

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

Within any community, open space holds important landscape, recreational, social, ecological, amenity, and cultural or heritage values. As Wellington grows and changes, it is important to make sure open space across the city is well planned for and managed. Preparation of a management plan for suburban reserves¹ means the values of these reserves can be managed in a way that reflects their particular role in the open space network. Suburban reserves have a unique set of functions and values that, while part of the citywide open space network, have an important neighbourhood role.

The purpose of the Suburban Reserves Management Plan (SRMP) is to provide Wellington City Council with a clear framework for day-to-day management and decision-making for Council administered reserves and open spaces in the suburban areas between Khandallah/Broadmeadows and Miramar (including Makara) for the next 10 years. The suburban reserves north of Khandallah/Broadmeadows are currently included in the Northern Reserves Management Plan. Objectives and policies give guidance for the development, management, protection, operation, and public use of these reserves.

The management plan meets the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.

Specifically, this plan will:

- make sure parks and reserves are managed and maintained in a consistent manner by providing common objectives and policies
- give appropriate protection and management for important natural, recreation, historical, and cultural values on Council owned reserve land and open space
- identify gaps in provision
- identify opportunities for improving quality and maximising potential values and use
- provide a framework to achieve ecological connectivity and track connections in and between each reserve
- provide prioritised strategic management initiatives
- satisfy statutory requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 and subsequent amendments
- complete the suite of Wellington City Council Reserve Management Plans. All Council owned land managed as reserve is now covered by a reserve management plan (apart from the central city).

1.2 WHAT AREAS DOES THE SUBURBAN RESERVES MANAGEMENT PLAN COVER?

The SRMP includes 170 reserves and protected open spaces administered by the Wellington City Council (the Council) within the following clusters of suburbs² (management sectors).

Sector 1

Broadmeadows, Khandallah, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, Kaiwharawhara, Ngauranga Gorge

¹ Suburban parks and reserves north of Khandallah/Broadmeadows are managed under the Northern Reserves Management Plan (2008). The NRMP was prepared to complement the Northern Growth Strategy and take into account urban expansion and greenfield development and the associated need for open space planning and management.

² There may also be activities and services provided on non-Council land, for instance schools or land owned by the Crown, mana whenua and so on.

Sector 2

Trelissick Park

Sector 3

Wilton, Wadestown, Northland, Thorndon, Kelburn

Sector 4

Karori, Makara, Makara Beach

Sector 5

Highbury, Aro Valley, Brooklyn, Vogeltown, Mornington, Kingston

Sector 6

Mt Cook, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Roseneath, Hataitai, Berhampore, Oriental Bay, Evans Bay

Sector 7

Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, Owhiro Bay

Sector 8

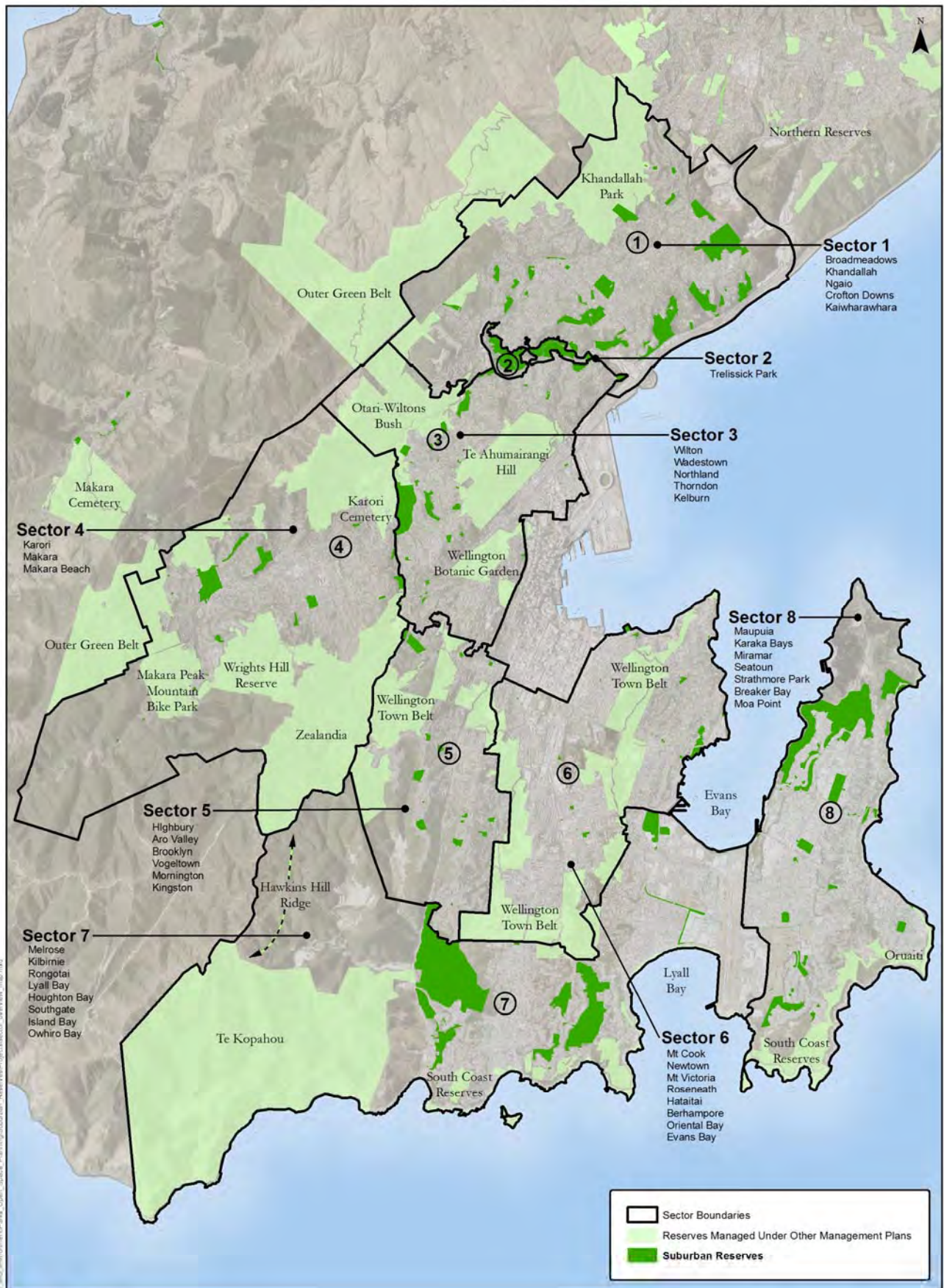
Maupuia, Karaka Bays, Miramar, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, Moa Point

Some parks and reserves in the sectors are covered by other management plans and policies including:

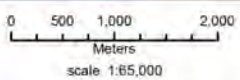
- South Coast Management Plan 2002
- Oruaiti Reserve Management Plan 2011
- Wellington Town Belt Management Plan 2013
- Outer Green Belt Management Plan 2004
- Wellington Central City Framework 2010
- The Botanic Gardens of Wellington Management Plan 2014
- Cemeteries Management Plan 2003.

The following map identifies the suburban reserves in each sector³ in the context of the wider reserve network.

³ Suburb boundaries were used to define sectors.



Sector Map
Suburban Reserves of Wellington



Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

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1.3 STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

Chapter 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Purpose of the plan
- 1.2 What areas does the SRMP cover?
- 1.3 Structure of the plan
- 1.4 The suburban reserves network overview
- 1.5 The planning context – key guiding policies and plans
- 1.6 Reserve Classification and Reserve Categories

Chapter 2: General objectives and policies

- 2.1 Landscape
- 2.2 Recreation
- 2.3 Ecology and indigenous biodiversity
- 2.4 Culture and history
- 2.5 Community groups and partnerships

Chapter 3: Management sector objectives, policies and network plans

Chapter 4: Rules for use and development

Chapter 5: Implementation plan

1.4 THE SUBURBAN RESERVES NETWORK OVERVIEW

Suburban reserves contribute to a diverse city environment with a wide range of interrelated benefits including amenity value, recreation and social opportunities, contribution to the health and wellbeing of residents, and both direct and indirect economic benefits. They also enable our indigenous biodiversity⁴ to live within and move through the city.

Wellington's built environment is generally very green, as steep topography has left parts of private property and large parts of the road reserve network undeveloped and covered in vegetation. This complements public open space both visually and in ecological terms. Many of the significant landscape features that characterise Wellington City are largely undeveloped (often but not always held as public reserve) such as the ridgelines and hilltops, the coast, harbour escarpments, and steep gullies.

The suburban reserves sit within this citywide open space framework and play a critical role in determining the character, quality, and function of the suburban environment. They contribute to local residents' quality of life and can enhance the visitor experience. They contribute to neighbourhood identity and can provide community focal points.

Suburban reserves are particularly important in building resilient communities. As well as the obvious benefits of space for formal sports and recreation, play, and leisure activities, local parks can also provide opportunities for informal interaction with neighbours and people in the community. Open space can also play a critical role in post-disaster resilience.

Parks and open spaces can play a role in sustainable management of storm-water and improving environmental quality.

⁴ Indigenous biodiversity refers to the plants and animals that occur or occurred naturally in Wellington. Refer to Our Natural Capital – Wellington's Biodiversity and Action Plan for more information.

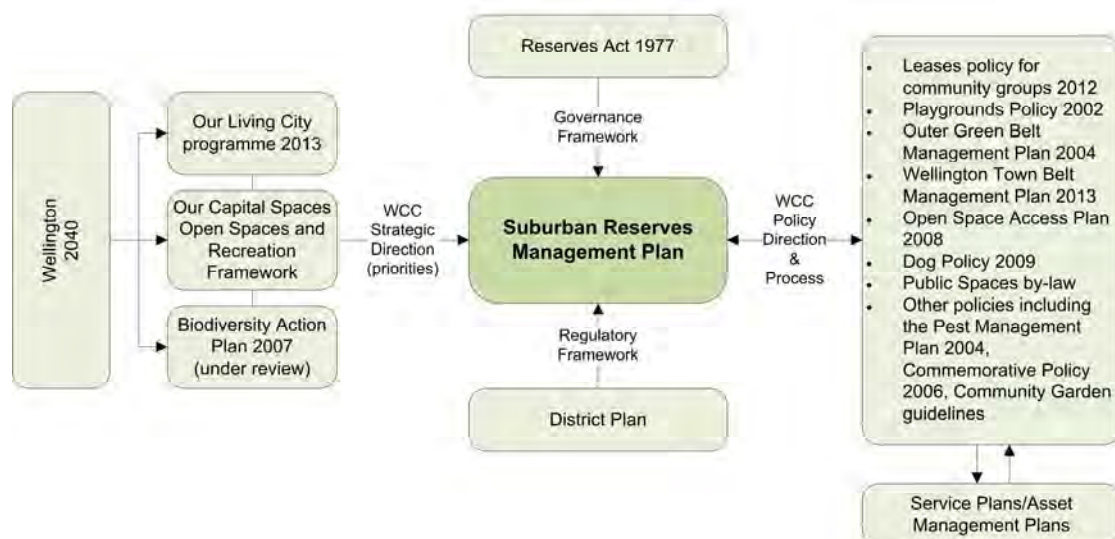
There is limited opportunity to provide more suburban reserves in established suburbs. The potential values, functions, and use of existing open space need to be carefully considered to get the most from the parks that we have, and ensure those values are suitably protected. Retaining flexibility of use and providing for multiple values needs to be a key attribute of all reserves.

As the city develops and changes, the role of public open space needs to adapt. For example, public open space provides an increasingly important role in the quality of life, and health and wellbeing, of residents, and as private open space in backyards decreases with urban intensification. In addition, an ageing population will require more accessible spaces and shorter walking opportunities.

1.5 THE PLANNING CONTEXT – KEY GUIDING POLICIES AND PLANS

This plan has been produced to give effect to and complement other Council plans and policies.

Suburban Reserves Strategic Framework



1.5.1 STRATEGIC COUNCIL DIRECTION GUIDING THE PLAN

Wellington Towards 2040: Smart Capital (2011)

Wellington City Council's vision for Wellington is focussed on the future development of the city over the next 30 years. It builds on Wellington's current strengths, acknowledges the challenges the city faces now and over the medium to long-term, understands the changing role of cities, and is informed by Wellington's communities. The vision is supported by four community outcomes based on the city's competitive advantage. These are: eco-city; connected city; people-centred city; and dynamic central city. These goals are central to the Council's Long-term Plan 2012–2022. The suburban reserves, alongside all of the other reserves in Wellington, play a significant part in realising these community outcomes and the vision in general.

Our Capital Spaces – An Open Space and Recreation Framework for Wellington (2013–2023)

This plan provides the strategic context for the development of this management plan. In particular, the management plan will be consistent with the four outcomes of Our Capital Spaces:

- getting everyone active and healthy
- protecting our birds, nature, streams, and landscapes
- contributing to Wellington’s outstanding quality of life
- doing it together.

The management plan will focus on the following priorities and key actions:

OUTCOME 1 – <i>Getting everyone active and healthy</i>	
Priorities	Actions
1.5 Open Spaces and outdoor recreation opportunities are close to where people live and work	1.5.1 Review the provision of open spaces in suburban areas based on guidelines of 600 metres or a 10-minute walk to one or more neighbourhood park, play space, or other outdoor recreation opportunity such as a track link.
1.7 Develop and enhance well-located park spaces as local destinations that provide a range of activities and experiences	1.7.1 In consultation with communities, develop, review and implement suburban reserve network plans to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify priority parks for investment • ensure that frequently used spaces provide high-quality amenities and activities for local communities (eg shelter, toilets, and eating areas) • identify spaces for alternative uses (eg for kick-about spaces, community gardens etc) • ensure a wide range of recreational opportunities on our beaches and waterfront.
1.9 Complete the track network with a priority on connecting communities and open spaces, and providing short walking and cycling routes and transport connections	1.9.3 Review local track networks as part of the Suburban Reserves Management Plan with a focus on tracks accessible to all ages and abilities.

Our Natural Capital – Wellington’s Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2014)

Our Natural Capital creates a shared vision for Wellington City’s biodiversity that allows it to thrive. The main aim of the strategy is to protect and restore our indigenous biodiversity.

The outcomes of the plan are listed below.

- As a result of our protection, there has been no further loss of species indigenous to Wellington and no further reduction in size of ecologically significant areas with the potential for future restoration. There has been an increase in population size of threatened and/or locally significant species.
- All known original ecosystems within Wellington are well-represented and self-sustaining, within which a range of indigenous biodiversity thrives. These areas

provide source populations that are able to disperse to surrounding areas, assisting in the ecological restoration of the city's wider habitats.

- Wellingtonians are connected to nature. They are knowledgeable and passionate about Wellington's biodiversity and want to live in a city of abundant nature that is in close proximity to them. They have become kaitiaki of the natural environment and take action to support its protection and restoration.
- We are leaders in managing indigenous biodiversity in an urban context. We actively seek and share knowledge, support research, and use the information we gain to continually improve our management of our natural resources.

1.5.2 OTHER KEY GUIDING POLICIES AND PLANS

Other Council policies and plans that give guidance in managing the reserves and/or in developing the policies in this plan are listed below.

Open Space Access Plan (2008)

This plan sets out the Council's strategic vision for tracks in the city's parks, reserves, and open spaces. The plan's vision is to strengthen and improve the open space access network by:

- providing outstanding opportunities for recreation and tourism within the open spaces of Wellington
- ensuring tracks provide for a range of user interests, skills, abilities, and fitness levels within each area
- achieving a quality primary network accessing major destination points in Wellington and adjoining districts, and linking with an equitable distribution of secondary and local track networks and recreational facilities.

This management plan will review and identify improvements to local track networks consistent with the Open Space Access Plan.

Playground Policy (2002)

This policy defines how the Council will provide playgrounds to the community in an equitable manner, recognising the needs of communities and taking into account constraints of topography and funding. The objective of the Playgrounds Policy is:

The provision of a range of safe, enjoyable, and stimulating playgrounds across the city in a way that best meets the needs of children, caregivers, communities and the city for access, safety, amenity and maintenance.

The suburban reserves play a key role in playground provision. Gaps and overlaps in formal playground provision are identified in this management plan.

Dog Policy (2009)

The Dog Control Act 1996 requires the Council to develop a policy on dog control. The objectives of the Council's Dog Policy are as follows:

- To ensure that the owners of dogs comply with their obligations under the Act, that dogs are well cared for and Wellingtonians are able to enjoy dog ownership.
- To prevent any potential danger caused by dogs to the public, wildlife and natural habitats.

- To minimise the risk of distress and nuisance caused by dogs to the public, wildlife and natural habitats.
- To actively promote the responsible ownership of dogs.
- To provide for the reasonable exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

The suburban reserves provide places for dogs and their owners to exercise and enjoy nature. This plan does not propose new off-leash dog exercise areas, or the removal of existing areas, but guides management of the various uses of all of the reserves covered by the plan, including dog exercise.

Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups (2012)

The Council provides leases of land and/or buildings at a subsidised rental to a wide range of community and recreation groups. As Council owned land and buildings are a limited resource, the Council needs to allocate this resource in a way that maximises the use of its assets and responds to changing demands.

The Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups sets out the Council's role in leasing land and/or buildings to groups, and provides guidance on:

- granting leases of land and/or buildings to community and recreation groups
- managing leases relating to the groups
- the standard to which land and/or buildings will be maintained to ensure appropriate asset management.

Section 5 of the policy notes that management plans such as this one and Council strategies will be used by officers to decide what activity or structure can be permitted on an area of land. Where there is no management plan, the proposed activity will be tested against the purpose for which the land is held and/or classified.

Other Reserve Management Plans

Nine management plans cover all of the reserves across the city. Together, the reserves form a network of open spaces and recreation opportunities. The different management plans are intended to cluster the reserves into common types or areas. As appropriate, the different plans provide for management specific to those areas and/or consistently across the entire network.

For example, reserves included in the Outer Green Belt Management Plan are unique in that they provide a western edge to the urban environment and a buffer of mainly open lands between the city's urban areas and the rural areas of Makara and Ohariu valleys. As such, they have an important landscape, ecological, and recreation role in conjunction with the reserves in the adjacent suburbs covered by this management plan.

The Wellington Town Belt (covered by the Wellington Town Belt Management Plan) provides a buffer between the central city and inner suburbs and has important landscape, ecological, cultural, and recreational roles in conjunction with parks and reserves covered under this management plan.

The plans in addition to this plan are:

- South Coast Management Plan 2002
- Oruaiti Reserve Management Plan 2011
- Wellington Town Belt Management Plan 2013
- Outer Green Belt Management Plan 2004
- Botanic Gardens of Wellington Management Plan 2014
- Northern Reserves Management Plan 2008
- Glover Park Management Plan 2005

- Cemeteries Management Plan 2003.

All other inner city parks are included in the Wellington Central City Framework 2010.

1.5.3 REGULATORY AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK – THE RESERVES ACT 1977 AND THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The Reserves Act

The SRMP has been prepared under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (“the Act”). Management plans outline the Council’s intentions for the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation of its parks and reserves. The aim of this legislation is to ensure that reserve management and development is based on sound principles, and that there are adequate controls for the purpose of the reserve.

Section 41 of the Act sets out the purpose and procedure for preparing a management plan. It also requires that management plans are kept under continuous review to adapt to changing circumstances or in accordance with increased knowledge.

The SRMP is an omnibus plan (covering more than one reserve) that applies to 170 reserves shown on the maps and schedules for each Sector (Chapter 3).

Council approval of activities in reserves under the Reserves Act takes the form of Land Owner Approval. These “land owner” powers can take the form of permits, leases, licences, and easements and may require public notification. Rules for use and development are outlined in Chapter 4.

The Resource Management Act - Wellington City District Plan

The Wellington City District Plan (District Plan) is the Council’s principal regulatory document setting out objectives, policies, methods, and rules for managing the city environment, land uses and associated activities. It is prepared in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.

The parks and reserves covered by the SRMP are zoned as one of the following:

- Open Space A (Recreational Facilities)
- Open Space B (Natural Environment)
- Conservation Site

The District Plan has rules for Open Space A and B land and Conservation Sites. The rules allow the Council to exercise control over the type of building and activity that occurs, and this control is exercised by way of the resource consent process.

Council approval of activities in reserves (zoned as listed above) under the Resource Management Act takes the form of a Resource Consent.

Depending on the nature and scale of a development (for instance, a building, major track development and so on) it is likely that approval for any given activity will need to be given by the Council (as land owner) AND through Resource Consent (as regulatory authority). In all instances, land owner approval should be sought first.

Building consent may also be required and applicants should also check the Wellington Consolidated Bylaw 2008.

1.6 RESERVE CLASSIFICATION AND RESERVES CATEGORIES

Throughout the SRMP there is reference to “reserve classification” and “reserve category”. These are two ways in which the primary purpose of the reserve is identified. Reserve categories provide a finer level of detail than reserve classification as provided for under the Reserves Act. The Reserves Act classification is a legal requirement and has legal implications, while the reserve categories are used as a reserve planning and management tool.

Reserve Classification (Reserves Act)

Classification of reserves under the Reserves Act 1977 (Reserves Act) identifies the primary purpose of a reserve and also helps direct the management, use, and development of the reserve. It provides a layer of legislative protection under the Reserves Act and binds the Council and limits (to a greater or lesser extent) how the land can be used. It is a mandatory process under section 16 of the Act.

The Reserves Act outlines a process and methodology for the declaration and classification of land as a reserve. Section 14 provides the Council with the statutory authority to pass a resolution to declare any land owned by the Council as a reserve, subject to the necessary public notification procedures under section 119 of the Reserves Act.

All of the parks and reserves included in this plan have had their reserve status reviewed. This involved identifying the primary use or purpose of each reserve and matching this use to one of seven classifications. These classifications are defined in the Reserves Act as scenic⁵, recreation, historic, scientific, nature, local purpose, and government purpose. Government purpose and nature reserves are outside the scope of the management role of the Council and scientific reserve is rarely used by local authorities so those classifications are not relevant in this particular process.

Re-classification can occur from time to time, subject to the process as outlined in the Reserves Act.

Reserve Categories (Wellington City Council – best practice)

To understand the current and potential values of the suburban reserves network and manage the parks most effectively, each reserve has been categorised⁶. The category relates to a primary purpose⁷. While many parks are (and should be) multi-purpose, allocating each a primary purpose allows us to think more clearly about the range of parks we have across the suburban areas. The park categories across the Wellington suburban reserves network are:

- Neighbourhood (community, local, and amenity)
- Sport and Recreation (community and local)
- Cultural Heritage
- Natural
- Recreation and/or Ecological Linkages.

The categories are used throughout the plan to consider both network values and values of the individual parks. Maps are included to provide a picture of the quantity, size, and distribution of the suburban reserves in general terms and more specifically across the different categories of reserve. It is important to remember this is only part of the citywide picture, given this plan does not cover all the reserves.

⁵ The Reserves Act has 2 types of scenic reserve as prescribed in section 19(1)(a) – more commonly referred to as Scenic A Reserve section 19(1)(b) – more commonly referred to as Scenic B Reserve.

See Appendix Three.

⁶ Wellington City Council Parks Categories are based on best practice guidance provided by the New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA Parks Categories and Levels of Service Guideline 2011)

⁷ Refer to Appendix One for the full Wellington City Council Parks Category definitions.

Broadly speaking, within the suburban reserves network there are fewer reserves in the “natural” category, as most of those reserves are large land areas contained within the Outer Green Belt, Wellington Town Belt and coastal areas. Where reserves are “natural”, the attributes of indigenous biodiversity and connectivity are of high importance.

The abundance of the “ecological and/or recreation links” is significant as it is part of what makes Wellington a unique city to look at and live in. The link reserves provide many – often small, often spread out parcels of land with vegetation cover that has a cumulative value. The “link” reserves are often undervalued when considered as individual sites but their role in complementing the large green spaces (such as the Town Belt) and contribution to the quality and character of the suburban reserves is significant.

Across the suburban reserves network, the highest representation is in the neighbourhood (local) category. This reflects the changing nature of planning regimes and open space provision, and historical patterns of settlement and suburban development. While there is a high representation of this category of park overall, which is a positive attribute for a suburban reserves network, they are not equally distributed across the city.

This combination of different types (“categories”) of open space is unique to Wellington and should be managed to protect the identified character and quality of the Wellington landscape and open space network and enhanced whenever possible through identifying park improvements and filling gaps in provision.

Our Capital Spaces and the Playgrounds Policy both prescribe provision guidelines in relation to access to outdoor recreation opportunities and formal play areas. Provision mapping and overlaps between general provision and formal play provision has been used to inform this plan. Analysis of the maps was used to determine how well the network meets guidelines and where there might be opportunities to address gaps and overlaps. This is discussed in detail in Chapter 2.2 (Recreation) and in each chapter focussed on a different sector but, in general, Wellington residents in the suburban areas are well-serviced in terms of access to outdoor recreation opportunities.

A Quality Assessment for Sport and Recreation and Neighbourhood parks helps to inform this plan but has a focus on operational and maintenance type information (alongside the Play Areas Accessibility Review) rather than network planning.

Other Council land not managed as reserve contributes to the suburban reserves network. Specifically, road reserve land makes a significant and unique contribution to the environment and the way Wellington looks. Due to our topography, the legal road width is seldom used in its entirety with wide areas either side of the formed road surface often left with vegetation cover that contributes to landscape coherence, amenity and sometimes even informal recreation and play opportunities in the suburban environment. Water supply and drainage land can often also double as open space and recreation assets.

The following provides a general guide to the relationship between Reserve Category and potential Reserve Classification and Zone of a reserve. Note that the processes to classify a reserve and/or carry out a zone change are each subject to separate statutory process.

Reserve Category (WCC)	Reserve Classification (Reserves Act)	District Plan zone (Resource Management Act)
Neighbourhood (community) Neighbourhood (local) Sport and Recreation (community) Sport and Recreation (local)	Recreation Reserve	Open Space A
Neighbourhood (amenity)	Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose Reserve	Open Space A or Open Space B
Cultural Heritage	Historic Reserve	Open Space A or Open Space B or Conservation Site
Natural	Scenic Reserve	Open Space B or Conservation Site
Recreation and/or Ecological Linkages	Recreation Reserve or Scenic Reserve	Open Space A or Open Space B or Conservation Site

2 GENERAL OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

2.1 LANDSCAPE

While built infrastructure and formal recreation is an important part of the reserves network, the landscape value of parks is associated with the protection and provision of the unbuilt or natural landscape and the contribution this makes to the character, quality, and liveability of the city. The significance and prominence of the natural landscape, often held as public reserve land, is a unique and valued part of the character of Wellington.

The Wellington landscape can be considered at a series of different scales.

At a broad city scale the parks and open spaces contribute to the essential character of the wider city environment – Wellington looks and feels like a “green” city with the natural landform, the hills, the coast, the gullies and vegetation cover readily visible. The value of this natural landscape is far-reaching, contributing to economic prosperity, environmental health, and the health and wellbeing of residents.

At the community scale the landscape provides community identity, contributing to the attractiveness of the area and providing the setting for day-to-day experiences. We have taken a sector approach in the development of this plan to better consider community open space networks.

At a reserve scale there is a contribution to the open space and amenity values of the local neighbourhood. Most of the suburban reserves are “local” and discrete. The larger reserves can be “local” as well as part of a wider pattern of landscape coherence and connectedness. Individual reserves vary in character and quality.

Reserve Category (WCC)	Reserve Classification (Reserves Act)	District Plan zone (Resource Management Act)
Neighbourhood (community) Neighbourhood (local) Sport and Recreation (community) Sport and Recreation (local)	Recreation Reserve	Open Space A
Neighbourhood (amenity)	Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose Reserve	Open Space A or Open Space B
Cultural Heritage	Historic Reserve	Open Space A or Open Space B or Conservation Site
Natural	Scenic Reserve	Open Space B or Conservation Site
Recreation and/or Ecological Linkages	Recreation Reserve or Scenic Reserve	Open Space A or Open Space B or Conservation Site

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The extent to which development is woven into the natural patterns of the land is an expression of what we value and is part of our social history. An awareness of what makes our landscapes and the places where we live attractive helps us to ensure that ongoing development and change best reflect our needs.

An ideal open space framework incorporates the key landscape attributes of the city. The open space framework may include private land (with covenants and easements) as well as public land. The planting undertaken by property owners and their willingness to allow natural regeneration on their properties makes a major contribution to the quality of the environment generally and the visual amenity of their communities in particular.

2.1.1 OBJECTIVES

- a) Protect the natural character of reserve areas and visual corridors of open space to maintain the unique landscape of the suburban areas between Khandallah/Broadmeadows and Miramar.
- b) Protect the natural character of the suburban reserves network recognising the value they have in defining the character and identity of Wellington City and the different suburbs and the contribution it makes to the wellbeing of residents.
- c) Protect and enhance vegetated corridors to provide visual coherence and unifying themes across the landscape.
- d) Provide for large trees as an essential component of the suburban environment.

2.1.2 POLICIES

2.1.2.1 Natural environment

- a) Sector plans will identify specific landscape characteristics and values associated with each area to be enhanced, maintained and/or protected.
- b) The values of existing trees on suburban reserves (including heritage trees and large trees generally) will be identified and managed to retain a tall tree framework where appropriate. Sector plans identify important trees that need to be retained, protected and/or replanted.
- c) The Council will (so far as possible) protect the existing character of the ridgelines, hilltops, waterways and other significant landscape features using all appropriate means, including reserve contributions, land acquisition, Reserves Act classification and covenanting.
- d) The Council will work with developers to establish reserves that recognise significant landscape and amenity values and contribute to a wider landscape connectedness and coherence.
- e) The Council will engage with landowners and communities in the protection and enhancement of landscape and amenity values of reserve areas (and other Council-owned and managed land) and private land.
- f) The effects of vegetation removal, maintenance, and new planting on the following values will be considered on a project-by-project basis to guide management decisions:
 - i. enjoyment and interaction with nature and the outdoors
 - ii. views to and from the particular reserve
 - iii. diversity of landscape aesthetic and pattern
 - iv. retention of a tall tree (and large tree) framework for landscape, ecological and human wellbeing reasons

- v. protecting heritage tree groupings
- vi. ecology at a site scale, community scale and citywide scale
- vii. land and soil health, and stability
- viii. supporting outdoor recreation opportunities
- ix. provision of shade and shelter
- x. mitigation of effects of buildings on and around the suburban reserves network (e.g. screen them, integrate them into landscape or reduce bulk and scale)
- xi. CPTED⁸ principles.

2.1.2.2 Built environment

- a) Built development on suburban reserves will only occur if it is necessary for community or public recreation purposes and cannot be located elsewhere, and will be subject to an assessment as outlined in Chapter 4 Rules for use and development⁹. See Chapter 4 for specific policy relating to utilities.
- b) Any development will be sensitively designed and implemented to protect the landscape and open space values of the suburban reserves network and incorporate Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) principles where practicable.
- c) No new building or structures of any kind will be permitted on the skylines and ridgelines as viewed from the central city, suburban centres or the harbour. In exceptional circumstances, this policy shall not apply where buildings or structures are for essential utilities and cannot practicably be located elsewhere and their public benefits outweigh their adverse visual impacts.
- d) Development in prominent locations or development that detracts from landscape values will be avoided. Care shall be taken to minimise visual distraction from the natural environment.
- e) All development will be located and designed to protect existing landscape features and established vegetation. Appropriate form, scale, materials, and colour scheme will be used to integrate development into the landscape.
- f) Colour schemes, planting, and site design associated with existing buildings and structures shall be reviewed by the Council as each comes up for attention (either by the Council or a lessee) to ensure they are well-integrated and complementary to their surroundings.
- g) Earthworks and landscape modification will be limited in scale and effect to protect natural landforms.
- h) Soft engineering approaches will be used as a preference¹⁰, for example swales and planted berms are preferred to piped storm-water and retaining walls.
- i) Structures, buildings, and furniture no longer required shall be removed as soon as practicable, and those that are unsafe or irreparable shall be removed also and replaced only if consistent with the policies in this plan and the Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups. An assessment of the historic significance of a building will be undertaken prior to a decision being made about its removal.

⁸ Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

⁹ Development is defined in its broadest sense including, but not limited to, earthworks, new buildings and structures, additions and alterations to existing buildings, car parks and lighting.

¹⁰ With best practice guidance reference for example the Wellington City Council Water Sensitive Urban Design Guide

Opportunities to re-use/relocate buildings, structures and furniture will be explored prior to demolition to support sustainability best practice (minimising waste).

2.1.3 LANDSCAPE - DISCUSSION

2.1.3.1 City scale – landscape character and coherence

The most significant planning initiatives to capture the attributes of the Wellington landscape character include the ridges and hilltops overlay in the District Plan and the management plans for the Wellington Town Belt, Outer Green Belt, south coast and the Botanic Gardens of Wellington. These documents recognise the importance of Wellington's skyline and areas of largely undeveloped, natural landscapes held as public reserve land and its essential contribution to the distinctive character of the city. The suburban reserves network complements these larger areas to create a unique landscape character appreciated at a city scale.

The landscape values of the Wellington Town Belt contribute to making it an iconic and distinct city resource. The patchwork of vegetation and the prominent natural features of the ridgelines, hilltops and slopes have citywide significance. They provide a natural green backdrop to the central city and contribute to the city's identity and sense of place.

The harbour's edge follows Wellington's main fault, a very distinctive geological feature given emphasis by the steep escarpment rising up to the skyline. This "hard edge" is a defining feature of the harbour and city. These fault-scarp and coastal cliffs and the Te Motu Kairangi/Miramar Peninsula and south coast beaches are important components of the city's landscape.

2.1.3.2 Community scale

The local open space network forms part of the suburban environment that local people interact with on a daily basis and how this space looks and functions has a direct impact on their lives. Wellington's older suburbs are generally well-integrated into woody vegetation (indigenous and exotic), have views onto bush-covered hills, often have views out onto the harbour, and have reasonable walking or cycling access to larger areas of public open space, either the Town Belt, the coast or the Outer Green Belt.

The patterns of development and its density are defined by, and therefore reflect, the land form. In older suburbs, developed when engineering was more constrained and perhaps a greater modesty prevailed, houses are less dominating and the "space left over" has been colonised by indigenous vegetation. With the notable exceptions of significant infrastructure type works such as main roads and harbour reclamation, there is a sense of integration; development that accommodates rather than dominates nature. More recent development has been less generous and accommodating in this regard. Even local road development cuts deep scars across the faces of steeper hills, and structures dominate. Extensive landform change occurs through large-scale earthworks. Areas of hard surfacing and larger housing footprints often leave little space for people to plant trees and shrubs, or for nature to simply re-invade. They also have a significant impact on storm-water management. Trends towards intensifying built development will have an impact on the landscape and on the aquatic environment.

On the western edge of the city, the Outer Green Belt comprises the large reserves forming a continuous green backdrop between Mt Kaukau and the south coast. The steep faces below are covered with vegetation, while mixed vegetation reaches into the suburbs along road reserves and across steeper east-facing slopes. The suburban reserves often serve to visually connect the residential areas to the Outer Green Belt landscapes. In particular, the vegetation cover on the Natural and Ecological and/or Recreation linkage reserves provides for visual coherence and distinctive character at a neighbourhood scale (for example, Trellissick Park).

On the eastern and southern sides of the city, the suburban reserves network provides connections to the coastal landscape. Steep, undeveloped private land often connects to public open space, protecting the natural landscape patterns and supporting a variety of vegetation.

2.1.3.3 Individual reserves

The landscape values associated with the individual reserves across the suburban reserves network are generally limited by their smaller size, however they complement the large-scale reserves. There is a cumulative landscape value in a network of open space across the city and across a suburb.

Large-scale reserves affording ecological and recreational connections and making a significant contribution to the wider Wellington landscape include Centennial Reserve in Miramar and Trelissick Park in Ngaio. At the other end of the scale are small parks, sometimes isolated from wider networks. Examples include Chelsea Street Reserve in Miramar and Cararra Park in Newtown. In between are the medium-sized spaces that are not part of a wider connectedness but are attached to waterways or areas of landscape or ecological significance. Examples include Ian Galloway Park in Wilton and Cashmere Park in Khandallah. These areas often provide a valuable opportunity to exhibit natural landform and support vegetation that lends itself to defining the character of suburban areas.

Many of the suburban reserves are heavily modified with their original purpose being for landfill. This is now a unique feature of the open space network and a valuable resource in terms of providing flat space across the naturally steep landscape where residential housing has been established.

Neighbourhood reserves are often small-scale or single-purpose, such as a playground where safety and visibility requirements mean that vegetation is minimal (or at least low in stature) and landscape values are not significant in comparison to amenity or outdoor recreation opportunity.

2.2 RECREATION (AND LEISURE)

The open space network in the suburban areas between Khandallah/Broadmeadows and Miramar provides for a range of outdoor recreation activities and uses through the provision of parks across the following categories¹¹:

- Neighbourhood (community, local and amenity)
- Sport and Recreation (community and local)
- Cultural Heritage
- Natural
- Recreation and/or Ecological Linkages.

Within these areas a range of recreational and leisure activities take place, including the following.

- **Informal activities** such as walking; jogging; biking; dog walking; sightseeing; picnicking; skateboarding; children's play; community gardening; sitting to admire the view, think or knit
- **Organised sports and programmed activities** such as football, rugby, cricket and outdoor gym classes
- **Private club/group activities** such as guides, bowls, tennis and play centre facilities. Note some of these are also organised sports activities.
- **Commercial activities** such as cafes, recreation concessions and so on.

¹¹ Refer to Appendix 1 for full explanation of Parks Categories

While many of these activities are limited to certain types of area, for instance sport and recreation parks are primarily used for organised sports, others such as children's play (playgrounds) can occur in neighbourhood parks, sport and recreation parks or even on the edge of natural areas.

In addition, schools are an integral part of the open space network through formal partnerships, such as the new artificial turf at Wellington College, and informally through use of school playgrounds and playing fields after hours. Any use of school grounds or facilities needs to be approved by the board of trustees with more formal use such as leases or licences also being approved by the Ministry of Education.

This section will look at the provision of open space for recreation between Khandallah/Broadmeadows and Miramar. A more detailed, localised analysis of park categories, park provision and quality is outlined for each sector in Chapter 3 of this plan.

2.2.1 OBJECTIVES

- a) Provide open spaces and outdoor recreation opportunities close to where people live and work.
- b) Provide a wide range of quality recreation and sporting opportunities (both formal and informal) that are easily accessed and affordable.
- c) Develop and manage outdoor spaces to maximise flexibility of current and future use.
- d) Increase regular participation in recreation and sport.
- e) Develop and enhance well-located park spaces as local destinations that provide a range of activities and experiences.
- f) Support community initiatives to increase local self-sufficiency.
- g) Complete suburban track networks with a priority on connecting communities and open spaces, and providing short walking and cycling loops and transport connections.

2.2.2 GENERAL PROVISION

2.2.2.1 Discussion – general provision

Our Capital Spaces¹² outlines guidelines for the provision of open space in suburban areas. It recommends that every household should be within 600 metres or a 10-minute walk to one or more neighbourhood park, play space, or other outdoor recreation opportunity such as track link. The results of this analysis are outlined in each sector plan with actions on how any gaps can be addressed.

Provision of access to an outdoor recreation opportunity has been assessed through mapping a 600m/10-minute walk along the local street network from park and track entrance points. Solutions to identified gaps and prioritisation of actions to fill gaps in both general provision and formal play area provision need to be considered on a case by case basis through more detailed analysis. For example, a gap in both open space and formal play area provision would likely take priority over a gap in just formal play area provision only. Potential to address the gap may, however, be limited either way by there simply being no available land for public use.

If there was a gap in play provision identified, census data may show that the majority of children in that particular area are actually school-aged children so providing a play area outside of school grounds might not be a high priority. There may also be an opportunity for

¹² Our Capital Spaces – An Open Spaces and Recreation Framework for Wellington 2013–23

an arrangement with a local school to allow all local children after-hours access to play equipment and kick-about space.

When considering gaps in general provision, buying land is seldom a viable option due to the cost of purchasing land in built up areas. There are few opportunities to obtain land through development as most development in the established neighbourhoods will be small scale infill type housing.

Planning for increased housing density will consider existing open space provision in determining suitable areas for increased intensification in addition to planning mechanisms that could be employed to fund new reserves and/or development. Any new reserve land should contribute to as wide a range of open space values as possible. For example, an area containing ecologically significant vegetation and an area of flat space for informal recreation would obviously be of higher value than a steep grass-covered slope.

It is important to note that changes in age demographics or trends in open space use or urban design generally may require the redesign of parks, but not necessarily the need for more dedicated parks space. A space with a broad range of values is able to best provide for this flexibility of use over time.

As previously noted, in general, there is very good provision of access to outdoor recreation space across the suburban areas of Wellington City covered under this management plan.

2.2.2.2 Policies – general provision

- a) Provide where practicable a community or local park, play space, or other outdoor recreation opportunity such as track links within 600 metres or a 10-minute walk from residential areas.
- b) Incorporate Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and universal accessibility principles into the design of new spaces and modifications of existing spaces.
- c) Encourage greater, flexible and more creative play for all ages (including young adults and the elderly) through the development of neighbourhood parks.
- d) Users with mobility challenges (eg with wheelchairs, pushchairs, or people with sight-impairments) can access an adequate range of spaces and opportunities.
- e) Frequently used spaces are accessible and provide high-quality amenities and activities for local communities (eg shelter, toilets, and eating areas).
- f) Diverse play, sport, and recreation opportunities are provided for all ages, cultures, income groups and abilities alongside other open space values where possible (such as indigenous biodiversity and amenity for example).

2.2.3 PLAYGROUND PROVISION

The Playground Policy identifies four categories of playground (centralised, community, local and local basic). The policy guidelines are that:

- a significant majority of dwellings should be within 800 metres of a community playground
- a significant majority of dwellings should be within 600 metres of a local playground.

Working towards this guideline will establish an adequate provision of playgrounds in Wellington, as well as ensuring that excessive provision does not occur. This will help get the best network of formal play provision for the most people. We have used this policy to identify playground provision during the development of the sector plans.

The provision guidelines identified potential gaps in the network and areas where the provision is greater than that specified in the guidelines. What the response to both scenarios might be will vary depending on the many other factors that inform planning across the whole network.

The aim of the playground policy is to consider how best to provide playgrounds to the community in an equitable manner recognising the needs of communities and suburbs and taking into account constraints such as topography and funding.

A recent safety audit has also identified playgrounds where work is needed to improve accessibility and safety for users and their caregivers. This work will be carried out as part of routine maintenance. Any larger works required have been identified in the sector plans.

2.2.4 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

2.2.4.1 Discussion – dog exercise areas

Most areas in Wellington City are classified as “Controlled public places” where dogs are welcome on-leash and under the control of their owners. The Council provides 51 designated off-leash exercise areas and 8 beach exercise areas across the city. Dogs can exercise and socialise off-leash in these areas as long as they remain under the control of their owner and subject to some restrictions in some areas. Off-leash areas are designated under the Dog Policy 2009. Dogs are prohibited in play areas and sportsfields.

There are no guidelines for the provision of off-leash dog exercise areas, which has resulted in a range of sizes and locations from the small enclosed areas at Cummings Park and Cog Park, through to longer walkways such as Maupuia Walkway. There are several on areas of the Wellington Town Belt adjacent to reserves covered under this plan.

2.2.4.2 Policy – dog exercise areas

- a) Provide for the reasonable exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

2.2.5 TRACKS

2.2.5.1 Discussion – tracks

Our Capital Spaces¹³ includes under “Outcome 1: Getting everyone active” a priority point to “Complete the track network with a priority on connecting communities and open spaces, and providing short walking and cycling loops and transport connections”. Further detail is provided by actions:

- 1.9.3 Review local track networks as part of the development of the Suburban Reserves Management Plan with a focus on tracks accessible to all ages and abilities
- 1.9.2 Continue to develop the track network for shared use wherever appropriate, while managing any conflicts between different activities.

The network in the suburban areas has developed mainly to serve individual reserves, rather than link the reserve network together. The major tracks and walkways through this area identified in the Open Space Access Plan are:

- **The Sanctuary to Sea Track**, which runs from Zealandia through Otari-Wilton’s Bush and Trelissick Park towards Wellington Harbour at Kaiwharawhara. The track ends at Trelissick Park.
- **The Harbour Escarpment** between Khandallah and Newlands. The southern section starting from Homebush Park is still to be planned and constructed.

¹³ Our Capital Spaces – an open spaces and recreation framework for Wellington 2013-2023.

Access to the Outer Green Belt from the suburban areas of Khandallah/Broadmeadows through to Karori is well-developed and provides numerous entrance points to bush tracks and the longer walkways such as Te Araroa. Any opportunities for further track links associated with suburban reserves are identified in the sector plans.

Some of the newer tracks have been built and maintained by volunteer groups, for instance in Centennial Reserve in Miramar. The tracks are designed for dual-use, except for a few that have been built as mountain bike-only tracks (to ensure the safety of all track users, for example downhill mountain biking activity).

There is ongoing demand from users for more beginner level/family-friendly biking and walking tracks. These will be identified in the sector plans.

There are a whole range of values associated with the individual reserves across the city and the full range of those values needs to be considered as part of any track development. As referenced in Our Capital Spaces, the needs of different user groups are also important in thinking about shared use and accessibility.

Parks and reserves can also provide important routes for active transport, whether from the suburbs into the central city or to link suburban areas. Beginner and family-friendly tracks will often be used as alternatives to walking or cycling along the road corridors. The suburban reserves, because of their generally smaller size, do not provide the opportunities provided by the Wellington Town Belt or Outer Green Belt. In most cases, where a track could be developed through a suburban reserve, it already has.

2.2.5.2 Policies – tracks

- a) Tracks will be shared use (ie pedestrian and cycle) and open for cycling unless otherwise identified in accordance with the Open Space Access Plan (2008).
- b) The open space access network will be integrated with the wider city and regional access networks, and cycle and walking commuting needs.
- c) Develop more tracks that are accessible and useable by people with limited mobility, push chairs and wheelchairs. This includes the able-bodied, people pushing strollers, the elderly and people with impairments or disabilities.
- d) Develop a plan for additional beginner level/family-friendly biking and walking tracks.
- e) The walkway system will be accurately mapped and interpreted, and this information will be freely available to the community.
- f) All tracks will be physically sustainable and have minimal environmental impact, as far as possible.
- g) Tracks will be designed and maintained to defined standards in the Open Space Access Plan, with significant hazards identified and/or mitigated.

2.2.6 COMMUNITY GARDENS

2.2.6.1 Discussion – community gardens

Community gardens allow residents to share in the provision of food, recreation and therapeutic opportunities. They can also promote individual health and wellbeing, environmental awareness, and provide community education.

A community garden is defined as:

A small-scale, low- investment neighbourhood communal gardening venture, where the primary purpose is growing vegetables or fruit. Community gardens may have an explicit gardening philosophy, ie organic growing, they may be treated as one garden or they may allow participants with individual plots to manage them as they see fit.

(Wellington City Council Guidelines for Community Gardens, September 2009)

In Wellington City there are already a number of different types of community gardens and orchards, on reserve land, in community housing complexes, schools and so on.

The increased interest in community gardens and orchards over the past few years has resulted in a number of applications to use parks and reserves. To assess these applications and ensure a consistent approach, the Council has prepared a set of guidelines (Wellington City Council Guidelines for Community Gardens, September 2009).

Assessment of applications for use of parks and reserves for community gardens and orchards will use the criteria specified in Rules for Use and Development. These are slightly modified from the Community Garden guidelines with the gardens operating as a not-for-profit activity with no individual plots or allotments. The Council will not support commercial gardening on public reserves.

2.2.6.2 Policies – community gardens

- a) Community gardens and orchards may be permitted, so that community groups can provide food as well as recreation and therapeutic opportunities for the community.
- b) Assessment of applications for community gardens and orchards will be according to the criteria specified in Rules for Use and Development.
- c) Community gardens should not have a negative impact on indigenous biodiversity.
- d) The Council will not support commercial gardening on public reserves.

2.2.7 SPORT AND RECREATION PARKS (“SPORTSFIELDS”)

2.2.7.1 Discussion – sport and recreation parks

The sport and recreation parks are managed as a citywide network.

Council sportsfields are under growing pressure with increasing demand from sports groups – particularly from football. The period where demand is highest is from April to August.

The city has limited land suitable for developing into sportsfields. The artificial sportsfields at Nairnville Park, Te Whaea, Wakefield Park, St Patrick’s College, and Wellington College have provided an additional capacity of over 50 hours a week during peak times. An additional field has recently opened at Alex Moore Park in Johnsonville. There are no plans for further artificial fields until the success and utilisation of the existing fields have been reviewed over the next three years. That review will be a regional review.

The growth and improvement in facilities, however, brings with it the need to upgrade infrastructure to cater for increased use, for example car parking, changing facilities, floodlighting, fencing, toilets and so on. New buildings and the infrastructure associated with development of outdoor formal sportsfields can result in significant impacts on the open space values and natural environment of parks and reserves. To protect specialist surfaces (and the investment), fencing is often built to limit use by casual users, for ball control and to protect the turf.

At the other end of the scale there are sports clubs not making full use of existing facilities. Bowls is one sport with declining numbers and club membership. There are currently only two

bowling clubs with leases on parks and reserves covered under this plan (at Wilton and Kilbirnie) with the clubs at Karori, Vogelmorn and Hataitai (private land) all now closed.

Balancing the provision of a diverse range of recreation opportunities with maintaining public access to open space and the natural environment needs to be carefully managed. There are a number of informal recreation activities that use the more formal developed spaces – for example, picnics, flying a kite, kicking a ball around and community events.

2.2.7.2 Policies – sport and recreation parks

- a) A range of sporting and recreation opportunities are provided that satisfies the needs of citizens and visitors.
- b) Work with Sport Wellington to monitor participation in physical activity and barriers to participation across the wider region.
- c) Built facilities will be very carefully managed to ensure the focus remains on parks providing for outdoor recreation.

2.2.8 ELITE SPORT

2.2.8.1 Discussion – elite sport

Elite sport¹⁴ and associated events are important to Wellington as a destination for major events, entertainment, and also to provide a pathway for talented young people to develop their skills and pursue a career in elite or professional sport. Such sport can sometimes bring in external funds to improve facilities that can in turn benefit community sport.

There is increasing use of the public sporting infrastructure for elite sport. The development of elite sport and the associated professional support and administration can put pressure on existing facilities used for community sport. It's important community use and access is not compromised by these changes.

2.2.8.2 Policy – elite sport

- a) Support the use of the reserve network by elite sport, provided such activity complements and supports community use, access, and participation.

2.2.9 CLUB FACILITIES

2.2.9.1 Discussion – club facilities

Tennis, bowling, and scout clubs have leased areas for specialised playing surfaces and/or clubrooms. Other clubs, such as rugby, cricket, football and athletics for example, lease land for clubrooms.

Most of the club and community group leases have buildings that are only available for club members. Some, such as bowling clubs and tennis, are available to be used on a pay-for-play (casual) basis. Many clubs sub-lease facilities to other clubs to make best use of the facilities and share costs as well as allowing casual play.

Leasing is permitted to enable the public use of parks and reserves by providing a wider range of facilities than would otherwise be available.

¹⁴ This does not include people playing their sport at a high performance level such as national athletic competitors but is intended to capture professional sports and franchises (the Pulse netball team, and Wellington Phoenix for example) and events such as the Cricket World Cup.

With the exception of sports such as football, many traditional sports clubs are experiencing declining membership. This issue has been further complicated by the rising cost of maintenance, building compliance, and insurance. However, another influencing factor is the increase in casual sport (pay-for-play). Many people are choosing to participate in sport and recreation on a casual basis rather than committing to membership of a club. There is also more choice, with new sports emerging such as floorball, handball, ultimate frisbee, and futsal.

The Council is working with a number of clubs (such as bowling clubs) to address sustainability issues. Many clubs are being encouraged to amalgamate or to share resources/facilities. This is commonly referred to as a “sportsville” model.

2.2.9.2 Policies – club facilities

- a) Maximise use of facilities consistent with the primary purpose.
- b) Identify opportunities for clubs to amalgamate and share facilities or services.
- c) Regularly monitor the health of sports clubs to ensure that more clubs are sustainable over the long-term.
- d) Partner with Sport Wellington to organise and promote sport and recreation development opportunities for clubs (including greater partnerships with businesses and the community and marketing the activities on offer).
- e) Leasing of reserve land and facilities to sport and recreation clubs is allowed where the activity is consistent with the objectives of this management plan and:
 - i.* is concerned with community recreation, sport or leisure activities
 - ii.* is open for public participation (clubs will be encouraged to allow casual play at their facilities or, at least, that their membership shall be open to all members of the public)
 - iii.* complies with Rules for Use and Development (Chapter 4).
- f) Leases will be administered in accordance with the Council’s Leases Policy for Community and Recreation Groups (2012), except where inconsistent with this management plan.

2.2.10 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Running a community sporting team or club can be an expensive operation. There are fewer volunteers around to help run competitions, coach teams and maintain facilities and buildings. This has led some clubs to have paid administrators, coaches, and players.

Some clubs are investigating commercial activities/opportunities to enable them to raise funds to run competitions and programmes and invest in their sport. This varies from charging for play or sponsorship, through to running commercial facilities such as cafes and pro-shops.

Any approval to carry out commercial activity will only be permitted to the extent that the:

- activity is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the park or reserve or for the convenience of people using the park or reserve
- activity does not require a new permanent building or structure.

In addition, where the activity is related to an existing sporting club or community group, the commercial activity must complement and be ancillary to a group’s primary community or recreational activity. Excess funds generated by the activity are in the first instance applied to

any maintenance obligations the group has under its lease and then to the group's community or recreational activity.

2.3 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

The vision statement for indigenous biodiversity in Wellington City is:

Wellington is a city that protects and restores indigenous biodiversity and proudly showcases its natural areas. It is a city renowned for its kaitiakitanga (environmental guardianship).

This vision statement will be achieved through Our Natural Capital: Wellington's Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The suburban reserves network plays an integral part in assisting to achieve this vision. This section is focussed on how the suburban reserves network contributes to Wellington's ecology and indigenous biodiversity.

Enhancing and protecting indigenous biodiversity often complements other values of the open space network, such as landscape value (eg people value the green backdrop to the city and it visually unifies the city landscape), recreation value (walking in the bush or seeking shade in a playground) and community value (it can provide a sense of identity in a suburb, and groups form over restoration projects). At a suburban reserves network scale this translates into a need to look for the potential for both connectedness of ecosystems and ecological enhancement of individual reserves.

2.3.1 OBJECTIVES

- a) To protect indigenous biodiversity and indigenous ecosystems within and between suburban reserves, including aquatic ecosystems.
- b) To restore and connect indigenous ecosystems within and between suburban reserves and the wider reserves network.
- c) To protect and restore existing stream habitats, with a focus on the Kaiwharawhara, Owhiro and Karori Stream catchments.
- d) To protect and enhance the large tree network (both indigenous and exotic species) through and between the suburban reserves to assist with movement between habitats and support neighbourhood amenity and character.
- e) To incorporate opportunities for indigenous biodiversity enhancement in any development plans across all park categories to maximise diversity of parks values and use of the suburban open space.
- f) To carry out weed and pest animal control within suburban reserves where these significantly impact on indigenous biodiversity values.
- g) To work collaboratively with iwi, schools, communities, researchers and individuals in restoring suburban reserves.
- h) To prioritise protection of bush remnants¹⁵ and other identified ecologically significant sites on both public and private land.
- i) To acknowledge that local healthy open space benefits people's health and wellbeing, and these people are more likely to engage in positive environmental behaviour.

¹⁵ Refer to An Inventory of the Surviving Traces of the Wellington Primary Forest of Wellington City by G Park (1999).

2.3.1.1 Discussion – ecology and indigenous biodiversity

While the large areas of land associated with the Outer Green Belt, Wellington Town Belt and the south coast provide the most significant habitat for our indigenous biodiversity, the suburban reserves network also has an important role to play. Broadly speaking, the forests in suburban reserves are fragments of a bigger picture, and most are regenerating secondary forest. The larger reserves provide core habitat for our indigenous species, while the smaller spaces allow for these species to travel between areas. The mix of type, size and spread of parks is also a part of what makes our parks network unique and the landscape and lifestyle in Wellington City distinct. The same applies to streams, where many of the remaining streams are fragments of the former system, often piped above and below the reserves.

Trelissick Park and 17 other suburban reserves have been categorised as “natural” parks with a primary purpose of protecting the natural environment. While the “natural” parks provide the greatest opportunities to enhance citywide indigenous biodiversity (primarily due to larger size and quality of vegetation), indigenous biodiversity is an attribute of the parks network that has value at all scales. Smaller parks and even individual trees, when considered as part of a network, make a significant contribution to citywide indigenous biodiversity. These smaller spaces are identified as Ecological and/or Recreational Linkage reserves. The other categories of reserves can also have indigenous biodiversity values as secondary to their primary purpose.

A principle of ecology is that everything is interrelated. The ecology of the suburban reserves is heavily influenced by how biodiversity (both indigenous and exotic) is managed on private land and other Council land not managed as reserve. For example, important food sources for birds may be specimen trees on private land or road reserve, or a source of weeds could come from private gardens. Advocating for the protection and restoration of indigenous biodiversity and the management of pest species across all land is an important opportunity for the ecological health of the whole city.

To be successful, restoration activities need to be well planned. Sites with sheltered conditions along stream valleys within suburban reserves offer good opportunities for restoration planting. Many factors need to be considered, including variations in site conditions that could affect survival rates, species choice, and pest threats. The Council intends to assist the natural successional process by carrying out extensive enhancement planting of the tall tree species in areas of young indigenous forest and scrub, as well as restoration planting on bare land and following weed control. There is also potential to diversify understorey and ground-layer plant species through enhancement planting. All proposals for enhancement planting will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Fundamental to all restoration efforts is ongoing plant and pest management to optimise the conditions for restoration and to protect any biodiversity gains.

There are a number of “identified sites of ecological significance” within and around the suburban reserves network. These are sites that were identified in an inventory of the precise location and extent of the surviving traces of Wellington’s forest remnants. The survey identified every stand of vegetation within the Wellington City boundaries in which canopy tree species characteristic of the district’s primary forests’ tree species are naturally occurring. There were a total of 401 sites identified in 1999, 108 of which are on Council reserve land. Unprotected remnants on private land are a significant issue; however, this is a Resource Management Act matter that District Plan changes can address.

The survey notes: “the surviving traces of the old forest are crucial to the process of forest re-establishment... Only where they are in proximity, in reach of seed-dispersing birds, or close enough for wind to spread seed, can the new forest approach the nature of the former forest. Where there is no old forest nearby, the process is infinitely slower, to the extent that artificial re-planting may be necessary to stimulate it”. The suburban reserves that contain these identified sites of ecological significance are critical in providing not only the protection of this remaining vegetation but also allowing for the proximity between sites given the geographical spread of the reserve network. There is also opportunity for enhancement of the vegetation across the suburban reserves network by both the Council and community groups.

Communities and individuals that identify with the natural value of their open space are often more actively enjoying the reserves network and contributing to its protection, restoration and enhancement. The suburban reserves are often the local reserves that people visit or even just see on a regular basis for a “daily dose” of nature. People’s awareness and connection with nature is enhanced when parks are healthy, which in turn promotes health and wellbeing in those individuals and communities.

2.3.2 POLICIES

2.3.2.1 Identifying and planning

- a) The important areas for ecological restoration on suburban reserves will be identified and prioritised around:
 - i. their representativeness, rarity, connectivity or buffering function, diversity, health and special features
 - ii. enhancing the indigenous species diversity of suburban reserves
 - iii. improving the ecological connectivity of the suburban reserves network and adjacent Town Belt, Outer Green Belt, coastal areas, northern reserves and botanic gardens
 - iv. improving freshwater habitats and fish passage (in line with GWRC Fish Passage Restoration programme) particularly in the Kaiwharawhara, Makara/Ohariu, Karori, and Owhiro Streams
 - v. improving the ecological buffer zone around Zealandia.
- b) All restoration planning will take into account potential for natural regeneration and site conditions.
- c) Opportunities for planting large tree species to benefit indigenous biodiversity through providing a food source or facilitating movement (whether indigenous or exotic) will be identified and tree planting undertaken by the Council and community groups.
- d) Plant and animal pest threats will be identified and assessed, and their management prioritised in accordance with the policies and priorities in relevant local and regional pest management plans. In prioritising plant and animal pest management, priority will also be given to:
 - i. ecologically significant areas
 - ii. areas containing species representative of the indigenous biodiversity of the city (providing control does not have an adverse effect on these species)
 - iii. areas important for ecological connectivity
 - iv. areas of hazardous tree removal
 - v. areas of high amenity and recreation value
 - vi. improving the ecological buffer zone around Zealandia.
- e) Restoration, revegetation and pest management programmes will be reviewed and adapted as necessary in response to the results of ongoing monitoring and research.

2.3.2.2 Protection

- a) The Council will protect the indigenous biodiversity within suburban reserves, including the streams, natural water courses and soil, from threats such as weeds and pest animals, fire, pollution, earthworks and recreational activities.
- b) Partnerships will be promoted between the Council, other organisations and adjacent landowners in implementing pest management programmes and protecting indigenous biodiversity.

- c) Infrastructure within suburban reserves, including stormwater management devices, will be managed and, if necessary, redesigned to minimise impacts on the natural environment.
- d) The suburban reserves network will be managed to maintain and enhance its ecosystem services, prioritising water quality, indigenous biodiversity protection, education, low-impact recreation, intrinsic worth, cultural significance, and carbon storage.

2.3.2.3 Restoration

- a) Eco-sourced plants will be used in all restoration planting.
- b) Areas cleared of exotic vegetation and invasive weeds will be restored through planting and/or enabling natural regeneration.
- c) Regular follow-up maintenance will be carried out on all areas being restored until canopy cover has been achieved and as required thereafter.
- d) Planting of larger, slower-growing tree species, and other specialist species, will be carried out to diversify the range of indigenous plants, to provide additional habitat and, where appropriate, to add to the tall tree framework on the suburban reserves network.
- e) The Council will enable and advocate for fish passage within streams flowing across suburban reserves.
- f) The Council will encourage, support, and work collaboratively with iwi, local communities, businesses and interested groups to develop and implement restoration programmes within the suburban reserves network in accordance with Council indigenous biodiversity planning.

2.3.2.4 Monitoring, research, and education

- a) The ecology of the suburban reserves network, including indigenous biodiversity, water quality, weediness and impacts of animal pests, will be monitored as part of the Council's citywide monitoring programmes, and will include continuing bird monitoring.
- b) Monitoring will include record-keeping of Council and community-based planting and pest control activities, to inform future decision-making.
- c) Monitoring results will be reported regularly to inform the Council and the public about trends and issues.
- d) Research and information-sharing about the ecology of the suburban reserves network, its management and its role in the city's urban ecology will be encouraged through partnerships and communication networks involving the Council, research organisations and interested community groups.

2.3.2.5 Awareness/advocacy

- a) Local parks will be promoted to groups as outdoor ecological classrooms by enabling opportunities for on-site learning, such as school activities, spaces for learning and interpretation signage.

- b) Council will work with community groups and give them adequate support and education around planting and pest control, and ensure their activities do not have a negative impact on our indigenous biodiversity.

2.4 CULTURE AND HISTORY

This plan highlights the key historical values of the suburban reserves between Khandallah/Broadmeadows and Miramar. While many reserves have no visible heritage items, they do have their own “story” associated with cultural significance and history of the land and about how they came to be public open space. When shared, these stories can add to the reserve’s value and enhance a sense of community and stewardship for people associated with that history and local residents and users of the space.

2.4.1 OBJECTIVES

- a) Significant historical and cultural features and values of the suburban reserves are identified, managed, and protected.
- b) Appreciation of the cultural heritage and the history of the suburban reserves will be enhanced through research and interpretation.

2.4.2 POLICIES

- a) Historic buildings and sites, and traditional and wahi tapu sites within the reserves, will be protected and managed according to recognised conservation principles and policies. Collaboration with mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand will be important in implementing this policy.
- b) The reserves will be protected and managed in a manner reflecting their value and significance, in consultation with any directly affected groups or individuals.
- c) Interpretation at reserves will be carried out as broadly as possible to include cultural, social, economic, and historical significance of each site.
- d) Where possible, proposed works will avoid recorded archaeological sites. Where avoidance of recorded sites is not possible, authority shall be sought from Heritage New Zealand before any work is carried out. In areas of high archaeological potential, when there is reasonable cause to suspect that an archaeological site (recorded, or for the discovery of unrecorded sites) may be damaged, modified, or destroyed by any activity, an archaeological authority shall be applied for from the Heritage New Zealand in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
- e) Wherever appropriate, Māori place names will be used, on signs and maps, plant labels and interpretation.
- f) Any activity occurring on or near the “Sites of Significance to mana whenua or other Māori” listed in the District Plan shall be discussed with mana whenua before the activity starts.
- g) Interpretation of these significant sites will be carried out in partnership with mana whenua.

2.4.3 IMPORTANT CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESERVES AND FEATURES

Each of these sites (except the Bridle Track) sits within the context of a reserve that has a variety of other values specific to each site and that provide an important part of the character of each place.

2.4.3.1 Bridle Track

The Bridle Track was the first recognised main route to Wellington during its European settlement in the 1840s. The track followed a number of Māori routes from Wellington Harbour and along the top of the ridge. The area was a resting place and a vantage point, and there is archaeological evidence of shellfish having been consumed at the site.

The path has continually been used and modified to allow for people to travel from the harbour, Kaiwharawhara and up to Te Wharau Ridge and Paerau. There is a local emotional tie to the track and it is still a popular shortcut in to the central city for the residents of the northern suburbs. While the track is not a parks asset, the Council will manage the area to protect the heritage values and current values as a cycle/walkway link.

2.4.3.2 Brooklyn War Memorial

The memorial was built to commemorate Brooklyn's World War I servicemen. It was planned and constructed through the efforts of the Brooklyn Returned Services Association and the people of Brooklyn. In just two years following the end of the war, they raised £900 for its construction. The designer and sculptor are not known.

The Brooklyn War Memorial is a distinguished and elegant memorial and is set on a spectacular site that has views across the area and city.

2.4.3.3 Cog Park and the Patent Slip

Evans Bay is the site of the first Patent Slip in Wellington and New Zealand. The Patent Slip, consisting of two slipways built in 1873 and 1922 respectively, was designed to accommodate large ships over land for maintenance and repairs and is considered a great engineering feat.

In 1969, the first slipway closed and an upgrade of the second slipway commenced. The No. 1 slipway was sold for scrap in 1972 and the machinery removed. The No. 2 slip continued to operate until 1985, when it too closed. Following the demolition and removal of the slips and associated buildings, the land was then drastically altered.

The Evans Bay Patent Slip is a site of great historical and technological significance, locally, nationally and internationally. The seven cogwheel winch built by Kennards is possibly the only one ever produced, and rated for a pull of 2000 tonnes it is also the largest of any winch of its time, making it extremely rare. In addition to the large machinery, a patent slip of this size is exceptional; from the 1870s it was common to maintain large ships by dry-docking. A number of engineers have identified the construction of such a large slip facility, from scratch, with primitive machinery and in such a difficult location as being an outstanding engineering feat. In addition, it is undoubtedly the first large-scale underwater construction in New Zealand. [Paraphrased from its Heritage New Zealand registration]

2.4.3.4 Miramar Bowling Club Pavilion

The Miramar Bowling Club was founded in 1946. Initially it had a small pavilion but acquired its current clubrooms in 1948 from the Centennial Exhibition, where it had been an operational fire station. Alterations were made to the building to fit it out for purpose but it remains generally intact.

Edmund Anscombe was commissioned to design most of the buildings for the Centennial Exhibition. The buildings were prefabricated and temporary in construction as they were only intended to last five years. Anscombe used what was then the cheapest building material available – painted asbestos cement in flat sheets and battens. After the Exhibition closed, some buildings were dismantled while others were accidentally burnt down in a fire. The fire station is one of the only Exhibition buildings known to still to exist.

2.4.3.5 Fort Buckley

Fort Buckley is an historic fortification initially constructed in 1885 on a spur of land overlooking Kaiwharawhara. It was built as part of the coastal defences of Australia and New Zealand, in response to fears of a Russian attack following the establishment of a new sea port at Vladivostok, and the consequent presence of the Russian Imperial Navy in the North Pacific. It was the first of the coastal defences built in Wellington, and was operational until 1893. It was later refurbished as an anti-aircraft battery during the Second World War. [written by Bruce McFadgen, 2009]

2.4.3.6 Trelissick Park Magazine Store

The site of the Kaiwharawhara magazine has been occupied by the magazine itself for over 100 years, since 1880. The magazine is significant as few examples of this type of military/civilian structure still remain.

Originally there was two stone magazines, two corrugated iron sheds, a keeper's house, stables and a coach house at the site. One of the magazine buildings is still largely complete, with the front wall and complete side wall of the other also standing. The stone lining of the dirt track approaching the location can also still be seen.

The magazine is located between the site of the old Kaiwharawhara jetty and the physical remains of Fort Buckley, which was built on the hilltop south of the river mouth and the magazine. The jetty and the fort had a special functional relationship with the magazine. Originally the magazine would have formed a wider landscape with the jetty, which was used to transport the powder and materials, and Fort Buckley, which the magazine was serving.

This history was obtained from the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero and the Trelissick Park Management Plan (that is superseded by this plan). The site is a Category II historic place and was acquired in 1995 by Wellington City Council. It is now an integral part of Trelissick Park. The Capital Defence website has some more information about the site. <http://capitaldefence.orconhosting.net.nz/prfiles/pre1930/kaiwarra1.htm>

Further references to the Trelissick Park Magazine Store are as follows:

Onslow Historical Society publications:

Julie Bremmer, "Kaiwharawhara Powder Magazine", *The Onslow Historian*, Vol 14, 1984.

Steven White, "Kaiwharawhara Powder Magazines 1880-2005", *The Onslow Historian*, Vol 35, No's 1 & 2, 2005.

Chris Cochran, Kaiwharawhara Magazine Trelissick Park, Wellington, Conservation Report, prepared for Wellington City Council, May 1998.

2.5 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Our Capital Spaces identified as one of its four key outcomes “Doing it together”.

There are currently more than 80 community groups across 112 sites involved in general parks advocacy, restoration projects, animal pest management, and track building throughout the city. As well, many sporting and recreational groups manage facilities and sporting activities, and many schools have environmental programmes both on and off-site in the surrounding parks network. The map on the following page shows the spread of formal community partnership and participation.

In addition to the people or groups working at specific sites or on specific projects, there are groups that advocate for their community of interest or more generally around parks related issues. For example, there are active residents’ associations across the city and a range of organisations such as Forest and Bird, Wellington Botanical Society and Living Streets Aotearoa all with key areas of interest and expertise.

There has always been public involvement in the management, development, and protection of the suburban reserves network. This involvement ranges from individuals who look after the reserve adjacent to their properties, through to organised groups that lease areas and are responsible for managing these areas as, for example, bowling greens or tennis courts. There is the opportunity to get a wider section of the community involved in the reserve network including urban Māori, ethnic communities and young people.

The future of the suburban reserves network depends on the active involvement of the community. Council resources are limited and the success of future work on reserves depends heavily on the involvement of the public. Council officers and community groups will continue to work closely in partnership, together meeting objectives in the management plan.

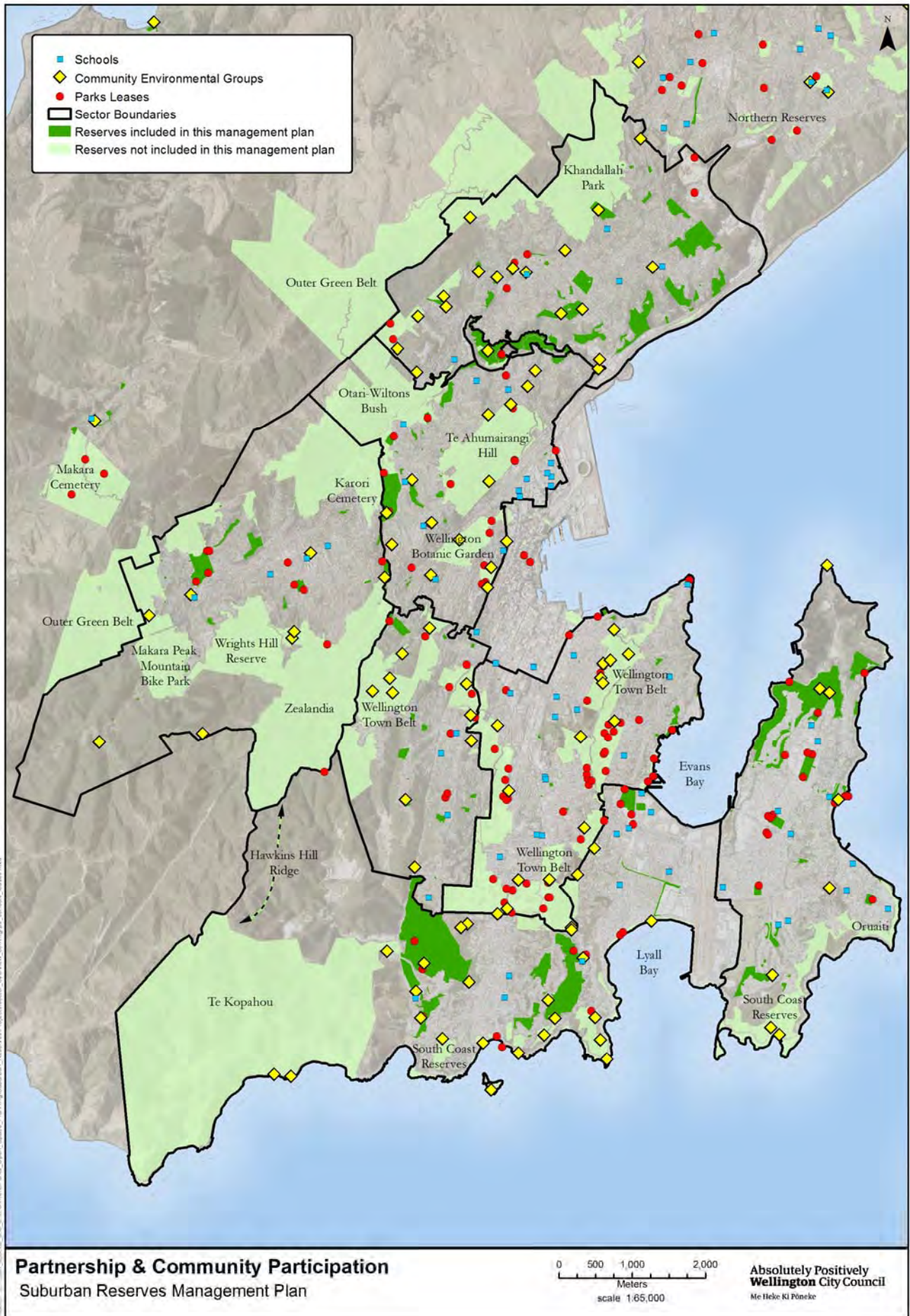
Council support for groups is not detailed in this plan as the different needs of each group are too broad to have a one-size-fits-all statement of “support”. The many different groups need support in many different ways depending on the site they are at, the type of project they are planning, and the different skills and capabilities of the group members. Some current information can be found at:

<http://wellington.govt.nz/recreation/enjoy-the-outdoors/parks-and-reserves/volunteers-and-support>

And <http://www.naturespace.org.nz/>

Examples of great community partnerships include: the Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park, the Berhampore Golf Course, community gardens and orchards in public open spaces, and the restoration of Trelissick Park.

Suburban reserves and track networks provide public space for people to informally interact. They also provide the opportunity for people and groups to simply look at or experience the natural environment. Both the human interaction and the interaction with the natural environment are increasingly recognised as being critical to the health and wellbeing of people living in cities. Building a sense of community also assists in building local resilience.



2.5.1 OBJECTIVE

- a) Manage the suburban reserve network on behalf of and in partnership with the wider Wellington community.

2.5.2 POLICIES

2.5.2.1 Policies – community groups and partnerships

- a) To encourage and support active community participation in the ongoing management, maintenance, development, and monitoring of the suburban reserve network.
- b) To provide opportunities for individuals, groups, and businesses to be involved in activities on the suburban reserve network, such as research, habitat restoration, events, community gardening, and recreation development (such as tracks).
- c) To establish, as appropriate, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with groups that contribute to activities on the suburban reserves, such as habitat restoration, recreation development, and events.
- d) To support the beautification of the suburban reserves by adjacent property owners, provided the work is consistent with the objectives and policies of this plan.
- e) To report regularly to community groups on progress towards key objectives in the Suburban Reserves Management Plan.

2.5.2.2 Policies - partnership with mana whenua

- a) We will encourage Treaty partners and the wider Māori community to help determine how this plan can be implemented, including:
 - i. working in partnership with mana whenua to co-manage reserve land vested in mana whenua
 - ii. supporting Māori community-based groups to practise kaitiakitanga (guardianship), and to use our open spaces for the development of indigenous knowledge and traditional activities, such as raranga (weaving), for the benefit of all.

2.5.2.3 Policies - partnership with education and health providers

- a) We will encourage and support environmental education and physical and mental health initiatives in the outdoor open space environment.
- b) We will encourage and support tertiary-level research into the values and management of suburban open space in Wellington, including but not limited to:
 - i. studies into environmental, recreational, and social issues associated with open space, recreation, and natural environments
 - ii. landscape and city character studies
 - iii. implications of increased suburban housing density to open space provision, type and use
 - iv. the potential values and role of the Wellington road reserve as part of the suburban open space network
 - v. pest management (plant and animal)
 - vi. providing for large trees in the suburban environment.

4 RULES FOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

This part of the plan outlines the rules relating to the provision and management of all development and activities on suburban reserves²¹.

Within the suburban reserve network, a number of activities and experiences are offered and there is a range of values associated with the network as a whole and with the individual parks and reserves. As activities have the potential to impact on other park visitors and the environment, they need to be managed through Wellington City Council (Parks, Sport and Recreation) giving approval for each activity.

Each activity is identified as fitting one of the following three categories, and this determines what type of permission applies and what process any activity is subject to:

- allowed activities
- managed activities
- prohibited activities.

Rules for use and development are not intended to preclude day-to-day management by the Council. For example, use of a chainsaw is prohibited, but Council staff or their contractors will be permitted to use them as required for tree management.

Transpower activities are governed by The Electricity Act 1992, Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009, and the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003. Rules for use and development are not intended to preclude activities that are explicitly permitted by that legislation.

4.1 RULES - OBJECTIVE

- 4.1.1 Manage the suburban reserves in a manner that recognises and protects their key values: ecological, landscape, recreation, culture, and history.

4.2 RULES - POLICIES

- 4.2.1 Provide for environmentally sustainable activities and uses that are consistent with the objectives and policies of this plan.
- 4.2.2 Manage and maintain discretion over activities to ensure appropriate allocation of resources, protection of open space values, and the safety of users.
- 4.2.3 Maintain discretion over new activities and utilities to avoid or limit impacts on the environment and open space values.
- 4.2.4 Follow a process for determining whether new activities and development are appropriate for the open space directly affected and for the suburban reserves network in general.
- 4.2.5 Prohibit activities that are inappropriate for the reserves network.
- 4.2.6 Guide balanced decision-making when assessing potentially conflicting activities and/or when assessing effects of activity on the range of open space values.

²¹ These rules should be read in conjunction with the Wellington Consolidated Bylaw 2008.

4.3 ALLOWED ACTIVITIES

These are activities that are generally “allowed” or anticipated on suburban reserves, but may be subject to restrictions in order to protect open space values and provide for the health, safety, and wellbeing of visitors.

The following activities by individuals or groups are permitted for non-commercial purposes and may be subject to certain conditions and temporary restrictions:

- walking
- running
- cycling and mountain biking on designated and shared tracks (refer to the Council's Open Space Access Plan)
- dog walking (on-leash unless in specified off-leash area, refer to the Council's Dog Policy)
- sightseeing
- picnics, barbecues (gas only), informal gatherings and group games and other similar activities (restrictions may apply to some locations or activities – refer 4.3.2)
- informal games
- painting, amateur photography, and filming²²
- wildlife spotting
- nature trails
- orienteering
- organised sport on a sport and recreation park – subject to standard conditions for booking with Parks, Sport and Recreation
- access for park management and emergency vehicles
- vehicle access to public car parks and leased facilities
- quiet, sedentary, typically individual activities (eg reading, craft work) that do not have the potential to offend other park users.

4.3.1 EXPLANATION

Allowed activities are largely informal and unstructured, and traditionally associated with parks and reserve areas. In addition, organised sport is allowed on sport and recreation parks subject to booking and payment (as per Council user charges). Allowed activities have a low impact on park values and other users and need few restrictions. Members of the public do not need to book these activities (apart from sport and recreation park use) or seek approval for them (subject to 4.3.2. If in doubt please contact a Park Ranger).

Commercial activity is not an “allowed” activity. Commercial use refers to use by an individual, group, or organisation that is carried out for profit or as a means of livelihood or gain. This includes, but is not limited to, recreation and sport, tourism and filming businesses.

Some activities, like mountain biking and walking a dog off-leash, will only be allowed on identified tracks or areas. Dog walking, for example, is also governed by a separate and specific Council policy (Bylaw and Dog Policy 2009). Open space areas that are closed to mountain biking and open to horse riding are listed in the Open Space Access Plan (2008).

²² Non-commercial filming that is anything other than a home video-type activity is a managed activity. The need for commercial photography to obtain landowner approval will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, primarily considering the impact of the activity.

4.3.2 RESTRICTIONS TO ALLOWED ACTIVITIES

In order to protect the park, the environment, the health, safety, and wellbeing of other users and to facilitate park operations, restrictions may be placed on *allowed* activities. The following is a guide of potential issues that may result in restrictions:

- a) group size for informal activities (up to 30 people is generally considered allowed, subject to assessment of the impact of what the group is doing)
- b) time of the day and duration of activity (assessed on impact)
- c) location (ensuring there is no user conflict between park users)
- d) day in the week or time of the year (restriction in regards to events during public holidays and considering weekday and weekend activity)
- e) the weather (restriction of activities and use of certain areas or facilities)
- f) environment conditions (any impact on the land and surrounding environment).

Maintenance or management of suburban reserves may limit *allowed* activities at certain times.

4.4 MANAGED ACTIVITIES

Managed activities are those that are not specifically “allowed” or “prohibited” and any that are not listed in this management plan or require a case-by-case assessment. These activities are generally undertaken in a specific location and may involve temporary or longer term allocation of a park area or structure for a specific use.

Each application is considered on its merits, compatibility, and appropriateness to both the suburban reserves in general and the location proposed. Some applications may need to be publicly notified, and all applications can either be approved, subject to conditions, or declined.

They may:

- be new activities and development
- be existing activities or development that do not have the appropriate approval in place
- involve the exclusive use of an area for an extended period of time
- require the development of temporary or permanent structures and buildings
- include commercial activities
- be large-scale events and a range of other uses.

4.4.1 APPLICATIONS FOR MANAGED ACTIVITIES

Wellington City Council will manage activities and development through **landowner approval** as either a:

- permit
- booking
- lease
- licence
- concession
- easement

Note that other approvals from Wellington City Council and other organisations may be required for some activities including:

- resource consent (Resource Management Act)
- liquor licence
- archaeological authority (from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust)

4.4.1.1 Permits and bookings

Managed activities that require a permit or booking will be approved or declined by Council officers. These include:

- a) conducting events (eg multisport) and including, but not limited to, events and activities run on a “cost-recovery” or “not-for-profit” basis
- b) camping (for educational purposes only)
- c) conducting one-off activities involving site occupation or use (eg weddings, concerts)
- d) commercial filming and photography (see footnote for 4.3)
- e) temporary access (except for park management, emergency access, and as identified in the sector plans), eg infrastructure maintenance, art installations, vehicle access, construction access
- f) parachuting, parapenting, hang-gliding, kite carts/boards
- g) aircraft and helicopter landing and activity
- h) storage of materials or plant (such as gravel in parking areas, or construction lay-down sites for infrastructure projects)
- i) markets and fairs
- j) collecting natural materials, removal of living plant material, cultural harvesting
- k) planting (unless carried out by the Council or its contractors or as approved by Parks, Sport and Recreation)
- l) commemorative planting
- m) formal environmental education activities
- n) total or partial demolition or removal of buildings or structures
- o) structures and furniture (including track infrastructure, gates, footbridges, track overpasses, fences, walls, retaining walls, artworks, sculpture, plaques, memorials, seats, interpretation, lighting, sun/shade shelters – does not include utilities)
- p) signs in relation to reserve activity only (signs and/or advertising for non-reserve-related activity are prohibited) (see 4.4.6).

4.4.2 LEASES, LICENCES, CONCESSIONS AND EASEMENTS

Managed activities that require a lease, licence, concession, or easement will be assessed by Council staff and the Council (or a delegated Committee) will approve or decline. These include:

- a) leasing buildings and/or reserve land, (consistent with policy at part 2.2.9 and the Leases Policy for Community and Recreational Groups)
- b) commercial activities that are either large one-off events or are concessions for six months or more (including but not limited to, multisport events, guiding tours, selling food or drinks or hiring equipment) (see 4.4.9)
- c) community gardens and orchards (see 4.4.7)

- d) new buildings, building extensions, car parks and hard surfaces, additions and alterations often associated with leases
- e) utilities (essential systems and networks that provide the city with water, energy, communications and wastewater removal) (see 4.4.8).

4.4.3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Applications for managed activities will be publicly notified when:

- a) it is required under the Reserves Act 1977
- b) it is required by Council policy (eg granting a lease or licence under the Leases Policy for Community and Recreational Groups)
- c) an application to construct or modify a permanent utility would significantly alter the nature, scale, or intensity of the effect on the park or reserve
- d) the nature and/or scale of the proposed activity has the potential to adversely impact on reserve values, including permanent public access and open space
- e) they involve a commercial sub-lease or sub-licence or concession.

4.4.4 INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH AN APPLICATION

All applications are required to include the following²³ relevant information:

- a) a description and/or plans of the proposal with enough detail for Council staff to determine all potential effects
- b) an assessment of the impacts the development/activity will have on the immediate and wider environment
- c) the purpose of the proposed development/activity and why it needs to take place on the reserve network
- d) an explanation of how the development/activity is aligned with the objectives and policies in this plan
- e) details of other approvals or consents required (eg if consent is required under the Resource Management Act 1991)
- f) consultation with affected parties
- g) identification of health and safety issues and how these will be managed
- h) where required, a business plan for concessions, leases, and licence applications
- i) information as required by other Council policy (eg the Leases Policy) or as required on any specific application form (eg the Temporary Access Permit).

4.4.5 DECISION-MAKING GUIDELINES

Wellington City Council (Parks, Sport and Recreation) will consider the following when assessing applications for landowner approval:

- a) if the activity and/or development could be co-located, in particular when associated with formal sports facilities

²³ The amount of detail required will be in relation to the scale and complexity of the proposal and potential for effect on the reserve and other reserve users.

- b) whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location, eg on non-reserve land, on another park, or at another location in the suburban reserve network where potential adverse effects would be less
- c) the degree to which the proposal is consistent with the relevant objectives and policies of each section of this plan and the relevant sector plan
- d) effects (positive and negative) on park infrastructure, approved activities, the surrounding environment, and the enjoyment of other park users (limits may be placed on the frequency of the proposed activity and the need for temporary closure)
- e) the level of any additional benefits, enjoyment, and use opportunities for park visitors, local and regional community and mana whenua
- f) the extent to which the proposal affects current or future public access
- g) assessment of the effects of the location, extent, design and cumulative effect of any infrastructure (such as earthworks, lighting, fencing, car parking, access roads and so on) associated with a development or activity proposal
- h) the potential to mitigate the effects of the development or activity in a way that is in keeping with individual reserve landscape character and values
- i) the degree of risk associated with any activity (in relation to biosecurity, sustainability etc).

4.4.6 SIGNS

- a) Council signage and interpretation will be used to inform visitors about recreation opportunities and potential hazards, and environmental, cultural, and historic values of the reserve or area. They will help reserve users navigate tracks successfully and safely. Signs will also help to manage the interface between private and public land.
- b) No signs or hoardings shall be permitted on parks and reserves that are not immediately relevant to the activities occurring on, or features of, the reserve. This includes election hoardings and any commercial advertising.
- c) A high number of signs can detract from reserve values, so control on the number, location, and design is necessary. The size, location, design, and appearance of signs and sponsorship information must not detract from the amenity of the area nor appear to dominate other public information signs. All signs must comply with the legislative requirements, District Plan and Leases Policy where relevant.
- d) In general, the use of reserve land for advertising purposes is not permitted. However, existing and future sponsorship advertising relating to sportsfields and events will be permitted where:
 - i. the wording of the sign is readable only from within the area concerned and the structure supporting the advertising is sited as unobtrusively as possible
 - ii. sponsorship signs are proposed on a building, the name of the sponsor must be incorporated into the external name signs for buildings rather than as a separate sign
 - iii. the Council has the right to refuse permission for the display of any sponsorship or advertising material that may offend any section of the community.
- e) Temporary signs relating to special events will require permission as part of an event permit application and assessment.

4.4.7 COMMUNITY GARDENS AND ORCHARDS

In considering a request to establish a community garden on reserve land, the following criteria will be considered (partly based on Wellington City Council Guidelines for Community Gardens – September 2009).

- a) Wellington City Council will seek to maintain the public use and open-space values of the land in accordance with the policies in this plan.
- b) Alternative open spaces, such as schools, vacant or temporary lots, and community housing have been considered.
- c) The location of community gardens and orchards within the reserve network should support and complement the primary function of the network and its associated uses and users²⁴.
- d) Community gardens and orchards should be located to minimise potential conflict with other reserve uses and users.
- e) Community gardens and orchards should not dominate the primary usable area of local or community parks.
- f) Community gardens and orchards must retain their public character.
- g) Community gardens and orchards must be not-for-profit.
- h) No private allotments will be allowed on the reserve network.
- i) Community gardens and orchards should not impact on indigenous biodiversity.
- j) Community gardens must follow the Wellington City Council Leases Policy for Community and Recreational Groups (2012).

4.4.8 UTILITIES

Use of the suburban reserve network for public utilities is considered appropriate in some circumstances. This does not mean that the utility must be in public ownership, but it must provide an essential service to the public. All new utilities and all replacements and upgrades²⁵ of existing utilities will be allowed on reserves where the Council's specific conditions have been met (see policies below).

4.4.8.1 Public utilities

- a) New utilities, replacement or upgrades of existing utilities may be permitted by granting leases or easements provided:
 - i. it is an essential service to the public
 - ii. it cannot be reasonably located elsewhere
 - iii. the recreational nature of the reserve is not significantly disturbed
 - iv. the public benefits outweigh any adverse impacts on this recreational nature²⁶.
- b) All new utilities and replacement or upgrades of existing utilities shall comply with the following conditions to the satisfaction of the Council:
 - i. The impact of all utilities on reserve land and its values shall be minimised.
 - ii. Utility infrastructure shall be as unobtrusive as practicable with forms appropriate for the landscape and finished in low-reflective colours derived

²⁴ The intent of this point is to ensure that any community garden or orchard development considers and complements the ecological and recreation and open-space roles of the reserve network.

²⁵ "Upgrading" means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of the facility. It may require a bigger footprint for the easement for a bigger cable or higher mast/aerial which changes the scale or character of the existing structure.

²⁶ "Recreational nature" means such features as the openness, the greenness and the peaceful, informal character and the public recreation opportunities provided on parks and reserves.

from the background landscape. Structures will be screened from view through planting where possible.

- iii. All utility services shall be placed underground, except where it is not practicable to do so.
 - iv. Underground services shall be sited to minimise interference with existing features, facilities and vegetation.
 - v. Utility services shall be located so as not to restrict areas usable for outdoor activities or required for future facilities or tree planting.
 - vi. Any disturbance of the existing site during installation of a utility shall be minimised and made good immediately after completion.
 - vii. Opportunities for the utility structure to benefit the reserve will be explored where appropriate (eg an essential maintenance track might provide an alternative walking route for the general public).
 - viii. Recorded archaeological sites are avoided and where required an Archaeological Authority is obtained from the Historic Places Trust.
- c) All utility companies wanting to build new structures or upgrade or replace existing ones on reserve land will need to obtain a lease and/or easement from the Council (as per the Reserves Act 1977). Easements shall be granted for utilities that are located underground in terms of Section 48 of the Reserves Act. Leases shall be granted for utilities that are located on or above the ground and shall be for less than 20 years. This period shall include both the term of the current lease and the term of any right of renewal. Leases and easements will require the approval of Council (or delegated committee).
- d) For existing utilities, where there is no lease or easement, utility companies will need to negotiate an agreement with the Council setting out the terms and conditions of access for inspection, maintenance and emergency repairs. Landowner approval will be required for any non-urgent earthworks.

4.4.8.2 Private discharge utilities

- a) The routing of stormwater or sewer discharges from private houses and businesses across reserve land to connect to main Council networks may be allowed with the granting of an easement by Council provided:
- i. it cannot be reasonably located elsewhere because of the contour of the land
 - ii. the recreational nature of the park or reserve is not significantly disturbed
 - iii. the ecological values are not significantly disturbed.
- b) Approval from the Council for private discharge utilities will be subject to the following conditions:
- i. A fee for use of the route and a refundable site restoration bond shall be paid, with the Council to determine the restoration required and the size of the bond to be paid.
 - ii. The adjoining property owner shall be responsible for accurately mapping the connection(s) and shall provide documentation of this to the Council.
 - iii. The property owner shall be responsible for any future maintenance and repairs (including costs) of the private connection and shall be required to make good any site disturbance on the reserve to the Council's satisfaction. This includes any emergency works being undertaken without the owners' prior consent.
 - iv. The property owner shall be liable for removing any redundant materials, structures or utility infrastructure if required by the Council.

4.4.8.3 All public and private utilities

- a) All existing and future public and private utilities (above and below ground) will be accurately mapped and documented.

- b) All costs arising from the application for a new utility or upgrade or replacement of an existing one shall be met by the applicant. This also includes mapping and surveying, resource consent, legal encumbrance, and public notification costs.
- c) Subject to the ability of the Council to do so under relevant legislation concerning utilities, the Council shall charge a market rental for any existing installations on a park or reserve if the ownership of the utility service or any of its installations changes (when replaced or upgraded). (Existing utilities do not necessarily have easements and/or leases.)
- d) When a utility is no longer required, that utility – including all related services, structures and materials – shall be removed and the site reinstated as necessary. This will be required at the utility operator's or private owner's expense.

4.4.9 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

- a) Any approval to carry out commercial activity will only be permitted to the extent that the:
 - i. activity is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the park or reserve or for the convenience of people using the park or reserve
 - ii. commercial activity does not require a new permanent building or structure.
- b) In addition, where the activity is related to an existing sporting or community club or group:
 - i. the commercial activity must complement and be ancillary to a group's primary community or recreational activity
 - ii. excess funds generated by the activity are in the first instance applied to any maintenance obligations the group has under its lease and then to the group's community or recreational activity.

4.5 PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

4.5.1 EXPLANATION

These are activities considered to be inappropriate because of the permanent adverse effects on the environment or those that are incompatible with open space values, characteristics and/or management focus or other approved activities.

Prohibited activities include all those activities prohibited by Wellington City Council bylaws or prohibited by the Reserves Act 1977.

The Council will prohibit activities that would have a permanent adverse effect on open space values or would significantly detract from the enjoyment and safety of other park users.

Enforcement of all activities will be through the Wellington City Council Consolidated Bylaw 2008, and the Reserves Act 1977.

Activities that are specifically prohibited

The following list of activities is not exhaustive but covers activities that are specifically prohibited:

- spreading of ashes or placenta (unless approved through the Commemorative Policy)
- construction of private dwellings or landscaping
- all mining activities

- commercial resource harvesting
- permanent vehicle access for private purposes
- firearms and weapons use (unless specified in a lease, or as approved for police training)
- fireworks and/or amplified sound (not associated with an approved event)
- use of motorised trail bikes
- hunting
- use of a chainsaw
- golf
- grazing horses (unless specified in a lease or licence)
- keeping of pets or livestock (including but not limited to chickens, pigs, sheep, goats, and cattle)
- open fires (except as approved by permit for special events)
- gaming machines
- camping (except for educational purposes)
- firewood collection.

4.5.2 ENCROACHMENTS

Encroachments into open space are a significant issue for the management of reserve land. The use of public reserve land by private property owners effectively alienates the public from use or enjoyment of that land²⁷. This is contrary to both the Reserves Act and the purpose of provision of public open space.

Due to the location of the suburban reserves, contained within the fabric of Wellington's urban and suburban development, the pressure on the edges of these smaller reserves continues to increase. The cumulative effect of encroachments (even those that seem very minor if considered in isolation) results in considerable reductions of public open space in the city and the potential values of that open space are compromised.

Parks and reserves are recognised as a unique and very valuable area of open space in Wellington and require protection against encroachment.

4.5.2.1 Encroachment policy

- a) Encroachments are a prohibited activity.
- b) The Council will resolve the existing encroachments with a view to regaining lost land.
- c) The Council will protect the suburban reserves network from new encroachment

Encroachments range in scale and effect, from the minor and easily removed without effect (such as washing lines and children's play equipment), to access driveways and, in the more extreme cases, to parts of dwellings or landscaping. A few encroachments are very old and associated with early settlement and building in the city while some are more recent. Encroachments include access encroachments.

In some cases, owners of encroachments believe these have been authorised by the Council through the resource consent process under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

²⁷ Use and enjoyment may be indirect or indirect. Examples of indirect use and enjoyment include tourist revenue from having an open space, views of open space or ecological value of vegetation.

Encroachments must be authorised under the provisions of the Reserves Act and not the RMA.

4.5.2.2 Encroachment management

- a) The Council will keep a record of all known encroachments.
- b) The Council will require removal of all encroachments either immediately or as a managed process. Managed removal will require issuing a letter of understanding, and a licence or agreement to formalise the removal process.
- c) Managed removal of encroachments will result in a signed agreement between the property owner concerned and the Council and will detail:
 - i. a description of the encroachment
 - ii. a process for removal
 - iii. a timeframe for removal
 - iv. responsibilities of each party for particular actions
 - v. the payment of any one-off or ongoing fees
 - vi. any other matter the Council deems necessary to manage the encroachment removal.
- d) If the encroachment can be practically removed or stopped (it might be a garden fence, a shed, a path, an area of garden, part of a deck, a clothesline, or a private vehicle access) it will be removed with full reinstatement of the land generally within 12 months or sooner. This type of removal will be managed by way of a signed letter of understanding including details as listed above a 4.5.2.2(c).
- e) If the encroachment is associated with private vehicle or private pedestrian access and immediate removal is complicated by long-term historic use, then a longer term removal agreement such as a fixed-term licence may be negotiated. This will allow agreement of reasonable terms while also ensuring that the access encroachment is removed as per policy 4.5.2.1 (a), (b), and (c). The maximum period of time for this type of agreement will be until there is a change of ownership or occupation in the property associated with the encroachment. The Council may limit access to manage the removal process by, for example, installing gates, specifying access hours and days, limiting numbers of people and/or vehicles.
- f) If the encroachment cannot be removed because of ground stability (such as a retaining wall or part of a building) then a longer term removal agreement may be negotiated unless it is deemed unsafe.
- g) Emergency retaining and/or land stabilisation will be managed by way of a licence and only where there is no alternative remedial action available. This clause is only intended to apply to unforeseen stability issues (it is the landowner and their contractor's responsibility to carry out appropriate investigation before starting any work) and where there is an immediate need to retain the land and a public benefit to doing the work.
- h) If an application is received for a new retaining structure on a reserve boundary, the applicant will be required to provide a survey of the boundary and the completed structure. The completed structure must be built on the applicant's side of the boundary and not on the reserve. The applicant can apply for a temporary access permit to build the wall. The completed structure must be contained on the applicant's property and will be the responsibility of the owner so no encroachment licence is needed.
- i) If the encroachment is part of a house or other building, the timeframe for removal is likely to be longer and an encroachment licence may be negotiated (unless it is new and can be immediately removed) to manage long-term removal. The agreement will generally link removal of the encroachment to a specified situation, such as where there are renovations done to that wall or if the house is removed, demolished or falls down.

- j) Any managed removal agreement does not run with the land. Any new owner will have to apply for an agreement. It is expected that change of property ownership will often be the point at which a licence will end and the encroachment is removed or access stopped.
- k) The removal of all encroaching features is the responsibility of the owner concerned. If the owner fails to comply with the immediate or managed removal as specified by the Council, the work will be carried out by the Council after consultation with the owner and the owner will be charged for the work.
- l) All costs associated with immediate or managed removal, including survey and legal costs, shall be met by the owner of the encroachment.
- m) Reserve land will not be sold to resolve encroachment issues.
- n) Formalisation of managed removal through a licence may be publicly notified if the Council deems the effects of the agreement to be of a nature and scale that public notification is in the public interest and/or if required under the Reserves Act 1977.
- o) All encroachment easements and licences require approval by the Council or a delegated committee.

4.5.2.3 Botanical enhancements/letter of understanding

“Botanical enhancements” are small areas of land that are maintained and/or enhanced by a neighbour through planting or vegetation management in keeping with open space values and character. These are managed by way of a “letter of understanding”, which must be obtained by anyone who has or proposes to undertake “botanical enhancement”. For the purposes of managing encroachments, botanical enhancements are not considered encroachments and therefore are not by default prohibited.

Letters of understanding to permit “botanical enhancement” will only be issued if all of the following conditions are met. The botanical enhancement:

- i. is vegetation only (ie no paths, steps, walls, fences or structures of any kind are permitted)
- ii. is in keeping with the values and character of the particular park or reserve
- iii. does not include any plant species considered weeds or that may result in unwanted maintenance issues
- iv. must provide a level of public good
- v. must not prevent or discourage public access
- vi. must be adjacent to the applicant’s property (ie you will not be permitted to carry out botanical enhancement on reserve land that affects or is adjacent to your neighbour’s property).

There is no formal right of occupation associated with a botanical enhancement and responsibility of the ongoing maintenance of the area will be negotiated.

5 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5.1 FUNDED (MAY INCLUDE REPRIORITISATION OF EXISTING BUDGETS)

The action plan identifies specific projects or activities that will take across the reserve network or in specific reserves. Where no actions are proposed in specific reserves it is assumed that the current level of service will remain.

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Sector 1 – Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, and Kaiwharawhara				
3.1.1 Assessment of the network	Work with local schools and sports clubs to investigate community use and access to open space and play opportunities. Address the gap in both play and open space recreation access in the north eastern corner of this sector.	Ongoing work		
3.1.4 Track network	Develop track links between Downing Street, Silverstream Road and through Huntleigh Park to Huntleigh Park Way (connects the street network around Huntleigh Park and Silverstream Road Play Area). Investigate a link from Homebush Park around to Tyers Stream Reserve as part of future subdivision of land above Jarden Mile. Continue to investigate opportunities for pedestrian access into Tyers Stream reserve. Investigate a new track link into Chelmsford Park from Heke Street. Investigate a future track link between the Hutt Road and Khandallah via Cashmere Park.	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
	<p>Investigate opportunities for tracks from Vasanta Avenue and Satara Crescent (northwest Ngaio) areas into the Outer Green Belt.</p> <p>Investigate the need and feasibility of a track between the Kaiwharawhara Park sportsfield and the Bridle Track.</p>	✓		✓
3.1.5 Ecology and biodiversity	<p>Investigate the protection and /or acquisition of reserve land for landscape, ecological, and recreation purposes as part of any proposed subdivision of the land situated to the west of Silverstream Road.</p> <p>Investigate the protection and/or acquisition of the forest remnant north of Homebush Park as part of any future subdivision of this private land and enable a track link between this park and Tyers Stream Reserve.</p> <p>Work with the Girl Guide Association on the future management and protection of its land off Silverstream Road (also potential for recreational outcomes).</p> <p>Continue working with KiwiRail to develop the rail corridor as an important ecological link and scenic route.</p>	<p>Subject to future proposals</p> <p>Subject to future proposals</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>
John Sims Drive Reserve	Continue support of Onslow College work (Waipahihi Stream Project).	✓	✓	✓
Tyers Stream	Continue restoration work within Tyers Stream reserve.	✓	✓	✓
Homebush Park and Play Area	Develop a second walkway access off Homebush Road.		✓	

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Cashmere Park and Onslow Road amenity reserve (incl. Lohia Street Reserve)	Review the use and role of the small amenity reserve off Cashmere Avenue.	✓		
12 Hervey Way – access to Kaiwharawhara Park	Construct and sign-post access. Investigate the need and feasibility of a track between the sportsfield and the Bridle Track.	✓		
Odell Reserve	Consider disposal of part of Odell Reserve currently occupied by social housing units if they are no longer required for that purpose.	✓		
Nairnville Park and Play Area	Plant large tree species to support wider biodiversity values and suburban amenity.	Ongoing work		
Cummings Park	The Council will work with the local community to consider the best way to assess and protect if necessary possible remnants of an historic mill. Consider how best to make information about the social history, ecological values (the stream and vegetation) and mill site available to the public.	Ongoing work Ongoing work		
Chelmsford Street Reserve	Look at ways to improve use, particularly as a dog exercise area.		✓	
Sector 2 – Trelissick Park				
3.2.1 Landscape	Improve protection of the lower park by stopping unformed legal road and vesting as reserve. Review District Plan zonings for the park and where appropriate rezone to Conservation Site. Encourage and support private landowners to covenant land adjoining Trelissick Park.	✓ Subject to district plan work programme	 ✓	

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
3.2.2 Ecology and biodiversity	<p>Carry out on-going public education about not disposing waste into the stormwater system.</p> <p>Work with Wellington Water to eliminate cross contamination between the sewerage and stormwater systems.</p> <p>The debris trap shall be monitored to ensure that fish passage is maintained, and lowered further if required.</p> <p>Other barriers to fish passage will be identified and addressed on a priority basis as resources allow. Fish species along the stream will be monitored.</p> <p>Any remaining willows shall be removed from the riparian margins of the stream and replaced with local indigenous species.</p> <p>Continue to support the restoration planting carried out by the Trelissick Park Group.</p> <p>Remove known infestations of Japanese honeysuckle, old man's beard, climbing asparagus and Asiatic knotweed.</p> <p>Continue to fund possum and rat control in Trelissick Park and support the Trelissick Park Group with trapping.</p> <p>Encourage neighbouring landowners to remove weed species from their properties.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>✓</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>
3.2.3 Recreation and access	Investigate a new track link from Highland Park into the park to provide a second park entrance from Wadestown. Oban Street is the most likely route for a connection.	✓		
3.2.4 Culture and history	Provide information to the public on the wide range of features and values of Trelissick Park and the Kaiwharawhara Stream catchment.	✓	✓	✓

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Sector 3 – Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn				
3.3.2 Playgrounds	Before the scheduled renewal of the Kelburn Park playground, investigate opportunities for partnership with Victoria University to redevelop that area of the park and/or relocation of the formal play provision as part of a school, community group or other partnership in the Kelburn Village area.	✓		
	Review opportunities to increase the use and role of Northland Park in conjunction with Northland School.	✓		
Cultural heritage	Prepare conservation and implementation plan for the military heritage items at Fort Buckley (potentially in conjunction with preparation of guidelines for the conservation of the city wide military heritage network).		✓	
3.3.3 Dog Exercise Areas	Relocate the dog exercise area within Ian Galloway Park.	✓		
3.3.5 Ecology and biodiversity	Protect and enhance the large tree framework and indigenous vegetation at Ian Galloway Park and Appleton Park.	✓	✓	✓
	Ensure the gully between Blackbridge Road and Churchill Drive remains protected. Investigate stopping part of the road forming part of the ecological corridor (much of which contains secondary bush remnant) and vest it as reserve.			✓
	Protect and enhance the biodiversity values of the Old Karori Road corridor and the contribution it makes to connectivity between Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush.	✓	✓	✓
	Investigate road stopping and reserve classification around Old Karori Road and Paisley Terrace to facilitate protection of heritage and ecological values associated with Old Karori Road.		✓	

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
	Protect significant trees and enhance large tree network where possible through the Glenmore Street Reserves.			✓
Warwick Street Play Area	Investigate road stopping and vesting as reserve.			✓
Ian Galloway Park	Retain and enhance large tree network and planting to support the Zealandia–Otari–Wilton's Bush corridor. Develop a master plan for the southern end of Ian Galloway Park to include (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocating the dog exercise area. development of the bike jump area through the Capital BMX Club lease consideration of parking and road crossings. 	Ongoing ✓		
Creswick Terrace Play Area	A second access from higher up on Creswick Terrace could improve access and better connect the park to the local walking route network. Investigate cost/benefit.			✓
Northland Park	Meet with Northland School to discuss shared play spaces at the school and in the park. Retain areas in the park for informal play. Support community orchard planting.	✓		
Albemarle Reserve	Ecological site of significance. Continue to support ecological restoration and learning opportunities in partnership with adjacent school and two childcare centres and the community group already working in this reserve.	✓	✓	✓
Sector 4 – Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach				
3.4.1 Assessment of the network	Review the future use and role of part of the Makara Stream Reserve land (that is not part of the stream corridor) currently leased out to the adjacent land owner. Maintain access to the stream from Makara Road at both ends of the reserve.	✓		

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
	Review the future use and role of Cliff Gaskin Reserve and the unformed legal road.	✓		
	Review the future use and role of Makara Beach foreshore reserve (Lot 21A DP 8890).	✓		
	Review the future use and role of Thurleigh Grove Park.	✓		
3.4.2 Playgrounds	Investigate opportunities to fill a gap in the open space and play area network in north east Karori using either Homewood Crescent Reserve or Karori Cemetery land not required for cemetery purposes. Review opportunities for a school partnership.	✓		
3.4.4 Track Network	Complete the link between the end of the formed part of South Makara Road and the south coast. There is a 4WD track the whole way but the southern section passes over Terawhiti Station and does not follow the unformed legal road all of the way. An easement for access needs to be negotiated with the landowner.		✓	
3.4.5 Ecology and biodiversity	Support new restoration groups throughout Karori, in particular around the smaller ecological link reserves and the land between Otari-Wilton's Bush and Zealandia.	Community lead approach		
	Protect and enhance the large tree network at Ben Burn Park and Appleton Park where it does not conflict with recreational use. Continue the Council restoration planting programmes in the areas between Otari-Wilton's Bush and Zealandia.	✓	✓	✓
	Continue animal pest control in the reserves surrounding Zealandia to support indigenous bird populations.	Ongoing		
Chaytor Street Reserve	Protect and enhance large trees and biodiversity value of this and adjacent Council-owned land as connections between Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush.	✓	✓	✓

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Homewood Crescent Reserve	Investigate the role of this reserve in the context of a gap in general open space provision and specifically a gap in play provision in north eastern Karori.	✓		
Karori Park and Play Area	Continue to work with key stakeholders in developing the park. Improve the track network and connectivity in Karori Park by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing a more accessible link at the rear of the park and investigating a link to the Makara Saddle • reviewing and where appropriate rationalising the track network within the hill slope areas above the main park • improving connections between the proposed Mud Cycles facility, the wider park, and Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park. Review the configuration of the dog exercise area to complement the above proposals. Prepare a long-term vegetation management plan for the replacement of the pines above the main park.	✓ ✓	✓	✓
Allington Road Play Area	Stop road and classify as recreation reserve. Play area renewal scheduled for 2016/17. Investigate opportunities to work with Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters to develop a bike theme.	✓		✓
Hazlewood Ave Play Area	Work with the neighbouring childcare centre about the removal of the large evergreens.	✓		
102 Hazlewood Ave	Consider opportunities for better use of this reserve – possibly suitable for urban agriculture or Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park developments.	✓		
Chamberlain Road/Victory Crescent Reserve	Assess for potential Reserves Act re-classification. Investigate a track link at the Chamberlain Road/Victory Crescent Reserve in partnership with Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters.		✓	
Woodhouse Ave /Parklands Drive Reserve	Investigate a track connection between Woodhouse Ave and Fiona Grove to diversify values of this reserve.		✓	

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Makara Beach Foreshore and Estuary Reserves	Include the Foreshore Reserve as District Plan Conservation site.	Subject to District Plan work programme		
Sector 5 - Brooklyn, Aro Valley, Highbury, Vogeltown, Mornington, and Kingston				
3.5.1 Assessment of the network	<p>Consider the local parks network, including formal play provision, in the area along the ridge from Karepa Street to the southern end of Mitchell Street as part of any future residential development/intensification.</p> <p>If the Highbury Road site is no longer required for water and drainage purposes, manage and vest as reserve. Existing infrastructure to be managed in conjunction with the site as a reserve. Potential in the long-term for walkway access through Highbury Rd Reservoir land. Large unstable pines will need to naturally fall first and land formally vested and managed as reserve before any track development.</p>	<p>Subject to future proposals</p> <p>Subject to future proposals (approach Wellington Water in the first instance)</p>		
3.5.2 Playgrounds	Retain local basic play provision at Vogelhorn Park at 2017/18 renewal but consider alternative locations and equipment within the park. The whole park will need to be considered in terms of formal sports club use at that time with the potential to move away from traditional play equipment to better provide for play at this site. This could include some combination of a circuit track, multi-use play equipment, and partnership with the adjacent school.	✓		
3.5.4 Tracks	Identify opportunities to develop track links as part of any future subdivision of the private land between Ohiro Road and Mitchell Street.	Subject to future proposals		
3.5.5 Ecology and biodiversity	Plant and retain large trees at all of the suburban reserves in this sector to maximise suburban amenity, ecological connectivity, and habitat potential.	✓		

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
	Consider options for protection of sites of ecological significance around Hoggard Street Reserve.	✓	✓	✓
Aro Street Park	Work closely with City Communities and City Housing to effectively manage the whole area as a community hub and urban park space.	✓		
Kowhai Park Lookout	Consider the role of this park alongside Mitchell Street play area and Elliot Park if further residential development occurs between Mitchell Street and Ohiro Road. Some community planting has occurred in the reserve that could be extended.	Subject to future proposals		
Mitchell Street Play Area	Consider signs to direct users to Elliot Park for kick-about space.	✓		
Elliot Park	Potential for community garden and/or urban agriculture site alongside informal play space. Consider signs to Mitchell Street Play Area.	Community led initiative		
Brooklyn War Memorial	Investigate better signs/wayfinding from Mitchell Street, and opportunities to better promote the site and site history.	✓		
Vogelmorn Park	Continue to work in partnership with Ridgway School. Link to action above in playground section.	✓		
Vogelmorn Bowling Green	Once a decision has been made on the future of the bowling club buildings, a decision can be made on the future of the Vogelmorn Hall and in turn the relationship and role of the old bowling green land in the context of the reserves and community facilities network. There is potential for the green to have a neighbourhood park role.	✓		
Sector 6 - Berhampore, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Roseneath, Hataitai, Evans Bay, and Mt Cook				
3.6.1 Assessment of the network	Investigate opportunities to raise awareness around the range of values of the street trees around the inner city suburbs (cultural history, general amenity/character and age for example).	Ongoing		
3.6.5 Ecology and indigenous biodiversity	Protect and enhance the street tree network, in particular in the areas surrounded by Town Belt land (Mt Victoria, Mt Cook, Newtown and Berhampore).			✓

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Carrara Park and Play Area	Continue to support use of part of the space for a community garden.	✓	✓	✓
Hospital Road Park	Assess suitability of Hospital Road Park for a community garden and orchard and as “break out” space for hospital patients/visitors. Consider educational role of community gardening initiatives in partnership with local early childhood education centres.	✓		
Myrtle Crescent Reserve	Future road stopping.			✓
St Gerard’s Monastery Land	Support community use for community orchard. Look to protect existing access in the long term where it currently crosses monastery land.	Community lead approach. As opportunity arises.		
Alexandra Road Play Area	The Alexandra Road Park and Play Area is scheduled for play equipment renewal 2016/17. Work with the community at that time around separate community initiatives such as fruit tree planting or community gardening. Consider ways to more widely promote the park.	✓		
Hataitai Community House and Waipapa Play Area	Heritage trees need ongoing monitoring to ensure health and survival due to intensive use of the site. Potential to discuss public use of the disused bowls green to diversify outdoor recreation and informal play opportunities at the site.	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓
Treasure Island/ Kainui Reserve	Install better signage identifying the park and the track route through the park. Consider opportunities to diversify community use of the park.	✓		
Balaena Bay Reserve	Manage weeds and revegetate the bank above reserve.			✓
Sector 7 - Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay				
3.7.5 Ecology and indigenous	Establish large trees through street planting and planting around sportsfields to encourage ecological connectivity and birdlife in the	Ongoing as opportunity arises		

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
biodiversity	suburbs. Under-plant karo monoculture forest with indigenous native species for the long-term managed reversion to indigenous coastal forest.	Ongoing as opportunity arises		
Kilbirnie Park and Evans Bay Park	Develop a long-term master plan and associated recreation plan. Protect large trees at these parks and plant more to support birdlife and ecological connectivity where formal recreation use will not be compromised. Plan for potential impact of NZTA proposals.	✓ ✓ ✓		
Leonie Gill Reserves	Consider opportunity for formal play provision to address identified gaps in the network. Play opportunities could be multi-use eg a beam to sit on/walk along/stretch at. Take opportunities to plant large trees for amenity and ecological connectivity where underground infrastructure allows. Continue to contribute to development plans for the Leonie Gill Reserves with provision of play in mind.		✓ ✓	
Sinclair Park	Review signage for park and track links. There is a community led “lifting the creek” proposal (the “Putawai Project”) for this reserve that is currently in the development phase to consider feasibility of stormwater runoff management options to enhance water quality entering the sea. Continue to investigate options for long-term replacement of karo monoculture.	✓ Ongoing work		
Houghton Bay Play Area	Investigate including a fully fenced dog exercise area within the existing area (the terraces between the school and the play area). Ensure all park users can still move through the park unimpeded.	✓		
Frobisher Street Reserve	Investigate connectivity/track connections.			✓

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
Tawatawa Reserve	Enhance track connectivity between Tawatawa Reserve and adjoining privately-owned land of Manawa Karioi and Island Bay Charitable Trust.			✓
	Continue planting of storm damaged area within Tawatawa Reserve and begin an environmental weed control programme in this area.	✓		
	Support SEA in the implementation of their restoration plan.	Ongoing		
Sector 8 - Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point				
Assessment of the network	Review the future role and purpose of Birkhall Grove Reserve.	✓		
	Review the future role and purpose of the grass area adjacent to Raukawa Street and divest of it if no use is identified.		✓	
3.8.5 Ecology and indigenous biodiversity	Identify opportunities to plant large trees and pockets of native vegetation in the parks through the centre of the peninsula (eg Miramar Park, Polo Ground, Crawford Green and Wilberforce Street) particularly as part of future park upgrades.		✓	
	Protect any remaining native vegetation on public land across the centre of the Te Motu Kairangi/Miramar Peninsula.	Ongoing as opportunity arises		
Cultural and natural heritage	Work with Airways Corporation to protect the open space land at Palmer Head and manage it in conjunction with the adjoining reserve.		✓	
Maupuia Drive / Akaroa Street Corner Reserve	Review the role and purpose of Maupuia Drive/Akaroa Drive corner reserve and its relationship with the adjacent social housing units.	✓		
Centennial Park	Protect and enhance ecological values through ongoing weed control and planting.	✓	✓	✓
	Continue to support the Miramar Tracks Project Group planting and rubbish control work.	✓	✓	✓

Section	Action	Short term 1–3 years	Medium term 3–5 years	Long term 5–10 years
	The Council will work with the local community to consider the best way to assess, and protect if necessary, possible remnants of a dam. Prioritise pest plant control within Centennial Reserve.	✓		✓
Carter Park	Investigate feasibility (in particular safety and suitability of the start of a track and the run out at the bottom) of a Grade 5 mountain bike track at Carter Park.		✓	
Scorching Bay	Continue protection and enhancement work (weed control and planting).	✓	✓	✓
Miramar Park	Prepare a master plan for Miramar Park including the development of a community playground.		✓	
Miramar North Play Area	Review the future role and use of this site in conjunction with Miramar Park master plan work.	In conjunction with Miramar Park master plan work and subject to condition of play equipment.		
Chelsea Street Reserve	Improve signage from Chelsea Street. Investigate providing shade planting in the play area and opportunities for community gardening/urban agriculture initiatives.	✓		
Wilberforce Street Play Area	Ensure no further fragmentation or loss of vegetation to retain value for ecological connectivity. The valley area is a good site to establish and protect large trees and native vegetation.		✓	
Churchill Park and Play Area	Major play equipment renewal planned for 2015/2016. Confirm alignment of Great Harbour Way track. Review whether part of the unformed legal road can be stopped and incorporated into the park.	✓		
Strathmore Park and Nuku Street Play Area	Gradually remove play equipment adjacent to Nuku Street once it is no longer viable.			✓
Kekerenga Street Play Area & Tukanāe Reserve	Continue to protect and restore remnant native vegetation and engage with the community if opportunity arises.	✓	✓	✓

5.2 UNFUNDED PROJECTS

General issue or Reserve	Action	Short term 1-3 years	Medium term 3-5 years	Long term 5-10 years
Northland Park	Protect ecological values of the park and unformed Military Road.		✓	
Kilbirnie Park and Evans Bay Park	Developments as a result of the master plan.			✓
Miramar Park	Developments, including a community playground as a result of the master plan.			✓
Scorching Bay	Improve parking/picnic area on landward side of road and improve future links up to Fort Balance and the proposed Heritage Park.		✓	
Monorgan Road Play Area	Consider installing footpath to play area and another to the basketball court.			✓
Mercy Park	Investigate possible community initiatives at this park to form the basis for a future upgrade.		✓	
Cultural and natural heritage	Support the development of a heritage park on Watts Peninsula in conjunction with the Crown.		✓	✓
Ecology and biodiversity	Expansion of existing animal pest control in the reserves surrounding Zealandia to support native bird populations.	✓	✓	✓

3 MANAGEMENT SECTOR PLANS

3.1 SECTOR 1

Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, Kaiwharawhara, Ngauranga Gorge

A unique feature of this sector is the harbour escarpment and the steep gullies off Onslow Road and Homebush Road. Where topography permits, the bush reserves have been developed to include tracks, with play areas, kick-about space or informal recreation space sometimes also provided.

The Outer Green Belt (OGB) extends right down into Broadmeadows, Crofton Downs, Ngaio, and Khandallah and provides a prominent natural setting for residential housing in this area and access to the extensive track system.

The suburban reserves enhance ecological connectivity between the OGB and the harbour via the large natural gully reserves and smaller pockets of open space.

The Sector 1 boundary is based on the suburb boundaries. Parts of the OGB fall inside this boundary but is managed under the Outer Green Belt Management Plan, with the exception of the Silverstream Road Play Area and the Khandallah Play Area. These two areas are included for completeness in assessing neighbourhood park and play space. This sector does not include Trelissick Park.

The open space network is made up of the following.

- One Sport and Recreation (community) category park – Nairville Park, which has a 3/4 size artificial field, three winter fields, two summer cricket blocks, a skateboard ramp, and a community playground. Nairville Recreation Centre is located on the park and provides a range of indoor recreation activities and programmes, changing rooms, and public toilets during its hours of operation.
- Kaiwharawhara Park on Hutt Road has one winter field and changing rooms.
- Ngaio Tennis Club leases a recreation reserve on the corner of Crofton Road and Waikowhai Street.
- 12 neighbourhood parks, including Khandallah Park and Play Area and Silverstream Road Play Area.
- Several large bush reserves. Kaiwharawhara Reserve, Cashmere Park, and Homebush Park form part of the harbour escarpment. Tyers Stream Reserve is above Ngauranga Gorge and Odell Reserve is on the skyline above Ngaio Gorge.
- A number of smaller ecological and/or recreational link reserves (some unnamed) that provide amenity as pockets of “green” in the suburban landscape, and as ecological links between larger bush reserves. Two examples are the Cameron Street Reserves and Mysore Street Reserve.

3.1.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Sector 1 Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the built environment and other open space such as the Outer Green Belt.

Sector 1 Map 2 shows specific use, including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas, and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds¹⁶.

Sector 1 has a good variety of open space and recreation opportunities. There is a large, well-developed Sport and Recreation (community) category park at Nairnville Park, and a variety of neighbourhood parks that vary in size and character. Most of the parks have multiple values, which strengthens both the individual park value and the network value.

For example, Cummings Park has ecological value associated with protection and enhancement of indigenous vegetation and the stream; amenity value for the village and neighbouring properties; cultural value associated with a heritage tree; and a variety of recreation opportunities from walking, formal and informal play, picnicking and dog exercise. It also complements other adjacent community facilities such as the library and has a long history with early European settlement land use and local resident association links.

Analysis of a 10-minute or 600 metre walking distance on the street network shows gaps in formal play area provision in central and northern Khandallah, Crofton Downs, and the north western area of Ngaio above Fox Street.

The area north of Fox Street is surrounded by the Outer Green Belt but, like Tyers Stream Reserve, access off the street network is constrained by very steep topography. There is a small parcel of land at Vasanta Avenue that could function as a neighbourhood park but due to the fragmented street network would only serve a small area and still leave a gap in the Satara Crescent area.

The Khandallah Village playground is not an ideal space but there is no land to the north that would be more suitable. The areas north of the Khandallah Village and to the east and west of Tyers Stream Reserve are lacking but again, there is no land available that could be developed further for either formal play or outdoor recreation generally.

There is the potential to work with schools such as Crofton Downs School and Cashmere Ave School where the gaps have been identified. Crofton Downs School playing fields and open space is regularly used by the community and the school supports and encourages use of all its facilities by the community. Any public access to the Cashmere Avenue School grounds would be a significant benefit to the local community in terms of open space and play opportunities.

The Khandallah Tennis & Squash Club is a well-established and currently well-supported sports facility in this area. It is not on Council or public reserve land.

Investigating track development in Tyers Stream Reserve may provide northern Khandallah residents with walking and/or cycling opportunities, however, there are significant constraints given the steep topography of the reserve.

An area around Khandallah Village has been identified as being potentially suitable for a zone change to accommodate medium-density housing¹⁷. Should this happen, there will need to be an associated provision for land for outdoor recreation as there is already a gap in this area that may be exacerbated with increased population.

¹⁶ Mapping of Sites of Ecological Significance can be found on the Wellington City Council website.

¹⁷ Proposed in draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan

3.1.1.1 Actions – assessment of the network

- a) Address the gap in both play and open space recreation access in the north eastern corner of this sector.
- b) Work with local schools and sports clubs to investigate community use and access to open space and play opportunities.

3.1.2 PLAYGROUNDS

Play opportunities in this sector vary in their context from a village setting (Khandallah library) to a sports and recreation park or neighbourhood park type setting (Nairnville Park, Kanpur Park and Cummings Park) to a more remote, bush type setting (Homebush Park).

There is a gap in provision of playgrounds, as previously described.

3.1.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There are seven off-leash dog exercise areas, one each located in Trelissick Park, Chelmsford Park, Cummings Park, Silverstream Road Reserve, Odell Reserve, Kaiwharawhara Park (restricted access), and Cashmere Park.

The sector is well served with dog exercise areas. In particular, some of the large reserves such as Odell Reserve and the adjacent Trelissick Park provide off-leash walks and links.

The Cummings Park dog exercise area is well used as it is central, easy to access and drive to, and is safe for dogs as its well away from roads. There have been issues raised by other park users around access through the area to other parts of the park and ensuring dogs are restricted to the current designated area. The issue of damage to the turf during the winter months due to intensive use has been mainly resolved.

Any changes to the status of dog exercise areas can only be considered during a review of the Council Dog Policy.

3.1.4 TRACK NETWORK

The area has a comprehensive network of tracks, particularly on the western edge within the Outer Green Belt and through Trelissick Park as part of the Sanctuary to Sea Walkway. There are ongoing community track building and planting projects in the Outer Green Belt between Downing Street, the Skyline Track and Silverstream Road (the "Silversky" track). A community group is establishing a dual-use track network (walking and mountain biking) throughout the area linking suburban areas with the Outer Green Belt in partnership with the Council.

There are tracks through the bush at Odell Reserve, Heke Street Reserve, and Makererua Street Reserve that provide more local opportunities for off-road walking in the neighbourhood and important links to the Outer Green Belt tracks. Linking Trelissick Park and Odell Reserve could provide a further walking opportunity; it is not a current priority, however, and it is likely that access through private property would be needed.

The Northern Walkway and national walkway Te Araroa pass through this sector.

3.1.4.1 Actions – track network

- a) Develop track links between Downing Street, Silverstream Road and through Huntleigh Park to Huntleigh Park Way (connects the street network around Huntleigh Park and Silverstream Road Play Area).
- b) Investigate a link from Homebush Park around to Tyers Stream Reserve as part of future subdivision of land above Jarden Mile.

- c) Investigate a new track link into Chelmsford Park from Heke Street.
- d) Investigate a future track link between the Hutt Road and Khandallah via Cashmere Park.
- e) Investigate opportunities for tracks from Vasanta Avenue and Satara Crescent (northwest Ngaio) areas into the Outer Green Belt
- f) Investigate the need and feasibility of a track between the Kaiwharawhara Park sportsfield and the Bridle Track.

3.1.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

The linear nature of the rail corridor in this sector provides opportunity for ecological links.

Tyers Stream reserve is a very large parcel of land with high ecological and indigenous biodiversity values. Among other indigenous plant species, it contains northern rata, puka and wharangi¹⁸. Access to the reserve is constrained by topography but the landscape and ecological values of the site are such that physical access is not a significant issue.

There are several parcels of private land in this sector adjacent to the Outer Green Belt with important landscape and ecological values. They are zoned open space under the District Plan. They have the potential to provide new track links to the Skyline Walkway and are a priority for protection and/or acquisition for their ecological significance and the restoration and track work already under way.

The Girl Guide Association of NZ allows access through its seven-hectare block of land between Silverstream Road and Huntleigh Park Reserve. The Council carries out possum control in the block and the community has started restoration of the stream between the site and Silverstream Road.

There are sites of ecological significance that are only partially contained within reserve land and extend onto adjacent private land. At Makererua Reserve there is a local community group working to restore indigenous vegetation and control weeds. The group's understanding of the values of their environment and their involvement is likely to lead to better ecological outcomes in their own properties. There is potential for a similar scenario with the residents at Amritsar Street where private property extends down the steep vegetated banks off the ridge to meet the boundary of reserve land. Both the private and reserve land is ecologically significant.

Odell Reserve, Nairnville Park and the small reserves at Mysore Street and Bankot Crescent play an important role in supporting ecological connectivity between the Outer Green Belt, Trelissick Park and the escarpment reserves. Large trees and significant indigenous bush cover should be retained and enhanced in the natural and ecological link reserves and, where it does not interfere with the primary purpose of the reserve, large trees should be planted at Nairnville Park to support this connectivity function.

3.1.5.1 Actions – ecology and biodiversity

- a) Investigate the protection and/or acquisition of reserve land for landscape, ecological, and recreation purposes as part of any proposed subdivision of the land situated to the west of Silverstream Road.
- b) Investigate the protection and/or acquisition of the forest remnant north of Homebush Park as part of any future subdivision of this private land, and enable a track link between this park and Tyers Stream Reserve.

¹⁸ *An inventory of the surviving traces of the primary forest of Wellington City*. Compiled for Wellington City Council by Geoff Park Landscape Ecology and History. February 1999.

- c) Work with the Girl Guide Association on the future management and protection of its land off Silverstream Road (also potential for recreational outcomes).
- d) Continue working with KiwiRail to develop the rail corridor as an important ecological link and scenic route.

3.1.6 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

There is a range of community groups working throughout the reserves in this sector, primarily focussed on ecological restoration work and track building.

Ngaio Crofton Downs Residents Association has a partnership with the Council to realise its long-term vision of Ngaio as a natural amphitheatre in which people and nature are nurtured. This is in line with the Council's objectives of establishing connective corridors and the enhancement of walkways, and recognises the role of indigenous ecosystems.

Volunteers help with maintenance in Odell, Makererua and Chelmsford reserves. Forest and Bird are working on a restoration plan for land at Chartwell Drive. The Bells Track Group and the Green Belters are two more groups doing work in this sector.

The Western Trail Builders group is establishing a track network throughout the western area linking suburban areas with the Outer Green Belt.

There are existing partnerships between schools and the Council in this sector working to improve play area provision and indigenous biodiversity values. Cashmere Ave School and Ngaio School are involved with indigenous planting in their school grounds. Cashmere Ave School is halfway between three key reserve sites with ecological significance so plays an important role in helping manage indigenous biodiversity values within their wider suburban environment.

There is one commercial lease on reserve land on Khandallah Road near the Ngaio Shopping Centre. Cavell Upholstery has a 15-year lease to run their upholstery business. Following the expiry of the lease it is planned to vacate and remove the building.

Wellington Free Kindergarten (Ngaio) is adjacent to Cummings Park on Ottawa Road.

Ngaio Lawn Tennis Club Inc has two artificial courts and a clubhouse on Waikowhai Road. Weed clearance and restoration work in the stream area would diversify the potential values of the reserve.

Sector 1 Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, and Kaiwharawhara							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Khandallah Park and Play Area	Neighbourhood (community)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		Falls under Outer Green Belt Management. Plays a key role, however, in suburban reserves network in Sector 1, in particular for play provision. Officers are continuing to work on the long-term future of the outdoor pool, which will be presented to the Council within the next three years. This will inform a comprehensive redesign of the area.
Kanpur Road and Janpur Crescent Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	527.00	Lot 2 DP 82772	49C/101	Local Purpose Reserve (Public Utility)		
		530.00	Lot 175 DP 64066	33A/716	Local Purpose Reserve (Utility)		
		1,191.00	Lot 2 DP 64066	49C/516	Local Purpose Reserve (Public Utility)		
Kanpur Road Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	481.00	Lot 38 DP 32542	25D/481	Recreation Reserve		
		559.00	Lot 39 DP 32542	25D/482	Recreation Reserve		
		627.00	Lot 40 DP 32542	25D/483	Recreation Reserve		
		1,961.00	Lot 52 DP 41163	25D/484	Recreation Reserve		
John Sims Drive Reserve	Neighbourhood (amenity)	1,513.00	Lot 2 DP 86024	53D/204	Recreation Reserve		Continue support of Onslow College work (Waipahihi Stream Project).
Burma Road/Orissa Crescent Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational Linkage	7,964.00	Lot 34 DP 40238	25D/462	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	

Sector 1 Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, and Kaiwharawhara							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Imran Terrace/ Maldiva Street Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	36,118.00	Lot 18 DP 79675	46A/544	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
Gurkha Crescent accessway	Ecological and/or Recreational Linkage	198.00	Lot 44 DP 62258	32D/192	Recreation Reserve		
Tyers Stream Homebush Park and Play Area	Natural	349.00	Lot 6 DP 340944	168247	Fee Simple	Scenic A Reserve	Continue restoration work within Tyers Stream Reserve. Continue to investigate opportunities for pedestrian access into the reserve.
		814.00	Lot 1 DP 13918	46C/677	Fee Simple	Scenic A Reserve	
		920.00	Lot 3 DP 22019	924/2	Fee Simple	Scenic A Reserve	
	Natural and Neighbourhood (local)	147,500.00	Lot 3 DP 90841	58C/631	Fee Simple	Scenic A Reserve	Investigate a track link from Homebush Park around to Tyers Stream Reserve as part of future subdivision of land above Jarden Mile. Potential to improve Homebush Play Area by developing a second walkway access off Homebush Road.
		920.00	Lot 2 DP 22019	924/1	Fee Simple	Scenic A Reserve	
		47,318.00	Lot 1 DP 87936 & Lot 2 DP 89053	58C/667	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
4,699.00	Lot 3 DP 65651	10C/482 cancelled	Recreation Reserve	Scenic A Reserve			
Cashmere Park and Onslow Road amenity reserve (including Lohia Street Reserve)	Natural and Neighbourhood (amenity)	2,080.00	Lot 1 DP 368293	277464	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	Review the use and role of the small amenity reserve off Cashmere Avenue.
		43,093.00	Pt Lot 1-2 DP 9871, also known as Pt Land Bordered Green DP 9871 as shown on the CT	581/130 pt cancelled	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,187.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 7494	51B/418	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
		11,756.00	Lot 3 DP 50680 & Lot 2 DP 50681	39A/510	Fee Simple for a Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	

Sector 1 Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, and Kaiwharawhara							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Hutt Road Reserves	Ecological and/or linkage	2,062.00	Lot 71 DP 8007	464/349	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
		493.00	Lot 2 DP 70907	44A/531	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
Smith's Gully	Neighbourhood (local)	6,789.00	Lot 67-69 DP 8007	643/46	Recreation Reserve		
Sovereign Point Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	3,350.00	Lot 12 DP 90708	57D/830	Recreation Reserve		
Kaiwharawhara Park and Kaiwharawhara Reserve	Sport and Recreation (local) and Natural	39,587.00	Pt Lot 24 DP 868	22D/674	Scenic B Reserve		Investigate the need and feasibility of a track between the sportsfield and the Bridle Track.
		4,323.00	Pt Sec 4 Harbour District in Block XI Belmont & Block VII Port Nicholson		Recreation Reserve		
12 Hervey Way – access to Kaiwharawhara Park	Ecological and/or linkage	40.00	Lot 4 DP 397952	391132	Recreation Reserve		Construct and sign-post access.
Cameron Street Amenity Reserves	Neighbourhood (amenity)	86.00	Lot 114 DP 321404	85382	Recreation Reserve		
		80.00	Lot 2 DP 342503	174565	Recreation Reserve		
		125.00	Lot 3 DP 342503	174566	Recreation Reserve		
Cameron Street Scenic Reserves	Ecological and/or linkage	3,981.00	Lot 2 DP 397952	391130	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		14,956.00	Lot 3 DP 397952	391131	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
Ngaio Gorge Reserve	Natural	5,939.00	Lot 1 DP 47877	30B/648	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		2,524.00	Lot 6 DP 47412	30B/647	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		37,620.00	Sec 134 Harbour District	21C/720	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
Odell Reserve	Natural	25,557.00	Lot 24 DP 86224	53D/914	Recreation Reserve		Consider disposal of part of Odell Reserve currently occupied by social housing units if they are no longer required for that purpose.
		50,441.00	Lot 2 DP 15246 & Lot 1 DP 11829 & Pt Lot 2 DP 11829	589/44	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 1 Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, and Kaiwharawhara							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Nairnville Park and Play Area	Sport and Recreation (community)	2,323.00	Pt Lot 9 DP 7342	374/60	Recreation Reserve		Plant large tree species to support wider indigenous biodiversity values and suburban amenity.
		91.00	Lot 14 DP 19216	721/9	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		47,894.00	Pt Sec 4A Harbour District	48C/550	Recreation Reserve		
Mysore Street Reserve	Ecological and/or linkage	4,688.00	Pt Lot 93 DP 16298	41C/610	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	One of a number of small, centrally located reserves that provide ecological links between larger reserves.
Tarikaka Street Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	3,153.00	Lot 96-97 DP 63402	38A/216	Recreation Reserve		A good local reserve for informal use.
Cockayne Road/Bankot Crescent Reserve	Ecological and/or linkage	5,185.00	Lot 66 DP 16298	946/55 cancelled	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	One of a number of small, centrally located reserves that provide ecological links between larger reserves.
Ngaio Tennis Club	Sport and Recreation (local)	2,934.00	Pt Lot 5 DP 404 & Lot 6 DP 1727	210/73 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
Heke Street Reserve	Ecological and/or linkage	1,018.00	Lot 39 DP 16539	972/12	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	Investigate a new track link into Chelmsford Park from Heke Street.
		317.00	Lot 2 DP 64237	28B/239 cancelled	Local Purpose Reserve (Access way)		
		223.00	Lot 2-3 DP 34041 & Lot 6 DP 28824	13B/303	Scenic B Reserve		
		13,271.00	Pt Lot 40 DP 16539	A1/133	Scenic B Reserve		
Huntleigh Park and Silverstream Road Play Area (part)	Neighbourhood (local)	82,437.00	Lot 1-2 DP 17482, Lot 26 DP 21990 & Sec 42 Kaiwharawhara District	24C/599	Scenic Reserve		Falls under Outer Green Belt Management. Plays a key role, however, in suburban reserves network in Sector 1, in particular for play provision. Potential to enhance

Sector 1 Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Ngaio, Crofton Downs, and Kaiwharawhara							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
		2,147.00	Pt Sec 7 Kaiwharawhara District	13B/954	Recreation Reserve		values with protection and/or acquisition of nearby private land. Work with the Girl Guide Association on the future management and protection of its land off Silverstream Road (ecology/biodiversity and recreational outcomes)
Makererua/Orleans Street Reserve	Ecological and/or linkage	12,514.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 41453	13A/1078	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
Chelmsford Street Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	7,094.00	Sec 17 Kaiwharawhara District	13A/557	Recreation Reserve		Look at ways to improve use, particularly as a dog exercise area.
Cummings Park and Play Area	Neighbourhood (community)	2,727.00	Pt Sec 7 Kaiwharawhara District	451/242	Recreation Reserve		Retain dog exercise area. Any changes to the status of this dog exercise area can only be considered during a review of the Council Dog Policy.
		422.00	Lot 9 DP 26224	None	Recreation Reserve		
		8,373.00	Pt Sec 5 & 7 Kaiwharawhara District, Lot 1 DP 9103 & Lot 10 DP 6551	421/193	Recreation Reserve		The Council will work with the local community to consider the best way to assess and protect if necessary possible remnants of an historic mill. Consider how best to make information about the social history, ecological values (the stream and vegetation) and mill site available to the public.
Khandallah Road Reserve	Ecological and/or recreational linkage	3,928.00	Lot 98 DP 63403	35B/653	Recreation Reserve		

3.2 SECTOR 2

Trelissick Park

Trelissick Park is located between the Johnsonville railway line and Ngaio Gorge Road. Most of the park lies on the northern side (true left) of Kaiwharawhara Stream and extends on the eastern side of Korimako Stream to Crofton Downs.

The 20-hectare park forms part of a deep gorge providing a potentially continuous ecological corridor between the harbour and the Outer Green Belt in what is part of the wider Kaiwharawhara catchment. The rounded forms of the upper slopes of the gorge contrast dramatically with the steeper erosion-formed valley sides. Within the park there are a series of quite dramatic bluffs, spurs, steep rock faces and outcrops along with a series of ravine-like side valleys.

The park neighbours a large area of KiwiRail land on the true right of Kaiwharawhara Stream. This land has great potential to become part of the ecological corridor but is currently in a degraded state with areas of unstable eroding slopes covered in weeds.

Trelissick Park is zoned Conservation Site under the District Plan and is classified as Scenic Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

It provides public access from Kaiwharawhara upstream to Waikowhai Street. There are several cross-valley links between Wadestown, Ngaio, and Crofton Downs. The Northern Walkway between Wellington Botanic Garden and Mt Kaukau and Te Araroa National Walkway also pass through the park.

The valley floor comprises one of Wellington's largest and most popular off-leash dog exercise areas.

The park is closed to mountain bikes under the Open Space Access Plan 2008.

The original vegetation was mixed broadleaf-podocarp forest with tawa forming the main canopy through which emerged rimu, kahikatea and northern rata. Much of the forest was milled in the 19th century, resulting in a significant change to the gorge landscape. Trelissick Park boasts a wide variety of indigenous tree species, including mature māhoe, tawa, rewarewa, mataī, tōtara, kahikatea and tītoki. Within the gorge, indigenous birds are common including kererū, tūī and shining cuckoos. Falcons frequent the area and kākā have been known to pay a visit. Kaiwharawhara Stream has redfin and bluegill bully, banded, shortjaw and giant kōkopu, kōaro, inanga and longfin eels. Some of these fish species are nationally threatened and rarely found in urban streams. Trout are a threat to indigenous fish and compete for their food.

The Trelissick Park Group has been working on the restoration of the park in conjunction with the Council. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) was involved from 1991 to 2014. The group has made significant progress in enhancing the park with a vision and set of group management priorities that focus on environment, recreation, and culture and history. Its focus aligns with the policies of this management plan and members also have an advocacy role as local residents and Trelissick Park supporters. The Council will continue to support and work with the Trelissick Park Group.

There are significant weed issues along the adjoining rail corridor and from garden escapes.

3.2.1 LANDSCAPE

3.2.1.1 Policies

- a) To integrate management of the KiwiRail land (rail corridor) and adjacent privately owned bush remnants with management of the park.
- b) To maintain the unbuilt natural character of the park as part of the wider Kaiwharawhara catchment.
- c) To maintain the green corridor character along Ngaio Gorge Road.
- d) To protect the natural landscape features of the valleys.

3.2.1.2 Discussion

The gorge site has an important landscape role within the wider Kaiwharawhara catchment. It contains a primary forest remnant and is part of an ecological linkage providing connectivity between Wellington Harbour and the Outer Green Belt.

In the wider context, the park is visually part of the indigenous forest and shrubland that covers the gorge between the developed ridges of Wadestown and Ngaio. This wider land includes the following.

Council land managed as part of the park without legal protection. For instance, the lower entrance off Ngaio Gorge Road south of the magazine site is legal road. This large area needs to be surveyed off and vested as reserve.

KiwiRail (railway) land – Much of the bush-covered slopes below the Johnsonville Railway line is owned by KiwiRail. The Council has three leases covering part of this land to facilitate restoration and slow down weed migration into the park.

Private residential land containing primary bush remnants. Private landowners off Hanover Street have protected their land with QEII National Trust Covenants. There are also primary forest remnants on some of the private residential properties below Trelissick Crescent. Some of this private land is zoned Conservation Site with the balance zoned Outer Residential.

3.2.1.3 Actions

- a) Improve protection of the lower park by stopping unformed legal road and vesting as reserve.
- b) Review District Plan zonings for the park and where appropriate rezone to Conservation Site.
- c) Encourage and support private landowners to covenant land adjoining Trelissick Park.

3.2.2 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

3.2.2.1 Policies – forest management

- a) Maintain, enhance, and restore the natural environment and wilderness character of the park.
- b) Prioritise weed control in the park, in particular old man's beard, japanese honeysuckle and climbing asparagus. Tradescantia control will happen in targeted

areas, for instance in areas where replanting will occur, the infestation is isolated, or there is a risk of reinvasion.

- c) Continue to manage possum, rat, hedgehog, and mustelid populations in the park.
- d) Prioritise restoration planting around:
 - i. ground cover for sprayed areas of tradescantia
 - ii. riparian planting in spaces left by willow eradication
 - iii. infill planting
 - iv. KiwiRail land following their weed control and subject to receiving KiwiRail funding
 - v. slopes below Ngaio Gorge Road, following earthquake strengthening of the road
 - vi. emergent and canopy trees such as rimu, tōtara, tawa, and kohekohe
 - vii. increasing the diversity of the forest ecosystem through understorey and ground cover species, eg grasses, shrubs and vines.

3.2.2.2 Discussion

Slips and recent disturbance within the park have encouraged weedy garden species to spread and in some places these are inhibiting regeneration and even spreading into existing forest areas. There are problems with pest weeds spreading from:

- the adjacent railway corridor managed by Kiwirail, especially Australian wattle
- recently excavated slopes below Ngaio Gorge Road
- private gardens
- sycamores in adjacent areas, such as Old Porirua Road
- remaining tracts of tradescantia in the park.

There are also isolated populations of weeds such as Japanese honeysuckle, bindweed, gorse, sycamore, Asiatic knotweed, old man's beard, climbing asparagus, blackberry, buddleia and montbretia. Biocontrol of tradescantia is being trialled in Trelissick Park.

Karaka is considered a non-local indigenous species and has cultural heritage associations. It is not a priority for removal, but the Trelissick Park Group actively remove some seedlings and saplings under 2 metres.

Although there has been no evidence of possums in the park for the last 10 years, there are ongoing problems with rats, stoats, hedgehogs, and rabbits.

Ongoing mustelid trap and bait station servicing is carried out by volunteers in partnership with the Council. Monitoring trials by Victoria University (chew cards, tracking tunnels, and night motion-sensitive videos) have identified interesting pest animal behaviours and distribution patterns.

3.2.2.3 Actions

- a) Continue to support the restoration planting carried out by the Trelissick Park Group.
- b) Remove known infestations of Japanese honeysuckle, old man's beard, climbing asparagus and Asiatic knotweed.
- c) Continue to fund possum and rat control in Trelissick Park and support the Trelissick Park Group with trapping.
- d) Encourage neighbouring landowners to remove weed species from their properties.

3.2.2.4 Policies – Kaiwharawhara and Korimako Stream

- a) Improve water quality by eliminating pollution from sewer and stormwater systems.
- b) Ensure that indigenous freshwater fauna can survive and move up and down the stream system.
- c) Stream stabilisation works shall minimise adverse visual impacts and retain or improve stream and riparian habitats.

3.2.2.5 Discussion

Kaiwharawhara Stream and its tributaries drain an area of steep hill land from Ngaio in the north to the Zealandia in the south. Korimako and Silver streams feed into the Kaiwharawhara, with points of confluence in the park (refer to map below).



The catchment has been highly modified with some parts running through suburban residential areas. It is notable, however, for the presence of significant primary lowland forest remnants, large areas of advanced secondary regrowth, as well as major reversion from pasture to scrub in the surrounding hills. Nearly 20 percent of the overall catchment is still covered by indigenous vegetation.

The lower reaches below Trellissick Park pass through a small industrial area and some parts have been channelled through culverts. The mouth of the stream has been modified by reclamation but is still notable as the only “natural” stream outlet on the inner harbour within Wellington City, identified as a site with significant indigenous biodiversity values in the coastal marine area of Greater Wellington’s Draft Natural Resources Plan (2014). The area between Zealandia and Otari-Wilton’s Bush has been heavily modified by the presence of two closed landfills. The stream currently passes through long culverts under the landfill sites at Appleton Park and Ian Galloway Park.

The stream experiences natural cycles of erosion and regeneration, with the waterway infilling and then re-establishing flow paths. Development in the area and some inflow of material inhibits this natural cycle of recovery between storm events.

Erosion and sedimentation is an issue caused by:

- stream bank erosion from sudden large downpours
- stormwater run-off from hard surfaces of urban development after removal of bush cover
- hillside slips.

The debris trap was “restored” some years ago with rocks replacing most demolition concrete, and the upright rails re-inserted.

In 2013 it was agreed that the barrier would be lowered in two stages, by removing the rocks. Accumulation of gravel and sediment washed down from the upstream pools is being monitored down to the harbour for any adverse effects. A balance must be found between allowing fish passage through the recreation of a natural stream flow and fulfilling the original intention of the debris arrestor in protecting downstream infrastructure.

3.2.2.6 Actions

- a) Carry out ongoing public education about not disposing waste into the stormwater system.
- b) Work with Wellington Water to eliminate cross-contamination between the sewerage and stormwater systems.
- c) The debris trap shall be monitored to ensure that fish passage is maintained, and lowered further if required.
- d) Other barriers to fish passage will be identified and addressed on a priority basis as resources allow. Fish species along the stream will be monitored.
- e) Any remaining willows shall be removed from the riparian margins of the stream and replaced with local indigenous species.

3.2.3 RECREATION AND ACCESS

3.2.3.1 Policy

- a) Increase recreational use and access in a way that does not compromise the natural values of the park.

3.2.3.2 Discussion

The park contains walking tracks that provide links with neighbouring suburbs. There is a variety of recreation opportunities available throughout the park including walking, running, dog walking, and picnicking.

Potential development of new tracks will need to consider the natural values of the park and significant vegetation during planning, construction, and ongoing track management.

The Council is preparing a strategic cycle network plan that includes Ngaio Gorge Road as a part of the commuting network. Trelissick Park is unlikely to be suitable to facilitate this connection. The standard of cycleway required to meet the needs of commuters (wide, good gradients, sealed and so on) could not be constructed in the park without major impacts on the landscape and ecological values of the park.

The existing main track through the park is unsuitable for recreational cycle access. The track is narrow in places with no space to suitably widen due to topography, the stream, and vegetation. There is also potential conflict between cycle access and off-leash dog exercise and walkers. Trelissick Park is one of only a few natural area walks that are closed to cycle access and this variety of user experiences is an important feature of the open space tracks network.

A new track link between Trelissick Park and Otari-Wilton’s Bush has been investigated in the past; ways of crossing the rail corridor, however, remain unresolved.

3.2.3.3 Action

- a) Investigate a new track link from Highland Park into the park to provide a second park entrance from Wadestown. Oban Street is the most likely route for a connection.

3.2.4 CULTURE AND HISTORY

3.2.4.1 Policies

- a) Recognise the cultural and historic significance of the park through understanding iwi and European settlement history.
- b) Protect the historic magazine building and the dry-stone walls along the access road and revetment wall on railway land below Crofton Downs station.

3.2.4.2 Discussion

The Kaiwharawhara Pā at the mouth of the Kaiwharawhara Stream was settled by Ngāti Tama who migrated through the Manawatu from Taranaki to eventually settle in the Kaiwharawhara area. Ngaio Gorge formed a natural access way between Wellington and the west coast and was used frequently by Māori. In particular, the route of the Northern Walkway between Hanover Street and Trelissick Crescent was likely to have been used by Māori and certainly by early settlers.

Ngaio Gorge and the Kaiwharawhara Stream were used as a source of food by Māori. During early European settlement, the chief was Te Kaeaea (also known as Taringa Kuri). Traditional occupation rights over this area are claimed by Ngāti Tama.

In 1841, the prominent New Zealand Company surveyor Mein-Smith improved the Māori track through the gorge to form a pedestrian way between Kaiwharawhara and Khandallah. In 1845, a road was constructed, which was then enlarged in 1846 to accommodate troops sent by Governor Gray to fight Te Rauparaha. By 1860 Cobb and Company coaches were using the gorge route going north.

In 1898, Onslow Borough Council approved the surveying and construction of a new road, which would follow much the same path as the present day road. The rail link through the gorge was constructed in 1874 by the Wellington–Manawatu Railway Company.

Between 1920 and 1922, 11 hectares were acquired for the park. Subsequent parcels were added, to bring the total to just over 18 hectares by 1995. More recently, two parcels were purchased – an area off Ngaio Gorge Road where the historic powder magazine building is situated (Historic Places Act Category II) and another off Waikowhai Street, Ngaio (recently changed from Residential to Conservation). Both have provided excellent east and north entrances to the park. The large, flat area of Wightwick's Field was generously donated by the Wightwick family to the Council and another piece of land below Oban Street, Highland Park, was added to the park when a Council property was sold. The total area for the park is now 20.25 hectares.

Some historic aspects include the powder magazine buildings from the 1870s, a dry-stone wall bordering the track from the lower park entrance, old Māori tracks up the valley from the pā by the harbour and an old track linking Wadestown with Ngaio (now part of the Northern Walkway).

There is a significant network of stormwater and sewage pipes and air vents throughout the park that are visible to park users. There is a story that could be relayed around the impact of people on the natural environment. This could consider the various scales of impact from general human modification of natural environments to development of a city in the Wellington landscape context to the specifics of Trelissick Park. This could work well alongside Project Kaiwharawhara interpretation.

The Kaiwharawhara diversion tunnel has significant historical value. It is a purpose-built air raid shelter that has had a useful role since the Second World War as a tunnel diverting Kaiwharawhara Stream. Its construction freed up adjoining land for industrial development and roading purposes, and helped in flood control.

3.2.4.3 Action

- a) Provide information to the public on the wide range of features and values of Trelissick Park and the Kaiwharawhara Stream catchment.

Sector 2 Trelissick Park						
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification
Trelissick Park	Natural	13,152.00	Lot 34 DP 1162		Scenic Reserve	no
		16,617.00	Pt Lot 53 DP 404	418/90	Scenic Reserve	no
		16,820.00	Lot 33 DP 1162	264/194 cancelled	Scenic Reserve	no
		62.00	Sec 1 SO 33736		Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve
		42.00	Sec 2 SO 33736		Scenic Reserve	no
		3,146.00	Pt Lot 4 DP 8225	425/170 cancelled	Scenic reserve 1(a)	no
		1,188.00	Lot 3 DP 47382	356/179 cancelled	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve
		835.00	Lot 1 DP 9734	415/213 pt cancelled	Scenic Reserve	no
		81,422.00	Lot 27-28, 35-38 & Pt Lot 32 DP 1162	16A/1367	Scenic Reserve	no
		6,622.00	Pt Lot 289 DP 2644 & Pt Lot 1 DP 28078	17A/333	Scenic Reserve	no
		15,682.00	Pt Sec 3 Kaiwharawhara District	135/111	Scenic Reserve	no
		29,400.00	Lot 5 DP 56284	25D/901 cancelled. GN 211652.2 (1991 p3737)	Recreation reserve	Scenic B Reserve
		1,925.00	Lot 6 DP 56919	31B/430	Scenic Reserve	no
		3,278.00	Lot 2 DP 87316	55B/27	Scenic Reserve	no
		13,187.00	Lot 1 DP 395824		Fee simple	Scenic B Reserve
		9,358.00	Pt Sec 2 Kaiwharawhara District			

3.3 SECTOR 3

Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn

In addition to the reserves covered by this plan, this sector also contains areas of open space within the Outer Green Belt, Otari-Wilton's Bush, the Wellington Town Belt (Te Ahumairangi Hill) and the Wellington Botanic Garden. Trelissick Park, included in Sector 2, sits on the northern boundary.

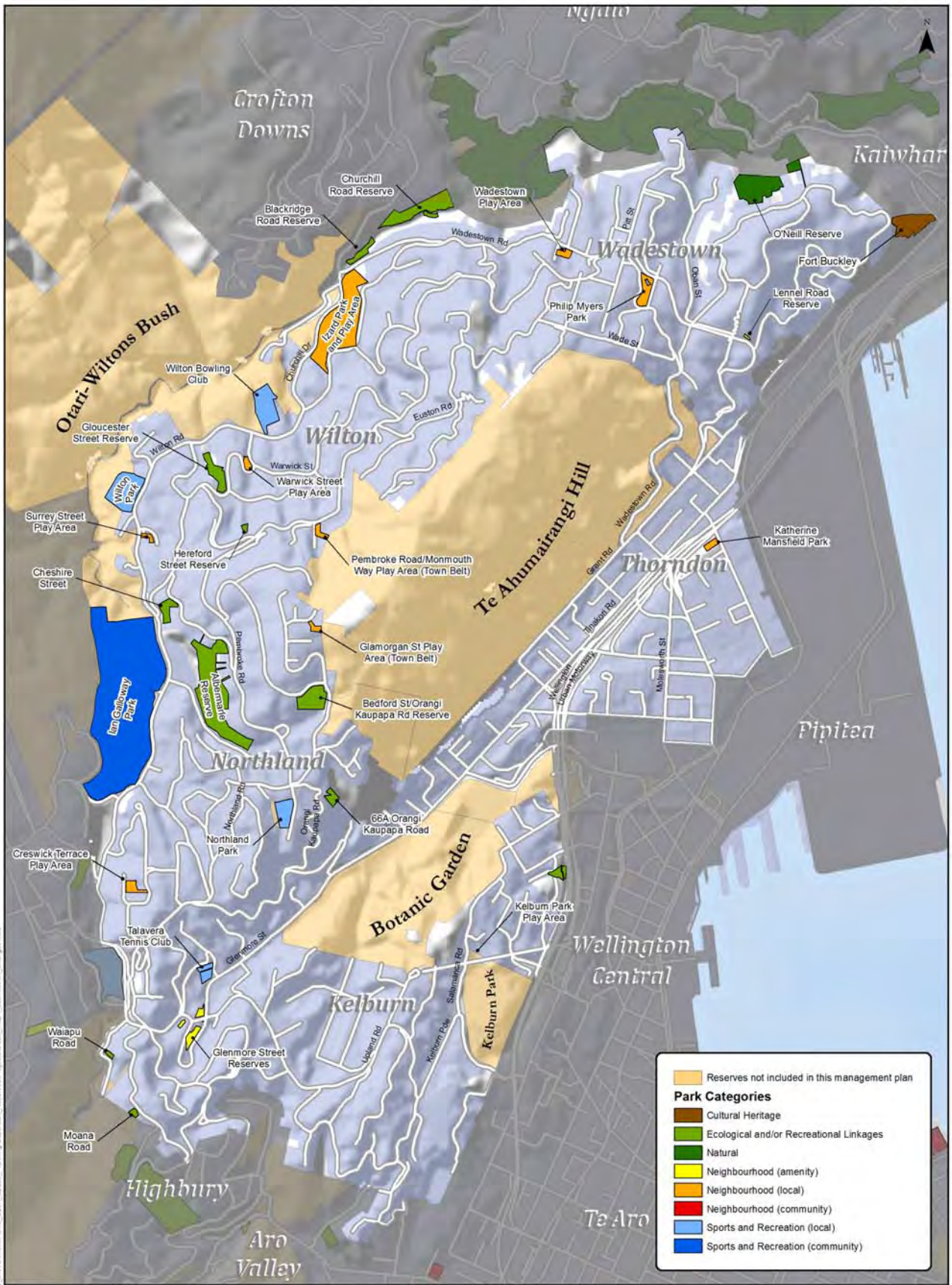
The western and northern parts of this sector have a very natural suburban character with well-established residential areas on the slopes below the undeveloped ridgeline of Te Ahumairangi Hill. Kaiwharawhara Stream passes through Otari-Wilton's Bush (with the Outer Green Belt hills beyond) and then down through Trelissick Park and into Wellington Harbour at Kaiwharawhara. The steep and winding suburban streets support significant vegetation within the road reserve.

To the east and south there is a more mixed pattern of built development including industrial buildings along Old Hutt Road, the heritage areas of Thorndon, the university environment and the old, large houses of Kelburn. The Wellington Botanic Garden, Bolton Street Cemetery and Kelburn Park are large formal open spaces with Katherine Mansfield Park providing a high-quality neighbourhood park to the east of the motorway. There is a very small reserve space at Clifton Terrace.

The Iazard Park Management Plan (1992) is superseded by this management plan. There are no outstanding issues from the old management plan that are not already part of general reserves management and/or matters covered under this management plan.

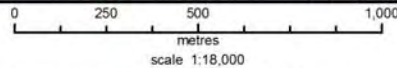
The open space network is made up of the following.

- One large community sports and recreation park (Ian Galloway), which provides six winter fields (four senior rugby fields and two junior rugby fields). In summer the park caters for six concrete-based artificial cricket pitches, two Gaelic football fields and nine five-a-side football fields. The southern end of the park provides a BMX/mountain bike jumps park, a skate ramp, and dog exercise area.
- Four local sport and recreation parks: Wilton Park, Northland Park and two leased by clubs (Wilton Bowling Club and Talavera Tennis Club).
- Nine local neighbourhood parks varying in size, character, and quality.
- Between Te Ahumairangi Hill and Ian Galloway Park/Otari-Wilton's Bush there are eight ecological/recreation links that, along with two sites near Zealandia, have high ecological and amenity value.
- Iazard Park is primarily a neighbourhood park but also has ecological and amenity value.
- Fort Buckley Reserve is a cultural heritage reserve, that while accessed from Wadestown forms part of the Ngaio Gorge landscape.

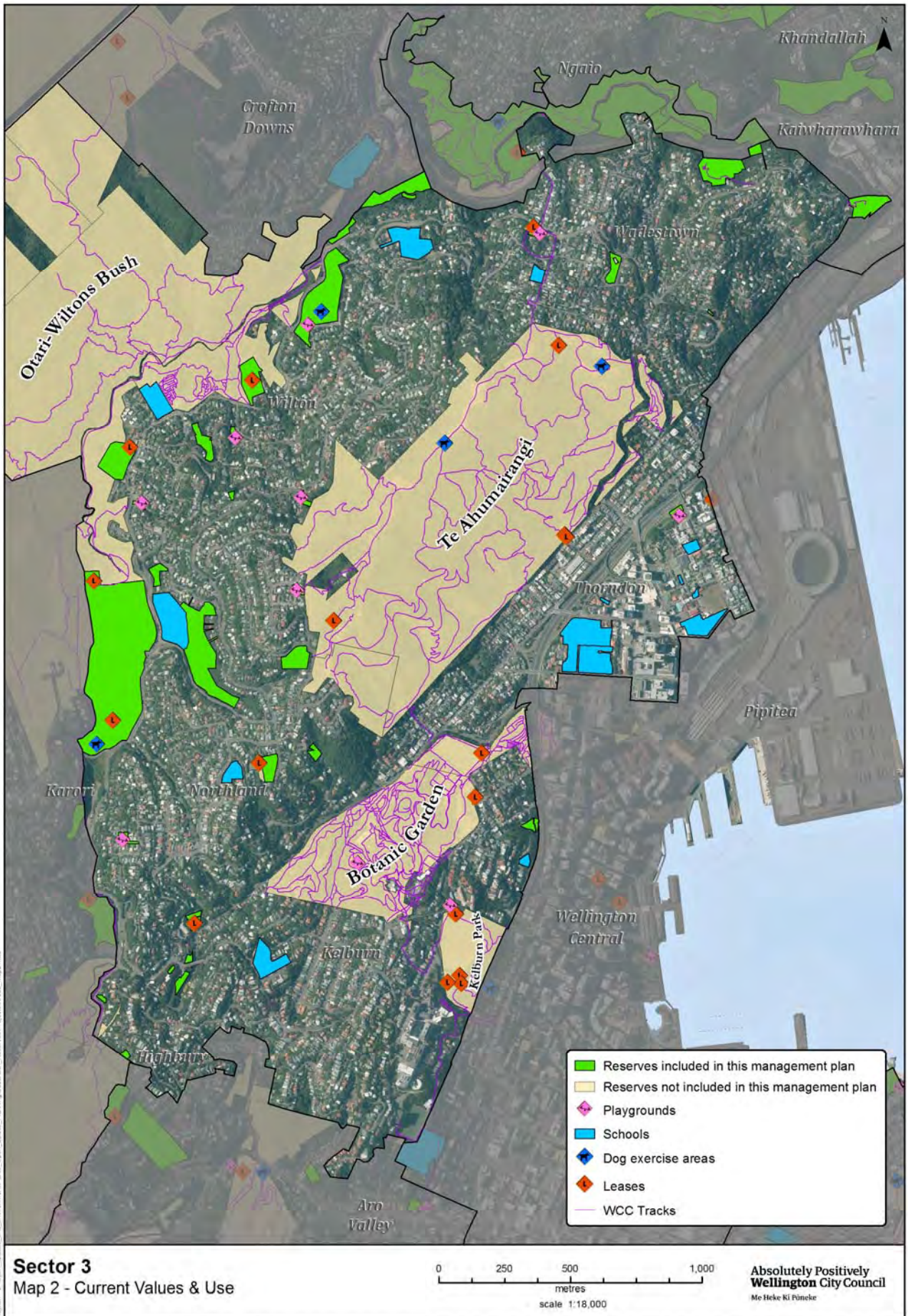


Sector 3

Map 1 - Reserve Category & Context
Suburban Reserves in Wilton, Wadestown, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn.



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3.3.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Sector 3 Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the built development and other open space such as the Outer Green Belt, Otari-Wilton's Bush, Wellington Botanic Garden and Wellington Town Belt.

Sector 3 Map 2 shows specific use including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of play areas and sometimes other outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds.

Quality assessment of the Neighbourhood and Sport and Recreation parks shows that they are generally of good quality. Warwick Street Play Area and Katherine Mansfield Park are considered excellent and Surrey Street Play Area was upgraded in 2014.

There is no Neighbourhood (community) park in this sector. There are, however, several Neighbourhood (local) parks. Wadestown Play Area (a local park) serves as a community park in terms of playground provision and proximity to community facilities. It is very well used but is relatively small with no potential to increase the size to diversify its value and/or use. Izzard Park, Northland Park, and Wilton Park complement the Neighbourhood (local) parks by providing larger, flat, open grass areas for kick-about and informal recreation.

Minor work in many of the Neighbourhood (local) parks would improve the quality, particularly improved access. There seem to be a high number of Neighbourhood (local) parks but this is necessary because of the location of many at the end of cul-de-sacs that limits the user catchment.

Most of the ecological/recreation link parks have high ecological values with track development limited by their steep topography. Ian Galloway Park is a very large space that plays an important role in citywide sportsfields provision. The park is located along the Kaiwharawhara Valley that connects Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush and has the potential to play a greater role in connectivity for indigenous biodiversity.

3.3.2 PLAYGROUNDS

Six playgrounds are distributed between Neighbourhood and Sport and Recreation parks with two additional playgrounds (Glamorgan Street Play Area and Monmouth Way Play Area) servicing the sector but covered under the Wellington Town Belt Management Plan.

There is a small gap in playground provision at the north eastern corner of the sector around the Sefton Street, Barnard Street/Anne Street area. There is no suitable existing open space where play equipment could be located. There is a water reservoir reserve on Anne Street that is not appropriate for play equipment or specific development due to the difficult access but it does provide a small neighbourhood park space.

Before the playground at Kelburn Park is renewed (currently scheduled for 2017/18), relocation of the play equipment should be considered to improve provision in the southern part of the sector around Kelburn Village. This could involve a school partnership, given there is no public reserve space available in the area. Kelburn Park could still provide for informal play and the existing formal recreation use, with play provision in that area well serviced by the playground in the Wellington Botanic Garden.

There is a gap around Northland School, however Northland Park is available for flat kick-about space with a tennis court and a sloped, vegetated area for children to explore. The public use the school playground after hours and at weekends.

The BMX track at Ian Galloway Park is leased to Capital BMX. Their aim is to build a national standard track for the club and local community. The proposed facility is intended to be a destination for kids from all around the Wellington region. It will be suitable for riders of all

ages and abilities and will include a pro-section for more capable riders. This facility, coupled with the existing skate ramp, provides a further recreation activity broadening the variety and age group targets for play and recreation opportunities in the sector.

3.3.2.1 Actions – playgrounds

- a) Before the scheduled renewal of the Kelburn Park playground, investigate opportunities for partnership with Victoria University to redevelop that area of the park and/or relocation of the formal play provision as part of a school, community group or other partnership in the Kelburn Village area.
- b) Review opportunities to increase the use and role of Northland Park in partnership with Northland School.
- c) If the Anne Street trig is no longer needed for water purposes it will be vested as reserve.

3.3.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There are dog exercise areas at Ian Galloway Park and IZARD Park with areas close by on the Town Belt at Te Ahumairangi Hill, and at Trelissick Park.

There has been discussion around moving the dog exercise area in Ian Galloway Park to the larger training area to the north. The site has the potential to be a fully-fenced dog exercise area. There are opportunities to fund this with support from the wider community.

3.3.3.1 Action

- a) Move the dog exercise area to another site within Ian Galloway Park.

3.3.4 TRACK NETWORK

Almost the entire open space track network in this sector is within the Town Belt, Outer Green Belt, and Wellington Botanic Garden/Bolton Street Cemetery. The Northern Walkway connects Kelburn Park, the Wellington Botanic Garden, Te Ahumairangi Hill, and Trelissick Park via short sections along the street network.

A key connection could be made between Kelburn Road and Aro Street on Town Belt land that would provide a recreation opportunity to the southern end of Kelburn where there is an identified gap in the network.

No new tracks are proposed within the suburban open space network in this sector. Linking Orangi Kaupapa Road to Tinakori Road could provide a new walking opportunity, however walking access in that area is not a current priority and access through private property would be needed.

3.3.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

The Kaiwharawhara stream corridor runs along the western edge of this sector and connects Zealandia, Otari-Wilton's Bush, and Trelissick Park. The Kaiwharawhara is the largest remaining natural stream system in Wellington City and one of the only remaining streams with a relatively natural estuary mouth into the harbour.

The indigenous biodiversity within the catchment is of high ecological value, in large part due to the efforts of community groups to restore and enhance the indigenous forest. It contains a high proportion of forest remnants, provides habitat for threatened bird species including kākā, North Island robin and saddleback and 11 indigenous fish species. These groups have worked under the umbrella of Project Kaiwharawhara, a joint initiative of Council and local

community groups. GWRC was involved in the past and local businesses also sometimes get involved. The project vision is to protect and enhance the natural landscape and ecosystems, also within homes and recreation areas, with the stream being the key focus.

Sections of the stream are piped beneath Appleton Park, Ian Galloway Park, road crossings, and the rail corridor. This makes protection of the open sections both on private and reserve land particularly important. The suburban reserves in the gully between Blackbridge Road and Churchill Drive, while inaccessible, protect the stream values.

In addition to biodiversity value the stream and associated parks provide for a largely continuous corridor of vegetation and habitat through Appleton Park and Ian Galloway Park connecting Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush. There is the potential to retain and enhance the large trees and vegetation cover that support indigenous biodiversity within the formal sports parks without compromising their primary purpose as sportsfields.

The unformed road corridor of Old Karori Road off Curtis Street also supports connectivity between the large parks and has significant indigenous biodiversity values as a site on its own. The open sections of stream and associated vegetation on private property also have high value, which is currently well managed through the efforts of the local residents who have not sought to pipe or cover these sections.

A high number of small ecological sites of significance have been identified within private land in Wadestown, Wilton, and Northland. The value is generally associated with small patches of unprotected remnant forest containing significant vegetation. The sites are a mix of the backs of residential properties where it is unlikely that the vegetation will be removed and undeveloped sections where it is more likely that vegetation will be removed to make way for residential development. The only way to manage this removal is through changes to the District Plan provisions

There are small ecological sites of significance across the sector contained within the road reserve and often bordering vegetation on private property. These small patches make a significant contribution to the ecological connectivity within this sector. The Wellington City Council Road Encroachment and Sale Policy (2013) provides for the assessment of vegetation significance as a factor in decision making around encroachments or sale of road that could result in vegetation removal. This provides some protection for these sites.

3.3.5.1 Actions

- a) Protect and enhance the large tree framework and indigenous vegetation at Ian Galloway Park and Appleton Park.
- b) Ensure the gully between Blackbridge Road and Churchill Drive remains protected. Investigate stopping part of the road forming part of the ecological corridor (much of which contains secondary bush remnant) and vest it as reserve.
- c) Protect and enhance the indigenous biodiversity values of the Old Karori Road corridor (including buffering vegetation) and the contribution it makes to connectivity between Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush.
- d) Investigate road stopping and reserve classification around Old Karori Road and Paisley Terrace to facilitate protection of heritage and ecological values associated with Old Karori Road.
- e) Continue to support the local community (including the nearby school and childcare centres) to improve the ecological and amenity values of Albemarle Reserve.
- f) Protect significant trees and enhance the large tree network where possible through the Glenmore Street Reserves.

3.3.6 CULTURAL AND HERITAGE

The Wellington Town Belt and Wellington Botanic Garden have significant natural and cultural heritage, being an integral part of early European settlement of Wellington City, but are not managed under this plan.

Fort Buckley Reserve is a small reserve on a prominent escarpment as viewed from Old Hutt Road and the motorway. It is only accessible from Wadestown and is steep and exposed. There are no plans to further develop the space.

3.3.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

There are a number of groups in this sector whose members actively support the open space network. These include the Village Green Trust working in Phillip Myers Park, the Albermarle Reserve group, the Highland Park Progressive Association and the Creswick Valley Residents Association.

There are community and sports club leases with the Northland Tennis Club, Royal New Zealand Plunket Society Wellington Branch, Talavera Municipal Tennis Club, Western Suburbs Rugby Club, Wilton Bowling Club, and Wyncourt Tennis Club.

Sector 3 Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Fort Buckley Reserve	Cultural Heritage	10,358.00	Lot 3 DP 90893 and above a reduced level of 43.50 and 3568 square meters and below a reduced level of 43.50 both levels in terms of Wellington City Datum 1953	57D/917	Historic Reserve		
Philip Myers Park	Neighbourhood (local)	662.00	Lot 1 DP 22017	899/91	Fee Simple	Local purpose reserve (Community)	Park concept plan developed in 2009 with Council and Trust. Trust progressing with projects as finance permits.
		3,351.00	Lot 52 DP 200	853/97	Fee Simple	Local purpose reserve (Community)	
Izard Park and Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	30,872.00	Pt Sec 2 Kaiwharawhara District	46B/352	Recreation Reserve		
60 Churchill Drive Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	3,455.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 28862	25D/940	Scenic B Reserve		Investigate road stopping to protect vegetation along road corridor as part of the stream corridor indigenous biodiversity value. Continue buffer edge planting.
		8,547.00	Pt Sec 1 Kaiwharawhara District & Pt Sbdn II Kaiwharawhara District, also known as Pt Lot I & II Kaiwarra District as shown on the CT	25D/936	In Connection with Street Widening	Scenic B Reserve	
Blackbridge Road Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	2,387.00	Lot 3 DP 90024	57C/447	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	Continue buffer edge planting.

Sector 3 Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Reserve – Blackbridge Road Esplanade	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	725.00	Lot 4 DP 83226	50B/318	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
Steep Road Batter Slope – Lennel Rd	Neighbourhood (amenity)	196.00	Sec 1 SO 37191	45C/171	Fee Simple		No reserve values - continue to manage as road reserve.
Wadestown Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	460.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 7505	52D/352	Recreation Reserve		
		202.00	Sec 1 SO 18448	56C/581	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
Wilton Bowling Club	Sports and Recreation (local)	262.00	Pt Lot 2 DP 20266	42D/163	Recreation Reserve		The bowls club and Parks, Sport and Recreation staff at Otari-Wilton's Bush continue to work together on options for the area (refer to the Botanic Gardens of Wellington Management Plan). Possible bowls clubs amalgamation site.
		6,953.00	Pt Sec 1 Kaiwharawhara District	567/266	Recreation Reserve		
		2,824.00	Pt Sec 1 Kaiwharawhara District, also known as Pt Sec 1 Kaiwharawhara District as shown on the CT	158/218 pt cancelled	Scenic Reserve		
Gloucester Street Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	892.00	Lot 3-4 DP 26597 & Lot 34 DP 15402	D4/169	Scenic B Reserve		
		1,287.00	Lot 2 DP 26158 & Lot 2 DP 26898	27B/84	Scenic B Reserve		
		3,392.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 51765	47A/366	Scenic B Reserve		
Warwick Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)		Unformed legal road				Investigate road stopping and vesting as reserve
Surrey Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	811.00	Lot 9 DP 13790	34D/764	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 3 Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Cheshire Street Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	3,014.00	Lot 1 DP 51832	21A/469 cancelled	Scenic B Reserve		
Hereford Street Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	525.00	Lot 2 DP 30718	6B/1496 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
Wilton Park	Sports and Recreation (local)		LOT 5 DP 64470				Part of larger Lot 5 DP 64470 that has been approved to be classified as Recreation Reserve subject to final survey.
Ian Galloway Park	Sports and Recreation (community)	58,680.00	Sec 1 SO 37014, SO 30740	42C/388	Recreation Reserve		Retain and enhance large tree network and planting to support the Zealandia–Otari–Wilton's Bush corridor.
		98,743.00	Lot 5 DP 64470 and Lot 9 DP 84537	52A/734	Recreation Reserve		
		74,200.00	Lot 1 DP 59984	33C/807	Recreation Reserve		Develop a master plan for the southern end of Ian Galloway Park to include (but not limited to): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocating the dog exercise area development of the bike jump area through the Capital BMX Club lease consideration of parking and road crossings.
		52,300.00	Lot 6 DP 64470	33C/886	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 3 Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Glenmore Street Reserves	Neighbourhood (amenity)	2,163.00	Lot 1-3 DP 89438	47B/600	Recreation Reserve		Protect significant trees and enhance large tree network where possible.
		491.00	Sec 1 & 6 SO 19111	435/51 pt cancelled	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		498.00	Pt Lot 11 DP 3692	302/179	Street Widening	Recreation Reserve	
Creswick Terrace Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	3,157.00	Lot 29 & Lot 42 DP 6659, Pt Lot 1 & Lot 2 DP 13883	481/152 pt cancelled, not to be converted	Recreation Reserve - Pt Lot 1		A second access from higher up on Creswick Terrace could improve access and better connect the park to the local walking route network. Investigate cost/benefit.
Talavera Tennis Club	Sport and Recreation (local)	2,529.00	Lot 2-6 DP 2113	249/201	Recreation Reserve		Protect large trees.
Northland Park	Sport and Recreation (local)	4,644.00	Lot 21-29 DP 1698	264/225	Recreation Reserve		Protect ecological values of the park and unformed Military Road corridor. Meet with Northland School to discuss shared play spaces at the school and in the park. Retain areas in the park for informal play. Support community orchard planting.
		506.00	Lot 30 DP 1698	231/175	Recreation Reserve		
Albamarle Road Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	3,873.00	Lot 1 DP 51833	21A/781	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	Ecological site of significance. Continue to support ecological restoration and learning opportunities in partnership with adjacent school and two childcare centres and the community group already working in this reserve.
		115.00	Pt Lot 10 DP 16180	5C/350	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,287.00	Lot 2 DP 26158 & Lot 2 DP 26898	27B/84	Scenic Reserve		
		10,695.00	Lot 16 DP 2011 & Lot 70-83 & Pt Lot 69 DP 2226	D1/609	Housing Development Purposes	Scenic B Reserve	

Sector 3 Wadestown, Wilton, Northland, Thorndon, and Kelburn							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
		17,506.00	Lot 1 DP 10414, Lot 9 DP 10949 & Pt Sec 30 Karori District	451/173 cancelled	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
Reserve at corner of Bedford Street and Orangi Kaupapa Road	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	7,275.00	Held in the same title as Albermarle Road Reserve			Scenic B reserve	
66A Orangi Kaupapa Road	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	1,787.00	Lot 4 DP 71636	41C/616	Recreation Reserve		
Katherine Mansfield Park	Neighbourhood (local)	1,162.00	Sec 1194 Town of Wellington	8C/1301	Recreation Reserve		
Moana Road	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage						
19 Waiapu Road	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	2,148.00	Lot 1 & 3 DP 91095	59A/189	Fee Simple for Housing		

3.4 SECTOR 4

Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach

There are 15 suburban reserves in Karori. The suburb is almost surrounded by the Outer Green Belt (OGB), Karori Cemetery, and Zealandia. It also contains the world-class Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park. The wider open space context is significant as it is highly visible from the residential area and never more than one kilometre from every house in the suburb.

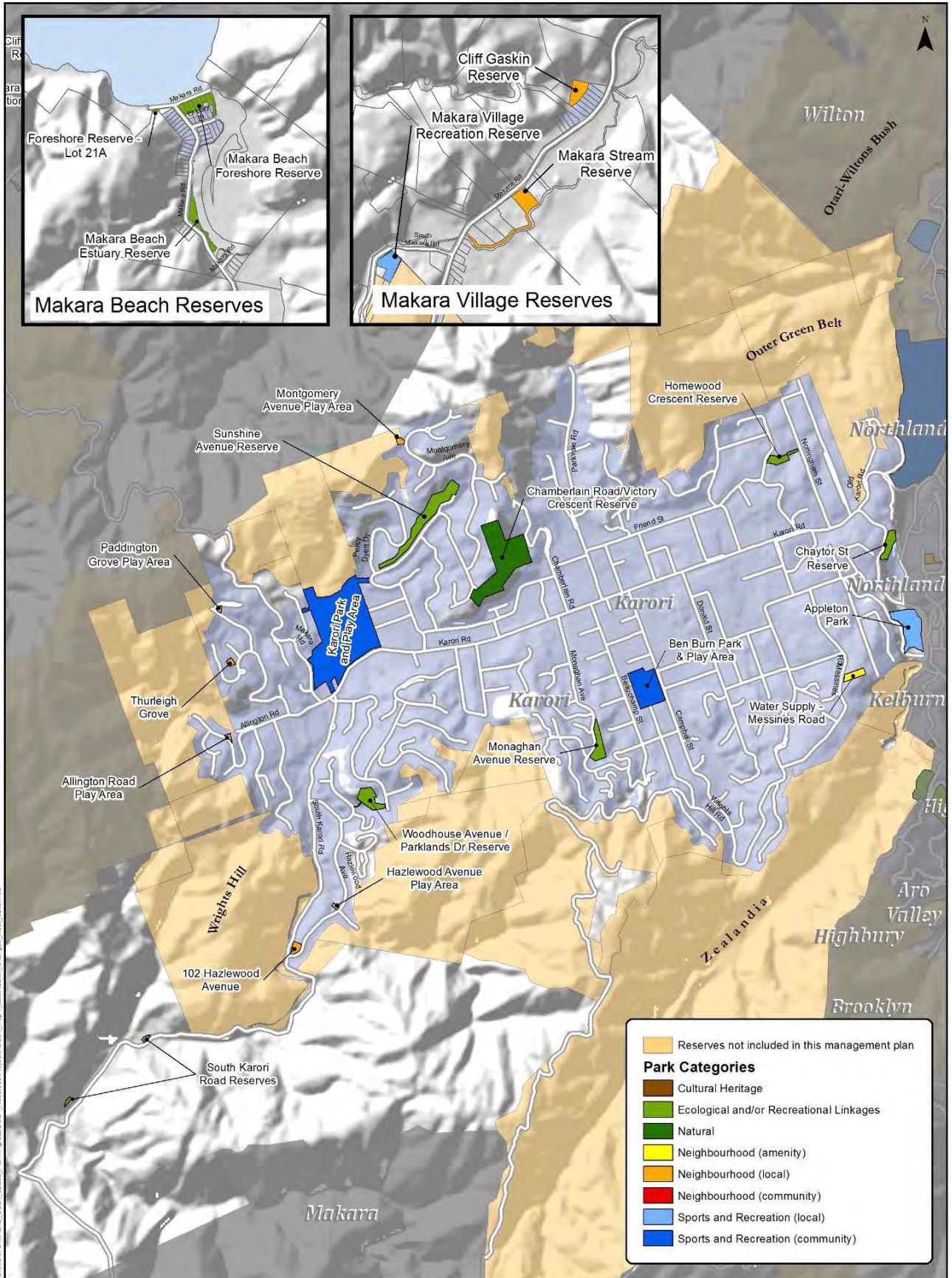
The suburban reserves comprise nine ecological/recreation links, seven local neighbourhood parks, two local sports and recreation parks, and two community sports and recreation parks. The link parks are primarily of ecological and amenity value with track links limited by very steep topography.

Karori Park is a large multi-use space for organised and informal sports and recreation. It provides a playground, and has ecological values associated with the stream and direct links to the OGB. It is now an approved first-class cricket venue attracting on average two or three games a year. Karori Park has three senior football fields and five junior fields over winter, five senior cricket blocks and 11 junior strips in summer. In the winter, an area by the cafe is used for the First Kicks Programme.

Ben Burn Park is a second large, multi-use park space in Karori with a play area. It hosts athletics in the summer season.

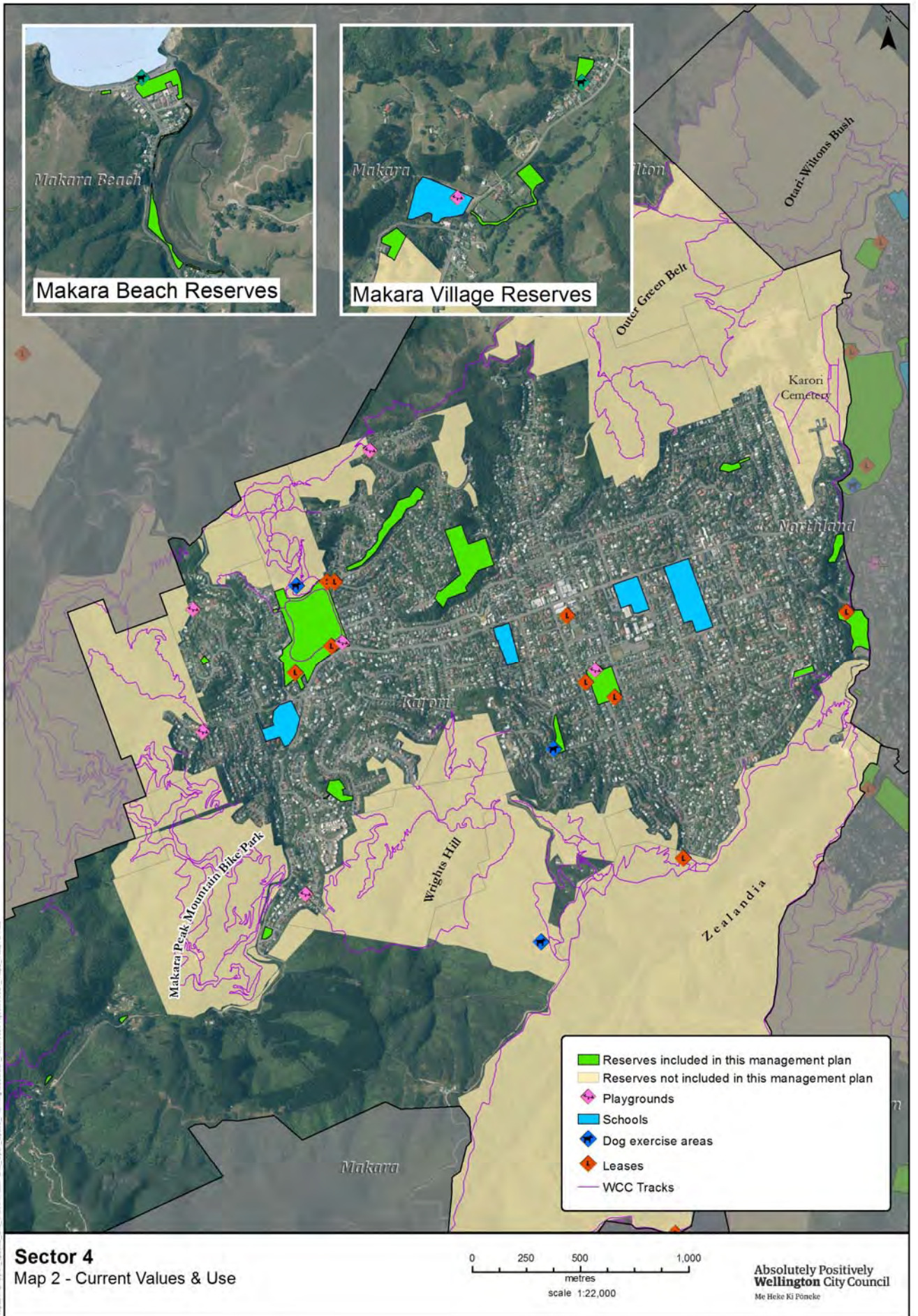
In Makara Village, there are three reserves, two of which are open grass areas with limited value or use for neighbourhood recreation and amenity. Being a rural area there is less need for public open space and reserves to provide amenity value or visual relief from the built environment. Ecological values of streams can be protected through riparian strips. The community centre area is developed for recreation provision and has a public tennis court. The playground at Makara Model School has been upgraded for public use in partnership with the Council.

At Makara Beach there are three reserves. There is a tiny parcel of land on the far left side of the foreshore (removed from the other reserve area) that has no value as formal reserve since the public toilets were removed. The other beach site (known as Makara Foreshore Reserve) is of special ecological interest and contains a collection of regionally significant plants. The third reserve extends from the beach up the estuary. This area also has very high ecological value with work ongoing to protect and enhance those values. The car park at the beach is very well used.



Sector 4
 Map 1 - Reserve Category & Context
 Suburban Reserves in Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach.

Figure 2: Data sources and acknowledgements. Source: Spatial Planning & Urban Design, Reserves & Parks, Wellington City Council. Commissioned by Wellington City Council.



3.4.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Sector 4 Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the built environment and other open space such as the Outer Green Belt.

Sector 4 Map 2 shows specific use including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas, and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of play areas and sometimes other outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds.

The western end of Karori has good open space provision, with Karori Park providing a multitude of formal and informal recreation opportunities alongside the smaller play area parks and the readily accessible OGB tracks.

At Karori Park there are three buildings. There is a Council-owned change facility and public toilets alongside a club-owned building housing clubrooms and a cafe. The old Terawhiti Bowling Club building is in the process of being leased to Mud Cycles, a private business specialising in mountain bike repair, sales, and hire. A room in the building will be available for public use. The bowling greens have been converted into a training ground for junior football.

A mountain bike pump track is proposed, in association with the cycle shop, next to the former Terawhiti Bowling Club building, which will complement the development of a beginners/intermediate mountain bike track on the northern side of the park.

There is a gap in provision of local neighbourhood parks, particularly play areas, at the eastern end of Karori. The cemetery provides some of the roles of a neighbourhood park given its use for walking, running, and dog walking. The cemetery provides a green space with high amenity within the suburban environment but is not an appropriate place for a play area. There is currently no other existing Council-owned land that could be easily developed for a local neighbourhood park in eastern Karori.

Addressing the potential gap in park and formal play provision through purchasing centrally located, residential land is likely to be difficult and costly therefore there will need to be strong evidence that residents need a local neighbourhood reserve in that area and a thorough assessment of what purpose that reserve would serve.

An area around Marsden Village has been identified as being potentially suitable for a zone change to accommodate medium-density housing. Should this occur, there will need to be an associated provision for land for outdoor recreation opportunities. There is already a gap in provision in this area, the effects of which may be exacerbated with increased population density.

The Messines Road reservoir site has recently undergone a significant upgrade as a result of the reservoir renewal. It is now a very pleasant, small park with a great outlook over the city and connects to the walkway between Messines Road and Birdwood Avenue.

There is a small park space on the corner of South Karori Road and Hazlewood Avenue (102 Hazlewood Avenue) that serves as amenity space and has been partially planted by the Makara Peak Supporters Club. It has potential for further improvements by the club to support Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park activities and/or as community garden type space. This area of Karori has good access to the Outer Green Belt track network, with Hazlewood Play Area around the corner and Karori Park 1.2 kilometres away. The rising hills each side provide a natural setting for the residential development.

The Makara Village Recreation Reserve accommodates the old 1872 Makara School and the tennis courts. The area is used regularly by the Makara Play Group, and many residents including Makara School students, use the tennis courts. The Makara Community Centre Hall

building is housed on separate community owned land, alongside the historic St Patrick's Church on Makara Rd, which is also community owned.

3.4.1.1 Actions

- a) Review the future use and role of part of the Makara Stream Reserve land (that is not part of the stream corridor) currently leased to the owner of the neighbouring land. Maintain access to the stream from Makara Road at both ends of the reserve.
- b) Review the future use and role of Cliff Gaskin Reserve and the unformed legal road.
- c) Improve the track network and connectivity in Karori Park by:
 - i. developing a more accessible link at the rear of the park and investigating a link to the Makara Saddle
 - ii. reviewing and where appropriate rationalising the track network within the hill slope areas above the main park
 - iii. improving connections between the proposed Mud Cycles facility, the wider park, and Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park.
- d) Review the configuration of the dog exercise area to complement the above proposals at Karori Park.
- e) Prepare a long-term vegetation management plan for the replacement of the pines above the flat area of Karori Park.

3.4.2 PLAYGROUNDS

Thurleigh Grove Park looks like a residential section and is a pleasant space but has poor road frontage and no parks signage or infrastructure and it is not maintained as a public recreation space. Paddington Grove Play Area was upgraded this year with Allington Road Play Area scheduled for renewal in 2016/17. Allington Road could be significantly improved with minor changes in layout and design, and a bike theme option could be explored in partnership with the Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters group. Thurleigh Grove is not required for a playground.

There is an identified gap in provision of playgrounds and access to outdoor recreation opportunities at the north eastern end of Karori.

Hazlewood Avenue Play Area is a safe enclosed space that has significant potential to improve through the play area renewal scheduled for 2014/15. The Council will work with the adjacent landowner to remove the large pine trees along the park boundary if possible to reduce shading.

The playground at Makara Model School has been upgraded in partnership with the Council.

3.4.2.1 Actions

- a) Review the future use and role of Thurleigh Grove Park.
- b) Investigate opportunities to fill a gap in the open space and play area network in north east Karori using either Homewood Crescent Reserve, Messines Road Reservoir or Karori Cemetery land not required for cemetery purposes. Review opportunities for a school partnership.

3.4.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There are three dog exercise areas in Karori: one at Wrights Hill (within the Outer Green Belt), one in the hillside part of Karori Park, and a small space at Monaghan Avenue. There is

currently a proposal with the Council to develop a large, fully fenced area of Ian Galloway Park for dog exercise that would service dog owners in Karori. Refer to Sector 3.

Cliff Gaskin Reserve and Makara Beach are also dog exercise areas.

3.4.4 TRACK NETWORK

The track network within Karori is a significant and well-developed open space asset; however, with the notable exception of the tracks around the fields at Karori Park, all of the tracks are contained in reserves not covered by this management plan. The ecological link reserves at Chamberlain Road and Woodhouse Avenue are likely to be too steep to provide access. While there are limited opportunities to extend the network through the suburban reserves, there are future track linkages being considered beyond the suburb.

3.4.4.1 Actions

- a) Complete the link between the end of the formed part of South Makara Road and the south coast. There is a 4WD track the whole way but the southern section passes over Terawhiti Station and does not follow the unformed legal road all of the way. An easement for access needs to be negotiated with the landowner.
- b) Investigate a track link at the Chamberlain Road/Victory Crescent Reserve in partnership with the Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters group.

3.4.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

The Makara community is involved in the restoration of the Makara Beach Estuary. The Makaracarpas group works to clean up the beach and estuary and carry out planting and pest control. This estuary is regionally significant due to the saltmarsh habitat and the bird, fish, and invertebrate species found here. The foreshore reserve, which used to be dune, also contains a unique collection of rare coastal plant species. This area is part of GWRC's Key Native Ecosystem programme and we will continue to work with GWRC and the community on its protection and restoration.

Karori is almost entirely surrounded by public open space, much of it ecologically significant. There is only one community group actively engaged in ecological restoration (at Makara Peak). Karori West Normal School is undertaking a stream restoration project but there is an opportunity to work with more groups to help protect and enhance the suburban reserves and wider reserves network.

Of particular significance is the area between Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush. Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush are the most ecologically significant sites in Wellington. Protecting and enhancing opportunities for ecological connectivity in the spaces between them is essential. Appleton Park and Ian Galloway Park are primarily sportsfields but both have the ability to accommodate ecological enhancement planting. There is also land between Appleton Park and Ian Galloway in private ownership. There is the potential for interested residents in the immediate area to work towards protection and enhancement of these sites.

The small link reserves at Chamberlain Road and Sunshine Avenue have limited value in terms of access but they are important ecological links that could be further enhanced through protection of vegetation on adjacent private property.

3.4.5.1 Actions

- a) Support new restoration groups throughout Karori, in particular around the smaller ecological link reserves and the land between Otari-Wilton's Bush and Zealandia.
- b) Protect and enhance the large tree network at Ben Burn Park and Appleton Park where it does not conflict with recreational use.

- c) Continue the Council restoration planting programmes in the areas between Otari-Wilton's Bush and Zealandia.
- d) Continue and expand animal pest control in the reserves surrounding Zealandia to support indigenous bird populations

3.4.6 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

There are existing partnerships with schools in this sector working with the Council to improve play area provision, indigenous biodiversity goals and outdoor recreation opportunities (in particular mountain biking).

The Beautification of Makara Society works with the Council and has the following objectives:

- enhancement of Makara roadside by planting indigenous vegetation
- improvement of the (Playcentre) recreation reserve by planting indigenous vegetation on the site of the tennis club building.

Makaracarpas work with the Council on the restoration of the Makara Estuary.

Karori Childcare Centre has a lease at Ben Burn Park. There is a tennis club at Appleton Park.

Karori Park Sports Club has a ground lease at Karori Park to accommodate its club rooms and cafe building. Karori West Scout Group and the Wellington Region Free Kindergarten both have ground leases at Karori Park off Sunshine Avenue.

There is a proposal for a cycle shop to lease the Terawhiti Bowling Club buildings and develop a kids' bike skills track at the site. This has the potential to complement the activity at Makara Peak mountain bike park, the existing and proposed tracks in Karori Park, and the bikes in schools programme that is being introduced at nearby Karori West Normal School.

The Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters is a group that carry out track building, maintenance, pest management, planting projects and cycling advocacy, mostly at the Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park and in partnership with Council. They are also doing work in other local suburban reserves, for example with planting at 102 Hazlewood Avenue.

Zealandia has an interest in ecology and recreation beyond the boundaries of their site.

Sector 4 Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Appleton Park	Sport and Recreation (community)	15,692.00	Lot 143 DP 2707	285/254 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		Retain large tree framework and indigenous vegetation on the slopes to maximise the role of this park in connecting Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush.
Chaytor Street Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	2,548.00	Pt Lot 16 DP 1280	46D/20	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	Protect and enhance large trees and indigenous biodiversity value of this and adjacent Council-owned land as connections between Zealandia and Otari-Wilton's Bush.
		1,815.00	Lot 2 DP 79836	46D/19	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
Sunshine Avenue Reserve (includes nearby Victory Ave and Tobruk St land)	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	3,094.00	Lot 1 DP 47320	18D/680 cancelled, Crown Land	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	Too steep to develop access but important ecological value.
		4,333.00	Sec 101 Karori District Blk VI Port Nicholson Survey District	None	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		5,933.00	Lot 15-20 DP 28194	6B/345 cancelled	Scenic B Reserve		
		1,080.00	Lot 11 DP 28194	6B/340	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,744.00	Lot 14 DP 28194	6B/343	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,104.00	Lot 13 DP 28194	6B/342	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,157.00	Lot 12 DP 28194	6B/341	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
Montgomery Avenue Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	866.00	Lot 41 DP 67707	35B/952	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 4 Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Homewood Crescent Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	625.00	Lot 31 Blk I DP 1775	418/299	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	Investigate the role of this reserve in the context of a gap in general open space provision and specifically a gap in play provision in north eastern Karori. Investigate access opportunities.
		2,938.00	Pt Lot 65 DP 8583	10C/937	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
Messines Road Reservoir	Neighbourhood (local) - (water and drainage asset not parks)	5,532.00	Pt Lot 129 DP 410, Lot 1 DP 7901				Land held for water supply (contains a partially buried reservoir). Continue to manage as a multi-purpose space – park/water supply infrastructure/street to street walkway. Consider suitability for formal play provision.
Karori Park and Play Area	Sports and Recreation (community) part Outer Green Belt	10,645.00	Lot 73 & 76 DP 9628	416/51	Recreation Reserve - Lot 76		<p>Drainage issues at the park are currently compromising optimal use for formal and informal recreation.</p> <p>Continue to work with key stakeholders in developing the park.</p> <p>Improve the track network and connectivity in Karori Park by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing a more accessible link at the rear of the park and investigating a link to the Makara Saddle • reviewing and where appropriate rationalising the track network within the hill slope areas above the main park • improving connections between the proposed Mud Cycles facility, the wider park, and Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park
		497.00	Lot 2 DP 80187	46D/946	Fee Simple		
		14,279.00	Pt Sec 41 Karori District	692/49 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
		8,993.00	Lot 3 DP 53185	23A/348	Recreation Reserve		
		705.00	Lot 3 DP 68825	18D/970 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
		110,492.00	Pt Sec 41 Karori District	153/97	Recreation Reserve		
		110,474.00	Pt Sec 41 Karori District	153/281	Recreation Reserve		
		232.00	Access way, also known as Lot 204 DP 49090 as shown on the CT	35B/303	Access way		
14,279.00	Pt Sec 41 Karori District	692/49 cancelled	Recreation Reserve				

Sector 4 Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
							Review the configuration of the dog exercise area to complement the above proposals. Prepare a long-term vegetation management plan for the replacement of the pines above the main park.
Paddington Grove Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	470.00	Lot 2 DP 45042	21B/184	Recreation Reserve		
Thurleigh Grove Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	878.00	Lot 45 DP 41269	28B/894	Recreation Reserve		Review the future role and use of this reserve. Possibly suitable for urban agriculture/community orchard.
Allington Road Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	542.00	Road Reserve - Allington Road	None	Road		Stop road and classify as recreation reserve. Play area renewal scheduled for 2016/17. Investigate opportunities to work with Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters to develop a bike theme.
Hazlewood Avenue Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	498.00	Lot 56 DP 48181	18C/1278	Fee Simple		Work with the neighbouring childcare centre to remove the large evergreens.
102 Hazlewood Avenue	Neighbourhood (local)	1,754.00	Lot 39 DP 48183	20C/393	Recreation Reserve		Consider opportunities for better use of this reserve – possibly suitable for urban agriculture or Makara Peak mountain bike park developments.
Monaghan Avenue Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	5,782.00	Lot 1 DP 34528	18B/527	Recreation Reserve		
Ben Burn Park and Play Area	Sports and Recreation (local)	18,734.00	Pt Sec 36 Karori District	549/153	Recreation Reserve, part marked A on SO 346218 Local Purpose (Community Buildings) (2005 p4611)		Retain and enhance large tree framework where it will not interfere with primary purpose as sportsfields and play area.

Sector 4 Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Chamberlain Road/Victory Crescent Reserve	Natural	27,936.00	Pt Sec 39 Karori District & Pt Defined on SO 1816	552/139 pt cancelled	Fee simple		Assess for potential Reserves Act re-classification. Investigate track link opportunities in partnership with Makara Peak Mountain Bike Supporters.
		6,540.00	Lot 4-5 DP 1733	537/237 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
		4,024.00	Pt Lot 6 DP 1733	25B/487	Recreation & Community Development		
		4.00	Lot 95 DP 19268	35A/104	Reserve Purposes		
		9,585.00	Lot 25 DP 48693	14D/210	Recreation Reserve		
Woodhouse Avenue / Parklands Dr Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	177.00	Lot 82 DP 45608	16C/1167	Recreation Reserve		Investigate a track connection between Woodhouse Avenue and Fiona Grove to diversify values of this reserve.
		6,697.00	Lot 95 DP 68771	40B/787	Recreation Reserve		
South Karori Road Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	626.00	Lot 1 DP 340327	165856	Recreation Reserve		
Makara Village Recreation Reserve	Sports and Recreation (local)	5,165.00	Sec 60 Makara District	22C/710	Recreation Reserve		
Cliff Gaskin Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	3,669.00	Lot 12 DP 15074	31C/629	Recreational Purposes		Review the future role and use of this reserve and the unformed legal road.
Makara Stream Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	1,833.00	Lot 5 DP 78001	45D/290	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		Part of this reserve is currently leased to a neighbouring landowner. Consider the future role and use of this site while maintaining access to the stream from Makara Road at both ends of the reserve.
		5,365.00	Lot 5 DP 78002	45D/298	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		

Sector 4 Karori, Makara, and Makara Beach							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed classification	Actions
Makara Beach Foreshore and Estuary Reserves	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	4,983.00	Lot 53 DP 8890	25C/973	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	Include the Foreshore Reserve as District Plan Conservation Site.
		873.00	Lot 1 DP 8890	None	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		857.00	Lot 4 DP 8890	11B/102	Recreation & Community Development	Scenic B Reserve	
		857.00	Lot 2 DP 8890	None	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		514.00	Lot 2 DP 49579	None	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		857.00	Lot 3 DP 8890	None	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		857.00	Lot 5 DP 8890	None	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,034.00	Lot 7 DP 8890	882/48	Recreation & Community Development	Scenic B Reserve	
		1,971.00	Lot 54 & 56-60 DP 8890	25C/974	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)	Scenic B Reserve	
599.00	Lot 1 DP 52474	22B/858	Recreation & Community Development	Scenic B Reserve			
Makara Beach Foreshore (Lot 21A)	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	304.00	Lot 21A DP 8890	31C/628	Recreational		Review the future role and use of this reserve.

3.5 SECTOR 5

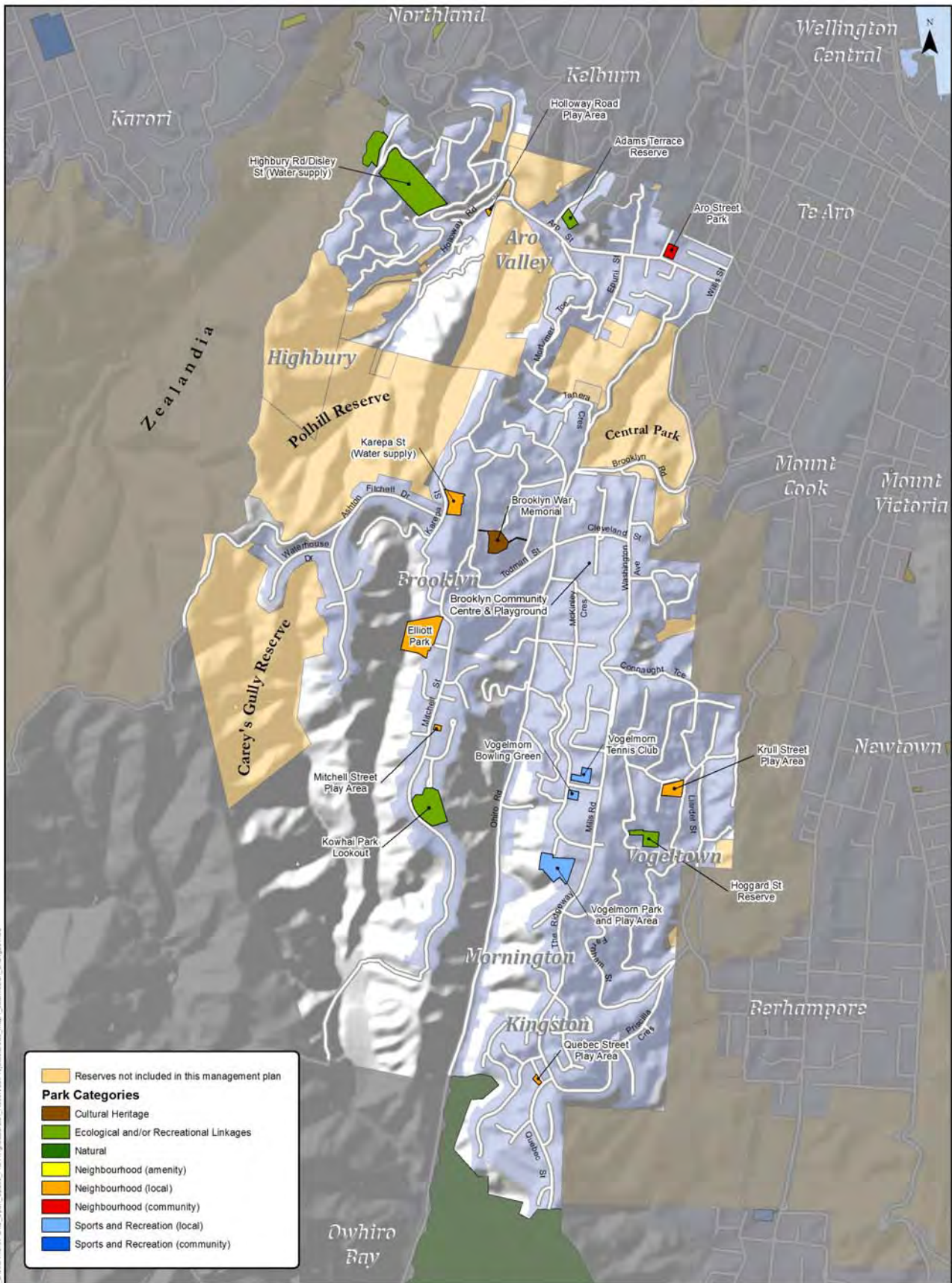
Brooklyn, Aro Valley, Highbury, Vogeltown, Mornington, and Kingston

The landscape in this sector is broadly made up of the two ridgelines either side of the Ohiro Road valley and stream and Aro Valley in the north, which is flanked to the north and south by the Wellington Town Belt. The Brooklyn War Memorial Park sits on a small knoll. The character of the residential development varies with newer housing generally on the western side and older housing on the eastern side along the Washington Avenue ridge, closer to the Town Belt. Aro Valley has a distinct heritage type residential character with narrow and winding roads often containing significant road reserve vegetation in the Highbury area.

There are 15 suburban reserves in this area, with the adjacent Wellington Town Belt and Outer Green Belt adding to the number, diversity, and value of the outdoor recreation opportunities and to the accessibility of the reserves network.

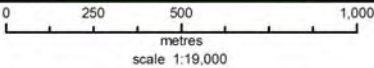
The open space network is made up of the following.

- Aro Street Park, a Neighbourhood (community) park, is an integral part of a busy community hub containing the Aro Valley Community Centre. It also contains an important commuting route to the central city.
- The Brooklyn Community Centre site is not a reserve but provides a community space that includes a public playground near the Brooklyn Village centre.
- There are six Neighbourhood (local) parks of varied character, purpose and size spread across the area, four of which contain playgrounds.
- Vogelhorn Park and Play Area is a Sports and Recreation (local) park and, along with the school grounds, provide a multipurpose open space supporting both formal and informal recreation and leisure and contributes to neighbourhood amenity. There is also a tennis club at Vogelhorn and a disused bowling green adjacent to the Vogelhorn Hall.
- There are four ecological and/or recreational links. The Hoggard Street site has significant ecological value associated with bush remnant vegetation cover.
- Brooklyn War Memorial Park is a cultural heritage site with a unique character.



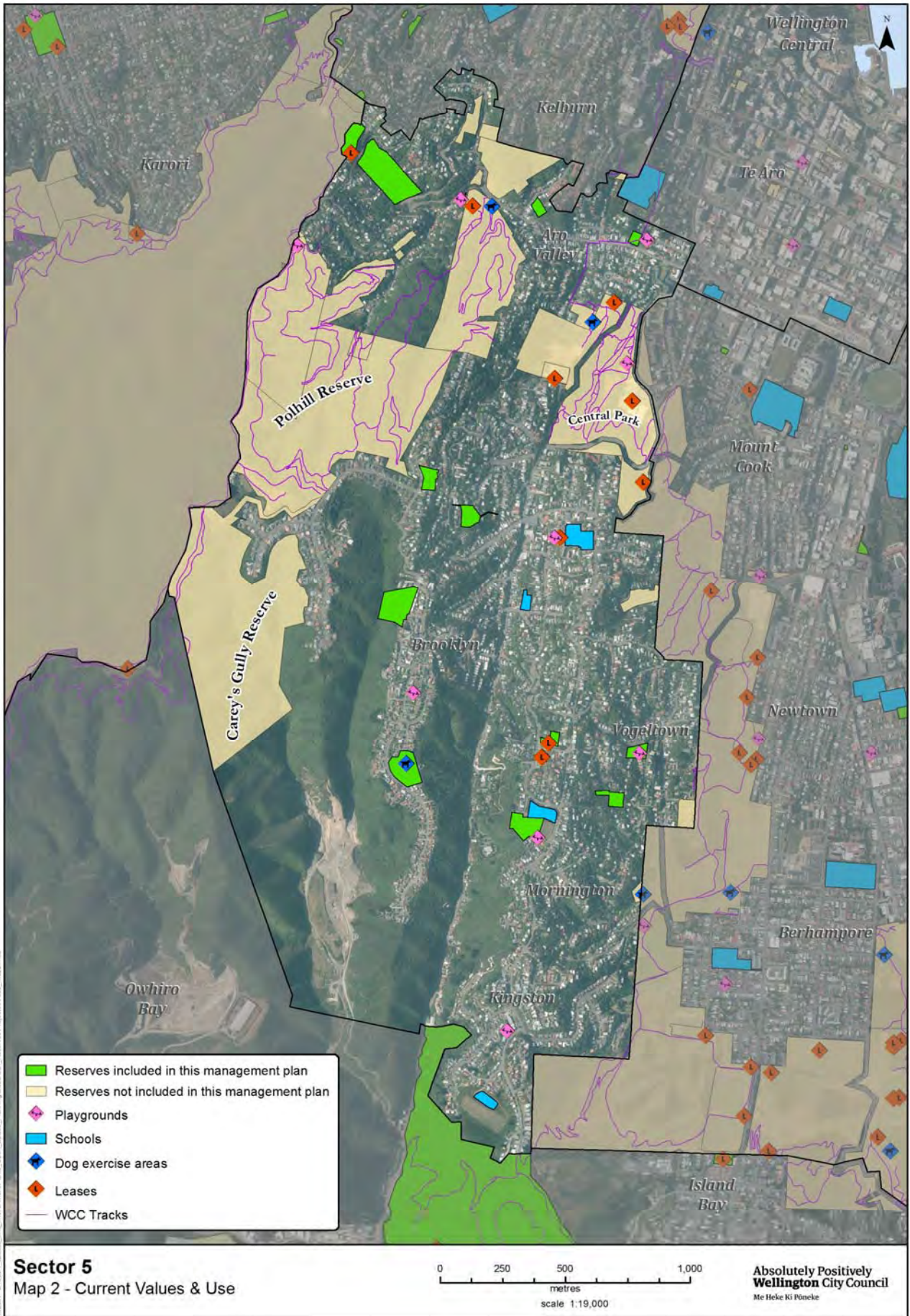
Sector 5

Map 1 - Reserve Category & Context
 SUburban Reserves in Highbury, Aro Valley, Brooklyn, Vogeltown, Mornington, and Kingston.



Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
 Me Heke Ki Poneke

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 Title: [Title]

Sector 5
 Map 2 - Current Values & Use

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
 Me Heke Ki Pōneke

3.5.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Sector 5 Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the residential environment and other open space such as the Wellington Town Belt.

Sector 5 Map 2 shows specific use including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas, and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of play areas and sometimes other outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds.

There is a gap in neighbourhood park provision along the north western ridge tops of this area. However, residents generally have good access to the Wellington Town Belt and Outer Green Belt. For example, the lower parts of Mornington are close to the Wellington Town Belt with easy access to the local park and play area at the bottom of Farnham Street and the nearby MacAlister Park fields.

The field at Vogelmorn Park is currently jointly owned by the Council and Ridgway School. Formal sports at the field include cricket training and both football training and junior games. There is some old play equipment on the edge of the field. The school uses the fields in partnership with Council and has also carried out a planting/ecological enhancement programme with Council support.

The Vogelmorn bowling green is currently unused as a result of the recent closure of the bowling club. The club is currently considering the future of its adjacent buildings. Once that is determined, a decision can be made around how the Vogelmorn Hall and the adjacent bowling green fits into the local community facilities and open space network. Friends of Owhiro Stream (FOOS) have their shade house adjacent to the hall and green, which adds another dimension to activity at this site.

The flat bowling green site has a wide user catchment and compares favourably with other established neighbourhood reserve spaces at the end of cul-de-sacs. The site may have value as a Neighbourhood (local) reserve on its own and/or in providing outdoor space associated with activities at the adjacent hall. There is, however, a significant cost associated with conversion of old bowling greens to neighbourhood park type space.

The Highbury Road reservoir site is situated between Disley Street and Raroa Road and is a large area of land with high ecological value. It would provide an important track link once the large unstable pines have naturally fallen or are removed. Both the Highbury Road site and the reservoir site on Karepa Street in Brooklyn are Water and Drainage Assets that due to the nature of the infrastructure (predominantly underground) can be managed as part of the open space network.

The sportsfield at Kingston is not owned or managed by Council.

3.5.2 PLAYGROUNDS

There is a small gap in playground provision on the ridge west of Brooklyn Village along Karepa Street and Ashton Fitchett Drive. The Karepa Street reservoir site and Elliot Park both provide neighbourhood park kick-about type space without the provision of formal play equipment.

The play equipment at Vogelmorn Park is old and the particular type of equipment is not well located sitting at the side of the playing field. It is scheduled for renewal in 2017/18. Prior to renewal, alternative options for play provision at the site need to be considered alongside possibilities for partnerships with Ridgway School and formal sports use at Vogelmorn Park. There is the opportunity to look at alternatives to standalone items of traditional play equipment, such as a loop track on the field or rails that provide balance beams, places to stretch, and informal seating.

Network analysis of this sector shows that Vogelmorn Park is well located to maximise the coverage of the local play provision network. While the location of the equipment at the side of the field may not be ideal, alternative sites at the park might be found depending on what new equipment is proposed for the 2017/18 renewal. Relocation of the play equipment to the old bowling green adjacent to Vogelmorn Hall would leave a gap in provision so is not considered an option.

The Quebec Street play area was upgraded last year, with the Krull Street Play area scheduled for renewal this year and the Brooklyn Community Centre playground a well-used community play area. The sector has a good range of formal play opportunities.

Mitchell Street Play Area is a very small site, but Elliot Park is nearby and provides a kick-about space. If further residential development occurs in this area (there are large areas of undeveloped private land to the east and west of the ridge) further assessment of park provision in this area will be required.

3.5.2.1 Actions

- a) Retain local basic play provision at Vogelmorn Park at 2017/18 renewal but consider alternative locations and equipment. The whole park will need to be considered in terms of formal sports club use at that time with the potential to move away from traditional play equipment to better provide for play at this site. This could include some combination of a circuit track, multi-use play equipment, and partnership with the adjacent school.
- b) Consider the local parks network, including formal play provision, in the area along the ridge from Karepa Street to the southern end of Mitchell Street as part of any future greenfield development.

3.5.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There are three dog exercise areas spread across the sector, with a further one adjacent to MacAlister Park on the Town Belt. There are tracks and walkways surrounding the sector that provide for on-lead dog walking opportunities. The Wellington Town Belt Management Plan identifies a gap in provision between Tanera Crescent and MacAlister Park.

3.5.4 TRACK NETWORK

There is an extensive track network in the Outer Green Belt to the west of this sector, particularly between the Wellington Wind Turbine, Te Kopahau, and the south coast. Links to these tracks are via the Tip Track on the corner of Ohiro and Landfill Road or via Ashton Fitchett Drive. There are also tracks through Polhill Reserve in Aro Valley. The Town Belt to the east also has an extensive track network with multiple entry points. The City to Sea Track passes through the Town Belt close to this sector.

There are opportunities to develop track links between Ohiro Road, Mitchell Street and Ashton Fitchett Drive as part of any future subdivision of this area. This would improve walking and cycling access to the Outer Green Belt for residents of Brooklyn.

3.5.4.1 Action

- a) Identify opportunities to develop track links as part of any future subdivision of the private land between Ohiro Road and Mitchell Street.

3.5.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

The suburban reserves in this sector, like many of the other sectors, sit within the context of the large parks and open spaces of the Outer Green Belt and Town Belt providing opportunity for connectivity between pockets of vegetation.

Apart from the large reserves there are five sites of ecological significance, three of which are on private land. One is within the Highbury water and drainage reserve site; a relatively large area of land that has high ecological values because of its size, existing vegetation cover, and proximity to Zealandia and Polhill.

Hoggard Street Reserve is the only suburban reserve in the sector that contains vegetation of ecological significance. It has very high value as a local seed source for the Wellington Town Belt. Adjacent private residential sections contain further areas of bush remnant. Protecting these remnants would enhance the long-term viability and ecological function of the existing reserve land. Protection may include covenant, land swap and/or acquisition. Because of the ecological significance of the site and the real potential to further enhance it, it is considered a high priority area for protection.

Large areas of as yet undeveloped land on either side of the Mitchell Street ridge currently contribute to ecological and indigenous biodiversity values in the sector. Future development of these sites may compromise existing values. In particular, the land to the west of Ohiro Road contains significant vegetation cover.

There is the opportunity to improve the values of the larger suburban reserves at Elliot Park, Karepa Street and Kowhai Park Lookout by including large trees in any future planting programmes.

3.5.5.1 Actions

- a) If the Highbury Road site is no longer required for water and drainage purposes, manage and vest as reserve. Existing infrastructure to be managed in conjunction with the site as a reserve.
- b) Plant and retain large trees at all of the suburban reserves in this sector to maximise suburban amenity, ecological connectivity, and habitat potential.
- c) Work with private landowners to protect sites of ecological significance.
- d) Continue and expand animal pest control in the reserves surrounding Zealandia to support indigenous bird populations.

3.5.6 CULTURAL AND HERITAGE

Brooklyn War Memorial Park is on a very steep site with only narrow paths providing access but provides a spectacular outlook over to city and a good local pedestrian link. It is a pleasant park that has a different character to others in the area due to being somewhat isolated. There is a large memorial that was a prominent feature in the neighbourhood when originally installed but is less so now that vegetation and residential development has become established.

Recent planting will enhance the indigenous biodiversity value of the site. Part of the character of the park are the large trees set in open grass slopes with an open ridge to the memorial allowing good visibility across the site for people walking through. Care will be taken to preserve this open character for pedestrian safety and also to retain views across to the city and towards Mitchell and Todman Streets. The existing large specimen tree framework will be retained and replaced as trees age.

3.5.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

A new initiative in this sector called the Kaka Project includes a range of existing community groups and new members of the community in building community partnership and advocacy. The group may develop initiatives that could be supported through use of suburban reserves.

The Friends of Owhiro Stream (FOOS) are an ecological enhancement group that continue to enhance the indigenous biodiversity value of the stream corridor through indigenous planting.

3.5.7.1 Action

- a) Continue to support the Friends of Owhiro Stream with the enhancement and restoration of Owhiro Stream.

Sector 5 Brooklyn, Aro Valley, Highbury, Vogeltown, Morningside, and Kingston							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Highbury Road/Disley Street Reservoir	Ecological and/or Recreational linkages (Water and Drainage asset not Parks)	29,541.00	Pt Section 10 Owhiro District	23A/188	Fee simple		<p>This is an identified site of ecological significance.</p> <p>The site has high open space values and should be retained by the Council with future management and formal vesting as reserve.</p> <p>Potential in the long-term for walkway access. Large unstable pines will need to naturally fall first.</p>
		7,212.00	Pt Sec 1-2 Upper Kaiwharawhara & Pt Sec 10 Owhiro District	22D/471	Fee Simple		
Adams Terrace Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkages	2,517.00	Polhill Gully 2A-2B, also known as Polhill Gully 6, 2A, 2B 1 Blk, Polhill Gully 6, 2A, 2B 2 Blk, Polhill Gully 6, 2A, 2B 3 Blk, Polhill Gully 6, 2A, 2B 4 Blk & Polhill Gully 6, 2A, 2B 5 Blk as shown on the CT	56A/334	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	
Aro Street Park	Neighbourhood (community)	4,047.00	Pt Sec 38 Town of Wellington	333/11	Recreation Reserve		Work closely with City Communities and City Housing to effectively manage the whole area as a community hub and urban park space.
Holloway Road Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	551.00	Lot 1 A/611	33A/784	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	

Sector 5 Brooklyn, Aro Valley, Highbury, Vogeltown, Morningside, and Kingston							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Kowhai Park Lookout	Ecological and/or Recreational linkages			Lot 1 DP 4811120C/478	Recreation Reserve		Consider the role of this park alongside Mitchell Street play area and Elliot Park if further residential development occurs between Mitchell Street and Ohiro Road. Some community planting has occurred in the reserve that could be extended.
Mitchell Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	547.00	Lot 13 DP 42447	24A/161	Recreation Reserve		A very small space. Consider signs to direct users to Elliot Park for kick-about space.
Elliot Park	Neighbourhood (local)	10007.00	Lot 8 DP 41986	18B/1365	Recreation Reserve		Potential for community garden and/or urban agriculture site alongside informal play space.
		683.00	Pt Sbdn 16 Sec 14 Ohiro District, also known as Pt Lot 16 Sec 14 Ohiro District as shown on the CT	19B/1478	Recreation Reserve		
		1143.00	Sec 3 SO 36084	37B/299	Recreation Reserve		
		4549.00	Lot 7 DP 41986	18B/1253	Recreation Reserve		
Karepa Street Reserve	Neighbourhood (local) (water and drainage asset not parks)	5077.00	Lot 2 DP83650	50D/409	Fee Simple		Land held for water supply (contains a buried reservoir). Continue to manage as dual purpose reserve/water supply.
Brooklyn War Memorial	Cultural Heritage	5615.00	Lot 135 DP 1004	118/144	Local Purpose Reserve (War Memorial)		Investigate better signs/wayfinding from the street entrances, and opportunities to better promote the site and site history.
Quebec Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	67.00	Lot 1 DP 30763	7C/1469	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 5 Brooklyn, Aro Valley, Highbury, Vogeltown, Mornington, and Kingston							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Hoggard Street Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkages	3339.00	Lot 319-321 DP 52	129/264	Scenic B Reserve		Ecologically significant as one of a very limited number of bush remnants largely protected by reserve status. This site provides the closest seed source for the Town Belt. Consider options for protection of sites of ecological significance and buffer vegetation around Hoggard Street Reserve.
		1341.00	Lot 337 DP 52	23/55	Scenic B Reserve		
Land at the corner of Whauhi St and Krull St	Ecological and/or Recreational linkages (water and drainage asset not parks)	591.00	Lot 8 DP 8065		Not reserve		Assess ecological value and options to enhance/protect as reserve.
Krull Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	4452.00	Lot 302-303 & 327-328 DP 52	31B/787 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
Vogelmorn Park and Play Area	Sport and Recreation (local)	652.00	Lot 21 DP 7643	N/A	Recreation Reserve		Playground renewal scheduled for 2017/18. Consider alternative locations within the park and/or equipment that better suits the space available. New equipment may be able to perform multiple functions, eg, play/seating/exercise. Consider nature play focus. Continue to work in partnership with Ridgway School.
		8600.00	Lot 1 DP 7714	25D/1000 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
		728.00	Pt Sec 18 Owhiro District	N/A	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 5 Brooklyn, Aro Valley, Highbury, Vogeltown, Morningside, and Kingston							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Vogelmorn Bowling Green	Neighbourhood (local)	2754.00	Lot 2 DP 10260	434/142	Fee Simple		Once the future of the bowling club buildings has been decided, a decision can then be made on Vogelmorn Hall and in turn the relationship and role of the old bowling green land in the context of the reserves and community facilities network. There is potential for the green to have a neighbourhood park role.
Vogelmorn Tennis Club	Sport and Recreation (local)	2890.00	Lot 6, 6A & 7 DP 1862 & Lot 9-10 DP 6920	383/235 cancelled; new title 167/206 not yet converted	Recreation Reserve		

3.6 SECTOR 6

Berhampore, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Roseneath, Hataitai, Evans Bay, and Mt Cook

Oriental Bay, Berhampore, Newtown, Mount Cook, and Mount Victoria are inner city suburbs with a distinctive residential character and a greater proportion of higher density development. They are bounded by the Wellington Town Belt to the south, west, and east. The suburban reserves are relatively small pockets of open space that provide important respite from the built environment.

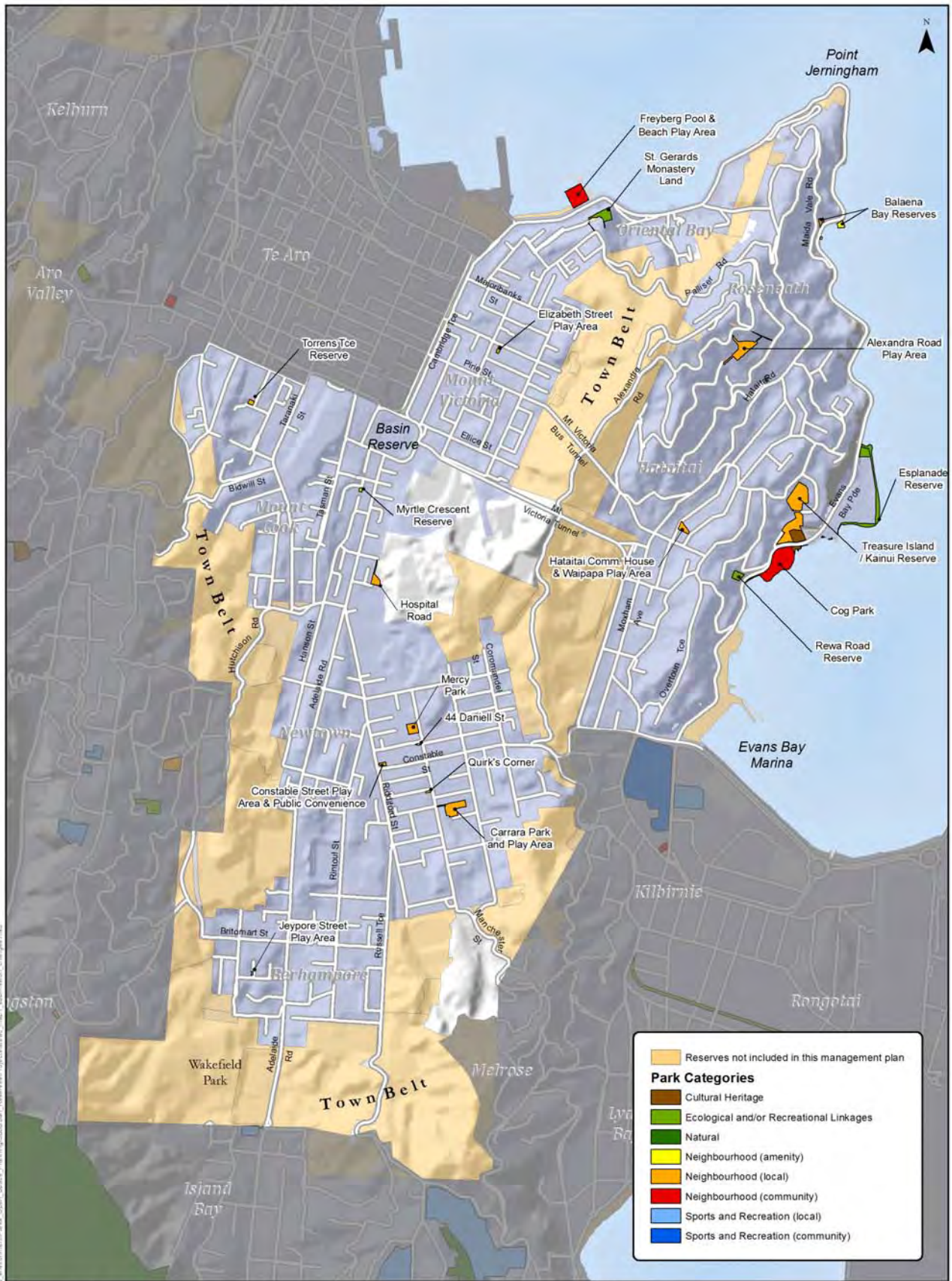
Roseneath, Hataitai, and Evans Bay are steep hillside suburbs sandwiched between the Wellington Town Belt to the west and the coastal edge and Evans Bay Parade to the east. The steep and winding street network and established residential use results in more trees in the general environment despite there being only three neighbourhood parks in the area.

The Wellington Town Belt is not considered as part of the suburban reserves network but provides walking, biking, and access to larger areas of open space and natural landscape for residents in these suburbs.

The open space comprises 24 reserves including the following.

- 17 neighbourhood parks, six of which contain play areas. They include the Freyberg Pool play area and adjacent Oriental Bay Beach and Kainui/Treasure Island community neighbourhood park.
- The Patent Slip at Evans Bay is a Cultural and Heritage park.
- Six ecological linkages, including Saint Gerard's Monastery reserve, which provide an important scenic backdrop to Oriental Bay, Balaena Bay reserves and three esplanade reserves along the coastal edge at Evans Bay.

There are no Sport and Recreation parks in this sector but Hataitai Park on the Wellington Town Belt provides a citywide sport and recreation hub serving the general area.



Sector 6
 Map 1 - Reserve Category & Context
 Suburban Reserves in Mt Cook, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Roseneath, Hataitai, Berhampore, Oriental Bay, and Evans Bay.

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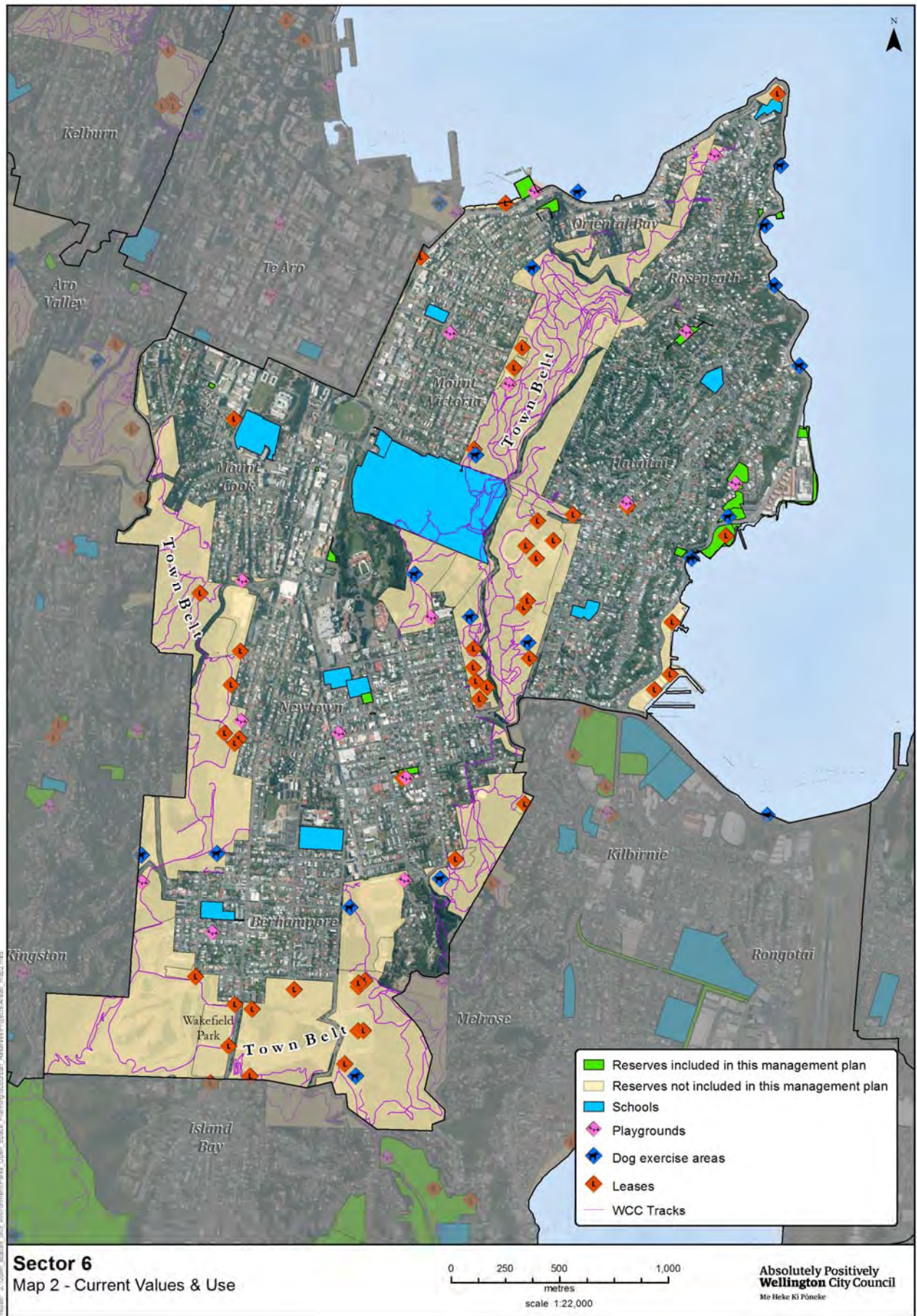


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3.6.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Sector 6 Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the built environment and other Council-owned and managed open space such as the Wellington Town Belt.

Sector 6 Map 2 shows specific use including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas, and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of play areas and sometimes other outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds.

Oriental Bay/Roseneath/Hataitai/Evans Bay

The steep nature of these suburbs means that flat usable space is limited to the coastal fringe and the wide coastal footpath linking Oriental Bay with Evans Bay. There is one neighbourhood park in Roseneath, the Alexandra Road Play Area, with another play area (The Crescent Play Area) covered under the Wellington Town Belt Management Plan.

Analysis of a 10-minute or 600-metre walking distance on the street network show good access to green space or the coastal footpath along Evans Bay Parade, apart from a small gap in a similar location to the play area gap.

The street trees around the inner city suburbs make a valuable contribution to the amenity of those areas. Of particular note are the olive trees in Mt Victoria that reference early settlement by people from the Mediterranean and provide olives to the public. There are other significant trees along the street network.

Mt Cook/Berhampore/Newtown

These suburbs are bounded by the Wellington Town Belt and Government House and have good access to a wide range of outdoor recreation opportunities. Although Berhampore has no local neighbourhood parks, it is surrounded on three sides by the Wellington Town Belt. There are four playgrounds (Pirie Street, Mt Cook, Central Park and Newtown Park) covered under the Wellington Town Belt Management Plan that service these suburbs.

Analysis of a 10-minute or 600-metre walking distance on the street network show good access to green space including the Town Belt.

Hospital Road Park in Mt Cook adjacent to Government House is flat and sheltered but little used, likely due to its distance from the hospital and being surrounded by predominantly non-residential development. Signage from Adelaide Road may improve use alongside potential to use for community gardening/urban agriculture. Seating might also encourage use for hospital staff, visitors, and patients.

Mercy Park in Newtown appears to be underutilised, but it is a good size and centrally located in Newtown. It has good linkages through to the school and Riddiford Street. Both Mercy Park and Carrara Park are considered by the community as important outdoor community spaces for people living in higher density type accommodation in these areas. These spaces have the potential to serve as backyard space to some of these residents and there is demand for community garden/urban agriculture type use alongside the more traditional play and amenity value.

Elizabeth Street and Constable Street play areas are inner city type play spaces. Although these reserves are small with limited potential to diversify use, they complement the larger Town Belt reserves and play an important role in the character of these suburbs. Torrens Terrace Reserve, Myrtle Crescent, Hospital Road Park, Quirk's Corner and the land at 44 Daniell Street are all small spaces but like the play areas are important in providing small pockets of green space in areas of higher density development.

Treasure Island/Kainui Reserve, which links Evans Bay with Hataitai, is of good quality and also provides a track link between the suburbs. The play area is due for equipment renewal in 2023/2024.

3.6.1.1 Actions

- a) Assess suitability of Hospital Road Park for a community garden and orchard and as “break out” space for hospital patients/visitors. Consider educational role of community gardening initiatives in partnership with local early childhood education centres.
- b) Encourage the installation of commemorative seating through the Commemorative Policy and investigate directional signage at the hospital and on Adelaide Road to Hospital Road Park.
- c) Support community initiatives for outdoor activities at Mercy Park and Carrara Park to encourage greater and more diverse use that meets the needs of people living in higher density residential areas.
- d) Investigate opportunities to raise awareness around the range of values and uses of the street trees around the inner city suburbs (cultural history, general amenity/character, fruit and age for example).

3.6.2 PLAYGROUNDS

There is good provision of formal play space in this sector. This should be expected and provided for given the higher density of living in some parts of the sector.

There is a gap in play area provision on the eastern side of Grafton Road in Roseneath, which would be difficult to resolve given the steepness of the suburb and linear nature of the road network. Alexandra Road Play Area has poor street frontage, is hard to find and has poor public visibility and accessibility. Despite this, the park is well used by the local community. There is no alternative location for a neighbourhood park space in the area.

While there is a kids’ bike track on Town Belt land near Kilbirnie and the new South Coast Kids’ Track provides an excellent new outdoor recreation opportunity, there is a gap in playground provision in southern Berhampore and the northern part of Island Bay that could be resolved with the construction of a community playground on Wakefield Park.

Jeypore Street Play Area does not meet the guidelines for a “local basic” play area and represents an overlap in play area provision with the planned Wakefield Park play area. It is a small area of road reserve that currently has significant community support as a local neighbourhood common space. It adds to the amenity and character of the immediate neighbourhood and provides space for outdoor play and a focal point for community activities. Play equipment renewal will be scheduled subject to other renewal priorities across the city.

Waipapa Play Area is contained within a very small space that is also occupied by a busy community centre. A recent partnership between the Community House Trust and the adjacent disused bowls property management has been formed.

3.6.2.1 Actions

- a) Develop a community playground at Wakefield Park to service Island Bay and Berhampore that complements existing park use.
- b) The Alexandra Road Park and Play Area is scheduled for play equipment renewal 2016/17. Work with the community at that time around separate community initiatives such as fruit tree planting or community gardening. Consider ways to more widely promote the park.

3.6.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There is one dog exercise area in this sector opposite Cog Park. This area was relocated from the coastal edge when Cog Park was developed and has subsequently been fully fenced and seats installed in partnership with Wellington Charitable Vet Fund and the Hataitai Residents Association. The fenced area is very well used, resulting in increased maintenance requirements at the park.

3.6.4 TRACKS AND WALKWAYS

Most of the track links in this sector are in the Wellington Town Belt, and the coastal esplanade including the link behind NIWA and Greta Point. The Great Harbour Way will pass through this sector.

There are paths through the St Gerard's Monastery Land connecting McFarlane Street to Oriental Terrace and/or Hawker Street. Where the walkway currently passes through Monastery land, the Council will work to ensure long-term access is maintained. The Council will work with the local community to maximise public awareness and use of the reserve.

No new tracks are proposed within the open space network in this sector.

3.6.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

There are a relatively high number of heritage trees in this sector; however, all but three (at Waipapa Play Area) are contained within the road network or on private property rather than on reserve land. Many of these trees are large and therefore play an important role in residential amenity value.

Given the small number and size of the suburban reserves in this sector there are limited opportunities for contribution to the local and citywide indigenous biodiversity values through further planting. The street tree network will play an important role in connectivity between the Town Belt reserves that are the main feature of ecological significance in the sector.

3.6.5.1 Action

- a) Protect and enhance the street tree network, in particular in the areas surrounded by Town Belt land (Mt Victoria, Mt Cook, Newtown, and Berhampore).

3.6.6 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

There are a number of community groups that carry out ecological enhancement projects in this sector but all are within sites managed under the Town Belt Management Plan.

At Carrara Park, there is a community garden group who also carry out planting restoration on Town Belt Land.

St Gerard's Monastery land is somewhat difficult to access and is tucked away at the side of the monastery building. There are remnants of previous gardening activity at the site but it is currently not used and there are intermittent issues with antisocial behaviour in the area. General public use is limited but there is the potential for community gardening at the site if there was interest from the local community.

3.6.6.1 Action

- a) Support community gardening at Carrara Park, Mercy Park, and St Gerard's Monastery.

Sector 6 Berhampore, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Roseneath, Hataitai, Evans Bay, and Mt Cook							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Jeypore Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	unknown	Road Reserve - Jeypore Street DP 1398	None	road reserve		
Carrara Park and Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	3941.00	Lot 1 DP 75223	42A/373	Recreation Reserve		Support use of part of the space for a community garden.
		323.00	Lot 1 DP 6458, also known as Bordered Green DP 6458 as shown on the CT	309/21	Recreation Reserve		
Constable Street Play Area and Public Convenience	Neighbourhood (local)	322.00	Pt Lot 2 DP 349	981/57	Recreation Reserve		
		142.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 349	509/31	Recreation Reserve		
Mercy Park	Neighbourhood (local)	2023.00	Pt Sec 780 and Pt Sec 782 City of Wellington	106/141	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	Investigate possible community initiatives at this park to form the basis for a future upgrade.
44 Daniell Street	Neighbourhood (amenity)	113.00	Lot 2 DP80610	47B/10			
Quirk's Corner	Neighbourhood (amenity)	126.00	Pt Lot 88 DP24	23A/678	Recreation Reserve		
Hospital Road Park	Neighbourhood (amenity)	1683.00	Pt Town Belt Town of Wellington SO 36424 DP 85556	None	Vested in the Mayor, Councillors and Citizens of the City of Wellington in trust for a Children's Playground		Assess suitability for a community garden and orchard and as "break out" space for hospital patients/visitors. Consider educational role of community gardening initiatives in partnership with local early childhood education centres.

Sector 6 Berhampore, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Roseneath, Hataitai, Evans Bay, and Mt Cook							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Myrtle Crescent Reserve	Neighbourhood (amenity)	21.00	Pt Sec 732 City of Wellington	130/281 cancelled	acquired as road		Future road stopping.
Torrens Terrace Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	38.00	Pt Sec 72 City of Wellington	46/168	Recreation Reserve		Important area of green "respite" in a high-density living area.
		152.00	Pt Section 72 City of Wellington	45/161	Recreation Reserve		
		132.00	Town of Wellington	54/132 cancelled	Electricity Supply		
		132.00	Pt Sec 72 City of Wellington also known as Pt Sec 72 Town of Wellington	24A/33	Recreation Ground		
Elizabeth Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	417.00	Pt Lot 4-6 DP 18	22C/474	Fee Simple for Recreation	Recreation Reserve	
Freyberg Pool and Beach Play Area	Neighbourhood (community)	5798.00	Sec 32 & 34 Blk VII Port Nicholson Survey District	27D/765	Fee Simple		
		661.00	Sec 33 Blk VII Port Nicholson Survey District SO 33512	None	Fee Simple		
St Gerard's Monastery land	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	3074.00	Lot 1 DP 76510	42D/683	Scenic Reserve		Support community use for community orchard. Limited potential to increase general public use due to lack of road frontage and somewhat difficult access. Look to protect existing access in the long term where it currently crosses monastery land.
		29.00	Lot 7 DP 76510	42D/688 cancelled	Accessway		
		10.00	Lot 6 DP 76510	None	Road		
		29.00	Lot 4 DP 76510	42D/686 cancelled	Accessway		

Sector 6 Berhampore, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Roseneath, Hataitai, Evans Bay, and Mt Cook							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Hataitai Tunnel Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	unknown	Lot 1 Blk I DP 1965	121/35 cancelled	Road Reserve		
Alexandra Road Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	4818.00	Lot 20 DP 8453	382/103	Recreation Reserve		The Alexandra Road Park and Play Area is scheduled for play equipment renewal 2016/17. Work with the community at that time around separate community initiatives such as fruit tree planting or community gardening. Consider ways to more widely promote the park.
		593.00	Lot 2-3 DP 19461 & Pt Lot 13 DP 8905	834/47 cancelled	Recreation Reserve		
Hataitai Community House and Waipapa Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	1249.00	Lot 44 Block VI DP 1621	485/204	Fee Simple for General Municipal Purposes		A small shared-use space also occupied by a building owned and managed by a community trust. Heritage trees need ongoing monitoring to ensure health and survival due to intensive use of the site. Potential to discuss public use of the disused bowls green to diversify outdoor recreation and informal play opportunities at the site.
Rewa Road Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	1945.00	Lot 72 & 79-81 DP 2016	374051 374052	Fee Simple	Recreation reserve	
Treasure Island/ Kainui Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	2585.00	Lot 41 DP 66507	34C/770	Recreation Reserve		Install better signage identifying the park and the track route through the park.
		2018.00	Pt Lot 45 DP 66507	48D/671	Recreation Reserve		
		4214.00	Lot 2 DP 345516	186567	Fee Simple	Recreation reserve	Consider opportunities to diversify community use of the park.
		6026.00	Lot 39 DP 66507	34C/768	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 6 Berhampore, Newtown, Mt Victoria, Oriental Bay, Roseneath, Hataitai, Evans Bay, and Mt Cook							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Cog Park	Neighbourhood (community)	9640.00	Lot 2 DP 88742	56B/536	Fee Simple	Recreation reserve	
Patent Slip – 330 Evans Bay Parade	Cultural Heritage	2810.00	Lot 3 DP 345516	186568 GN 9399009.1 (2013 p 1554)	Recreation reserve		Continue to manage part of the park as a fully-fenced dog exercise area.
		4214.00	Lot 2 DP 345516	186567	Fee Simple	Historic Reserve	
		670.00	Lot 1 DP 319018	74446	Fee Simple	Historic Reserve	
Esplanade Reserve 393 Evan Bay Parade	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	2382.00	Lot 1 DP 88742	56B/535	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
Esplanade Reserve. – 293–329 Evans Bay Parade	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	66.00	Lot 3 DP 88742	56B/537	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
		60.00	Lot 4 DP 88742	56B/538	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
		5773.00	Lot 5 DP 88742	56B/539	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
Foreshore – 301 Evans Bay Parade	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	1709.00	Sec 3 SO 34240	56C/573	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
Balaena Bay Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	510.00	Lot 1 & Pt Lot 2 DP 10749	575/146	Recreation Reserve		Manage weeds and revegetate the bank above reserve.
Balaena Bay	Neighbourhood (amenity)	809.00	Pt Res A Evans Bay District	785/64	Local Purpose (Esplanade)		

3.7 SECTOR 7

Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay

There are 18 suburban reserves in this sector. Parks and walkways along the south coast (covered by the South Coast Management Plan) and the Wellington Town Belt are accessible to residents in this area and provide several additional Neighbourhood and Sport and Recreation parks and opportunities for informal outdoor recreation and play. The sector can be divided into two open space character areas.

Coastal suburbs south of the Wellington Town Belt

Much of the “wild” character of the south coast suburbs comes from the areas of undeveloped open space on the steep hillsides and coastal escarpment with indigenous or regenerating vegetation and the rockiness of the coastline. Public open spaces are mostly located around the edge of Island Bay valley (on the slopes and hilltops) with the Wellington Town Belt to the north, Southgate to the east and the undeveloped hillsides to the west, providing a green backdrop to the built-up valley.

Houghton Bay is set in a narrow, steep-sided valley, with the regenerating indigenous vegetation of Sinclair Park on the western side of the valley. Owhiro Bay also has a small, somewhat isolated community. The undeveloped hills to the west of Happy Valley Road give this part of Wellington a particularly rural character. The eastern flanks of the valley form a continuous open space network between the south coast and the Wellington Town Belt.

The Rongotai Isthmus

The Rongotai isthmus is a low-lying flat area between Cook Strait and Wellington Harbour with very little significant vegetation due in part to the exposed conditions and a history of significant landscape modification to facilitate original development of that area including the airport. The hill slopes are typified by a more “natural”, informal, unmanaged open space (including the Wellington Town Belt). On the flat, open space is provided in the form of coastal reserves, sportsfields, and parks.

The open space network in this sector is made up of the following.

- One community sport and recreation park (Kilbirnie Park), comprising two playing surfaces, clubrooms for Ponoke Rugby Football Club and Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club, and the Kilbirnie Bowling Club. The park is part of a much larger community and recreation hub that includes the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre, Kilbirnie Recreation Centre, Ruth Gotlieb Library, and a community play area.
- Five local Sport and Recreation parks, including Happy Valley Park, Sinclair Park, and Evans Bay Park, with a site each leased to Island Bay Tennis and Squash Club and Kilbirnie Bowling Club.
- Three neighbourhood parks - Buckley Road/Orchy Cres Play Area, Welland Place Reserve and Owhiro Bay Play Area. Shorland Park and Lyall Parade have play areas on the edge of this sector managed under the South Coast Management Plan.
- Five natural reserves including Tawatawa Reserve, which is a large nature reserve with ecological values and valued informal recreation spaces. It also provides strong connections between the inner city suburbs and the south coast. In addition, the slopes of Sinclair Park are a significant area of natural landscape reserve as is Frobisher Reserve in Owhiro Bay.
- Four ecological and recreation linkages including Rongotai (Plantation) Reserve, which is a long, continuous strip of Council land (associated with drainage infrastructure) that extends from Kilbirnie through to Rongotai and down to the coast at Lyall Bay.

3.7 SECTOR 7

Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay

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Coastal suburbs south of the Wellington Town Belt

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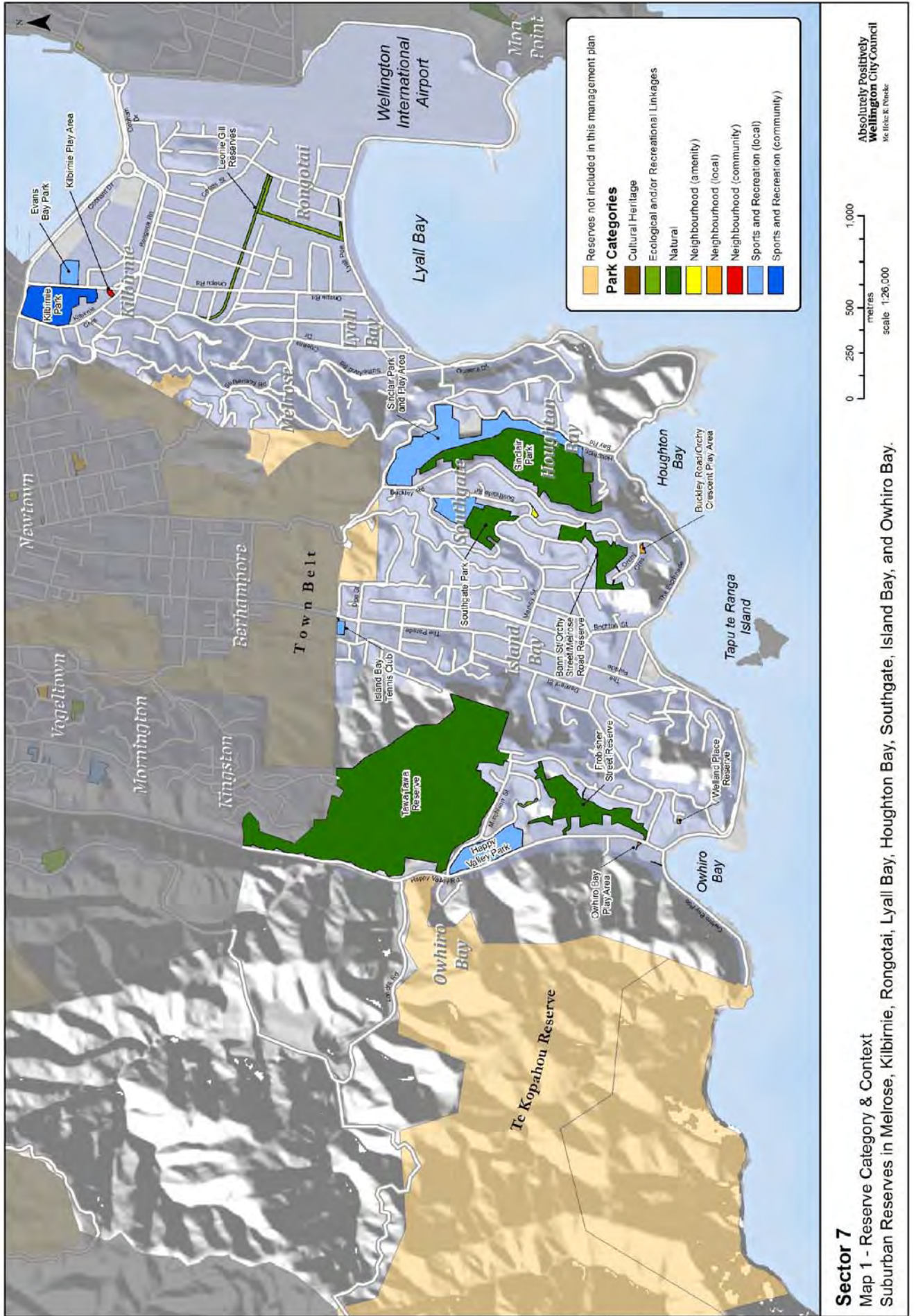
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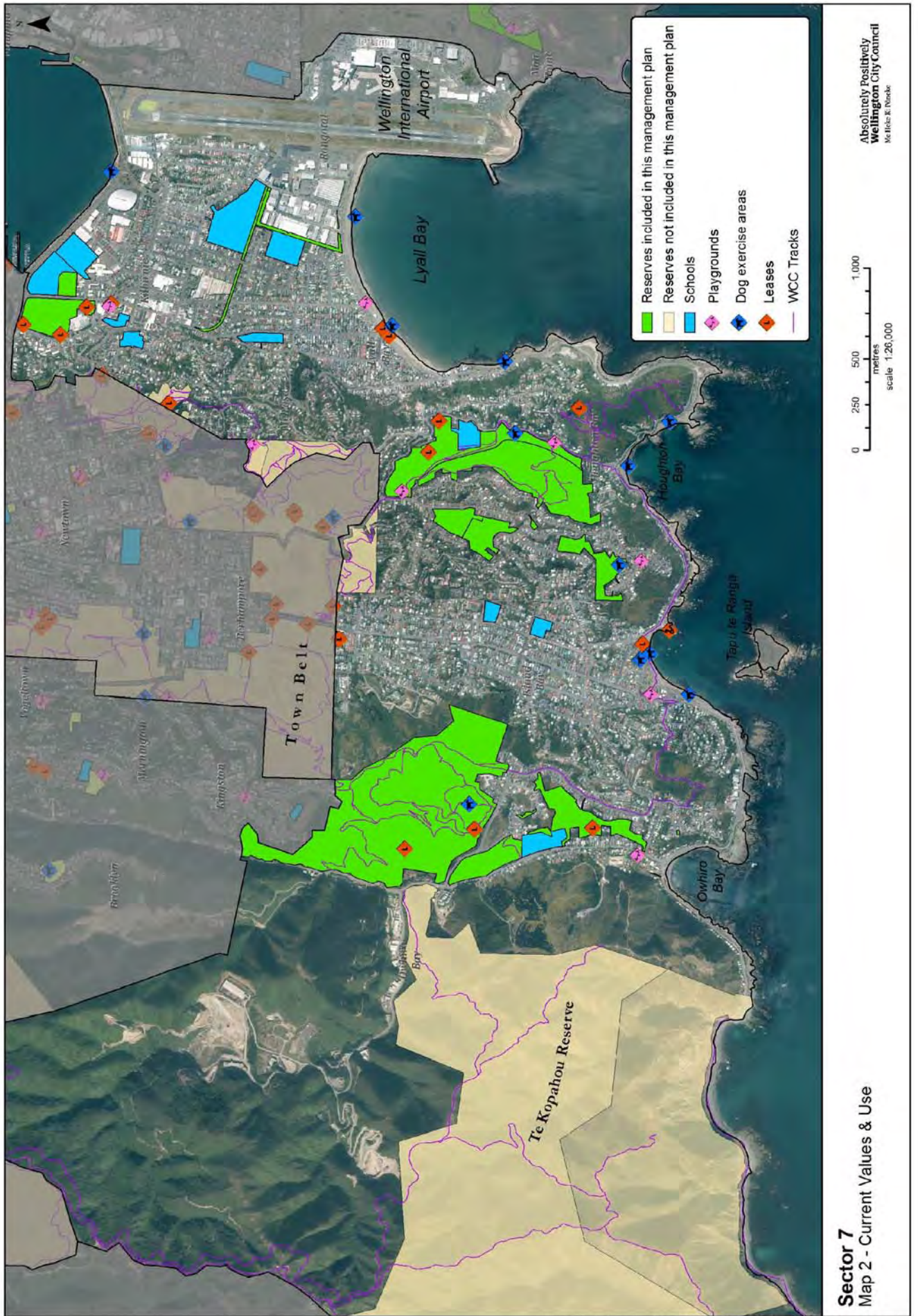
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The open space network in this sector is made up of the following.

- One community sport and recreation park (Kilbirnie Park), comprising two playing surfaces, clubrooms for Ponake Rugby Football Club and Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club, and the Kilbirnie Bowling Club. The park is part of a much larger community and recreation hub that includes the Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre, Kilbirnie Recreation Centre, Ruth Gotlieb Library, and a community play area.
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3.7.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the built development and other Council-owned and managed open space such as the Wellington Town Belt and south coast.

Map 2 shows specific use including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas, and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of play areas and sometimes other outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds.

Quality assessment of the Neighbourhood and Sport and Recreation parks shows that they are generally of good quality. There are a few minor opportunities to improve the use and value of some parks.

There are a number of issues impacting on the future use and development of Kilbirnie Park and the wider hub that includes the Kilbirnie Bowling Club, Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre, Kilbirnie Recreation Centre, Ruth Gotlieb Library, and a community play area.

- The possible widening of Wellington Road and its intersections with Kilbirnie Crescent and Evans Bay Parade as a result of the NZTA airport to Mount Victoria Tunnel project and the Greater Wellington Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) study. Both projects could impact on the northern end of the park.
- Future expansion of WRAC with a standard pool.
- Plans for the development of the Ponoke Rugby Club facilities.
- Future of the Kilbirnie Bowling Club given the declining membership.
- Future renewal and location of the community playground at the southern part of the hub.
- Increased casual use given the proposed increase in medium-density housing in Kilbirnie under the draft Urban Growth Strategy.
- Associated infrastructure and car parking.

Coastal suburbs south of the Wellington Town Belt

Analysis of a 10-minute or 600-metre walking distance on the street network shows gaps in provision in central parts of Island Bay, especially given track access to both the City to Sea and Southern walkways is limited to the Wellington Town Belt or from the south coast.

Owhiro Bay is well served with open space with good access to playgrounds and tracks into the Town Belt or South Coast. The Welland Place reserve is a small grassed area, affording elevated views to the south coast and valued by the local community.

The Rongotai Isthmus

Analysis of a 10-minute or 600-metre walking distance on the street network shows gaps in provision in the middle of the suburb with the only open space provided by Leonie Gill Reserves and the playing fields of Rongotai College. The size and location of these playing fields and access to Leonie Gill Reserves provide opportunities to explore more public use of these areas.

Lyllall Bay beach provides an important open space for Rongotai and Lyall Bay managed under the South Coast Management Plan.

3.7.1.1 Actions

- a) Develop a long-term master plan and associated recreation plan for Kilbirnie Park.

3.7.2 PLAYGROUNDS

Island Bay has one neighbourhood park and play area at Shorland Park on the south coast (managed under the South Coast Management Plan). There are no neighbourhood park play areas within the suburb. There is the need for a community playground in Wakefield Park to service the northern part of Island Bay and the southern part of Berhampore.

There is a gap in playground provision in the middle and east of Lyall Bay and Rongotai (around Endeavour Street and Tirangi Road). Given the limited opportunities to acquire additional open space and the reduced need associated with non-residential use of part of the area, the Council should work with partners such as local schools to explore the provision of play space in their grounds. The development of the Leonie Gill Reserves¹⁹ walkway could provide for elements of play to help fill the formal play provision gap.

3.7.2.1 Actions

- a) Construct a community playground in the vicinity of Wakefield Park.
- b) Continue to contribute to development plans for the Leonie Gill Reserves with provision of formal play in mind.

3.7.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There are four dog exercise areas in this sector with adjacent areas managed under the South Coast Management Plan and Wellington Town Belt Management Plan.

3.7.4 TRACK NETWORK

The track network is unevenly spread in this sector. It is very accessible to Melrose, Houghton Bay and Lyall Bay but less accessible to the wider communities of Island Bay and Happy Valley.

The Leonie Gill Reserves have been developed as a key commuting link with improved signage seating and planting. This will add character to these suburbs and diversify recreation opportunities.

3.7.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

Tawatawa Reserve at the northern boundary of the sector is a large 64-hectare reserve with significant ecological and indigenous biodiversity value. It contains a forest remnant, with kohekohe, mamaku, wharangī, akiraho, and kānuka. It also contains streams and a wetland. Other sites of significant ecological value in this sector are located on coastal land not included in this management plan.

In the late 1990s, the Southern Environmental Association (SEA) started work in Tawatawa Reserve. They now run a large nursery growing eco-sourced plants and carry out restoration work within the reserve. SEA works with other local groups including Friends of Owhiro Stream (FOOS).

The Manawa Karioi and Island Bay Charitable Trust groups both allow public access to their land that has significant ecological, landscape, and cultural value.

There is currently horse grazing on public reserve land in this sector. No additional area for grazing licences will be supported due to impact on ecological values.

¹⁹ Council approved officially naming the *Rongotai (Plantation) Reserves* the *Leonie Gill Reserves* in December 2014.

The Sinclair Park reserves and Houghton Bay Play Area are situated in a gully that has a terraced landform associated with historic landfill use. There is ongoing work in managing the quality of the stream through this modified landform.

Sinclair Park, Southgate Park and the other hillside coastal reserves in this area have a significant coverage of monoculture karo forest. Further work needs to be done on how to manage this issue in a practical way.

In the Kilbirnie and Lyall Bay area there is only one series of reserves (the Plantation Reserves) across the flats to support ecological connectivity. This makes the street tree network important in providing both amenity and ecological connectivity.

3.7.5.1 Actions

- a) Establish large trees through street planting and planting around sportsfields to encourage ecological connectivity and birdlife in the suburbs.
- b) Continue planting storm damaged areas within Tawatawa Reserve and begin an environmental weed control programme in this area.
- c) Under-plant karo monoculture forest with indigenous species for the long-term managed reversion to indigenous coastal forest.

3.7.6 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

There are community restoration groups enhancing the ecological values in all of the larger reserves in this sector.

There are further opportunities to work with the schools in this sector to enhance the formal play space network and access to sportsfields for informal play.

The Wellington City Light Horse Club currently has grazing licences at Tawatawa Reserve and at Sinclair Park. Club members use tracks for riding through both these reserves and as provided for by the Open Space Access Plan²⁰.

3.7.6.1 Actions

- a) Contact local schools to discuss informal public access to their fields and play areas.
- b) The Council will continue to work with the Southern Environmental Association and support their restoration planning.

²⁰ The Wellington City Council Open Space Access Plan (2008) prohibits horse riding in reserves with a schedule outlining reserves that are the exception to this rule.

Sector 7 Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Evans Bay Park	Sport and Recreation (local)	12,564.00	Lot 2 DP 45771	16C/204	Recreation Reserve		Develop a long-term master plan and associated recreation plan.
Kilbirnie Park	Sport and Recreation (community)	54,464.00	Pt Lot 2 DP 11975, Lot 1 DP 11975 & Pt Lot 2-3 DP 11975	21C/306	Reserve for Local Purposes (Community Purposes) & Recreation		Protect large trees at these parks and plant more to support birdlife and ecological connectivity where formal recreation use will not be compromised. Plan for potential impact of NZTA proposals.
Kilbirnie Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	6,217.00	Pt Lot 2 DP 11975, Lot 1 DP 11975 & Pt Lot 2-3 DP 11975	21C/306	Reserve for Local Purposes (Community Purposes) & Recreation		
Rongotai Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	20,982.00	Pt Sec 8 Evans Bay District	230/187 pt cancelled	Fee Simple		Consider opportunity for formal play provision to address identified gaps in the network. Play opportunities could be multi-use, eg a beam to sit on/walk along/stretch at. Take opportunities to plant large trees for amenity and ecological connectivity where underground infrastructure allows.
Leonie Gill Reserves	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	6,557.00	Pt Lot 61 DP 21360	43C/786	Recreation Reserve		
		Unknown	Pt Sec 8 Evans Bay District	230/187 pt cancelled	Fee Simple		
		306.00	Sec 173 Evans Bay District	16B/354	Fee Simple		

Sector 7 Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Sinclair Park Sinclair Park and Play Area	Natural and Sport and Recreation (local)	582.00	Lot 69 DP 1467	476/65	Pleasure Ground		<p>Sinclair Park - Review signage for park and track links. There is a community led "lifting the creek" proposal (the "Putawai Project") for this reserve that is currently in the development phase to consider feasibility of stormwater runoff management options to enhance water quality entering the sea. This type of community led proposal would fit with the current values of the park. It would require cross-Council collaboration with landfill, stormwater and parks management implications.</p> <p>Continue to investigate options for long-term replacement of karo monoculture.</p>
		2,959.00	Lot 280 DP 171	460/198	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		4,124.00	Pt Lot 57-61 DP 17066	639/72 pt cancelled	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		104.00	Lot 59 DP 1467	45C/301	Pleasure Ground		
		2,025.00	Lot 7 DP 21629	877/9	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		27,502.00	Lot 218, 220, 288-290, 292, 294 & Pt Lot 287 DP 171 & Pt Lot 1-2 DP 9018	748/7 pt cancelled	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		2,615.00	Lot 43-51, 56-69, 79-82 & 119, 125-129 DP 1467	Proc 4606	Pleasure Ground		
		2,912.00	Lot 120-124 DP 1467	572767	Recreation reserve		
		11,103.00	Lot 205-208 DP 171	107/62 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		
		22,806.00	Lot 211, 213, 282, 284 & 286 DP 171 & Lot 2-3 DP 19203	780/98 pt cancelled,	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		8,094.00	Lot 215, 217 & 219 DP 171	22B/332	Pleasure Ground		
		1,089.00	Lot 1-2 DP 8768	391/34	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
6,550.00	Lot 277, Lot 279 & Pt Lot 276 DP 171	648/41	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve			

Sector 7 Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Houghton Bay Play Area		114,981.00	Lot 227, 229, 231, 233, 235-237, 239, 241, 243-245, 299, 301-320, 322 & Pt Lot 228, 230, 232, 234, 238, 240, 242, 246-247 DP 171 & Lot 248-250, 253, 255, 321, 324, & Pt Lot 251-252, 254, 256, 258 DP 172	662/99 pt cancelled	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	<p>Sinclair Park and Play Area - Review signage for park and track links.</p> <p>Houghton Bay Play Area A fully-fenced dog exercise area is proposed on the terrace between the school and the play area. This would be subject to external funding and ensuring other park users can still move through the park unimpeded.</p>
		4,948.00	Lot 1 DP 28874	5D/1200	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
		7,883.00	Lot 223 & Lot 225 & Pt Lot 221 DP 171	Proc 4606	Pleasure Ground		
		135.00	Pt Lot 2 DP 10046	Proc 4606	Pleasure Ground		
		35,815.00	Sec 15 Town District	842/65	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
Southgate Park	Natural	734.00	Lot 20 DP 9761	551/132 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		
		604.00	Lot 19 DP 9761	493/252 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		
		529.00	Lot 31 DP 1892	317/21 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		
		645.00	Lot 30 DP 1892	529/298 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		
		1,047.00	Lot 31A & Lot 32 DP 1892	395/97 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		
Southgate Park	Natural and Sport and Recreation (local)	56,495.00	Pt Lot 25 DP 34252	11C/1144 (Proc 4606)	Pleasure Ground		

Sector 7 Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Island Bay Tennis Club	Sport and Recreation (local)	109.00	Pt Sec 24 Town District	48A/527	Recreation Reserve		This site is part of the Wakefield Park Hub area identified within the Wellington Town Belt Management Plan.
		3,077.00	Pt Sec 10 Town District	48A/526	Recreation reserve		
Welland Place Reserve	Neighbourhood (local)	357.00	Lot 2 DP 58958	29C/640	Recreation Reserve		
Esplanade Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	139.00	Lot 6 DP 87078	54D/168	Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)		
Owhiro Bay Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	304.00	Lot 1 DP 22815, also known as Lot 1 DP 3548 as shown on the CT	406/112	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	
Frobisher Street Reserve	Natural	269.00	Lot 3 DP 75139	42D/417	Local Purpose Reserve (Neighbourhood)		Explore /track connections.
		3,105.00	Lot 57 DP 75796	42D/307			
		66,420.00	Lot 1 DP 81196	47C/673	Fee Simple (for housing purposes)	Scenic B Reserve	
Recreation Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	1,583.00	Lot 31 DP 87964	55C/467	Recreation Reserve		
Happy Valley Park	Sport and Recreation (local)	47,837.00	Lot 55 DP 75796	42D/306	Recreation Reserve		
Tawatawa Reserve	Natural	19,142.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 66635	34D/658 pt cancelled, not to be converted	Scenic Reserve 1(b)		Enhance track connections between Tawatawa Reserve

Sector 7 Melrose, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Houghton Bay, Southgate, Island Bay, and Owhiro Bay							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
		281,643.00	Lot 1, 3 & Pt Lot 2 Blk VII DP 1855 & Pt Sec 20 & Pt Sec 23 Owhiro District	52A/851	Scenic Reserve 1(b)		and adjoining privately-owned land of Manawa Karioi and Island Bay Charitable Trust.
		299,361.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 9934 & Lot 4-5 DP 23322	47C/674	Scenic Reserve 1(b)		Continue planting of storm damaged areas within Tawatawa Reserve and begin an environmental weed control programme in this area.
		68,797.00	Lot 610 DP 817	529/181	Scenic Reserve 1(b)		Support SEA in the implementation of its restoration plan.

3.8 SECTOR 8

Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point

Te Motu Kairangi/Miramar Peninsula is highly visible from the wider city area and harbour. The peninsula is a dramatic geographical feature and forms an important “green” backdrop to the city. It is a popular recreational and leisure destination and has significant cultural heritage value.

This sector has a strong linear form with one main ridge running the length of the peninsula from Orongo Ridge to Mt Crawford. The steep coastal escarpment on the eastern side has limited residential development. There are large areas of open space at the northern end of the peninsula still owned by the Crown, including Massey Memorial and the ex-Defence land on what is known as Watts Peninsula.

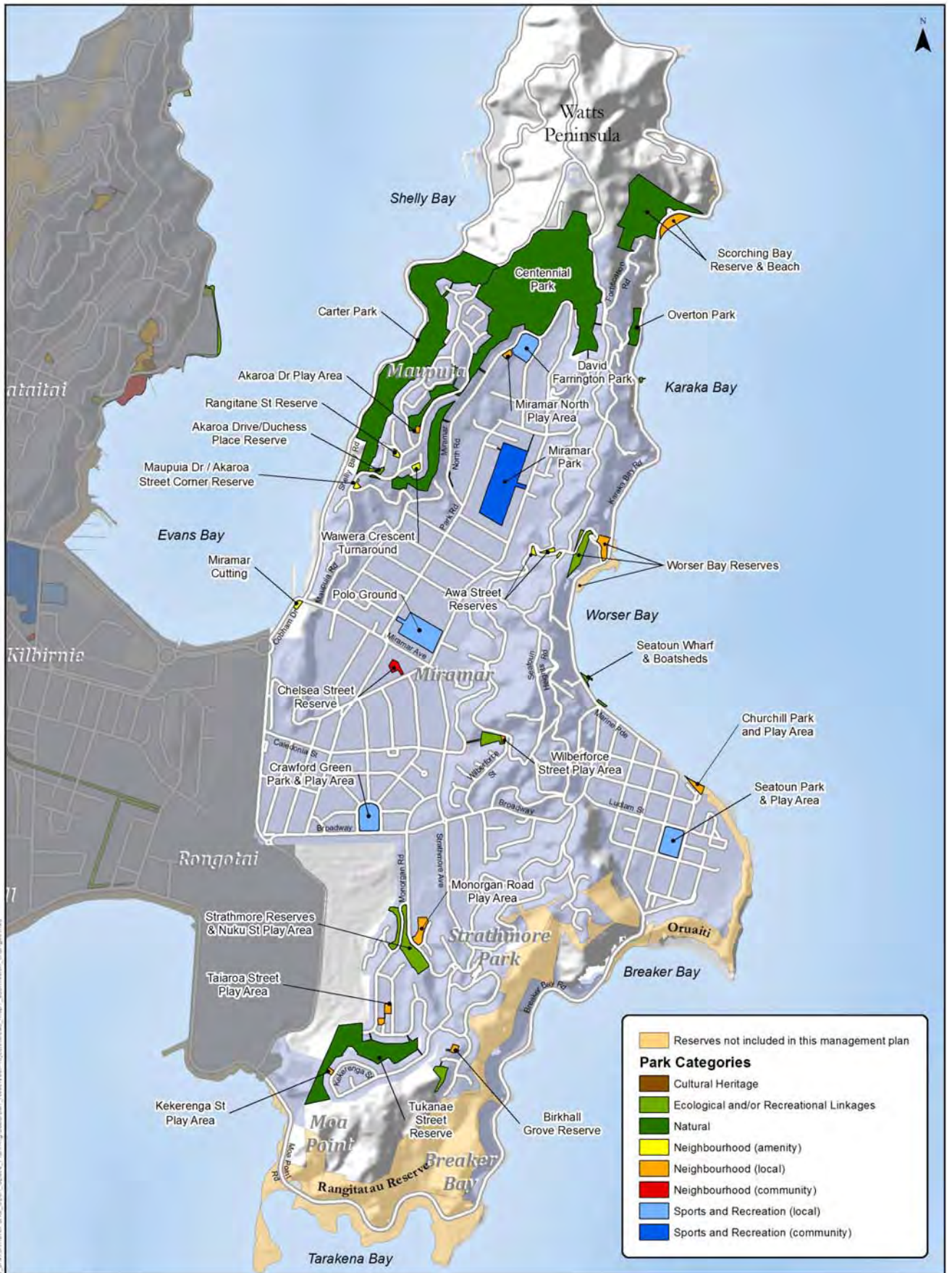
The headland at the southern end of the peninsula is a dramatic and distinctive landscape. It marks the harbour entrance and has a strong natural character. Most of this area is reserve land owned and managed by the Council. In addition there are 22 hectares of open space owned by Airways Corporation extending from the elevated heights of Strathmore eastwards more or less along the top of the escarpment towards Tarakena Bay. It contains the radar installations for the airport. The private golf course land is a significant area of (privately owned) open space at the southern end of the sector.

The flat valley floor contains a series of well-distributed, large, flat, park spaces including formal sportsfields both on public reserve and in schools.

The coastal reserves including Rangitatau and Atatürk in this sector are covered under the South Coast Management Plan. Oruaiti Reserve has its own management plan.

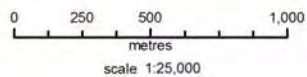
The open space network is made up of the following.

- A major visitor destination and beach at Scorching Bay.
- Larger nature reserves forming part of the coastal escarpment and ridgelines including Carter Park and Centennial Reserve.
- A Sport and Recreation (community) park at Miramar Park used for football, cricket, tennis, and bowls. There is also an early childcare centre.
- Four other Sport and Recreation parks: David Farrington, Polo Ground, Crawford Green and Seatoun Park (these parks contain sports pavilions, changing rooms and toilets).
- 16 neighbourhood parks.
- 12 playgrounds distributed between neighbourhood and sport and recreation parks.
- Three dog exercise areas.



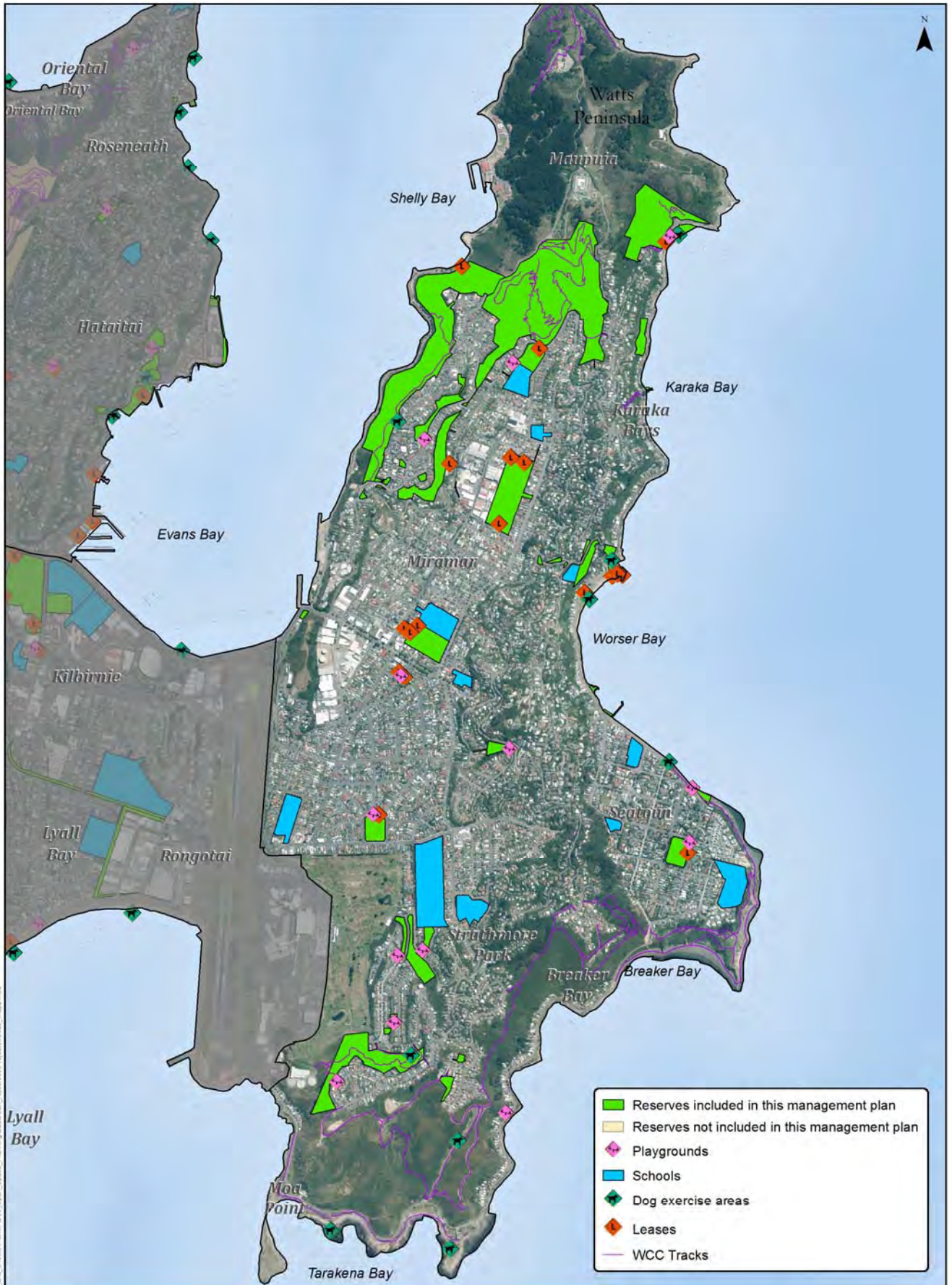
Sector 8

Map 1 - Reserve Category & Context
 Suburban Reserves in Maupuia, Karaka Bays,
 Miramar, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point.

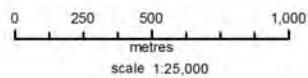


Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
 Me Heke ki Pōneke

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Sector 8
Map 2 - Current Values & Use



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3.8.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE NETWORK

Sector 8 Map 1 shows all of the parks (by category) in the context of the built environment and other Council-owned and managed open space such as the Wellington Town Belt and South Coast.

Sector 8 Map 2 shows specific use including playgrounds, leases on reserves, dog exercise areas and the track network. Schools are also shown to help complete the picture of play areas and sometimes other outdoor recreation opportunities. Ecological sites of significance and heritage trees are not mapped but have been assessed in determining the range of values each park holds.

Miramar Park is the major Sport and Recreation park on the peninsula. Even though the park is in the middle of Miramar it does not have great visibility. It is enclosed by suburban housing on the eastern side and commercial industrial buildings on the western side. There are multiple entrances. There is an opportunity to develop this park to widen its role for informal recreation and play.

Analysis of a 10-minute or 600-metre walking distance on the street network shows good accessibility to reserve areas with two small gaps in provision along the eastern ridgeline as a result of the street patterns.

The play areas and neighbourhood parks in Strathmore connect to larger nature reserves that provide good walking opportunities and track connections between the different residential areas. In the north-western part of the sector in Maupuia there are a number of small, neighbourhood parks, some of which only provide an amenity function and are of limited value due to their location and topography.

3.8.1.1 Actions

- a) Prepare a master plan for Miramar Park including the development of a community playground.
- b) Identify reserve areas suitable for urban agriculture.
- c) Review the role and purpose of Maupuia Drive/Akaroa Drive corner reserve and its relationship with the adjacent social housing units.
- d) Review the future role and purpose of Birkhall Grove Reserve.
- e) Review the future role and purpose of the grass area adjacent to Raukawa Street and dispose of it if no use is identified.

3.8.2 PLAYGROUNDS

The assessment identified an over-provision of playgrounds in:

- Strathmore with the close proximity of Nuku Street, Taiaroa, Kekerenga and Monorgan play areas
- Seatoun with the close proximity of Seatoun Park Play Area and the Churchill Park Play Area.

There is a gap in playground provision in northern Miramar around Miramar Park. The Miramar North Play Area could be decommissioned given it is not a good site and not ideally located to maximise user catchment. The development of a larger play area at Miramar Park would service a larger catchment area and enable a higher quality playground opportunity.

The very close proximity of the play area at Seatoun Park to Churchill Park represents an overprovision in formal play space in the Seatoun area (in terms of current policy guidelines). Churchill Park is a community park that is intended to serve both the local community and Wellington residents and visitors generally. Renewal of the Churchill Park Play equipment is

scheduled for 2015/16. Seatoun Park Play Area provides a play space primarily for use by the local community. Local residents support the park for a range of reasons including proximity to the sportsfield, the location on route to the local schools and childcare, easy access, the fenced design, “old school” play equipment and the maturing trees. Seatoun Park and Churchill Park play areas will not be renewed at the same time, as the quality and experience offered at Churchill Park should not be compromised through any split in budget between the two sites. The play equipment at Seatoun Park will be scheduled for renewal to meet a “local basic” standard and timed subject to other priorities across the city.

3.8.2.1 Actions

- a) No planned renewal for Nuku Street Play Area.
- b) Review the future role and use of Miramar North Play Area in conjunction with Miramar Park master plan work.

3.8.3 DOG EXERCISE AREAS

There is a series of dog exercise areas around the coast with spaces also provided at Carter Park in the north and the reserve off Tukanae Street in the south.

The Mapuia Drive/Akaroa Street corner reserve has the potential to serve as a fenced dog exercise area.

3.8.4 TRACK NETWORK

The track system is not evenly spread across the peninsula and it has fewer short walks and loops for local users. The major track networks are:

- The **Eastern Walkway** between the Pass of Branda and Rangitatau Reserve with links to Strathmore and Oruaiti Reserve above Seatoun.
- The section of **coastal walkway** from the airport to Breaker Bay.
- The track network being developed in **Centennial Reserve** led by the Miramar tracks project. The tracks are dual use. They have also established a kids’ bike circuit and pump tracks, and a Grade 2 beginners/intermediate track.
- **The Great Harbour Way/Te Aranui o Pōneke** a walking and cycling route around Te Whanganui-a-tara, the harbour of Wellington, from Fitzroy Bay in the east to Sinclair Head in the west. While this is mainly an on-road route, in some places – particularly through Oruaiti Reserve and Churchill Park – it is proposed that walkers using the route would deviate from the cycling route and walk through the reserves.

The main opportunities for future track development are at the northern end of the peninsula as part of the development of the ex-defence land into a Cultural Heritage park. There are opportunities for track links between this land, Scorching Bay, Shelly Bay, and Centennial Reserve to provide a series of loop tracks for walkers and cyclists of all abilities.

3.8.4.1 Actions

- a) Support the development of a heritage park on Watts Peninsula in partnership with the Crown and the development of an integrated track network at the northern end of the peninsula.
- b) Investigate feasibility (in particular safety and suitability of the start of a track and the run out at the bottom) of a Grade 5 mountain bike track at Carter Park

3.8.5 ECOLOGY AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

Te Motu Kairangi/Miramar Peninsula has a strong network of open space. The suburbs in general have a pattern of more “natural”, informal, unmanaged open space on the slopes, coastal edge and headlands, and formalised “recreational” open space in flat areas. The headlands of Palmer Head to the south (regenerating indigenous vegetation) and Point Halswell/Mt Crawford to the north (tall exotic conifer forest) provide significant areas of “natural and conservation” open space.

The main Council-owned nature reserves covered by this plan are Centennial Park and Carter Park.

- Centennial Park comprises 24 hectares of regenerating bush-clad gully running from the former prison access road at the top of Akaroa Drive to Darlington Road. The liane, kiekie, is a sound indicator of the survival of a primary forest element in this local landscape. It forms part of the larger natural ridgeline and coastal escarpment at the northern end of Te Motu Kairangi/Miramar Peninsula. It provides a green backdrop to Miramar and is one of the most important ecological and indigenous biodiversity sites on the peninsula.
- Carter Park comprises 24 hectares of regenerating bush-clad escarpment above Shelly Bay and is visible from Cobham Drive and Evans Bay. It includes the Maupuia Walkway (dog exercise area), which runs along the top of the site.

All identified sites of significant vegetation in this sector are contained within Council land with the exception of the remnants on the coastal escarpment along Karaka Bay and Scorching Bay.

The open space network through the centre of this sector plays an important role in providing opportunities for connectivity between the coastal sites at the north and south of the peninsula. There is good opportunity for distribution of indigenous biodiversity because of the existing key habitat in these large reserves and the series of spaces in between. Although most of the spaces in between are primarily managed for formal recreation use and as part of the road reserve network, there is potential to diversify their value through maintaining and enhancing a tall tree network and taking opportunities to establish indigenous vegetation in areas that will not compromise the established recreation values.

3.8.5.1 Actions

- a) Identify opportunities to plant large trees and pockets of indigenous vegetation in the parks through the centre of the peninsula (eg Miramar Park, Polo Ground, Crawford Green, and Wilberforce Street) particularly as part of future park upgrades.
- b) Support District Plan changes to protect identified sites of ecological significance on private land.
- c) Protect any remaining indigenous vegetation on public land across the centre of the peninsula.
- d) Prioritise weed control within Centennial Reserve.

3.8.6 CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

There are two large areas of Crown land on the Peninsula adjacent to Council reserve with important natural and cultural values. They are zoned open space under the District Plan. They also have the potential to provide new track links and are a priority for protection and/or acquisition.

Palmer Head, comprising 21.9164 hectares, is owned and managed by Airways Corporation. The land is located at the southern tip of Strathmore and extends from the elevated heights of Strathmore eastwards more or less along the top of the escarpment towards Tarakena Bay.

The surrounding land to the south and east is currently owned by the Council, including Atatürk Memorial Park and Rangitatau Reserve, which adjoins the eastern boundary of this lot.

The land is mostly flat combined with steep to moderately steep bush-clad hillside that has a predominantly south-easterly aspect.

Watts Peninsula, comprising 76 hectares of open space land, is almost unique in New Zealand with its multiplicity of heritage and natural values. It is highly visible from many parts of the city and harbour. It is managed by the New Zealand Defence Force. With its good access, relatively flat areas, large size and opportunity for both track and ecological connectivity, Watts Peninsula presents an opportunity for Wellington City to create a unique heritage and culture destination park for both locals and visitors. There are no other sites in Wellington that can compare with Watts Peninsula in terms of its potential as a destination park.

The Council has already outlined its approach to this unique piece of open space through Our Capital Spaces:

Support the development of a heritage park on Watts Peninsula in conjunction with the Crown.

3.8.6.1 Actions

- a) Work with Airways Corporation to protect the open space land at Palmer Head and manage it in conjunction with the adjoining reserve.
- b) Support the development of a heritage park on Watts Peninsula in conjunction with the Crown and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST).

3.8.7 COMMUNITY GROUPS AND PARTNERSHIPS

There will be a future partnership in the development and management of Watts Peninsula with the Crown and PNBST.

Te Motu Kairangi–Miramar Ecological Restoration is a community group that is working to restore the peninsula to a more natural state, focussing on its flora. Its goal is to become a “mainland island”.

The Miramar Tracks Project Group has developed a network of tracks and a kids’ mountain biking skills area in Centennial Park. The Tracks Project Group has a guardianship role at the site with their ongoing planting and restoration work.

There is an opportunity for greater local community involvement in the Tukanae Street/Kekerenga Street Play Area reserve and at Birkhall Grove Reserve.

3.8.7.1 Action

- a) Support community gardening/urban agriculture initiatives at Chelsea Street Reserve.

Sector 8 Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Maupuia Drive / Akaroa Street Corner Reserve	Neighbourhood (amenity)	unknown	Pt Sec 20 Watts Peninsula District	52B/986	Fee Simple		Work with City Housing over future use of this site. May have potential as a dog exercise area.
		546.00	Lot 1 DP 18112	21138	Fee Simple		
Akaroa Drive/Duchess Place Reserve	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	498.00	Lot 17 DP 33249	8A/980	Recreation Reserve		
		814.00	Lot 14 DP 33249	25C/64	Recreation Reserve		
Rangitane Street Reserve	Neighbourhood (amenity)	921.00	Lot 10 DP 31148	8A/979	Recreation Reserve		
Waiwera Crescent Turnaround	Neighbourhood (amenity)	1,308.00	Lot 33 DP 29824	6C/621	Recreation Reserve		
Akaroa Drive Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	714.00	Lot 147 DP 43867	165D/598	Recreation Reserve		
Carter Park	Natural	242,913.00	Pt Sec 20 Watts Peninsula District & Lot 2 DP 24509 & sec 2 SO 449361	601426	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	Includes the land above and below Akaroa Drive with land titles still part of housing properties. These parcels have important amenity and ecological value. Investigate feasibility (in particular safety and suitability of the start of a track and the run out at the bottom) of a Grade 5 mountain bike track at Carter Park
		422.00	Lot 1 DP 34741	11B/460	Fee Simple	Scenic B Reserve	

Sector 8 Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Centennial Park	Natural	112,340.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 4741	18D/1420	Scenic B Reserve		Protect and enhance ecological values through ongoing weed control and planting.
		24,619.00	Pt Lot 1-2 DP 10854	542/243	Scenic B Reserve (Pt Lot 1 – 2153m2) Recreation Reserve (Pt Lot 2 – 22,466)	Scenic B Reserve	Continue to support the Miramar Tracks Project Group planting and rubbish control work.
		9,562.00	Lot 1 DP 11210	468/70	Recreation Reserve	Scenic B Reserve	The Council is building a Grade 2 beginners/intermediate mountain bike track that will complement the tracks and kids' bike circuit already developed in partnership with the Miramar Tracks Project track. No further tracks are envisaged in this area.
		13,532.00	Sec 95 Watts Peninsula District	23B/720	Scenic B Reserve		Prioritise weed control within Centennial Reserve.
		79,490.00	Pt Lot 1 DP8458	Pt 483/174	Pleasure Ground	Scenic B Reserve	The Council will work with the local community to consider the best way to assess and protect if necessary possible remnants of a dam.
Scorching Bay Reserve Scorching Bay Beach	Natural Neighbourhood (local)	70,699.00	Sec 79, 93 & Pt Sec 32 Watts Peninsula District	24A/84	Recreation Reserve		Improve parking/picnic area on landward side of road and improve future links up to Fort Balance and the proposed Heritage Park. Continue protection and enhancement work (weed control and planting).

Sector 8 Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Overton Park	Natural	7,183.00	Lot 15 Block VIII DP 858	216/182	Recreation Reserve		
Worser Bay Reserves	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage and Neighbourhood (local)	13,525.00	Sec 101 & 104 Watts Peninsula District & Lot 8-10, Pt Lot 6-7 DP 2755	53C/679	Fee Simple	Recreation Reserve	A cluster of reserves including Worser Bay beach, the leased buildings at the beach, the reserve on the corner of Awa Road and Karaka Bay Road and the reserve further up Awa Road on the eastern side of the ridge. A variety of values and use.
		3,769.00	Pt Sec 8 Watts Peninsula District	424/180	Pleasure Ground		
Awa Road Reserves	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	7,803.00	Pt Lot 5 DP 2755 & Sec 103 Watts Peninsula District	D1/400	Housing	Recreation Reserve	
Awa Road Reserves	Neighbourhood (amenity)	1,007.00	Plantation Res DP 1743	395/246	Recreation Reserve		
		1,564.00	Lot 211-212 DP 1463	D1/828	Recreation Reserve		
Seatoun Wharf foreshore land and boatsheds	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage/	395.00	Pt Sect 16 Watts Peninsula District	transferred to WCC via gazette notice from Harbour Board			
		1,012.00	Pt Sec 10 Watts Peninsula District, Deed Plan 222	91/33 (cancelled)	Fee Simple		
David Farrington Park	Sport and Recreation (local)	11,855.00	Pt Lot 1 DP 8458	Pt 483/174	Pleasure Ground		
Miramar North Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	903.00	Lot 64-65 DP 20261	47D/181	Recreation Reserve		Review the future role and use of this site in conjunction with Miramar Park master plan work.
		503.00	Lot 66 DP 20261	A3/655	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 8 Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Miramar Park	Sport and Recreation (community)	4,419.00	Lot 2 DP 89983	57C/382	Recreation/Local Purpose (Community Buildings)		Prepare a master plan for Miramar Park including the development of a community playground.
		7,563.00	Lot 1 DP 89983	57C/381	Recreation Reserve		
		7,563.00	Lot 1 DP 48554	18D/1419	Recreation Reserve		
Miramar North Road Isolation Strip	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	208.00	Lot 7 DP 41433	54C/689	Recreation Reserve		
		158.00	Lot 6 DP 41433	54C/668	Recreation Reserve		
Polo Ground	Sport and Recreation (local)	24,769.00	Lot 2 DP 4550	394/28	Recreation Reserve/ Local Purpose (Community Buildings)		
Chelsea Street Reserve	Neighbourhood (community)	3,924.00	Pt Lot 70 & Lot 68-69 Blk II DP 1335	43D/726	Local Purpose Reserve (Community Purposes)		Improve signage from Chelsea Street and investigate providing shade in the play area and opportunities for community gardening/urban agriculture initiatives.
Wilberforce Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	592.00	Lot 64 DP 33367	39A/512	Recreation Reserve		Ensure no further fragmentation or loss of vegetation to retain value for ecological connectivity. The valley area is a good site to establish and protect large trees and indigenous vegetation.
		3,902.00	Lot 141 & 145 & Pt Lot 141 & 144 DP 1463	325/259	Recreation Reserve		
		662.00	Pt Sec 60 Watts Peninsula District	31C/720	Recreation Reserve		
Churchill Park and Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	2,469.00	Lot 1 DP 6189	358/274	Recreation Reserve		Major play equipment renewal planned for 2015/2016. Confirm alignment of Great Harbour Way track. Review whether part of the unformed legal road can be stopped and incorporated into the park.
		unknown	Lot 11 DP 73760	None - Vested on DP 73760	Recreation Reserve		
		3,179.00	Sec 83 Watts Peninsula District	18A/835	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 8 Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Seatoun Park and Play Area	Sport and Recreation (local)	13,881.00	Lot 1 DP 8682	343/91	Recreation Reserve		
Crawford Green Park and Play Area	Sport and Recreation (local)	1,009.00	Pt Crawford Green DP 6174	48D/719	In Trust as Recreation Ground		
Monorgan Road Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	542.00	Lot 2 DP 17119	D3/1167	Recreation Reserve		Consider installing footpath to play area and another to the basketball court.
Strathmore Reserves and Nuku Street Play Area	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	11,103.00	Sec 75 Watts Peninsula District	22B/933	Recreation Reserve		Gradually remove play equipment adjacent to Nuku Street once it is no longer viable.
		9,386.00	Lot 1-3 DP 29826	42D/751	Recreation Reserve		
Tairaroa Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	71.00	Pt Lot 28 DP 22265	42D/752	Recreation Reserve		Review future use and role of the grassed area adjacent to Raukawa Street. Dispose of it if no appropriate use is identified.
		55.00	Lot 2 DP 55219 & Sec 73 Watts Peninsula District	23C/620	Recreation Reserve		
		323.00	Lot 29-30 DP 22265	12C/708	Fee Simple for the purpose of Off street parking		
		1,636.00	Lot 12-13 DP 22265	42D/766	Recreation Reserve		
Kekerenga Street Play Area	Neighbourhood (local)	8013.00	Lot 1 DP 31043	43A/812	Recreation Reserve		Continue to protect and restore remnant indigenous vegetation and engage with the community if opportunity arises.
Tukanae Reserve	Natural	52627.00	Lo t2-3 DP 31043	43A/813	Recreation Reserve		
		511.00	Lot 33 DP 23808	42D/767	Recreation Reserve		
Birkhall Grove Reserve	Neighbourhood (amenity)	1,433.00	Lot 12 DP 79563	46A/310	Recreation Reserve		

Sector 8 Maupuia, Miramar, Karaka Bays, Seatoun, Strathmore Park, Breaker Bay, and Moa Point							
Reserve	Park Category	Land Area Sqm	Legal Description	CT Reference	Reserve classification	Proposed change	Actions
Miramar Cutting Reserve	Neighbourhood (amenity)	1,012.00	Pt Lot 2 DP 2592 & Pt Reclamation Evans Bay District, also known as Pt Reclamation Wellington Harbour as shown on the CT	C1/1428	Fee Simple		
Bowes Crescent/Bury Grove/Birkhall Grove Reserves	Ecological and/or Recreational linkage	1,165.00	Lot 29 DP 74872	41C/563	Recreation Reserve		
		13.00	Lot 63 DP74870	41C/567	Recreation Reserve		
		1,955.00	Lot 13 DP 85598	53B/769	Recreation Reserve		
		1,738.00	Lot 47 DP74872	41C/564	Recreation Reserve		
		1,628.00	Lot 48 DP74871	41C/565	Recreation Reserve		
		8.00	Lot 50 DP74871	41C/567	Local Purpose (Pedestrian Access)		

6 Appendix 1 – Reserve Categories

Wellington City Council Parks Categories

(Adapted from the New Zealand Recreation Association Parks Categories and Levels of Service)

The New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA) published the first New Zealand, industry developed and agreed set of parks categories for use by territorial local authorities for the planning and management of parks.

The categories are intended to capture a **primary** purpose. While many parks will (and should) have multiple values, allocation of a primary purpose allows for analysis of the parks network at various scales from a specific neighbourhood right through to a regional analysis. Understanding “what we have” is an essential first step in planning for effective management of the parks network.

Neighbourhood (community)

Larger, multiple-use spaces (generally 3000 sq m minimum area) with an emphasis on providing for the needs of the wider community, provide for a range of informal recreation activities for all age groups and may be located near or adjacent to other community facilities (eg a library, suburban or town centre, Plunket, childcare space).

They generally provide:

- easy pedestrian access
- play equipment and seating
- flat or gently undulating grass areas
- adequate space for running and informal ball games
- neighbourhood amenity and access to open space and the natural environment.

They may also provide a public toilet and car parking.

Neighbourhood (local)

Smaller, lower profile spaces (generally less than 3000 sq m) often located on a pedestrian/commuting route and typically bordered on several sides by houses.

They provide for local neighbourhood informal recreation, may contain no built infrastructure (ie comprise a flat or open grass space with some trees) but may also provide neighbourhood amenity alongside a specific function (such as a play area or a dog exercise area).

Neighbourhood (amenity)

Small (generally less than 1000 sq m) areas of open space that contribute to the character and amenity of a neighbourhood through provision of pockets of open space and/or sites for amenity trees and other vegetation.

Access and use is often constrained by topography, shape, or location in relation to the surrounding area but often with important cumulative values across the reserves network and local neighbourhood.

Sport and Recreation (community)

Parks with a primary purpose of providing for sport and recreation activity, recreation facilities and buildings. Often multiple uses and values with a focus on organised recreation and sportsfield provision. Types of use/value include social sports, active recreation, informal sports and recreation, walking, amenity and access to open space and the natural environment.

Sport and Recreation (local)

Sport and recreation activity for the local area. Smaller scale, smaller area and less infrastructure than the Sport and Recreation (community) category. May be multiple use. Generally one sportsfield used by organised junior sport and for informal sport. May also provide for other social sport, active recreation, informal recreation, walking, amenity and access to open space and the natural environment.

Cultural Heritage

Protection of built cultural and historical environment to provide for commemoration, understanding, appreciation, and remembrance. Often multiple values, for example, amenity and ecological value in addition to heritage.

Natural

Experience and/or protection of the natural environment. Types of use/value include conservation, ecological restoration/enhancement, access to the natural environment, walking/cycling, information/education/interpretation, open space, ecosystem management, low-impact recreation, landscape protection.

Typical characteristics include remnant and regenerating indigenous vegetation, stream and the associated catchment, and coastal areas. Large areas of open space sometimes inaccessible but generally include informal recreation opportunities and low-key infrastructure throughout. For example, they may contain track networks and associated information and way finding, picnic areas and possibly seats. Minimum area of approximately four hectares. Examples are Trelissick Park, Tyers Stream Reserve and Frobisher Street Reserves.

Recreation and/or Ecological Linkages

Open space, linkages and corridors, water margins and protection of the natural environment. Generally a low level of development and a linear nature. Generally smaller than approximately four hectares. Provide essential citywide ecological links and protection of significant remnant and emergent indigenous vegetation. Provide recreation links between parks and within neighbourhoods. Often provide only an ecological link but both an ecological and recreation link where possible (often constrained by topography in Wellington) and necessary. Make an important contribution to local and citywide amenity and sense of place.