM	There is no need for the decrease in speed for the Eighty Eight Valley Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (south boundary of 107 Eighty Eight Valley Road) to end of existing 70km/h zone (220m south of Totara View Drive)): Current 70km/h New 50km/h. This speed is fine, has good visibility and no need to dumb it down. Leave it alone thanks

Richmond

ID	Date Submitted	Contribution
28946	Jul 21, 2025, 03:16 PM	The AA supports the review of safety measures on all New Zealand roads. We also consider it important to maintain and improve consistency of speed limits on New Zealand roads. Whilst we have not commented on our opinions on individual roads in the Richmond ward, we agree that reductions to speed limits should be adopted if the existing speed limit is outside the speed rule for the particular road. If the speed limit is within the rule, its should not be reduced further unless there is documented evidence that the existing limit is unsafe. We believe that the majority of drivers will drive to the conditions and obey prescribed speed limits. Those drivers who choose not to drive to the conditions, or exceed prescribed speed limits, will choose to do so, regardless of TDC's phase two review. The AA is an advocate for advisory signs where required as an alternative option.
28943	Jul 21, 2025, 08:04 AM	All that you have suggested should be lowered. I can see you have spent a lot of time carefully soldiering which parts of which roads should be lowered and this shoudl be commended
28943	Jul 21, 2025, 08:04 AM	All very sensible and considered. Good work!
28912	Jul 18, 2025, 11:14 PM	Common sense needs to be the norm. Speeds are fine but there's a few corners that could be signposted only
28907	Jul 18, 2025, 02:41 PM	Keep speed limits the same, you are want to halve some, this is a massive decrease not needed
28905	Jul 18, 2025, 12:15 PM	The roads in question determine what speed you can drive at. Does not need unnecessary interference from council. Your time would be better spent on your core purpose,if you are unsure what that means get in touch with The National Government
26233	Jun 20, 2025, 09:03 AM	Aniseed Valley Road - road conditions are not suitable for 80km/h for most part, in particular combined with bike riders, pedestrians etc, and increased use in summer. There are many sharp and blind corners with low visibility. Haycock Road and Clover Road - built up, and as the road is straight people use these as rat races to avoid main road

		(60km/h), with speed that makes it unsafe for children and bikes
26233	Jun 20, 2025, 09:03 AM	Aniseed Valley Road - road conditions are not suitable for 80km/h for most part, in particular combined with bike riders, pedestrians etc, and increased use in summer. There are many sharp and blind corners with low visibility. The road is popular for recreational use in summer, many bike riders, and horses. The speed limit sets an unrealistic driver expectation. Haycock Road and Clover Road - built up, and as the road is straight people use these as rat races to avoid main road (60km/h), with speed that makes it unsafe for children and bikes
26232	Jun 20, 2025, 08:25 AM	Aniseed valley road, Hancock road, and Paton road although I know it's not in this consultation
26232	Jun 20, 2025, 08:25 AM	Fully support speed reduction
26227	Jun 19, 2025, 11:19 PM	What about options to increase speeds Stop wasting our money trying to slow vehicles
26224	Jun 19, 2025, 07:25 PM	No benefit in spending the money for more signs. Adding more speed limit zones with list confuse everyone with endless changing speed limt signs
26207	Jun 18, 2025, 12:15 PM	All of the proposed
26207	Jun 18, 2025, 12:15 PM	This is a waste of tax payers money at a time it is not needed.
26165	Jun 16, 2025, 12:09 PM	Speed limits are not a target, drivers should drive to the conditions. You are usurping that by making the limits artificially low along entire sections of road. Essentially making the limits worst case scenario rather than allowing discretion and better flow in good conditions.
26155	Jun 16, 2025, 10:09 AM	Leave the speed limits alone, they're already far slower in places than neeeded
26154	Jun 16, 2025, 09:45 AM	Leave it. Stop wasting money on nonsense. Fix the mess you created first, And the bottleneck congestion
26067	Jun 12, 2025, 01:33 PM	Leave the roads the way they are. People are responsible for driving safely, speed signs will make little difference. Change nothing, spend nothing. Every time you change something it costs money. TDC spending is already out of control, just look at the proposed rate rises, massive proposed community centres, etc.

26053	Jun 12, 2025, 11:13 AM	too many changes and too many speed limits are confusing... keep 50km reduce speed on roads where necessary but be consistent... up down up down this that too much to take in when concentrating on driving the reason I've said neutral is I don't travel all these roads regularly or at all
26021	Jun 11, 2025, 04:03 PM	Please lower the speed limit on Headingly Lane to 40km/hr. Used by many cyclists both local neighbourhood and Great Taste Trail users. We are regularly passed by motorists exceeding the 50km speed limit without keeping the required width allowance when passing.
26001	Jun 11, 2025, 10:21 AM	I find speed changes and consultation a waste of money
25983	Jun 10, 2025, 09:02 PM	I think that most drivers know what speed is OK to travel at and can change if say the weather deteriorates. Of course if a driver loses control at a higher speed then more damage is likely. But then the number of accidents out our way is miniscule compared to the number of total kilometers traveled. It doesn't seem right to have a snail policy for our travel. It's a natural bureaucrat thing of over regulation to do some so called good.
25978	Jun 10, 2025, 08:26 PM	these all look great and hugely sensible changes
25944	Jun 10, 2025, 03:31 PM	Lower speeds are safer for all, use less fuel and therefore put out fewer GHG
25891	Jun 10, 2025, 11:07 AM	Regarding Lower Queen St which I travel on daily between November and April, I have viewed your cost benefit analysis. It is stated that the current average speed travelled at on this road is 71km/hr. It then states that if you reduce the speed limit to 60km/h the expected average speed of users will be between 63 & 65 km/hr. Rather than creating more law breaking citizens why not either leave the speed limit alone or reduce it to 70km/hr. At times when there are groups of cyclists or horses present even 60km/hr is excessive. People need to drive to the conditions. However when the road is empty then having a 60km/hr limit would be onerous.
25873	Jun 09, 2025, 01:36 PM	I am in agreement with the proposed reductions in speed limits on Aniseed Valley road and Serpintine River road as both these roads are not suitable for higher speed limits,

		winding sections of road and sharp corners would suggest a lower speed limit.
25873	Jun 09, 2025, 01:36 PM	Per As I have already commented
25869	Jun 09, 2025, 11:44 AM	is McShane's road proposed to be reduced from the current 80KM/H with additional development appearing at a rate.
25868	Jun 09, 2025, 11:44 AM	Yes please. Reduce the speed limit on Lower Queen Street, after the Lansdowne Road turning. The road is narrow, there is no pavement, and it is busy with walkers, cyclists and horse riders.
25868	Jun 09, 2025, 11:44 AM	Speed kills. Our standard of driving is poor. Irrespective of the conditions, drivers drive to the speed limit.

Re: OneSchool, Speed limits around schools

ND Natalie Doty <natalie.doty@nz.oneschoolglobal.com>
To Brent Hill; Safe Speeds

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Mon 4/08/2025 7:42 am

Yes I would also be happy with 40Kph in Headingly Lane.

Kind Regards,

OneSchool Global

Natalie Doty
Campus Principal
OneSchool Global Nelson Campus
M: +64 211 951 259

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Any email sent from OneSchool may contain information which is confidential and privileged. Unless you are the intended recipient you may not disclose, copy or use it; please notify the sender immediately and delete it and any copies. You should protect your system from viruses etc.; we accept no responsibility for damage that may be caused by them.

From: Brent Hill <brent.hill@nz.oneschoolglobal.com>
Sent: Monday, August 4, 2025 6:45 AM
To: Safe Speeds <safespeeds@tasman.govt.nz>
Cc: Natalie Doty <natalie.doty@nz.oneschoolglobal.com>
Subject: RE: OneSchool, Speed limits around schools

Hello Jane,

No students should be walking/biking to school using Headingly Lane. 95% of students are dropped off and picked up on the school grounds and any that bike and walk would enter using the Estuary Place gate.

I am happy with a 40kph on Headingly Lane. Any comments Natalie?

Kind Regards,

OneSchool Global

Brent Hill
Campus Board Director
OneSchool Global Nelson Campus
M: +64 21 228 5158

Motueka Community Board
tasman district council

20 July 2025

Motueka Ward | Speed Management Consultation Phase Two | Shape Tasman

This submission is presented on behalf of the three elected Motueka Community Board members, Chair Terina Graham, Deputy Chair Claire Hutt and Board Member Nick Hughes.

Rather than enforcing blanket speed reductions, the Board support an approach to empowering commonsense and individual responsibility through:

- road improvement,
- road safety education, and,
- speed guidance.

The Board support recommended safe speed signs and warning signs of road curves etc.

The Board suggest consistent implementation of 40km, 60km, 80km, 100km rather than 30km, 50km and 70km zones.

The Board would be more confident in Councils final decisions if all residents in the proposed areas were directly consulted for input. We would also be more supportive of any reductions in some areas after clarity of the demographics of respondents i.e. if it was a very high percentage of respondents who are frequent users of the named roads (defined by vehicle, bike, pedestrian).

The Board support safe driving practices through guidance to improve responsible decision making.

On behalf of the Motueka Community Board, we thank staff and elected members for your time and consideration.

Ngā mihi,

Motueka Community Board

SUBMISSION

To: Tasman District Council

Submission: Phase Two Speed Limit Reductions Consultation

Date: 21 July 2025

Sent to: safespeeds@tasman.govt.nz

Contact: Dom Kalasih, Chief Executive
Ia Ara Aotearoa Transporting New Zealand
dom@transporting.nz 027 441 4309

Billy Clemens
Ia Ara Aotearoa Transporting New Zealand
billy@transporting.nz 04 472 3877

Ia Ara Aotearoa Transporting New Zealand submission to Tasman District Council on Phase Two Speed Limit Reductions

Introduction

1. Ia Ara Aotearoa Transporting New Zealand (Transporting New Zealand) welcomes the opportunity to submit on Tasman District Council's proposals to lower speed limits as part of Phase Two of its Speed Management Plan.

2. Transporting New Zealand is the national membership association representing the road freight transport industry, with 1,200 member companies operating urban, rural, and inter-regional freight services. Our sector directly employs over 55,000 New Zealanders and moves 93% of the country's freight by tonnage.

Transporting New Zealand comments

3. We acknowledge and appreciate Tasman District Council's (the Council's) approach has been road-specific - individual proposals are provided for specific roads within each ward, rather than applying blanket speed reductions over a significant geographical area. We commend the Council for avoiding a universal reduction and undertaking road-by-road evaluations.

4. While a considerable number of documents were provided by the Council to support this consultation we noted that it did not include the respective Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements (CBDSs) for each road. We sought and received that information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA).

5. The CBDSs were key to our submission and we recommend that the Council provide these as a matter of course when undertaking any future consultation on speed limit proposals.

6. Reducing speed limits alone represents the weakest form of risk control. The Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016 prioritise risk elimination, substitution, and engineering controls ahead of administrative measures like speed reduction. We urge the Council to carefully consider the physical attributes of the road, the roadside development and the presence of hazards that will act as cues to help influence the driver to drive at an appropriate speed rather simply posting a reduced speed limit.

7. CBDSs for each road were valuable in demonstrating the common disconnect between the speed limit displayed and the current mean operating speed. They clearly show that regardless of the speed limit drivers will adapt their speed to the conditions and therefore care must be taken to not over rely on the influence of a sign and a change in speed limits.

8. Slowing down traffic can unnecessarily create disbenefits to productivity and our members have raised concern at that risk. For example, one member said:

   "*Slowing speeds down on main or semi-main roads is insane and an absolute pain for businesses trying to keep the flow of traffic up*."

While other members have questioned the necessity of reductions on roads with low traffic volumes or minimal crash histories:

"I can't believe the TDC can waste so much money on silly things like signs on roads very few drive on… there are no statistics showing multiple accidents in the past. These roads will not be patrolled, and those who speed will continue to do so."

9. Members also remain concerned that reduced limits alone will not improve safety without consistent enforcement. We request that the Council clarify how it will work with Police to ensure compliance if new limits are adopted, especially on roads important for freight and commercial traffic.

10. Transporting New Zealand supports a road-by-road, risk-based approach in principle, but urges the Council to carefully consider whether every proposed reduction is necessary based on local risk data and freight impacts, avoiding unnecessary reductions where safety benefits are unclear or minimal.

11. With most of these changes Transporting New Zealand is generally supportive of the community's desire for speed limit reductions. However, our position is largely due to the current mean operating speeds typically already being significantly less than the proposed reduced limits. As just one example, Goodall Road in Motueka has an existing limit of 100 km/h and the Council is proposing to reduce the limit to 80 km/h. The current mean operating speed on that road is 36 km/h and therefore, despite the proposed speed reduction Transporting New Zealand do not anticipate any significant changes, positive or negative from most of the proposed reductions.

Comments on specific roads in each of the areas

12. The following comments are based on the CBDS information we received under the (LGOIMA) for each specific road.

13. With the exceptions of the following we support all of the proposed changes in the Phase Two Richmond Map Book:

    a. Richmond Urban Road No Footpath Table: Hill Street (South of Hart Road)
    We recommend that the Council reconsider whether this speed reduction from 50 km/h to 40 km/h is sensible and justified. The level of roadside development in this area is considerably reduced compared to further north, and this is demonstrated by the current mean operating speed of 45 km/h being significantly higher than current mean operating speed of 34 km/h in the northern section of Hill Street. The Council's very low estimate in the annual crash reduction of 0.05 to 0.01 minor crashes indicates that the likely benefits are negligible compared to the losses to road users in the additional travel time therefore this proposed change does not appear to be justified.

    b. Richmond Specific Road Table: Lower Queen Street (809 Lower Queen Street to end)
    We recommend that the Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 71 km/h is considerably less than the current limit (80 km/h) and it shows that drivers are already adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, that current mean operating speed is significantly higher than the proposed reduction of 60 km/h. There have been no crashes in the last five years and

the Council estimates that the safety benefit will be negligible. Therefore, this change does not appear to be rational or justified.

14. With the exceptions of the following we support all of the proposed changes in the Phase Two Lakes Murchison Map Book:

    a. Lakes Murchison Rural Residential Table:
    We recommend that the Council check and confirm the mean operating speeds reported for Fairfax Street and Matataikiki Road. Currently both are stated as 0.39 km/h. Transporting New Zealand presume these are supposed to be 39 km/h and on that basis we would support the changes given the current mean operating speeds are still considerably below the proposed speed reduction limits.

    b. Lakes Murchison Specific Road Table:
        i. Motueka Valley Road
        We recommend that the Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 86 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (100 km/h) which shows drivers are already adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also considerably higher than the proposed reduction to 80 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. While there have been some crashes over the last five years the Council has not estimated any change in crash reduction therefore, this change does not appear to be rational or justified.

        ii. Tadmor Valley Road
        We recommend that the Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 84 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (100 km/h) which shows drivers are naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also considerably higher than the proposed reduction to 80 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There have been four non-injury crashes over the last five years and Council's estimate of an annual safety benefit of a reduction of 0.44 to 0.61 non-injury crashes does not appear to justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 20 and 30 hours.

15. With the exceptions of the following we support all of the proposed changes in the Phase Two Golden Bay Consultation Material:

    a. Golden Bay Specific Road Table:
        i. Collingwood Quay
        We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 56 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (70 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also considerably higher than the proposed reduction to 50 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road

environment. There have been zero crashes over the last five years and Council estimate there will be zero annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 10 and 20 hours.

ii. Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (Pakawau Bush Road to 1088)
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 59 km/h is well matched to the current limit (60 km/h) which shows drivers are naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also considerably higher than the proposed reduction to 50 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There has been one non-injury crash over the last five years and Council estimates an annual reduction 0.06 to 0.11 non-injury crashes. Therefore this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of 10 to 20 hours.

iii. Collingwood-Puponga Main Rd (1088 to 75m south of southern boundary of 1062)
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 62 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (100 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also considerably higher than the proposed reduction to 50 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There have been zero crashes over the last five years and Council estimate there will be zero annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of up to 50 hours.

16. With the exceptions of the following we support all of the proposed changes in the Phase Two Moutere Waimea Map Book:

a. Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

i. Harley Road
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 68 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also considerably higher than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There have been three minor and one non-injury crashes over the last five years and Council's estimate of an annual safety benefit reduction of 0.35 to 0.48 minor and 0.24 to 0.33 non-injury crashes does not appear to justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 20 and 30 hours.

ii. Pomona Road
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed

of 54 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also somewhat higher than the proposed reduction to 50 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There have been zero crashes over the last 5 years and Council estimate there will be negligible annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 15 and 30 hours.

iii. Westdale Road
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 62 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. While the current mean operating speed is also a little higher than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h there have been zero crashes over the last five years and Council estimate there will be negligible annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 20 and 30 hours.

iv. Redwood Road Appleby
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 62 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. While the current mean operating speed is also a little higher than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h there has been only one non-injury crash over the last five years and Council estimate there will be negligible annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time.

b. Moutere Waimea Specific Roads Table

Eighty Eight Valley Road
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 61 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (70 km/h) which shows drivers are naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also significantly higher than the proposed reduction to 50 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There have been zero crashes over the last 5 years and Council estimate there will be negligible annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time.

17. With the exceptions of the following we support all of the proposed changes in the Phase Two Motueka Map Book

a. Motueka Rural Residential Table
i. Umukuri Road

We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 69 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. However, the current mean operating speed is also significantly higher than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h which indicates the proposed speed may not be well aligned with the road environment. There have been zero crashes over the last five years and Council estimate there will be negligible annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 150 and 210 hours.

ii. Whakarewa Street
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 53 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. While the current mean operating speed is also only a little higher than the proposed reduction to 50 km/h there has only been one non-injury crash over the last five years and Council's estimate of an annual reduction of 0.19 to 0.23 non-injury crashes does not appear to justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 20 and 30 hours.

iii. Wildman Road
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 57 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (70 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. While the current mean operating speed is also already slightly lower than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h there have been zero crashes over the last five years and Council estimate there will be negligible annual safety benefit. Therefore, this change does not seem necessary or justify the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 10 and 20 hours.

b. Motueka Specific Roads Table
i. Riwaka-Kaiteriteri
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 46 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local conditions. Given the current mean operating speed is also already significantly lower than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h Transporting New Zealand question Council's confidence in whether a speed limit change is the best approach to delivering the estimated safety benefits.

ii. Sandy Bay-Marahau Road
We recommend that Council reconsider whether this proposed speed reduction is sensible and justified. The current mean operating speed of 56 km/h is considerably lower than the current limit (80 km/h) which shows drivers are already naturally adapting their speed to the local

conditions. Given the current mean operating speed is also already significantly lower than the proposed reduction to 60 km/h Transporting New Zealand question Council's confidence in whether a speed limit change is the best approach to delivering the estimated safety benefits and whether it justifies the losses to road users in the additional travel time of between 30 and 50 hours.

END

Phase Two Speed Management Plan Implementation Consultation

What are we consulting on?

We are consulting on proposals to lower speed limits for a number of local roads:

- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50-60km/h
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h
- Unsealed roads which include on-road sections of the Great Taste Trail and are currently over 80km/h reduced to 80km/h
- Specific roads (see lists for each Ward for a full list of roads):
    - Abel Tasman Drive (sections)
    - Aniseed Valley Road
    - Collingwood Quay
    - Collingwood-Puponga Road (sections)
    - Eighty Eight Valley Road(sections)
    - Kaiteriteri-Sandy Bay Road
    - Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road (section)
    - Korere-Tophouse (section)
    - McCallum Road
    - Motueka River Bank Road
    - Sandy Bay-Marahau Road
    - Seaton Valley Road
    - Tadmor Valley Road
    - Tapawera Baton Road

The changes on these roads were approved as part of the Nelson Tasman Speed Management Plan at a Joint Council meeting of Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council in August 2024. This was after extensive consultation on speed limits in January & February 2024.

In October 2024, the Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024 was released. This Rule specifies the speed limits that Road Controlling Authorities are able to set for each class of road.

The rule also requires Council to re-consult on most proposed speed limit changes before we can implement our Speed Management Plan. This consultation material must now include a Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement for each road being consulted on.

Refer to separate Council Ward based consultation documents for proposed speed limits and benefit cost statements within each Ward
Please note: We are only consulting on local roads and not State Highways. Any changes to State Highway speeds will be undertaken by NZTA Waka Kotahi.

Phase One (Approved and will be implemented mid year)

We previously consulted on proposed speed reductions on our high-risk roads, base speed limit reductions on rural roads adjacent to schools, and McShane Road. On the 27th of March 2025, the Council resolved to change those limits:

Variable Speed limits outside schools

Consultation is not required for new variable 30km/h limits outside schools, which are required by the Setting of Speed Limits Rule. Council resolved to implement these limits on 27 March 2025

Strategic Context and the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport

Our speed changes must also align with the Government Policy Statement (GPS) on Land Transport (2024– 2034), which sets the Government's strategic priorities for land transport investment over a 10-year period. Transport spending is required to meet the strategic priorities as outlined in the GPS. One of the strategic priorities relates directly to safety.

There is also no currently available funding to improve walking and cycling facilities in rural residential areas or for urban areas without footpaths therefore the most efficient and cost effective way to improve road safety is with speed reductions. Previous community consultation indicated strong public support for lower speeds in the areas specified above. We also have had a range of requests for reductions on the specific roads.

Unsealed Roads that are narrow or winding (Rural Areas)

Unsealed rural roads are often narrow and winding with no road or edge markings, with visibility sometimes blocked by vegetation. Specific hazards may be identified with warning signs. There will be forestry and agricultural vehicles using these roads.

Improving these roads for safety would be very costly and is not considered a good use of resources. The recommended speed limit range for these roads, as set in the Speed Setting Rule, is 60-80km/h, which aligns with the general nature of these roads.

While the number of reported crashes on these roads is comparatively low, minor and non-injury crashes are considerably under reported. The low volumes of traffic on these roads, combined with the under reporting of crashes, mean that the number of crashes per km travelled is likely to be higher than the reported crash numbers suggest.

We have two speed related safety options for these unsealed roads that are narrow or winding:

1. Lower speed limits to 60km/h or
2. Use more advisory speeds on the roads.

There are pros and cons for each option:

Option one:	**Option two**

	
Speed limit reduction to 60km/h	**Advisory Signs**
Will cost more than just putting up cautionary signs (repeater signs required every 2km)	Cheaper option (repeater signs required every 8km) Affordable option where traffic volumes and average speeds are already low
Enforceable	Not enforceable
Can be effective in reducing crashes	Can be effective in reducing crashes
Some drivers may consider a reduced speed limit the safe speed for a particular section of road, possibly resulting in an increased operating speed.	Not always as effective as some drivers may ignore the advisory speeds
Matches the recommended speed limits in the Speed Limit Setting Rule	Does not match the recommended speeds in the Speed Setting Rule

Approximate cost of signage by Ward for unsealed Roads that are narrow or winding

Ward	Speed Reductions	Advisory Signs*
Golden Bay	$32,000	$13,000
Lakes Murchison	$22,000	$16,000
Moutere Waimea	$20,000	$11,000
Motueka	$7,000	$3,000
Richmond	$1,000	Less than $1,000
Noting that some roads which have known safety issues may require additional treatment		

In 2020, Nelson Tasman Community Speed Limit Feedback, 91% of respondents thought that a speed limit of less than 100km/h is appropriate for our Unsealed Rural – Narrow, Winding Roads:

- 59% agreed with 60km/h limit (1051 responses),
- 32% agreed with 80km/h limit (572 responses),

- 9% agreed with 100km/h (154 responses)].

Examples of Tortuous unsealed roads: Images @Google Maps

- Totaranui Road, Golden Bay



- *Aniseed Valley Road*



Rural Residential Roads

These roads provide access to residential properties, but at a lower density than urban residential areas. They usually don't have footpaths and people who are walking or cycling need to share the road with vehicles. The roads are generally mainly used by residents and these residents often use these roads for fitness and recreation. The number of these rural residential areas has grown in Tasman and we have had many requests from local residents to reduce the speeds of these roads.

The current speed limits are between 80 to 100 km/h. Schedule 3 of the Speed Limit Setting Rule specifies the speed limit range for these roads as 50-80 km/h

In 2020, Nelson Tasman Community Speed Limit Feedback showed that 69% of respondents thought that a speed limit of less than 50km/h is appropriate for our Rural Residential Subdivision Roads

- 22% agreed with 40km/h limit (397 responses),
- 47% agreed with 50km/h limit (855 responses),
- 20% agreed with 60km/h (369 responses).

Examples of rural residential roads: Images @Google Maps

Bronte Road East



Dodson Road, Takaka



Urban Roads without Footpaths

Some urban residential streets lack footpaths which can make walking or cycling dangerous. The Speed Setting Rule states that the speed limit range for urban streets with no footpaths as 40 km/h.

We have two speed related safety options for these roads without footpaths:

1. lower speed limits to 40km/h or
2. Use more advisory signs on the roads.

There are pros and cons for each option:

Option one:	**Option two**
	
Speed limit reductions to 40km/h	**Advisory Signs**
Will cost more than advisory signs	Costs less than speed signs
Useful for areas such as holiday spots with people walking/cycling and many drivers not familiar with the area (e.g. Parapara and Patons Rock)	Can work well where traffic volume is already low and/or street is short
Enforceable	Not enforceable
30% chance of death if a pedestrian is hit by a car travelling at 40km/h. Noting that on some roads, speeds are already low, so this might not make a difference	80% chance of death if a pedestrian is hit by a car travelling at 50km/h.
Matches the recommended speed limits in the Speed Limit Setting Rule	Does not match the recommended speeds in the Speed limit Setting Rule

Approximate cost of signage by Ward for urban roads with no footpaths

Ward	**Speed Reductions**	**Advisory Signs***
Golden Bay	$24,000	$19,000
Lakes Murchison	$2,000	$1,000

Moutere Waimea	$8,000	$6,000
Motueka	$2,000	$1,000
Richmond	$5,000	$4,000
Noting that some roads which are known safety issues may require additional treatment		

In 2020, Nelson Tasman Community Speed Limit Feedback, 86% of respondents thought that a speed limit of less than 50km/h is appropriate for our Residential Street, No Footpath:

- 40% agreed with 30km/h limit (726 responses),
- 43% agreed with 40km/h limit (785 responses),
- 17% agreed with 50km/h (318 responses)].

Examples of urban roads with no footpaths: Images @Google Maps

- Anarewa Crescent, Stephens Bay



Bishop Road, Parapara



Specific Roads

There are several roads where we have community groups and residents advocating for lower speeds. These roads do not fit in any of the categories listed above. The new limits proposed for these roads meet the criteria of the Setting of the Speed Limits Rule. Many of these roads have a high number of recreational vehicles such as the Sandy-Bay Marahau Road, Aniseed Valley Road. Included in the specific road list are some on-road sections of the Great Taste Trail that are currently 100km/h.

Some of our narrow and winding unsealed roads have very short roads adjacent, in these instances it is proposed that these side roads are also reduced. For example Newport Road which is adjacent to Tapawera Baton Road.

Ward Based Documents

The proposed changes are shown in consultation documents for each Ward. These documents include maps and a table outlining the current and proposed posted speed limit, and the current mean (average) operating speed. It also shows how much the mean operating speed is expected to change and what the expected change in travel time will be for; a) an individual vehicle per trip (minutes and seconds) b) all vehicles travelling the road over a year (hours). It also shows what reported crash numbers have been for the past five years and how they are expected to change with the speed reduction changes.

For example, for Parapara Beach Road: the speed limit will change from 50km/h to 40km/h and this will lead to an increase of travel time of 0 to 4 seconds per vehicle.

The Cost Benefit Disclosure information has been created using a combination of in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data and user guide, Crash Analysis System data.

Partnership with Māori:

We plan to hold a series of meetings with our iwi partners regarding:

- Their interest in speed limits specific to cultural sites such as Marae, kōhanga reo and urupa; and
- Their interest in speed limits across the district.

Phase Two Golden Bay Consultation Material

This book should be read in conjunction with the Phase Two Consultation Material.

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What are we consulting on?

We are consulting on proposals to lower speed limits for a number of local roads in Golden Bay:

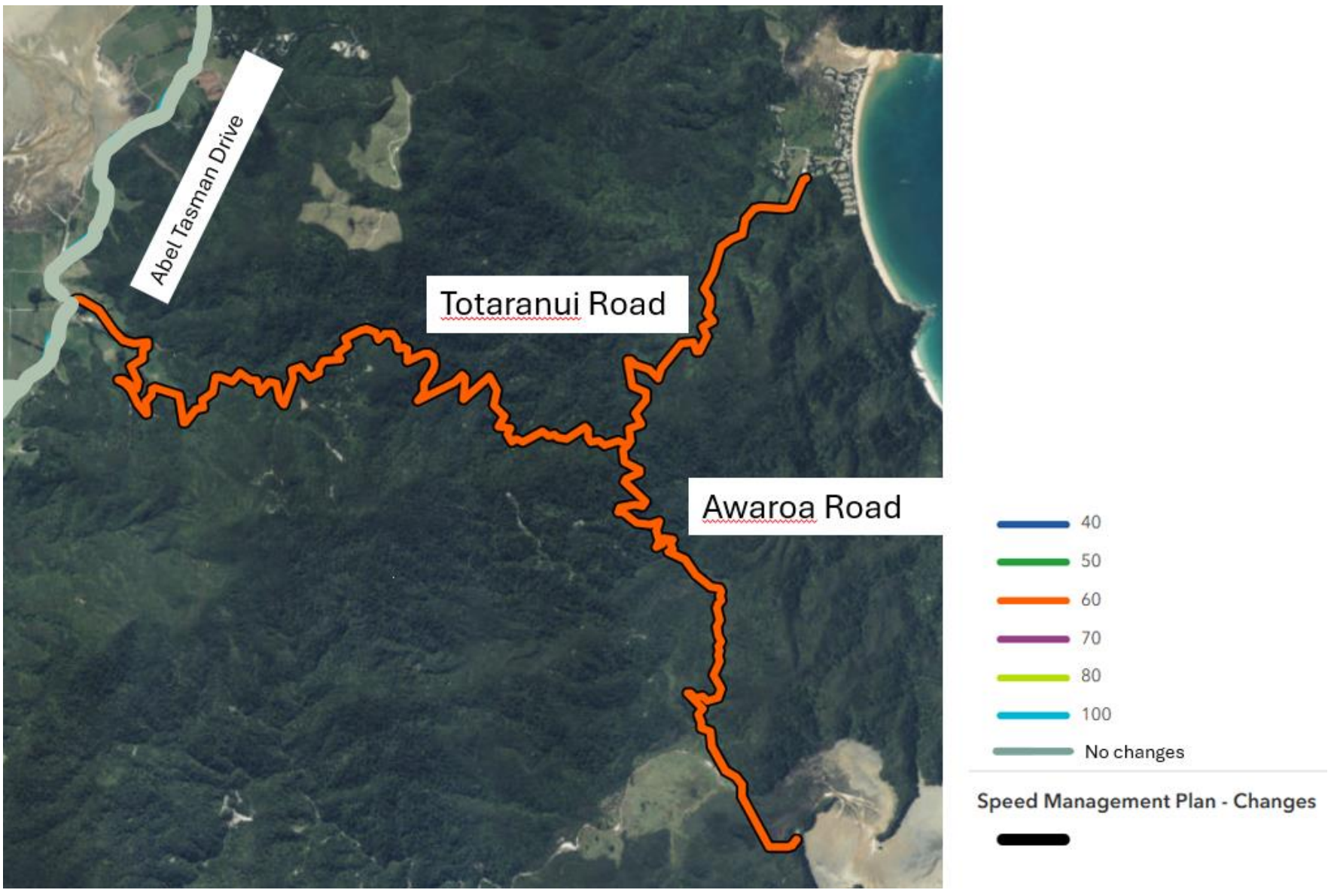
- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h. These are rural unsealed roads that are winding and/or narrow, generally the alignment of these roads is classed as tortuous.
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50 or 60km/h. These roads provide access to residential properties, but at a lower density than urban residential areas.
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h. These are roads in residential areas that do not have footpaths.
- Specific roads. There are several roads where we have community groups and residents advocating for lower speeds. In Golden Bay, the specific roads are:
    - Abel Tasman Drive (sections)
    - Collingwood Quay
    - Collingwood Bainham Road (section)
    - Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (Pakawau)
    - Dry Road (section) and associated side roads
    - East Takaka Road (section)
    - Glenview Road
    - Long Plain Road (including Anatoki Track Road, Cemetery Road, Langford, One Spec Road, Moulder)
    - Hill View Road
    - McCallum Road
    - Milnthorpe Road
    - Packard Road
    - Rameka Creek Road

Examples

Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads	Rural residential roads
 ***Totaranui Road***	 Dodson Road, Takaka
Urban roads which do not have footpaths	**Specific roads**
 *Bishop Road, Parapara*	 *Port Tarakohe, Abel Tasman Drive*

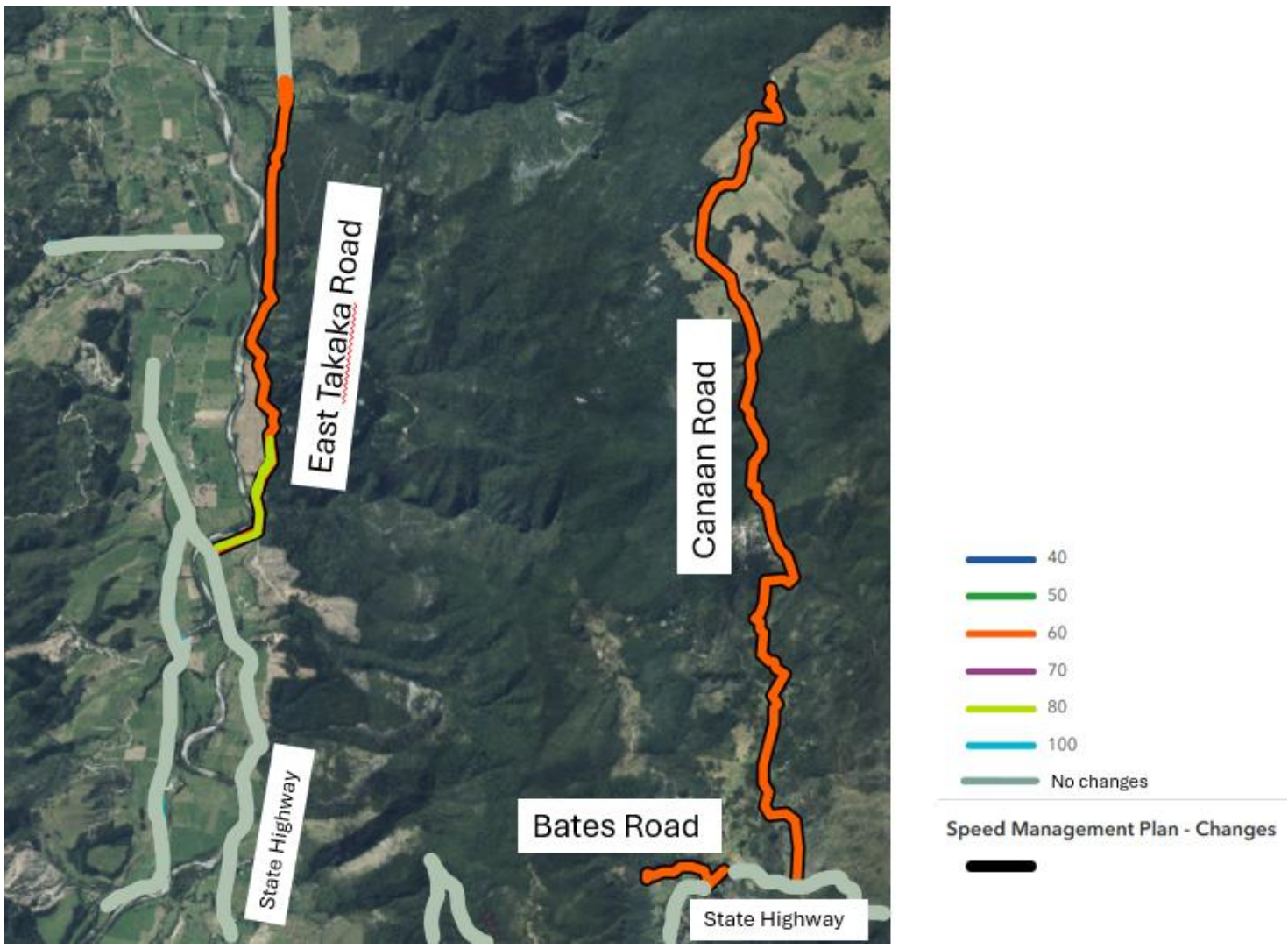
Map GB 1: Totaranui area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Awaroa Road	100	60
	Totaranui Road	100	60



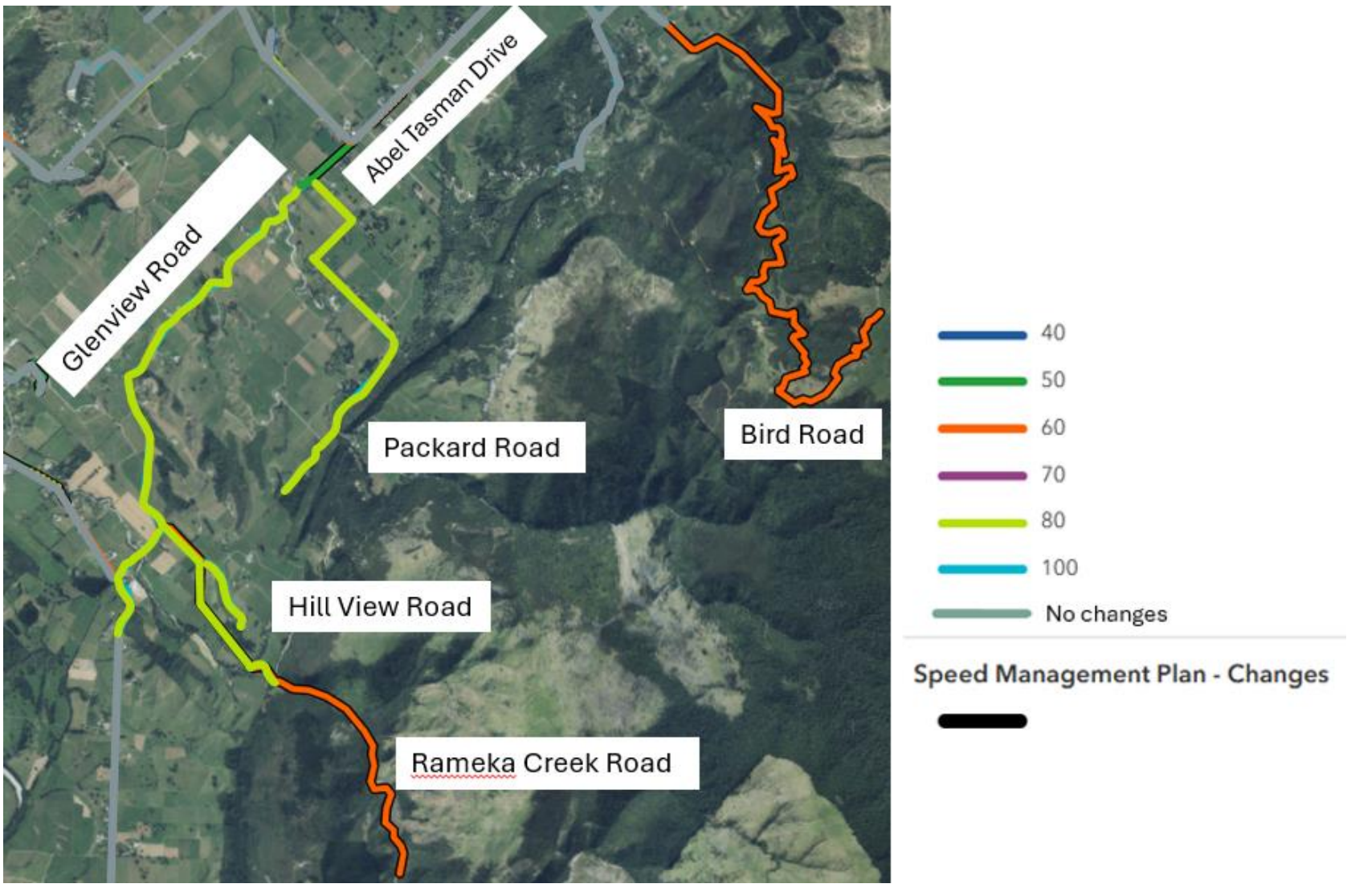
Map GB 2 & M12: East Takaka / Canaan Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Bates Road	100	60
	Canaan Road	100	60
	East Takaka Road (From 1590m north of the SH to 20m of the Gorge Creek Bridge)	100	60
Specified Roads	East Takaka Road (From SH for 1590m)	100	80



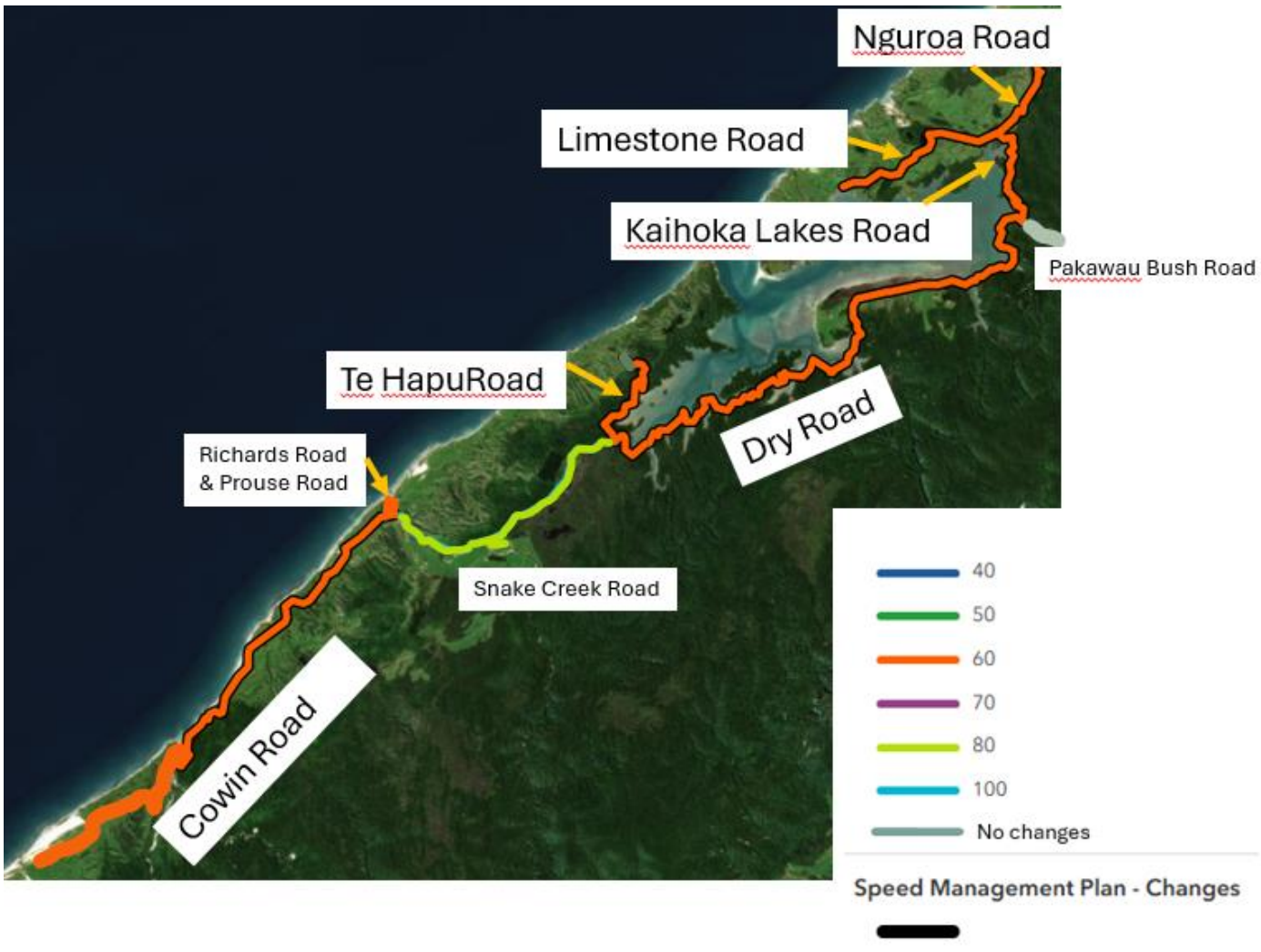
Map GB 3: Rameka Creek Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Bird Road	100	60
	Rameka Creek Road From 1204m south of Hill View Road to end)	100	60
Residential	Glenview Road (Abel Tasman Drive to 120m south west of Packard Drive)	60 / 100	50
Specific Roads	East Takaka Road (From Central Takaka Road south 570m)	100	80
	Glenview Road (Central Takaka Road to 120m south west of Packard Drive)	100	80
	Hill View Road	100	80
	Packard Road	100	80
	Rameka Creek Road (Glenview Road to 1204m south of Hill View Road)	100	80



Map GB 4: Mangarākau

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Cowin Road	100	60
	Dry Road (Pakawau Bush Road to Te Hapu Road)	100	60
	Kaihoka Lakes Road	100	60
	Limestone Road	100	60
	Nguroa Road	100	60
	Te Hapu Road	100	60
Specific Roads	Dry Road (Te Hapu Road and Cowin Road)	100	80
	Prouse Road	100	60
	Richards Road	100	60
	Snake Creek Road	100	80



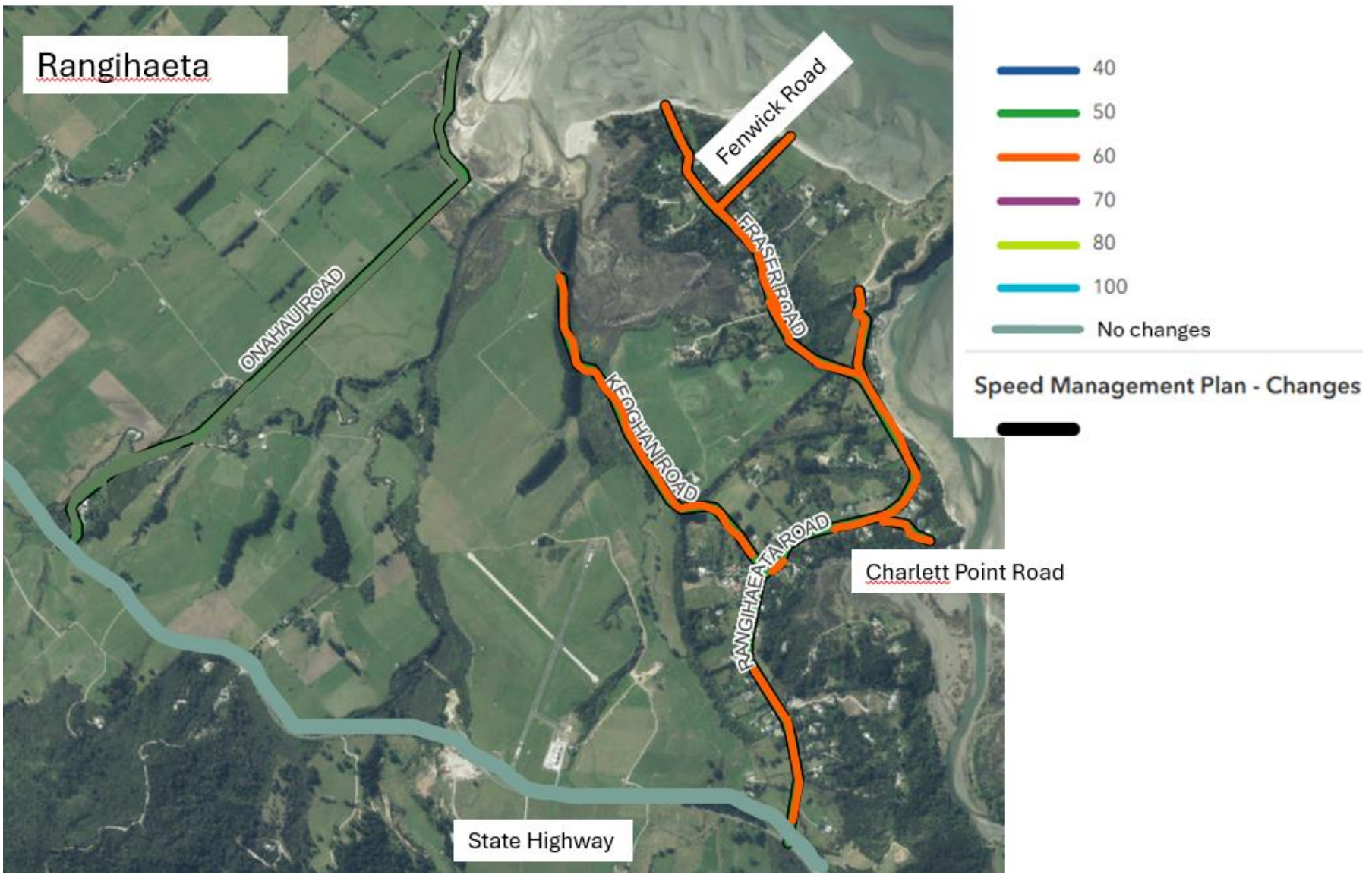
Map GB 5: Quartz Range Road

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Quartz Range Road	100	60



Map GB 6: Rangihaeta

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Charlett Point Road	100	60
	Fenwick Road	100	60
	Fraser Road	100	60
	Keoghan Road	100	60
	Rangihaeta Road	100	60



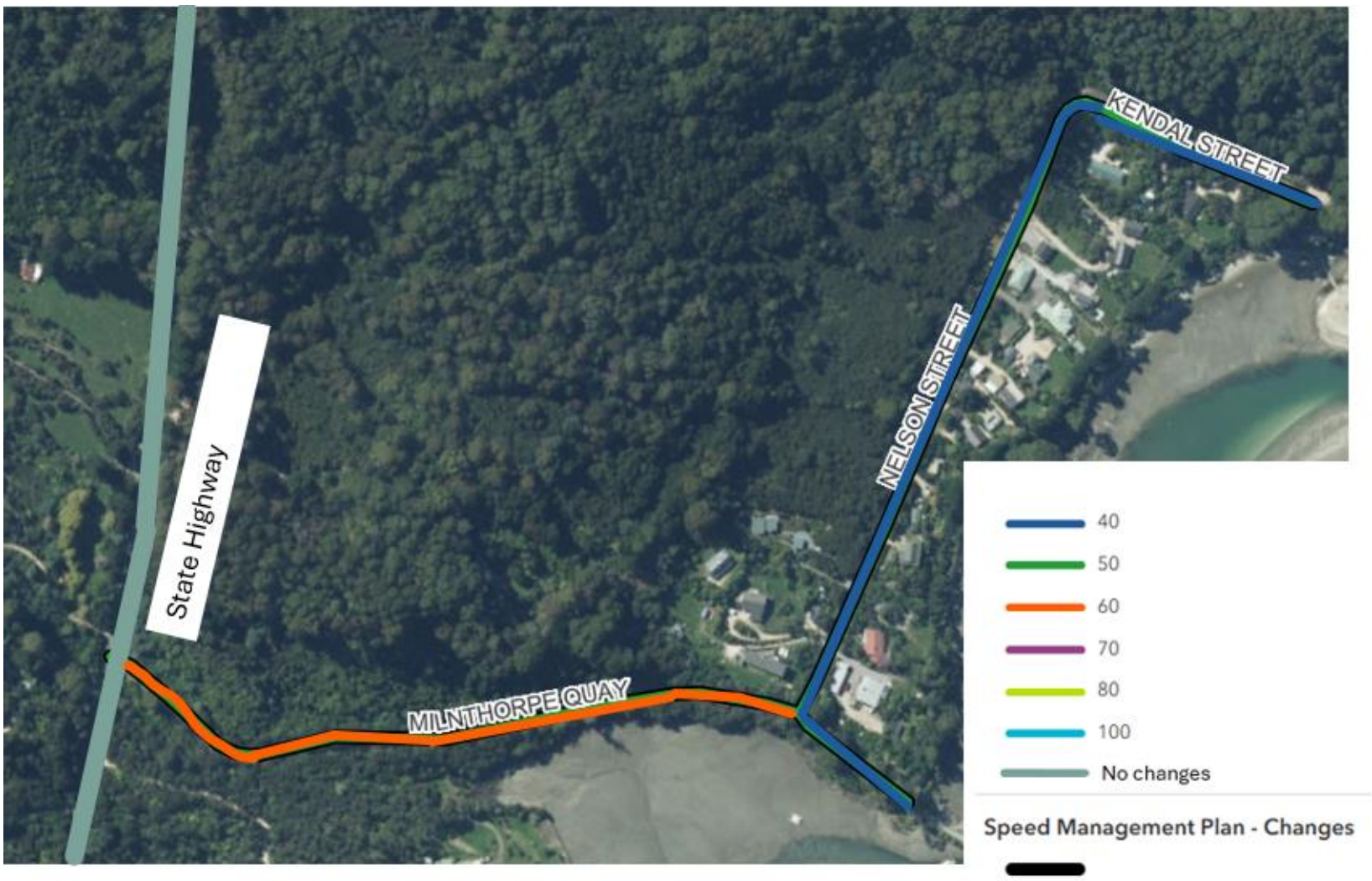
Map GB 7: Central Takaka

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Residential	Coote Street	100	50
Rural Residential	Dodson Road	100	50
Residential	Windle Road	100	50



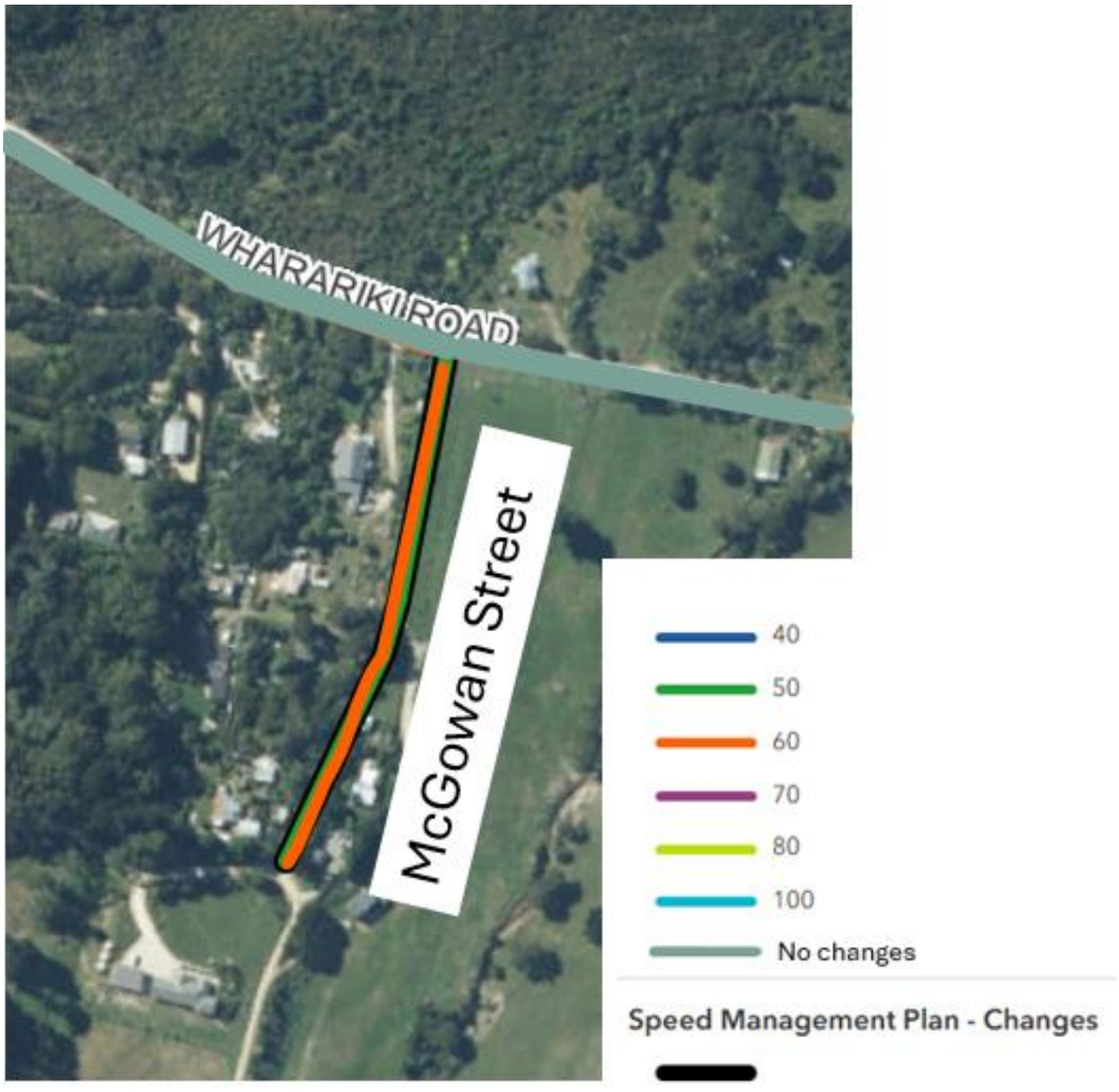
Map GB 8: Milnthorpe

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban Street No Footpath	Kendal Street	100	40
Urban Street No Footpath	Milnthorpe Quay (Nelson Street to end of the street)	100	40
Urban Street No Footpath	Nelson Street	100	40
Specific Road	Milnthorpe Quay (State Highway to Nelson Street)	100	60



Map GB 9: McGowan (Puponga):

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	McGowan Street (Puponga):	100	60



Map GB 10: Rototai - Nees Road

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Nees Road	100	60



Map GB 11: Totara Avenue:

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Totara Avenue	100	40



Map GB 12: Patons Rock

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Battery Road	50	40
	Bayview Terrace	50	40
	Patons Road Road (Bayview Terrace north east to end of road) and beach access	50	40
Other	Patons Rock Road (Beach Access)	100	40



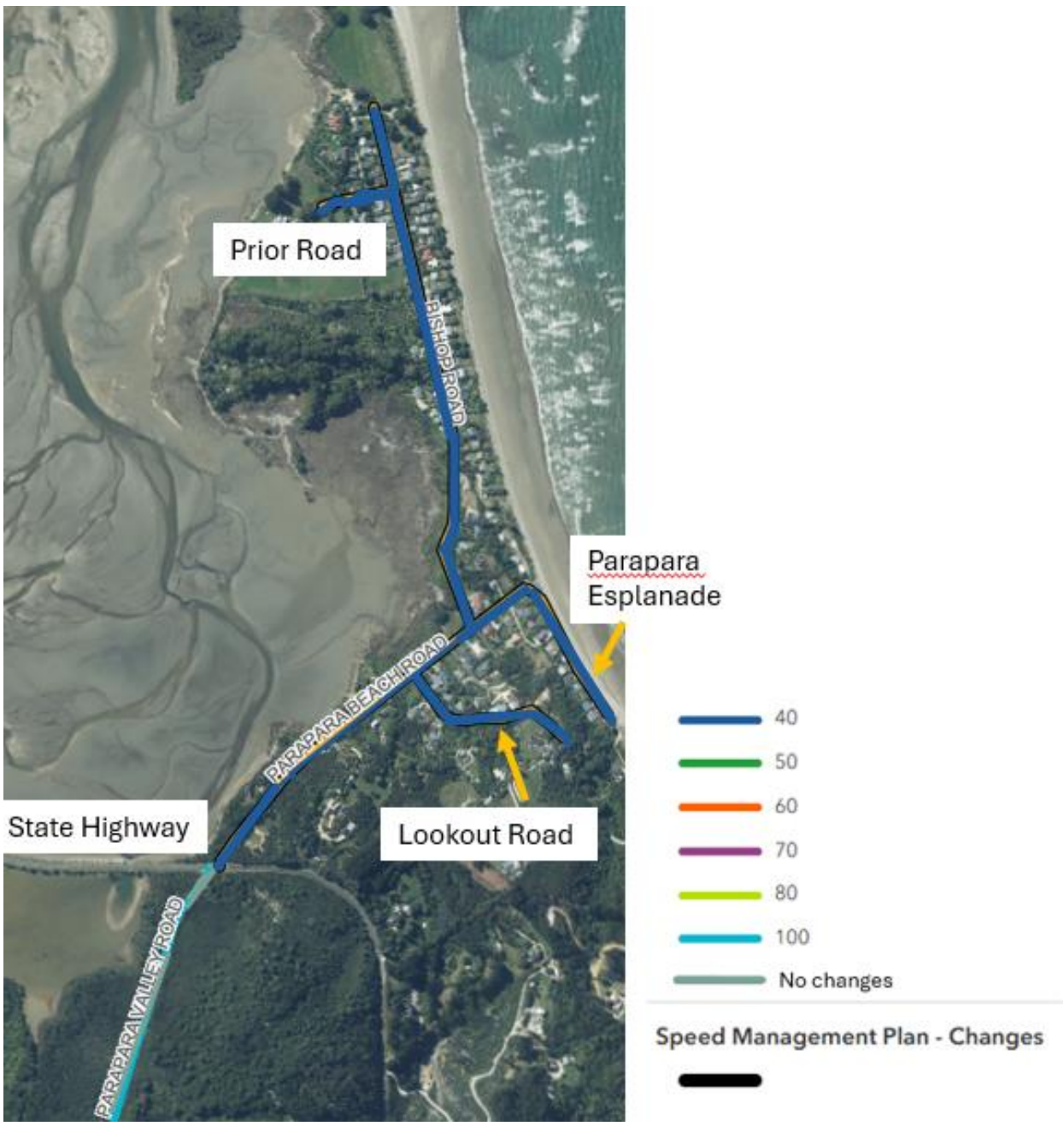
Map GB 13: Collingwood One

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Beach Road	50	40
	Swiftsure Street	50	40



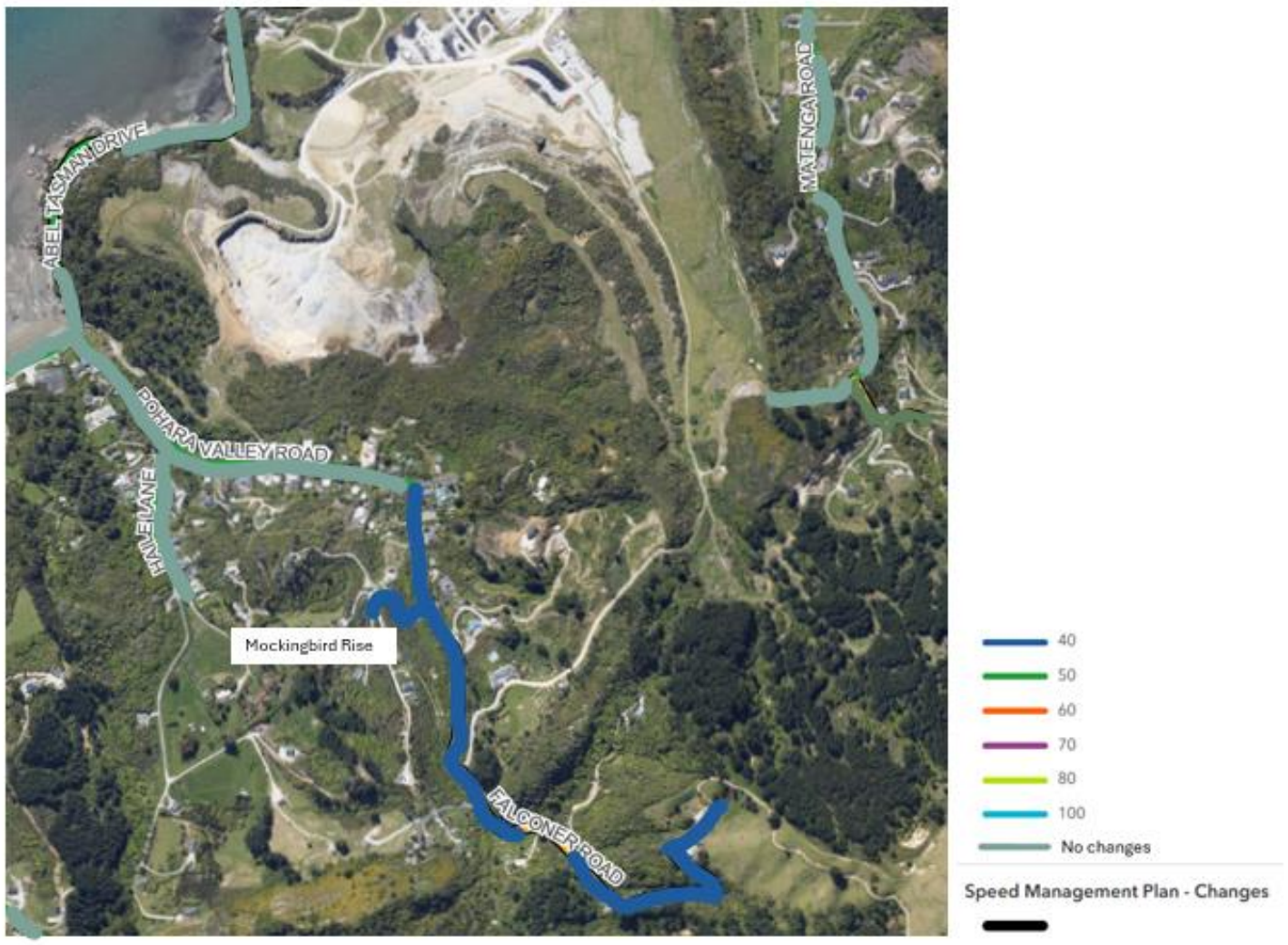
Map GB 14: Parapara

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Bishop Road	50	40
	Lookout Road	50	40
	Parapara Beach Road	50	40
	Parapara Esplanade	50	40
	Prior Road	50	40



Map GB 15: Pohara North

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Falconer Road	50	40
	Mockingbird Rise	50	40



Map GB 16: Harwood Place

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Harwood Place	50	40



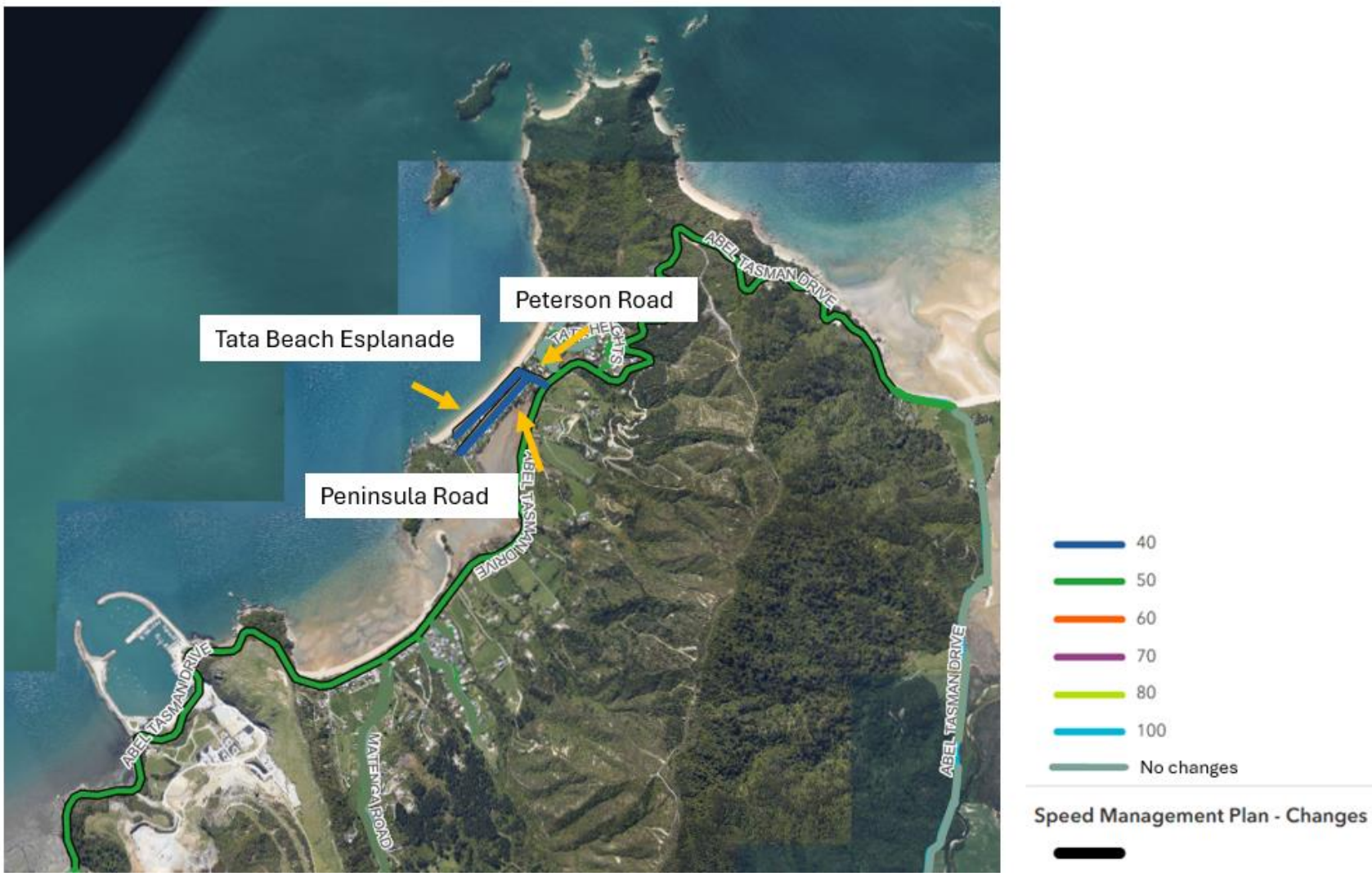
Map GB 17: Takaka

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Junction Road	50	40
	Reilly Street	50	40



Map GB 18: Tata Beach

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Peninsula Road	50	40
	Peterson Road	50	40
	Tata Beach Esplanade	100	40
Specific Road	Abel Tasman Drive (Pohara Valley Road to 1570 Abel Tasman Drive)	60	50
	Abel Tasman Drive (1570 Abel Tasman Drive to 1597 Abel Tasman Drive(northern boundary))	100	50



Map GB 19: Pohara South

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Tennyson Street	50	40



Map GB 20: Collingwood Quay Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific Roads	Collingwood Quay	70	50
	Collingwood Bainham Road (existing 70 km/h to SH)	70	50



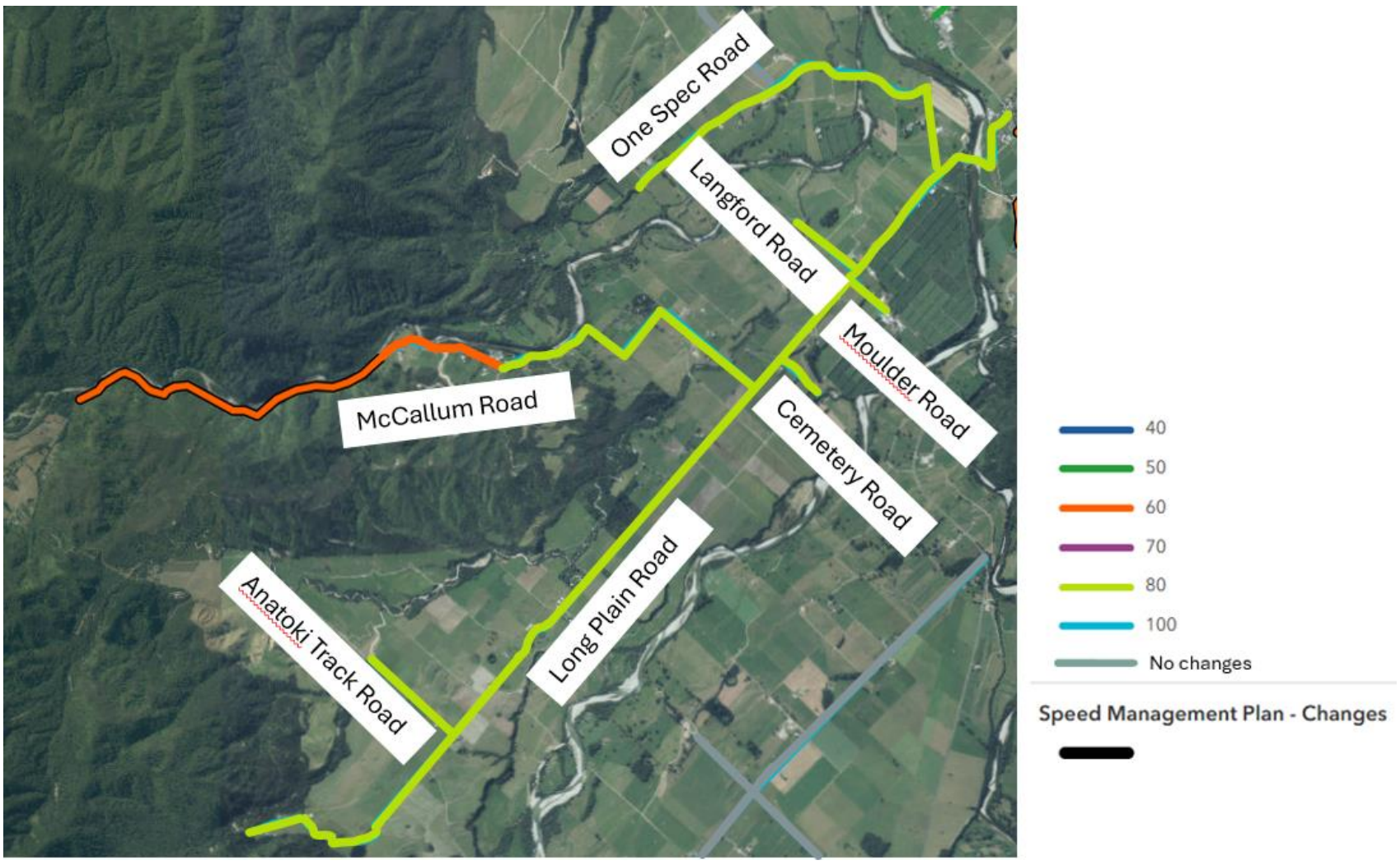
Map GB 21: Pakawau

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific Roads	Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (Pakawau Bush Road to 1088 Collingwood -Puponga Main Road (existing 60km/h zone)	60	50
	Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (end of existing 60km/h zone (1088 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road) to 75m south of southern boundary of 1062 Collingwood - Puponga Main Road)	100	50



Map GB 22 Takaka - McCallum Road

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	McCallum Road (unsealed section)	100	60
Specific Roads	Anatoki Track Road	100	80
	Cemetery Road	100	80
	Langford Road	100	80
	Long Plain Road	100	80
	McCallum Road (Long Plain Road to the end of the seal)	100	80
	One Spec Road	100	80
	Moulder Road	100	80



Golden Bay Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes										Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Awaroa Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	4.03	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 1
Bates Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.14	39	Negligible								1 Minor	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 2 / M12
Bird Road [Clifton] (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	6.95	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 3
Canaan Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	10.87	28	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	GB 2 / M12
Cowin Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	17.05	33	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $5K	Jul 28	GB 4
Dry Road (Pakawau Bush Road to Te Hapu Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	19.72	53	Negligible								3 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $5K	Jul 28	GB 4
East Takaka Road (From 1590m north of the SH to 20m of the Gorge Creek Bridge	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	4.24	39	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $3K	Jul 27	GB 2 / M12
Kaihoka Lakes Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	5.62	30	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	GB 4
Limestone Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.41	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 4

[1] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Golden Bay Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Nguroa Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.47	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 4
Quartz Range Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	6.21	18	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	GB 5
Rameka Creek Road (From 1204m south of Hill View Road to end)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	5.96	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	GB 3
Te Hapu Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.67	28	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	GB 4
Totaranui Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	10.49	26	Negligible								1 Non-injury 1 Minor	Negligible	Less than $3K	Jul 26	GB 1

Golden Bay Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Charlett Point Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.18	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Coote Street (Entire length)	Urban streetss	100	50	0.14	21	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 7
Dodson Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.90	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 7
Fenwick Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.35	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Fraser Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	1.19	33	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Glenview Road (Abel Tasman Drive end of existing 60km/h limit)	Urban Streets	60	50	0.40	47	Negligible								2 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	GB 3
Glenview Road (End of existing 60km/h limit to 120m south West of Packard Drive)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.13	47	Negligible								0	Negligible	$0	Jul 26	GB 3
Keoghan Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Road	100	60	1.28	25	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Mcgowan Street [Puponga] (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.23	18	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 9

[2] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Golden Bay Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Milnthorpe Quay (State Highway to Nelson Street	Unsealed Road	100	60	0.45	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 8
Nees Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.54	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 10
Rangihaeata Road (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	2.34	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 6
Windle Road (Entire length)	Urban streets	100	50	0.15	21	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 7

Golden Bay Urban Road No Footpath Table

These are low volume urban roads servicing local residential areas. They have no footpaths, and pedestrians and vehicles share the road space. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of providing a safer environment until footpaths are able to be installed.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Battery Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.18	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 12
Bay View Terrace (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.14	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB12
Beach Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.71	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	GB13
Bishop Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.91	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 14
Falconer Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.50	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 15
Harwood Place (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	100	40	0.17	12	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 16
Junction Street (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.15	10	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 17
Kendal Street (Entire length)	Urban road no footpath	100	40	0.19	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 8
Lookout Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	.032	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 14

[3] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Golden Bay Urban Road No Footpath Table

These are low volume urban roads servicing local residential areas. They have no footpaths, and pedestrians and vehicles share the road space. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of providing a safer environment until footpaths are able to be installed.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Mockingbird Ridge (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.13	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 15
Nelson Street (Entire length)	Urban road no footpath	100	40	0.45	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 8
Parapara Beach Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.70	34	0 to -2	32 to 34	01:14	01.14 to 01.19	00.00 to 00.05	103 (330vpd)	103 to 110	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 14
Parapara Esplanade (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.29	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 14
Patons Rock Road (Bayview Terrace north east to end of road	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.67	32	0 to -2	30 to 32	01:15	01.15 to 01:20	+00.00 to +00.5	80 (251vpd)	80 to 90	0 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 12
Patons Rock Road Beach Access	Unconventional, low-volume or low speed road types	100	40	0.04	NA	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 12
Peninsula Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.42	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 18
Petersen Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.14	13	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 18
Prior Road (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.12	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 14
Reilly Street (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.27	28	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 17

Golden Bay Urban Road No Footpath Table

These are low volume urban roads servicing local residential areas. They have no footpaths, and pedestrians and vehicles share the road space. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of providing a safer environment until footpaths are able to be installed.

All Changes are Permanent Changes								Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]									
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Swiftsure Street (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.70	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB13
Tata Beach Esplanade (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	100	40	0.44	13	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 18
Tennyson Street (Entire length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.14	14	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	GB 19
Totara Avenue (Entire length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.68	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 7

Golden Bay Specific Road Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing recreational sites in Golden Bay by car, campervan or bicycle. Abel Tasman Drive connects to Port Tarakohe and there is a mix of transport modes with those involved in fisheries as well as recreational users. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Abel Tasman Drive (Pohara Valley Road to 1570 Abel Tasman Drive)	Urban Connector	60	50	6.65	45	-1 to -3	42 to 44	08:52	09:04 to 09:30	+00:12 to +00:38	2100 (1633vpd)	2200 to 2300	+100 to + 200	1 Minor	0.03-0.09 Minor	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB18
Abel Tasman Drive (1570 Abel Tasman Drive to 1597 Abel Tasman Drive (northern boundary))	Urban Connector	60	50	.20	45	-1 to -3	42 to 44	:18	00:18-00:19	+00:00 to +00:01	320 (334 vpd)	320 to 340	+ 0 to +20	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 18
Anatoki Track Road(Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.81	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Negligible	Jul 27	GB 22
Cemetery Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.38	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Collingwood Quay (Entire Length)	Local Streets	70	50	0.42	56	-4 to -6	50 to 52	00.27	00:29-00:30	+00:02 to +00:03	100 (908 vpd)	110 to 120	+10 to +20	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 20
Collingwood Bainham Road (existing 70 km/h to SH)	Rural Connector	100	80	0.56	35	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 20
Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (Pakawau Bush Road to 1088 Collingwood -Puponga Main Road (existing 60km/h zone)	Local Roads	60	50	2.12	59	-2 to -4	55 to 57	2.09	2:14-2:19	+00:05 to +00:09	390 (630 vpd)	410 to 420	+10 to +20	1 Non injury	00.06-0.11 Non Injury	Less than $2K	Jul 27	GB 21
Collingwood-Puponga Main Road (end of existing 60km/h zone (1088 Collingwood-Puponga Main Road) to 75m south of southern boundary of 1062	Local Roads	100	50	0.31	62	-2 to -4	55 to 57	0019	00:20-00:20	+00:01 to +00:01	50 (630 vpd)	50 to 55	+0 to +50	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 21

[4] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data ~~and cross referenced with the NZTA Cost Impact Analysis Tool~~. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Golden Bay Specific Road Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing recreational sites in Golden Bay by car, campervan or bicycle. Abel Tasman Drive connects to Port Tarakohe and there is a mix of transport modes with those involved in fisheries as well as recreational users. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Collingwood -Puponga Main Road)																		
Dry Road (Te Hapu Road and Cowin Road)	Rural Road	100	80	3.87	49	Negligible								1 Minor	Negligible	Less than $1K		GB 4
East Takaka Road (From SH for 1590m)	Unsealed Road	100	80	1.59	39	Negligible								0		Less than $2K	Jul 26	GB 2
East Takaka Road (From Central Takaka Road south 570m)	Rural Road	100	80	0.57	76	0 to -2	74 to 76	00:27	00:27-00:28	00:00 to +00:01	37 (328 vpd)	35 to 40	0 to +5	0	0	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 21
Glenview Road (Central Takaka Road to 120m south west of Packard Drive)	Rural Road	100	80	3.87	59	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Hill View Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.38	18	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Langford Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.57	20	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Long Plain Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	8.2	54	Negligible								2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
McCallum Road (Entire unsealed section)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.70	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
McCallum Road (Long Plain Road to end of the seal)	Rural Road	100	80	2.35	49	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Milnthorpe Quay (Nelson Street to end of the road)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.10	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 9
Moulder Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	049	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
One Spec Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	3.03	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 22
Packard Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	3.20	44	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Prouse Road(Entire Length)	Unsealed Road	100	60	0.29	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 4

Golden Bay Specific Road Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing recreational sites in Golden Bay by car, campervan or bicycle. Abel Tasman Drive connects to Port Tarakohe and there is a mix of transport modes with those involved in fisheries as well as recreational users. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Rameka Creek Road (Glenview Road to 1204m south of Hill View Road)	Rural Road	100	80	1.56	24	Negligible								1 Serious	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	GB 3
Richards Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Road	100	60	0.49	13	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 4
Snake Creek Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.68	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	GB 4

Rationale

- *Abel Tasman Drive:* There have been a number of requests to lower speeds around Port Tarakohe, Ligar and Tata Beach, due to the number of pedestrians and cyclists on the road, and heavy vehicles accessing the port.
- *Collingwood Quay:* Given the recreational nature of the entrance of the township and the lack of footpath, it is proposed that the speeds are reduced here
- *Collingwood Bainham Road*: This road is considered as part of the urban environment of Collingwood, it is proposed that the speeds are reduced here
- *Collingwood Puponga Road*: Given the recreational nature of the entrance of the township and the lack of footpath, it is proposed that the speeds are reduced here
- *Dry Road*: The majority of Dry Road is classed as narrow and tortuous. The alignment of this section is curved/straight. community feedback has been to consider reducing this section from 100km/h to 80km/h
- *McCallum Road*: The sealed section is proposed to reduce from 100km/h to 80km/h due to the number of vehicles from outside the area visiting Anatoki salmon farm. The unsealed section will be reduced to 60km/h because a large section of it is classed as narrow/winding with tortuous alignment.
- *Long Plain Road* (and its adjacent roads: Anatoki Track Road, Cemetery Road, Moulder Road, Langford Road and One Spec Road): Ward Councillors have recommended this is proposed for a reduction from residents' concerns about speeds and safety in this area.
- *Glenview Road* are used short cut through to Pohara. Community feedback has been to reduce this section from 100km/h to 80km/h. In addition, for consistency within this area, Packard Road, Hillview Road and Rameka Creek Road have also been included.

Phase Two Lakes Murchison Map Book

This book should be read in conjunction with the ***Phase Two Consultation Material***.

..... 1

Phase Two Lakes Murchison Map Book 1

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Map LM 2 Tapawera Baton 4

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Lakes Murchison Urban Road No Footpath Table 15

Lakes Murchison Specific Road Table 16

What are we consulting on?

We are consulting on proposals to lower speed limits for a number of local roads in the Lakes Murchison Ward:

- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h. These are rural unsealed roads that are winding and/or narrow, generally the alignment of these roads is classed as tortuous.
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50 or 60km/h. These roads provide access to residential properties, but at a lower density than urban residential areas.
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h. These are roads in residential areas that do not have footpaths.
- Specific roads. There are several roads where we have community groups and residents advocating for lower speeds. In Golden Bay, the specific roads are:
    - Tadmor Valley Road (section)
    - Tapawera Baton Road
    - Wangapeka Plain Road
    - Newport Road
    - Baton Valley Road
    - Korere-Tophouse Road (section)
    - Tophouse Road
    - Motueka Valley Road (section south of Tapawera)

Examples

Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads



Tophouse Road

Rural residential roads



Pretty Bridge Valley Road, Belgrove (section)

Urban roads which do not have footpaths



George Street, Murchison

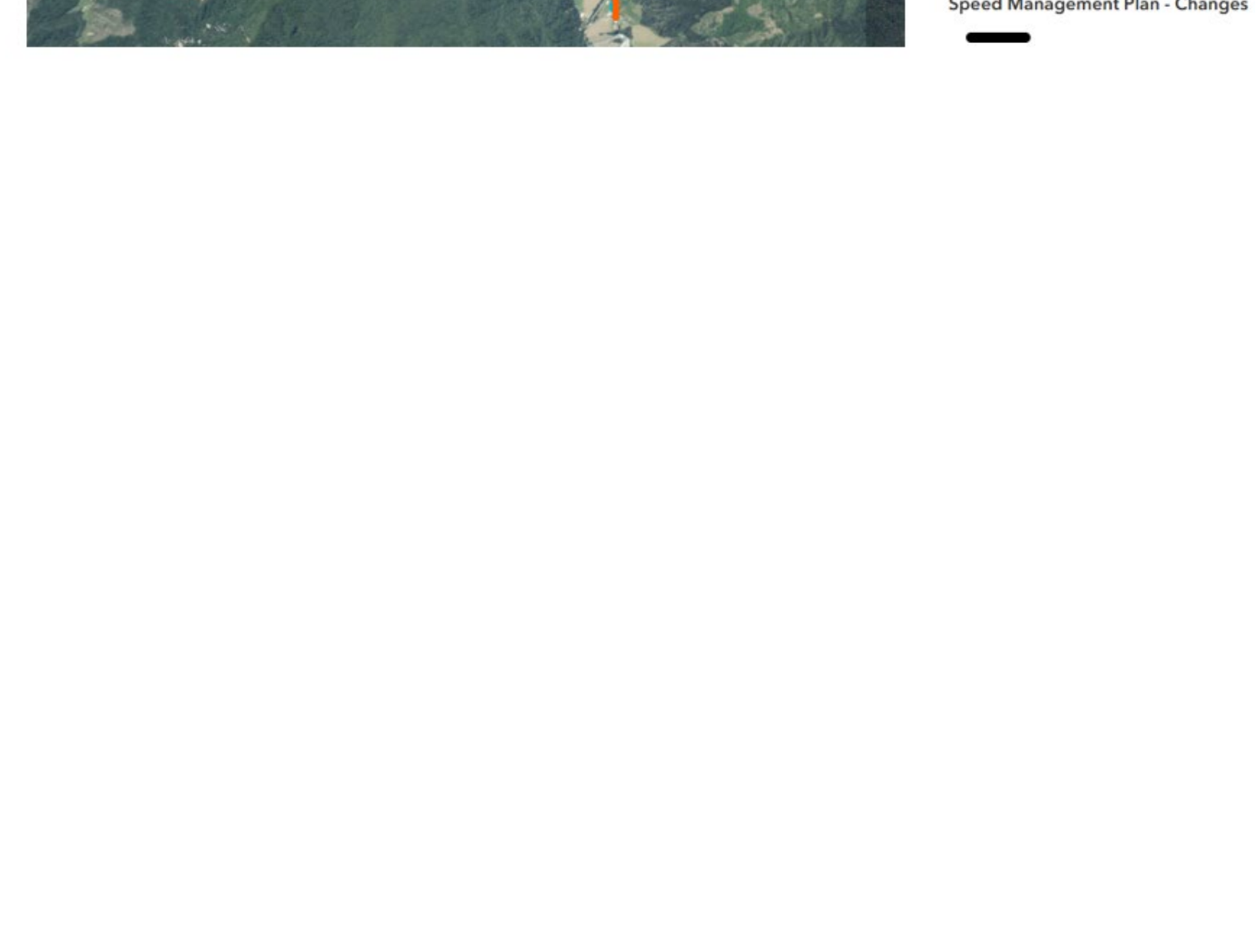
Specific roads



Korere-Tophouse Road (section)

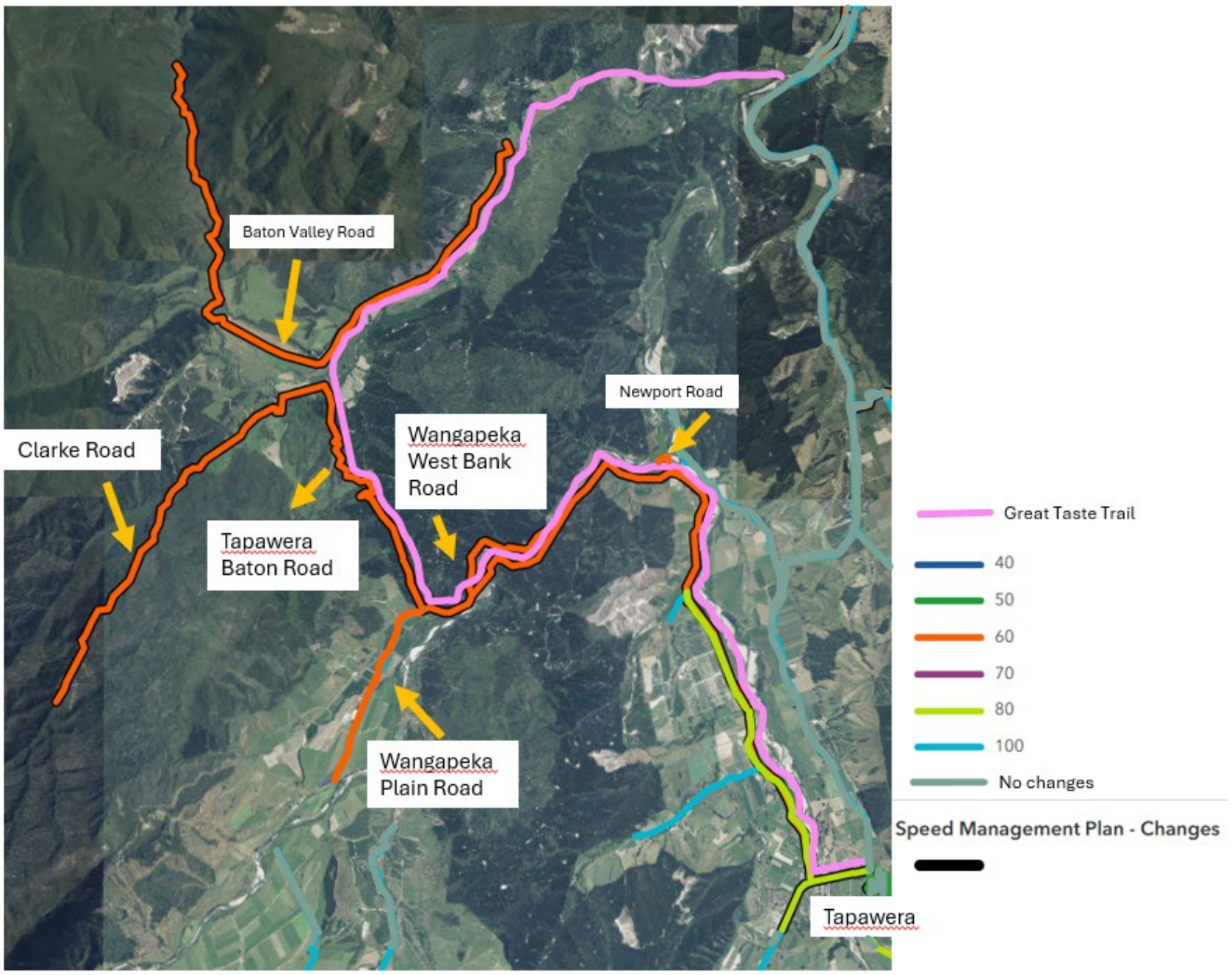
Map LM 1 Maruia

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Brooks Road	100	60
	Glenroy Road	100	60
	Maruia Saddle Road	100	60
	Matakitaki Road (between Glenroy Road and Horse Terrace Bridge)	100	60



Map LM 2 Tapawera Baton

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Clarke Road	100	60
	Tapawera Baton Road (unsealed)	100	60
	Wangapeka West Bank Road	100	60
Specific Roads	Baton Valley Road	100	60
	Newport Road	100	60
	Tadmor Valley Road (for 1775m from Main Road Tapawera)	100	80
	Tapawera Baton (From Tadmor Valley Road to end of seal)	100	80
	Wangapeka Plain Road	100	60



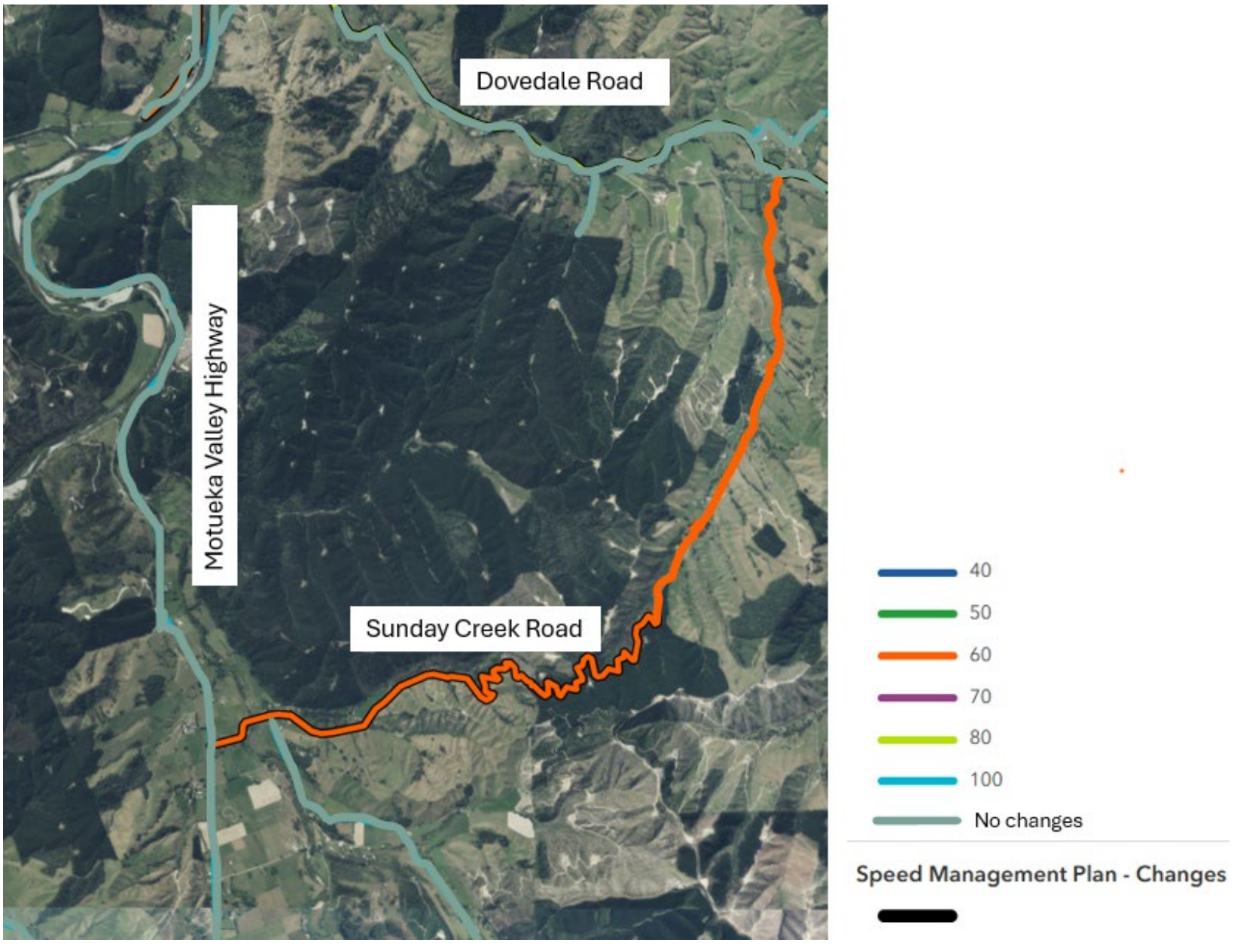
Map LM 3 Tadmor Glenhope Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Cavanagh Road	100	60
	Fairhall Road	100	60
	Galletlys Road	100	60
	Higgins Road	100	60
	Lamb Valley Road	100	60
	Sherry River Road (Southern boundary of 470 Sherry River Road to Tui Road)	100	60
	Tadmor Glenhope Road (SH6 north to 3588m south of Kereru Road)	100	60
	Tui Road (Entire Length to Sherry River Road)	100	60



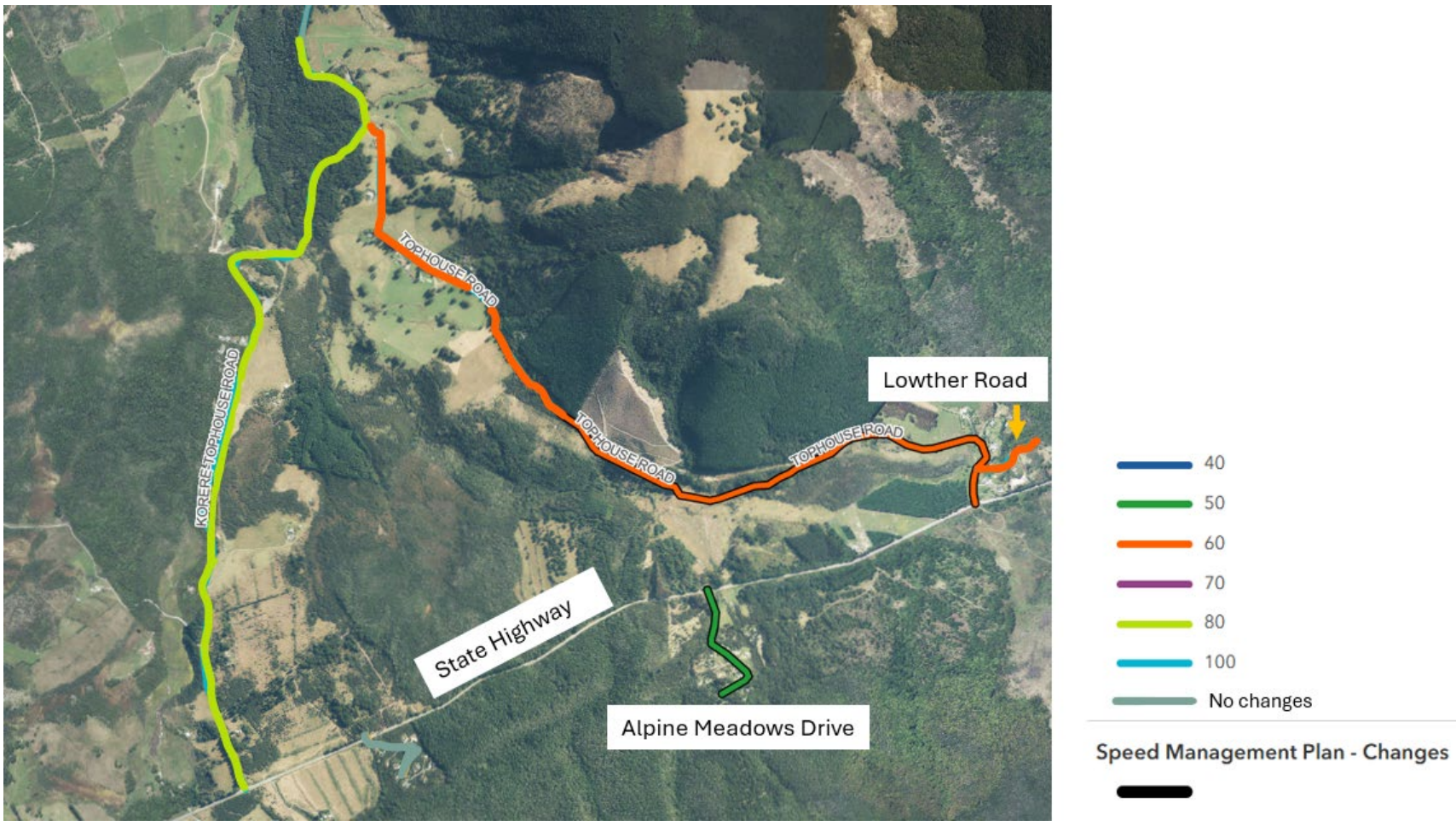
Map LM 4 Sunday Creek Road

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific Roads	(Sunday Creek Road (Entire Road	100	60



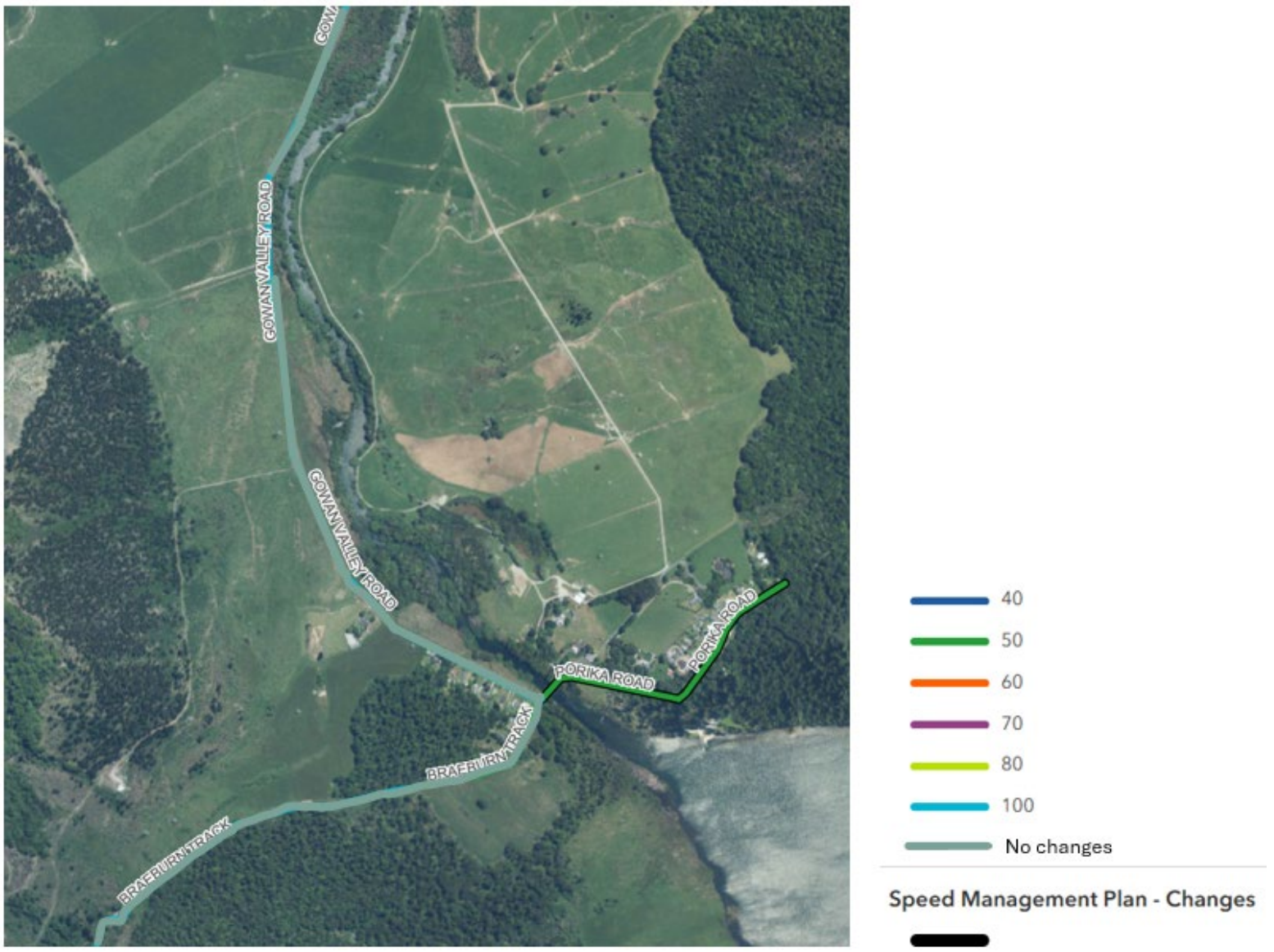
Map LM5 Tophouse

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Alpine Meadows Drive	100	50
	Lowther Road	100	60
Specific Roads	Korere Tophouse Road (570m north of Tophouse Road to State Highway 63)	100	80
	Tophouse Road (Entire Road)	100	60



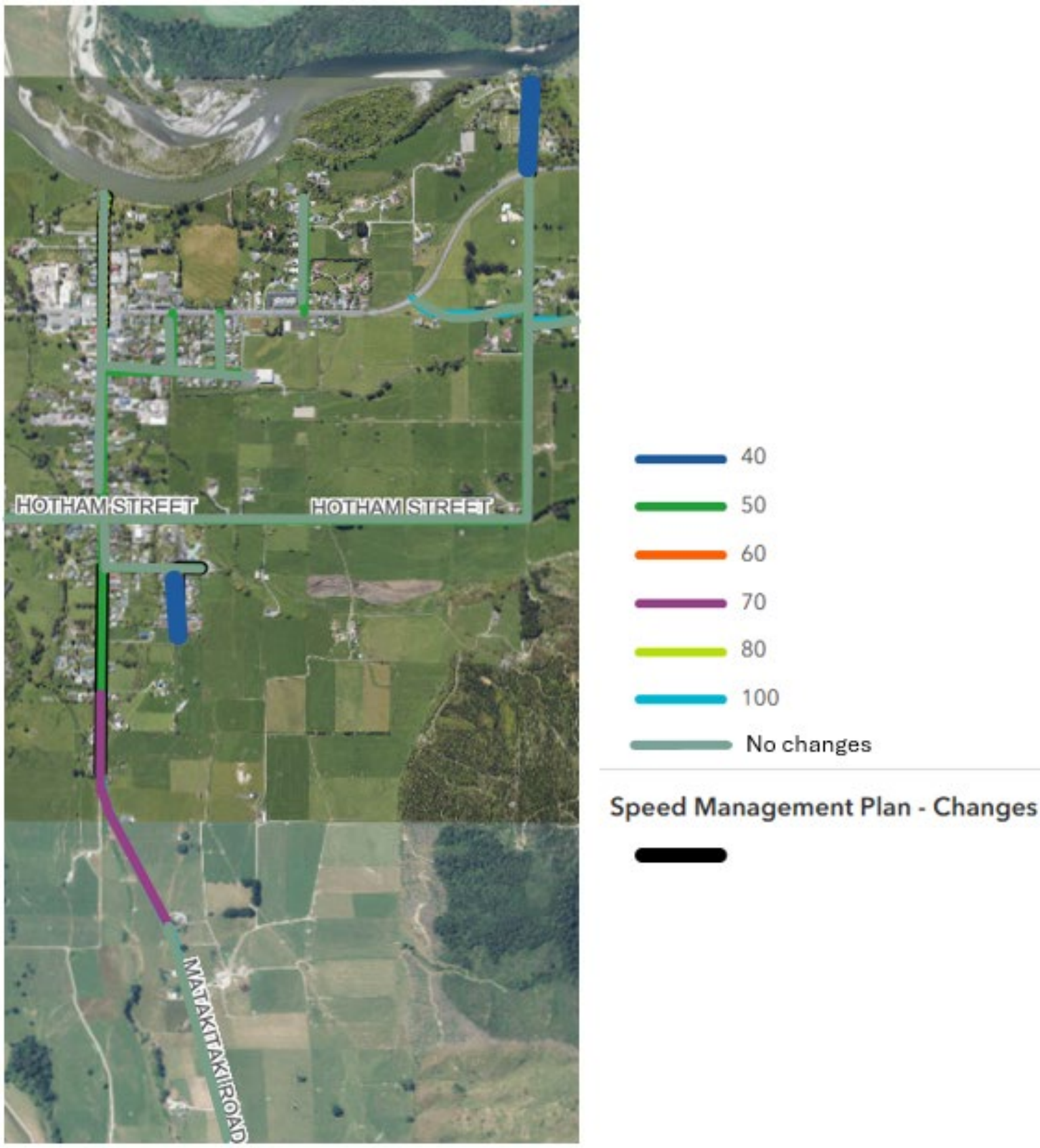
Map LM 6 Gowan Valley

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Porika Road (From end of existing 50km/h limit 315m east of Gowan Valley Road for 330m)	100	50



Map LM 7 Murchison

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	George Street [Murchison] (Entire Length)	50	40
	Riverview Road (Entire Length)	50	40
Residential	Fairfax Street (existing 50km area (10m south of 144 Fairfax Street) to 15m south of 170 Fairfax Street)	70	50
Specific Road	Matataikiki Road (7 Matataitaki Road (existing 70 area) to 10m south of 37 Matatakitaki Road)	100	70



Map LM 8: Belgrove

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Pretty Bridge Valley Road (500m from SH)	100	50



Map LM 9: Tapawera

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific Road	Motueka Valley Road (existing 50km (15m south of 20 Main Road Tapawera) to existing 80km/h area (352m south of southern boundary of Mararewa Cemetery))	100	80



Lakes Murchison Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes					Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]												
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Brooks Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.08	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 1
Glenroy Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	7.06	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	LM 1
Cavanagh Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	0.74	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 3
Clarke Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	6.71	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	LM 2
Fairhall Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.25	30	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 3
Galletlys Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.17	30	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 3
Higgins Road [Howard Junction] (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.57	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 3
Howard Valley Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	9.26	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 8
Lamb Valley Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.35	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 3
Maruia Saddle Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	13.11	23	Negligible								2 Serious	0.0 to 0.6 Serious	Less than $3	Jul 28	LM 1

[1] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Lakes Murchison Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes					Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]													
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Matakitaki Road (between Glenroy Road and Horse Terrace Bridge	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.07	21	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 1
Sherry River Road (Southern boundary of 470 Sherry River Road to Tui Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	8.26	48	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $4K	Jul 28	LM 3
Sunday Creek Road (From Dovedale Road for 3520m)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	80	3.52	30	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 4
Sunday Creek Road (Entire Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	10.57	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $3K	Jul 28	LM 4
Tadmor-Glenhope Road (SH6 north to 3588m south of Kereru Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	11.4	41	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $3K	Jul 28	LM 3
Tui Road (Entire Length to Sherry River Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.38	40	Negligible								Negligible	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 3
Wangapeka West Bank Road	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	2.30	19	Negligible								1 Minor	0.0 to 0.05 Minor	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 2

Lakes Murchison Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Alpine Meadows Drive (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.64	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 5
Lowther Road	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.29	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	LM 5
Porika Road (From end of existing 50km/h limit 315m east of Gowan Valley Road) for 330m)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.33	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	LM 6
Fairfax Street (Cromwell Street to Matataikiki Road)	Peri-urban Street	70	50	0.27	0.39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 7
Matataikiki Road (7 Matataitaki Road (existing 70 area) to 10m south of 37 Matatakitaki Road)	Peri-urban Street	100[3]	70	0.34	0.39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 7
Pretty Bridge Valley Road (500m from SH)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.50	43	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	LM 8

[2] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.
[3] This section of Matataikiki Road is signed at 70km/h but the National Speed Limit Register shows 100km/h

Lakes Murchison Urban Road No Footpath Table

These are low volume urban roads servicing local residential areas. They have no footpaths, and pedestrians and vehicles share the road space. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of providing a safer environment until footpaths are able to be installed.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
George Street [Murchison] (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.21	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 7
Riverview Road (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.20	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 7

[4] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Lakes Murchison Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to service local rural communities. The roads are predominately used by those involved in the agricultural industry, local residents as well as cyclists of the Great Taste Trail (Great Ride). Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	**Road Classification**	**Existing**	**Proposed**	**Length (km)**	**Current**	**Change**	**New Speed**	**Current**	**New Time**	**Change**	**Current (Vehicles per day)**	**New**	**Change**	**Reported over past 5 years**	**Change per year**	**Cost to install**	**Start Year**	**Map Ref**
Baton Valley Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	16.5099	24	Negligible								1 Serious	Negligible	Less than $4K	Jul 27	LM 2
Korere Tophouse / Tophouse (570m north of Tophouse Road to State Highway 63)	Rural Connector	100	80	4.06	72	0 to -3	60 to 72	03:23	03:23 to 03:29	00:00 to 00:06	490 (650 vpd)	490 to 500	0 to +10	1 Serious 3 Minor 5 Non Injury	0.0 to 0.03 Serious 0.0 to 0.15 Minor 0.00 to 0.25 Non Injury	Less than $4K	Jul 26	LM 5
Motueka Valley Road (existing 50km (15m south of 20 Main Road Tapawera) to existing 80km/h area (352m south of southern boundary of Mararewa Cemetery))	Rural Connector	100	80	2.84	86	0 to -2	84 to 86	01:59	01:59 to 02:02	00:00 to 00:03	610 (1217 vpd)	610 to 625	0 to +15	1 Serious 1 Minor 4 Non Injury			Jul 26	LM 9
Newport Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	0.57	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 2
Sunday Creek Road (Entire Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	10.57	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $3K	Jul 27	LM 4
Tadmor Valley Road (For 1775m from Main Road Tapawera)	Rural Connector	100	80	1.78	84	-5 to -7	77 to 79	01:16	01:21 to 01:23	+0:07 to 00:22	350 (1076vpd)	370 to 380	+20 to +30	4 Non injury	0.44 to 0.61 Non Injury	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 2

[5] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Lakes Murchison Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to service local rural communities. The roads are predominately used by those involved in the agricultural industry, local residents as well as cyclists of the Great Taste Trail (Great Ride). Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Tapawera Baton Road (From Tadmor Valley Road to end of seal)	Rural Roads	100	80	5.56	30	Negligible								1 Non injury	0.00 to 0.05 Non-injury	Less than $1K	Jul 27	LM 2
Tapawera Baton Road (From end of seal to Clarke Road)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	11.22	32	Negligible								1 Serious 3 Minor	0.00 to 0.07 Serious 0.00 to 0.30 Minor	Less than $5K	Jul 27	LM 2
Tophouse Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	1.73	38									1 Minor		Less than $3K	Jul 26	LM 5
Wangapeka Plain Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	3.05	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	LM 2

Rationale

- *Tadmor Valley Road*: There have been community requests for this road to have reduced speeds. There have been a small number of crashes resulting in injuries reported on this section
- *Tapawera Baton Road*: This road forms part of the Great Taste Trail with a number of cyclists using this road on a daily basis
- *Korere Tophouse Road*: There have been a number of crashes resulting in injuries on this section of the road so a reduction is proposed.
- *Tophouse Road*: Given that this section adjoins Korere Tophouse road and is unsealed, it is proposed that this section is also reduced
- *Motueka Valley Road*: This is the southern approach to Tapawera and Ward Councillors have recommended that speeds are lowered from 100km/h to 80km/h here as people approach Tapawera.

Phase Two Motueka Map Book

This book should be read in conjunction with the ***Phase Two Consultation Material***.

Phase Two Motueka Map Book 1

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Motueka Urban Road No Footpath Table 19

Motueka Specific Roads Table 20

What are we consulting on?

We are consulting on proposals to lower speed limits for a number of local roads in Motueka:

- **Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads:** Reduced to 60km/h. These are rural unsealed roads that are winding and/or narrow, generally the alignment of these roads is classed as tortuous.
- **Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets**: Reduced to 50 or 60km/h. These roads provide access to residential properties, but at a lower density than urban residential areas.
- **Urban roads which do not have footpaths**: Reduced to 40km/h. These are roads in residential areas that do not have footpaths.
- **:**. There are several roads where we have community groups and residents advocating for lower speeds. In Golden Bay, the specific roads are:
    - Goodall Road
    - Kaiteriteri-Sandy Bay Road (section)
    - Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road (section)
    - Sandy Bay- Marahau Road (section)
    - Alexander Bluff Road Bridge

Examples

Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads



Herring Stream Road

Rural residential roads



Mytton Heights

Urban roads which do not have footpaths



Anarewa Crescent, Stephens Bay

Specific roads

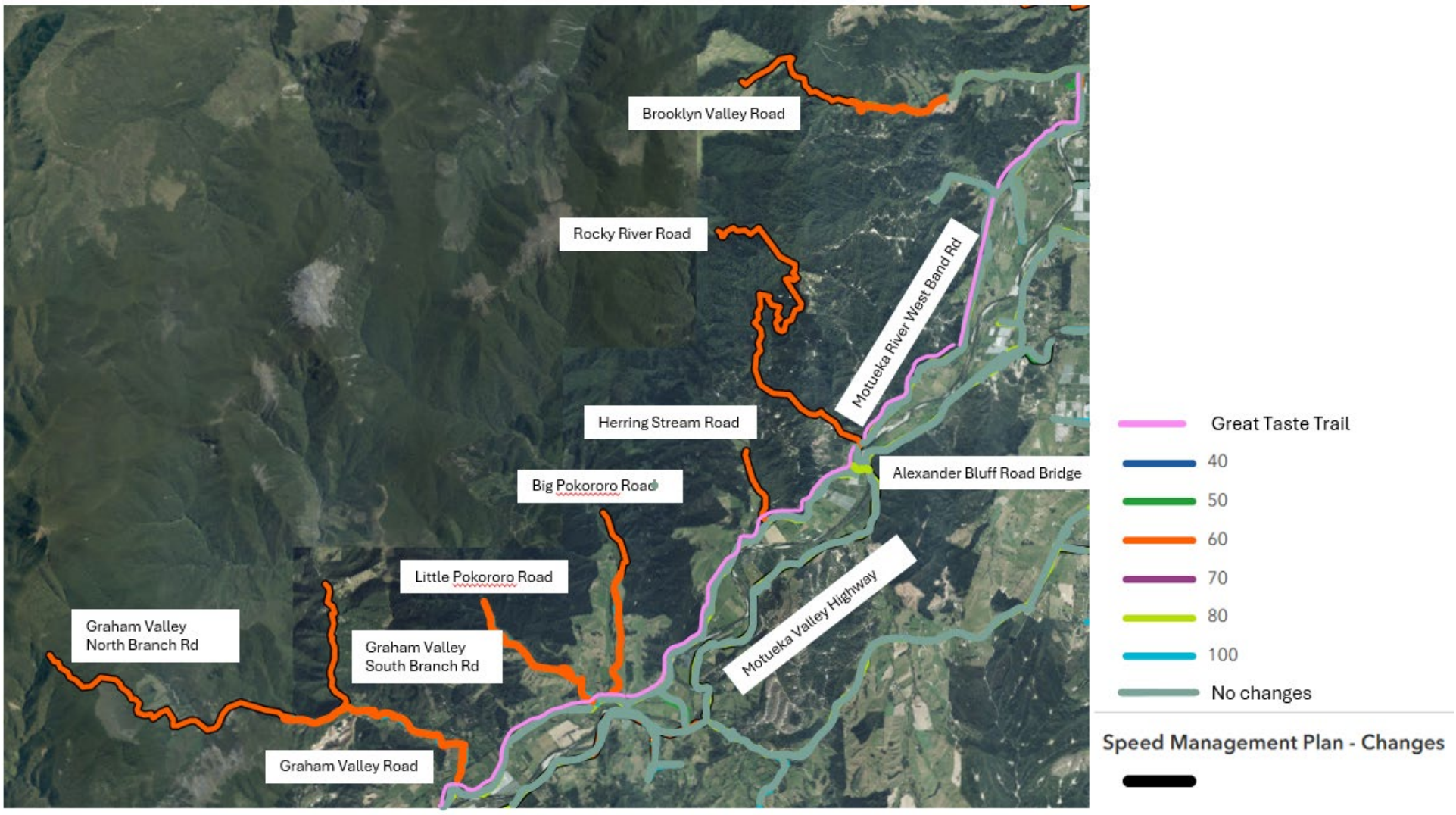


Riwaka Kaiteriteri Road

Map M 1: Motueka River West Bank Area

Some of these roads are shown also in the Motueka Ward Book because they are adjacent.

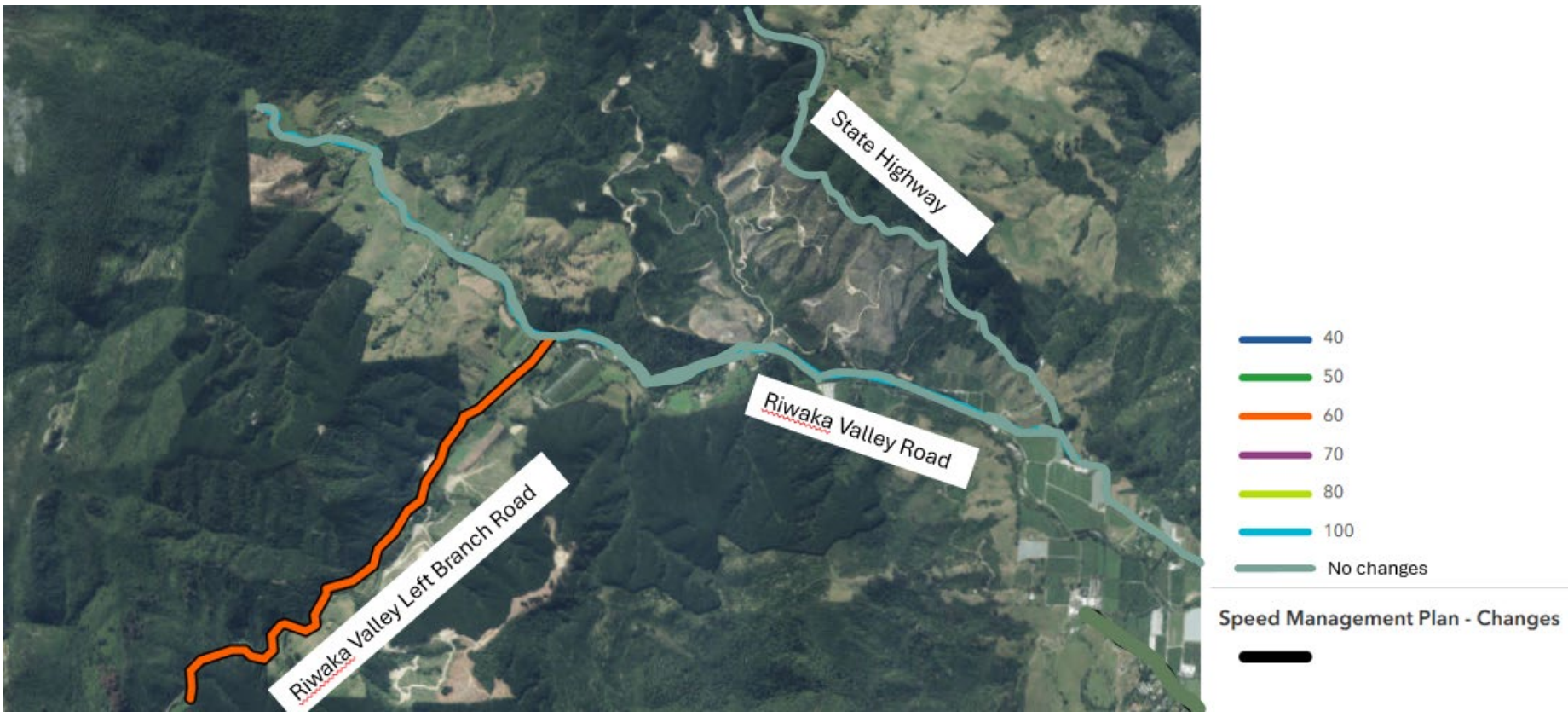
Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Brooklyn Valley Road (from the end of the seal (50m south of 228 Brooklyn Valley Road) to end of road)	80	60
	Graham Valley Road[1]	100	60
	Graham Valley North Branch Road[1]	100	60
	Graham Valley South Branch Road[1]	100	60
	Herring Stream Road	100	60
	Little Pokororo Road[1]	100	60
	Big Pokororo Road[1]	100	60
	Rocky River Road	100	60
Specific Road	Alexander Bluff Road Bridge	100	60



[1] These roads are in the Moutere-Waimea Ward, but are included here because of their closeness to the Ward boundary

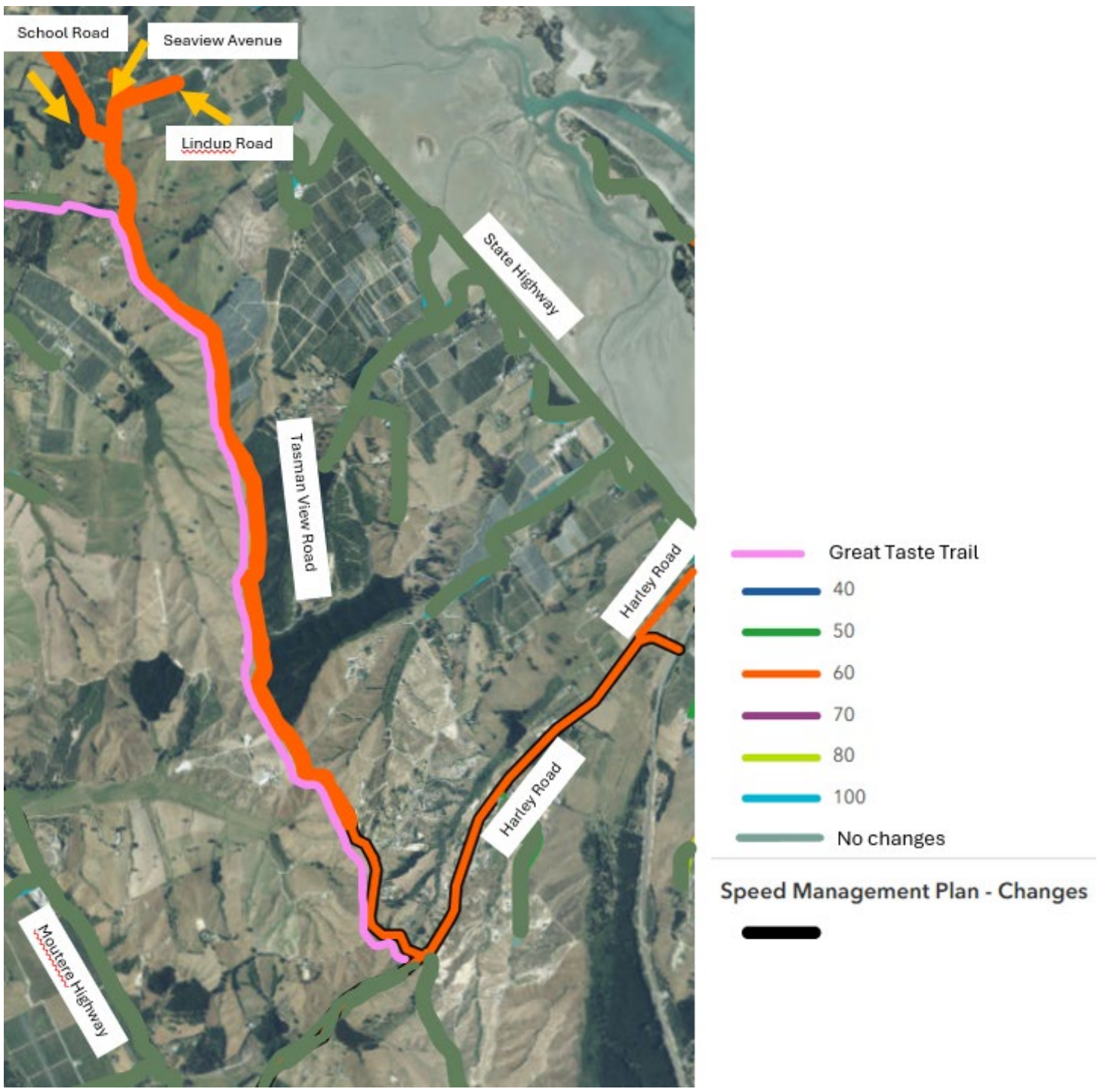
Map M 2: Riwaka Valley

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Riwaka Valley Left Branch	100	60



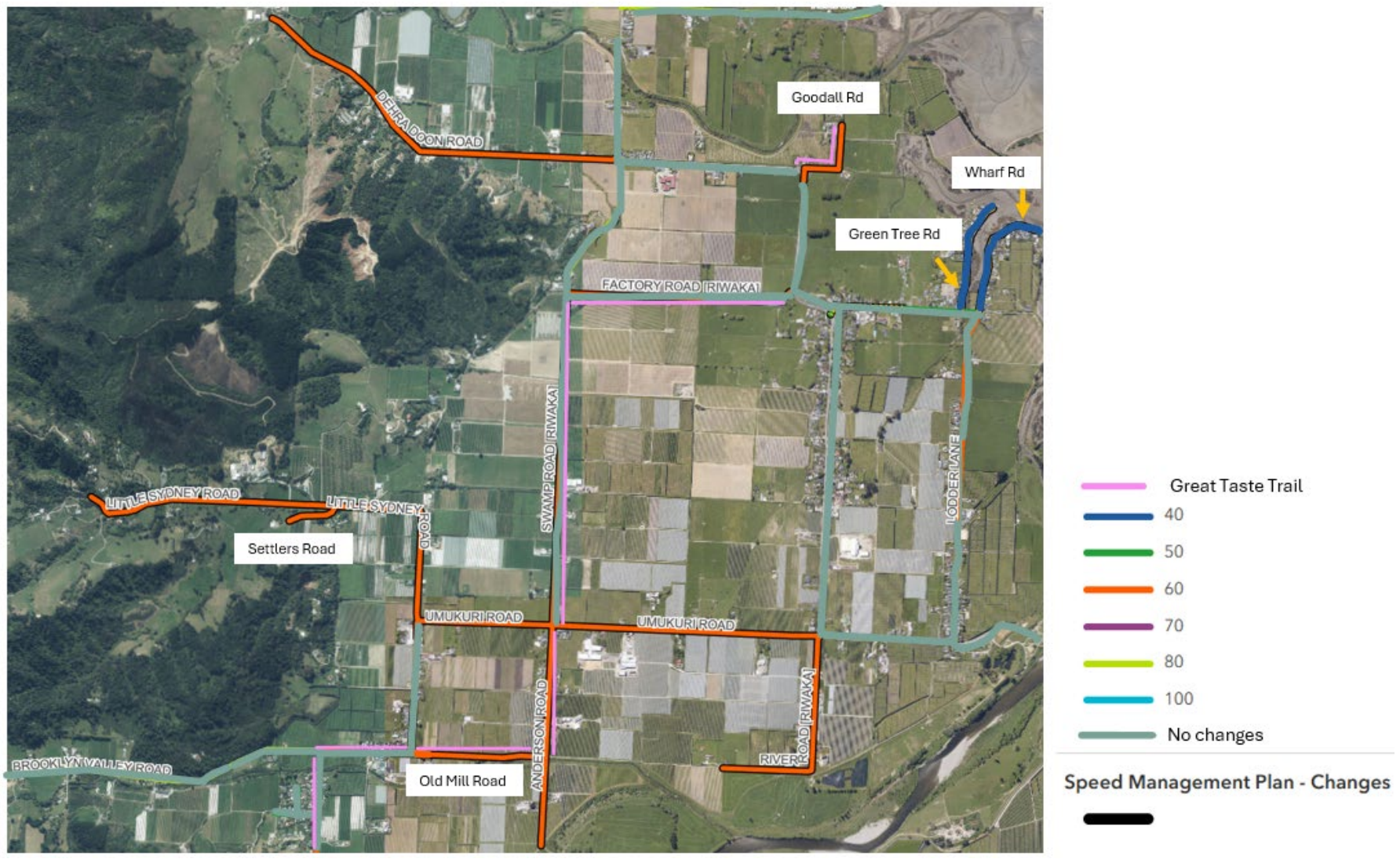
Map M 3: Tasman View Road Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Harley Road (State Highway to Tasman View Road)	80	60
	Lindup Road	80	60
	School Road (From 49 School Road to Tasman View Road)	80	60
	Seaview Avenue	80	60
	Tasman View Road (Harley Road to School Road) (Great Taste Trail)	80	60



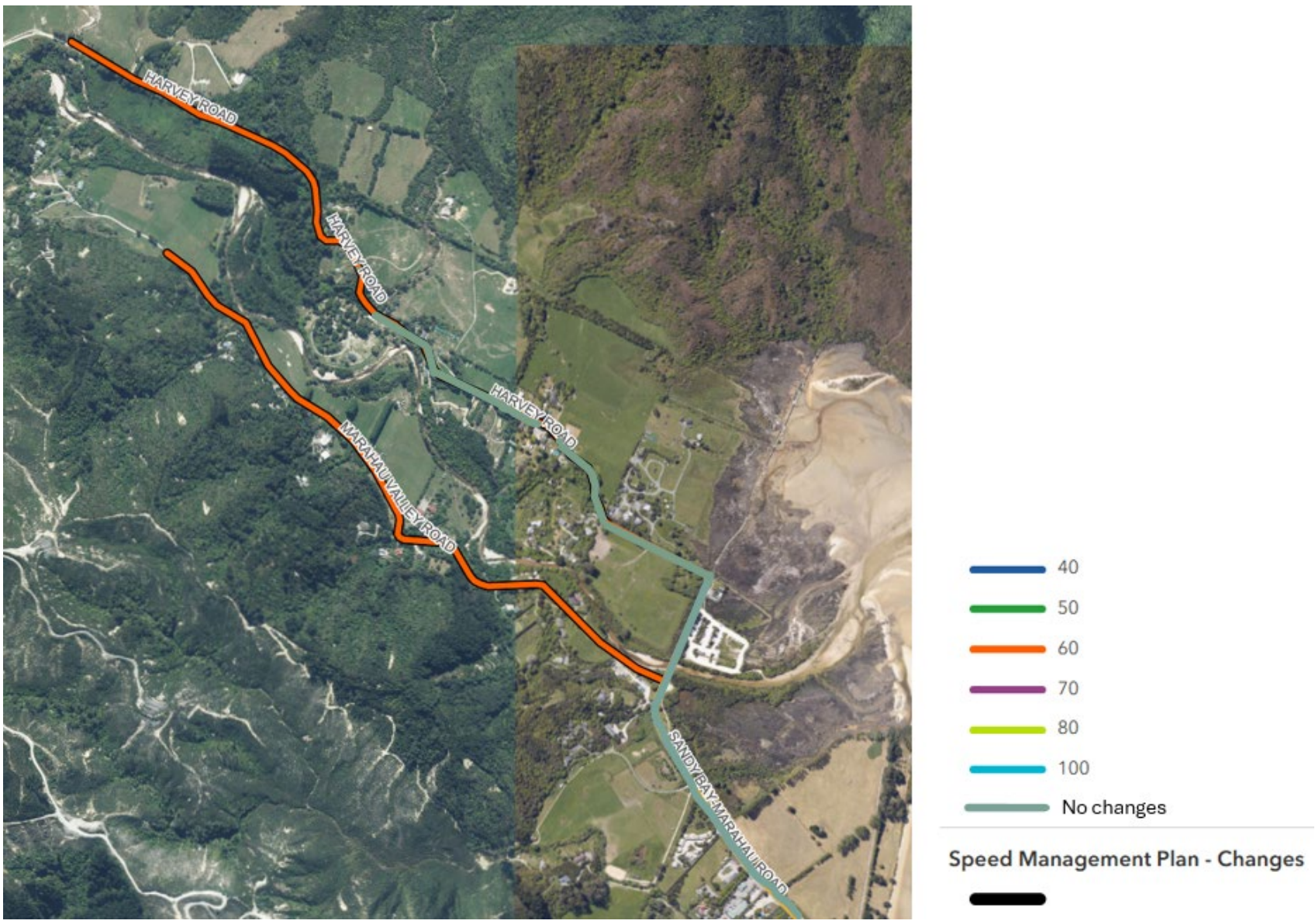
Map M 4: Brooklyn and Riwaka

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Anderson Road (Great Taste Trail)	80	60
	Dehra Doon Road	80	60
	Goodall Road (Great Taste Trail)	100	60
	Little Sydney Road	100	60
	Old Mill Road (Anderson Road to Umukuri Road (Great Taste Trail)	80	60
	River Road	100	60
	Settlers Road	100	60
	Umukuri Road (Existing 60km to State Highway)	80	60
Urban No Footpath	Green Tree Road	50	40
	Wharf Road	50	40



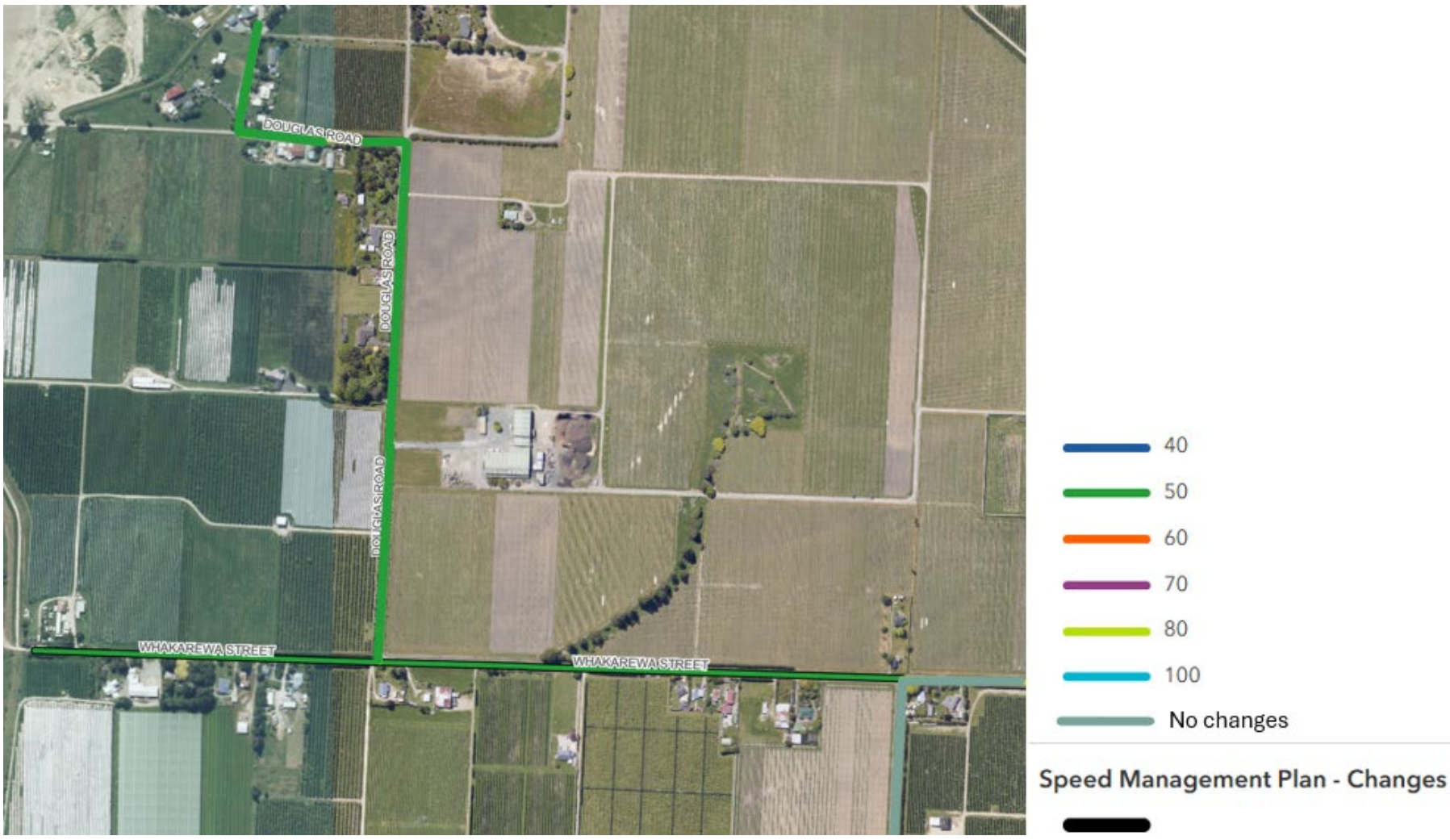
Map M 5: Marahau Township

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Marahau Valley Road	100	60
Unsealed	Harvey Road (southern boundary of 182 Harvey Road to the end)	100	60



Map M 6: Whakarewa

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Whakarewa Street (West of Chamberlain Street to river)	80	50
	Douglas Road	80	50



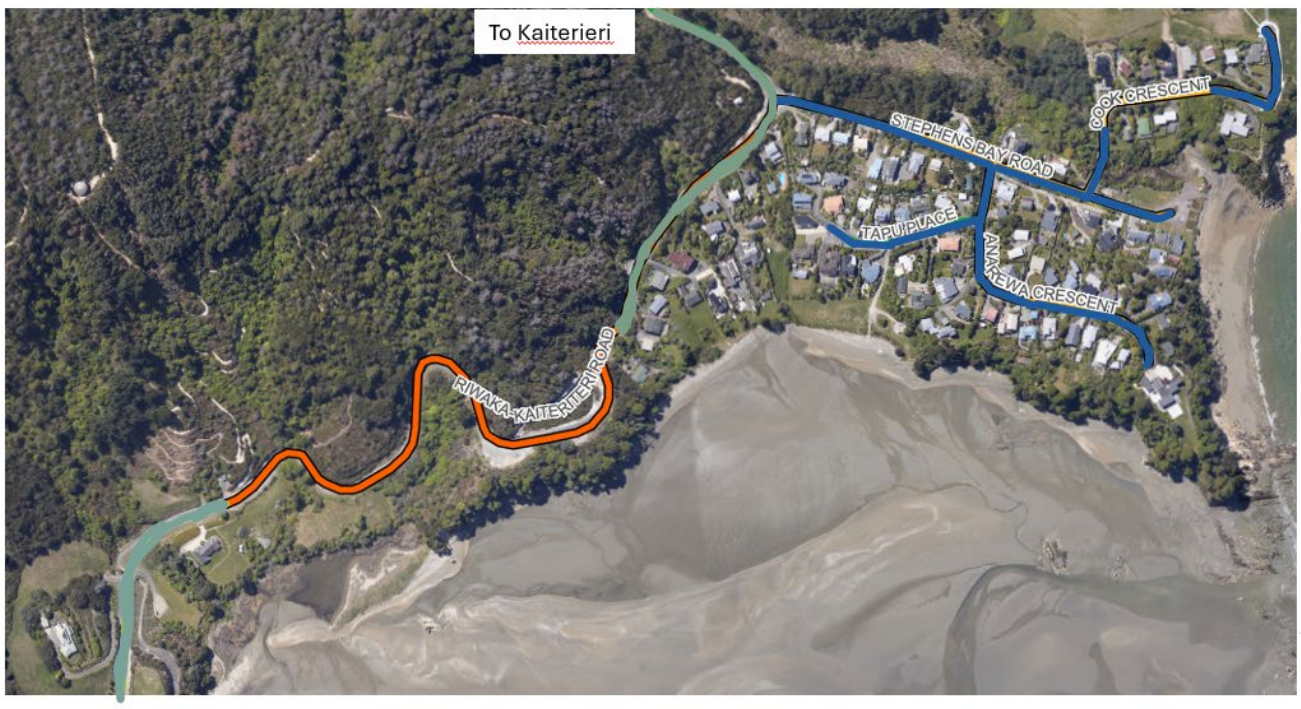
Map M 7: Motueka: Wildman Street

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Wildman Road (From Queen Victoria St to 100 Wildman Road)	70	60



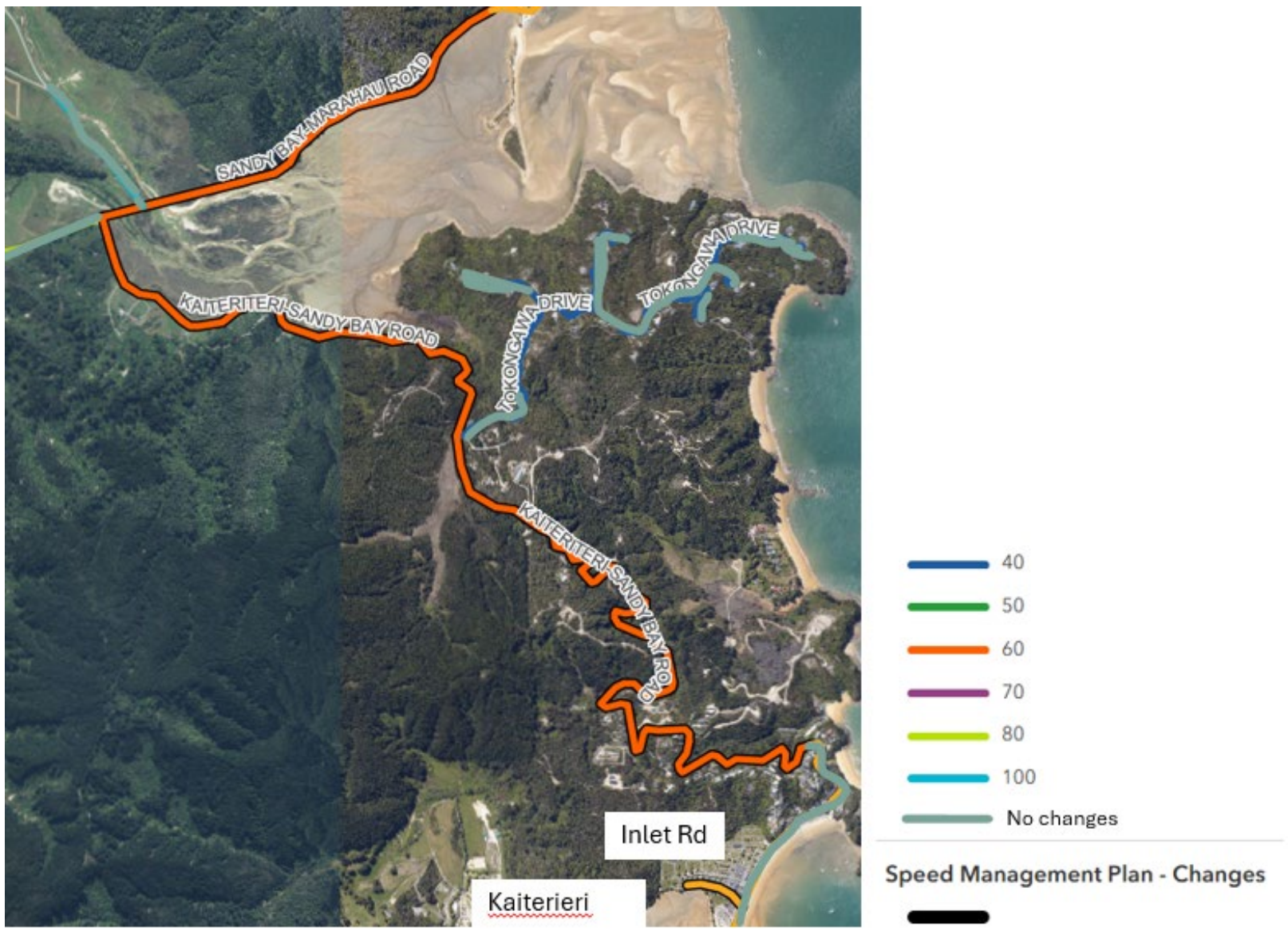
Map M 8: Stephens Bay / Kaiteriteri

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Anarewa Crescent	50	40
	Cook Cresent	50	40
	Stephens Bay Road	50	40
	Tapu Place [Note has footpath but all other streets don't so for consistency, it is included	50	40
Specific Roads	Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road 900m prior to Stephens Bay Road (From 50m south of cycle underpass at 300 Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road to start of existing 50km/h zone	80	60



Map M 9: Kaiteriteri to Marahau Sandy Bay

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Inlet Road	50	30
Specific Road	Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road (From end of 30km/h limit (100m west of Rowling Heights) to Riwaka-Sandy Bay Road)	80	60
	Sandy Bay-Marahau Road (From Kaiteriteri-Sandy Bay Road to the start of the 30km/h zone (173 Sandy Bay-Marahau Road))	80	60



Map M 10 Mytton Heights, Motueka Valley

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Mytton Heights	100	50



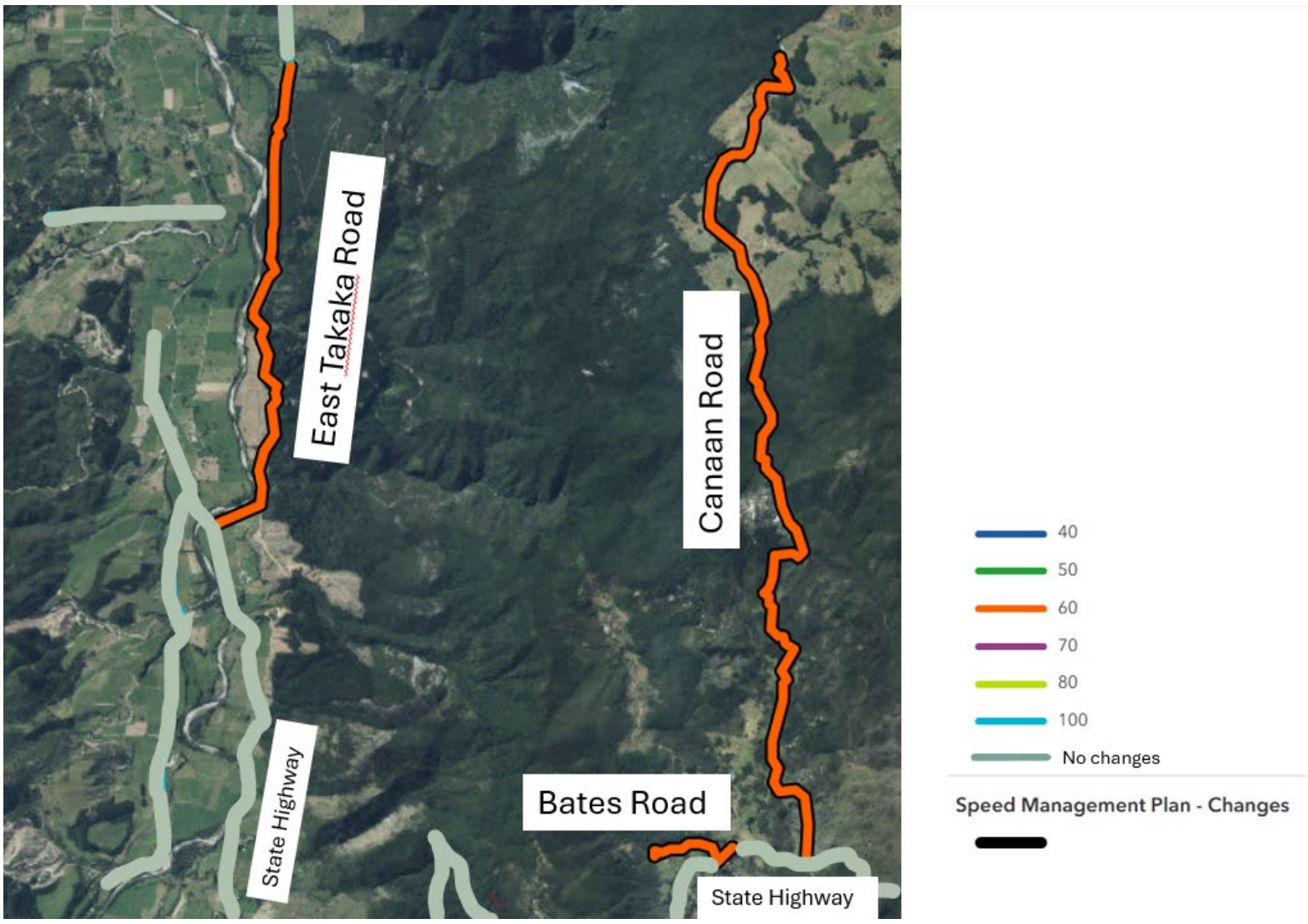
Map M 11 Community Road, Lower Moutere

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Community Road	100	40



Map M12 & GB 2: East Takaka / Canaan Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Bates Road	100	60
	Canaan Road	100	60
	East Takaka Road (For 5211m north of SH60 to 690 East Takaka Road)	100	60



Map 13: Chamberlain Street Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific Road	Central Road (Entire Road)	100	80
	Chamberlain Street (Entire Road)	100	80
	Ching Road (Entire Road)	100	80
	Hursthouse Street (Entire Road)	100	80
	Mcbrydie Road (Entire Road)	100	80
	Starnes Road (Entire Road)	100	80



Motueka Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Brooklyn Valley Road (from the end of the seal (50m south of 228 Brooklyn Valley Road) to end of road)	Unsealed Rural Road	80	60	5.17	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	M 1
Herring Stream Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.60	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 1
Riwaka Valley Left Branch Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.99	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	M 2
Rocky River Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	2.49	28	Negligible								1 Minor	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 1

[2] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Motueka Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Anderson Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.90	45	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	M 4
Dehra Doon Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.94	52	-2 to -3	49 to 50	02:14	02:20 to -02:23	+00:03 to +00:05	330 (582 vpd)	340 to 350	+10 to +20	1 Non injury	0.04 to 0.06 Non Injury	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M4
Douglas Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	0.91	31	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 6
Lindup Road (Entire Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.30	23	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 3
Little Sydney Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	2.21	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Marahau Valley Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	1.56	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 5
Mytton Heights (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.60	42	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 10
Old Mill Road (Anderson Road to Umukuri Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.66	48	-2 to -4	44 to 46	00:49	00:52 to 00:540	+00:02 to +00:05	57 (273vpd)	60 to 60	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
River Road [Riwaka] (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	1.01	34	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4

[3] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Motueka Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]				
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
School Road (From 49 School Road to Tasman View Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.54	46	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 3
Seaview Avenue (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.35	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 3
Settlers Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.25	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Tasman View Road (Harley Road to School Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	5.1	24	Negligible								3 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	M 3
Umukuri Road (From State Highway 60 to end of existing 60kmh limit)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.96	69	-6 to -8	61 to 63	01:42	01:52 to 01:56	+00:10 to +00:13	1540 (3576)	1690 to 1750	+150 to +210	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Whakarewa Street (West of Chamberlain Street to river)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	1.07	53	-8 to -10	43 to 45	01:09	01:21 to 01:25	+00:12 to +00:16	140 (474vpd)	160 to 170	+20 to +30	1 Non-injury	0.19-0.23 Non-injury	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 6
Wildman Road (From Queen Victoria St to 100 Wildman Road)	Peri-urban roads	70	60	0.49	57	-2 to -3	54 to 55	00:31	00:32 to 00:33	+00:01 to +00:02	330 (2513)	340 to 350	+10 to +20	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M 7

Motueka Urban Road No Footpath Table

These are low volume urban roads servicing local residential areas. They have no footpaths, and pedestrians and vehicles share the road space. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of providing a safer environment until footpaths are able to be installed.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Community Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	40	0.58	22	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 11
Anarewa Crescent (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.31	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Cook Cres (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50 100	40 40	0.25 0.07	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Green Tree Road (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.54	21	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Inlet Road (Entire Length) [30km/h is consistent with area]	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	30	0.22	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Stephens Bay Road (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.40	26	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Tapu Place (Entire Length) [Note has footpath but all other streets don't so for consistency, it is included)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.12	14	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 8
Wharf Road [Riwaka] (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.62	26	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4

[4] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Motueka Specific Roads Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing Kaiteriteri and Abel Tasman National Park by car, campervan or bicycle. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Specific Roads																		
Alexander Bluff Road Bridge	Bridge (Rural Road)	100	80	0.17	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 1
Goodall Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	0.48	17	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 4
Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road (From end of 30km/h limit (100m west of Rowling Heights) to Riwaka-Sandy Bay Road)	Mountainous or hill corridor	80	60	5.19	39	Negligible								5 Minor 2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $4K	Jul 26	M 9
Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road (From 50m south of cycle underpass at 300 Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road to start of existing 50km/h zone[6]	Mountainous or hill corridor	80	60	0.69	46	-3 to -5	41 to 43	00:41	00:44 to 00:47	+00:03 to +00:05	180 (1035 vpd)	190 to 200	+10 to +20	1 Serious 4 Minor 1 Non-injury	0.05-0.08 Serious 0.29-0.47 Minor 0.07-0.12 1 Non-injury	Less than $2K	Jul 26	M 8
Sandy Bay-Marahau Road (From Kaiteriteri-Sandy Bay Road to the start of the 30km/h zone(173 Sandy Bay-Marahau Road))	Stopping Places	80	60	1.68	56	-2 to -4	52 to 52	01:49	01:53 to 01:58	+00:04 to +00:08	660 (1436vpd)	6900 to 7100	+30 to +50	3 Minor 1 Non-injury	0.25-0.47 Minor 0.08-0.16 1 Non-injury	Less than $2K	Jul 26	M 9
Central Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	4.98	60	Negligible								2 Serious 2 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13

[5] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

[6] Existing 50km/h sign is approximately 95m north of speed limit change recorded in the National Speed Limit Register

Motueka Specific Roads Table

These roads typically connect key tourist destinations in our area. The roads are predominately used by residents and visitors accessing Kaiteriteri and Abel Tasman National Park by car, campervan or bicycle. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Chamberlain Street (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	4.23	59	Negligible								3 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Ching Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	2.06	48	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Harvey Road (southern boundary of 182 Harvey Road to the end)	Unsealed Road	100	60	0.70	20	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M5
Hursthouse Street (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	2.56	60	Negligible								2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Mcbrydie Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	1.64	45	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13
Starnes Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	1.63	38	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	M13

Rationale

- *Goodall Road:* This road forms part of the Great Taste Trail with a number of cyclists using this road on a daily basis
- *Kaiteriteri Sandy Bay Road*: This is a mountainous corridor frequently used by recreational vehicles. There have been a number of crashes resulting in injuries on this road.
- *Riwaka-Kaiteriteri Road*: This is a mountainous corridor frequently used by recreational vehicles. There have been a number of crashes resulting in injuries this road.
- *Sandy Bay-Marahau Road*: This is a narrow road used by people accessing recreational areas by vehicles, cyclists and horses. There have been a number of crashes resulting in injuries on this road.
- *Alexander Bluff Road Bridge*: It is proposed that the speed of this bridge matches the adjacent roads.
- *Chamberlain Street, Central Road, Ching Road, Hursthouse, McBrydie Road and Starnes Road*: Ward Councillors have recommended this is proposed for a reduction from residents' concerns about speeds and safety in this area.

Phase Two Moutere Waimea Map Book

This book should be read in conjunction with the ***Phase Two Consultation Material***.

Phase Two Moutere Waimea Map Book 1
What are we consulting on? 2
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Map MW 2: Pig & Lee Valley Area 4
Map MW 3: Tasman View Road Area 5
Map MW 4: Mahana to Seaton Valley 6
Map MW 5: Dovedale Road /Pigeon Valley Road 7
Map MW 6: Martin Road 8
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Moutere Waimea Urban Road No Footpath Table 29
Moutere Waimea Specific Road Table 30

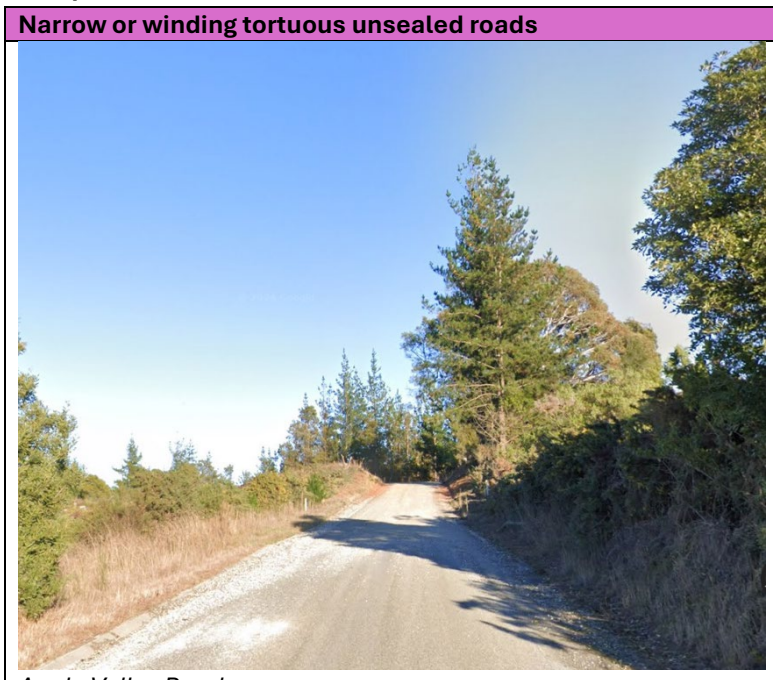
What are we consulting on?

We are consulting on proposals to lower speed limits for a number of local roads in the Moutere Waimea ward:

- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h. These are rural unsealed roads that are winding and/or narrow, generally the alignment of these roads is classed as tortuous.
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50 or 60km/h. These roads provide access to residential properties, but at a lower density than urban residential areas.
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h. These are roads in residential areas that do not have footpaths.
- Specific roads. There are several roads where we have community groups and residents advocating for lower speeds. In Moutere Waimea, the specific roads are:
    - Baigent Reserve Access
    - Baton Valley Road
    - Church Valley Road
    - Eighty-eight Valley Road
    - Irvine Road
    - Garden Valley Road
    - Lee Valley Road
    - Lloyd Valley Road
    - Mapua Causeway
    - Mead Road
    - Motueka River West Bank (section)
    - Seaton Valley Road
    - Sharp Road
    - Wairoa Gorge Road
    - Woodstock Road

Examples

Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads



Apple Valley Road

Rural residential roads



Bronte East Road

Urban roads which do not have footpaths



Korepo Road

Specific roads

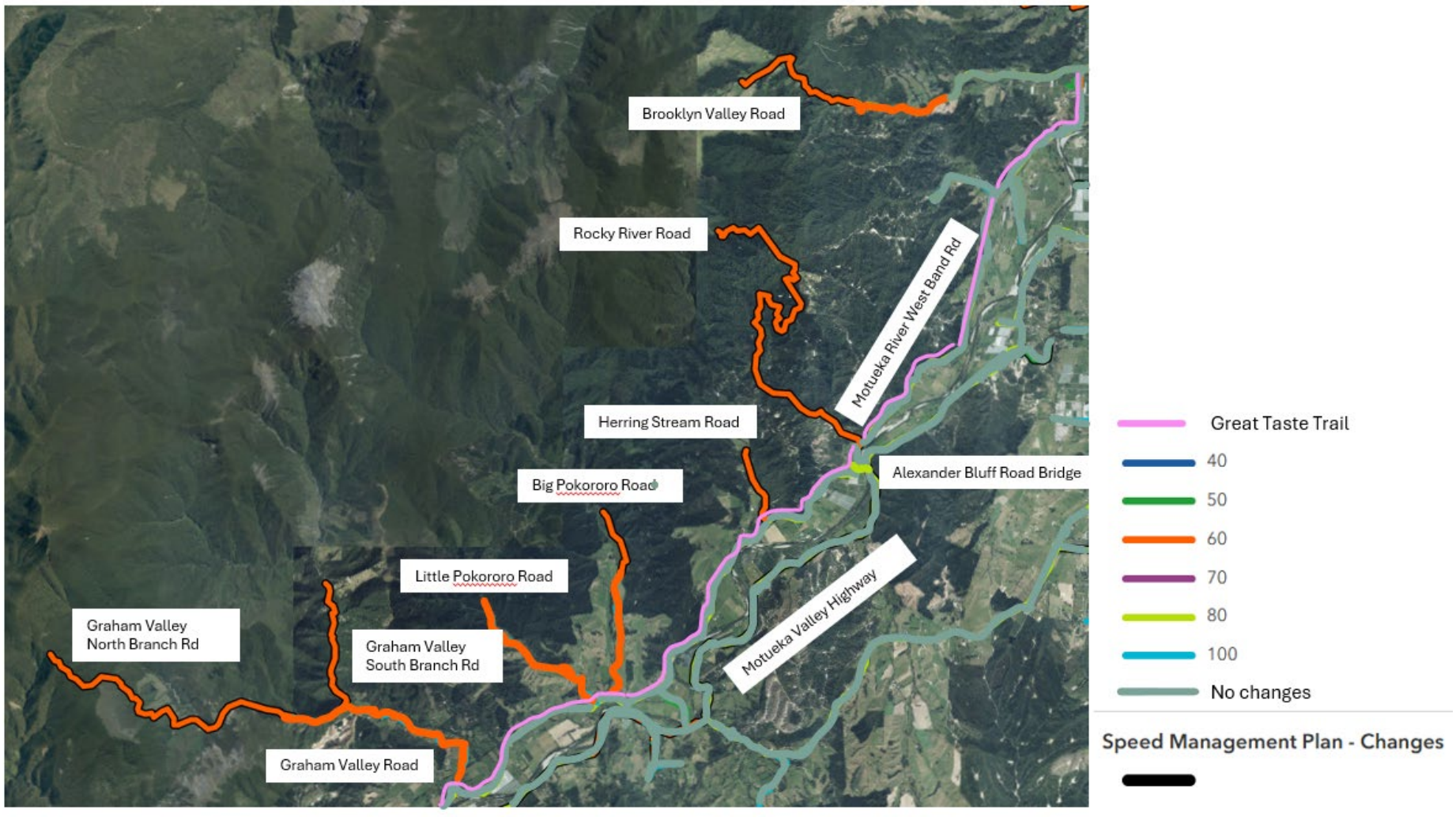


Lee Valley Road

Map MW 1: Motueka River West Bank Area*

Some of these roads are shown also in the Motueka Ward Book because they are adjacent.

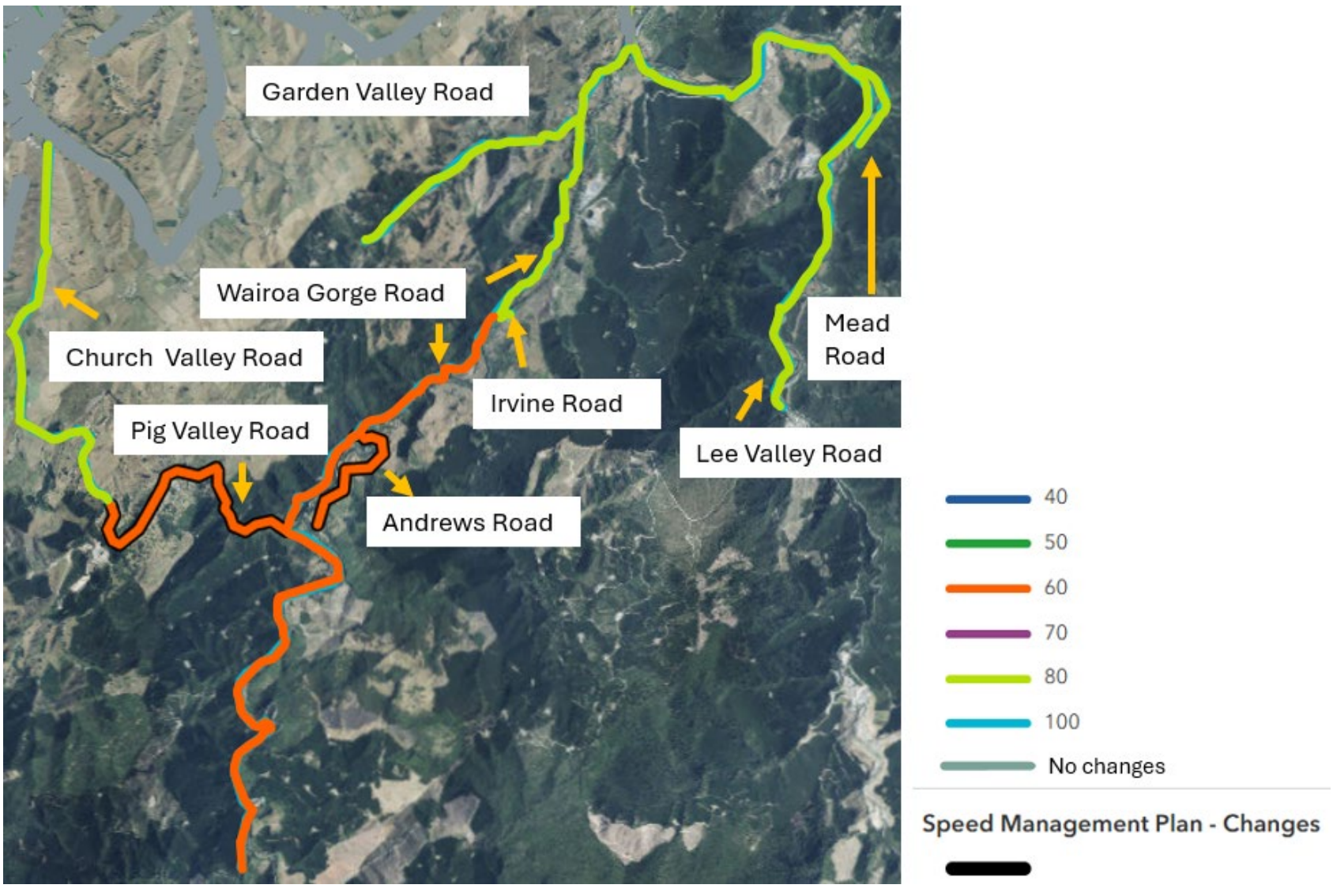
Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Brooklyn Valley Road[1] (from the end of the seal (50m south of 228 Brooklyn Valley Road) to end of road	80	60
	Graham Valley Road	100	60
	Graham Valley North Branch Road	100	60
	Graham Valley South Branch Road	100	60
	Herring Stream Road[1]	100	60
	Little Pokororo Road[1]	100	60
	Big Pokororo Road	100	60
	Rocky River Road[1]	100	60
Specific Road	Alexander Bluff Road Bridge	100	60



[1] These roads are in the Motueka Ward, but are included here because of their closeness to the Ward boundary

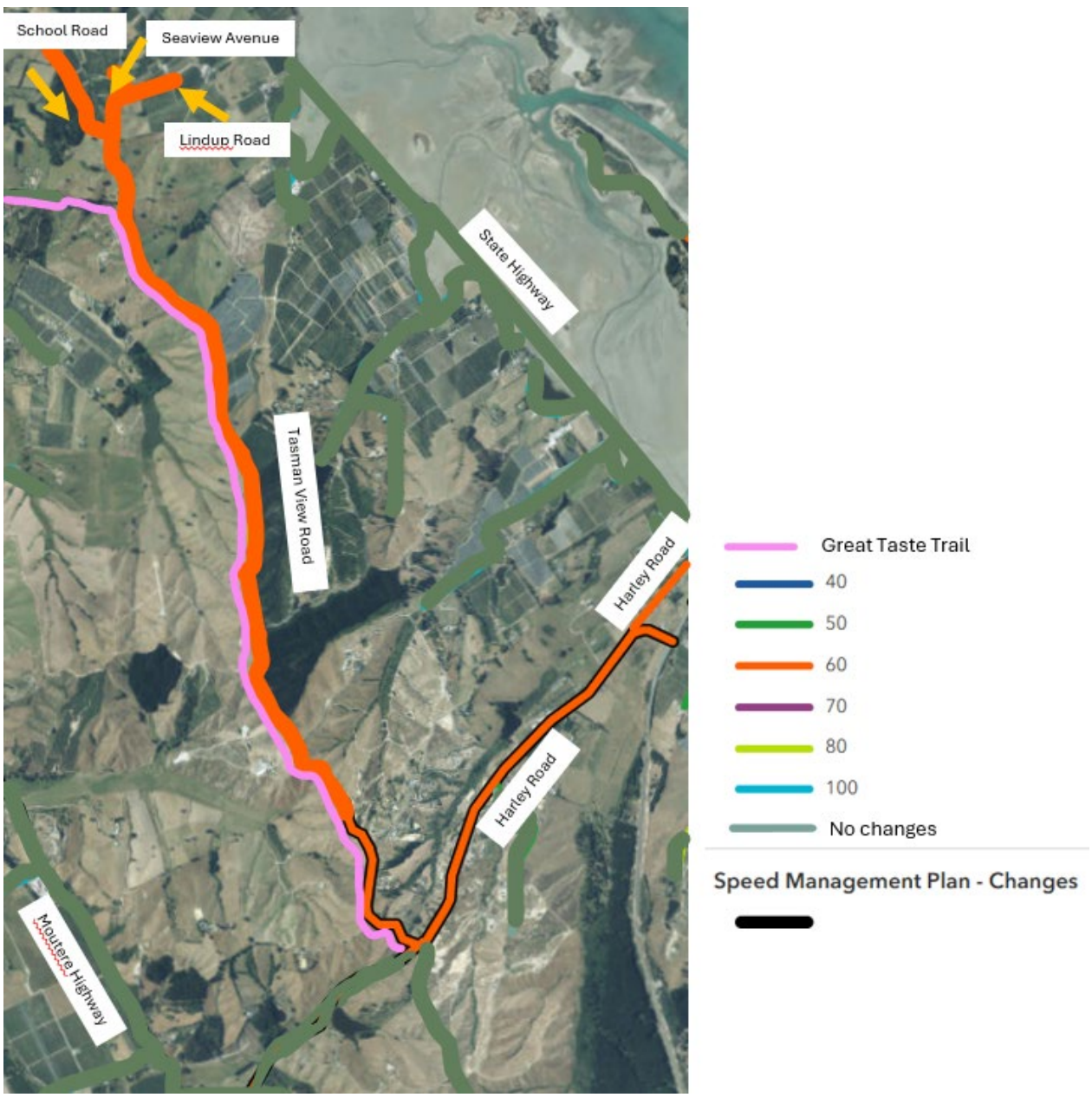
Map MW 2: Pig & Lee Valley Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Andrews Road	100	60
	Pig Valley Road	100	60
Specific Road	Church Valley Road	100	80
	Garden Valley Road	100	80
	Irvine Road	100	80
	Lee Valley Road	100	80
	Mead Road	100	80
	Wairoa Gorge Road (Unsealed section: south of Irvine Road)	100	60
	Wairoa Gorge Road (Lee Valley Road to Irvine Road)	100	80



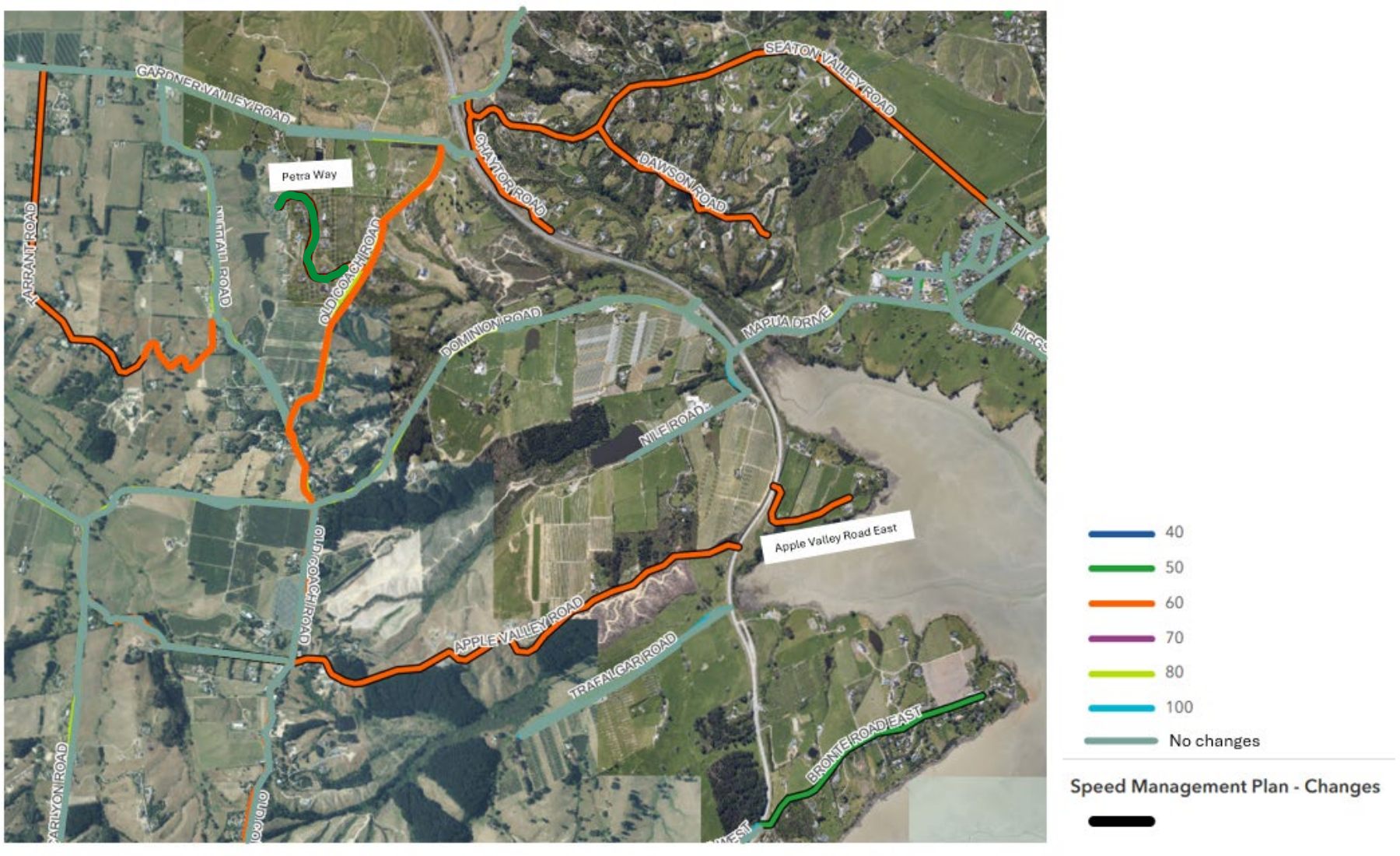
Map MW 3: Tasman View Road Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Harley Road (State Highway to Tasman View Road)	80	60
	Lindup Road	80	60
	School Road (Existing 60km/h to Tasman View Road)	80	60
	Seaview Avenue	80	60
	Tasman View Road (Harley Road to School Road) (Great Taste Trail)	80	60



Map MW 4: Mahana to Seaton Valley

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Apple Valley Road	100	60
Rural Residential	Apple Valley Road East	100	60
	Bronte Road East	100	50
	Chaytor Road	80	60
	Dawson Road	80	60
	Old Coach Road (Dominion Road to Gardner Valley Road)	80	60
	Petra Way	100	50
	Seaton Valley Road (From the end of existing 60km/h zone[2] to Stagecoach Road)	80	60
	Tarrant Road	80	60



[2] This speed limit is signed at 50km/h, but the National Speed Limit Register records it at 60km/h

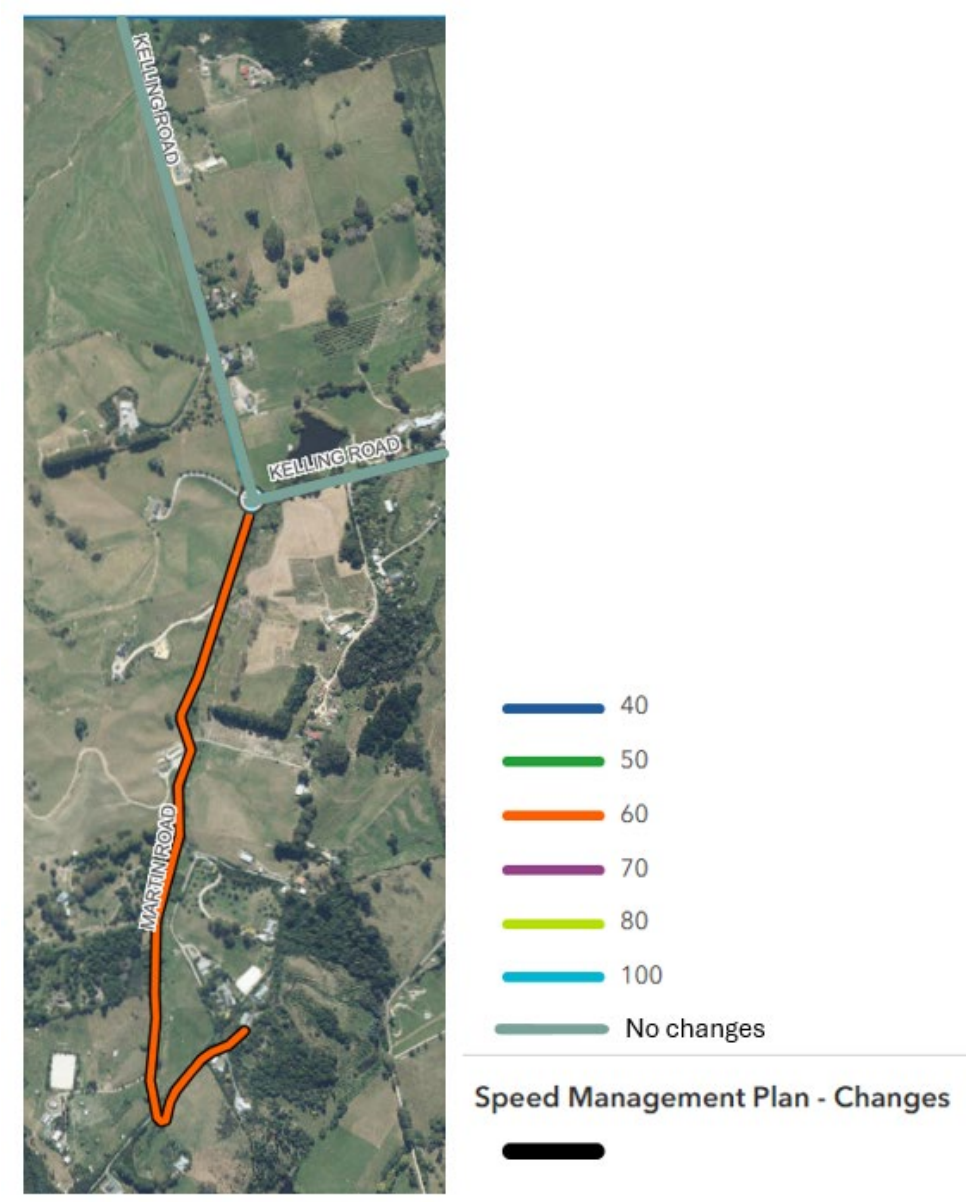
Map MW 5: Dovedale Road /Pigeon Valley Road

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Dovedale Road (From end of seal (373 Dovedale Road) to the intersection of Pigeon Valley and Eder Road (Forestry Road)	100	60
	Pigeon Valley Road (Intersection of Dovedale Road and Erder Rd (Forestry Road) to start of seal	100	60
Specified Road	Sharp Road	100	60



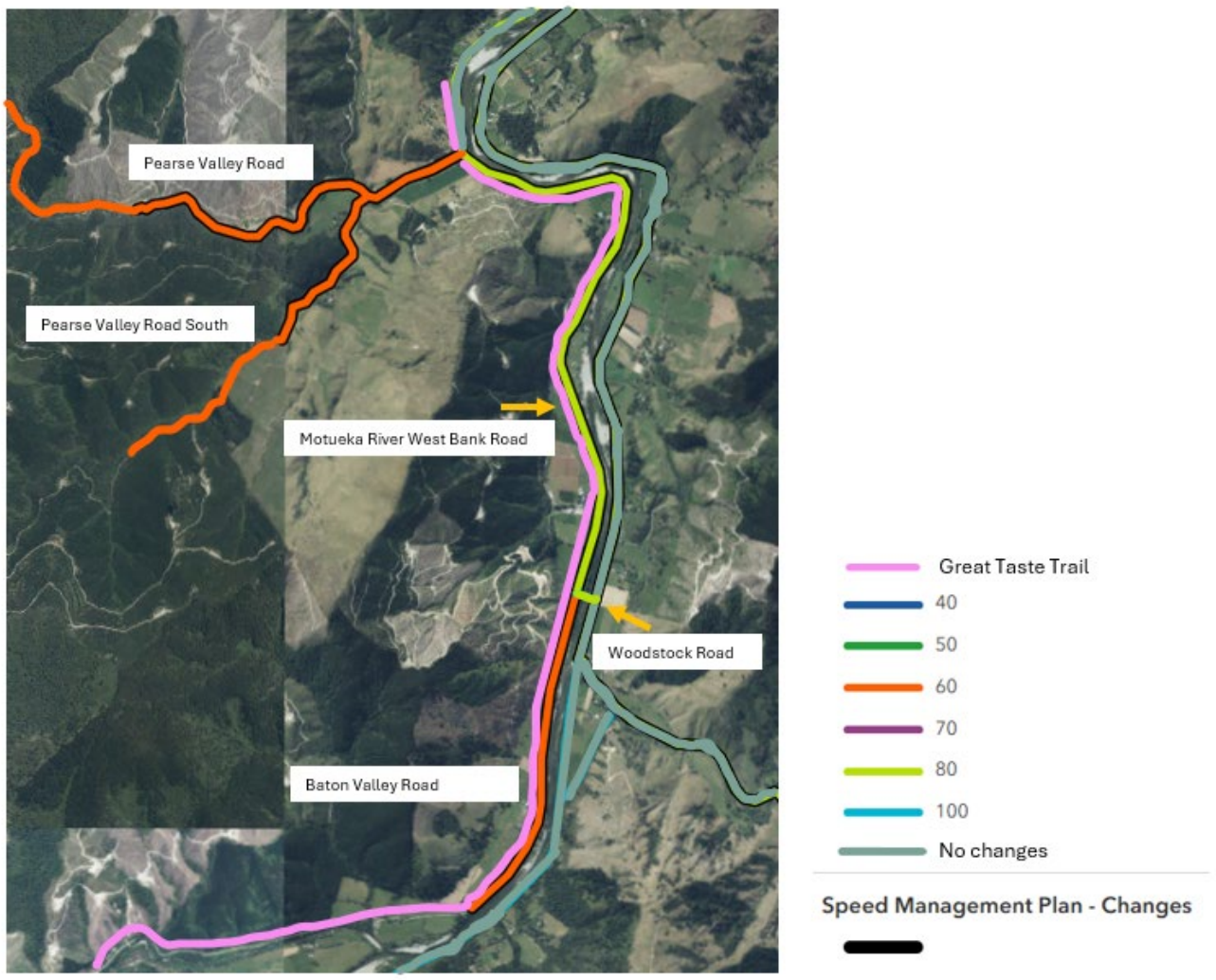
Map MW 6: Martin Road

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Martin Road	100	60



Map MW 7: Woodstock

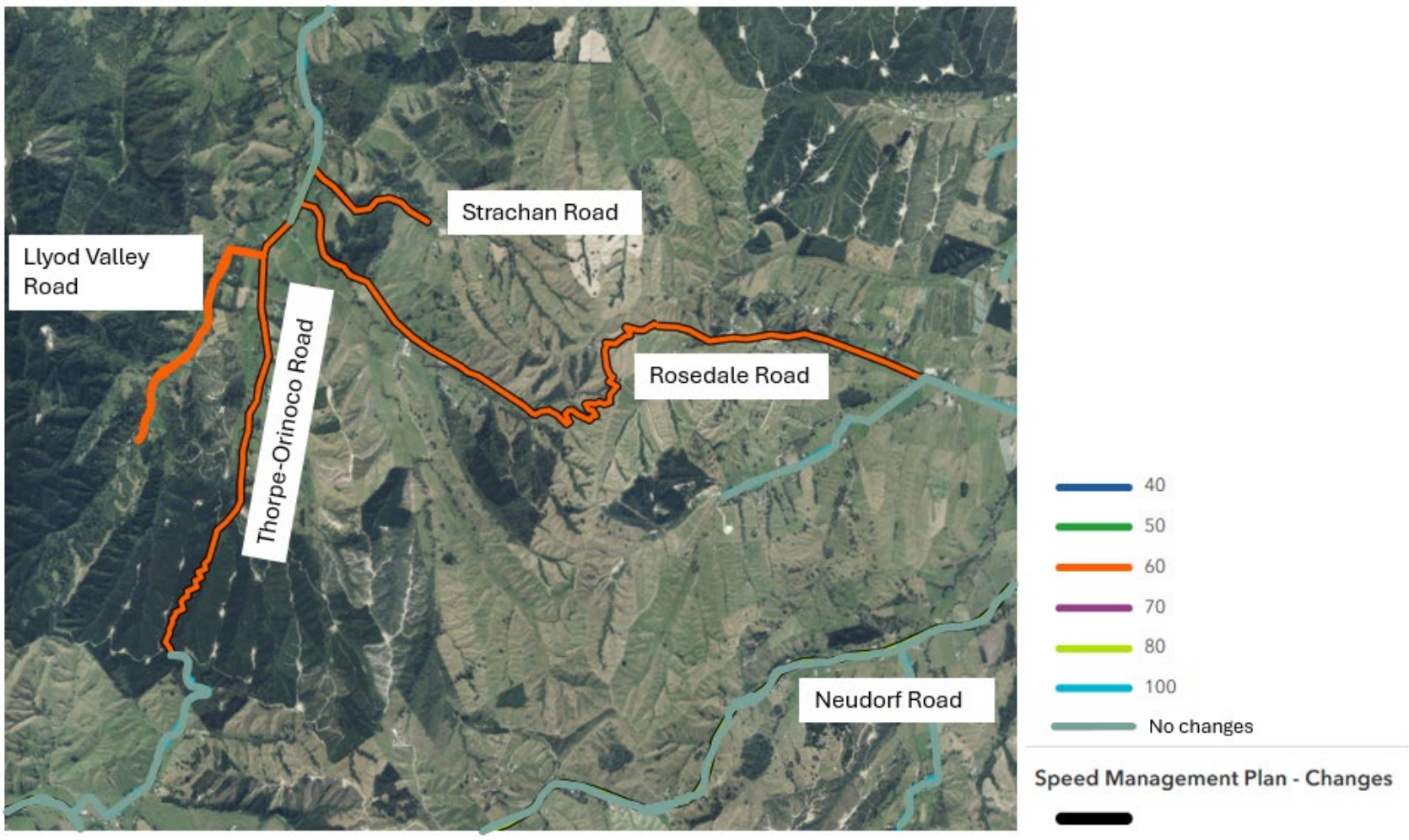
Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Pearse Valley Road	100	60
	Pearse Valley South	100	60
Specific Road	Baton Valley Road	100	60
	Motueka River West Bank Road (From end of existing 80km/h[3] zone 180m south to Pearse Valley Road to Woodstock Road)	100	80
	Woodstock Road (Bridge)	100	80



[3] Speed limit change is recorded in the National Speed Limit Register, but not signed

Map MW 8: Thorpe-Orinoco

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Rosedale Road (From end of seal (Rose Road) to Thorpe Ornioco Road)	100	60
	Strachan Road	100	60
	Thorpe-Orinoco Road (from end of seal (2700m north of Dovedale Road) to start of seal (350 south of Rosedale Road Road)	100	60
Specified	Lloyd Valley Road	100	60



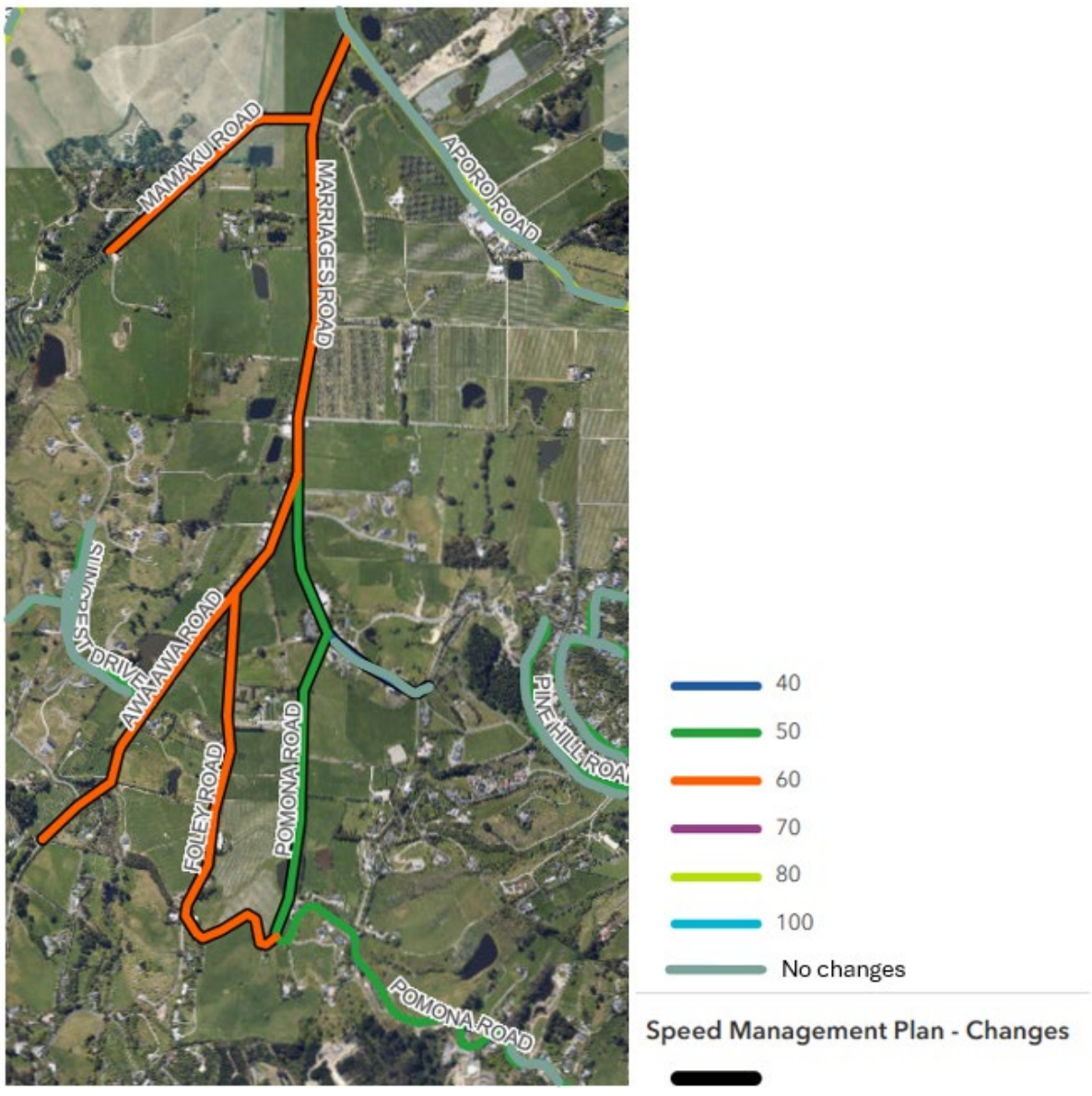
Map MW 9: Spring Grove

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Arnold Land	100	80
	Simmonds Road	100	80



Map MW 10: Ruby Bay One

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Awa Awa Road	80	60
	Foley Road	80	60
	Mamaku Road	80	60
	Marriages Road	80	60
	Pomona Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (347m east of Foley Road) to Awa Awa Road)	80	60



Map MW 11: Wakefield

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific Roads	Baigent Reserve Access	100	30
	Eighty Eight Valley Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (south boundary of 107 Eighty Eight Valley Road) to end of existing 70km/h zone (220m south of Totara View Drive))	70	50



Map MW 12: Kina Beach Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Brooks View Heights	80	60
	Cliff Road (Kina Beach Road to the southern boundary of 11 Cliff Road)	60	50
	Deck Road	100	60
	Kina Beach Road (eastern boundary of 175 Kina Beach Road to Cliff Road)	60	50
	Permin Road	80	60



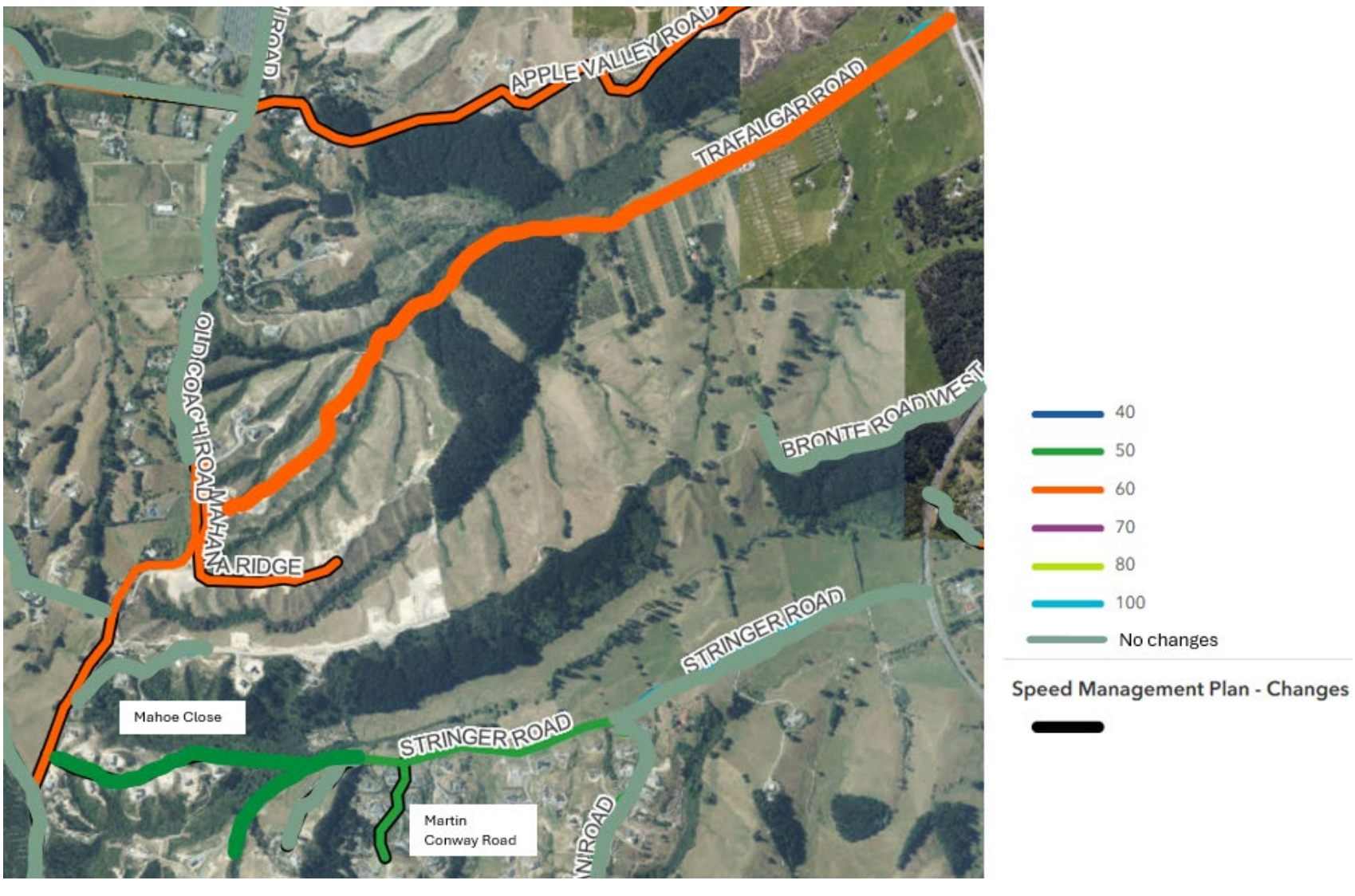
Map MW 13: Westdale Rabbit Island

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Ken Beck Drive (Great Taste Trail) (1,100m from Redwood Road to Domain Entrance)	70	60
	Pukeko Lane	80	60
	Redwood Road (Great Taste Trail) (840m from end of Ken Beck Road	80	60
	Research Orchard Road	80	60
	Westdale Road	80	60



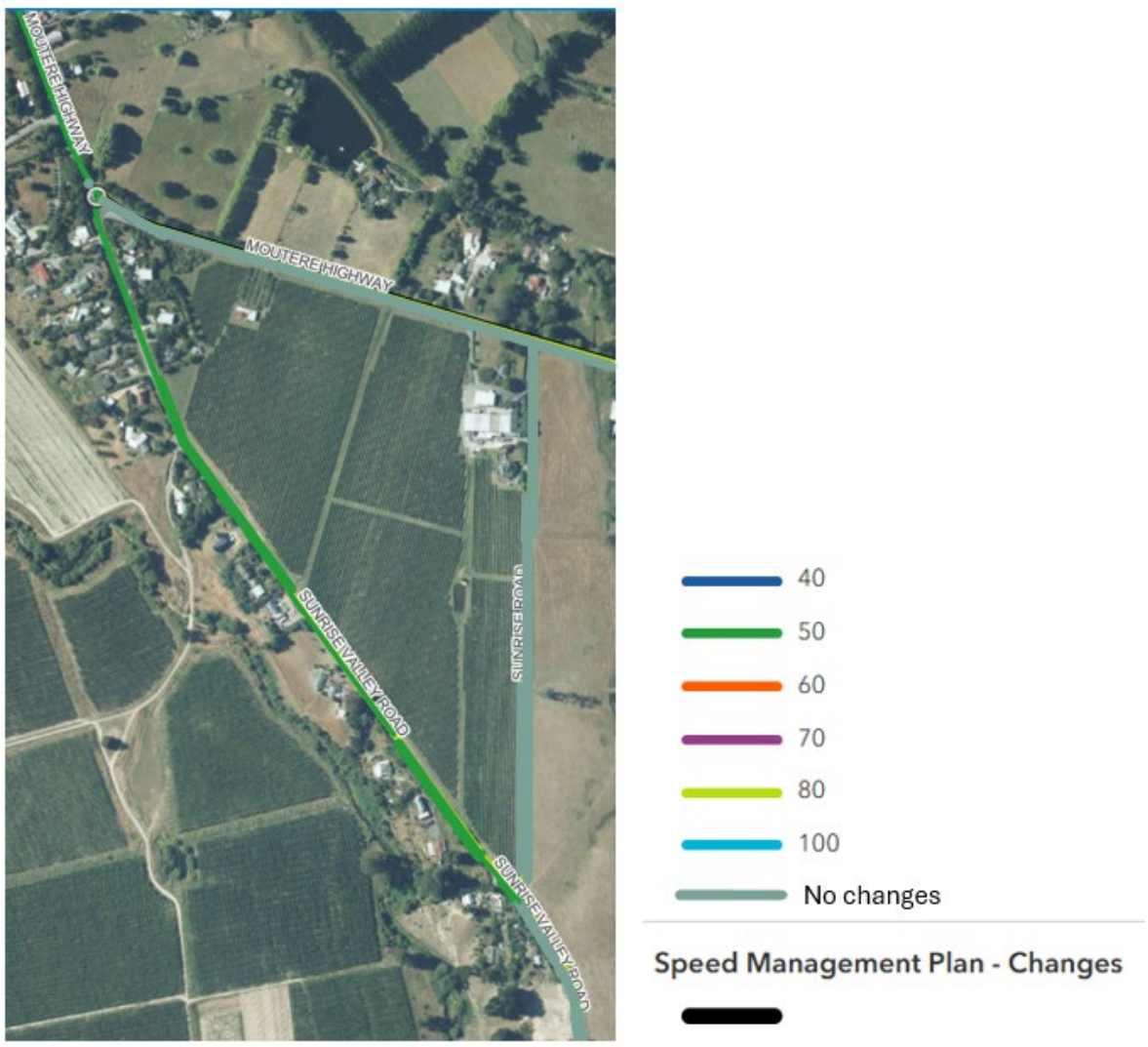
Map MW 14: Old Coach Road Area

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Apple Valley Road	100	60
Rural Residential	Mahana Ridge	100	60
	Mahoe Close	100	50
	Martin Conway Road	100	50
	Stringer Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (55m west of western boundary of 167 Stringer Road) to the end of the road)	100	50
	Old Coach Road (Moutere Highway to start of existing 60km/h zone (122m north of Mahana Ridge Road))	80	60
	Trafalgar Road	100	60



Map MW 15: Upper Moutere

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Sunrise Valley Road (Sunrise Road to existing 50km/h area)	80	50



Map MW 16: Wakefield No Footpaths

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Fellbridge Rise	50	40



Map MW 17: Ruby Bay No Footpaths

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Korepo Road	50	40



Map MW 18: Mapua Causeway

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specified Roads	Mapua Causeway	100	30 or 50



Map MW 19: Spencer Place

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specified Roads	Spencer Place	50	40



Moutere Waimea Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes					Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]													
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Andrews Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.75	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Apple Valley Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	80	60	2.39	47	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Little Pokororo Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	2.67	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 1
Big Pokororo Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.60	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 1
Dovedale Road (From End of Seal (373 Dovedale Road) to the intersection of Pigeon Valley and Eder Road (Forestry Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.79	56	-3 to -5	51 to 53	03:46	03:58 to 04:08	+00:13 to +00:22	65 (67 vpd)	65 to 70	Negligible	1 Non-injury	0.07-0.12 Non-injury	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 5
Graham Valley North Branch Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	2.68	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 1
Graham Valley South Branch Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	6.89	39	Negligible								1 Minor	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 1

[4] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Moutere Waimea Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Graham Valley Road (entire road)	Unsealed Road	100	60	3.37	15	Negligible								1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	MW 1
Martin Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.08	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 6
Pearse Valley Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	6.67	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 7
Pearse Valley Road South (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	2.83	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 7
Pig Valley Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	3.32	27	Negligible								2 Non Injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Pigeon Valley Road (End of seal (40m south of Sharp Road) to Intersection of Dovedale Road and Erder Rd (Forestry Road)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	4.53	43	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non Injury	0.19 to 0.25 Minor 0.20 to 0.26 Non Injury	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 5
Rosedale Road (Rose Road to Thorpe Ornioco)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	8.05	46	Negligible								1 Non Injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	M8
Strachan Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	1.55	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M8
Thorpe-Orinoco Road (Section from end of seal (2700m north of	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	4.40	43	Negligible								1 Non Injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	M8

Moutere Waimea Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[4]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Dovedale Road to start of seal (350m south of Rosedale Road)																		

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes													Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes					
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref	
Apple Valley Road East (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.57	26	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4/MW 14	
Arnold Lane (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	80	0.23	34	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 9	
Awa Awa Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.38	51	-3 to -5	46 to 48	01:37	01:43 to 01:48	+00:06 to +00:11	110 (272vpd)	115 to 120	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 10	
Bronte Road East (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	1.32	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4	
Brooks View Heights (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.95	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12	
Chaytor Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.71	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4	
Cliff Road (Kina Beach Road to the southern boundary of 11 Cliff Road)	Peri-urban roads	60	50	0.29	43	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12	
Dawson Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.00	36	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4	
Deck Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.53	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12	
Foley Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.40	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 10	

[5] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Harley Road (State Highway to Tasman View Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	3.14	68	-5 to -7	61 to 63	03:28	03:45 to 03:52	+00:17 to +00:24	600 (232vpd)	640 to 660	+20 to +30	3 Minor 1 Non-injury	0.35-0.48 Minor 0.24-0.33 Non-injury	Less than $4	Jul 27	M3/ MW3
Ken Beck Drive (1,100m from Redwood Road to Domain Entrance)	Peri-urban roads	70	60	1.1	62	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 13
Kina Beach Road (eastern boundary of 175 Kina Beach Road to Cliff Road)	Peri-urban roads	60	50	0.26	50	-1 to -3	47 to 49	00:19	0019 to 00:20	+00:00 to +00:01	50 (637vpd)	50 to 55	0 to +5	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 12
Mahana Ridge (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.79	35	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14
Mahoe Close (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.76	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14
Mamaku Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.78	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 10
Marriages Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.37	56	+3 to +5	51 to 53	01:28	01:33 to 01:37	+00:05 to +00:08	210 (567 vpd)	220 to 230	+10 to +20	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 10
Martin Conway Road	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.30	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14
[1] Old Coach Road (Moutere Highway to start of existing 60km/h	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.28	56	+3 to +5	51 to 53	01:22	01:27 to 01:30	+00:02 to +00:03	117 (338vpd)	125 to 130	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 14

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
zone (122m north of Mahana Ridge))																		
[2] Old Coach Road (Dominion Road to Gardner Valley Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	1.86	53	+0 to +2	51 to 53	02:06	02:06 to 02:11	+00:00 to +00:05	150 (280vpd)	150 to 160	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Permin Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.54	27	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW 12
Petra Way (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.80	29	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Pomona Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (347m east of Foley Road) to Awa Awa Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	1.74	54	+3 to +5	49-51	01:56	02:03-02:08	+00:07 to +00:12	293 (142 vpd)	310 to 320	15 to 30	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 10
Pukeko Lane (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.22	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 13
Research Orchard Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.43	30	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 13
Simmonds Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	80	0.21	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	M 9
Stringer Road (55m of western boundary of 167 Stringer Road to the end of the road)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.71	46	0 to +2	44-46	00:56	00:56-00:58	+00:00 to +00:02	10 (50 vpd)	0 to 10	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	M 14

Moutere Waimea Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes													Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes					
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref	
Sunrise Valley Road (Sunrise Road to existing 50km/h area)	Peri-urban roads	80	50	0.87	50	-6 to -8	36 to 38	00:52	01:01 to 01:04	+00:09 to +00:12	70 (350vpd)	70 to 80	0 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 15	
Tarrant Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	2.36	43	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 4	
Trafalgar Road (Entire Road)	Per-urban roads	100	60	1.17	24	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 14	
Westdale Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	2.32	62	-4 to -6	56 to 58	02:15	02:24-02:29	+00:09 to +00:14	300 (523vpd)	320 to 330	+20 to +30	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Hoddy Rd	MW 13	
Redwood Road Appleby (840m from end of Ken Beck Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.84	62	-2 to -4	58 to 60	00:49	00:50 to 00:53	00:01 to 00:03	210 (1021 vpd)	215 to 220	0 to +5	1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 13	

Moutere Waimea Urban Road No Footpath Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to service residential areas. The roads are predominately used by local residents. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of reducing speeds over the use of other speed management interventions such as chicanes or installing footpaths.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[6]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Fellbridge Rise (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.19	17	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 16
Korepo Road (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.45	16	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 17

[6] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data ~~and cross referenced with the NZTA Cost Impact Analysis Tool~~. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Moutere Waimea Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to rural communities with the exception of a) Baigent Reserve Access, Mapua Causeway and Lee Valley Road which also provides access to recreational areas b) Eighty-eight Valley Road, Seaton Valley Road which are links into the peri-urban/urban areas. The roads are predominately used by local residents. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[7]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Baigent Reserve Access (Entire Length)	Unconventional, low speed	100	30	0.25	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 11
Baton Valley Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Roads	100	60	15.99	24	Negligible								1 Serious	Negligible	Less than $4K	Jul 28	MW 7
Church Valley Road	Rural Road	100	80	5.51	56	Negligible								2 Minor	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW2
Eighty Eight Valley Road (From end of existing 50km/h zone (south boundary of 107 Eighty Eight Valley Road) to 220m south of Totara View Drive)	Local Streets	70	50	0.96	61	-2 to -4	57-59	00:44	00:45-00:47	+00:01 to +00:03	175 (946vpd)	180 to 185	+5 to+10	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 11
Garden Valley Road	Rural Road	100	80	2.90	43	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Irvine Road (Entire Length)	Rural Road	100	80	0.31	18	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Lee Valley Road (Entire length)	Rural Roads	100	80	7.81	56	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW 2
Lloyd Valley Road	Unsealed Section	100	60	2.34	15	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	MW 8
Mapua Causeway (Entire Length)	Local Streets	100	30 or 50	0.28	32	Negligible								1 Minor	0.02 to 0.07 1 Minor	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 18

[7] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Moutere Waimea Specific Road Table

The role and function of roads listed below are to rural communities with the exception of a) Baigent Reserve Access, Mapua Causeway and Lee Valley Road which also provides access to recreational areas b) Eighty-eight Valley Road, Seaton Valley Road which are links into the peri-urban/urban areas. The roads are predominately used by local residents. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive.

All Changes are Permanent Changes					Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[7]													
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Mead Road (Entire length)	Unsealed Section	100	80	1.20	39	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	MW 2
Motueka River West Bank Road (From end of existing 80km/h[8] zone 180m south to Pearse Valley Road to Woodstock Road)	Rural Road	100	80	3.83	51	Negligible								1 Minor 2 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 28	MW 7
Seaton Valley Road (From end of existing 60km/h zone to Les Wakefield Road to Stagecoach Road)	Peri-urban Road	80	60	2.85	54	-4 to -6	53-55	02:54	03:07-03:14	+00:13 to +00:20	510 (692vpd)	550 to 570	+40 to +60	4 Non-injury	0.53 to 0.73 Non-injury	Less than $2K	Jul 26	MW 4
Sharp Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Section	100	60	0.99	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	MW 5
Wairoa Gorge Road (Irvine Road to Lee Valley Road)	Rural Road	100	80	3.62	57	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Wairoa Gorge Road (Unsealed section: south of Irvine Road)	Unsealed Section	100	60	5.45	43	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	MW 2
Woodstock Road (Entire Road)	Rural Road	100	80	0.13	26	Negligible								0	0	Less than $2K	Jul 28	MW 7
Spencer Place	Urban Road	50	40	0.07	9	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Sept 25	MW 19

[8] Speed limit change is recorded in the National Speed Limit Register, but not signed

Rationale

- *Eighty Eight Valley Road:* Ward: Councillors have recommended this is proposed for a reduction from residents' concerns about speeds and safety in this area.
- *Seaton Valley Road*: Considered to be rural residential
- *Lee Valley Road*: This is a narrow road used by people accessing recreational areas by vehicles, (100km/h to 80km/h):
- *Wairoa Gorge Road*: Number of recreational vehicles means lower speeds should be considered
- *Garden Valley Road*, Irvine Road, Lloyd Valley Road: These are short roads adjacent to Lee Valley Road and Wairoa Gorge Road (above)
- *Motueka River West Bank Road*: This road forms part of the Great Taste Trail with a number of cyclists using this road on a daily basis.
- *Woodstock Road*: It is proposed that the speed of this bridge matches the adjacent roads
- *Baton Valley Road*: This road forms part of the Great Taste Trail with a number of cyclists using this road on a daily basis.
- *Spencer Place*: Short road off Ellis Street which is already 40km/h and has variable 30km/h limit. Made consistent so we don't need to install additional 50km/h signs for short road.

Phase Two Richmond Map Book

This book should be read in conjunction with the Phase Two Consultation Material.

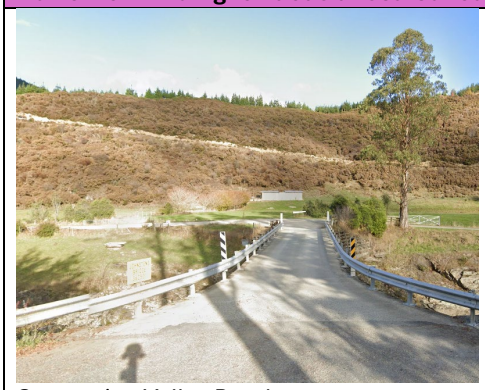
Phase Two Richmond Map Book 1
What are we consulting on? 2
Map R1 Hope: Aniseed 3
Map R2 Richmond Silvan 4
Map R 3 Richmond South 5
Map R 4 Richmond: Headingly 6
Map R 5 Richmond: Unsealed Lower Queen [Great Taste Trail] 7
Richmond Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table 8
Richmond Rural Residential Table 9
Richmond Urban Road No Footpath Table 10
Richmond Specific Road Table 11

What are we consulting on?

We are consulting on proposals to lower speed limits for a number of local roads in Richmond:

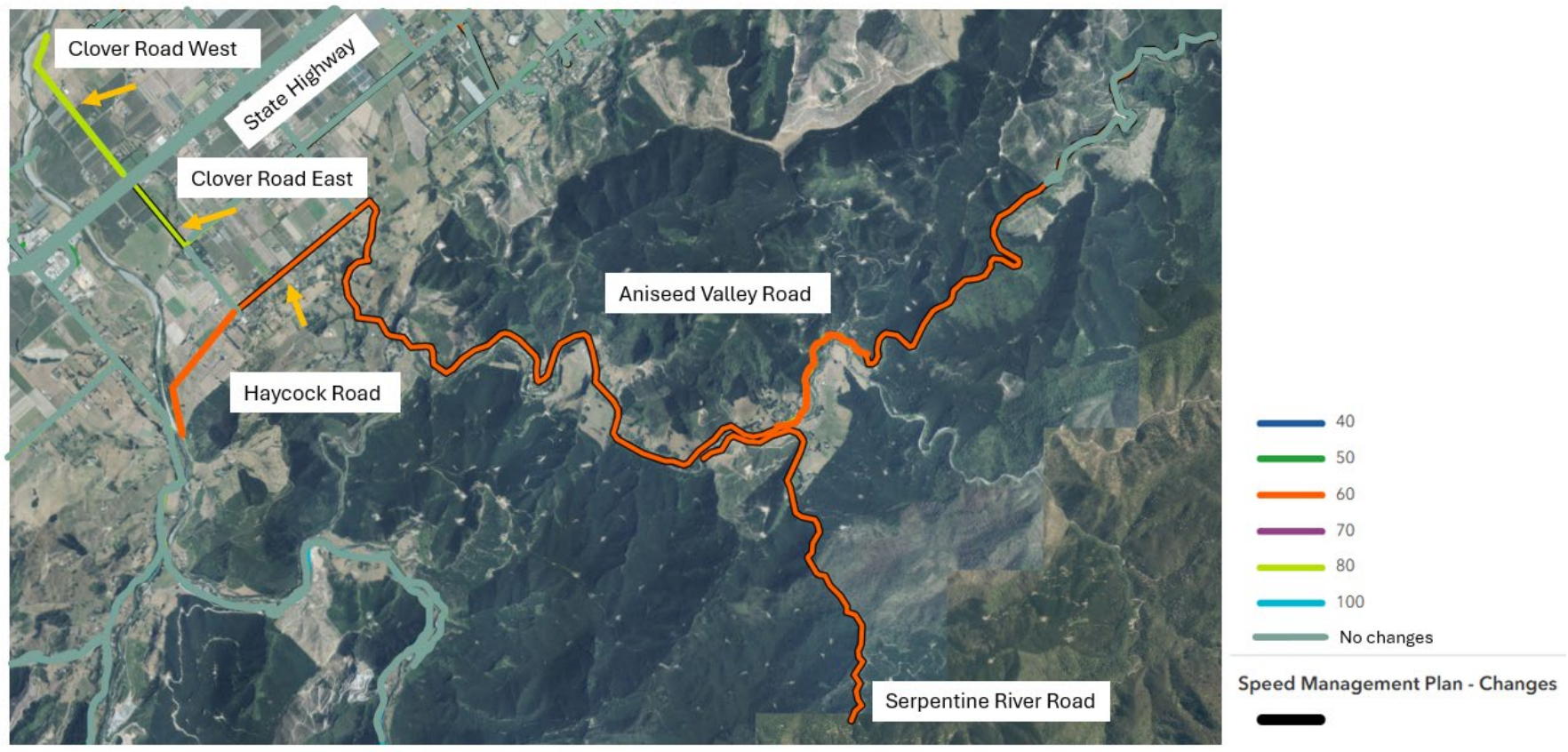
- Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads reduced to 60km/h. These are rural unsealed roads that are winding and/or narrow, generally the alignment of these roads is classed as tortuous.
- Rural residential roads and peri-urban streets reduced to 50 or 60km/h. These roads provide access to residential properties, but at a lower density than urban residential areas.
- Urban roads which do not have footpaths reduced to 40km/h. These are roads in residential areas that do not have footpaths.
- Specific roads. There are several roads where we have community groups and residents advocating for lower speeds. In Richmond, the specific roads are:
    - Lower Queen Street (unsealed Great Taste Trail section
    - Aniseed Valley Road (section)
    - Clover Road East (section)
    - Clover Road West

Examples

Narrow or winding tortuous unsealed roads	Rural residential roads
 *Serpentine Valley Road*	 *Haycock Road*
Urban roads which do not have footpaths	**Specific roads**
 *Faraday Rise*	 *Lower Queen Street unsealed section*

Map R1 Hope: Aniseed

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Unsealed Winding	Serpentine River Road	100	60
Rural Residential	Haycock Road	80	60
Specific Roads	Aniseed Valley Road (30m west of Haycock Road to Nelson Boundary)	80 and 70	60
	Clover Road East (Between SH and start of existing 80km/h zone)	100	80
	Clover Road West	100	80



Map R2 Richmond Silvan

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	Eyles Road	100	50
	Silvan Place	100	50



Map R 3 Richmond South

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Rural Residential	[1] Hill Street South (south of White Road)	100	60
	White Road (Paton to Hill Street S)	80	60
Urban No Footpath	Faraday Rise (Entire Road)	50	40
	Hart Road (From Hill St south east to end of road)	50	40
	[2] Hill Street South (North East of White Road)	50	40
	[3] Hill Street (South of Hart Road)	50	40



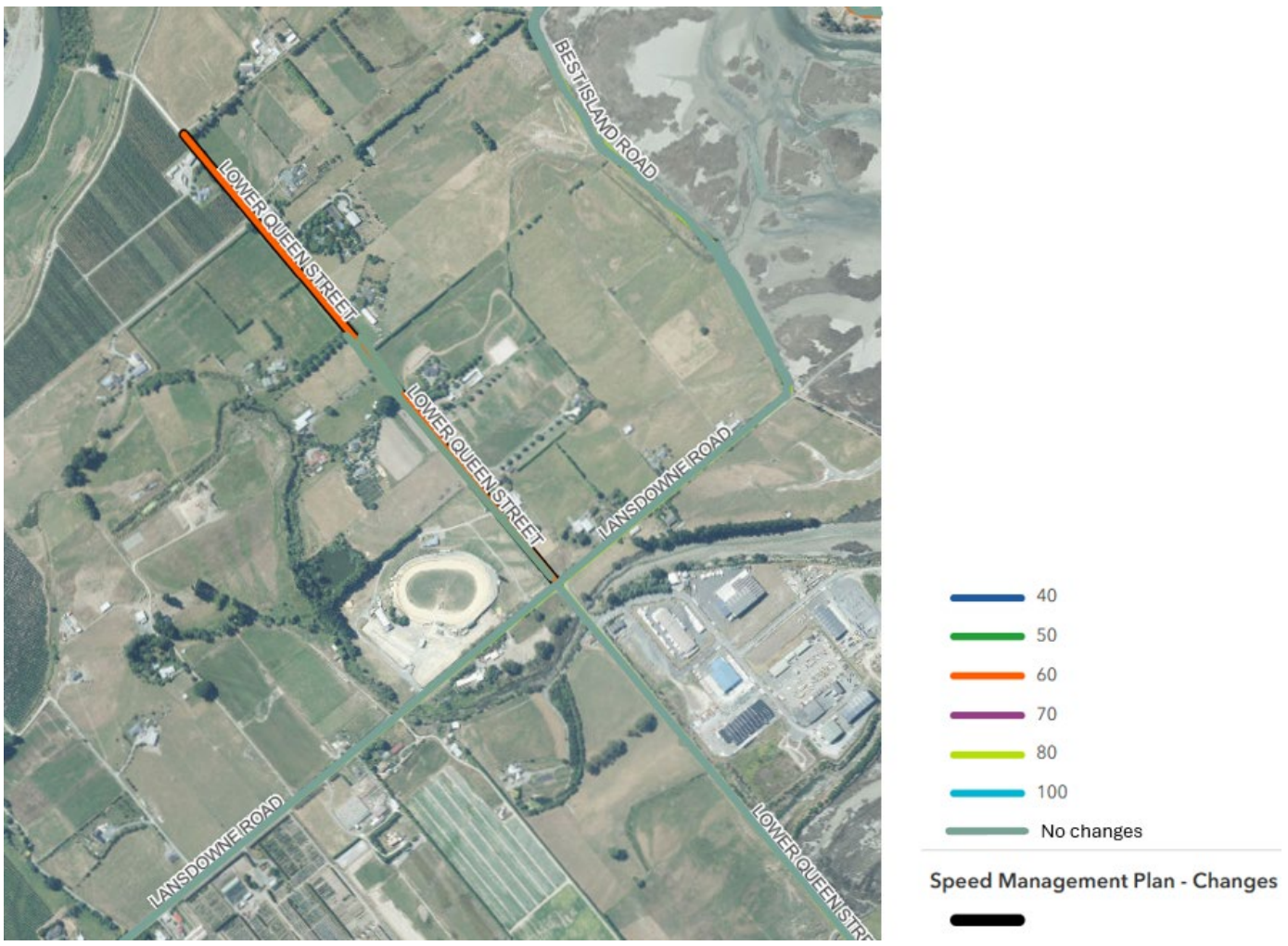
Map R 4 Richmond: Headingly

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Urban No Footpath	Headingly Lane	50	40



Map R 5 Richmond: Unsealed Lower Queen [Great Taste Trail]

Category	Road name (entire length unless specified)	Current speed (km/h)	New (km/h)
Specific	Lower Queen Street (end of seal (809 Lower Queen Street to end))	100	60



Richmond Narrow or Winding Tortuous Unsealed Roads Table

These are low volume unsealed rural roads, typically in very challenging topography. They provide access to small isolated communities and farms, and a small number of recreation areas The roads are predominately used by local residents, agricultural service vehicles, and visitors accessing recreation areas. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive in the challenging terrain, considering the low traffic volumes.

All Changes are Permanent Changes								Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[1]										
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Serpentine River Road (Entire Length)	Unsealed Rural Road	100	60	0.14	37	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 1

[1] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Richmond Rural Residential Table

These roads service local peri-urban communities, and are used predominantly by local residents. The current speed limits of 70 to 100km/h do not reflect the peri-urban nature of these roads. The proposed limits will provide speed environments that are better suited to the land use surrounding these roads

All Changes are Permanent Changes											Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[2]							
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Eyles Road (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.76	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	R 2
Haycock Road (Entire Road)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	3.00	60	-4 to- 6	54-56	03:00	03:138 -03:20	+00:13 to +00:20	300 (395 vpd)	320-330	+20 to +30	0	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	R 1
[1] Hill Street South (south of White Road)	Peri-urban roads	100	60	0.53	32	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	R 3
Silvan Place (Entire Length)	Peri-urban roads	100	50	0.23	19	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 28	R 2
White Road (Paton to Hill Street S)	Peri-urban roads	80	60	0.88	47	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 27	R 3

[2] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

Richmond Urban Road No Footpath Table

These are low volume urban roads servicing local residential areas. They have no footpaths, and pedestrians and vehicles share the road space. Speed reductions are considered a more cost effective method of providing a safer environment until footpaths are able to be installed.

All Changes are Permanent Changes														Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[3]					
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Faraday Rise (Entire Road)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.24	4	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	R 3
Hart Road (From Hill St south east to end of road)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.24	22	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	R 3
Headingly Lane (Entire Length)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.82	34	-1 to -3	31 to 33	01:17	01:20 to 01:25	+00:03 to +00:08	120 (363vpd)	120 to 130	0 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 4
[2] Hill Street South (North East of White Road)[4]	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.55	34	-1 to -3	31 to 33	00:58	01:00 to 01:04	+00:02 to +00:06	81 (301vpd)	85 to 90	Negligible	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 27	R 3
[3] Hill Street (South of Hart Road)	Urban Streets with no footpath	50	40	0.50	45	-2 to -4	41 to 43	00:40	00:42 to 00:44	+00:02 to +00:04	54 (282vpd)	55 to 60	0 to +5	1 Minor	05-.010 Minor	Less than $1K	Jul 27	R 3

[3] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

[4] (Note there is a 50m section of 100km/h from the intersection of White Road)

Richmond Specific Road Table

The roads are predominately used by local residents and visitors. Other speed management interventions such as road realignment are considered cost prohibitive. .

All Changes are Permanent Changes								Cost Benefit Disclosure Statements[5]										
		Speed Limits (km/h)			Mean Speed (km/h)			Avge Trip time per vehicle (mm:ss)			Avge Annual Total Trips for all Vehicles (hours)			Crashes				
Road (Include the start and end locations)	Road Classification	Existing	Proposed	Length (km)	Current	Change	New Speed	Current	New Time	Change	Current (Vehicles per day)	New	Change	Reported over past 5 years	Change per year	Cost to install	Start Year	Map Ref
Aniseed Valley Road (30m west of Haycock Road to 1782m north of Serpentine Road)	Mountainous or Hill Corridors	80	60	11.35	50	-6 to -8	42-447	13:37	15:29 to 16:13	+01:51 to 2:36	950 (275)	10800 to 1130	+130 to +180	4 Minor 6 Non Injury	0.56 to 0.71 Minor .86 to 1.12 Non Injury	Less than $3K	Jul 26	R 1
Aniseed Valley Road (1782m north of Serpentine Road to Nelson Boundary)	Mountainous or Hill Corridors	80	60	3.56	18	Negligible								1 Non injury	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 1
Clover Road East (Between SH and Start of 80km/h zone)	Rural Road	100	80	0.62	68	Negligible								1 Minor 1 Non-injury	Negligible	Less than $2K	Jul 26	R 1
Clover Road West (Entire Road)	Rural road	100	80	1.50	52	Negligible								0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 1
Lower Queen Street end of seal (809 Lower Queen Street to end)	Unsealed Roads	80	60	0.68	71	-6 to -8	63 to 65	00:34	00:38 to 00:39	+00:03 to +00:04	70 (467vpd)	75 to 80	+5 to +10	0	Negligible	Less than $1K	Jul 26	R 5

Rationale

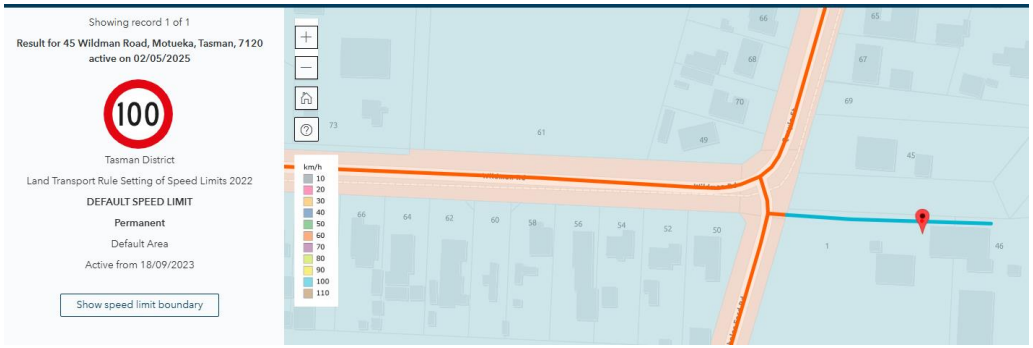
- *Aniseed Valley Road*: This is a narrow road used by people accessing recreational areas by vehicles and cyclists
- *Clover Road East & Clover Road West*: The current 100km/h is inconsistent with the 80km/h area around it
- *Lower Queen Street (unsealed section)*: This is the unsealed section of the Great Taste Trail.

[5] The Cost Benefit Disclosure Statement has been populated using in-house calculations, NZTA research report 582, Megamaps data, Crash Analysis System data. It contains assumptions about a number of variables, and so the estimates are approximate only.

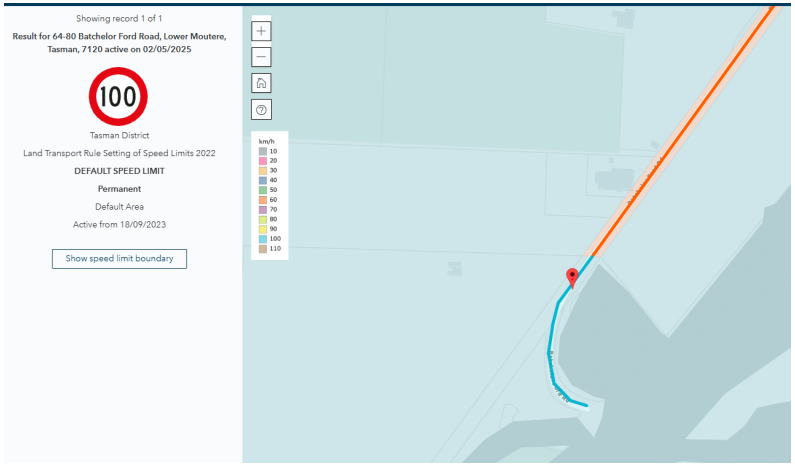
Attachment 13 Phase Two Corrections List

Road (Include the start and end locations)	Existing speed limit (km/h)	Proposed speed limit (km/h)	Speed limit type	Year of commencement	Road Classification	Additional Information*	Map name / reference
45-46 Wildman Road	100	60	Permanent	2025	Peri-urban Road	Correction: should be consistent with rest of Wildman Road	Map A
67-80 Wildman Road	100	60	Permanent	2025	Peri-urban Road	Correction: should be consistent with rest of Batchlor Ford Road	Map B
Stafford Drive (50m west of Warren Place to Mapua Drive	60 (Already sign posted as 50km/h)	50	Permanent	2025	Peri-urban Road	This change came into effect on the 17 February 2020 as part of an amendment to the Speed Limits Bylaw 2016 – Schedule 1. It was omitted from the NSLR update.	Map C
Courtney Street (Motueka South School)	50/40 (Already signposted as 30km/h	Variable 30	Variable	2025	Urban Road	Street already has a variable 30km/h sign but the NSLR shows 50/40. The sign needs to be moved to 1 Courtney Street rather than 14 Courtney Street	Map D

Map A: Wildman Road

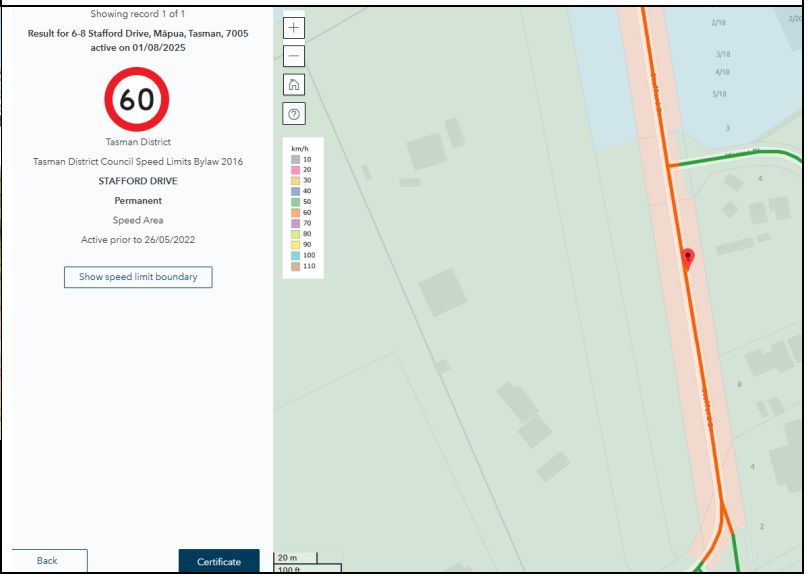


Map B: Batchelor Ford Road

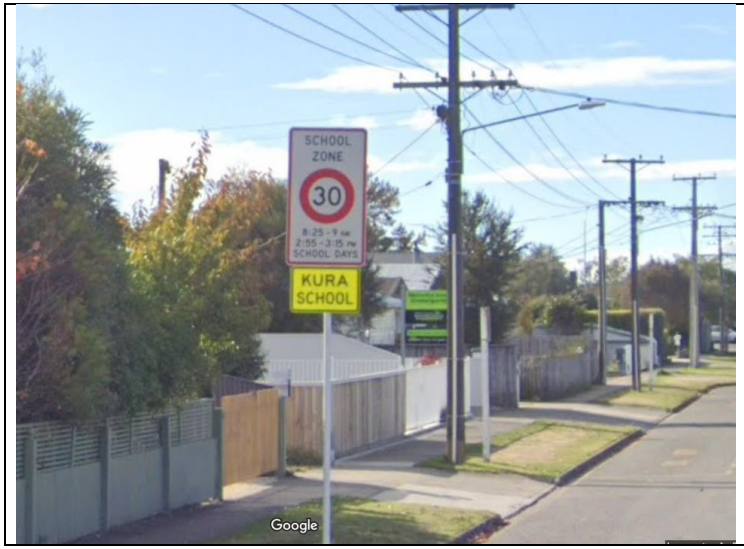

Showing record 1 of 1
Result for 64-80 Batchelor Ford Road, Lower Moutere, Tasman, 7120 active on 02/05/2025
100
Tasman District
Land Transport Rule Setting of Speed Limits 2022
DEFAULT SPEED LIMIT
Permanent
Default Area
Active from 18/09/2023
Show speed limit boundary
km/h
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110

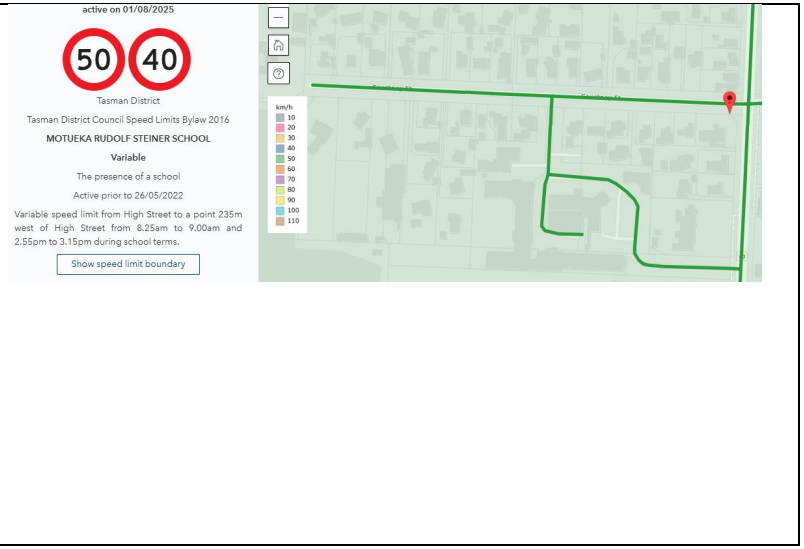
Map C: Stafford Drive

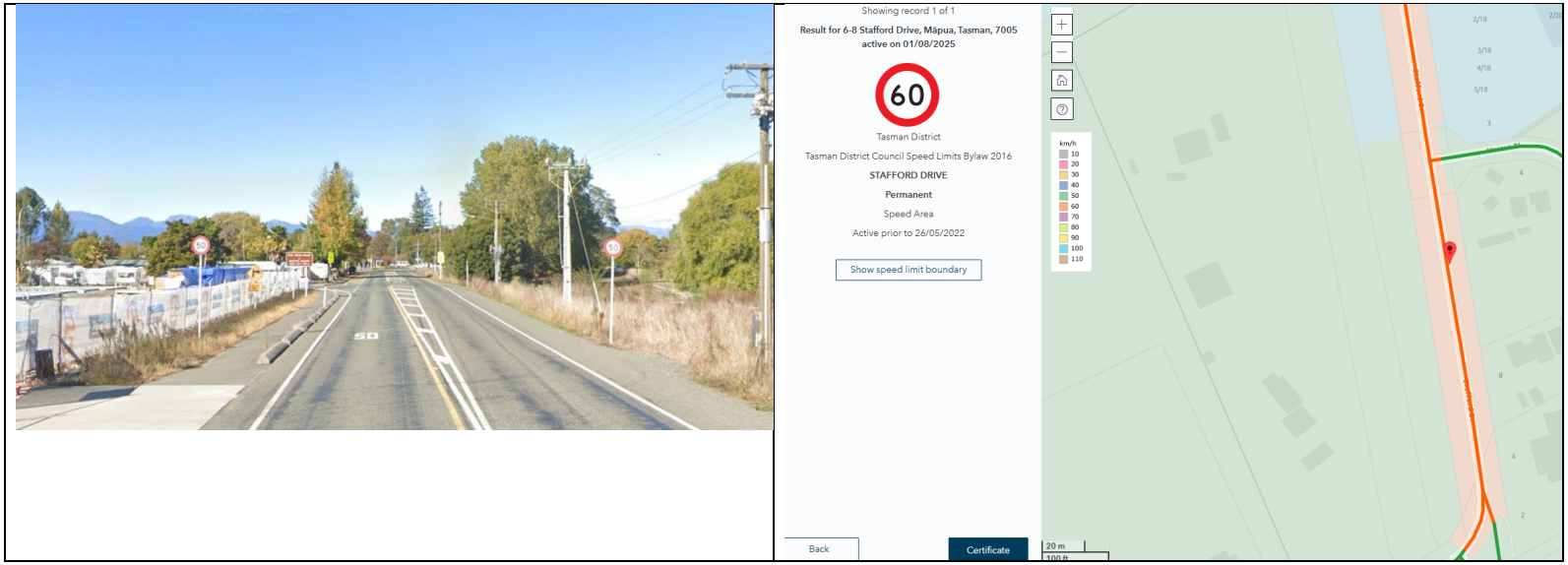




Map D: Motueka South School






Showing record 1 of 1
Result for 6-8 Stafford Drive, Māpua, Tasman, 7005 active on 01/08/2025
60
Tasman District
Tasman District Council Speed Limits Bylaw 2016
STAFFORD DRIVE
Permanent
Speed Area
Active prior to 26/05/2022
Show speed limit boundary
km/h
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
Back
Certificate
20 m

7.5 MĀPUA MASTERPLAN

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	14 August 2025
Report Author:	Anna McKenzie, Principal Planner – Environmental Policy; Ian McComb, Senior Infrastructure Planning Advisor - Stormwater, Rivers and Coasts
Report Authorisers:	Dwayne Fletcher, Strategic Policy Manager; Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager
Report Number:	RCN25-08-5

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

1.1.1 provide the recommendations from the 5 June 2025 Māpua Masterplan deliberations meeting to the Council; and

1.1.2 seek the adoption of the Final Māpua Masterplan including the Māpua Catchment Management Plan.

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

2.1 Following a nearly two-year process of engagement with the community, the Council approved a draft Māpua Masterplan and Māpua Catchment Management Plan for formal consultation. The Council received 128 submissions on the drafts and at a public hearing on 26 March 2025, 24 submitters attended and presented their submission.

2.2 On 5 June 2025, the Strategy and Policy Committee deliberated on changes to the Masterplan (RSH25-06-1). The Committee resolved to recommend that the Council adopt the masterplan, with several changes. The meeting minutes can be found at Minutes of Submissions Hearing - Thursday, 5 June 2025.

2.3 In addition to the changes recommended during the deliberations, two minor changes have been made since this meeting under delegated authority. These were:

2.3.1 A minor amendment has been made to the Higgs Road greenfield land which is identified on the draft maps as ‘Future Open Space’ (Part 120 Higgs Road). The Future Open Space Mapping has been amended to ‘Future Stormwater Detention and Wetland’ to better align with the expected future use of this area as shown in Figure 1.

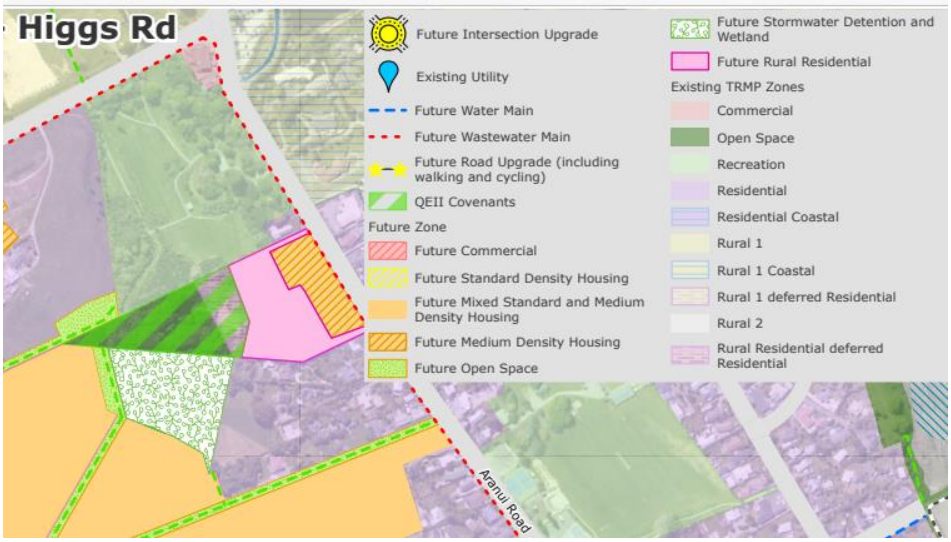


Figure 1: Extract of part Higgs Road Greenfield Land from Final Masterplan document. Note – Future Stormwater Detention and Wetland Area.

2.3.2 The second minor amendment includes the area of 49 Stafford Drive adjoining Stafford Drive which was excluded from the draft Masterplan maps and is currently zoned Rural 1 deferred Rural Residential. It is referenced in the final Masterplan as 'Future Open Space', this is to recognise the cultural and ecological values associated with this parcel of land. Figure 2 below illustrates the area.

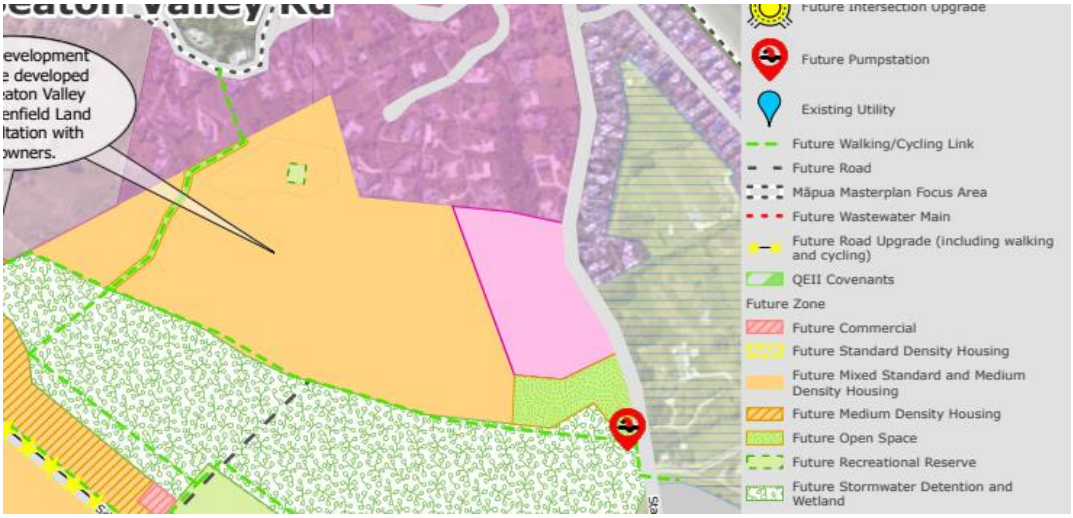


Figure 1: Extract of part 49 Stafford Drive from Final Masterplan document. Note: Future Open Space Area

2.4 Having incorporated these changes and the changes agreed through deliberations, staff now seek approval of the final Māpua Masterplan.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council;

1. receives the Tasman District Council Māpua Masterplan Report, RSC25-08-5; and

2. adopts the Māpua Masterplan, including the Māpua Catchment Management Plan (Attachment 1 to the agenda report).

4. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1. Māpua Masterplan 702

tasman district council | Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

THE MĀPUA MASTERPLAN

Final document

AUGUST 2025



INTRODUCTION

The Māpua Masterplan (the Masterplan) is a comprehensive plan that provides strategic direction on how Māpua will grow and develop over the next 30 years.

The coastal village of Māpua and its surrounding area is known as a desirable place to live and a popular destination for visitors. Its appeal stems from its unique character that has drawn people to this beautiful area for hundreds of years. The Māpua Masterplan seeks to recognise and maintain these qualities as we plan for the future – while acknowledging the need to allow for growth requirements as future generations look to share a slice of this wonderful place.

A critical driver for the Masterplan is how Māpua will respond to growth as the Tasman District continues to experience high population growth. Council is legally required to ensure that there is sufficient zoned and serviced land to meet Tasman's expected demand for residential and business land. Māpua is identified, along with Brightwater, Wakefield, Motueka and Richmond as one of Tasman's urban centres and is expected to provide for some of the growth in the District.

The Masterplan guides how this growth is to be accommodated, and outlines plans for improvements to recreational areas, ecological outcomes, linkages and open space, and infrastructure services. It seeks to recognise Māpua's significant cultural values, character and identity and promote natural hazard and climate change resilience and adaptation measures by supporting climate resilient development.

Implementing the Masterplan will occur through the Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy Implementation Plan, Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) Plan Changes, the Long Term Plan, Asset Management Plans, Council projects, and partnerships with the community and ngā iwi.





WHY A MASTERPLAN?

A masterplan approach ensures that we have an integrated plan that provides an overarching framework to support growth and development in Māpua, while still maintaining what makes Māpua special.

The Masterplan is a one stop shop for the community to see how Māpua will grow and develop over time, rather than having several different Council plans that are hard to piece together.

DEVELOPING THE MASTERPLAN

The development of the Masterplan has involved several stages of ngā iwi and community engagement including testing issues, opportunities, principles and options.

To guide the process, a set of overarching principles were developed in consultation with ngā iwi and the community. These principles have guided the Masterplan development process and have been used to test options.

We also tested options during the community engagement to identify those the community preferred. Ngā iwi representatives were consulted at each development step and contributed to the development of the mana whenua principle and community consultation events. Engagement has been facilitated through both physical events and online platforms. Councillor workshops provided an elected member perspective.

The final decision on the Masterplan's content was made by the Council following submissions and hearings under the Local Government Act.

HOW WE GOT HERE

The Masterplan process has resulted in a Masterplan illustrating a series of housing, business, cultural, open space, ecological, infrastructure, recreational and movement actions which set the direction for Māpua.

The Masterplan includes:

- Proposed zoning changes
- Future infrastructure upgrades
- Planned recreational linkages and open spaces
- Catchment management planning

The Masterplan is supported by an **Action Plan** that outlines all of the proposed actions required to achieve the Masterplan principles, many of which cannot be illustrated spatially.



PLAN PROGRESS

Steps of the development of the Masterplan

MID 2023

Step 1: Establish project and inform

Step 2: Analyse – Analysis of existing information including growth projections, technical information, infrastructure planning, Council plans and documents and recent government direction.

SEPTEMBER 2023

Step 3: Community engagement – Early engagement on the Masterplan principles, issues and opportunities.

OCTOBER 2023 – JANUARY 2024

Step 4: Development of draft options – Based on analysis and feedback.

FEBRUARY 2024

Step 5: Public engagement – Consult on draft Masterplan options – Seek community, iwi and stakeholder feedback on Masterplan options.

OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 2024

Step 6: Finalise draft Masterplan and circulate for public review – Analyse consultation feedback and develop a final draft Masterplan.

NOVEMBER 2024 – FEBRUARY 2025

Step 7: Final draft Masterplan open for submissions

NOVEMBER 2024 – AUGUST 2025

Step 7: Submissions, hearings, deliberations

Step 8: Council decision on Masterplan

THE PLAN

HOUSING

As well as providing for more housing, the Masterplan encourages greater housing choice. It seeks to provide opportunities for smaller homes and attached housing as well as houses for families. It focuses on potential residential areas identified in the Future Development Strategy 2022 – 2052 that are currently zoned residential, rural residential or rural 1 deferred residential (awaiting infrastructure servicing). It is proposed that new development areas will be subject to an Outline Development Plan which will be incorporated into the Tasman Resource Management Plan (as part of a plan change). An Outline Development Plan guides subdivision and development form and staging including zoning, roading, recreation and reserve networks and urban design standards. Mapua-specific urban design standards will be created to acknowledge the character, heritage and identity of the Mapua urban environment. The Masterplan also proposes enabling intensification of existing residential zoned land outside of inundation areas.

BUSINESS

More housing also corresponds with a requirement for more business land to support communities and reduce the need to travel – providing essential services and employment opportunities. The Masterplan includes new commercial land opportunities adjoining Māpua Drive and Aranui Road, close to new residential development, transport connections and open spaces. No new industrial land is proposed as sufficient zoned land exists in Warren Place.

CULTURAL VALUES

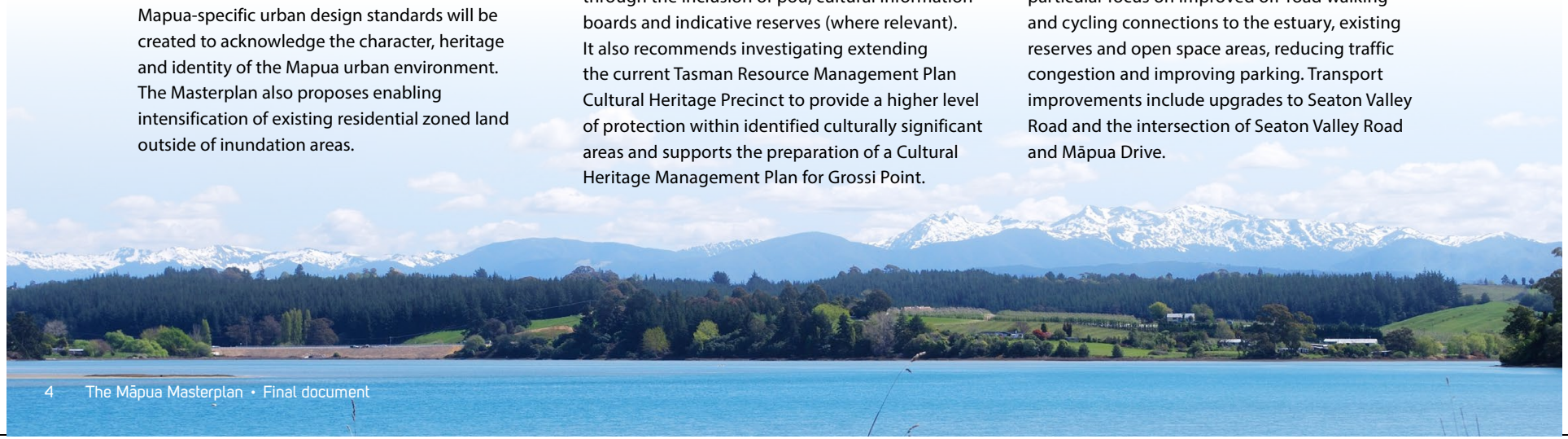
Māpua holds significant cultural value to Tangata Whenua. The Masterplan aims to increase the awareness of the cultural significance of specific areas through the inclusion of pou, cultural information boards and indicative reserves (where relevant). It also recommends investigating extending the current Tasman Resource Management Plan Cultural Heritage Precinct to provide a higher level of protection within identified culturally significant areas and supports the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Grossi Point.

OPEN SPACE

The Masterplan focuses on the protection and improvement of existing open spaces and formalising new areas of open space. A significant area of open space including a future wetland and recreational facilities in the form of sports fields is included within the Seaton Valley Area, and the formalisation of the open space at the waterfront known to locals as 'Kite Park'. Improvements to existing open space areas such as revegetation and supporting facilities (e.g. picnic tables, seating) is also a key intent outlined in the plan.

MOVEMENT

The Masterplan seeks to improve how people move in, around and through Māpua with a particular focus on improved off-road walking and cycling connections to the estuary, existing reserves and open space areas, reducing traffic congestion and improving parking. Transport improvements include upgrades to Seaton Valley Road and the intersection of Seaton Valley Road and Māpua Drive.



STORMWATER, RECREATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Major changes are proposed to the Seaton Valley Basin, which will largely be funded by growth through Development Contributions and Reserve Financial Contributions. A large new stormwater wetland and detention area is proposed to be created. This will manage the stormwater run-off from several new development areas and over time a new wetland haven will be developed to support native ecology and offer new opportunities for the community to connect with and enjoy nature. The proposed wetland will require ongoing community support and volunteer time to develop and maintain.

Adjacent to the new wetland will be open space, sports fields and recreation facilities. A development plan will be prepared with the community to determine the type and extent of the recreational facilities needed at Seaton Valley.

ECOLOGICAL VALUES

The Masterplan proposes to re-instate a former wetland (mostly situated within 49 Stafford Drive) which has been drained to create its current use as farmland. An existing ephemeral wetland will also form part of the wetland restoration within the Seaton Valley. As well as providing a valuable recreational resource, the rehabilitation of this wetland area and improvements to Seaton Valley Stream provide the potential to bring back moderate populations of rare species such as the giant kokopu and the Australasian bitten, spotless crake and marsh birds.

The Masterplan also includes the revegetation of specific areas and the protection of remnant native vegetation where appropriate. Any plantings plan for new recreational linkages will include consultation with the community and consideration of the creation of habitat corridors where possible.

STORMWATER CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Masterplan incorporates the stormwater Catchment Management Plan (CMP) that is a requirement under Council's stormwater discharge consent for its urban areas. The CMP involves identifying key issues, targets, and actions for the five aspirations established in Council's Stormwater Strategy as they relate to each urban area. For Māpua, the CMP through the Masterplan identified a range of proposed actions to work towards our stormwater aspirations, one of which is the establishment of stormwater detention and wetlands in Seaton Valley as described above. Other proposed actions include completing upgrades to Seaton Valley Stream, strengthening stormwater management rules for new development, investigating stormwater treatment for Council-owned car parks, and localised drainage improvements to address existing issues. The CMP also requires the development of a monitoring plan to track progress on these actions over time.



WATER AND WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

Much of the water and wastewater infrastructure needed to service growth is already in place, including work done between 2020 and 2022. The remaining work is largely funded directly by developers through their own developments, or through Development Contributions.

The level of growth proposed requires further work to increase pressure in the water trunk mains, which may affect some older mains in Higgs Road, Iwa Street, Tahi and Toru Streets which have brittle blue brute pipes. Council will upgrade the mains in these streets within the next 10 years.

An upgrade and extension of the wastewater network along Māpua Drive and Seaton Valley Road is also planned within the next 10 years to service growth in those areas. Within the next 30 years, the pumps at the wastewater pump stations will be renewed with higher pressure pumps to provide additional trunk capacity. The trunk sewer network along Aranui Road is designed for approximately 600 additional homes. Growth beyond this point will require a second wastewater main to Māpua Wharf.

Larger connections between Māpua and Rabbit Island / Moturoa for water and wastewater are planned between 2034 – 2044 to provide additional network capacity and provide more network resilience for the whole community.

RESPONDING TO HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Māpua is vulnerable to natural hazards and the effects of climate change, both now and in the future. Like many coastal locations around New Zealand, low-lying coastal areas in Māpua are particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels over the longer term. The Council's work on responding to coastal hazards and sea level rise is guided by recommended best practice set out in the Ministry for the Environment's Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance (2024). The Masterplan promotes natural hazards resilience and climate change adaptation by promoting residential growth on the surrounding elevated or hilly areas of Māpua, rather than low-lying coastal locations that are vulnerable to coastal hazards and rising sea levels.

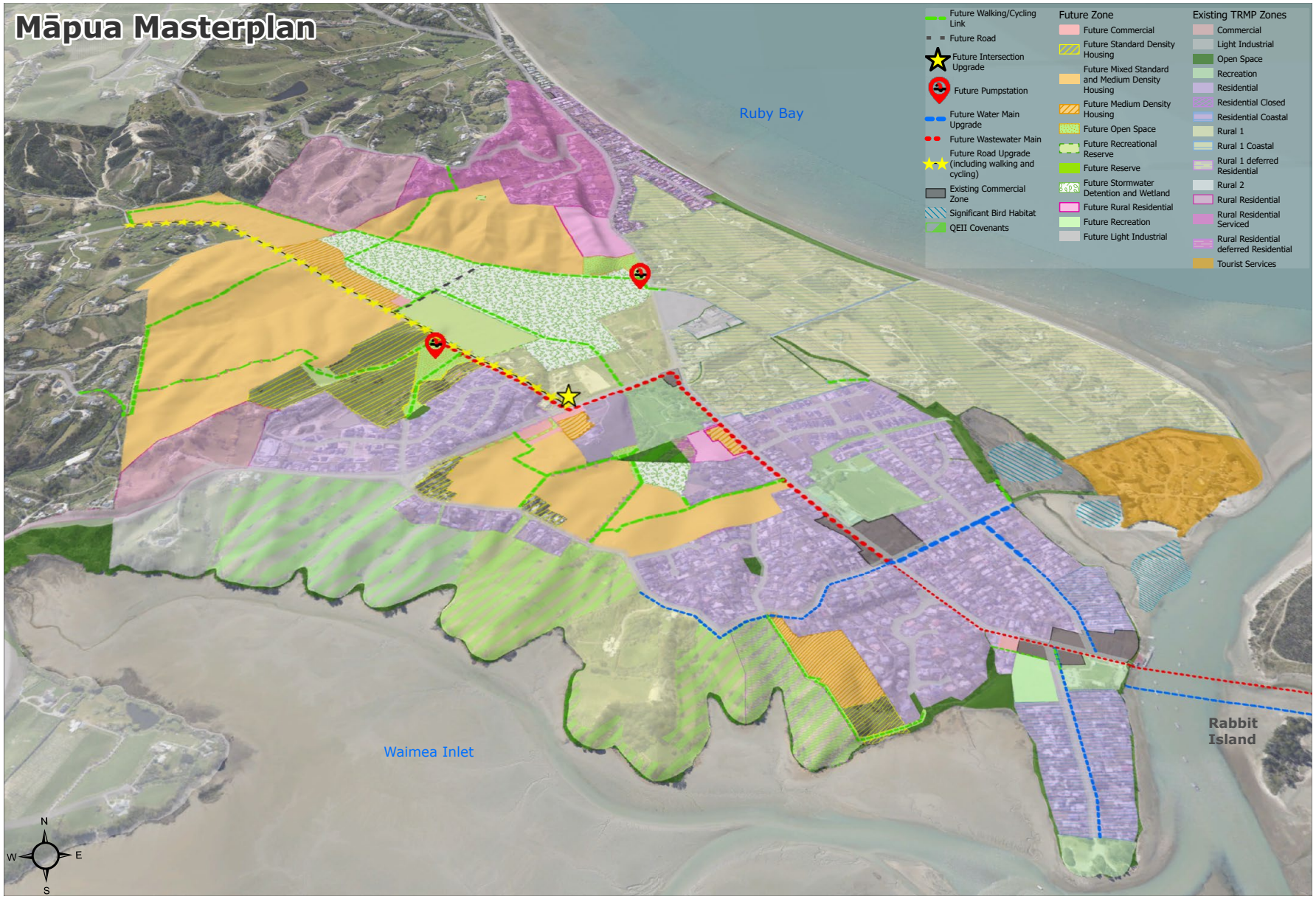




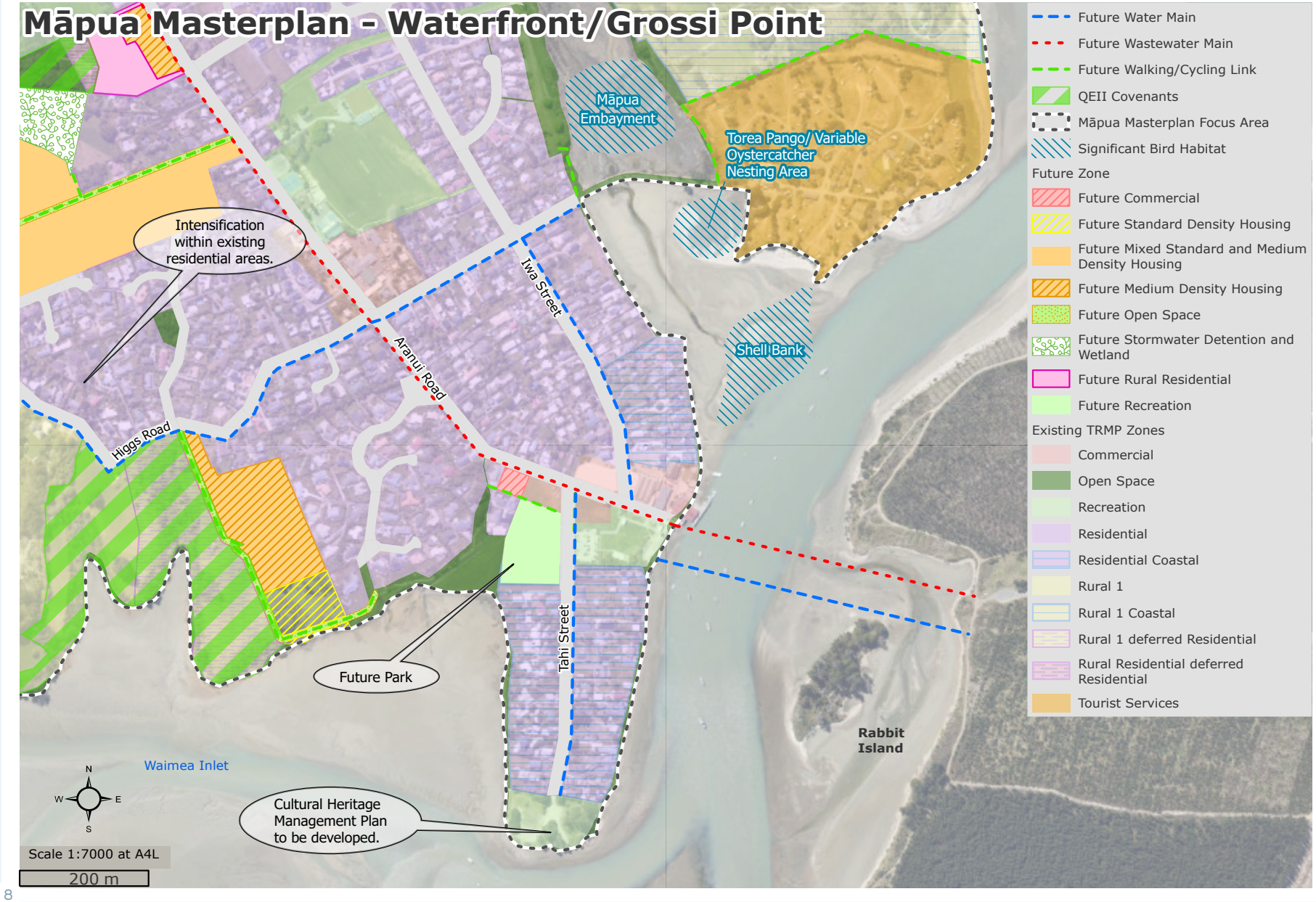
MASTERPLAN MAPS

The following maps illustrate the proposed changes.

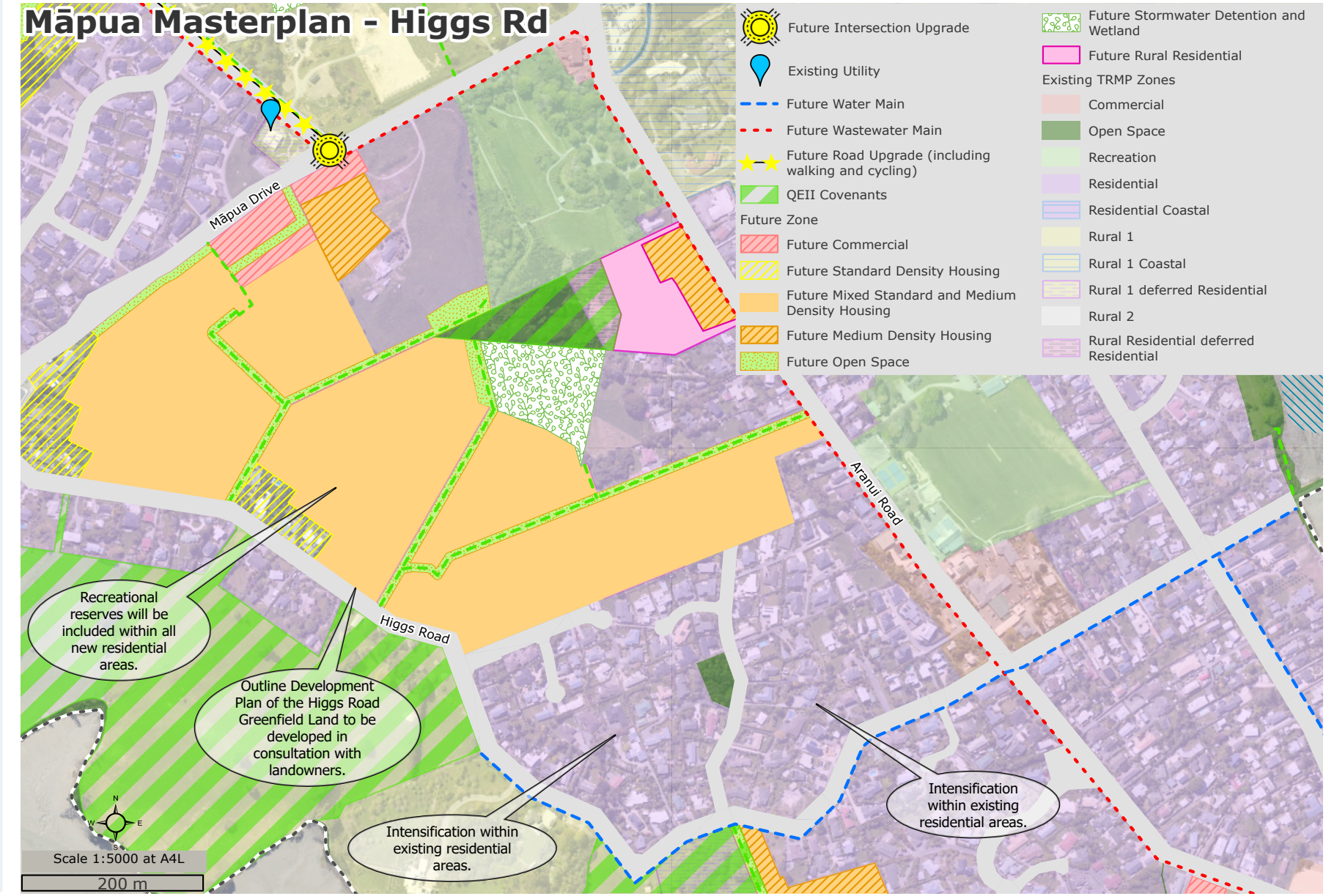
Note that these maps should be read in conjunction with the **Masterplan Action Plan** which outlines all of the proposed actions required to achieve the Masterplan principles many of which cannot be illustrated spatially.

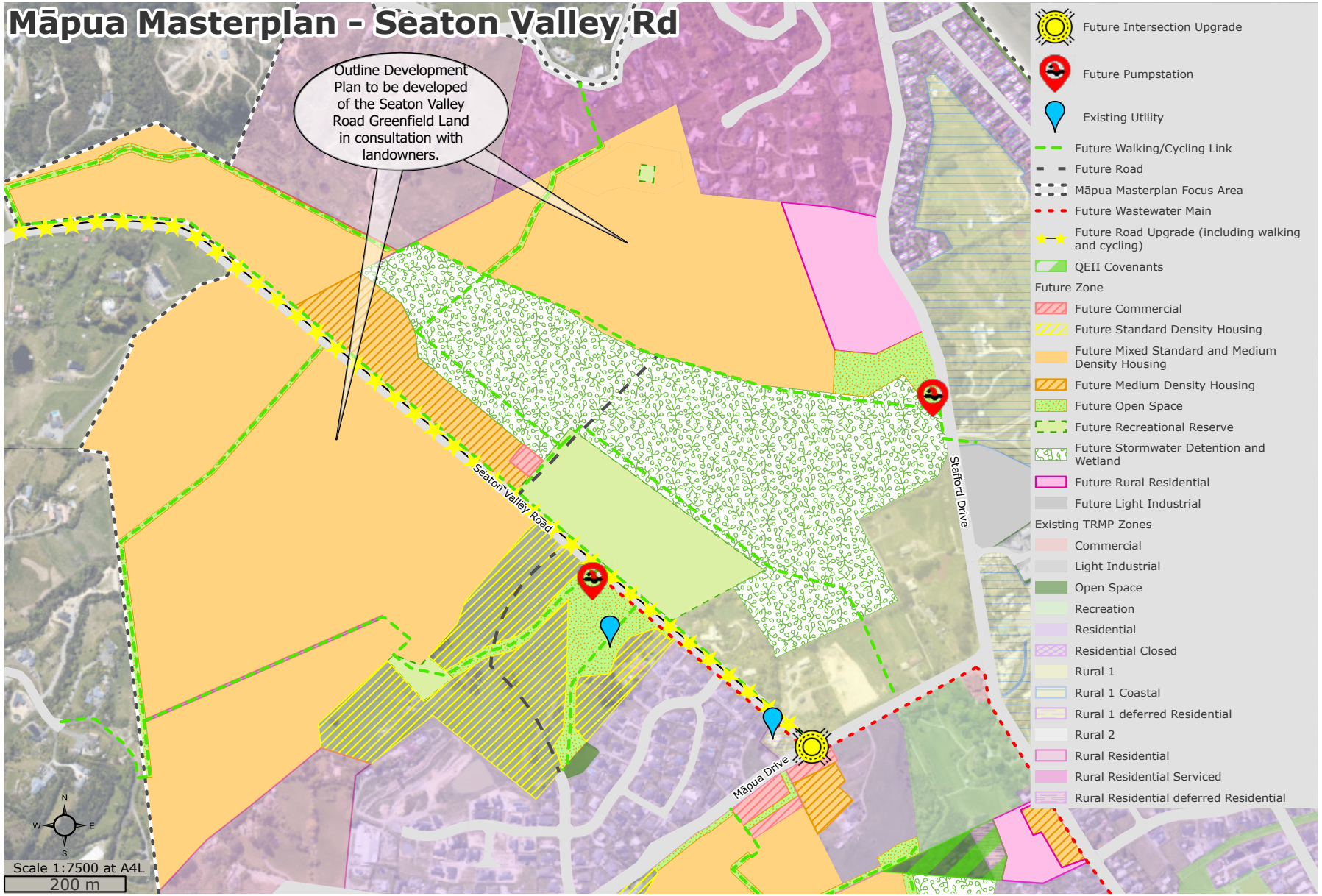

Māpua Masterplan
Ruby Bay
Waimea Inlet
Rabbit Island
Future Walking/Cycling Link
Future Road
Future Intersection Upgrade
Future Pumpstation
Future Water Main Upgrade
Future Wastewater Main
Future Road Upgrade (including walking and cycling)
Existing Commercial Zone
Significant Bird Habitat
QEII Covenants
Future Zone
Future Commercial
Future Standard Density Housing
Future Mixed Standard and Medium Density Housing
Future Medium Density Housing
Future Open Space
Future Recreational Reserve
Future Reserve
Future Stormwater Detention and Wetland
Future Rural Residential
Future Recreation
Future Light Industrial
Existing TRMP Zones
Commercial
Light Industrial
Open Space
Recreation
Residential
Residential Closed
Residential Coastal
Rural 1
Rural 1 Coastal
Rural 1 deferred Residential
Rural 2
Rural Residential
Rural Residential Serviced
Rural Residential deferred Residential
Tourist Services
N
W
E
S

7


Māpua Masterplan - Waterfront/Grossi Point
Māpua Embayment
Torea Pango/ Variable Oystercatcher Nesting Area
Intensification within existing residential areas.
Iwa Street
Aranui Road
Higgs Road
Shell Bank
Future Park
Tahi Street
Rabbit Island
Waimea Inlet
Cultural Heritage Management Plan to be developed.
N
W
E
S
Scale 1:7000 at A4L
200 m
Future Water Main
Future Wastewater Main
Future Walking/Cycling Link
QEII Covenants
Māpua Masterplan Focus Area
Significant Bird Habitat
Future Zone
Future Commercial
Future Standard Density Housing
Future Mixed Standard and Medium Density Housing
Future Medium Density Housing
Future Open Space
Future Stormwater Detention and Wetland
Future Rural Residential
Future Recreation
Existing TRMP Zones
Commercial
Open Space
Recreation
Residential
Residential Coastal
Rural 1
Rural 1 Coastal
Rural 1 deferred Residential
Rural Residential deferred Residential
Tourist Services

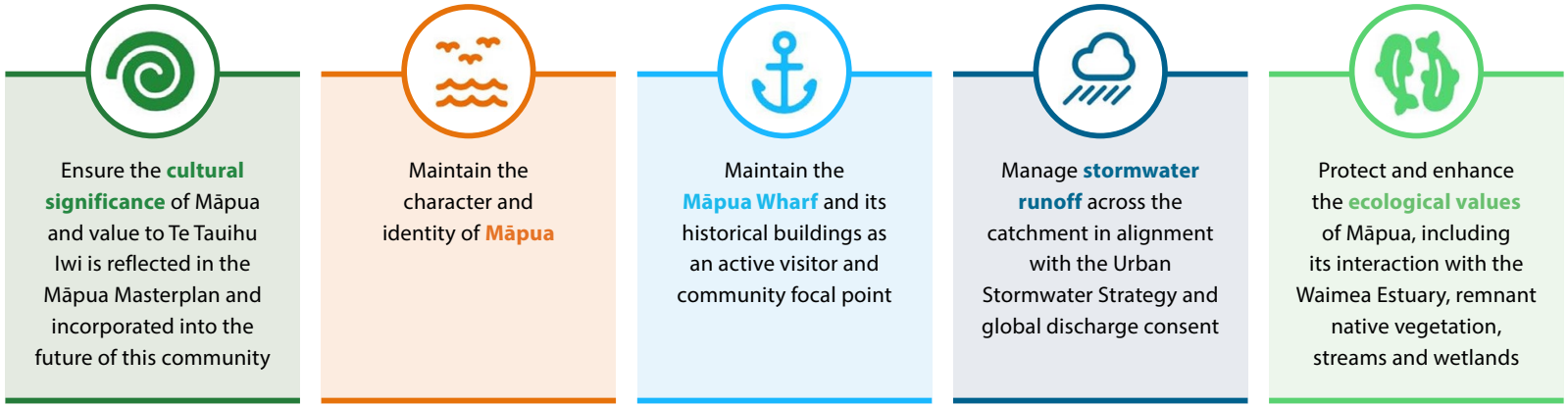
8


Māpua Masterplan - Higgs Rd
Future Intersection Upgrade
Existing Utility
Future Water Main
Future Wastewater Main
Future Road Upgrade (including walking and cycling)
QEII Covenants
Future Zone
Future Commercial
Future Standard Density Housing
Future Mixed Standard and Medium Density Housing
Future Medium Density Housing
Future Open Space
Future Stormwater Detention and Wetland
Future Rural Residential
Existing TRMP Zones
Commercial
Open Space
Recreation
Residential
Residential Coastal
Rural 1
Rural 1 Coastal
Rural 1 deferred Residential
Rural 2
Rural Residential deferred Residential
Māpua Drive
Higgs Road
Aranui Road
Recreational reserves will be included within all new residential areas.
Outline Development Plan of the Higgs Road Greenfield Land to be developed in consultation with landowners.
Intensification within existing residential areas.
Intensification within existing residential areas.
N
W
E
S
Scale 1:5000 at A4L
200 m


Māpua Masterplan - Seaton Valley Rd
Outline Development Plan to be developed of the Seaton Valley Road Greenfield Land in consultation with landowners.
Seaton Valley Road
Stafford Drive
Māpua Drive
N
W
E
S
Scale 1:7500 at A4L
200 m
Future Intersection Upgrade
Future Pumpstation
Existing Utility
Future Walking/Cycling Link
Future Road
Māpua Masterplan Focus Area
Future Wastewater Main
Future Road Upgrade (including walking and cycling)
QEII Covenants
Future Zone
Future Commercial
Future Standard Density Housing
Future Mixed Standard and Medium Density Housing
Future Medium Density Housing
Future Open Space
Future Recreational Reserve
Future Stormwater Detention and Wetland
Future Rural Residential
Future Light Industrial
Existing TRMP Zones
Commercial
Light Industrial
Open Space
Recreation
Residential
Residential Closed
Rural 1
Rural 1 Coastal
Rural 1 deferred Residential
Rural 2
Rural Residential
Rural Residential Serviced
Rural Residential deferred Residential

10

THE MASTERPLAN PRINCIPLES



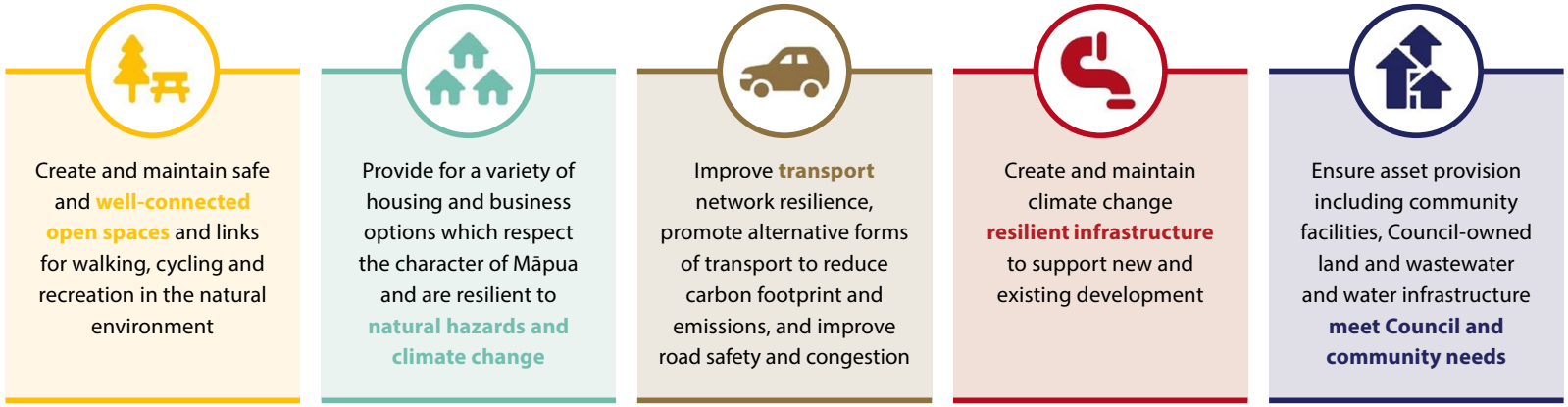
Ensure the **cultural significance** of Māpua and value to Te Tauihu Iwi is reflected in the Māpua Masterplan and incorporated into the future of this community

Maintain the character and identity of **Māpua**

Maintain the **Māpua Wharf** and its historical buildings as an active visitor and community focal point

Manage **stormwater runoff** across the catchment in alignment with the Urban Stormwater Strategy and global discharge consent

Protect and enhance the **ecological values** of Māpua, including its interaction with the Waimea Estuary, remnant native vegetation, streams and wetlands



Create and maintain safe and **well-connected open spaces** and links for walking, cycling and recreation in the natural environment

Provide for a variety of housing and business options which respect the character of Māpua and are resilient to **natural hazards and climate change**

Improve **transport** network resilience, promote alternative forms of transport to reduce carbon footprint and emissions, and improve road safety and congestion

Create and maintain climate change **resilient infrastructure** to support new and existing development

Ensure asset provision including community facilities, Council-owned land and wastewater and water infrastructure **meet Council and community needs**

THE MASTERPLAN ACTION PLAN

To enable implementation of this Masterplan, a range of actions will be required, including funding from Council and from other sources to initiate activities such as purchasing new recreational equipment, undertaking plan changes and making improvements to infrastructure.

The **Masterplan Action Plan** provides a path for Council to progress the identified actions. Short term actions will either be realised or started within five years. Long term actions will take longer to commence due to issues such as funding or the need for more detailed planning and consultation. An Action Plan Progress Report will be published annually until all actions identified in the Masterplan are completed or the plan is reviewed and updated in the future.

The Masterplan Action Plan is detailed on the following pages



Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	1	Develop plan change(s) to the TRMP to introduce new zones and rules for identified areas and strengthen the natural hazards policy framework. The changes will be guided by the final Masterplan. This would include: • Rezoning identified areas. • Provide policy direction relating to density, open space, infrastructure corridors and active recreational links and other requirements through a Higgs Road Greenfield Land and a Seaton Valley Greenfield Land Outline Development Plan. • Enabling intensification within residential areas that are climate resilient. • Requirements to promote high quality design – specific Māpua design standard. • Strengthen the natural hazards policy framework, which would update a number of settlement-specific policies, rules, and 'Coastal Risk Area' overlay and ensure Māpua is resilient to natural hazards and adapts to climate change effects over the longer term.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy Department Funded Plan Change
	2	Investigate strengthened stormwater rules requiring the adoption of Water Sensitive Design Principles for all new residential development in Māpua through a plan change.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy Department Funded Plan Change
	3	Investigate extending the TRMP Māpua Cultural Heritage Precinct through a plan change. Investigate amending rules to provide a higher level of protection of cultural values.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy Department Funded Plan Change

Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	4	Ensure that infrastructure planning is carried out and funding allocated to support residential and business development in identified areas. Tasman's Long Term Plan includes a range of capital infrastructure projects to support residential and business development in identified growth (FDS) areas. These includes roading improvements to Seaton Valley Road, water and wastewater network upgrades / extensions, the Seaton Valley stormwater facility, and some specific wastewater upgrades related to pump stations.	Entire area	Short and long term	TDC Infrastructure planning; Long Term Plan Funding
	5	Create a recreational connection from Stafford Drive to upper Seaton Valley Stream, opportunity to provide with the development of 49 Stafford Drive.	Stafford Drive to Seaton Valley	Long term	TDC Reserve Department and reserve contribution funding – Timeframes dependent on development of 49 Stafford Drive
	6	Install a boardwalk from the causeway to Moreland Park and extend access in consultation with private landowners.	Estuary	Long term	TDC Reserve Department Funding
	7	Establish a recreational pathway loop in the Seaton Valley Area. Negotiate access through 101 Dawson Road to connect to indicative reserve at 71 Seaton Valley.	Seaton Valley	Long term	TDC Reserves Department Funding – Timeframes dependent on land development
	8	Investigate through the parking strategy review installing paid parking near waterfront area.	Waterfront	Long term	TDC Parking Strategy

Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	9	Continuation of the Langford Drive / Aranui Road walkway to connect to Higgs Road – Extending the connection relies on the subdivision of 35 Higgs Road and consultation with relevant landowners.	Higgs Road	Long term	TDC Reserve Department Funding – Timeframes dependent on land development
	10	49 Stafford Drive – Develop an area adjoining Seaton Valley Road into a recreation area with supporting facilities.	Seaton Valley Stafford Drive	Long term	TDC Reserve Department Funding – Timeframes dependent on land development
	11	Seaton Valley Wetland and Stream restoration. Facilitate the Council purchase of portions of 49 Stafford Drive and surrounding area and develop as managed stormwater wetland utilising for recreational, ecological and stormwater purposes.	Seaton Valley	Long term	TDC Development Contributions – Long Term Plan funding and development contributions
	12	The Nelson Tasman Speed Management Plan 2024 – 2034 was adopted on the 23 July 2024. Changes to speed limits to be consulted on and implemented in accordance with the Setting of Speed Limits Rule 2024.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Community Infrastructure and Transport Department funding
	13	Formalise part of the land known by Māpua locals as 'Kite Park' (land parcels 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 Tahi Street) as areas of open space. Undertake a partial review of the Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan (s5.7.29) to include these land parcels within the Plan and outline appropriate activities for the area. Investigate inclusion of signage for this area and whether it is appropriate to include it within Māpua Waterfront Park.	Waterfront	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy and Department Funded Plan Change and Reserves Department funding for review of the Reserve Management Plan

Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	14	Investigate options for creating a safe walking / cycling corridor from Seaton Valley to Māpua School.	Māpua Drive	Long term	TDC – Transport Development funded through Council Capital Expenditure
	15	Formalised parking on Aranui Road fronting Aranui Park.	Aranui Road	Short term	TDC Transport Department Funding
	16	Continue to fund and carry out annual pipe renewal programmes and look for opportunities to increase capacity in key areas.	Entire area	Short and long term	TDC Infrastructure – Long Term Plan
	17	Grossi Point – Develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan to identified management requirements for the reserve.	Grossi Point	Short term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	18	In partnership with ngā iwi, Installation of pou in relevant locations.	Māpua	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	19	In partnership with ngā iwi and the community develop information panels and install at the waterfront and Grossi Point. Panels to incorporate both European and Māori history.	Waterfront Grossi Point	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	20	In partnership with ngā iwi develop a neighbourhood park with cultural information boards in recognition of the historical pa site and other areas of cultural value within the broad area around 49 Stafford Drive. This will occur following development of 49 Stafford Drive.	Seaton Valley	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department and external funding
	21	Implement the Catchment Management Plan.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Infrastructure – Department Funding and Long Term Plan

Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	22	New wastewater pump station and rising main in Seaton Valley Road and upgrade the Ruby Bay / Stafford Drive pumpstation to mitigate overflows. These infrastructure projects have been included as part of the capital infrastructure programme with funding identified in the Long Term Plan.	Seaton Valley / Stafford and Māpua Drive	Long term	TDC Infrastructure – Department Funding and Long Term Plan
	23	To mitigate wastewater overflows, implement improvement measures such as raised manhole lids and pump stations lids / access points where necessary or possible. These measures may have an impact on the roading network that will need to be accommodated.	Entire area	Long term	TDC Infrastructure – Funding under capital budget and operational budgets
	24	Investigate stormwater improvement project – Council currently maintains a narrow path between the seawall and adjacent properties which could be used to improve drainage, in collaboration with the adjacent property owners.	Seawall	Short term	TDC Infrastructure – Funding under the minor stormwater improvements budget
	25	Identification of potential retrofit sites in Māpua – Look for opportunities to cost-effectively retrofit quality treatment into existing stormwater systems. Such projects tend to be opportunistic as old infrastructure needs renewal, as Council does not have the resources to pro-actively retrofit quality treatment into relatively low-risk contamination areas like Māpua (i.e; largely residential in nature).	Entire area	Short term	TDC Infrastructure – Funding under the minor stormwater improvements budget
	26	Investigate measures to ensure new developments incorporate tidal constraints with sea level rise when designing stormwater attenuation, so that sufficient capacity is built to hold water during high tide times.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy Department Funded Plan Change
	27	Aranui Road – Māpua School Walkway Reserve; work together with Māpua School to investigate the possibility of securing an easement over the strip of school land to ensure the existing linkage between Aranui Road – Māpua School Reserve and Old Mill Walkway Reserve is protected in the future.	Aranui Road	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding

Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	28	Catherine Road Recreation Reserve – construct a playground and install a picnic table. Council staff are working with the landowners of 53 Seaton Valley Road (via a subdivision consent application) to expand the size of this reserve and provide a recreational linkage to Seaton Valley Road Reserve when the surrounding area is subdivided.	Seaton Valley	Short term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding and reserves contributions
	29	Aranui Road Esplanade Reserve – Continue to work with adjoining property owners to secure easements across the private right-of-ways at either end of the reserve and improve reserve standard via revegetation and fencing.	Aranui Road	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	30	Aranui Road to Langford Drive Walkway Reserve – Extend the gravel path connection and install a footbridge across the stream mouth to Tahi Esplanade.	Estuary	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	31	Māpua Recreation Reserve – To reduce flooding impacts on the sports fields and skatepark area install a drain from the southern to northern end of the reserve discharging into the Morley Drain Reserve.	Māpua Reserve	Long term	TDC Reserves and Infrastructure – Department Funding
	32	Māpua Recreation Reserve – upgrade interior of the public toilets and enhance their accessibility.	Māpua Reserve	Short term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	33	Council to investigate lighting requirements around the wharf, Toru and Tahi Street and Māpua Drive.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Infrastructure Department Funding
	34	Māpua Recreation Reserve – Work with the Māpua community to prepare a development plan for the northern end of Māpua Recreation Reserve, incorporating multiple uses. Ensure that development of the area provides for stormwater from the southern part of Māpua Recreation Reserve to be directed north into the Morley Drain Reserve.	Māpua Reserve	Short term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding

Principles achieved	No	Action	Area	Term	Implementation method
	35	Investigate through a plan change the requirement for a condition of consent, restricting ownership of cats for properties adjoining the proposed new wetland area at Seaton Valley.	Seaton Valley	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy – Plan Change
	36	Investigate the development of policy provisions for new developments which incentivise the protection of existing native vegetation, the planting of specimen trees and increasing green cover.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy – Plan Change
	37	Investigate amending the policy framework of the TRMP to include a new 'emergency service facilities' definition and enabling provisions for new emergency service facilities. This would require a TRMP plan change and would be a change that effects the entire District.	Entire area	Short term	TDC Environmental Policy – Plan Change
	38	Investigate through consultation with landowners extending the walking track from Māpua School along the seawall through to the Leisure Park.	Māpua	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	39	To protect the habitat of significant bird species, remove the doggy doo bag dispenser on the causeway.	Māpua	Short term	N/A
	40	To protect the habitat of significant bird species, undertake consultation with the landowner of 33 Toru Street to investigate the feasibility of creating a walking track around the boundary of the camping ground to the Controlled Dog Exercise Area.	Māpua	Long term	TDC Reserves – Department Funding
	41	Through a plan change process propose relevant changes to the zones of all deferred land in Māpua.	Entire area	Long term	TDC Environmental Policy – Plan Change
	42	Work with NZTA Waka Kotahi to identify and implement upgrade(s) to the SH60 / Māpua Drive Intersection.	Māpua Drive	Short term	NZTA / Infrastructure department funding

THE MĀPUA CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

One of the objectives of the Masterplan is to develop a stormwater Catchment Management Plan for the Māpua Urban Drainage Area (UDA). The Catchment Management Plan process seeks to identify how we will deliver positive stormwater outcomes for the environment and people within the UDA.

Aside from being a proactive approach to managing stormwater for growth and Māpua residents, the Catchment Management Plan is also a requirement under Council's urban stormwater discharge resource consent, which was granted in May 2021.

The Māpua and Ruby Bay stormwater CMP aims to achieve the following:

- Combine our current knowledge of the catchment and stormwater networks;
- Identify issues and sets out a series of actions to help us achieve our vision and aspirations; and
- Provide long term direction for the management of stormwater within the Māpua area.

The Māpua Catchment Management Plan is detailed on the following pages.



tasman district council | Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

MĀPUA CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

August 2025



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Welcome

This is the Māpua/Ruby Bay urban stormwater catchment management plan (CMP). This plan has been created by Tasman District Council (TDC) for the community to set out how we will deliver positive stormwater outcomes for the environment and people within the Māpua and Ruby Bay areas. Urban catchment management planning is an effective way of coordinating efforts to address multiple stormwater issues i.e., freshwater management, aquatic habitat management, flood management, and amenity values within the urban catchment.

The Māpua and Ruby Bay stormwater CMP:

- summarises our current knowledge of the catchment and stormwater networks, and
- identifies issues and sets out a series of actions to help us achieve our vision and aspirations.
- provides long term direction for the management of stormwater within the Māpua area.



Why a Catchment Management Plan

Purpose

This CMP aims to explain the stormwater management undertaken in the Māpua/Ruby Bay urban drainage area (UDA).
We want to identify the main problems we're dealing with, set out targets for how we can improve things in the mid and long-term, and list the steps we'll take to reach these goals.

District Wide Urban Stormwater Discharge Consent

Council's global stormwater discharge resource consents were granted in May 2021. This CMP is required under our global stormwater discharge consent and fits into our wider management framework.

Urban Stormwater Strategy

Our Urban Stormwater Strategy, which was adopted in 2019, outlines our vision for stormwater management in the region.

Our Vision:

Protect and enhance the mauri of wai/life force of water and provide for:

- Te Hauora o Te Wai – the health of the water
- Te Hauora o Te Taiao – the health of the environment
- Te Hauora o Ngā Tāngata – the health of the people

Our Aspirations

Our urban streams, aquatic habitats and coastal marine environment are healthy and accessible

- Stormwater discharges do not degrade water quality and the ecosystem health of our streams and estuaries
- Stormwater flooding does not create a hazard to our community or cause damage to properties
- We enable water sensitive growth for future generations
- We manage stormwater in a holistic, efficient and cost-effective manner

Catchment Overview

Summary

Māpua and Ruby Bay Urban Drainage Area (UDA)

The Māpua/Ruby Bay Urban Drainage Area (UDA) is approximately 710 ha and is located on the low coastal plain and hills at the northern end of the Waimea Inlet between the Coastal Highway and the coast as shown in Figure 0-1.

The Māpua/Ruby Bay UDA is made up of three main catchments:

- Seaton Valley stream: catchment starts upstream of the coastal highway and discharges into the Toru Street inner estuary further downstream. This catchment accounts for approximately 65% of the Māpua/Ruby Bay drainage area
- Broadsea: drains to the Ruby Bay through stormwater culverts at each end of the street
- Pinehill Heights: drains to Ruby Bay through stormwater culverts north of 204 Stafford Drive

There are approximately 900 properties within the Māpua/Ruby Bay UDA including a commercial area and a primary school.

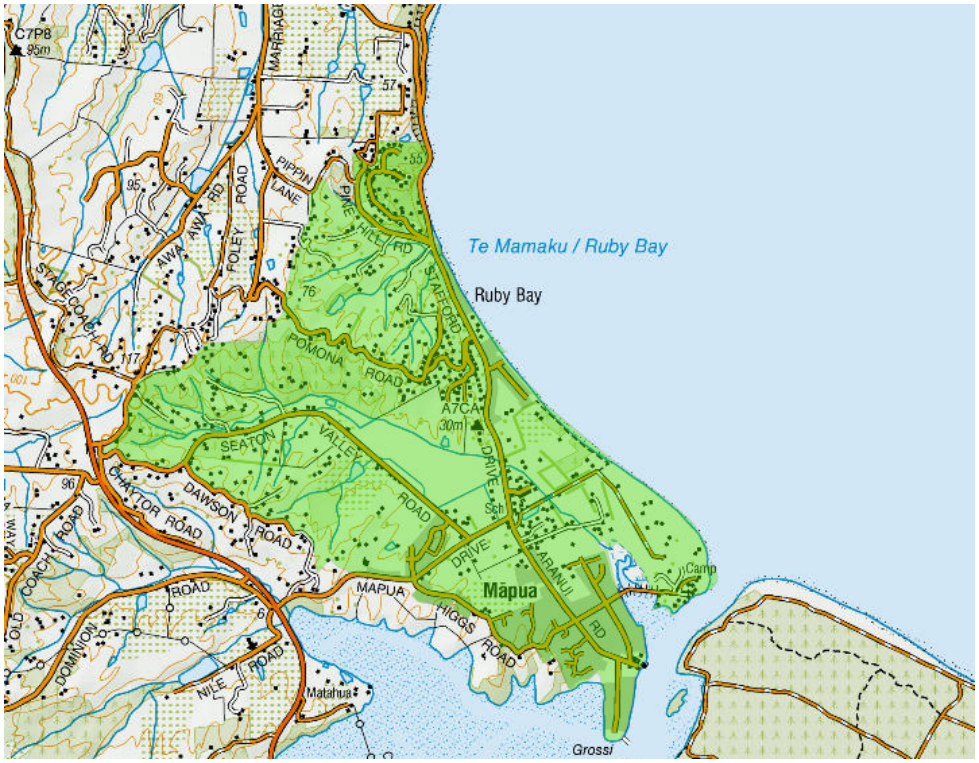


Figure 1: Māpua/Ruby Bay UDA extent (green)

Catchment History

The waterways and estuary provided early Māori with an abundance of food and resources. Wikipedia records: *"Middens, tools and human bones found at Grossi Point and around the northern edges of the* Waimea *inlet suggest small seasonal* Māori *settlements were located here, with a major* pā *(fortified settlement) located on the Kina Cliffs to the north. The pā remained in use in the period of early European settlement of the Māpua district; the public can visit the site. The rarity of weapon finds suggest that the Māori living in this district were peaceful and seldom were involved in wars. In the late 1820s, Māori from the* North Island *(led by the Māori Chief* Te Rauparaha*) came to the* Māpua *area and the resulting battles left a small residual Māori population.*

"The Māpua wharf area was originally developed at the beginning of the 20th century and was upgraded several times to provide for the growing export of fruit from the surrounding area. The Māpua wharf and township was vitally important for the District in the first part of the 19th century, however following a shift to use other ports and road transport the Māpua wharf declined in importance. In 1987 there were plans to pull the wharf down, but intervention from the community ensured the retention of the structure. The historic Māpua wharf area is currently a thriving tourist centre with many original wharf buildings re-used for retail purposes 12 ." (s32 Evaluation Report - Appendix D Heritage Assessment)



Figure 2: Māpua/Ruby Bay (1940/49 vs 2018)

Rainfall patterns

TDC has one rainfall gauge in the UDA located at the area adjacent to the Bowling club in Māpua township, however this gauge was only installed in April 2019. The annual average rainfall recorded is 832 mm. The recorded extreme based on data collected on-site are summaries in the table below and can be found on the TDC website.

Table 1. Measured rainfall (TDC)

Gauge Name		Māpua at Bowling Club
Period of Analysis		04 April 2018 – 30 June 2025
Recorded Data	1hr duration	20.8 mm (12/04/2019)
	6 hr duration	49 mm (19/08/2022)
	24 hr duration	89.7 mm (19/07/2019)
	48 hr duration	172.2 mm (27/06/2025)
	72 hr duration	182 mm (27/06/2025)

The 2024-5 monthly rainfall compared to the average and 2023-4 values can be seen below.

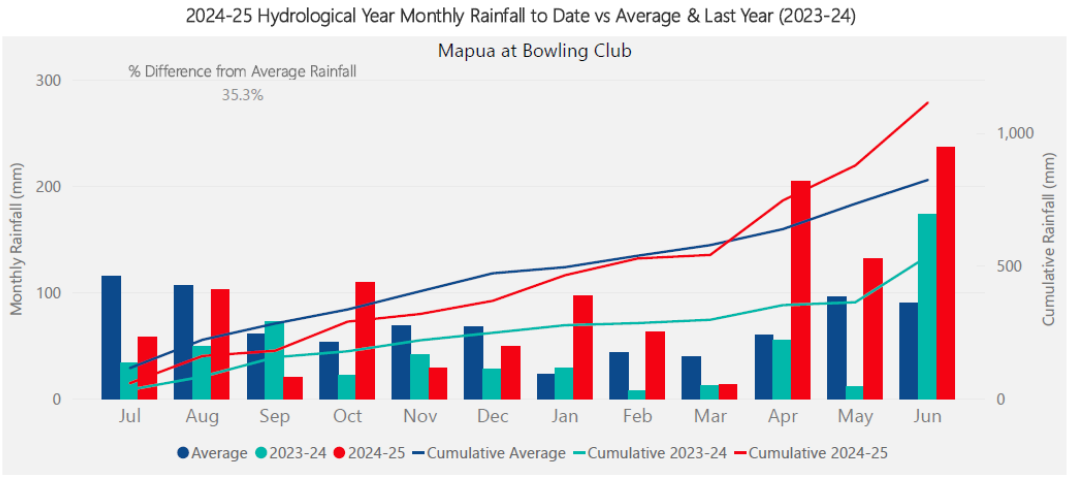


Figure 3: Recent year rainfall at Māpua Bowling Club

In February 2018 ex-cyclone Fehi hit the coast and resulted in evacuations of residents in the region. This event brought strong winds and low barometric pressure, creating a storm surge that raised sea levels that inundated large stretches of our wider coastline. While many seaside properties were impacted, relatively little rainfall related damage occurred in this storm.

Soil and Geology

Soil types contribute to how much rainfall can infiltrate in the ground. The geology of this area is characterized by Moutere Gravels on the hills to the west, alluvial deposits derived from the Moutere Gravels on the flats, and beach deposits to the east. The soil permeability is poorly drained with better drainage on the hill catchments. Historically, the land around Seaton Valley stream is known to become waterlogged for extended periods in winter, however progressive infrastructure upgrades seem to have reduced this currently. More information about the soil mapping that TDC undertakes can be found on the TDC website.

Groundwater

Groundwater levels in this area are high and result in multiple springs being observed. Additionally, during wet months water can often pond for longer periods as it is unable to soak into the ground, particularly in the Seaton Valley. Increasing groundwater problems are anticipated with the combined effects of Sea Level Rise (10+mm/yr) and Vertical Land Movement (~2-3mm/yr).

The groundwater level in the Deep Moutere Aquifer is recorded on a 15-minute interval at the Bowling Club. The groundwater levels are available at: https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/environment/environmental-data/groundwater-levels/deep-moutere-aquifer-at-mapua-2/

Rivers and Streams

Seaton Valley Stream

The catchment upstream of the coastal highway and Stafford Drive drains out through an open waterway, the Seaton Valley Stream. This passes through a culvert under Stafford Drive and discharges into the Toru Street inner estuary further downstream. The causeway has a major influence on the drainage capacity (level of service) provided by Seaton Valley Stream.

Land coverage

Land cover largely determines the volume of water that will run-off as stormwater into our network. Pervious land cover such as parks, reserves, forests, and paddocks create less run-off because water can infiltrate and/or evaporate while impervious surfaces such as pavement and rooves eliminate opportunities for infiltration and increase the volume of water that needs to be collected and discharged by the stormwater network.

Historically the land cover in the catchments was beech forest, lowland wetlands and dunelands. The predominate existing land cover is now urban, low producing exotic grassland and horticulture.

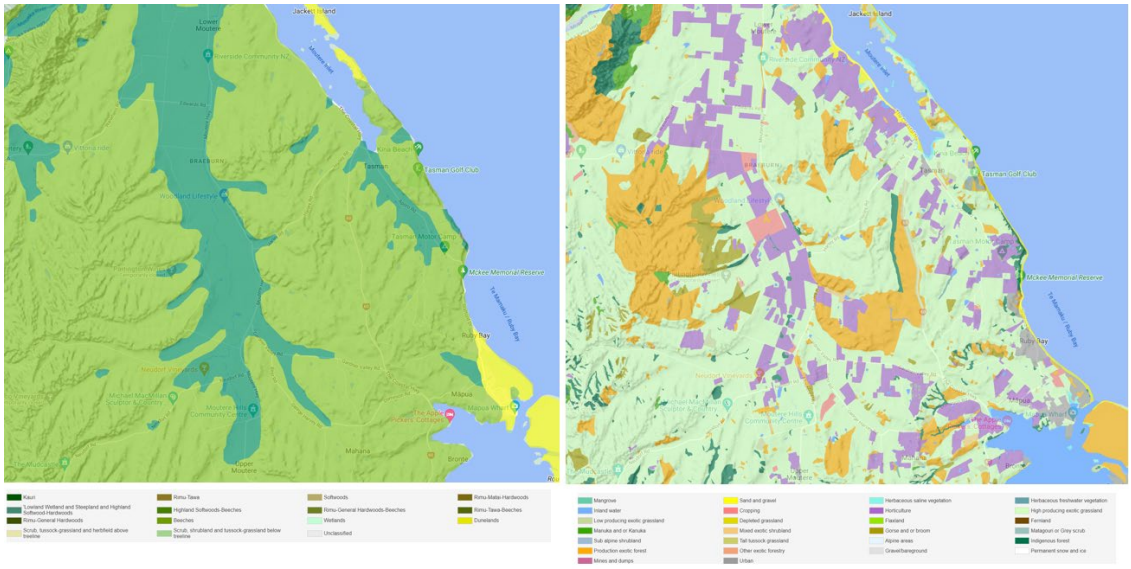


Figure 4: Historic and existing land cover

(https://whenuaviz.landcareresearch.co.nz/place/90964)

There are ongoing changes in landuse expected with areas in the catchment zoned for development. These areas are shown in the figure below which has been included in the Future Development Strategy (2022-2052) which outlines plans for growth over the next 30 years. More detail can be found in the strategy (https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/future-development-strategy/). This landuse change will partly be implemented by Plan Change 81 which is in preparation at mid-2024. The Māpua Masterplan process has also resulted in suggestions for further development closer to the existing town centre.

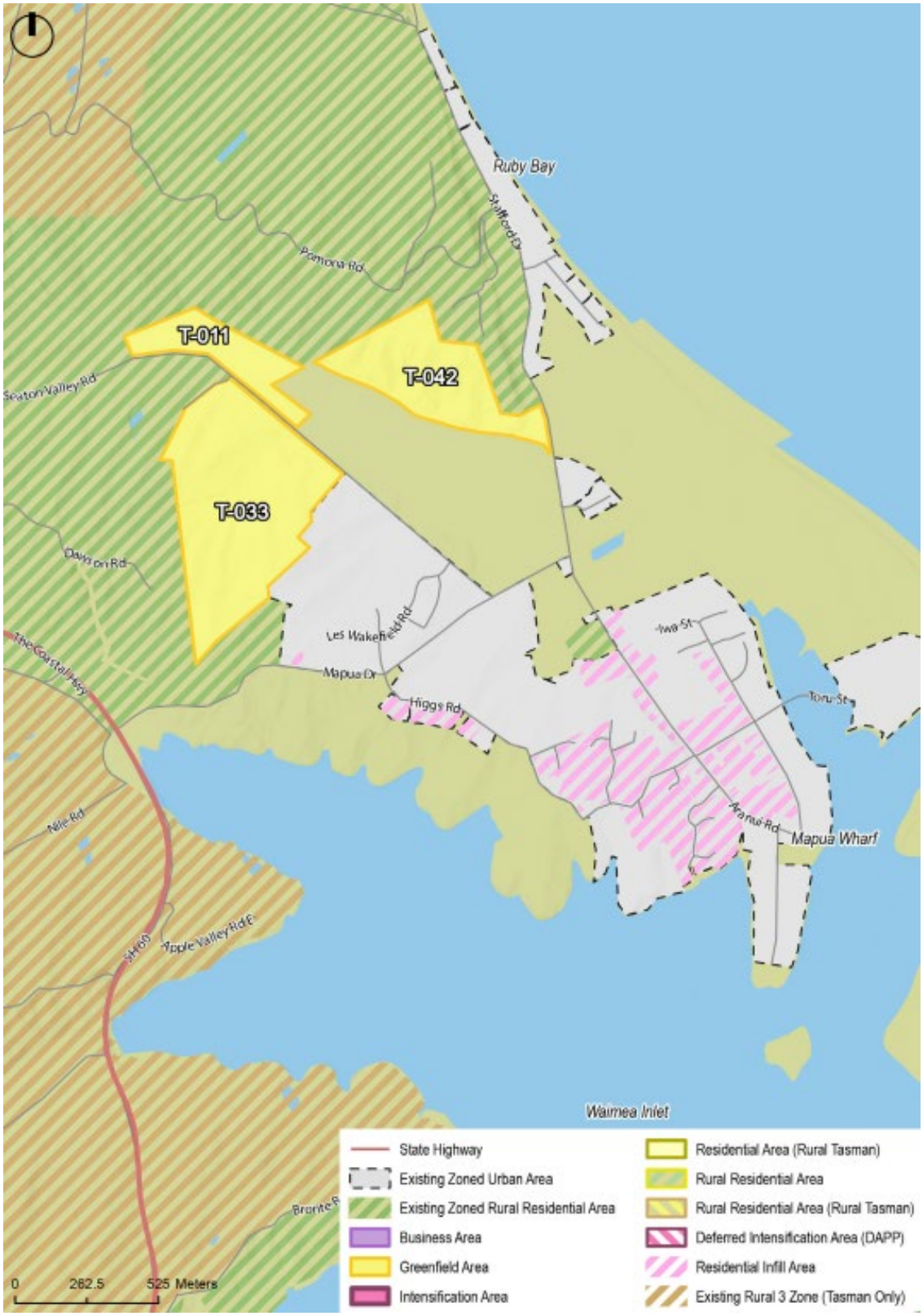


Figure 5: Future Development Strategy – Māpua/Ruby Bay

Master Plan

Tasman Resource Management Plan – Zoning

The Tasman Resource Management Plan determines where different land use activities are allowed within the region. Changes in land use have potential significant effects on stormwater flows and stormwater quality. Within the UDA there are the following main land zones:

- Residential
- Commercial
- Rural
- Recreation
- Rural residential
- Deferred Residential
- Tourist Services
- Rural Coastal
- Open Space

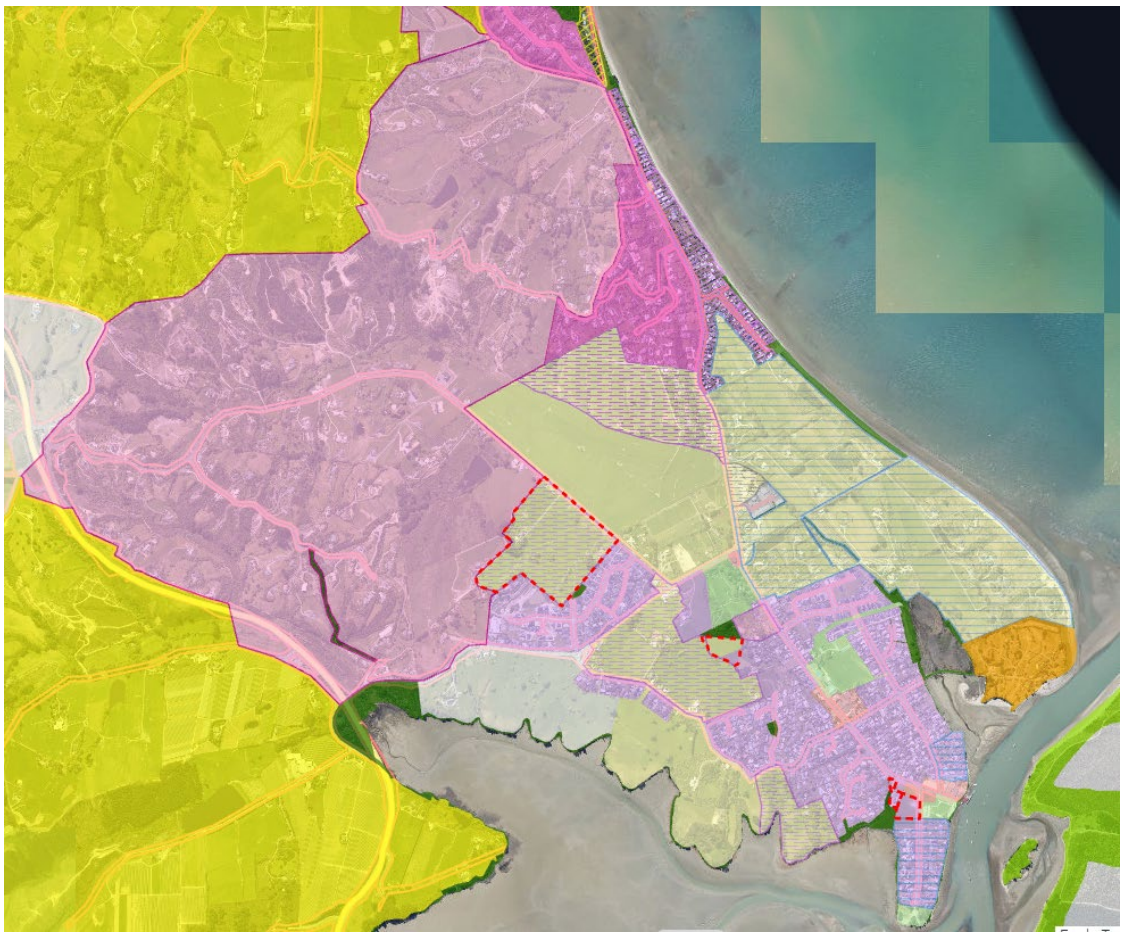


Figure 6:TRMP land zoning around Māpua



Figure 7:Master Plan suggested zoning around Māpua

Stormwater Assets

Most of the stormwater pipe assets were installed between 1971 and 2015. Hence, generally the assets in the Māpua/Ruby Bay UDA are relatively young and in good condition.

SW systems managed by TDC

- 10km of channels
- 8 km of pipe
- Causeway and outfalls
- Detention basins
    - Seaton Valley Road
    - 21 Crusader Drive Dam (private property but outlet is checked by Council)
    - Private storage 49 Stafford Drive, Ruby Bay

A new detention basin is proposed for further up Seaton Valley to cater for increased residential development in the surrounding hills.



Figure 8: Māpua Ruby Bay Stormwater pipe and open channel network

Sea wall impacts

The seawall that runs along the coast of Ruby Bay along Broadsea Avenue purpose is to minimise seawater inundation of the properties behind it. However, the sea wall affects the stormwater management and potentially influences flooding risks when seawater overtops it during storms. When this happens seawater usually returns to the coast through a stormwater pipe network through Tait Street and Chaytor Reserve. If these are blocked by debris, then seawater inundation increases as experienced in 2018 during ex-cyclone Fehi. Additionally, during storm surge events the sea level can be higher than the stormwater outfall meaning no water will drain out of the network. *Ruby-Bay-Seawall-Report-TDC-190704.pdf (ourmapua.org)*

Overland flow paths

Overland flowpaths (OLFP) are routes that the stormwater will take when the capacity of the piped network is exceeded, where there are no pipe systems, when pipes/inlets are blocked, and when soakage into the ground reaches capacity. The image below provides an indication of the location of overland flow paths. The figures show the centre lines and not the width of these paths.

OLFP are an essential part of the stormwater network. Any structures within flowpaths that may obstruct overland flows can lead to increased flooding and damage to property. Protection and enforcement are a key part of overland flow path management, and the council will be strengthening its role in the future facilitated by new direction from centre government flagged in August 2024. It appears that Council will be required to undertake stormwater network *Risk Management Plans* and these will include urban OLFPs of greater than 0.4ha catchment area. The associated Water Services Bill is still going through the parliamentary process and the final requirements on Council are not yet confirmed.



Figure 9: Ruby Bay modelled overland flows (from LiDAR)



Figure 10: Māpua modelled overland flows (from LiDAR)

Flood Modelling

Māpua is subject to a range of flooding from rainfall, the Seaton Valley Stream and coastal inundation.

An extensive set of flood modelling has been undertaken to understand these risks including:

- A bathtub model of costal inundation as shown in Figure 11
- Sea level rise scenarios in 0.5m increments
- Consideration of Vertical Land Movement of 2.5-3mm /year (ref **Takiwa - Map Page**)
- Wave overtopping of the seawalls and other high points along the coast
- Current Rainfall Flood modelling as shown in Figure 12
- A combination of the above as shown in Figure 13

The following pages show a snapshot of these models which are available online. More detailed reports are available from Council.

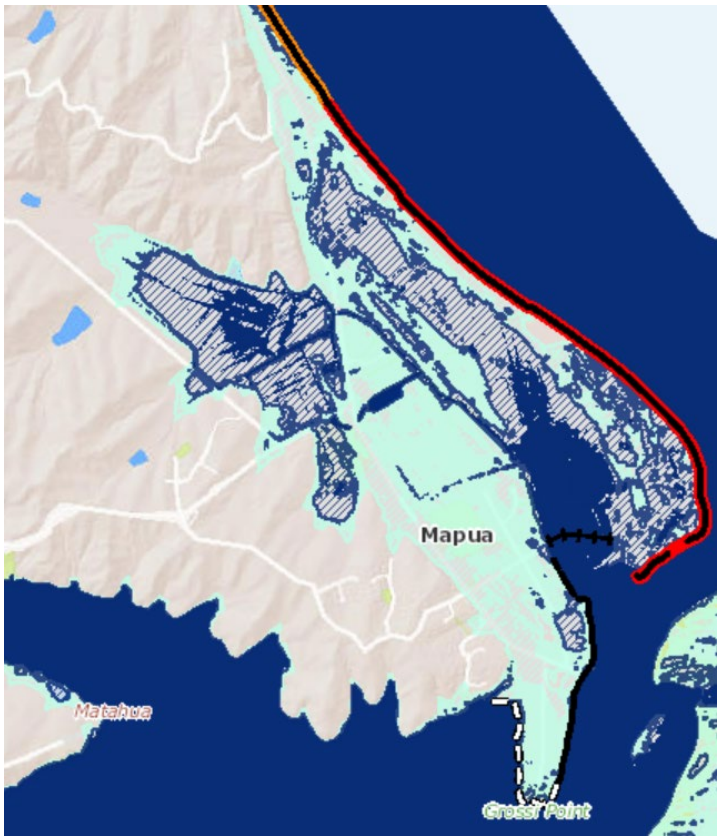


Figure 11: Māpua coastal inundation bathtub model

(Showing MHWS in dark blue, current day storm tide in hatched dark blue and future predicted inundation with 2m of sea level rise in light blue. Accessed from **Coastal hazards map viewer | Tasman District Council**)

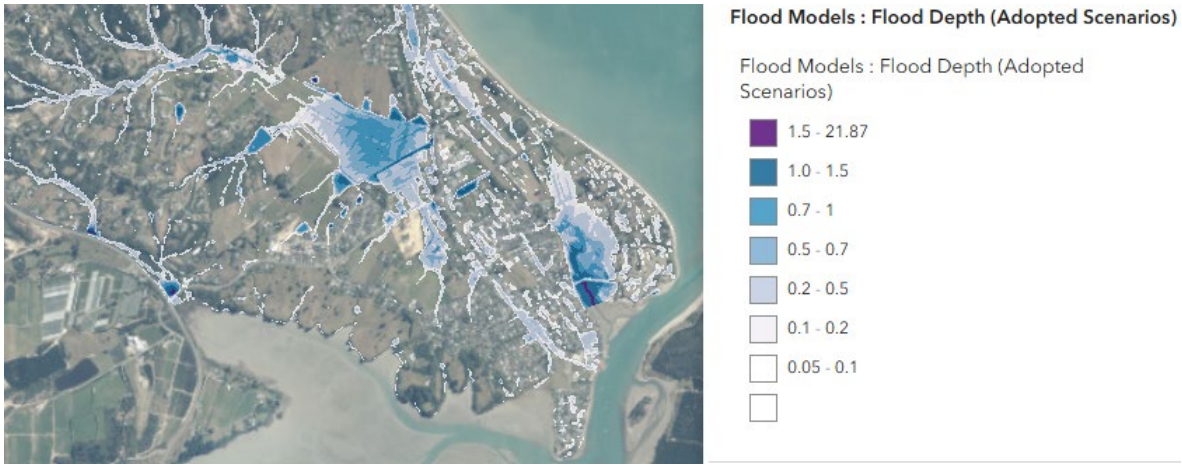


Figure 12: Māpua modelled flooding from 1% AEP event using current day rainfall

(Accessed from TDC Environmental Map Viewer)



Figure 13: Māpua flooding from 1% AEP future rainfall with sea level rise and coastal overtopping

(Using the same depth scale and source as Figure 12)
Note that the Seaton Valley Detention/Wetland is proposed to be protected from the coastal impact shown in Figures 11 and 13 by future tide gates like those on Wharf Road Motueka.

Stream Health & Aquatic Habitat

Key Issues

In Spring 2023, a specialist consultant inspected three local streams around Māpua and undertook a rapid habitat assessment. They checked sediment, diversity, fish cover, bank erosion and vegetation. What they found was a bit of a mixed bag. Some parts of the streams are in good shape, but some aren't doing as well. Habitat quality for Seaton Valley Creek, (Stafford Drive on map), scored very poorly in the upper sections. The water was very turbid, and it was evident that runoff from the farm tracks and bank erosion was contributing to a thick covering of sediment. Lower down the catchment the habitat quality improved, however, the water remained highly turbid.

They also tested the water to see how much life it's supporting (environmental DNA testing). These results showed that even though some parts of our streams need help, they're still home to a lot of life.

Stream Name	Findings	Fish detected from eDNA sampling	Habitat Quality Score
Stafford Drive Creek	The waterway is heavily sedimented. Homogenous reach. High areas of undercut banks where banks have collapsed. Instream fish habitat improved downstream with more leafy debris and shading	Īnanga, Shortfin eel, Longfin eel, Giant bully	Poor – Fair
Wetland Creek	Estuarine impacts has influenced some slumping of banks. Shading from tall mature trees and shrubs. Some riffles and fast flowing water are present.	Īnanga, shortfin eel, Longfin eel, Common bully, Bully, Flounder	Fair - Good
Wetland Creek Tributary	Steep sided banks. There is very little riparian planting. Recent plantings have not become established, slumping into stream.	Īnanga, shortfin eel, Longfin eel,	Fair
Wetland Creek Reserve	Shading from tall mature trees and shrubs. Some riffles and fast flowing water present.	Īnanga, shortfin eel, Longfin eel, Cyprinid fish	Fair - Food



Figure 14: Stream Health Inspection Sites

Aspirations and Targets

Our urban streams, aquatic habitats and coastal environment are healthy and accessible.

The table below summarizes how we are tracking against our freshwater aspirations and proposed 10yr and 30yr targets

#	Objective	Current	10-year Target	30-year Target
1.1	Enhance habitat diversity and stream health, including riparian and wetland vegetation, diversity of bed/bank substrate (including woody debris), meander, diversity of width/depth, floodplain connectivity and diversity of bank shape suitable for aquatic and riparian fauna needs	The stream's habitat quality varies from poor to good. Bank erosion and collapse and lack of riparian planting contributed to the poorer stream conditions.	Steams are in fair condition. There is no degradation of streams. New developments but ensure that they are improving the stream health through their development	Streams are in Good to Excellent health

1.2	Minimize stream modification and loss of natural streams (including springs and seeps).	All streams have been modified	No further stream loss occurs, and rewilding streams have been investigated.	Where reasonably possible rewilding has been completed
1.3	Maintain and restore fish passage at man-made instream structures.	There are fish barriers in the streams such as culverts	Fish barriers are being removed	Fish barriers are being removed
1.4	Provide for public access, amenity and connectivity along our urban stream network, creating. green linkages connecting our hill country to the sea	A large section of Seaton Valley Stream is not accessible to the public. Walkways adjacent to some sections of stream are present	New development provides green reserves and access to streams	New development provides green reserves and access to streams
1.5	Protect and restore specific areas of cultural and community significance within the stream corridors.	Beginning with the Māpua Master Plan, improved local liaison has commenced.	Council works with community groups to understand the importance of these areas and works with them to understand any stormwater issues	The community and cultural values of these areas are understood and protected

Improvement Actions

#	Name	Role in Achieving aspiration
I. 1	Encourage more riparian planting and protection of the existing riparian buffer	Improves the stream health by reducing bank collapse and increase shading (Aspiration 1.1)
I. 2	Ensure that developments enhance waterways and streams by improving the health and providing reserves and public access	Reduces modification, improves the health of the stream and provides connectivity to waterways (Aspiration 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4)
I.3	Ensure any future culvert upgrade incorporates fish passage measures.	Supports biodiversity by allowing free movement of aquatic species (Aspiration 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

Water quality and contamination

Key Issues

Stormwater runoff collects pollutants from surfaces like roads, parking lots, industrial areas, and certain building materials. When discharged, this contaminated stormwater affects the health of our streams, estuaries, and coastal inlets. Māpua has a history with contaminated sites as for many years the Fruit growers' Chemical Company (FCC) was known as New Zealand's most contaminated site[1]. More information about the story of the FCC site and the community working together to improve their environment can be found at cleaning-up-mapua-fcc-story.pdf (environment.govt.nz))

Currently, there is limited treatment of stormwater runoff from areas with high contamination in the district, and there are no council-maintained treatment devices in Māpua or Ruby Bay. There are commercial and light industrial zoned area in Māpua which if not properly managed have a higher risk of contamination. Compared to other regions in New Zealand, the adoption of stormwater treatment and water-sensitive designs in new subdivisions is low. The Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2020 (5.4.8) outlines when stormwater treatment is needed, but it excludes residential development from these requirements. The council is moving to strengthen the requirements for quality treatment prior to discharge as part of the implementation of the Stormwater Discharge Consent.

Aspirations and targets

Stormwater discharges do not degrade the water quality and ecosystem health of our streams and estuaries.

The table below summarizes how we are tracking against our water quality aspirations and proposed 10yr and 30yr targets

#	Objective	Current	10yr Target	30yr Target
2.1	Avoid contamination of stormwater through source control	There are no council owned treatment devices, Education is ramping up.	Education has raised awareness in the community. Water Quality is monitored on a regular basis	Private land owners are aware of contamination risk and manage their site appropriately

[1] (https://environment.govt.nz/publications/cleaning-up-mapua-the-history-of-the-fruitgrowers-chemical-company-site/),

2.2	Treat stormwater runoff from (re)developments, where avoidance is not possible, in accordance with requirements of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual.	There are no council-owned treatment devices. Treatment from Residential development is excluded from the NTDLM	Stormwater treatment is being implemented in new developments	All new developments have stormwater treatment
2.3	Retrofit stormwater treatment to existing discharges, focusing on high-risk areas such as busy roads, intersections and large carparks.	There are no council owned treatment devices	Retrofit policies and guidelines are in place Council owned carparks have stormwater treatment	Major roads (state highways) have stormwater treatment. Treatment devices are well maintained and working
2.4	Implement a targeted approach to stormwater management and treatment of runoff from industrial, commercial, and residential areas aimed at identified contamination risks related to specific activities.	Council holds limited information about the type of activities that take place within the UDAs and there is no education as programs are just beginning.	The location of high-risk sites is known, and awareness of stormwater quality is increasing	High risk sites are visited regularly to check compliance

Improvement Actions

The table below outlines the proposed improvement actions for Māpua.

#	Name	Role in Achieving Aspiration
I. 4	All new greenfield residential developments must have stormwater treatment	Reduction in new contamination (Aspiration 2.1 and 2.2)
I. 5	Install stormwater treatment devices at carparks when they are next re-developed	Reduction in existing contamination sources (Aspiration 2.3)
I.6	Progressively retrofit stormwater treatment to existing high-risk discharges based on a prioritization system	Reduction in existing contamination sources (Aspiration 2.3)

Flooding

Key Issues

Flooding is a natural occurrence and often occurs near streams, places where water naturally flows across land (overland flow paths) and in lower-lying areas. The flood risk in urban areas is expected to increase due to several factors including:

- More and faster water flows from surfaces that don't absorb water (impervious surfaces)
- Natural streams get piped, which decreases their ability to handle and store water flow
- The piped networks may not handle the amount of water from heavy events
- Water flow across land gets blocked by fences, buildings and other structures.
- Development in low lying areas that are prone to flooding
- Climate changes which cause heavier rainfall and rising sea levels

The key issues for the Māpua/Ruby Bay UDA include:

- Lack of gradient in the main channels and pipe systems
- Low lying flat areas which are susceptible to ponding and flooding
- Major tidal influences on all the outlets with significant effects at the causeway
- Lack of capacity in major sections of the reticulated system
- Maintenance problems with the outfalls blocking with shingle and debris from high tides/storms

Aspirations and targets

Stormwater flooding does not create a hazard to our community or cause damage to properties

Historical flooding records held by Council

Year	Location	Cause	Observations of flooding
1997	Broadsea Ave Ruby Bay	Coastal	Flooded gardens, buildings
2003	Seaton Valley	Heavy Rainfall	Seaton Valley floodplain
2008	Stafford Drive Ruby Bay	Culvert Block	Flooded garage
2013	Stafford Drive and Aranui Road	Heavy Rainfall	Properties flooded
2017	Broadsea Ave Ruby Bay	Coastal	Flooded basement garages
2018	Broadsea Ave Ruby Bay	Coastal	Damage to floors and footings
2019	Toru Street	Heavy Rainfall	Garden flooding
2019	Seaton Valley	Heavy Rainfall	Seton Valley floodplain
2022	Seaton Valley	Heavy Rainfall	Seton Valley floodplain
2025	Multiple areas in June and July	1 in 35-year ARI rainfall over 48 hours	Seaton Valley flooded above Stafford Drive and multiple ponding areas between Aranui Park and the coast.



Council's Urban Stormwater Strategy 2019 sets out a prioritised order of how flooding should be addressed in the District. The prioritised order is as follows:

1. Hazard (minimise safety effects)
2. Damage (minimise economic effects)
3. Nuisance (minimise social effects)

As noted above there are not many historical records of flooding, except from major coastal storms. With sea level rise and vertical land movement, many Māpua and Ruby Bay properties are at risk for future coastal inundation, and this is best addressed through the *Climate Adaption Planning* which Council commenced in 2024. The major future improvement is the proposed detention basin in the Seaton Valley that will mitigate the runoff from future development in the higher lands of Seaton Valley and avoid increases in stormwater flooding for the lowlands around Stafford Drive.

The capacity of existing stormwater infrastructure in Māpua and Ruby Bay is restricted by the flat topography and high tide water level. Therefore, Council is limited in what can be achieved and no retrofit or enlargement stormwater projects for the catchment have been programmed in the Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 and apart from Seaton Valley detention/wetland, no other notable capital works are proposed for Māpua/Ruby Bay in this CMP.

Improvement Actions

Minor improvement actions can occur through yearly District-wide funding for minor improvements, secondary flow paths and water quality. These projects are progressed on a priority basis considering the Aspirations.

The table below outlines the proposed flooding related improvement actions for Māpua and Ruby Bay.

#	Project	Role in Achieving Aspiration
I. 7	Floor level surveys within flood prone areas to understand the risk of habitable floor flooding	Improving data (Aspiration 3.3, 3.4 and 3.7)
I. 8	Create a new large detention basin in Seaton Valley	Mitigate growth impacts (Aspiration 4.1, 4.2)
I. 9	Identity and map flooding and inundation constraints for development to support the Natural Hazards Plan Change and Climate Adaption programs to support community education.	Improving data (Aspiration 4.1, 4.2)

Development

Key Issues

Often, we use engineered solutions, like drains, pipes, and channels, to replace nature's way of controlling water, like the absorption of water into the ground, the paths it travels, and the streams it forms. But when we create new developments, we have the chance to build communities that are both resilient and respectful to nature. This allows us to view stormwater not only as a challenge we need to solve but as a chance to enhance the way we interact with and protect our environment.

Historically there has been a low uptake of water sensitive design in the region. This is generally due to:

- Rule framework - Typically not enforced in plans or a requirement of the consent
- Design approach - Requires interdisciplinary approach and is often considered too late in the design approach
- Perception of high costs
- Structure planning - Lack of clarity for the whole catchment to provide a holistic approach

Aspirations and targets

We enable water sensitive growth for future generations

The table below summarizes how we are currently tracking against our water sensitive aspirations and proposed 10yr and 30yr targets.

Number	Objective	Current	10-year Target	30-year Target
4.1	Utilise and support the implementation of Water Sensitive Design as the guiding design principle for all new developments and redevelopments.	There is a low uptake of water sensitive design in developments.	Council documents are up-to-date and fit for purpose. Plan and consent requirements successfully implemented.	WSD principles are fully adopted in new development Stormwater and green infrastructure is operated as a single network
4.2	Council will provide clear guidance through structure planning on catchment specific stormwater	There is a recent master plan in place for Māpua/Ruby Bay	The master plan is being implemented	The master plan has been implemented and updated

	requirements in new growth areas			
4.3	Establish good working relationships with the development community to support the development of rules, requirements and supporting practice notes that are clear and implementable and reduce uncertainty.	The NTLDM and practice notes outline water-sensitive design principles but these historically have not been enforced or implemented.	Feedback on the rules and requirements is being received and documented	

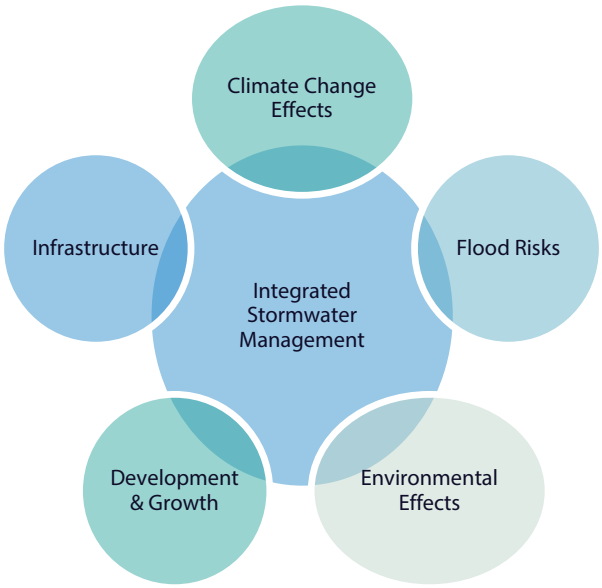
The table below outlines the proposed improvement actions for Māpua/Ruby Bay

Number	Name	Role in achieving aspiration
I. 10	Installation of Bioretention planter boxes in the Māpua Wharf, including public education signage	Provide an example (Aspiration 4.1)
I. 11	Implement the Māpua/Ruby Bay Master Plan	Necessary regulatory process (Aspiration 4.2)
I. 12	Build connections with the development community to support the improved implementation of the CMP aspirations.	Involve key stakeholders (Aspiration 4.3)
I.13	A specific requirement to implement WSD is proposed to be incorporated into Plan Change 81	Strengthen regulatory process (Aspiration 4.1)

Integration

Key Issues

Problems with stormwater are often connected and generally can't be solved in isolation. That's why we need to consider the whole catchments need and work together. We should bring stormwater management into every part of what council does from planning our region's growth to improving roads.
The Māpua/Ruby Bay Master Plan includes strategic projects that impact stormwater infrastructure. It is therefore important that this CMP reflects the Master Plan and vice versa.



Aspirations and targets

We manage stormwater in a holistic, efficient and cost-effective manner

The table below summarizes how we are currently tracking against our aspirations and proposed 10yr and 30yr targets.

Number	Objective	Current	10-year Target	30-year Target
5.1	We partner with Tāngata Whenua Iwi and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to achieve better stormwater outcomes	Te Tauihu Iwi are involved in our Master Planning process and advised of	Improved integration of ngā Iwi cultural/environmental aspirations with Stormwater program	Seamless integration of Iwi and Council aspirations

		specific projects.		
5.2	We manage stormwater so that it addresses the needs of multiple values in a balanced and practical manner throughout the entire life of the asset (design, operation, decommissioning)	The CMP sets the framework for the future as per the consent requirements	The CMP will be reviewed as per the consent requirements. Further work required will be programmed in future AMPs	The aspirations are achieved in the Māpua area

Improvement actions

The table below outlines the proposed improvement actions for Māpua and Ruby Bay.

#	Name	Role in Achieving aspiration
I. 14	Look for stormwater improvement opportunities in other council projects e.g. improved quality treatment.	Works towards achieving (Aspiration 5.2)
I. 15	Continue to improve the way we work with Tāngata Whenua, collaborate with stakeholders and engage with the community	Supports work towards (Aspiration 5.1)
I. 16	Implement the stormwater elements of the Māpua/Ruby Bay Master Plan	Regulatory process works towards achieving (Aspiration 5.2)

Summary

This table summaries the current and proposed improvement actions against the aspirations

Area	Aspiration	Improvement or existing action
1) Our urban streams, aquatic habitats and coastal environment are healthy and accessible.	1.1 Enhance habitat diversity and stream health, including riparian and wetland vegetation, diversity of bed/bank substrate (including woody debris), meander, diversity of width/depth, floodplain connectivity and diversity of bank shape suitable for aquatic and riparian fauna needs	*I.1* Encourage more riparian planting and protection of the existing riparian buffer
	1.2 Minimise stream modification and loss of natural streams (including springs and seeps).	*I.2* Ensure that developments enhance waterways and streams by improving the health and providing reserves and public access
	1.4 Provide for public access, amenity and connectivity along our urban stream network, creating. green linkages connecting our hill country to the sea	
	1.3 Maintain and restore fish passage at man-made instream structures.	*I.3* Ensure any future culvert upgrade incorporates fish passage measures.
2) Stormwater discharges do not degrade the water quality and ecosystem health of our streams and estuaries.	2.1 Avoid contamination of stormwater through source control	*I.4* All new greenfield residential developments have stormwater treatment.
	2.2 Treat stormwater runoff from (re)developments, where avoidance is not possible, in accordance with requirements of the NTLDM	
	2.3 Retrofit stormwater treatment to existing discharges, focusing on high-risk areas such as busy roads, intersections and large carparks.	*I.5* Install stormwater treatment devices at carpark when they are next re-developed
	2.4 Implement a targeted approach to stormwater management and treatment of runoff from industrial, commercial, and residential areas aimed at identified contamination risks related to specific activities.	*I.6* Progressively retrofit stormwater treatment to existing high-risk discharges based on a prioritization system
3) Stormwater flooding does not create hazard to our community or cause damage to properties	3.1 New and existing properties are serviced by a primary network with capacity to convey flows of at least 10% AEP	NTLDM requires new developments to comply. The Council will progressively retrofit sites with lower level of service based upon based on a prioritization system
	3.2 No habitable floors are expected to flood because of a storm event of 1% AEP or less (as measured through stormwater modelling	NTLDM requirement applies to new housing areas. Existing low-lying areas are likely to

		flood despite Council's efforts due to climate change.
	3.3 Existing flooding is addressed in a prioritised order of 1st – Hazards (minimise safety effects) 2nd – Damage (minimise economic effects) 3rd – Nuisance (minimise social effects)	District wide funding exists to address this and is allocated based on a priority system to maximize the cost-effectiveness of projects.
	3.4 Overland flow paths are improved and protected to safely convey up to 1% AEP without any flooding of habitable floors	Subject to foreshadowed new OLFP legal requirements.
	3.5 Climate change effects are accounted for in flood risk assessments	This occurs and will continue to be updated in line with central government guidance.
	3.6 New developments are designed in accordance with the NTLDM	This occurs and will continue to be updated as required
	3.7 Understand and manage residual flood risks (above 1% AEP) appropriately	I. 9 Identity and map flooding and inundation constraints for development to support the Natural Hazards Plan Change and Climate Adaption programs to support community education.
4) We enable water sensitive growth for future generations	4.1 Utilise and support the implementation of WSD as the guiding design principle for all new developments and redevelopments.	I.13 A specific requirement to implement WSD is proposed to be incorporated into Plan Change 81
	4.2 Council will provide clear guidance through structure planning on catchment specific stormwater requirements in new growth areas	I.16 Implement the stormwater elements of the Māpua Masterplan
	4.3 Establish good working relationships with the development community to support the development of rules, requirements and supporting practice notes that are clear and implementable and reduce uncertainty.	I.12 Build connections with the development community to support the improved implementation of the CMP aspirations.
5) We manage stormwater in a holistic, efficient and cost-effective manner	5.1 We partner with Tāngata Whenua Iwi and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders to achieve better stormwater outcomes	I.15 Continue to improve the way we work with Tāngata Whenua, collaborate with stakeholders and engage with the community
	5.2 We manage stormwater so that it addresses the needs of multiple values in a balanced and practical manner throughout the entire life of the asset (design, operation, decommissioning)	I.14 Look for stormwater improvement opportunities in other council projects I.16 Implement the stormwater elements of the Māpua Ruby Bay Master Plan

tasman district council | Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere



7.6 PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE REQUEST - JL PALMER LIMITED

Decision Required

Report To:	Tasman District Council
Meeting Date:	14 August 2025
Report Author:	Erin Hawke, Policy Planner - Natural Resources
Report Authorisers:	Barry Johnson, Environmental Policy Manager
Report Number:	RCN25-08-6

1. Purpose of the Report / Te Take mō te Pūrongo

1.1 A private plan change request to amend the boundary between the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary, affecting Map 232B of the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) has been lodged by JL Palmer Limited. The Mayor and Councillors are asked to consider accepting the Private Plan Change Request (PC86).

1.2 Approval is also sought to notify PC86 within four months of agreeing to accept this request as required by Schedule 1, Part 2 of the Resource Management Act, 2021 (RMA).

2. Summary / Te Tuhinga Whakarāpoto

2.1 Due to the construction of the Waimea Community Dam water security within the affiliated zones, including the Appleby Gravel Zone, has improved.

2.2 The requester, J L Palmer Limited, owns land at 153 Palmer Road, Brightwater. His bore WWD 24337 is located within the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone bordering the Appleby Gravel Zone, shown in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1 - showing bore WWD24337 in the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and bore WWD24586 in the Appleby Gravel Zone

2.3 Bore WWD 24337 is west of the confluence of the Wai-iti and Wairoa rivers. It is approximately 360m from the Wai-iti River and 590m from the Wairoa River, shown below in Figure 2.

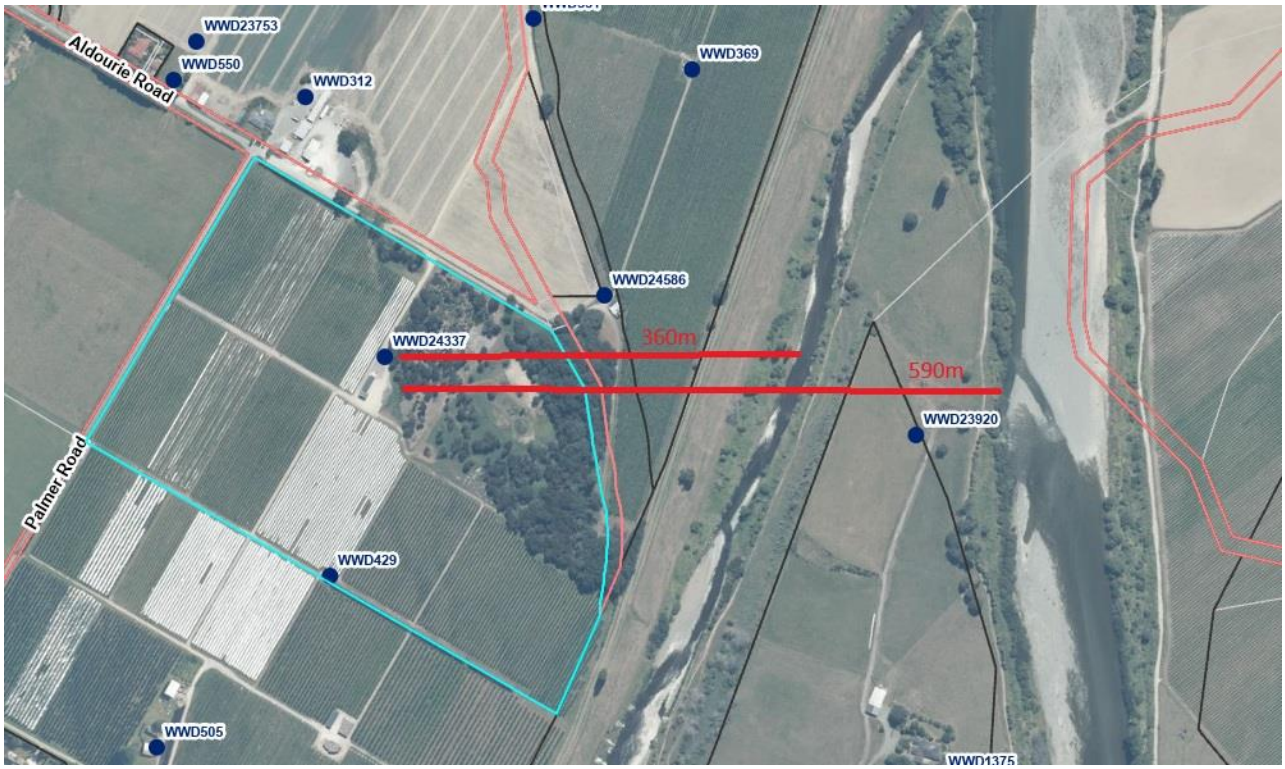


Figure 2 – showing the distances of bore WWD24337 to the Wai-iti and Wairoa rivers

2.4 The Wai-iti Dam Service Zone is not affiliated to the Waimea Dam. Instead the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone is supplemented by releases from the Wai-iti (Kainui) Dam using the same methods employed for the Waimea Community Dam and its zone of benefit. The Wai-iti Dam Service Zone water supply is less secure. Water users in the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone can experience frequent rationing and cease takes during dry periods.

2.5 Over time, the requester has noted that the water in bore WWD 24337 appears to be influenced by the flow of the Wairoa River. It also appears to respond in a similar way to another of the requester's bores, bore WWD24586 which is in the Appleby Gravel Zone approximately 210m to the north east of bore WWD 24337.

2.6 A technical report by Aqualink validates these observations. The Council's Principal Environmental Scientist for Water and Special Projects, Joseph Thomas, has reviewed the Aqualink report and accepts that water from the Waiora River, which is influenced by the Waimea Community Dam, likely extends underground to bore WWD 24337.

2.7 The current zone boundary follows Aldourie Road, which was drawn for the Waimea West Zone boundary many years ago. The plan change requests that the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary be redrawn along an old river terrace to provide some hydrogeological control (see Attachment 2 - private plan change request map).

2.8 Written approvals to this private plan change request (PC86) have been provided.

2.9 Council staff have no concerns with the private plan change request and consider it addresses the requisite statutory requirements to proceed to notification.

3. Recommendation/s / Ngā Tūtohunga

That the Tasman District Council

1. receives the Private Plan Change Request - JL Palmer Limited report RCN25-08-6; and

2. accepts Private Plan Change Request - JL Palmer Limited pursuant to cl 25(2)(b), Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991; and

3. approves public notification of Private Plan Change Request JL Palmer Limited within four months of this decision.

4. Background / Horopaki

The private plan change request

4.1 JL Palmer Limited has lodged a request to amend Map 232B of the TRMP so that the Appleby Gravel Zone extends southwest to encompass bore WWD24337. This would enable JL Palmer Limited to take affiliated dam water from his bore WWD 24337 for which it holds water permit RM191377.

4.2 JL Palmer Limited has observed that water levels are sustained within bore WWD 24337 even when the Wai-iti River runs dry, as experienced in 2000/01 and 2018/2019 seasons.

4.3 Further to this, they have noted that bore WWD 24337 responds similarly to their other bore WWD 24586, located north of Aldourie Road, within the affiliated Appleby Gravel Zone.

4.4 The Aqualink report, which has been peer reviewed by Andrew Fenemor of Landcare Research, validates these observations. The assessment is based on three components:

4.4.1 bore stratigraphy and yields from five bores;

4.4.2 modelling of river flow responses in subject bores from a fresh in the Wairoa River without influence from the Wai-iti River; and

4.4.3 modelling the zone of influence from modelled pumping of bore WWD 24337.

4.5 Aqualink's technical assessment provides evidence of hydrological responses to Waimea Community Dam flow releases in various bores that support an amendment to the boundary of the affiliated Appleby Gravel Zone in the vicinity of Aldourie Road. They consider this amendment would better portray the zone of effect from flow releases from the Waimea Community Dam.

4.6 The Council's Principal Environmental Scientist for Water and Special Projects, Joseph Thomas, has reviewed the Aqualink report and accepts that water from the Waiora River, which is influenced by the Waimea Dam, likely extends underground to bore WWD 24337.

4.7 The Aqualink report recommends that the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary be redrawn along an old river terrace to provide some hydrogeological control (see attached private plan change request map).

4.8 Written approvals to this private plan change request (PC86) have been provided by Waimea Irrigators Limited, Waimea West Hops Limited, MG Group Holdings Limited, Chaiman of the Wai-iti Dam Users Committee, and Ian Palmer. Written approvals are not a requirement for plan change requests, however the requester has been proactive in discussing the request with these parties and receiving the approvals.

4.9 Fish and Game New Zealand were approached but declined to provide their written approval. They have concerns with what happens to the relinquished Wai-iti water rights, which could easily be re-allocated further up the catchment.

4.10 The Appleby Gravel Zone comprises the surface waters and groundwater in alluvial gravels within the Waimea Plains in depths up to 15 metres and is affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam.

4.11 In Tasman, many of the shallow alluvial aquifers are replenished by leakage from the rivers. This is the case with the Appleby Gravel Aquifer which is recharged primarily by the Wairoa River and any dam releases from the Waimea Community Dam.

Tasman Resource Management Plan

4.12 Resource consents are required to take groundwater for irrigation and the relevant Objectives and Policies relating to this are contained in Chapter 30 of the TRMP. Relevant rules are within Chapter 31.

4.13 However, no changes are sought to any of the written provisions in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), only map 232B. Any changes to resource consents required to take water will be addressed separately to the plan change.

4.14 The scope for the plan change request is very narrow as the request only affects the Appleby Gravel (affiliated) Zone. The boundary of the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and the (unaffiliated) Waimea West Zone will not change.

4.15 Any changes to the unaffiliated zone boundaries can be considered when a full review of the TRMP is undertaken once the resource management reforms and national directions are gazetted, to rationalise the unaffiliated zone boundary with the affiliated zone boundary.

4.16 If the request is successful, the requester will require a new water permit under the TRMP rules to take groundwater in the Appleby Gravel Zone from bore WWD 24337. In doing so he will be required to relinquish his access to groundwater from the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone using the same bore.

Process for considering the private plan change request (PC86)

4.17 The requester has proposed that Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the RMA for private plan changes be adhered to, rather than the freshwater planning process under s80A of the RMA.

4.18 According to the requester the basis for this request is:

> *Clause 6B(b) of Section 80A states that a regional council may use the freshwater planning process when preparing other provisions of a regional plan that relate to freshwater.*
>
> *Section 80A clearly relates to plan process prepared or undertaken by a regional council (clause 1). It does not provide for a plan change privately prepared and requested.*

4.19 Furthermore, Section 80A relates to the freshwater planning process required to give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM).

4.20 In this instance, the plan change request seeks to change a water management zone boundary. It does not seek to give effect to the NPS-FM. Consequently, the general provisions for notifying a private plan change under Schedule 1, Part 2 of the RMA can be used.

Assessment of environmental effects

4.21 The requester has provided an assessment of environmental effects corresponding with the scale and significance of the proposal and concludes there will be positive effects, including:

4.21.1 more accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam, particularly on the margins;

4.21.2 an additional shareholder, and therefore additional funding for Waimea Irrigators Limited; and

4.21.3 greater certainty and reliability for the requester in relation to a water supply for their orchard business.

5. Analysis and Advice / Tātaritanga me ngā tohutohu

5.1 The requester has provided a thorough plan change request including an Assessment of Environmental Effects, s32 Evaluation Report, a Technical Assessment by Aqualink, peer reviewed by Andrew Fenemor (Landcare Research) and Affected Party Approvals.

5.2 Moving the zone boundary will affect land owned by Tasman District Council (paper road and river reserve), Waimea West Hops Limited and a strip of unalienated crown land. It may have the effect of marginally increasing rates for the land liable to rates but given the area is very small it may not register a change.

5.3 Council staff have no concerns with the private plan change request and recommend it be accepted by the Council so that it can proceed to notification.

6. Financial or Budgetary Implications / Ngā Ritenga ā-Pūtea

6.1 The cost to progress this relatively minor private plan change request will be borne by the requester if option 1 ‘Accept’ is chosen.

6.2 Staff time required for administration, assessment of the application, and to assist with the notification and submissions process can be charged to the requester under option 1.

6.3 Time for staff to assist with this private plan change request can be met from within the current Environmental Policy team’s work schedule.

7. Options / Kōwhiringa

7.1 The options are outlined in the following table:

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
1.	Accept	• The Council administers the legal process and the costs are largely borne by the requester. • Accepting the request indicates that the Council considers that there is enough information for it to be publicly notified, not that the Council necessarily supports it. • The s32 report, the Assessment of Environmental Effects and description of the proposal have been completed by the requester and do not need replicating or reworking. • Is an example to other landowners who may want to proceed with a similar type of private plan change, that the Council will not bear the costs for these. • Allows the Council to work with the requester to achieve the best outcome. • Ensures it remains a private plan change which is likely to be an exemption to the Plan Stop being introduced in August via the Government's second RMA Amendment Bill when it is expected to pass into law.	• The Council has less control to modify or withdraw the request at a later stage, if required. • Rules do not have effect until the plan is operative.[4]

[4] The Private Plan Change Process | Quality Planning

Option		Advantage	Disadvantage
2.	Adopt	• If the Council adopts a private plan change, it continues through the process as if it was a Council-initiated plan change. • Implies that the Council generally supports the proposal. • Gives the Council greater control over what is notified. • By gaining control of the process, it is possible to modify or withdraw the request at a later stage, if required. • Rules protecting or relating to water have an effect on notification s86B RMA.[5]	• Implies the Council will bear the cost of managing the plan change from the date that it adopts it. • Councils only 'adopt' plan changes in rare circumstances.[6] • Works well when there is a component of public benefit, because the ratepayers are bearing the costs, but in this case the benefit is privately derived. • Creates a precedent for future privately initiated plan changes.
3.	Reject	• There are no grounds for rejection as set out in Clause 25 (4) of Schedule 1 of the RMA.	• Rejection would expose the Council to a potentially successful legal challenge: - it is not frivolous or vexatious; - the substance of the change has not been dealt with by the local authority or the Environment Court within the last two years; - the change is in accordance with sound resource management practice; - the change would not make the plan inconsistent with Part V (other policies and plans); and - the plan to which the change is being made has been operative for more than two years.
4.	Resource consent	• No advantages	• The requested change could not be achieved through a resource consent process as it relates to changing zone boundaries within the TRMP.

[5] The Private Plan Change Process | Quality Planning
[6] Private-plan-change-guide-for-applicants.pdf, Christchurch City Council guidance document

7.2 **Option 1** is recommended.

8. Legal / Ngā ture

8.1 The Council's statutory requirements in relation to a private plan change are contained within the Schedule 1, Part 2, clause 25 of the RMA.

8.2 The two pragmatic options are to accept or to adopt.

8.3 If PC86 is accepted it would follow the procedures for notification set out in Schedule 1, Part 2, clause 26 and must be notified within four months of the decision.

8.4 Following this procedure the plan change will not have legal effect until it is operative, once any submissions or appeals have been settled.

8.5 Recent announcements by the Government indicate that they will put a stop to unnecessary plan changes under the RMA. This will be done via an amendment to the RMA Amendment Bill currently before the House.[7] However, private plan changes are likely to be exempt.[8]

8.6 Despite the announcements from Government, it was the Supreme Court's finding in *Fitzgerald v Muldoon and Others* that decisions must be made based on the law as it currently stands, not on potential future legislative changes.

9. Iwi Engagement / Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Māori

9.1 The Waimea Plains area, including the waterways and coastal environment, holds significant cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional values and associations for Ngā Iwi o Te Tauihu.

9.2 Statutory Acknowledgements over the Waimea, Wai-iti and Wairoa Rivers and their tributaries are held by Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Rangitāne o Wairau, Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui.

9.3 Ngāti Toa Rangatira hold a Statutory Acknowledgement over the Waimea River and tributaries.

9.4 The requester has provided a summary of the private plan change request to the eight Te Tauihu iwi.

9.5 On notification ngā iwi will be provided with a copy of the full request. Clause 26, Part 2, Schedule 1 of the RMA is silent on pre-notification regarding consultation for iwi authorities.

10. Significance and Engagement / Hiranga me te Whakawhitiwhiti ā-Hapori Whānui

10.1 The proposals in this paper have a relatively low level of significance for the Waimea community. No significant community involvement or consultation is required.

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
1.	Is there a high level of public interest, or is decision likely to be controversial?	Low	No

[7] Speech to the 2025 LGNZ Conference | Beehive.govt.nz
[8] Plan Stop Fact Sheet.pdf

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
2.	Are there impacts on the social, economic, environmental or cultural aspects of well-being of the community in the present or future?	Low	*Environment* By gaining water from the Appleby Gravel affiliated zone the requester can sell his shares in the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone. The zone is fully allocated with a waiting list so this provides scope for new land in the Wai-iti to be irrigated. This creates a minor cumulative effect to the groundwater resource by adding a new user further up catchment. However, the groundwater resource is protected by the allocation regime for both zones. The amount of allocated water within the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone will not change. The Appleby Gravel Zone is not fully allocated. *Cultural* There is unlikely to be any cultural impacts or benefits, although part of the land being rezoned is covered by Statutory Acknowledgements for Ngā Iwi o Te Tauihu. *Economic* There are economic advantages for the requester and Waimea Irrigators Ltd. The requester will gain more security of supply for his orchard business and potentially profit. Waimea Irrigators Limited can sell their shares and help fund repayment of the dam. *Social* There are unlikely to be social impacts.
3.	Is there a significant impact arising from duration of the effects from the decision?	Low	No
4.	Does the decision relate to a strategic asset? (refer Significance and Engagement Policy for list of strategic assets)	Low	The Waimea Community Dam is a strategic asset. This proposal supports the Waimea Dam as

	Issue	Level of Significance	Explanation of Assessment
			another investor is buying into the scheme.
5.	Does the decision create a substantial change in the level of service provided by Council?	Low	No
6.	Does the proposal, activity or decision substantially affect debt, rates or Council finances in any one year or more of the LTP?	Low	No
7.	Does the decision involve the sale of a substantial proportion or controlling interest in a CCO or CCTO?	Low	No
8.	Does the proposal or decision involve entry into a private sector partnership or contract to carry out the deliver on any Council group of activities?	Low	No
9.	Does the proposal or decision involve Council exiting from or entering into a group of activities?	Low	No
10.	Does the proposal require particular consideration of the obligations of Te Mana O Te Wai (TMOTW) relating to freshwater or particular consideration of current legislation relating to water supply, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and services?	Low	The allocation regimes for the Appleby Gravel Zone and the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone protect water for its ecological values and contributions to river flows. It maintains a reservation for community drinking water. The remaining water is then available for irrigation and consumptive use. Therefore, the obligations of Te Mana o Te Wai are met.

11. Communication / Whakawhitiwhiti Kōrero

11.1 Environmental Policy staff have engaged with Consents, Compliance, Environmental Science and Community Infrastructure in deciding how to progress this plan change request.

11.2 The requester has provided a summary of the application to Ngā Iwi o Te Tauihu.

11.3 The requester has also provided a description of the proposal to the following parties, whom they consider to be affected by the request:

Name	Registration number	Address
Murray King (Director)	6091410	

Waimea Irrigators Limited		
Cameron Ealam (Chairman) Wai-iti Dam Water Users Committee		
Lawson Davey Fish and Game New Zealand		
Ian Palmer		155 Palmer Road
Ben Giesen (Director) Waimea West Hops Limited	6854773	Lot 1 Aldourie Road
Kerry Wells MG Group Holdings Limited	1544428	71 Aldourie Road, Waimea West

Table 1 – Affected parties identified by the requester

11.4 Notification of PC86 will follow the prescribed timeframes and process under Schedule 1 clause 26 of the RMA.

11.5 No prior communication with the public for this private plan change request is required.

12. Risks / Ngā Tūraru

12.1 There are potential risks with Options 1 and 2 presented in this paper.

12.2 In financial terms the risk is lower for Option 1 than Option 2, as the requester will bear the cost of the private plan change.

12.3 Environmentally the risks are low as the river flows and groundwater levels are protected by limits and levels set in the TRMP to protect ecological values and these will not change.

12.4 There is a waiting list for water permits in the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and if JL Palmer Ltd can utilise water from the Waimea Dam, another user up-catchment may benefit from the Wai-iti Dam shares he will no longer require.

12.5 The political risk of Option 1 is lower than Option 2 as the Council is not seen as endorsing the proposal. During the notification period the community has an opportunity to submit their views through the submission, hearing and appeal process.

12.6 A private plan change is less likely to be halted by Government under the indicative resource management reforms, which lowers the potential risk for disruption to the process.

12.7 Once the zone boundary for the Appleby Gravel Zone has moved south the requester will be required to apply for a water permit or vary his existing water take permit RM191377.

12.8 A new permit will be a restricted discretionary activity. A variation to a water permit is a discretionary activity. Either way the takes can be conditioned so that the requester only uses the water from bore WWD 24337 from one consent to irrigate the nominated land area.

12.9 The aquifer boundary adjustment also involves land owned by Waimea West Hops Limited. Waimea West Hops Limited already has bores in the Appleby Gravel Zone with the associated benefits of access to Waimea Dam water. It is unlikely they would seek another bore in this area and if they did, a new water permit would be required.

12.10 The Appleby Gravel Zone is not fully allocated.

13. Climate Change Considerations / Whakaaro Whakaaweawe Āhuarangi

13.1 The private plan change request requiring a decision in this report was considered by staff in accordance with the process set out in the Council's 'Climate Change Consideration Guide 2024'.

13.2 While greenhouse gas emissions are largely driven by economic growth[9] the change to the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary will have little impact. The change will enable JL Palmer Ltd to apply a more secure source of water to their land, not necessarily enabling them to produce more apples.

13.3 Furthermore, the Council is committed to the Waimea Community Dam and its associated water allocation regime. The effects on climate change were presumably accounted for when the Dam and affiliated water was consented.

13.4 When considering the effects of climate change on the requester it appears that he is aiming to be more resilient by gaining access to a secure water supply.

13.5 Consequently, this proposal does not detract from the Council's and Government's plans, policies and legal obligations relating to climate change (e.g. Tasman Climate Response Strategy and Action Plan, Emissions Reduction Plan, National Adaptation Plan etc.).

14. Alignment with Policy and Strategic Plans / Te Hangai ki ngā aupapa Here me ngā Mahere Rautaki Tūraru

14.1 The Council has the delegations for decisions on changes to the TRMP, and their associated plan development and plan making processes under RMA Schedule 1.

15. Conclusion / Kupu Whakatepe

15.1 Considering the balance of legal, financial, operational and reputational risks to the Council, staff recommend that the Private Plan Change Request to amend the boundary between the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and the Appleby Gravel Aquifer (PC86) is 'accepted'.

16. Next Steps and Timeline / Ngā Mahi Whai Ake

16.1 Following the Council's decision to adopt or accept PC86 Council is required to publicly notify the plan change request following the procedures set out in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the RMA, including the requirement to notify within four months of making that decision.

16.2 Within that time, staff will consult with the requester, notify ngā iwi and people who may be directly affected by the change request, and publicly notify it.

16.3 Upon notification there is a 20-working day submission period, followed by a further 10-working day further submission period.

16.4 A hearing will be held unless no submissions are received and there are no concerns about the request.

[9] Chapter 2: Emissions trends and drivers, IPCC Sixth Assessment Report

16.5 At any time prior to making its decision (either before the hearing or as a result of it), the Council can initiate a variation to the change request with the agreement of the requester. Such a variation would need to be publicly notified and the process would start again from that point.

16.6 The requester and any person who made a submission may appeal the decision of the Council to the Environment Court within 30 working days.

17. Attachments / Tuhinga tāpiri

1.	Private Plan Change Request to Tasman Resource Management Plan	767
2.	Water Notification Map PC86	831

Private Plan Change Request
to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

Prepared for JL Palmer Ltd

158 Palmer Road, Brightwater

31 July 2025

planscapes (nz) ltd.
Surveying and Resource Management

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planscapes (nz) ltd.
Surveying and Resource Management

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (to amend the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary in the Tasman Resource Management Plan in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater so that the affected area is affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam).

Prepared for JL Palmer Ltd, 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater.

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Prepared by Planscapes nz Ltd

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Prepared by Planscapes nz Ltd

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REQUEST FOR A PRIVATE PLAN CHANGE
TO THE TASMAN RESORUCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
UNDER THE FIRST SCHEDULE OF
THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

To: Chief Executive Officer
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4
RICHMOND 7050

From: JL Palmer Ltd

Nature of Request: To amend the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary in the Tasman Resource Management Plan in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater so that the affected area is affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam.

A full explanation of the request is contained in the Private Plan Change Request, attached as Annexure A.

Location: The subject site is located at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater.

Legal Description: The subject site is legally described as Part Section 128 District of Waimea West comprised in title NL63/173.

Attachments:
A – Private Plan Change Request
B – Plan Change map
C – Assessment of Environmental Effects
D – Section 32 Evaluation Report
E – Record of Title
F – Technical Assessment prepared by Aqualinc
G – Affected Party Approval
H – TRMP Proposed Map 232B



.....
(Signed by the authorised agent)

Dated 31st July 2025

Address for Service:
JL Palmer Ltd
c/- Planscapes (NZ) Ltd
PO Box 99
NELSON 7010

Attn: Natasha Wilson
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ANNEXURE A

Private Plan Change Request

Prepared by Planscapes (NZ) Ltd

Private Plan Change Request

to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

Appleby Gravel Zone

Overview

The following reports have been prepared by the applicant in support of their request for a Private Plan Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), which proposes to amend the zone boundary of the Appleby Gravel Zone (shown on TRMP Map 232B) in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam. This Plan Change request has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

During the development of the Waimea Dam the "zone of effect" was identified to recognise which properties would benefit from an improvement in flow of the Wairoa and Waimea Rivers as a result of the construction and operation of the Waimea Dam. This area was used to shape the Waimea Water Management Zone that was affiliated with the Waimea Community Dam. At that time, a logical border along the western zone boundary was to use Aldouire Road. However over time and further to observations of two Wairoa River bores located on either side of the zone boundary, it has become apparent that this boundary requires refinement to more accurately reflect the zone of effect for this hydrogeological area.

The Plan Change request is supported by an Assessment of Environment Effects, Section 32 Evaluation, and a technical hydrological assessment. These assessments conclude that the proposed plan amendment is likely to generate effects that are less than minor and is appropriate from a resource management perspective.

1. INTRODUCTION

JL Palmer Ltd requests a change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), under clause 21(1), Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), to amend the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary in the TRMP in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater so that the affected area is affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam.

The site is located at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater and is located in the Waimea Water Management Zone – Wai-iti Dam Service Zone under the TRMP.

This request has been prepared in accordance with clause 22 of the Schedule 1 of the RMA and includes an explanation of the purpose and reasons of the change (set out below), an Assessment of Environmental Effects (attached as Annexure C), and a Section 32 Evaluation report (attached as Annexure D).

2. BACKGROUND

Historically abstractive water users in most of the Waimea Water Management Zones have had low security of supply as a result of past allocations and local groundwater and surface water interactions. As a solution, and as part of Council's long term approach to water management for the Waimea zones, the Waimea Community Dam was constructed from 2019 to 2024 to improve river flows and groundwater levels in the Waimea Plains water management zones. In addition a scheme was put in place to augment water supplies to reduce the level of conflict between instream and abstractive uses and values, and to increase users security of supply. The Waimea Dam is a community asset and so also has the purpose of providing a reliable water supply for the urban expanding population of Richmond and Waimea and of improving river health.

As part of the establishment of the Waimea Community Dam and its management scheme, structures were put in place to operate the dam and manage the allocation of water rights. This included forming Waimea Water Ltd to oversee the construction and operation of the dam on behalf of its Shareholders, the Tasman District Council and Waimea Irrigators Ltd. Waimea Irrigators Ltd was established at a similar time to manage the rights to access the dam water. This is achieved through a water scheme whereby users contribute to funding through the purchase of Water Shares in the company and gain the benefit of an augmented water supply (and are therefore identified as being affiliated with the Waimea Community Dam).

Changes were made to the TRMP to ensure objectives, policies and rules reflected the above approach and outcomes. Provisions were updated to promote the increased security of supply through enabling water permits for users affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam. Management of those users not affiliated with the Waimea Community Dam is also provided for under the TRMP.

3. PURPOSE AND REASONS OF REQUEST

The purpose of this Private Plan Change request ('the Plan Change request') is to better represent, in the TRMP, the zone of effect for the flow release from the Waimea Community Dam in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater. Thereby, implementing an amendment to the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary (as shown on the proposed TRMP map 232B, attached as Annexure H) so that the subject area is more accurately affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam.

The reasons for the Plan Change request include:

- The boundary of the current water management zone does not accurately reflect the zone of effect for the subject hydrogeological area.
- The Wai-iti Dam Service Zone, which the subject property is currently predominantly associated with, is proving to have a low reliability and more restricted water rationing for the subject property than what applies to areas affiliated with the Waimea Community Dam.
- The water management zone boundary amendment would allow the subject property to effectively and appropriately draw water from the applicable bore to better support the productive rural land uses on the property.
- The water management zone boundary amendment would provide more accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam.

4. THE SITE AND SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

The Plan Change request relates to the property located at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater, legally described as Part Section 128 District of Waimea West and comprised in title NL63/173 (refer to Figure 1 below for the site location). The overall site is approximately 12.5 hectares in area. It is currently zoned Rural 1 (as shown on TRMP Map 56) and is within the Waimea Water Management Zone – Wai-iti Dam Service Zone under the TRMP (as shown on TRMP Map 238).

The subject site is situated on the on the Waimea Plains. It is bound by Aldourie Road to the north, Palmer Road to the west, the Wai-iti River to the east, and rural land to the south. The site is currently used for horticultural purposes.



Figure 1 – Subject site location (boundary shown in yellow)

As detailed in the Technical Assessment prepared by Aqualinc (attached as Attachment F), the property's water (which is primarily used for irrigation) is supplied from multiple bores installed into the Appleby Gravel Unconfined Aquifer. Two of these bores are key to this Plan Change request:

- Bore WWD24586 – located approximately 180m from the Wai-iti River and 390m from the Wairoa River, within the Appleby Gravel Water Management Zone. This water management zone is influenced by Wairoa River flows and is therefore affected by flow releases from the Waimea Community Dam. Takes from this bore are therefore very reliable.
- Bore WWD24337 – other bores owned by JL Palmer are located further from the Wairoa River and are within the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone. This zone frequently experiences rationing. The nearest of these bores to the area subject of this Plan Change (and the closest to bore WWD24586) is bore WWD24337. This bore is located approximately 215m west of WWD24586 and is situated approximately 360m from the Wai-iti River and 590 m from the Wairoa River.

Refer to Figure 1 of the Technical Assessment prepared by Aqualinc (Attachment F) for the location of bores WWD24586 and WWD24337.

5. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

5.1 Freshwater Planning Process

The preparation of freshwater planning instruments is provided for under the RMA through a separate freshwater planning process set out under Section 80A of the RMA. This is in place of the general process for the preparation, change and review of policy statements and plans as set out under schedule 1 of

the RMA. The freshwater planning process includes notification of the freshwater planning instrument and involves the Chief Freshwater Commissioner and establishment of a freshwater hearings panel.

The purpose of Section 80A is to require all freshwater planning instruments that are prepared by a regional council to undergo the freshwater planning process (clause 1 of Section 80A).

Clase 2 of Section 80A sets out the meaning of a freshwater planning instrument which includes any part of a proposed regional plan that relates to objectives that give effect to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

Clause 6A of Section 80A defines when a regional plan "relates to freshwater". This includes if:

(a) it relates (in whole or in part) to an objective of the regional plan or regional policy statement; and

(b) the objective relates to the performance of a function in section 30(1)(c), (e), (f), (fa), (g), or (ga).

Section 30 sets out the function of a regional council for the purpose of giving effect to the RMA.

Clause 6B(b) of Section 80A states that a regional council may use the freshwater planning process when preparing other provisions of a regional plan that relate to freshwater.

Given that the plan change request relates to freshwater, in preparing this request for a private plan change it has been necessary to give consideration to whether Section 80A of the RMA is applicable. As a summary of this consideration it is noted that:

- Section 80A clearly relates to plan process prepared or undertaken by a regional council (clause 1). It does not provide for a plan change privately prepared and requested.
- Whether or not the preparation or amendment of a regional plan "relates to freshwater" is associated to the functions of a regional council under Section 30 of the RMA, These functions do not relate to a private plan change and as such this plan change application does not meet the definition of relating to freshwater (clause 6A).
- While Section 6B provides for the use of the freshwater planning process for the preparation of other provisions of a regional plan, this again makes clear reference to a regional council. No reference is made to a private plan change request. Nonetheless, it is further noted that this option does not appear to be obligatory to a regional council through the use of the term "may".

Overall, it has been concluded that the freshwater planning process as set out under Section 80A of the RMA is not applicable to a private plan change request process and therefore does not need to be applied to this application. As such, the general process set out under Schedule 1 of the RMA continues to apply.

5.2 Schedule 1 Process

Section 80 of the RMA sets out the requirement for local authorities to prepare, implement and administer a combined regional or district plan. Clause (6A) of Section 80 states that in amending a combined document, the requirements of Section 80 must be applied as relevant. Further, clause (9) states that a combined document must be prepared in accordance with Schedule 1.

Part 2 of Schedule 1 to the RMA sets out the requirements for requests for a private plan change.

Clause 21 of Schedule 1 (and Section 65(4) of the RMA) provides for private requests for changes to a district plan or regional plan. Clause 22 of Schedule 1 sets out the requirements for what a private plan change must address and/or contain, including an explanation of the purpose of and reasons for a private plan change, a Section 32 evaluation report and an assessment of environmental effects which takes into account the provisions of Schedule 4, clauses 6 and 7.

Clause 25 of Schedule 1 to the RMA, sets out the requirements for Tasman District Council (TDC) to consider the request and decide how to deal with it. The options available include adopting the request as if it were a proposed plan change made by the local authority, accepting the request, dealing with the request as if it were an application for a resource consent, or rejecting the request (in whole or in part). For the reasons outlined in Table 1 below, the Plan Change request could either be adopted or accepted by TDC under clause 25.

Clause 25 responses to a request	Assessment and comment
(2)(a) adopt the request, or part of the request, as if it were a proposed policy statement or plan made by the local authority itself…	This would result in TDC processing the Plan Change request as either a standalone proposed Plan Change to the TRMP, or as part of a wider Council initiated Plan Change. This is a feasible option for the following reasons: - The request does not meet the grounds for rejection as set out under the subclause 4 assessment below, - It is not appropriate to be processed as a resource consent, as assessed under subclause 3 below, - As set out under the Section 32 evaluation report (attached as Annexure D), it is consistent with higher order policy direction, and - The request provides for the TRMP to be updated to be consistent with accurate data.
(2)(b) accept the request, in whole or in part, and proceed to notify the request…	If not adopted by Council under subclause (2)(a) above, then the Plan Change request meets the criteria to be accepted for processing by Council, as demonstrated by the assessment below for subclauses (3) and (4).
(3) the local authority may decide to deal with the request as if it were an application for a resource consent…	The requested change to the TRMP could not be achieved through a resource consent process as it relates to changing a zone boundary. Accordingly, it is not considered as a viable option for Council.
(4) The local authority may reject the request in whole or in part, but only on the grounds that: *(a) the request or part of the request is frivolous or vexatious; or* *(b) within the last 2 years, the substance of the request or part of the request –* *(i) has been considered and given effect to, or rejected by, the local authority or the Environment Court; or* *(ii) has been given effect to by regulations made under section 360A; or* *(c) the request or part of the request is not in accordance with sound resource management practice; or* *(d) the request or part of the request would make the policy statement or plan inconsistent with Part 5; or* *(e) in the case of a proposed change to a policy statement or plan, the policy statement or plan has been operative for less than 2 years.*	The Plan Change request does not meet the grounds for rejection for the following reasons: - it is not frivolous or vexatious, - within the last 2 years, the substance of the request has not been considered by either TDC or the Environment Court, - it is not contrary to sound resource management practice and has been considered within the context of the objectives and policies of the TRMP and relevant RMA legislation, as set out under the Section 32 Evaluation report (attached as Annexure D), - as set out under the Section 32 Evaluation report (attached as Annexure D), the requested change is consistent with Part 2 of the RMA, and - the TRMP has been operative for more than 2 years.

Table 1 – Assessment under Clause 25 of the RMA

As set out under clause 29, Part 2 of Schedule 1, any private plan change request assessed under clause 25(2)(b) of Schedule 1 shall be processed in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 1 (Preparation, change, and review of policy statement and plans).

Sections 66 and 67 of the RMA set out legal obligations when changing a Regional Plan. Consideration needs to be given to whether the Plan Change accords with and will assist the Council in carrying out its functions under Section 30 of the RMA to, among other things, achieve integrated management of natural and physical resources of the region. This includes the control of the actual and potential effects of land use or development on the environment in accordance with the provisions of Part 2 of the RMA, while recognising and providing for Section 6 matters, having particular regard to Section 7 matters, and

taking into account Section 8 matters. In addition Council functions set out under Section 30 include the control of the taking, use, damming, and diversion of water.

As required by Sections 66 and 67 of the RMA, a plan change must specifically give effect to, not be inconsistent with, take into account, or have regard to the following "higher order" documents which provide directions for the issues relevant to this Plan Change request:

- National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020)
- Tasman Regional Policy Statement (2001)
- Tasman Resource Management Plan (2011)

A summary of the relevant parts of these planning documents/objectives, and an assessment of the proposed Plan Change against these matters is set out in the Section 32 Evaluation report attached in Annexure D.

Te Tau Ihu Statutory Acknowledgements also need to be considered for a plan change request. The Statutory Acknowledgements are a type of cultural redress included in the Te Tau Ihu Treaty Settlement, and afford legal recognition of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional associations of the eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu with an identified area. As local authority, Tasman District Council must have regard to any Statutory Acknowledgement within its area when determining whether the relevant Iwi may be adversely affected by a proposed plan change. The subject site is located within an area of Statutory Acknowledgement – being Wai-iti, and Wairoa Rivers and its tributaries.

6. REQUESTED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS

The Plan Change requests the following amendment to the Tasman Resource Management Plan:

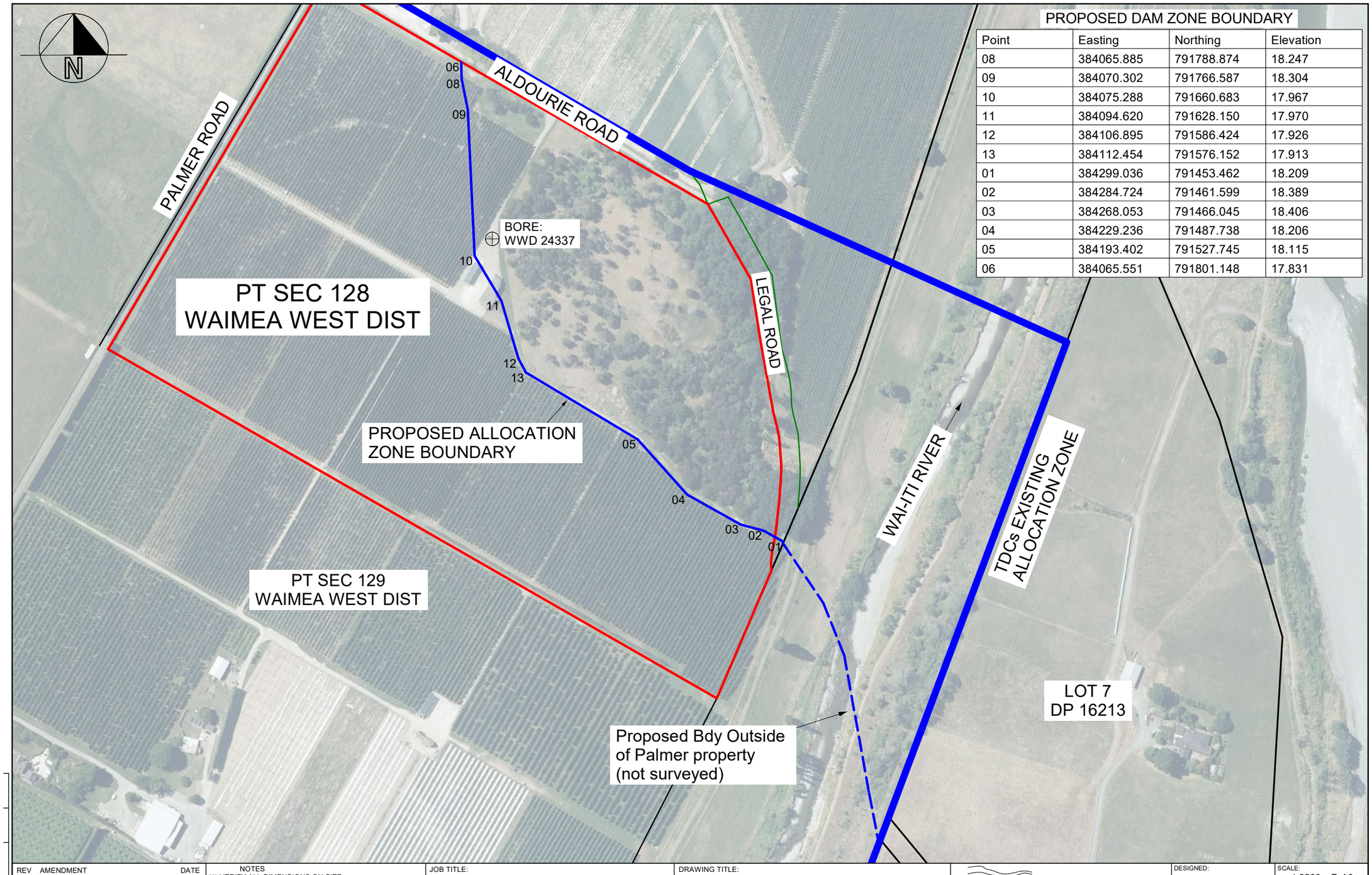
1. In relation to Plan Map 232B:
    - Amend the boundary of the Appleby Gravel Zone as shown in the Plan Change map attached as Annexure B.

There are no changes proposed to the text of the TRMP.

ANNEXURE B

Plan Change Map

Prepared by Planscapes (nz) Ltd



PROPOSED DAM ZONE BOUNDARY

Point	Easting	Northing	Elevation
08	384065.885	791788.874	18.247
09	384070.302	791766.587	18.304
10	384075.288	791660.683	17.967
11	384094.620	791628.150	17.970
12	384106.895	791586.424	17.926
13	384112.454	791576.152	17.913
01	384299.036	791453.462	18.209
02	384284.724	791461.599	18.389
03	384268.053	791466.045	18.406
04	384229.236	791487.738	18.206
05	384193.402	791527.745	18.115
06	384065.551	791801.148	17.831

REV	AMENDMENT	DATE
B	Drawing Title & scale change	29-07-2025

NOTES
(1) VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE.
(2) DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING.
(3) COORDINATES IN TERMS OF NZGD2000
NELSON CIRCUIT
(4) LEVELS IN TERMS OF: NZVD2016
ORIGIN OF LEVELS: BEYC - SS 51 SO 14417
SOURCE: LINZ - 17.44m

JOB TITLE:
John Palmer
158 Palmer Road
Brightwater

DRAWING TITLE:
Appleby Gravel Zone
Amendment to Boundary

planscapes (nz) ltd.
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DESIGNED:	
SURVEYED:	JPM
DRAWN:	JPM
CHECKED:	
APPROVED:	
SHEET NUMBER:	1 OF 1
SCALE:	1:2500 @ A3
JOB NO:	2720
DATE:	2 APRIL 2025
REVISION:	B

J:\2700 - 2799\2720 John Palmer (Waimea West)\cad\Palmer.mjo - Wai-iti Zone Change

ANNEXURE C

Assessment of Environmental Effects

Prepared by Planscapes (NZ) Ltd

Private Plan Change Request

Appleby Gravel Zone Amendment

Assessment of Environmental Effects

1. INTRODUCTION

Clause 22(2) of Schedule 1 requires a plan change request to include a description of anticipated environmental effects, taking into account clause 6 and 7 of Schedule 4, in such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the actual and potential environmental effects anticipated from the implementation of the change.

Use of the words "*effect*", "*environment*" and "*amenity values*" in this assessment of effects on the environment should be interpreted as follows, in accordance with Sections 2 and 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA):

> "Effect" ... includes-
> (a) Any positive or adverse effect; and
> (b) Any temporary or permanent effect; and
> (c) Any past, present, or future effect; and
> (d) Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects- regardless of scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effects, and also includes-
> (e) Any potential effect of high probability; and
> (f) Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
>
> "Environment" includes –
> (a) Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
> (b) Any natural and physical resources; and
> (c) Amenity values; and
> (d) The social, economic, aesthetic and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.
>
> "Amenity values" means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

The following assessment has, where relevant, been guided by:

- clause 22(2) of Schedule 1, and clauses 6 and 7 of Schedule 4 to the RMA; and
- the receiving environment, including the existing hydrogeological and river environments.

The relevant effects on the environment associated with this Private Plan Change request application ('the Plan Change request') are largely outlined in the attached specialist report (Annexure F - Technical Assessment prepared by Aqualinc). A summary of these assessments and assessment of additional effects not addressed in this report is provided below.

2. HYDROLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

A technical assessment has been undertaken by Aqualinc to assess the impact of the change sought through the proposed Plan Change on the local hydrological environment. This assessment is attached as Annexure F.

To assess the impact of the amendment sought to the boundary of the Appleby Gravel Zone (in the vicinity of Aldourie Road), and whether this change would better represent the zone of effect for flow releases from the Waimea Community Dam, the assessment looked at responses to dam flow in releases in various bores. This was done by analysing bore stratigraphy data and yield tests, comparing modelling of river flow responses, and modelling the zone of influence from the subject bore.

Overall, Aqualinc determined that the technical assessment demonstrates that:

- There are hydrogeological differences between the areas informed by the two subject bores (located nearer to the Waimea River - WWD24586 and WWD24337) versus the three other bores located further south-west and (relatively speaking) there is little hydrogeological difference between the two subject bores;
- Both subject bores are influenced by flows in the Wai-iti River. However, their scale of responses from the Wairoa River are similar when the Wai-iti River is dry (during droughts) upstream of the JL Palmer property; and
- The modelled zone of effect (drawdown) from pumping bore WWD24337 extends to the Wairoa River, and the river is predicted to experience stream depletion from pumping this bore.

In summary, Aqualinc concluded that the findings of the assessment support the proposed water management zone boundary amendment, which results in including bore WWD24337 in the Waimea Community Dam Zone. Refer to the Aqualinc assessment attached in Annexure F for the full assessment.

It is noted that while the Aqualinc assessment report refers to amending the water management zone boundary between the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and Appleby Gravel Zone in the vicinity of Aldourie Road, for clarity this Private Plan Change request application seeks amendment to just the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary (as shown on TRMP Map 232B).

Further to the findings of the Aqualinc assessment, and the confirmation that the subject bore WWD24337 is influenced by the Wai-iti River and more predominantly the Wairoa River, which in turn is affected by flow releases from the Waimea Community Dam, it is considered that the proposed change will have a less than minor effect on any relevant existing water permit holder or on the subject aquifer (being the Appleby Gravel Unconfined Aquifer). This includes potential effects associated to the aquifer yields, its connection to surface water flows, and the presence of any living organisms.

Overall, as a result of this assessment, it can be concluded that the adverse hydrological effects of the Plan Change request will be negligible.

3. FRESHWATER VALUES EFFECTS

Values that relate to freshwater resources include:

- The life supporting capacity of water.
- In-stream values, such as:
  - aquatic ecosystems,
  - natural character, and
  - recreational values.
- Water quality.
- Cultural values (addressed below under 4. Cultural Effects).

There are no physical works or changes proposed as part of this proposed plan change. Changes instead involve amendment of a water management zone boundary on the relevant Tasman Resource Management Plan map (Map 232B). This will have the effect of affiliating the subject area to the Waimea Community Dam.

The amendment to the TRMP is based on a technical assessment prepared by Aqualinc who concluded that currently the subject area is influenced (partly) by the Wairoa River. As such the change is being requested so that the zone of effect for this hydrogeological area is more accurately reflected (than currently represented). The proposed plan change amendment is therefore considered a technical change.

Freshwater values are not considered to be changed or affected by the proposal technical change. More specifically, the proposed amendment will not result in any change to water quality, the life supporting capacity of the water resource, or any in-stream values of the surface water (recreational, natural character or biodiversity).

Overall, as a result of this assessment, it can be concluded that the adverse effects on freshwater values as a result of the Plan Change request will be less than minor.

4. CULTURAL EFFECTS

As noted above, the application site is located within an area of Statutory Acknowledgement, being Wai-iti, and Wairoa Rivers and its tributaries, for all eight iwi (Ngāti Kuia; Ngāti Rārua; Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu; Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui; Ngāti Apa ki te Ra To, Rangitane o Wairau, Ngati Koata, and Ngāti Toa Rangatira). The proposed change relates to a water management zone that is affiliated with the Wai-iti, and Wairoa Rivers and hence the proposal is considered to have relevance and interest to Te Tau Ihu iwi.

The proposed change does not involve any physical works on the site or within any applicable waterway. Any such physical works, or changes to water takes, will be required to be assessed against the applicable rules of the TRMP. In addition, as addressed above, the proposed change will have a less than minor effect on the flows, water quality and values of the freshwater resources associated with the rivers. As such it is considered that the mana whenua values associated with the Wai-iti, and Wairoa Rivers could be expected to be maintained with the proposed change.

As part of this application, all Te Tau Ihu iwi will be contacted and provided with a copy of this Plan Change request on lodgement of the proposal with Council. Any feedback from this consultation will help inform the assessment of cultural effects.

5. ECONOMIC EFFECTS

As for many rural land users in the region, a reliable and consistent water supply is critical to a sustained and economical horticultural use of the productive land. For the subject site, over time the water supply has become less reliable, and at times extremely limited or even not available at all. This uncertainty, together with the financial implications, is not economically sustainable for the applicant.

As identified above, the proposed change will have a less than minor effect on other water permit users. The proposed change does not have the ability to affect adjoining landowners, and surrounding land uses, in any other form. It can therefore be concluded that the proposed change will have less than minor adverse economic effects on other productive land users in the surrounding area.

Overall, as a result of this assessment, it can be concluded that the adverse economic effects of the Plan Change request will be less than minor.

6. SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

In conclusion, any adverse effects on the environment as a result of the Plan Change request have been assessed overall to be less than minor.

The proposed change will also result in positive effects, including:

- more accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam;
- an additional shareholder, and therefore funding, for the Waimea Irrigators Ltd; and
- greater certainty and reliability for the applicant in relation to a water supply for their orchard business.

Because the adverse effects on the environment arising from this proposed Plan Change will be less than minor, the Applicant is not required to consider alternative locations or methods for the proposed water management zone boundary change.

Identification of the parties affected by the proposed Plan Change and details of any consultation undertaken, is set out in the attached Section 32 Evaluation report (Annexure D).

Overall, the actual and potential effects of the Plan Change request are considered to be acceptable from a resource management perspective.

ANNEXURE D

Section 32 Evaluation Report

Prepared by Planscapes (NZ) Ltd

Private Plan Change Request

Appleby Gravel Zone

Section 32 Evaluation Report

Contents

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4.	Scale and Significance Evaluation	11
5.	Evaluation of the Proposal	11
6.	Conclusions	15

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to fulfil the Section 32 requirements for the proposed Private Plan Change request ('the Plan Change request' and 'the proposed Plan Change') for the subject site and provide a Section 32 evaluation of the amendment to the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater so that the affected area is affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam. The overarching purpose of Section 32 (s32) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is to ensure that plans are developed using sound evidence and rigorous policy analysis, leading to more robust and enduring provisions and methods.

Section 32 requires that an evaluation of the changes proposed is provided in a request for a plan change to a district or regional plan (or other resource management plan, standard or policy statement). The evaluation must examine whether the proposed objectives are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA, and whether the proposed provisions/methods are the most appropriate way to achieve the objectives of the Plan. The report must consider reasonably practicable options and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the provisions/methods in achieving the objectives. This will involve identifying and assessing the benefits and costs of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects anticipated from implementing the provisions/methods. The report must also assess the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the provisions/methods.

In addition, the report examines any relevant directions from the statutory context including higher order documents.

2. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Section 65(4) of the RMA and clause 21, Part 2 of Schedule 1 provide for private requests for changes to a regional plan. Clause 22 of Schedule 1 sets out the requirements for what a plan change request must address and/or contain. This includes an evaluation against Section 32 of the RMA.

In carrying out a Section 32 analysis, an evaluation is required to examine the extent to which the proposal achieves the purpose of the Act, namely the purpose and principles contained in Part 2 of the RMA.

Section 5 of Part 2 sets out the purpose of the RMA, which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Sustainable management means:

> *"managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources to enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety, while –*
>
> *(a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and*
>
> *(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and*
>
> *(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment."*

In achieving this purpose, authorities need also to recognise and provide for the matters of national importance identified in Section 6, have particular regard to other matters referred to in Section 7, and take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi referred to in Section 8.

Sections 66 and 67 of the RMA set out legal obligations when changing a regional plan. In addition to Part 2 of the Act, among other things, consideration needs to be given to whether a plan change:

- accords with the Council in carrying out its functions under Section 30 of the RMA;
- accords with a national policy statement, a New Zealand coastal policy statement, and a national planning standard;
- have regard to any regional policy statement;
- has regard to any management plans and strategies proposed under other Acts; and
- takes into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.

An explanation of the relevant sections of the RMA and higher order documents is given below, providing an overview of the statutory direction relevant to this Plan Change request. As mentioned above, the RMA prescribes certain requirements for how regional plans are to align with other instruments. Whether the Regional Plan objectives and provisions relevant to this Plan Change request do that will be discussed in Section 5 of this report.

2.1 Section 6 of the RMA

Section 6 of the RMA sets out matters of national importance that shall be recognised and provided for in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.

Matter (a) of Section 6, specifically "*the preservation of the natural character of… lakes and rivers and their margins, and the protection of them from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development*" is of relevance to this Plan Change request.

2.2 Section 7 of the RMA

Section 7 of the RMA sets out matters that shall be given particular regard to in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources. Relevant matters of Section 7 include:

- 7(b) The efficient use and development of natural and physical resources:

  This is relevant in terms of the efficient use of the limited natural resource of fresh water, in addition to the use of the applicants land resource.

- 7(f) Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment:

  This is relevant in terms of the potential adverse effects of the proposed boundary change on the surrounding environment and the values of that environment, including the quality of this environment.

- 7(g) Any finite characteristics of natural and physical resources:

  This is relevant in terms of the finite characteristics of fresh water.

2.3 Section 8 of the RMA

Section 8 of the RMA requires in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, that the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) shall be taken into account.

The subject site is located within an area of Statutory Acknowledgement. It does not however relate to a known cultural site. Section 8 is assessed as having some relevance to this proposal.

2.4 National Instruments

There are six National Policy Statements (NPSs) currently in force:

- NPS for Electricity Transmission 2008
- New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
- NPS for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011
- NPS for Freshwater Management 2020
- NPS on Urban Development 2020
- NPS for Highly Productive Land 2022

The NPS for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) is the only National Policy Statement of particular relevance to this Plan Change request.

The NPS-FM came into effect in September 2020 and replaced a previous version released in 2014. It provides local authorities with direction on how they should manage freshwater under the RMA, with key direction including giving effect to the concept of Te Mana o te Wai, a whole catchment approach to management, and the use of bottom lines to maintain or improve water quality. The current NPS-FM has undergone a number of updates, with the latest amendment made in October 2024.

The following table summarises the key objective and policies of the NPS-FM 2020 that are relevant to this Plan Change request and which need to be given effect to:

NPS	NPS Relevant Objectives / Policies
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	***Objective 1**: The objective of this National Policy Statement is to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed in a way that prioritises:* *(a) first, the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems* *(b) second, the health needs of people (such as drinking water)* *(c)third, the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future.*
	***Policy 1**: Freshwater is managed in a way that gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.*
	***Policy 2:** Tangata whenua are actively involved in freshwater management (including decision making processes), and Māori freshwater values are identified and provided for.*
	***Policy 3**: Freshwater is managed in an integrated way that considers the effects of the use and development of land on a whole-of-catchment basis, including the effects on receiving environments.*
	***Policy 5:** Freshwater is managed (including through a National Objectives Framework) to ensure that the health and well-being of degraded water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is improved, and the health and well-being of all other water bodies and freshwater ecosystems is maintained and (if communities choose) improved.*
	***Policy 7:** The loss of river extent and values is avoided to the extent practicable.*
	***Policy 11**: Freshwater is allocated and used efficiently, all existing over-allocation is phased out, and future over-allocation is avoided.*

Table 1 – Relevant NPS-FM Objectives and Policies

There are also nine National Environmental Standards (NESs) currently in force:

- NES for Air Quality 2004
- NES for Sources of Human Drinking Water 2007
- NES for Electricity Transmission Activities 2009
- NES for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011
- NES for Telecommunication Facilities 2016
- NES for Plantation Forestry 2017
- NES for Freshwater 2020
- NES for Marine Aquaculture 2020
- NES for Storing Tyres Outdoors 2021

The National Environmental Standards for Freshwater are relevant to this Plan Change request in that they relate to freshwater. The Standards set requirements for carrying out certain activities that pose risks to freshwater and freshwater ecosystems. In particular, the standards relate to farming activities, natural wetlands, reclamation of rivers, and fish passage.

A review of the National Planning Standards and other National Guidance documents has been undertaken and there are no other national documents that are required to be given effect to for this Plan Change request.

2.5 Regional Policy Statement

The proposed Plan Change is required to give effect to the Tasman Regional Policy Statement 2001. The Regional Policy Statement is the strategic resource management plan to promote sustainable resource management in the Tasman District.

The Tasman RPS addresses the following broad issues for the District:

- tangata whenua interests;
- urban development;
- land resources;
- freshwater resources;
- river and lake resources;
- coastal environment;
- contamination and waste;
- environmental hazards;
- other significant resource management issues; and
- resource management processes.

The Plan Change request is not inconsistent with any specific issue of the Tasman Regional Policy Statement.

2.6 Iwi Management Plans

Iwi Management Plans are lodged by iwi authorities to Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. Once lodged with Council, they are planning documents that Council is required to take into account when preparing or changing RMA plans. Iwi Management Plans document iwi worldview and aspirations for the management of resources and help Councillors and staff to better understand those issues.

The following Iwi Management Plans have been lodged with the Tasman District Council:

- Ngāti Koata No Rangitoto Ki Te Tonga Trust, Iwi Management Plan 2002
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2014
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia, Pakohe Management Plan 2015
- Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust, Environmental Management Plan 2018
- Poipoia Te Ao Tūroa, Ngāti Rārua Environmental Strategy 2021

Specific matters of these Iwi Management Plans that are relevant to the Plan Change request include:

- Freshwater is addressed under Ngāti Koata Management Plan under section 9, with Objectives and Policies seeking maintenance and enhancement of the freshwater aquatic ecosystems and the management of the effects of activities on water quality.
- Te wai Māori (freshwater resources generally) is addressed under section 6.6 and 7.7 of the Te Ātiawa Environmental Management Plan, with a focus on water quality and quantity, habitat integrity, and provision for customary practices.
- Wai ora, in particular water quality, is addressed under section 13 of the Ngāti Tama Environmental Management Plan, with a key aspiration being that the mauri and wairua of freshwater resources in the rohe are enhanced and protected.
- Water is addressed under section 7 of the Ngāti Rārua Environmental Strategy, with objective and policies identified to address the protection, enhancement and restoration of the mana, mauri and wairua of wai; the protection, enhancement and restoration of water quality, quantity and function of aquatic ecosystems; and protection from adverse effect of discharges.

There are no matters set out in Ngāti Kuia's Management Plan that are specifically relevant to the Plan Change request.

2.6 Any other Relevant Plan or Strategy

The following documents are also relevant to the management of freshwater in the Tasman region:

- Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 – Relevant to all Te Tau Ihu iwi and prepared to ensure the sustainability of the eel fishery for customary, recreational and commercial harvest purposes.
- Nelson Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy 1996 – a Department of Conservation document which sets out how DOC will manage the areas in its care and its responsibilities in the Nelson/Marlborough region.

There are no specific matters of these plans/strategy that are relevant to the Plan Change request. Further, there are no other management plans or strategies prepared under other Acts that are deemed relevant to the matters addressed in this Plan Change request.

3. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES ANALYSIS

3.1 Background to Issue

The proposed Plan Change relates to the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary in the Tasman Resource Management Plan in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater, and a change to the water management zone boundary so that the subject area is affiliated with the Waimea Community Dam.

As discussed in the Private Plan Change Request report attached to this application as Annexure A, the Waimea Community Dam was constructed to improve river flows and groundwater levels in the Waimea Plains water management zones. During the development of the Waimea Dam the "zone of effect" was identified to recognise which properties would benefit from an improvement in flow of the Wairoa and Waimea Rivers as a result of the of the Waimea Dam. From this, the area of the Waimea Water Management Zone that was affiliated with the Waimea Community Dam was established for the purpose of the TRMP. At that time a logical border was identified using Aldouire Road for the western zone boundary.

Over time it has however become apparent that the boundary of the Appleby Gravel Zone does not currently accurately reflect the zone of effect for the subject hydrogeological area. Further, the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone, which the subject property is currently predominantly associated with, is proving to have a low reliability and restricted water rationing, affecting the productive rural land uses on the site.

3.2 Assessments Undertaken

Technical advice from an expert has been commissioned to assist with assessing the existing environment and the potential effects of the Plan Change request on the environment, and if potential options are required to mitigate any adverse effects. This advice includes the following:

Title	Author	Description of Report
Technical Assessment	Aqualinc	Assessment of the impact of the change sought through the proposed Plan Change on the local hydrological environment.

Table 2 – Technical Reports informing the Plan Change request

Overall, Aqualinc determined that the technical assessment demonstrates that the zone of effect (drawdown) from pumping the subject bore extends to the Wairoa River. As a result, Aqualinc concluded that the assessment supports the proposed water management zone boundary amendment to include the subject bore in the Waimea Community Dam Zone.

Refer to Annexure F for the full technical assessment.

3.3 Analysis of Operative Regional Plan Objectives and Policies

The current Tasman Resource Management Plan's objectives and policies that are relevant to this proposed Plan Change are set out under Chapter 30 *Taking, Using, Damming and Diverting Water* and have been summarised in Table 3 below:

Chapter section	Objective	Policy
30.1 Reduced water body flows or levels	30.1.2.1 The maintenance, restoration and enhancement, where necessary, of water flows and levels in water bodies that are sufficient to: a. preserve their life-supporting capacity (the mauri of the water); b. protect their natural, intrinsic, cultural and spiritual values, including aquatic ecosystems, natural character, and fishery values, including eel, trout and salmon habitat, and recreational and wildlife values; and c. maintain their ability to assimilate contaminants.	30.1.3.9 - To manage the allocation of water taken from water bodies so that the cumulative effect of water takes does not exceed: a. the stated flow or water level regime; b. any allocation limit for water takes for consumptive use for the water body; c. the sustainable yield of the aquifer; 30.1.3.11- To ensure that the connections between groundwater and river flows are fully accounted for when setting and reviewing water allocation limits and minimum flow regimes and when deciding on applications to take or divert water in relation to both rivers and their connected groundwater systems. 30.1.3.38 - To make decisions on water management having regard to provisions of resource management plans such as the Eel Management Plan, Nelson Marlborough Conservation Management Strategy, and Iwi Environmental Management Plans that promote the sustainable use of water and associated resources.
30.2 Allocation of fresh water between competing water users	30.2.2 To achieve equitable water allocation and efficient use of water by water users while ensuring an acceptable security of supply for water users.	C) Once Waimea Community Dam Operation Commences In considering applications to take water in the Waimea Plains Zones once the operation of the Waimea Community Dam commences, the Council will provide for the following water management regime: a. For water permits affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam: i. allocation limits, security of supply and rationing is linked to the volume of water stored in the dam and the release of water from the dam to maintain specified flows in Schedule 31C Table 1A; ii. a consent duration for any permits affiliated to the dam is concurrent with resource consents issued for the Waimea Community Dam; iii. permit reviews are required during the consent duration in relation to management of effects of the water use on water quality. (E) Permits to Take from the Waimea Community Dam In considering applications for permits that are affiliated or unaffiliated to the Waimea Community Dam, the Council will require that only one permit subject to the relevant affiliated or unaffiliated allocation limit is consented for any one point of take and monitored through one water meter, except

		where the point of take services more than one landowner through a reticulated irrigation scheme and where: a. the total water take is telemetered; b. the affiliated and unaffiliated permits are managed jointly so that the water use authorised in each permit is managed as a combined total, with a volume equivalent to the unaffiliated portion of that combined total being subject to the rationing steps applicable to an unaffiliated permit; c. water use by landowners serviced by the reticulation scheme must be monitored by water meters at the property boundary and unaffiliated water use reported separately to Council.
		30.2.3.16 - To provide for water permit transfers, including temporary transfers from site to site, including within the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and the zones augmented by the Waimea Community Dam when it commences operation (Appleby Gravel, Upper Confined Aquifer and Lower Confined Aquifer Water Management Zones), that: a. enable more efficient use to be made of water available for abstractive use; b. enable water users to obtain more reliable supplies of available water; c. where applicable, contribute to the efficient and sustainable operation of the Wai-iti and Waimea Community Dam augmentation schemes.
30.3 Freshwater augmentation	30.3.2 There is sufficient water to meet the needs of all water uses.	30.3.3.4 - Where a water augmentation scheme provides opportunities for further water abstraction or restoration, or improvement of instream values, to allocate water for abstraction to sustainable limits or where applicable, allow a sustainable amount of further plantation forestry in the Moutere Groundwater Protection Area or the Surface Water Protection Area, taking into account the level of financial contribution to the scheme.

Table 3 – Relevant TRMP Objectives and Policies

These Objectives and Policies do not specifically address amendment of a water management zone boundary. They do however address the management of water allocation and the use of argumentation schemes. In particular, the policies set out a water management regime for the Waimea Plains Zones on commencement of the operation of the Waimea Community Dam. Policies also state that the connections between groundwater and river flows need to be fully accounted for. Finally, reference is made to the efficient and sustainable operation of the Wai-iti and Waimea Community Dam augmentation schemes. The proposed plan change request is consistent with the outcomes sought by these objectives and policies and will not introduce any anomalies or conflicts.

3.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Consultation by the applicant has been undertaken with adjoining property owners, applicable water user groups, and Fish and Game NZ. A summary of the feedback received from these stakeholders during this consultation is summarised below in Table 4.

Stakeholders	Feedback and resulting changes to the draft proposal
Murray King, Waimea Irrigators Ltd	Signed an affected party form in support of the Private Plan Change request. WIL are encouraged by the relatively minor alteration as requested by JL Palmer Ltd to the scheme boundary. The hydrological data presented by Aqualinc supports the change to which WIL are agreeable and expect no negative effects.
Wai-iti Dam (Kainui Dam) water users committee	Signed an affected party form in support of the Private Plan Change request. Concern raised by members of the committee in relation to the potential impact on existing water users upstream if a significant number of shares are released, as these would likely be transferred upstream. If the volume of shares concerned is minor, then the impact is likely to be minimal. The committee is however supportive of the proposed plan change on the basis that J L Palmer Limited have agreed to undertake a process with the Wai-iti Water users committee to determine an appropriate number of shares/consents to release, that is acceptable to all parties.
Fish & Game NZ	While not opposed to (and will not oppose) the Private Plan Change request to amend the zone boundary as proposed, they however have concerns with the water allocation in the Wai-iti catchment in terms of boarder allocation limits.
Ian Palmer, 155 Palmer Road	Signed an affected party form in support of the Private Plan Change request.
Ben Gieson, Waimea West Hops, Lot 1 Aldourie Road	Signed an affected party form in support of the Private Plan Change request.
Kerry Wells, MG Group Holdings Ltd , 71 Aldourie Road	Signed an affected party form in support of the Private Plan Change request.

Table 4 – Summary of Consultation for the Plan Change request

Refer to Annexure G for a copy of these relevant affected party approvals and written feedback.

It is noted that a copy of this application will be sent to the eight Te Tau Ihu iwi on lodgement of the Plan Change request with the Council.

There are no other stakeholders that are deemed relevant or affected by the Plan Change request where consultation is considered necessary.

3.5 Summary of Issues Analysis

Based on the analysis and consultation outlined above the following issues have been identified:

Issue/s	Comment	Response
The current boundary of the Appleby Gravel Zone does not accurately reflect the zone of effect for the subject hydrogeological area.	The Wai-iti Dam Service Zone is proving to have low reliability and restricted water rationing, affecting the productive rural land uses on the subject property. An update to the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary as sought through this plan change request would allow the subject property to effectively and appropriately	Inefficient management of water allocation is inconsistent with the purpose and direction from the RMA and NPS-FM. Policy direction in the TRMP seeks that the connections between groundwater and river flows are fully accounted for. Further, that there is

	draw water from the applicable bore to better support the productive rural land uses on the site.	efficient water allocation and appropriate use of argumentation schemes. An amended water management zone boundary would provide more accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam.

Table 5 – Summary of Issues

4. SCALE AND SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Under s32(1)(c) of the RMA, this evaluation report needs to contain a level of detail that corresponds to the scale and significance of the environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects that are anticipated from the implementation of the proposal.

4.1 The Degree of Shift in the Plan Change

The level of detail in the evaluation of the proposal has been determined by the degree of shift of the proposed plan change from the status quo, and the scale of effects anticipated from the proposal.

The degree of shift in the plan change from the status quo is not considered significant. Particularly, it is not as substantial as, for example, addressing a new resource management issue or proposing a new management regime, and represents a minor change in the Resource Management Plan framework. It does not involve any change to a regional or district plan objective, policy or rule.

4.2 Scale and Significance of Effects

The scale and significance of the likely effects anticipated from the implementation of the Plan Change request has also been evaluated. The assessment of the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects anticipated has been confirmed by the technical assessment report. In making this evaluation consideration has been given to the fact that the proposed plan change:

- will result in effects that have been considered, implicitly or explicitly, by higher order documents, and will give effect to the relevant higher level RMA document;
- implements a statutory planning document;
- relates to a site specific change;
- is of localised significance;
- will have a limited impact on private properties;
- will have a low level impact for local iwi;
- will have less than minor adverse environmental effects; and
- will result in positive effects with regards to water supply.

The overall scale and significance of this proposal has been assessed as being low. This means that this evaluation report only needs to contain a low level of detail and analysis.

5. EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSAL

5.1 Statutory Evaluation

A change to a regional plan should accord with Sections 66 and 67 of the RMA to assist the local authority to carry out its functions, as described in Section 30, so as to achieve the purpose of the Act. The aim of the analysis in this section of the report is to evaluate whether the proposed Plan Change meets the applicable statutory requirements, including the Regional and District Plan objectives. The relevant higher order documents and their directions are outlined in Section 2 of this report. Section 3.3 above sets out the directions provided by the Resource Management Plan objectives and policies.

5.2 Evaluation of the Purpose of the Plan Change

Section 32 requires an evaluation of the extent to which the objectives of the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA (s 32(1)(a)).

The existing objectives of the operative Tasman Resource Management Plan are not proposed to be altered or added to by this Plan Change request. This report, therefore, evaluates the extent to which the purpose of the proposed Plan Change (s32(6)(b)) is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA (s32(1)(a) (where 'objectives of the proposal' means 'the purpose of the proposal' as per s32(6)(b)]).

The evaluation, therefore, examines whether:

- the purpose of the Plan Change (s32(6)(b)) is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA (s32(1)(a));
- the provisions/methods in the proposal are the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Plan Change (s32(1)(b)); and
- the provisions/method in the proposal implement the unaltered objectives of the Regional Plan (Section 67(1)).

The following table provides an evaluation of the purpose of the proposed Plan Change as well as an alternative purpose to establish which is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the RMA (s32(1)(a) and s32(6)(b)).

Purpose of the proposal	**Summary of Evaluation**
The purpose of the Plan Change request as proposed is to better represent the zone of effect for the flow release from the Waimea Community Dam in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater.	1. The purpose of the Plan Change will result in the subject area being more accurately affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam. 2. The intent of the Plan Change is to provide for efficient management of a water resource which is consistent with the purpose and direction of the RMA and NPS-FM. 3. The Plan Change ensures that there will be appropriate use of argumentation schemes, and that connections between groundwater and river flows are accurately and fully accounted for, being consistent with policies of Chapter 30 of the TRMP. 4. The implementation of the Plan Change will maintain freshwater values and will not result in any change to water quality, the life supporting capacity of the water resource, or any in-stream values of the surface water, and overall, will have a less than minor environmental effect. 5. The proposal seeks to address the resource management issues identified earlier, namely that the current boundary of the Appleby Gravel Zone does not accurately reflect the zone of effect for the subject hydrogeological area. 6. The proposed Plan Change would (in the context of Part 2 matters) ensure that the TRMP provides for: • the efficient use of a natural resource, • the efficient use of the applicants site and land, • the ability of the applicant to provide for their economic and social wellbeing, • the safeguarding of the life-supporting capacity of water, and • the maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment for the site and surrounding area.
Alternative purpose - Retain status quo (therefore no change to the plan map and the water management zone boundary).	The current water management zone boundary does not accurately reflect the zone of effect for the flow release from the Waimea Community Dam in relation to the subject property. This is not entirely aligned with policy direction of the TRMP and does not provide for the efficient use or the economic welling of the subject property.

Summary of evaluation:
The above analysis indicates that the purpose of the proposed Plan Change is consistent with the TRMP objectives and policies, the higher order directions of the NPS-FM, and the purpose of the RMA, in particular the Plan Change contributes to an the efficient use of a natural resource and enables the applicant to provide for their economic and social wellbeing, By comparison, the alternative of retaining the status quo, would not resolve the issues outlined earlier nor be consistent with the relevant higher order directions.

Table 6 – Evaluation of the purpose of the proposal

It is, therefore, considered that the purpose of the proposed Plan Change is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act. In establishing the most appropriate method for the proposal to achieve the purpose of the proposed Plan Change, reasonably practicable options for the plan change were identified and evaluated, with a summary provided as follows.

5.3 Reasonably Practicable Options

In considering reasonably practicable options for achieving the objectives of the Plan and any relevant higher order directions, the following options for the plan change have been identified. Taking into account the environmental, economic, social and cultural effects, the options identified were assessed in terms of their benefits and costs. Based on that, the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the options was assessed.

Option 1 – Proposed Plan Change
Amend the Appleby Gravel Zone boundary in the Tasman Resource Management Plan in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater, so that the subject property is located within the Appleby Gravel Zone, meaning that the affected area is affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam.

Option 2 – Status quo
Retain the current water management zone boundary for the subject property, where it is located within the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone.

5.4 Evaluation of Options for Provisions/Methods

The policies of the proposal must implement the objectives of the Regional Plan (Section 67(1)(b)), and the rules (if any) are to implement the policies of the Regional Plan (Section 67(1)(c)). In addition, each proposed provision (method) is to be examined as to whether it is the most appropriate way for achieving the purpose of the proposed Plan Change (s32(1)(b)).

The tables below summarise the assessment of costs and benefits for each provision/method option based on their anticipated environmental, economic, social, and cultural effects. The assessments are supported by the information obtained through the technical report and consultation. The overall effectiveness and efficiency of each option has been evaluated, as well as the risks of acting or not acting.

Option 1 – Proposed Plan Change

Benefits	**Appropriateness in achieving the objectives/ higher order document directions**
Environmental: • Retains and safeguards the efficient use of productive land. • More accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam, allowing for the efficient allocation of a natural resource. • No change or adverse effect for the aquifer yields or its connection to surface water flows. • Maintains the water quality, life supporting capacity and any in-stream values of the local water resources.	Efficiency: The efficiency of the proposed plan amendment is high because the benefits outweigh the costs. Effectiveness: The effectiveness of the proposed plan amendment is high because they will provide accurate access to the Waimea Community Dam resource, allowing the applicant to provide for their economic and social wellbeing and to contribute to economic viability of the region.

Economic: • An additional shareholder, and therefore funding, for the Waimea Irrigators Ltd. • Greater certainty and reliability for the applicant in relation to a water supply for their orchard business. • Ensures the ongoing operation of an important food producer in the region. • Retains employment opportunities for the region. • No impact on productive land users in the surrounding area.
Social: • No specific social benefits have been identified, although noted that there will be no change for other water permit holders in the surrounding area.
Cultural: • No specific cultural benefits have been identified. It is expected to maintain mana whenua values associated with the Wai-iti, and Wairoa Rivers with no physical works associated with the proposed change and a less than minor effect on the flows, water quality and values of the freshwater resources associated with the rivers.
Costs
Environmental: • No specific environmental costs have been identified. • In the circumstance that a considerable number of surplus Wai-iti Dam shares are released by the applicant, the potential for impact on existing water allocation of the Wai-iti Dam has been raised as a concern.
Economic: • The cost to the applicant of requesting a private plan change.
Social: • No specific social costs have been identified.
Cultural: • No specific cultural costs have been identified.
Risk of acting/not acting: As identified and supported in the technical hydrological assessment, the proposed plan amendment is a technical change to ensure the zone of effect for the hydrogeological area is more accurately reflected. There is sufficient certainty to act.
Recommendation: This option is recommended as it is considered the most appropriate to give effect to the NPS-FM and TRMP Objectives and Policies, and it achieves the purpose of the Plan Change and RMA. In summary, the proposed change provides more accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam, ensuring the efficient use of a natural resource and enabling the applicant to provide for their social and economic wellbeing.

Option 2 – Status Quo

<table>
<tr><th>Benefits</th><th>Appropriateness in achieving the objectives/ higher order document directions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental:
• No specific environmental benefits have been identified, although may ease concerns for the Wai-iti Dam users over the future allocation of surplus shares.</td><td rowspan="8">Efficiency:
The efficiency of the status quo is limited with benefits and costs being indifferent.

Effectiveness:
The status quo is ineffective in achieving the purpose of the Plan Change or aligning to the full potential with policy direction of the TRMP and the NPS-FM.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Economic:
• No specific economic benefits have been identified</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social:
• No specific social benefits have been identified.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cultural:
• No specific cultural benefits have been identified.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Costs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental:
• Less accurate data on the use and allocation of water from the Waimea Community Dam.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Economic:
• The Waimea Irrigators Ltd miss the opportunity to gain funding from an additional shareholder.
• Continued uncertainty and unreliable water supply for the applicant, affecting their orchard business.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Social:
• No specific social costs have been identified.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cultural:
• No specific cultural costs have been identified.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Risk of acting/not acting:
There is sufficient certainty that continuing the status quo will not accurately reflect in the TRMP the zone of effect for the flow release from the Waimea Community Dam in relation to the subject property and will therefore not achieve the purpose of the Plan Change.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Recommendation:
This option is not recommended as it is not considered the most appropriate way to give effect to the NPS-FM and TRMP Objectives and Policies, or the purpose of the Plan Change.</td></tr>
</table>

Summing up, Option 1 is considered efficient and effective in achieving the objectives of the Plan and the relevant directions of higher order documents and is the preferred option.

6. CONCLUSIONS

This evaluation has been undertaken in accordance with Section 32 of the RMA in order to identify the needs, benefits and costs, and the appropriateness of the proposal having regard to its effectiveness and efficiency relative to other means in achieving the purpose of the RMA. The evaluation demonstrates that this proposal is the most appropriate option as follows:

- Higher order requirements, including the NPS-FM, are given effect to;
- The proposal is consistent with objectives and policies of the TRMP;
- Overall, the proposed water management zone boundary change will not have significant impacts on the local freshwater values or hydrological environment; and
- The proposed change contributes to providing for the applicants social and economic wellbeing, while ensuring effective functioning of the Waimea Community Dam catchment.

In conclusion, any adverse effects on the environment as a result of the Plan Change request have been assessed overall to be less than minor.

ANNEXURE E

Certificate of Title

RECORD OF TITLE
UNDER LAND TRANSFER ACT 2017
FREEHOLD
Limited as to Parcels
Search Copy

R.W. Muir
Registrar-General
of Land

Identifier **NL63/173**

Part-Cancelled

Land Registration District **Nelson**

Date Issued 16 July 1929

Prior References
DI 6/333

Estate	Fee Simple
Area	12.5453 hectares more or less
Legal Description	Part Section 128 District of Waimea West
Registered Owners	
J.L. Palmer Limited	

Interests

83134 Proclamation taking part within land (2 roods 18 pchs) coloured red on the diagram hereon for river control purposes and vesting same in the Nelson Catchment Board as from 12.3.1962 - 27.3.1962 at 2.00 pm

240915.1 Mortgage to ANZ Banking Group (New Zealand) Limited - 23.5.1984 at 1.36 pm and varied 30.10.1990 at 10.40 am

8688212.1 Variation of Mortgage 240915.1 - 3.2.2011 at 9:30 am

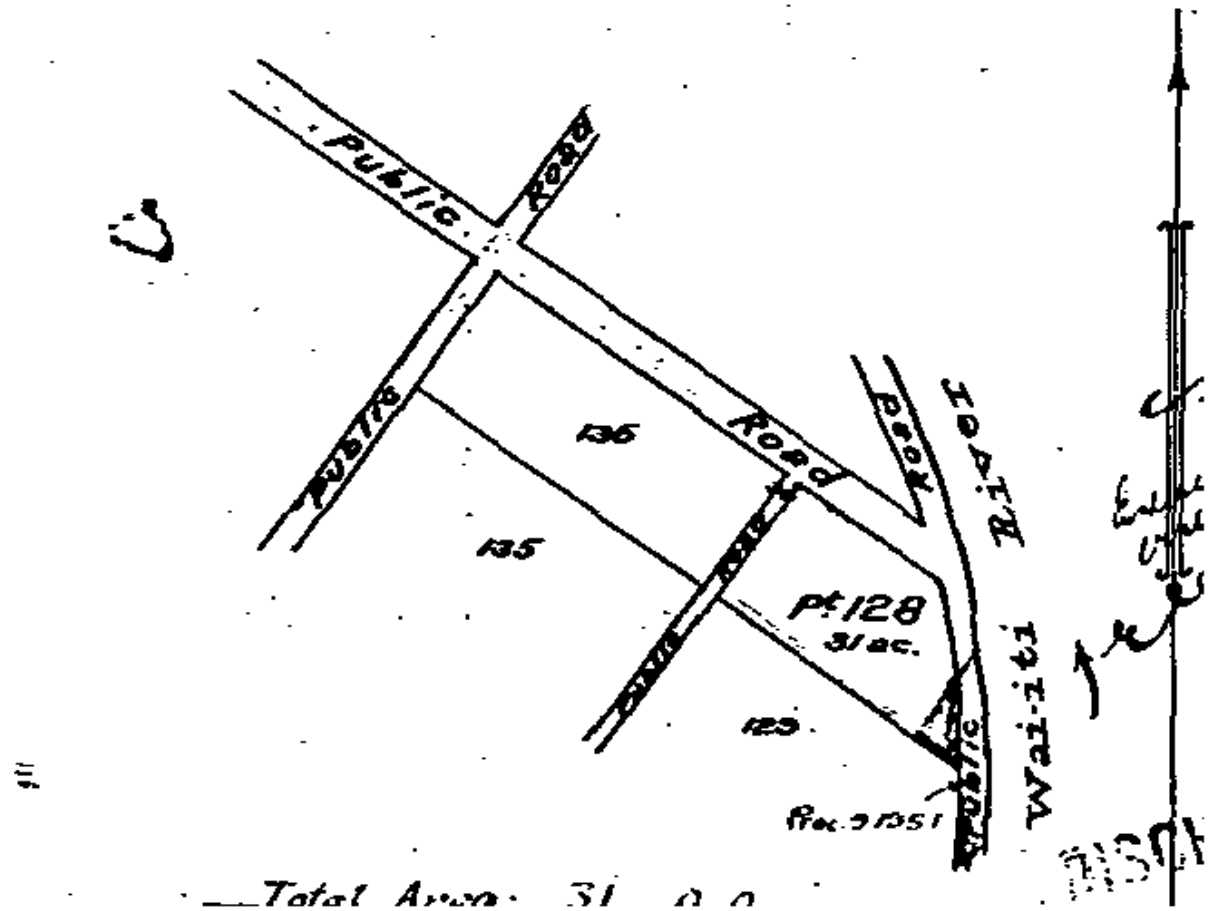
Appurtenant hereto is a right to convey water and electricity created by Easement Instrument 11366462.1 - 26.3.2019 at 3:16 pm

12601056.1 Encumbrance to Tasman District Council - 24.8.2023 at 1:04 pm

Appurtenant hereto is a right to convey water, electricity and telecommunications created by Easement Instrument 12817849.2 - 13.11.2023 at 2:46 pm

Identifier **NL63/173**

Image Quality due to Condition of Original



ANNEXURE F

Water Management Zone Amendment Application - Technical Assessment

Prepared by Aqualinc

Memorandum

To:	Richard Palmer	**Of:**	JL Palmer Limited
From:	Julian Weir	**Date:**	5/03/2025
Reviewed by:	Andrew Fenemor (Landcare Research)	**Job no:**	AQ25146
Subject:	**Water Management Zone Amendment Application: Technical Assessment**		

1 Introduction

The aim of this technical assessment is to determine, based on the local hydrological responses to dam flow releases in various bores, whether there is justification for Tasman District Council (TDC) amending the boundary between the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone and Appleby Gravel Zone in the vicinity of Aldourie Road, to better represent the zone of effect for flow releases from the Waimea Community Dam. The effect of the proposed local boundary amendment would be to allow a second bore used for irrigating the Palmer property to be subject to rules applying to water permits affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam rather than the current lower-reliability and more restricted water rationing rules applying to the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone.

2 Background

JL Palmer Ltd (JL Palmer) own property alongside Aldourie and Palmer roads on the Waimea Plains, Tasman. The property's water (primarily used for irrigation) is supplied from multiple bores installed into the shallow Appleby Gravel Unconfined Aquifer. Two of these bores are key to this technical assessment:

- Bore (WWD24586) is located approximately 180 m from the Wai-iti River and 390 m from the Wairoa River, within the Appleby Gravel water management zone shown in Figure 232B of TDC's Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP). This zone has been defined by TDC as containing an unconfined aquifer which is influenced by Wairoa River flows and therefore affected by flow releases from the newly-constructed Waimea Community Dam. With the dam now fully operational, it is expected that takes from bore WWD24586 will typically not be restricted (except when the reservoir volume drops to less than 2 Mm^3) as specified in Schedule 31C Table 1A of the TRMP. Takes from this bore are therefore expected to be very reliable.
- Other bores owned by JL Palmer are located further from the Wairoa River and are within the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone. TRMP Figure 31.1C and Schedule 31C Table 1 specify that restrictions in water takes (via rostering to limit total takes with other users) are required when the river flow in the Wai-iti River at Livingston Road falls below 100 l/s. This zone frequently experiences rationing (the current Wai-iti Dam security of supply is based on 35% restrictions during a 1-in-10 year drought with smaller restrictions prior) compared to the affiliated Waimea Community Dam zone (that has a security of supply exceeding a 1-in-40 year drought). The nearest of these bores to WWD24586 is bore WWD24337. This bore is located approximately 215 m west of WWD24586 and is situated approximately 360 m from the Wai-iti River and 590 m from the Wairoa River.

The locations of bores WWD24586 and WWD24337 (the subject bores) are shown in Figure 1 along with TDC's existing allocation zone boundaries.

In August 2024, JL Palmer formally submitted a request to TDC to move the boundary between the Wai-iti Dam zone and the Waimea Plains zone near their property to the west so that both of the subject bores fall within the

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Waimea Dam (i.e. the Appleby Gravel) zone. Key bases for this application were the similarities in bore strata logs and the hydraulic performance of the two bores, such that the zone of effect from the Wairoa River (and therefore the Waimea Community Dam) reaches further west than the current boundary suggests. The Wai-iti River regularly goes dry below Livingston Road, even with releases from the Wai-iti Dam, yet JL Palmer have noted that the performance of the bore WWD24337 is sustained over these periods. Other bores located further to the south-west of bore WWD 24337 (also on JL Palmer's property) do not show the same similarity, so JL Palmer have concluded that, although the zone of effect is larger than currently, there is a physical limit to the zone.

Following TDC's recommendations, JL Palmer engaged Aqualinc Research Ltd (Aqualinc) to undertake a technical assessment of the hydraulic responses in the subject bores to assess the validity of amending the zone boundary in this local area. If the assessment showed that the two bores do respond similarly and that they are both similarly influenced by the Wairoa River, then TDC suggested that a sensible zone boundary adjustment might follow a historical river terrace, which provides some hydrogeological control for an amended boundary. This proposed boundary is shown in Figure 1.

This memo overviews the technical assessment completed by Aqualinc to test the validity of the proposed boundary change. The work has been peer reviewed by Andrew Fenemor (research associate with Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research (Landcare Research)).

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Figure 1: Bore locations and water management zone boundaries

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3 Technical Overview

The proposed boundary change, to specifically include WWD24337 in the Waimea Dam allocation zone, has been assessed using the following methods:

1. Bore stratigraphy and yields. Bore logs and yield tests from the two subject bores, as well as from bores located further afield, have been compared to assess similarities in the aquifer formation.

2. Modelling of river flow responses. Aqualinc has been working with TDC (since 2016) developing and updating a numerical model of the Waimea plains. The latest version of this model has been used to compare the hydraulic responses in the subject bores from a fresh in the Wairoa River without influence from the Wai-iti River (i.e. without an equivalent simultaneous fresh in the Wai-iti that would mask the response from the Wairoa River).

3. Modelling the zone of influence from pumping bore WWD24337. The same model has been used to simulate the response of unrestricted pumping from this bore to assess its zone of influence (the cone of depression) and associated potential for depletion in (and therefore hydraulic connection to) the Wairoa River.

Further discussion and results from these assessments are provided below.

3.1 Bore Stratigraphy and Yields

Available logs from JL Palmer's bores are reproduced in Appendix A. The locations of these bores are shown in Figure 2 and comprise two groups: the two subject bores to the north-east, and the three bores to the south-west.

Considering logs from the two subject bores:

- Bore WWD24337 comprises mixed water bearing gravels and sands (with a little silt or clay) to a depth of 6.5 m, overlying clay and claybound gravels (poor water bearing) to a depth of 9.3 m. Below this are water bearing gravels with some clay to the base of the log at 13 m depth. The static groundwater level does not change with depth.

  The bore has two screens over the intervals 7.5-9.5 and 10.5-12.5 m depth, though the upper screen looks to be located in the tighter clay or claybound layers. Therefore, water would likely preferentially enter the bore through the lower screen. The bore was tested at 80 m^3/hour (22 l/s) with 1.88 m drawdown, which is a relatively good performing bore (in this area). Based on the static water level at the time of testing (spring), the bore was not test pumped to maximum capacity, so higher yields may be possible at times, though further testing would be required to verify this.

- Bore WWD24586 shows mixed water bearing gravels and sands (with a little silt or clay) to a depth of 9.2 m overlying claybound gravels (poor water bearing) to the base of the log (at 13 m depth). The static groundwater level does not change with depth.

  The bore is screened between 7.8-9.8 m depth, which is largely in the upper water bearing gravels. The bore was tested at 90 m^3/hour (25 l/s) with 1.05 m drawdown, which is a relatively good performing bore. Based on the static water level at the time of testing (autumn), the bore was not test pumped to maximum capacity, so higher yields are likely.

Both bores screen the top water bearing layer and bore WWD24337 also screens the lower water bearing layer. Both bores had relatively high yields at the time of completion.

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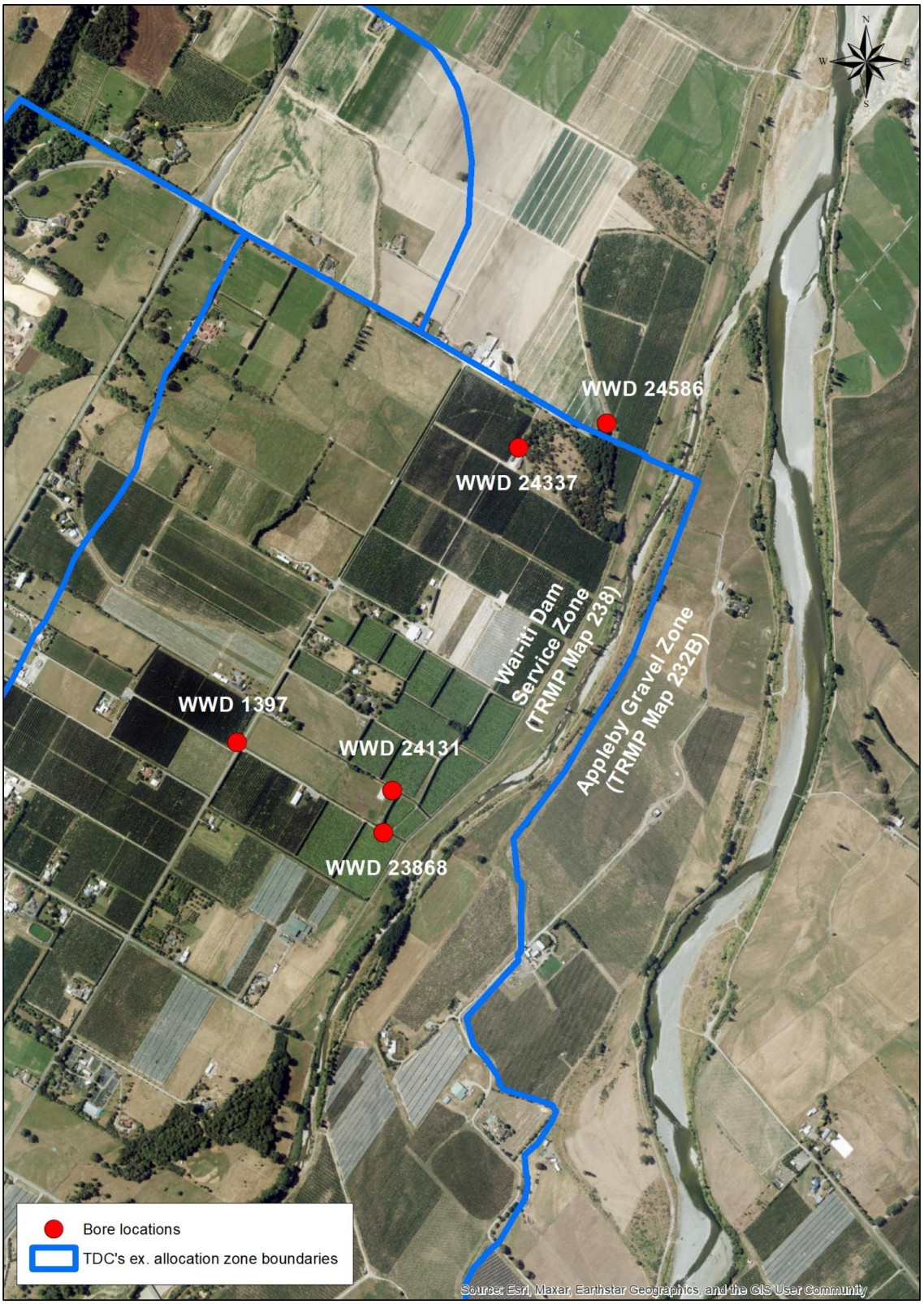


Figure 2: Locations of bores with logs

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Considering logs from the three bores located further south-west:

- Bore WWD1397 shows mixed water bearing gravels and sands (with a little silt or clay) to a depth of 6.3 m overlying a thick layer of clay and/or claybound gravels (poor water bearing) to 13.5 m depth. Below this is a thin (0.2 m) water bearing layer of clayey gravels overlying claybound gravels to the base of the log (at 14 m depth). The static groundwater level does not change with depth.

  This bore has two screens spanning 5-6.5 m depth (the upper water bearing layers) and 12.8-13.8 m depth (spanning the thin water bearing layer between 13.5-13.7 m depth). It is therefore likely that the majority of the water entering this bore is sourced primarily from the upper layer. The bore was tested at 81.8 m^3/hour (23 l/s) with 3.0 m drawdown. While the yield is relatively good, the drawdown is approximately 1.5-2 times larger than the subject bores, suggesting a moderately performing bore (compared to the subject bores). Given the static water level at the time of testing (in summer) and this magnitude of drawdown, the bore would likely have been test pumped to its maximum capacity, or possibly beyond (groundwater levels may have been drawn down below the top of the top screen).

- Bore WWD23868 describes mixed water bearing gravels and sand with clay to the base of the log (at 12 m depth). The static groundwater level does not change with depth. No well-defined clay layer is present in this log.

  This bore has two screens spanning 5.5-6 m depth and 9-11 m depth. Given this, it is likely that the clay in the intermediate layer (from 5.7-9 m depth) provides some retardation to flow. It is possible that water enters the bore over both screened intervals with neither layer dominating. However, given the presence of some clay in the lower layers, water may preferentially enter from the top layer. The bore was tested at 56.0 m^3/hour (16 l/s) with 1.05 m drawdown. The lower yield suggests a moderately performing bore (compared to the subject bores), though the bore may have been able to be pumped at a rate a little higher at the time of testing (in winter), given the magnitude of the available drawdown. However, during warmer months when groundwater levels would be lower, maximum sustainable yields would also reduce.

- Bore WWD24131 has mixed water bearing gravels and sands (with a little silt or clay) to a depth of 6 m overlying claybound gravels (likely not water bearing) to 11.2 m depth. This overlies a thin (0.4 m) layer of water bearing cobbles and sand, overlying claybound cobbles to the base of the log (at 13 m depth). The static groundwater level does not change with depth.

  This bore has two screens spanning 5-6 m depth and 10.5-12.5 m depth. Given the presence of clay in the lower layers, it is likely that the majority of the water entering this bore is sourced from the upper layer. The bore was tested at 59.0 m^3/hour (16 l/s) with 1.1 m drawdown (almost identical to WWD23868). The lower yield suggests a moderately performing bore (compared to the subject bores). Given the static water level at the time of testing (early spring) and this magnitude of drawdown, the bore would likely have been test pumped to its maximum capacity (without drawing groundwater levels down below the top of the top screen). Maximum sustainable yields would likely be less when water levels drop further in drier months.

Bores WWD1397 and WWD24131 express different strata logs to the two subject bores, each with a thick (5-7 m) layer of clay or claybound gravels starting at near 6 m depth. This is consistent with the observations by JL Palmer that the zone of effect from the Wairoa River does not extend through to these bores. Although not explicit in the stratigraphy, bore WWD23868 may also be similar (based on the screen intervals and similar hydraulic performance). It is likely that these bores all extract water largely from the upper layer. Yields are moderate, compared to the relatively good yields of the subject bores.

The static water levels in each bore did not change with depth drilled. This is likely to be more indicative of the bores' locations near the rivers, and the hydraulic connection of each layer to the river (the Wai-iti and Wairoa rivers likely cut down through these clay layers), rather than the absence of a confining layer that restricts the vertical movement of water. For example, the log for bore WWD24131 shows a 5.8 m thick layer(s) of clay or claybound gravels, yet the water levels above and below this layer are the same. The differences in hydraulic response are therefore likely due to the horizontal aquifer properties, rather than vertical.

Overall, in terms of stratigraphy, screen interval and bore yields, the three more distant bores are consistently different to the two subject bores, and the two subject bores are relatively consistent to each other. This suggests that:

- There are hydrogeological differences between the areas informed by the two groups of bores; and
- Relatively speaking, there is little hydrogeological difference between the two subject bores.

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This supports the proposed change to the boundary to include bore WWD24337 in the Waimea Dam (Appleby Gravel) zone without extending it to include the other bores to the south-west.

3.2 Modelling of River Flow Responses

Since 2016, Aqualinc has been working with TDC to develop a numerical groundwater flow model of the Waimea Plains. The latest published version of this model is documented in Weir (2024)[1], although scenario testing is ongoing. This model simulates the three-dimensional groundwater flow through the Waimea Plains and is being used by TDC to inform various water and land management decisions, including responses of releases from the Waimea Community Dam. TDC have given permission for Aqualinc to use this model to inform this technical assessment for JL Palmer.

While the numerical model has been developed at the sub-catchment scale, the model's precision is suitable for assessing the general spatial groundwater response to changes in Wairoa River flows. To achieve this, suitable periods have been selected when a fresh occurs in the Wairoa River without an equivalent simultaneous fresh in the Wai-iti River. This then enables an assessment of the hydraulic response from the Wairoa River (as might occur due to dam releases) without the effects being masked by a hydraulic response from the Wai-iti River.

Three periods have been considered when measured Wai-iti River flows are dry (or nearly dry) at Livingston Road (approximately 1.4 km upstream of the subject bores) while simultaneously a fresh occurs on the Wairoa River. These three periods are shown in Figure 3 and cover the following dates:

- January-May 2001, with two events occurring on 23/02/01 and 27/03/01;
- January-May 2003, with one event occurring on 12/02/03; and
- November 2005-February 2006, with two events occurring on 05/12/05 and 13/01/06.

These specific events are circled on the graphs in Figure 3. The 2001 period is particularly significant as this was during an extreme dry period, classified by TDC as an approximately 1-in-37 year drought (Weir, 2024) based on Wairoa River flows (at Irvines, which is near the gorge outlet).

The data shown on these graphs include:

- Modelled Wairoa River inflows at Irvines (the model boundary), which are the same as measured flows at this site (measured flows are used to specify the model inflows at this location);
- Modelled Wairoa River flows upstream of the Wai-iti confluence (there is no continuous record of measured flows here to compare modelled flows to);
- Modelled and measured river flows in the Wai-iti River at Livingston Road; and
- Modelled groundwater levels in both of the subject bores (WWD24337 and WWD24586).

During all events circled (where the Wai-iti is dry and a fresh occurs in the Wairoa River), groundwater levels in both subject bores respond simultaneously with a slowing of the recession or a small upturn. While the scale of the groundwater level response is small, the two bores respond similarly, and particularly so during the larger freshes in the Wairoa River.

[1] Weir, J (2024): *Waimea Plains Integrated Groundwater-Surface Water Model. Model Documentation.* Report prepared for Tasman District Council. WL22006. 12 April 2024.

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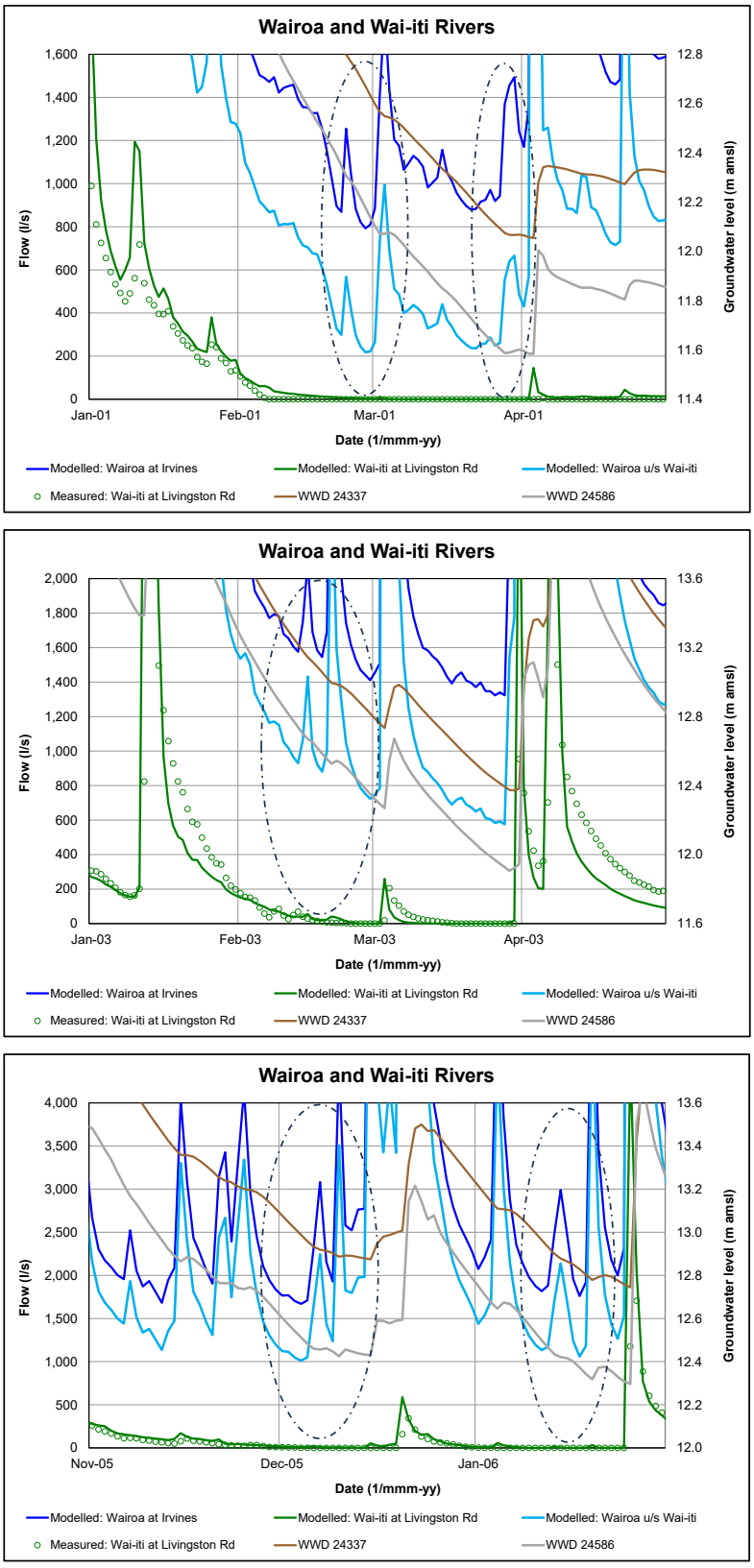


Figure 3: Periods of data assessment

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3.3 Modelling the Zone of Influence From Pumping WWD24337

The same numerical model (Weir, 2024) has also been used to simulate the response of unrestricted pumping from bore WWD24337 to assess its zone of influence (the cone of depression of the water table) and associated potential for depletion in (and therefore hydraulic connection to) the Wairoa River. This was achieved by pumping this bore at its consented rate (8.33 l/s)[2] continuously from the start of the 2000/01 irrigation season (1 October 2000). The zone of effect from this pumping was then calculated by taking the difference between this scenario and the 'Calibration' scenario (which did not have this take operating). Differences were calculated towards the end of the 2000/01 season (on 20 March 2001) which is a period when groundwater levels and river flows were at (or near to) the lowest on record. This is shown in Figure 5.

While the majority of the zone of effect from pumping bore WWD24337 remains in close proximity to this bore, drawdown does extend through to the Wairoa River to the east, and preferentially in this direction due to the presence of gravels with higher conductivity in this area. This verifies that the bore is hydraulically connected to the Wairoa River.

As the Wai-iti River adjacent to JL Palmer's property is dry at this time (from at least Livingston Road), this river does not influence the zone of effect. The Kainui Dam (which releases water into the Wai-iti River during dry periods) became operational in 2007, which is after the 2000/01 season presented in Figure 5. However, the Wai-iti River has continued to dry on occasions in its lower reaches since then (such as during the 2018/19[3] seasons), partly due to natural variability, but also due to releases from the Kainui Dam reducing due to lack of water. Therefore, the modelled response in the 2000/01 season is a fair representation of a dry period when the Wai-iti River is dry adjacent to JL Palmer's property (i.e. there is no contribution to local response from the Wai-iti River as it is dry).

Figure 4 shows a hydrograph of modelled river flows in the Wairoa River upstream of the Wai-iti River confluence for both the 'Calibration' scenario and the scenario with additional pumping from bore WWD24337. Pumping is predicted to reduce river flows in the order of 1-2 l/s (compared to the modelled pump rate of 8.33 l/s), further demonstrating the hydraulic connection.

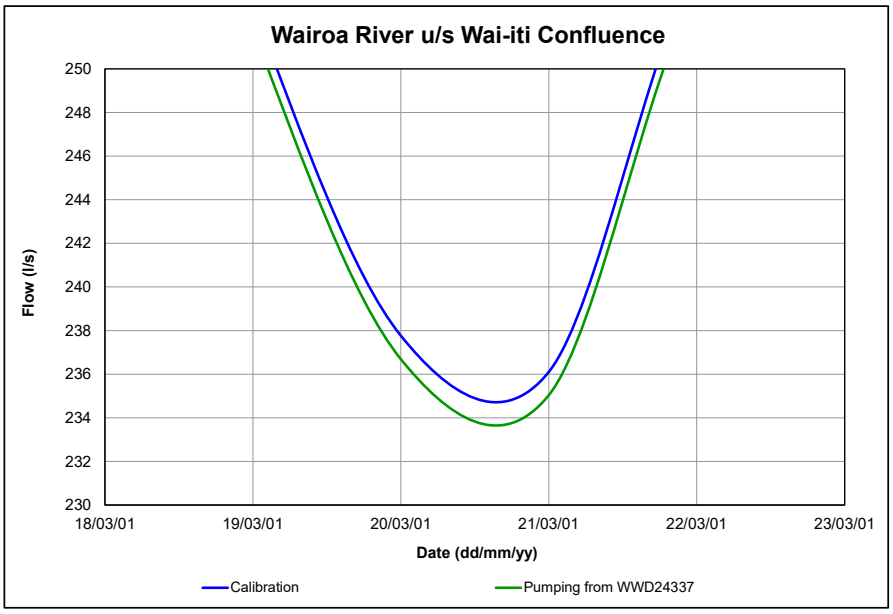


Figure 4: Modelled river flows in the Wairoa River upstream of the Wai-iti River confluence

The zone of effect from pumping bore WWD24337 extends to the Wairoa River, and flows in the river reduce when the bore is pumped. These findings support the proposed change to the boundary to include bore WWD24337 in the Waimea Dam zone.

[2] In accordance with resource consent RM191377.
[3] Classified by TDC as approximately a 1-in-7 year low-flow in the Wairoa River.

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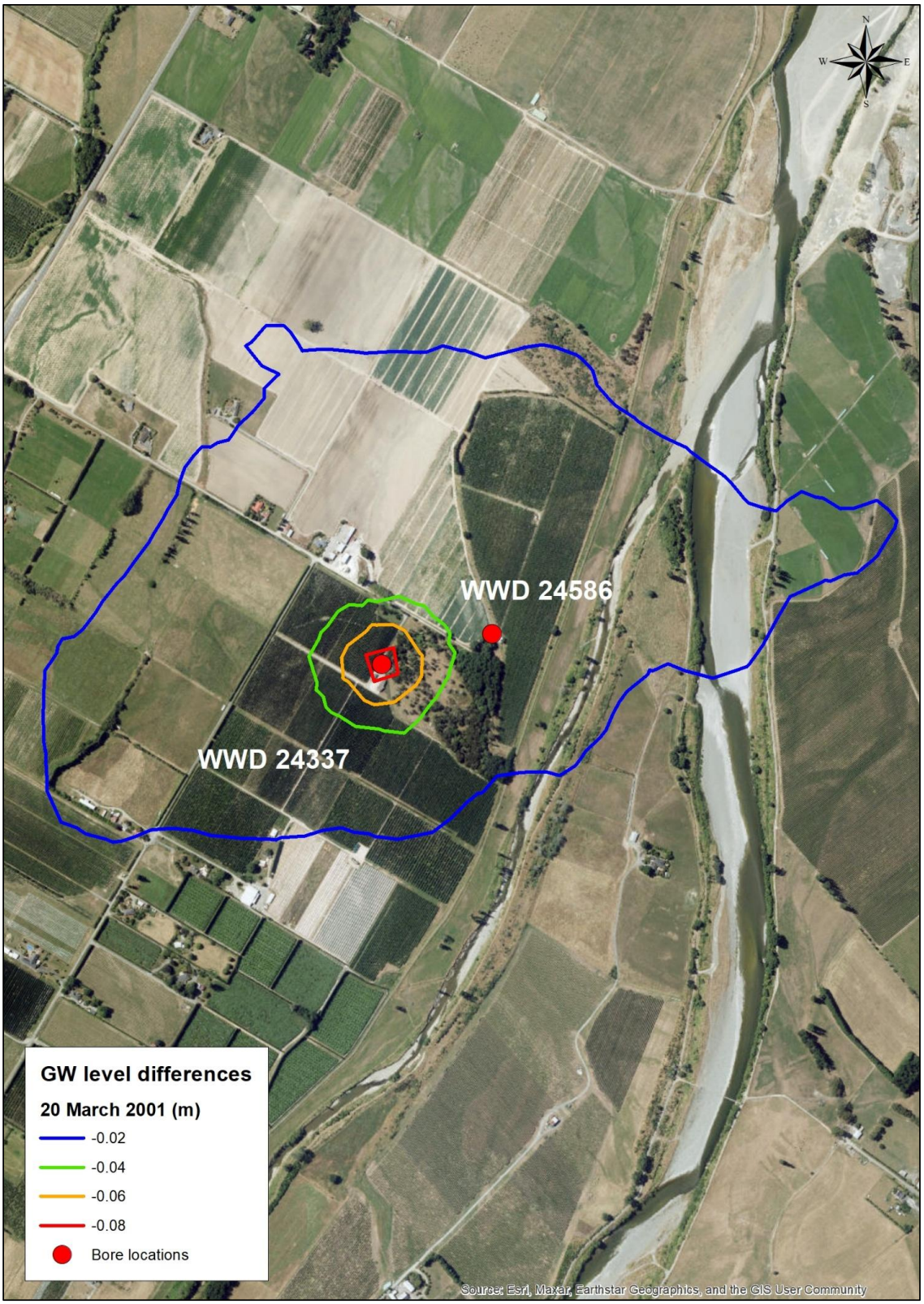


Figure 5: Zone of effect from pumping bore WWD24337

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4 Summary

The technical assessment derived above has demonstrated that:

- There are hydrogeological differences between the areas informed by the two subject bores (located nearer to the Waimea River) versus the three other bores located further south-west and (relatively speaking) there is little hydrogeological difference between the two subject bores;
- Both subject bores are influenced by flows in the Wai-iti River. However, their scale of responses from the Wairoa River are similar when the Wai-iti River is dry (during droughts) upstream of the JL Palmer property; and
- The zone of effect (drawdown) from pumping bore WWD24337 extends to the Wairoa River, and the river is predicted to experience stream depletion from pumping this bore.

These findings support JL Palmer's proposal to adjust the zone boundary to include bore WWD24337 in the Waimea Dam zone. The realignment noted in Figure 1, as proposed by TDC, provides a sensible physical basis for this zone amendment.

5 Disclaimer and Copyright

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Appendix A: Bore logs

WWD1397

Waimea Drilling 2023 Ltd
Drillers Water Well Log Form

MEMBER OF N.Z.D.F.

WDC Log No 6476

Well Owner John Palmer
Palmer's Road
Waimea West
Brightwater

Contact Name John Palmer

Map Sheet No N 27 **Altitude (m):** 30.00

Grid Ref East 183 **North** 834

Driller C Woodford **GPS Easting:** **GPS Northing:**

Drilling Date 05/01/2002 **Council Consent No:**

Locality Palmers Rd Waimea West, near power lines on west side of road.

Depth To Strata Top (m)	Depth To Strata Bottom (m)	Strata Thickness (m)	Static Level (m)	Strata Description	Strata Picture
0.00	0.30	0.30		Green grass and brown topsoil	
0.30	1.50	1.20		Brown silt	
1.50	3.50	2.00		Grey coarse gravels to fine sand	
3.50	5.50	2.00		Grey cobble to coarse sand, some yellow clay	
5.50	6.30	0.80	3.30	Grey cobble,coarse gravel,some yellow clay, water bearing	
6.30	8.50	2.20		Grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	
8.50	10.60	2.10		Grey clay	
10.60	13.50	2.90		Grey coarse gravels, grey clay bound	
13.50	13.70	0.20	3.30	Grey coarse gravels, grey clay, water bearing	
13.70	14.00	0.30		Grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	

Casing above ground (mm): 200

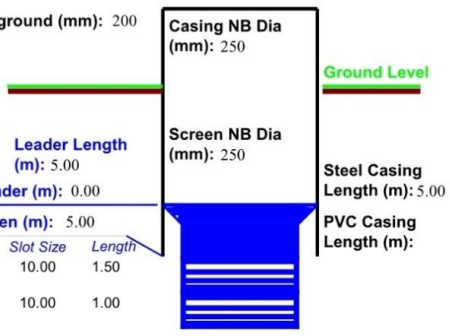
Finished Static Water Level: 3.30

Test Pumping: 4.00 **Hours**

Draw Down (m): 3.00 **Below Static Water Level**

Flow Rate: 81.81 **cubic mph**

Step Test By:



	From:	To:	Slot Size	Length
No: 1 Screen Type slotted 250mm casing	5.00	6.50	10.00	1.50
No: 2 Screen Type " " "	12.80	13.80	10.00	1.00

25/04/2024 12:35:32 pm **Page 1 of 2**

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WWD23868

Kith

Bore: 23868

Waimea Drilling 2023 Ltd
Drillers Water Well Log Form

MEMBER OF N.Z.D.F.

WDC Log No 6768

Well Owner John Palmer
Palmer's Road
Waimea West
Brightwater

Contact Name John Palmer

Map Sheet No

Altitude (m): 30.00

Grid Ref East 0

North 0

Driller Brendan Higgins

GPS Easting: 25-18-802

GPS Northing: 59-83-281

Drilling Date 18/07/2013

Council Consent No:

Locality Palmers Rd , Brightwater

Depth To Strata Top (m)	Bottom (m)	Strata Thickness (m)	Static Level (m)	Strata Description	Strata Picture
0.00	2.00	2.00		Brown silt	
4.80	5.70	0.90	3.80	Grey coarse gravels to medium sand, water bearing	
5.70	9.00	3.30		Grey coarse gravels to medium sand and yellow clay	
9.00	11.20	2.20	3.80	Grey coarse gravels to medium sand, some yellow clay, water bearing	
11.20	12.00	0.80		Brown and grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	



Casing above ground (mm): 200

Casing NB Dia (mm): 250

Ground Level

Finished Static Water Level: 3.80

Test Pumping: 3.00 Hours

Draw Down (m): 1.05 Below Static Water Level

Leader Length (m): 0.50

Screen NB Dia (mm): 210

Flow Rate: 56.00 cubic mph

Top of Screen Leader (m): 5.00

Steel Casing Length (m): 5.50

Step Test By:

Top Of Screen (m): 5.50

PVC Casing Length (m):

		From:	To:	Slot Size	Length
No: 1	Screen Type 8 rows slotted pipe	5.50	6.00	8.00	0.50
No: 2	Screen Type stainless steel wedge wire	9.00	11.00	3.75	2.00

Bottom Of Screen (m): 11.00

Length of Sump (m): 1.00

Total Screen Length (m): 2.50

Finished Depth of Well (m): 12.00

Remarks:

PLEASE NOTE:
This well log report is subject to being edited (eg. A down hole flow test may be carried out at any time).
Test pumping flow rates, static levels, and water level draw down are as recorded at the time of test pumping. These figures could change at a later time due to influences beyond our control (e.g. seasonal variations).

4/04/2024 3:52:12 pm

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WWD24131

Waimea Drilling Co Ltd
Drillers Water Well Log Form

MEMBER OF N.Z.D.F.

WDC Log No 6818

Well Owner John Palmer
Palmer's Road
Waimea West
Brightwater

Contact Name John Palmer

Map Sheet No

Altitude (m): 30.00

Grid Ref East 0

North 0

Driller Brendan Higgins

GPS Easting: 25-18-823

GPS Northing: 59-83-378

Drilling Date 10/09/2018

Council Consent No:

Locality Palmer Rd (ex Ian Palmer block)

Depth To Strata Top (m)	Depth To Strata Bottom (m)	Strata Thickness (m)	Static Level (m)	Strata Description	Strata Picture
0.00	0.50	0.50		Green grass and brown topsoil	
0.50	1.00	0.50		Brown silt	
1.00	3.50	2.50		Grey coarse gravel to medium sand and brown silt	
3.50	5.00	1.50		Grey coarse gravels to medium sand, some yellow clay	
5.00	6.00	1.00	3.80	Grey coarse gravels to medium sand, some yellow clay, water bearing	
6.00	11.20	5.20		Brown and grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	
11.20	11.80	0.60		Grey clay, some lignite	
11.80	12.20	0.40	3.80	Grey cobble to medium sand, some grey clay, water bearing	
12.20	13.00	0.80		Brown and grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	

Finished Static Water Level: 3.80

Test Pumping: 2.00 **Hours**

Draw Down (m): 1.11 **Below Static Water Level**

Flow Rate: 59.00 **cubic mph**

Step Test By:

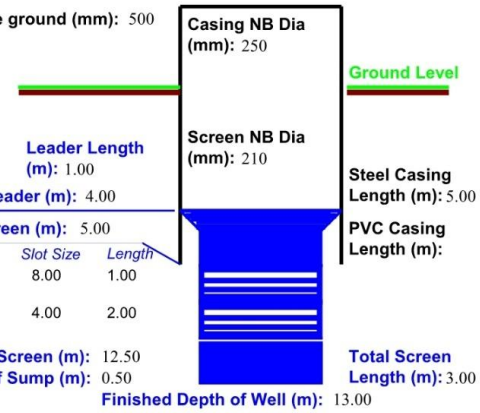
No: 1 *Screen Type* 6 row slotted pipe

No: 2 *Screen Type* stainless steel

	From:	To:	Slot Size	Length
Top Of Screen (m): 5.00				
	5.00	6.00	8.00	1.00
	10.50	12.50	4.00	2.00

Bottom Of Screen (m): 12.50
Length of Sump (m): 0.50

Remarks:



17/09/2018 9:18:58 a.m.

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WWD24337

Waimea Drilling Co Ltd
Drillers Water Well Log Form

MEMBER OF N.Z.D.F.

RM 191134

WDC Log No 6838

Well Owner John Palmer
Palmer's Road
Waimea West
Brightwater

Contact Name John Palmer

Map Sheet No

Altitude (m): 29.00

Grid Ref East 0 **North** 0

Driller Brendan Higgins

GPS Easting: 16-09-116 **GPS Northing:** 54-22-461

Drilling Date 31/10/2019

Council Consent No: RM191134

Locality 158 Palmer Rd, Approx 100m South of Aldourie Rd, Waimea West, Brightwater

Depth To Strata Top (m)	Depth To Strata Bottom (m)	Strata Thickness (m)	Static Level (m)	Strata Description	Strata Picture
0.00	1.00	1.00		Green grass and brown topsoil	
1.00	5.70	4.70		Grey cobble to medium sand and brown silt	
5.70	6.50	0.80	3.00	Grey cobble,coarse gravel,some yellow clay, water bearing	
6.50	9.00	2.50	3.00	Grey cobble and coarse gravels, yellow clay bound, poor water bearing	
9.00	9.30	0.30		Yellow clay	
9.30	12.00	2.70	3.00	Brown and grey coarse gravel, some yellow clay, water bearing	
12.00	13.00	1.00		Brown and grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	

Casing above ground (mm): 600

Casing NB Dia (mm): 250

Ground Level

Finished Static Water Level: 3.00

Test Pumping: 4.00 **Hours**

Draw Down (m): 1.88 **Below Static Water Level**

Leader Length (m): 1.00

Screen NB Dia (mm): 200

Steel Casing Length (m): 7.50

Flow Rate: 80.00 **cubic mph**

Top of Screen Leader (m): 6.50

Step Test By:

Top Of Screen (m): 7.50

PVC Casing Length (m):

		From:	To:	Slot Size	Length
No: 1	Screen Type stainless steel	7.50	9.50	3.00	2.00
No: 2	Screen Type stainless steel	10.50	12.50	3.00	2.00

Bottom Of Screen (m): 12.50

Length of Sump (m): 1.00

Total Screen Length (m): 4.00

Finished Depth of Well (m): 13.50

Remarks:

8/11/2019 10:15:14 a.m.

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WWD24586

Waimea Drilling Co Ltd
Drillers Water Well Log Form

MEMBER OF N.Z.D.F.

WDC Log No 6975

Well Owner John Palmer
Palmer's Road
Waimea West
Brightwater

Contact Name John Palmer

Map Sheet No

Altitude (m): 29.00

Grid Ref East 0

North 0

Driller Brendan Higgins

GPS Easting: 16-09-327

GPS Northing: 54-22-526

Drilling Date 05/04/2022

Council Consent No: RM220232 WWD24586

Locality End of Aldourie Rd Waimea West , Brightwater

Depth To Strata Top (m)	Depth To Strata Bottom (m)	Strata Thickness (m)	Static Level (m)	Strata Description	Strata Picture
0.00	0.40	0.40		Brown silt	
0.40	3.00	2.60		Grey coarse gravel and brown silt	
3.00	7.80	4.80		Grey coarse gravels to medium sand and yellow clay	
7.80	9.20	1.40	4.10	Grey cobble,coarse gravel,coarse sand, good water bearing	
9.20	9.70	0.50	4.10	Grey cobble and coarse gravels, yellow clay bound, poor water bearing	
9.70	13.00	3.30		Grey cobble to medium sand, yellow clay bound	

Casing above ground (mm): 730

Finished Static Water Level: 4.10

Test Pumping: 2.00 **Hours**

Draw Down (m): 1.05 **Below Static Water Level**

Flow Rate: 90.00 **cubic mph**

Step Test By:

No: 0 *Screen Type* stainless steel round wire

From:	To:	Slot Size	Length
7.80	9.80	3.75	2.00

Casing NB Dia (mm): 300

Ground Level

Leader Length (m): 0.80

Screen NB Dia (mm): 260

Steel Casing Length (m): 8.60

Top of Screen Leader (m): 7.00

Top Of Screen (m): 7.80

PVC Casing Length (m):

Bottom Of Screen (m): 9.80

Length of Sump (m): 0.70

Total Screen Length (m): 2.00

Finished Depth of Well (m): 10.50

Remarks:

PLEASE NOTE:
This well log report is subject to being edited (eg. A down hole flow test may be carried out at any time).
Test pumping flow rates, static levels, and water level draw down are as recorded at the time of test pumping. These figures could change at a later time due to influences beyond our control (e.g. seasonal variations).

19/04/2022 8:46:11 a.m. **Page 1 of 1**

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ANNEXURE G

Affected Party Approvals

Tasman District Council

189 Queen St

Richmond 7020

15 June 2025

To whom it may concern

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan – JL Palmer Ltd

Letter of support

Waimea Irrigators Ltd (WIL) is one of the two joint venture shareholders in the Waimea Community Dam. WIL oversee the irrigator interests and manage the irrigators share register.

From financial close WIL has encouraged the ongoing uptake of unsubscribed shares. This is in the best interests of all shareholders as it helps to share and reduce the cost burden of operating and debt servicing of the dam.

WIL are encouraged by the relatively minor alteration as requested by JL Palmer Ltd to the scheme boundary. The hydrological data presented by Aqualink supports the change to which we are agreeable and expect no negative affects.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require further clarification or explanation.

Yours faithfully

Murray King

Chairman

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

In relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

Proposal

Applicants name: JL Palmer Ltd

Address of property which the proposal relates to: 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater

Legal description: Part Section 128 District of Waimea West comprised in title NL63/173

Description of proposal:

It is proposed to request a Private Plan Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), to amend the zone boundaries of the Waimea Water Management Zone in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Dam Community. This will result in the affected area moving from the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone to the Appleby Gravel Zone, as shown in the Plan Change map referenced as '*Waimea West, Waimea Dam Zone, Amendment of Boundary*" dated 2 April 2025 and prepared by Planscapes.

During the development of the Waimea Dam the "zone of effect" was identified to recognise which properties would benefit from an improvement in flow of the Wairoa and Waimea Rivers as a result of the construction and operation of the Waimea Dam. This area was used to shape the Waimea Water Management Zone that was affiliated with the Waimea Dam Community. At that time, a logical border along the western zone boundary was to use Aldouire Road. However over time and further to observations of two bores located on either side of the zone boundary, it has become apparent that this boundary requires refinement to more accurately reflect the zone of effect for this hydrogeological area.

The Plan Change request is supported by a technical hydrological assessment. Overall, it is concluded that the proposed plan amendment is likely to generate effects that are less than minor and is appropriate from a resource management perspective.

Affected Person Details

Name (of person/s completing form): Murray King

Organisation/Company (if applicable): Waimea Irrigators Ltd

☐ **I/we have interest in the property situated at:**

My/our interest in the above property is as: ☐ a landowner, and/or ☐ an occupier/resident

Other registered owners of the above property:

OR:

☑ **I/we do not own or occupy property near the proposal site but I/we am/are (or may be) adversely affected by the proposed activity.**

Written approval

I have read and understood he information provided with this form.

I/we do ☑ support the Private Plan Change Request proposal.

do not ☐

Signature: [signature] **Date:** 8/6/25

Full name: Murray Grant King **Contact phone number:** 021 684901

To Whom It May Concern

20 June 2025

Re: J L Palmer Ltd, Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan In relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

J L Palmer Ltd has provided the Chairman of the Wai-iti Dam water users committee with a copy of their proposed plan change submission and supporting evidence.

The main concern raised by members of the committee, is what the potential impact may be on existing water users upstream if a significant number of shares are released, as these would likely be transferred upstream. If the volume of shares concerned is minor, ie 10-15ha equivalent, then the impact is likely to be minimal.

Per discussions held between J Plamer and C Ealam, and in-line with email correspondence (attached), the Wai-iti water users committee (on behalf of the Chairman) is supportive of the proposed plan change on the following basis;

- J L Palmer Limited undertakes a process with the Wai-iti Water users committee and council to determine an appropriate number of consents to release, that is acceptable to all parties.
- Any sale of shares/consents, is an arm's length market transaction.
- The committee has no obligation or requirement to purchase surplus shares from J L Plamer Ltd

To confirm;

- The Committee raises no issues or concerns with the evidence provided to support the Plan Change request
- The Committee Supports the proposal, per the above points.

Regards

Cameron Ealam (Chairman)

Wai-iti Dam Water Users Committee

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

In relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

Proposal

Applicants name: JL Palmer Ltd

Address of property which the proposal relates to: 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater

Legal description: Part Section 128 District of Waimea West comprised in title NL63/173

Description of proposal:

It is proposed to request a Private Plan Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), to amend the zone boundaries of the Waimea Water Management Zone in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Dam Community. This will result in the affected area moving from the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone to the Appleby Gravel Zone, as shown in the Plan Change map referenced as '*Waimea West, Waimea Dam Zone, Amendment of Boundary*" dated 2 April 2025 and prepared by Planscapes.

During the development of the Waimea Dam the "zone of effect" was identified to recognise which properties would benefit from an improvement in flow of the Wairoa and Waimea Rivers as a result of the construction and operation of the Waimea Dam. This area was used to shape the Waimea Water Management Zone that was affiliated with the Waimea Dam Community. At that time, a logical border along the western zone boundary was to use Aldouire Road. However over time and further to observations of two bores located on either side of the zone boundary, it has become apparent that this boundary requires refinement to more accurately reflect the zone of effect for this hydrogeological area.

The Plan Change request is supported by a technical hydrological assessment. Overall, it is concluded that the proposed plan amendment is likely to generate effects that are less than minor and is appropriate from a resource management perspective.

Affected Person Details

Name (of person/s completing form): Cameron Ealam

Organisation/Company (if applicable): Wai-iti Dam (Kainui Dam) water users committee

☐ **I/we have interest in the property situated at:**

My/our interest in the above property is as: ☐ a landowner, and/or ☐ an occupier/resident

Other registered owners of the above property:

OR:

☑ **I/we do not own or occupy property near the proposal site but I/we am/are (or may be) adversely affected by the proposed activity.**

Written approval

I have read and understood he information provided with this form.

I/we do ☑ support the Private Plan Change Request proposal.

do not ☐

Signature: **Date:** 20/06/2025

Full name: **Contact phone number:** 027 316 1334

Cameron Ealam
Chairman - Wai-iti Dam Water Users Committee

Fish & Game NEW ZEALAND

Tuesday, 24 June 2025

J L Palmer

158 Palmer Rd

Brightwater

Private Plan Change Request to the TRMP in relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

Dear John,

Regarding your written approval request, further to my telephone conversation with you yesterday, relating to your proposed Private Plan Change Request to amend the zone boundary of the Waimea Water Management Zone in relation to your property at 158 Palmer Rd, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Community Dam. As stated, while I have no issue with your desire and reasoning to have to zone altered which will provide for improved security of supply to your property, my main concern from a Fish and Game perspective is what happens to your relinquished Wai-iti water rights?

While I understand it is an issue outside of your hands, given the Wai-iti River already regularly gets very low and dries in its lower reaches in summer, from a Fish & Game point of view we wouldn't want to see the situation exacerbated by your relinquished Wai-iti water right being re-allocated potentially further up the catchment. Unfortunately after discussion with JosephThomas it is my understanding that given the way in which water is allocated in the Wai-iti and the fact there is a wait list, it is my opinion that should you be successful in your private plan change, it is highly likely that your relinquished Wai-iti water rights will in fact be re-allocated elsewhere in the catchment.

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Nelson/Marlborough Region
PO Box 2173, Stoke, Nelson 7041, New Zealand. Telephone (03) 544 6382 Facsimile (03) 544 4058
Email nelsonmarlborough@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz

Fish & Game NEW ZEALAND

As such, after discussion with my manager, we have decided the most pragmatic approach would be to write this letter stating that while we are not opposed to (and will not oppose) your application for a Private Plan Change to amend the zone boundary as proposed, we are not prepared to sign the written approval form as it would potentially limit our ability to raise any future concerns with Tasman District Council regarding water allocation in the Wai-iti catchment.

Our concerns aren't with individual irrigators but rather with the boarder allocation limits so hope you understand our position. Good luck with your application and should you need any further clarification feel free to get back to me.

Yours sincerely



Lawson Davey

Fish and Game Officer

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Nelson/Marlborough Region
PO Box 2173, Stoke, Nelson 7041, New Zealand. Telephone (03) 544 6382 Facsimile (03) 544 4058
Email nelsonmarlborough@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

In relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

Proposal

Applicants name: JL Palmer Ltd

Address of property which the proposal relates to: 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater

Legal description: Part Section 128 District of Waimea West comprised in title NL63/173

Description of proposal:

It is proposed to request a Private Plan Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), to amend the zone boundaries of the Waimea Water Management Zone in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Dam Community. This will result in the affected area moving from the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone to the Appleby Gravel Zone, as shown in the Plan Change map referenced as '*Waimea West, Waimea Dam Zone, Amendment of Boundary*' dated 2 April 2025 and prepared by Planscapes.

During the development of the Waimea Dam the "zone of effect" was identified to recognise which properties would benefit from an improvement in flow of the Wairoa and Waimea Rivers as a result of the construction and operation of the Waimea Dam. This area was used to shape the Waimea Water Management Zone that was affiliated with the Waimea Dam Community. At that time, a logical border along the western zone boundary was to use Aldouire Road. However over time and further to observations of two bores located on either side of the zone boundary, it has become apparent that this boundary requires refinement to more accurately reflect the zone of effect for this hydrogeological area.

The Plan Change request is supported by a technical hydrological assessment. Overall, it is concluded that the proposed plan amendment is likely to generate effects that are less than minor and is appropriate from a resource management perspective.

Affected Person Details

Name (of person/s completing form): Ian Palmer

Organisation/Company (if applicable):

☑ **I/we have interest in the property situated at:** 155 Palmer Road

My/our interest in the above property is as: ☑ a landowner, and/or ☐ an occupier/resident

Other registered owners of the above property:

OR:

☐ **I/we do not own or occupy property near the proposal site but I/we am/are (or may be) adversely affected by the proposed activity.**

Written approval

I have read and understood he information provided with this form.

I/we do ☑ support the Private Plan Change Request proposal.

do not ☐

Signature: JA palmer **Date:** 18.6.25

Full name: Ian Ashley Palmer **Contact phone number:** 021080840008

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

In relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

Proposal

Applicants name: JL Palmer Ltd

Address of property which the proposal relates to: 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater

Legal description: Part Section 128 District of Waimea West comprised in title NL63/173

Description of proposal:

It is proposed to request a Private Plan Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), to amend the zone boundaries of the Waimea Water Management Zone in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Dam Community. This will result in the affected area moving from the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone to the Appleby Gravel Zone, as shown in the Plan Change map referenced as '*Waimea West, Waimea Dam Zone, Amendment of Boundary*" dated 2 April 2025 and prepared by Planscapes.

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The Plan Change request is supported by a technical hydrological assessment. Overall, it is concluded that the proposed plan amendment is likely to generate effects that are less than minor and is appropriate from a resource management perspective.

Affected Person Details

Name (of person/s completing form):

Organisation/Company (if applicable): Waimea West Hops

[X] **I/we have interest in the property situated at:** Lot 1 Aldouire Road

My/our interest in the above property is as: [X] a landowner, and/or [ ] an occupier/resident

Other registered owners of the above property:

OR:

[ ] **I/we do not own or occupy property near the proposal site but I/we am/are (or may be) adversely affected by the proposed activity.**

Written approval

I have read and understood he information provided with this form.

I/we do [✓] support the Private Plan Change Request proposal.

do not [ ]

Signature: BG

Date: 24/06/2025

Full name: Ben Giesen

Contact phone number: 0277057097

Private Plan Change Request to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

In relation to the Waimea Water Management Zone

Proposal

Applicants name: JL Palmer Ltd

Address of property which the proposal relates to: 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater

Legal description: Part Section 128 District of Waimea West comprised in title NL63/173

Description of proposal:

It is proposed to request a Private Plan Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP), to amend the zone boundaries of the Waimea Water Management Zone in relation to the property at 158 Palmer Road, Brightwater to allow for the affected area to be affiliated to the Waimea Dam Community. This will result in the affected area moving from the Wai-iti Dam Service Zone to the Appleby Gravel Zone, as shown in the Plan Change map referenced as '*Waimea West, Waimea Dam Zone, Amendment of Boundary*" dated 2 April 2025 and prepared by Planscapes.

During the development of the Waimea Dam the "zone of effect" was identified to recognise which properties would benefit from an improvement in flow of the Wairoa and Waimea Rivers as a result of the construction and operation of the Waimea Dam. This area was used to shape the Waimea Water Management Zone that was affiliated with the Waimea Dam Community. At that time, a logical border along the western zone boundary was to use Aldouire Road. However over time and further to observations of two bores located on either side of the zone boundary, it has become apparent that this boundary requires refinement to more accurately reflect the zone of effect for this hydrogeological area.

The Plan Change request is supported by a technical hydrological assessment. Overall, it is concluded that the proposed plan amendment is likely to generate effects that are less than minor and is appropriate from a resource management perspective.

Affected Person Details

Name (of person/s completing form):

Organisation/Company (if applicable):

☑ **I/we have interest in the property situated at:** (MG Group Holdings Ltd) 71 Aldouire Road

My/our interest in the above property is as: ☑ a landowner, and/or ☐ an occupier/resident

Other registered owners of the above property:

OR:

☐ **I/we do not own or occupy property near the proposal site but I/we am/are (or may be) adversely affected by the proposed activity.**

Written approval

I have read and understood he information provided with this form.

I/we do ☑ support the Private Plan Change Request proposal.

do not ☐

Signature: Ken

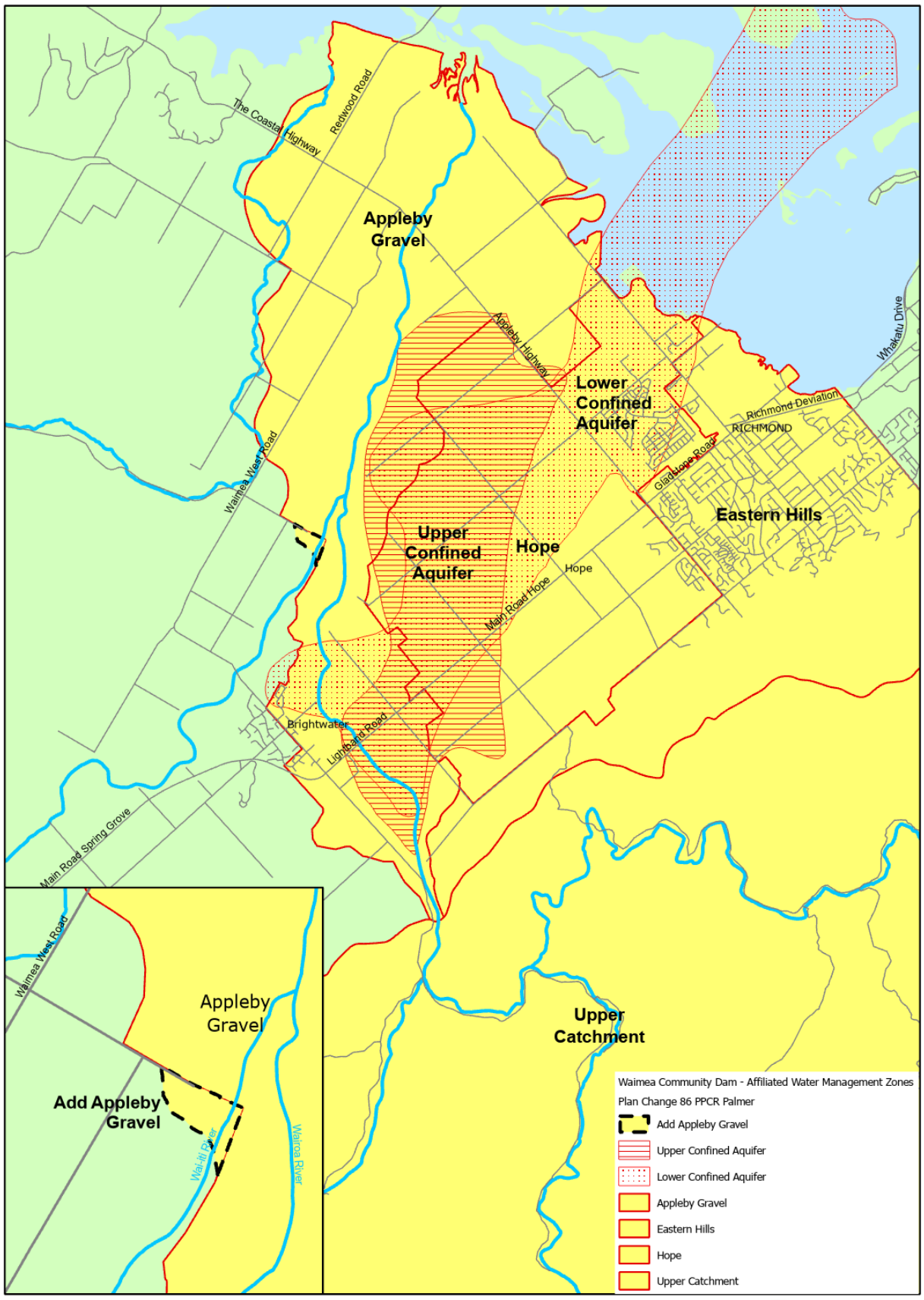
Date: 1/7/25

Full name: Kerry Wells
MG Group Holdings Ltd

Contact phone number: 021 2231518

ANNEXURE H

Proposed Tasman Resource Management Plan Map (Water) 232B



WATER

Update Map XXX

Date: TBC

TASMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
Proposed Plan Change 86 – PPCR Palmer
Waimea Water Management Zone

N

1:70,000

No legal effect

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tasman district council

Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere