

Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan 2008

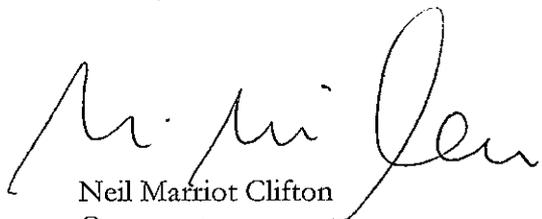


MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL

This management plan has been prepared by Nelson City Council, and submitted for approval (in part), in accordance with section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.

Acting pursuant to delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation, I hereby approve (in part) the Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan, as it relates to the Paremata Flats Scenic Reserve. This approval does not operate as an approval or a consent for any other purpose of the Reserves Act.

Dated this 7th day of July 2008.



Neil Marriot Clifton
Conservator
Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy
Department of Conservation

Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan.....	1
Purpose of this Plan	1
Management Plan Format.....	1
Part 1 Introduction and Background	3
1.1 Introduction.....	3
1.2 Background – Statutory Framework.....	3
1.3 Local Government Act 2002 (LGA).....	3
1.4 Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)	4
1.5 Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP)	4
1.6 Nelson Biodiversity Strategy	5
1.7 Nelson Freshwater Plan	5
1.8 Reserves Act 1977	6
1.9 Tangata Whenua Iwi & Management Planning.....	7
1.10 Public Consultation & Plan Process.....	7
Part 2 Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves.....	8
Part 3 Strategic Vision, General Objectives and Policies	9
3.1 Reserve Acquisition	10
3.2 Reserve Legal Status.....	10
3.3 Compliance & Law Enforcement	11
3.4 Tangata Whenua	11
3.5 Protection of Conservation Values	12
3.6 Community Involvement	12
3.7 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Site Protection.....	13
3.8 Weed Pest Control	13
3.9 Animal Pest Control.....	14
3.10 Vegetation.....	14
3.11 Livestock.....	15
3.12 Natural Hazard /Flood Mitigation.....	15
3.13 Coastal & Riparian Erosion	16
3.14 Public Access	16
3.15 Dogs	17
3.16 Horses.....	17
3.17 Leases / Licences & Concessions	18
3.18 Camping.....	18
3.19 Signs & Interpretation.....	18
3.20 Paths / Tracks / Bridges	19
3.21 Toilets.....	19
3.22 Drinking Fountains	19
3.23 Playgrounds.....	20
3.24 Barbecues / Rubbish Bins	20
3.25 Buildings/Structures.....	20
3.26 Noise	20
3.27 Restricted Reserve Access or Closure	21
3.28 Vehicles / Carparks	21
3.29 Fires / Firewood	22
Part 4 Individual Reserve Descriptions, Policies and Actions.....	23
Cable Bay Area Reserves	27
Cable Bay Esplanade Reserve.....	27
Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve.....	29
Maori Pa Rd / Wakapuaka River Reserve	32

Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve.....	34
Hira Store Reserve	36
Hira School Riverside Margins – Non Council Owned Land	38
Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve.....	40
Lud Valley Esplanade Reserve	42
Nelson Haven Reserves	44
Wakapuaka Sandflats.....	44
Haven Estuary Margin - Non Council Owned Land.....	47
Corder Park	49
Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds	51
Maitai River Esplanade Reserves	52
Maitai Valley – Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer Rural).....	54
Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural).....	57
Maitai Valley - Branford Park (City Fringe)	60
Maitai Valley - Hanby Park to QE II Road Bridge (City).....	63
Brook Street Esplanade (Upper)	66
Brook Stream Reserves.....	69
Akersten Street Seafront Reserve	72
Marina.....	74
Saltwater Creek Esplanade Reserve.....	77
Haulashore Island.....	79
Wakefield Quay Esplanade Reserve	83
Waimea Inlet Reserves	86
Awatea Place Esplanade Reserve	86
Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Waimea Road to Beatson Road).....	88
Jenkins Creek (Gracefield Street to Annesbrook Drive)	90
Jenkins Creek (Quarantine Road to Annesbrook Drive)	92
Jenkins Creek / Arapiki Stream Reserves (Quarantine Road to Trent Drive).....	94
Arapiki Stream (Above Quarantine Road).....	96
Poormans Valley Stream – (Marsden Valley Road and Cemetery Flats).....	98
Neale Avenue Reserve (Main Road Stoke to Neale Avenue)	101
Poormans Valley Stream (Nayland Road to Railway Reserve).....	103
Poormans Valley Stream (Above Seaview Road)	105
Poormans Valley Stream (Whakatu Drive to Seaview Road)	107
Point Road Foreshore Reserve – Whakatu Drive Cycleway Link.....	109
Monaco Seafront Reserve	111
Airport Peninsula	113
Oyster Island.....	115
Orchard Creek Esplanade Reserve.....	118
Orphanage Creek – Sunningdale Drive to Suffolk Road.....	120
Orphanage Creek – Suffolk Road to Saxton Road East.....	122
Orphanage Creek – Main Road Stoke to Whakatu Drive.....	124
Whakatu Drive Foreshore Esplanade Reserve.....	126
Appendix 1	128
Esplanade and Foreshore Reserve Policies and Actions - Summary	128
Glossary	134
Bibliography	137

Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan

Purpose of this Plan

A management plan is a working document which:

- Provides the foundation on which all future reserve management will be undertaken
- Publicly states the objectives and policies for the management of an area
- Briefly outlines how these objectives and policies will be achieved
- Acts as a reference point for integrated consistent management
- Is a reference source for information on reserve areas.

Management Plan Format

This management plan consists of four parts:

Part 1 Introduction

This section sets out the purpose of this management plan, explains the existing statutory framework and context and outlines how the public is consulted during the plan process. It also includes a section on tangata whenua iwi involvement.

Part 2 Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves

This section lists the reserves this plan covers and divides them into three geographical areas.

Part 3 Strategic Vision, General Objectives and Policies

The strategic vision states the overarching purpose of this management plan. The general management objectives and policies address issues that are common and apply to every esplanade / foreshore reserve. Each general management policy is also assigned a priority for action. These management objectives and policies are, in part, derived from the Reserves Act 1977.

Part 4 Individual Reserve Description, Policies and Actions

This section maps and describes each individual esplanade and foreshore reserve. It also states any policies and actions that apply to the specific reserves, in addition to the general objectives and policies outlined in Part 3. In some cases, further more detailed planning for specific reserves is considered necessary. In these instances, an action stating the need for a reserve development plan is included.

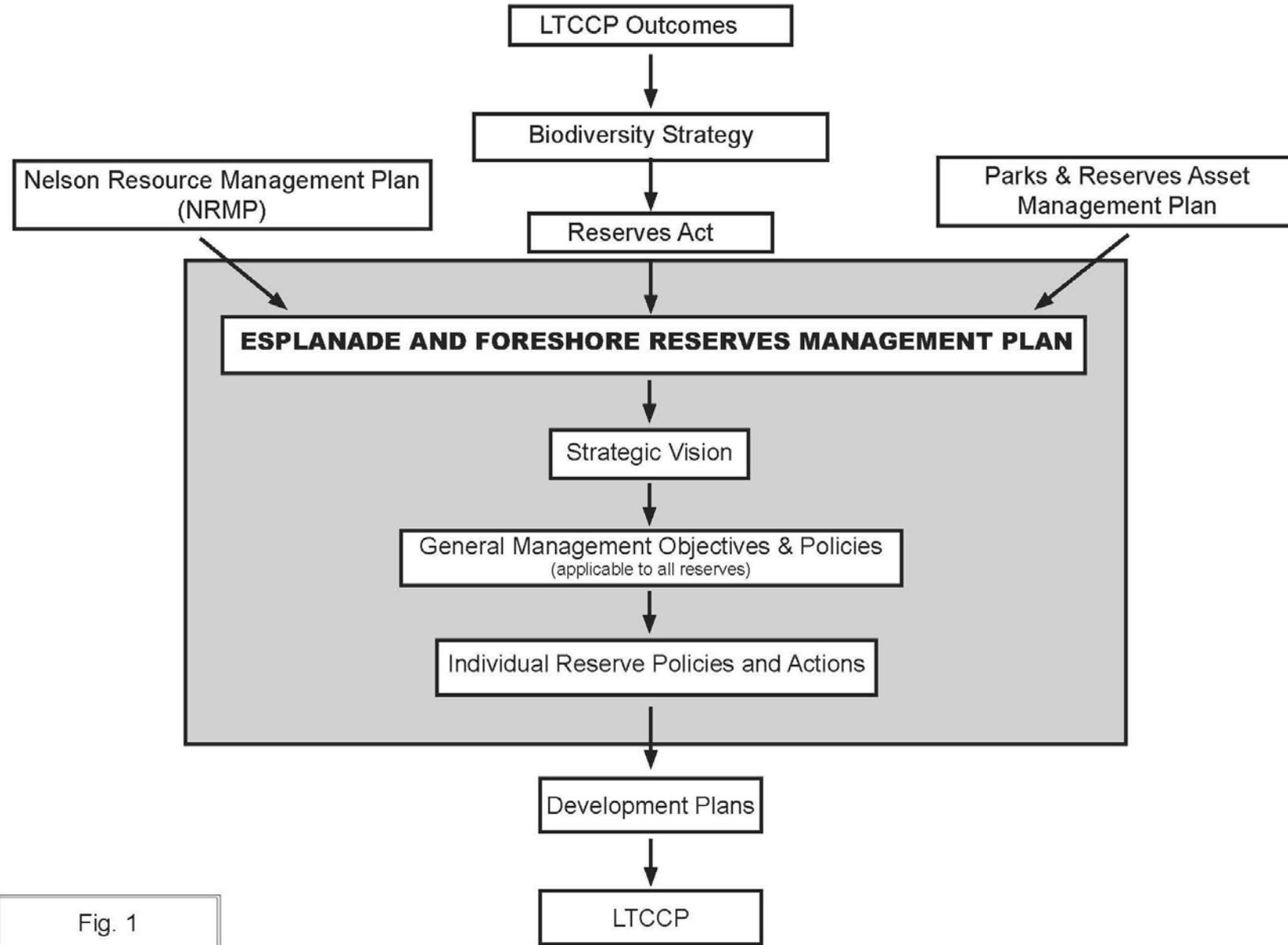


Fig. 1

Part 1 Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

This management plan sets out the objectives and policies for 40 Esplanade / Foreshore reserves administered by Nelson City Council (NCC). Esplanade and Foreshore reserves are reserves located adjacent to rivers, streams or the sea. (NB: Tahunanui Reserve and Haven Holes currently have their own management plans and are therefore not included in this document.)

While these areas are all managed as “esplanade” or “foreshore” reserves, in reality they are held under a mixture of land tenure. They include Local Purpose (Esplanade), Recreation, or Scenic Reserve gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977, freehold land and occasionally road reserve. Since the passing of the Resource Management Act (RMA) in 1991, creation of esplanade reserves or strips is generally a condition of subdivision in riverside or foreshore areas. This legislation therefore also strongly influences reserve management in relation to activities and effects of activities.

As illustrated in Fig 2 in the preceding page, the objectives and policies for these reserves are set out in a hierarchical way in the following order. Firstly, the purpose of esplanade reserves under the Resource Management Act 1991, and the purpose of land held as scenic, recreation or local purpose reserves under the Reserves Act 1977, are described in the statutory framework section. Secondly the general objectives and policies that apply to all esplanade reserves are listed. Lastly, specific policies and actions that apply to individual reserves are listed.

With regard to specific policies and actions for each site, these are summarised in Appendix 1 of the plan.

1.2 Background – Statutory Framework

Local body reserve administration and management is covered and guided by several different pieces of legislation. These include the Local Government Act, the Resource Management Act and the Reserves Act.

1.3 Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)

The LGA empowers Local Government to make bylaws. Bylaws are a tool that helps NCC achieve the purpose of LGA. Bylaws instigate penalties for non compliance, including fines imposed by a District Court. Bylaws under the LGA are able to apply to any public place in which the local authority controls or manages.

NCC Reserves Bylaw 221 includes the following definition of a reserve:

Any land which is owned or under control of the Council and which is set aside for public enjoyment as a reserve, park, garden or open space.

This bylaw allows the Council to manage an area as a reserve even though it is not designated as one under the Reserves Act. This plan covers areas currently held under a variety of land tenures which are all currently managed as esplanade reserves.

The LGA also places restrictions on the disposal of parks, by sale or otherwise, as outlined in Section 138. A local authority wanting to sell or dispose of a partial or whole park must carry out consultation on this proposal. Furthermore, consultation is also required if a local authority is considering granting a lease that either excludes or “substantially interferes” with the public access to that park for six or more months.

1.4 Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Esplanade Reserves

When land adjacent to the sea, rivers and lakes is subdivided, sections 229 – 237 of the RMA requires land to be set aside as either:

- a Local Purpose Reserve to be managed as an esplanade reserve under the Reserves Act and administered by the local authority; or
- an esplanade strip, whereby the ownership remains with the landholder but public access is usually allowed, subject to conditions (Schedule 10 RMA).

Esplanade reserves and strips are administered for at least one of the following purposes and these guide their overall management:

- (a) *To contribute to the protection of conservation values by, in particular, -*
 - (i) *Maintaining or enhancing the natural functioning of the adjacent sea, river or lake; or*
 - (ii) *Maintaining or enhancing water quality; or*
 - (iii) *Maintaining or enhancing aquatic habitats; or*
 - (iv) *Protecting the natural values associated with the esplanade or strip*
 - (v) *Mitigating natural hazards; or*
- (b) *To enable public access to or along any sea, river or lake*
- (c) *To enable public recreational use of the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip and adjacent sea, river or lake where use is compatible with conservation values.*

1.5 Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP)

The land covered in this EFRMP is zoned rural, Open Space and Recreation, Conservation Zone, Residential, Industrial, Suburban Commercial or Commercial Leisure in the NRMP.

In addition to landuse zones, Appendix 6 of the NRMP (Vol 3, A6-10) contains two separate tables pertaining to riparian and coastal areas. Table 6.1 identifies riparian and coastal margins and outlines their particular values. Table 6.2 identifies riparian and coastal areas with priority values. The table also indicates the specific width an esplanade reserve or strip the Council is able to require in these areas as a condition of consent. Based on the current zoning of the site where zoning changes or out of zone activities are consented to, esplanade requirements may be changed.

Policies contained within this reserves management plan reflect objectives and policies within the Nelson Biodiversity Strategy and the Nelson Freshwater Plan.

1.6 Nelson Biodiversity Strategy

This Strategy, which was adopted in May 2007, guides the management of areas within the City to align action on biodiversity by the responsible agencies and by the community. Biodiversity, as defined in the Strategy, is the “full range of living things interacting with one another and their environment”.

1.7 Nelson Freshwater Plan

This plan was made operative by Nelson City Council in July 2007.

The main purpose is to manage activities in the beds of rivers, lakes and wetlands. It also has a purpose of managing freshwater abstraction and instream flows. It also provides for control of discharges to freshwater and to manage freshwater quality.

1.8 Reserves Act 1977

Many of the reserves in this plan are covered by the Reserves Act. These reserves have either been historically gazetted as a reserve or acquired through subdivision. The Reserves Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves, and the classification and management of reserves (including leases and licences).

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is to:

- *Provide for the preservation and management of areas possessing recreational, natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community or other special features or values for the benefit and enjoyment of the public*
- *Ensure, as far as possible, the survival of indigenous species of flora and fauna and the preservation of representative samples of natural ecosystems and landscapes*
- *Ensure, as far as possible, the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, lakeshores, riverbanks, and protecting such areas from unnecessary subdivision and development.*

Within this Act are seven different reserve classifications including: recreation, scenic, local purpose, historic Government purpose, scientific and nature reserves. Each category has a specific purpose in addition to the general Reserve Act purposes above. The specific purposes of Recreation Reserves, Scenic Reserves and Local Purpose Reserves are as follows:

Recreation Reserves (Section 17)

The main purpose of these reserves is the provision of areas for recreation and sporting activities. This is to provide for the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public and for protection of the natural environment and beauty.

Scenic Reserves (Section 19)

These reserves are established to protect and preserve in perpetuity, for their intrinsic worth and for the public benefit, enjoyment and use, such qualities of scenic interest or beauty or natural features worthy of protection in the public interest.

Local Purpose Reserves (Section 23)

These are held for the particular local purposes specified e.g. as esplanade reserves set out as “Local Purpose (Esplanade)”, or in some cases “Local Purpose (Public Amenity)”.

The Reserves Act requires that reserves have an operative management plan (Section 41). Historically management plans were prepared for individual reserves, which was an expensive and lengthy process. However, under the Reserves Act legislation, it is also acceptable to prepare a management plan for a multiple number of reserves. Grouping reserves under one plan also helps to ensure consistent and integrated management.

Reserve management plans should identify the appropriate use/s of the reserve/s, state how conflicting use will be managed and outline any development proposals. Management plans are required to be reviewed ten years after being approved, but can also be reviewed any other time in response to changing management circumstances.

1.9 Tangata Whenua Iwi & Management Planning

The Reserves Act specifically requires tangata whenua iwi involvement in management planning processes.

The Reserves Act 1977 is one of the Acts contained in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Accordingly Treaty provisions in the Conservation Act 1987 also apply to the Reserves Act. The Conservation Act states:

- *This Act should be so interpreted and administered to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.*

With regard to the above obligations, Council recognises esplanade and foreshore areas are important to tangata whenua iwi. There is a general expectation in Section 14 of the LGA that Local authorities will provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to decision making processes. There is also a requirement under Section 77 of the LGA to take account of the relationship of Maori with their ancestral land, water etc, when making significant decisions in relation to land and bodies of water. Specific provisions to involve, consult and work with tangata whenua iwi are included in Part 3 - Strategic Vision, General Objectives and Policies section of this management plan. Council and Tangata Whenua ō Whakatu also have a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2005 which supports an approach of involving local iwi in environment management, including this management plan.

1.10 Public Consultation & Plan Process

The Reserves Act requires that the public be consulted at various significant stages of reserve development and management.

These stages in relation to management plans are:

1. Council notifies its intention to prepare a management plan for this group of reserves and invites the public and tangata whenua iwi to provide suggestions on the proposed plan. (Carried out in January-February 2007.)
2. Council prepares a draft management plan (this document), taking into consideration the suggestions received from iwi and the public.
3. Council publicly releases the draft management plan for a minimum period of two months. Council calls for public submissions on the plan.
4. Council hears evidence from submitters in support of their written submissions.
5. The draft management plan is amended in response to public submissions.
6. The final management plan is adopted by Council and publicly released.

Part 2 Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

This section lists the reserves covered in the plan and groups them into three geographical locations.

Map No	Reserve Name	Page No
01	Cable Bay Esplanade Reserve	26
02	Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve	28
03	Maori Pa Road/Wakapuaka River Reserve	31
04	Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve	33
05	Hira Store Reserve	35
06	Hira School Riverbank Margins	37
07	Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve	39
08	Lud Valley Esplanade	41
01	Wakapuaka Sandflats	43
02	Haven Estuary Margin	46
03	Corder Park	48
04	Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds	50
05.1	Maitai River Reserves Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer Rural)	53
05.2	Maitai River Reserves Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural)	56
05.3	Maitai River Reserves Branford Park (City Fringe)	59
05.4	Maitai River Reserves Hanby Park to QEII Drive Bridge (City)	62
06	Brook Street Esplanade (Upper)	65
07	Brook Street Reserves	68
08	Akersten Street Seafront Reserve	71
09	Marina	73
10	Saltwater Creek Esplanade Reserve	76
11	Haulashore Island	78
12	Wakefield Quay	82
01	Awatea Place Esplanade Reserve	85
02	Jenkins Creek Reserve (Waimea Rd to Beatson Rd)	87
03	Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Gracefield St to Annesbrook Dr)	89
04	Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Quarantine Rd to Annesbrook Dr)	91
05	Jenkins Creek/Arapiki Stream Reserve (Quarantine Rd to Trent Dr)	93
06	Arapiki Stream (Above Quarantine Rd)	95
09	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Marsden Valley Rd - Cemetery Flats	97
11	Neale Ave Reserve (Main Rd Stoke to Neale Ave)	100
07	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Nayland Rd to Railway Reserve)	102
08	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Above Seaview Rd)	104
10	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Whakatu Dr to Seaview Rd)	106
12	Point Rd Foreshore Reserve - Whakatu Dr Cycleway Link	108
13	Monaco Seafront Reserve	110
14	Airport Peninsula	112
15	Oyster Island	114
16	Orchard Creek Esplanade Reserve	117
17	Orphanage Creek Reserve (Sunningdale Dr to Suffolk Rd)	119
18	Orphanage Creek Reserve (Suffolk Rd to Saxton Rd East)	121
19	Orphanage Creek Reserve (Main Rd Stoke to Whakatu Dr)	123
20	Whakatu Drive Foreshore Esplanade Reserve	125

Part 3 Strategic Vision, General Objectives and Policies

The strategic vision states the overarching purpose of the management plan. Underlying this are the general management objectives and policies. These general objectives and policies set in place the overall management framework and address issues that are common to all the reserves. The policies determine how the objectives will be met and each are assigned a priority for action.

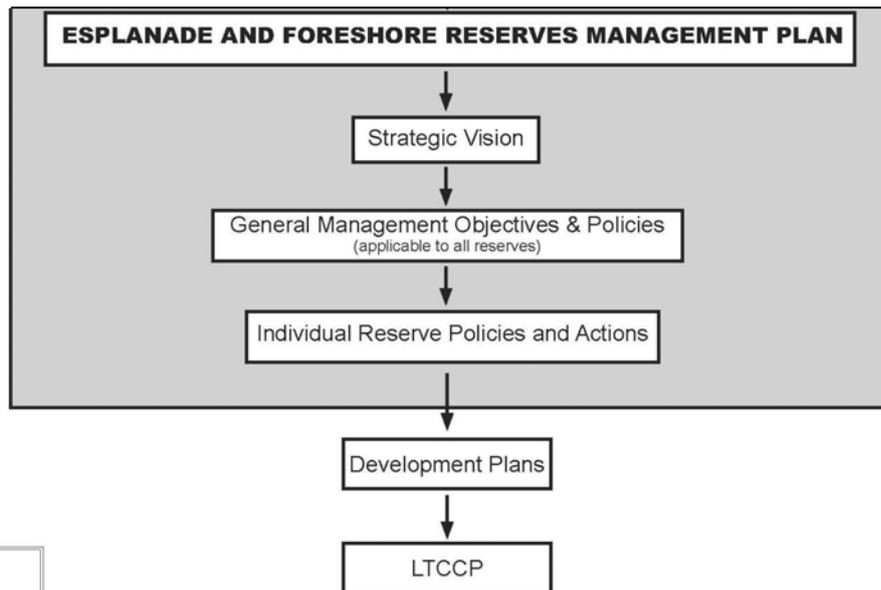


Fig. 2

Strategic Vision for Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

The strategic vision is a statement of intent and a reference point for all the objectives and policies in this plan.

The strategic vision is:

Nelson's esplanade and foreshore reserves provide a series of connected corridors along the margins of our coast and rivers. These reserves protect and enhance the mauri (life force) and wairua (spirit) of te moana (the sea) and nga awa (the rivers), and the special and distinctive ecosystems, habitats and landscapes found where land, freshwater and the sea meet; and where appropriate provide access and a range of low-impact recreational opportunities for the community to enjoy.

General Management Objectives and Policies

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.1 Reserve Acquisition</p> <p>Esplanade reserves and strips are generally acquired through a reserve contribution process and a condition of consent when subdivision takes place. This means the timing of reserve acquisition falls outside Council's control and reserve areas, in the interim, can be small, fragmented and lack connection. However, this situation will eventually change when further subdivision takes place.</p> <p>The Council can at any time acquire land on the open market on the basis of a willing seller/willing buyer.</p>	<p>A continuous network of riparian, foreshore and coastal areas which protect conservation values and facilitate public access and recreation.</p> <p>Current and future reserves are of sufficient size necessary to protect the required esplanade reserve function and purpose.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Maximise opportunities in the NRMP to provide esplanade reserves and strips.</p> <p>3.1.2 Initiate, where possible, expansion of current reserves through additional land purchase, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actual or potential value of an area • The potential additional conservation value of linking areas, for example, to provide continuous habitat • The practicalities and potential to provide or enhance public access. 	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.2 Reserve Legal Status</p> <p>Some of the areas covered in this plan are Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves held under the Reserves Act 1977; others are held under various other Reserve Act classifications e.g. Recreation Reserve. The remaining land is a mixture of land tenure, including freehold and road reserve. These variances of title and classification may result in differing levels of legal protection for some areas and work against the development of consistent management and protection measures.</p>	<p>Reserves owned by the Council are protected and managed under the Reserves Act and within the appropriate reserve classification.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Investigate the benefits of gazetting the outstanding freehold areas as Local Purpose (Esplanade) reserve under the Reserves Act.</p> <p>3.2.2 Assess, as part of this plan process, whether the current Reserves Act category is appropriate. If not, consider changing the reserve classification to better reflect the purpose for which the land is held.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.3 Compliance & Law Enforcement</p> <p>People can behave or carry out activities in reserves that have adverse effects on either other users or the reserve itself. Examples of this include littering and not removing dog droppings. Bylaws are a tool Council can use to control certain activities in the areas they manage. However, current bylaws may not be sufficiently enforced, which allow people to continue their non-compliant behaviour.</p> <p>Changes over time can result in bylaws being inconsistent with current planning documents.</p>	<p>To ensure reserve users know and understand the reasons for rules and bylaws and consistently adhere to them.</p> <p>To ensure robust processes are in place to respond to and deal with those unwilling to follow rules.</p> <p>To minimise any inconsistencies between the overarching legislation, current bylaws and plan provisions.</p>	<p>3.3.1 Install clear signage and information.</p> <p>3.3.2 Ensure the current bylaws reflect the policies in this plan and are regularly and effectively enforced.</p> <p>3.3.3 Assess where inconsistencies may be present and seek a by-law change if regarded as appropriate and necessary.</p> <p>3.3.4 Give precedence to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Reserves Act, if there is any conflict between this plan and Reserve Act provisions, provided the reserve is gazetted under the Reserves Act. • Policies in this plan, if there is any conflict between this plan and Council bylaws. 	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.4 Tangata Whenua</p> <p>Riparian (riverside / foreshore) areas are of special importance to tangata whenua iwi. Therefore tangata whenua views, values and aspirations need to be taken into account in esplanade reserve policy development and management.</p>	<p>Iwi are consulted regarding esplanade reserve management and their views are taken into account, and their traditional kaitiakitanga role is respected.</p> <p>Provide protection of iwi-identified sites of importance.</p>	<p>3.4.1 Ensure iwi are consulted during any additional detailed reserve plan development or significant operations. When requested by tangata whenua, provide opportunities for iwi participation in reserve management or restoration activities.</p> <p>3.4.2 Consult iwi on any draft interpretative sign text that provides information on sites of importance, iwi heritage values, past and present cultural activities or tupuna (ancestors).</p> <p>3.4.3 Establish and implement appropriate protection measures for sites of importance in reserve areas.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>High</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.5 Protection of Conservation Values</p> <p>One of the main purposes of esplanade reserves is the protection, maintenance and enhancement of conservation values. However, conservation values can be compromised or damaged in a number of ways, including inappropriate access or use, vandalism and pest and weed invasion.</p>	<p>Protect, maintain and enhance conservation values within the reserve network.</p>	<p>3.5.1 Initiate, where practical:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian planting using endemic species • Weed and pest control at key sites. <p>(Refer to separate sections).</p> <p>3.5.2 Where necessary implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate flood management and erosion control that minimises impact on landscape and natural values • New and existing structures that provide for fish-passage. <p>3.5.3 Advocate for neighbouring landuse that does not adversely affect reserve values.</p> <p>3.5.4 Prohibit weed/garden and general rubbish dumping.</p> <p>3.5.5 Prohibit the removal of plants and animals (dead or alive) from reserves, except for maintenance cultural harvest or seasonal game hunting or fishing purposes, scientific study or research.</p>	<p>See separate sections for each site.</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.6 Community Involvement</p> <p>Reserve areas are most successful when local communities have “ownership” of them. It is therefore important to provide the community opportunities to become involved.</p>	<p>Community involvement in the protection, enhancement and, if appropriate, development of esplanade reserve areas.</p>	<p>3.6.1 Provide public opportunities to participate in reserve management and care, including planting days, pest control and Council planting groups.</p> <p>3.6.2 Support and assist, where practicable, formal and informal reserve “care” groups.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.7 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Site Protection</p> <p>Sites with archaeological and other cultural heritage values can be damaged by people or through natural processes such as erosion.</p>	<p>Sites with archaeological and cultural heritage values are protected.</p>	<p>3.7.1 For all sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify exact locations of sites and nature of values present • Identify threats (if any) to site (e.g. tree-felling, inappropriate recreational activity) • Seek advice (for example from iwi, DOC or Historic Places Trust) on management if needed • Manage site to avoid damage from identified threats • If appropriate, use signs to indicate values. 	<p>High</p>
<p>3.8 Weed Pest Control</p> <p>Invasive “smothering” weeds such as old man’s beard, tradescantia (“wandering willy”) and convolvulus can prevent natural bush areas surviving or naturally regenerating. They can also stop newly planted reserve areas becoming established. Invasive weeds are therefore considered one of the most serious reserve management problems, but the Council’s weed control resources are limited.</p> <p>Some activities, such as the dumping of garden weeds in or adjacent to reserves can actively degrade areas and create longstanding and intractable weed problems.</p>	<p>To ensure sufficient control and management of invasive weeds in new and existing reserves to protect vegetation and other reserve values.</p> <p>To minimise further weed encroachment in reserves areas.</p>	<p>3.8.1 Undertake regular weed surveillance and monitoring on all sites.</p> <p>3.8.2 Establish a priority list for reserve weed control taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Values of the site • Severity of weed threat. <p>3.8.3 Actively manage invasive weeds at site identified as high priority.</p> <p>3.8.4 Develop and initiate an “anti-garden weed dumping in reserves” education and enforcement programme for Nelson City Council residents generally or for specific “problem” locations.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>High</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.9 Animal Pest Control</p> <p>Animal pests such as stoats, rats and cats kill valued native wildlife and decrease native biodiversity. Ground-nesting birds such as the rare banded dotterel are particularly vulnerable to attack during nesting season.</p>	<p>Minimise the adverse effects of animal pests in reserve areas that have high natural values and are important wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Good habitats for valued wildlife and increased biodiversity.</p>	<p>3.9.1 For reserve areas with high conservation values, and/or those with natural reinvasion barriers e.g. islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake pest control • Support and assist community pest control groups • Consider entering partnerships with other agencies and community groups such as Landcare and DOC for joint pest control initiatives. 	<p>Medium</p>
<p>3.10 Vegetation</p> <p>Vegetation within a reserve provides many functions including habitat and food for wildlife, amenity, shelter, along with maintaining and enhancing freshwater quality and instream habitat, shade and erosion control. However, not all reserves have sufficient vegetation cover (e.g. bare-sided streambanks), or may have inappropriate vegetation planted within them. (Examples of inappropriate vegetation include invasive species, plants that don't suit the overall use and character of the area, are too big for the site etc).</p> <p>Reserve development and planting design/choice can obstruct waterway and coastal views.</p>	<p>To maintain and enhance the conservation and landscape values of esplanade and foreshore areas and enhance freshwater quality and instream habitat through the use of appropriate plant species.</p> <p>To manage erosion, enhance bank stability or provide short term nursery crop protection.</p> <p>Encourage the use of endemic plant species that are appropriate for each site.</p> <p>To protect the natural character and open space values of esplanade reserves.</p>	<p>3.10.1 Primary plant choice for esplanade / foreshore areas are appropriate native species that occur naturally in this environment, as set out in the "Living Heritage" Guide.</p> <p>3.10.2 Source native plant material from within the Nelson Region, or if possible, eco-source from an appropriate nearby location. Where possible plant stream banks to increase shade over water bodies.</p> <p>3.10.3 Use exotic specimen trees where appropriate, e.g. exotic deciduous tree species in the park-like environment of central Nelson adjacent to the Maitai River.</p> <p>3.10.4 Use non-invasive exotic species where natives are unable to perform the required function in the short or long term.</p> <p>3.10.5 Advise private landowners on species suitable to plant adjacent to boundary fence lines or gardens in urban situations for screening purposes.</p> <p>3.10.6 Consider view shafts in planting plans.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>Whakatu iwi have traditionally harvested cultural plant materials (e.g. flax and pingao) from riparian/foreshore areas which may now be within esplanade reserves. There may be a continuing demand for these materials for cultural use.</p>	<p>Requests from Whakatu iwi for plant material for cultural harvest purposes from esplanade reserves meet other vegetation objectives and policies.</p> <p>Set aside specific area/s within reserve/s for the planting of cultural materials e.g. flax.</p>	<p>3.10.7 Work cooperatively with iwi to provide for cultural harvest as requested and appropriate.</p> <p>3.10.8 Enter discussions with iwi if requested to identify potentially suitable site/s for growing cultural materials.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.11 Livestock</p> <p>Council use a controlled grazing programme on some reserves to manage grass, weeds and retain open space. However, stock from nearby properties straying into reserves can prevent natural regeneration and detrimentally affect reserve values.</p>	<p>Neighbouring stock do not access reserve areas.</p>	<p>3.11.1 Install stock-proof fences in key locations.</p> <p>3.11.2 Liaise with neighbouring landowners where stock trespass is a problem.</p> <p>3.11.3 Continue to use grazing as a management tool where this does not cause inappropriate adverse effects.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.12 Natural Hazard /Flood Mitigation</p> <p>Council seeks to protect Nelson urban area from major floods and flood damage. NCC Infrastructure staff regularly inspect waterways and conduct works such as gravel and tree debris removal to maintain the unobstructed flow of water in a flood event. This maintenance programme however can potentially conflict with the primary purpose of esplanade reserves, such as the protection of natural values and maintenance and enhancement of natural functioning of waterbodies.</p>	<p>Flood risk is managed within rivers bounded by esplanade reserves.</p> <p>Flood control and maintenance work in riparian reserve areas maintains existing or restored vegetation and values.</p>	<p>3.12.1 Liaise with NCC Infrastructure staff on details and timing of proposed flood control work programmes to esplanade reserve areas.</p> <p>3.12.2 Develop and maintain regular communication between Parks and Infrastructure staff as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss, and if appropriate implement, current /emerging “best practice” techniques for unobtrusive flood control / management and stormwater treatment • Consider flood management issues in the acquisition and planting design of esplanade reserves • Liaise on plant choice in flood zones to minimise obstruction in flood events • Liaise on erosion protection techniques to protect and enhance amenity and natural values. 	<p>High</p> <p>High</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.13 Coastal & Riparian Erosion</p> <p>Erosion is a natural process which takes place in the dynamic environment between land, sea and freshwater. Human-made modifications to the environment have altered these natural processes. The combination of these changes affect some esplanade reserves.</p>	<p>The ecological functioning of the foreshore and island reserves coastal environment is restored.</p> <p>Riverbank erosion control works are in keeping with the area's natural values.</p> <p>Minimise erosion threats from animals e.g. livestock.</p>	<p>3.13.1 Manage human factors affecting erosion processes where practical.</p> <p>3.13.2 Undertake restoration in key sites.</p> <p>3.13.3 Use only appropriate plants and materials for riverbank erosion control.</p> <p>3.13.4 Stock kept off waterway margins in line with the freshwater provisions in the Nelson City Council Resource Management Plan.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.14 Public Access</p> <p>Another main purpose of esplanade reserves is to enable public access and recreation, provided it is compatible with the protection of conservation values.</p> <p>Boat ramps, jetties and access paths provide easy sea access for watercraft and increase the available range of recreational opportunities.</p>	<p>Public access and recreational use in reserves is compatible with the protection of conservation and natural values.</p> <p>There is multiple recreational use of reserve areas and conflict between users is managed.</p> <p>Recreational and access opportunities are maximised.</p>	<p>3.14.1 Provide public access and recreational use opportunities in reserves where the activity is compatible with the conservation value of the site.</p> <p>3.14.2 Provide a range of standards of access (e.g. from wide, paved wheelchair access standard to tramping track), to provide for different user groups.</p> <p>3.14.3 Publicise the benefits of sharing recreational resources.</p> <p>3.14.4 Consider safety issues in design and development of reserves where appropriate, e.g. provision of lighting for urban reserves.</p> <p>3.14.5 Develop a programmed maintenance schedule for the boat ramps / jetties to allow for continued public use.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>High</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.15 Dogs</p> <p>Many esplanade reserves in Nelson, such as the Maitai Valley, provide well-used, valued and accessible dog exercise areas. However, dogs can harass or kill wildlife and disrupt, annoy or frighten other users.</p> <p>Dog fouling in reserve areas is an issue for other visitors and can contribute to loss of water quality in nearby streams. Doggy-doo dispensers and bags are provided in some esplanade reserves; dog owners are responsible to carry bags in the remainder.</p>	<p>People and their dogs enjoy esplanade reserves available for their use.</p> <p>Some reserve areas remain dog-free and vulnerable native wildlife is given protection from dogs.</p> <p>Dog fouling is eliminated in reserve areas where dogs are allowed.</p>	<p>3.15.1 Provide designated areas within the esplanade reserve network for dogs to be exercised. Using signs, clearly state if dogs should be on a leash.</p> <p>3.15.2 Exclude dogs from dog-prohibited areas as set out under the current Dog Control Bylaw. (Esplanade reserves covered by these bylaws include Nelson Airport Peninsula, Haulashore and Oyster Islands and Dennes, Sunday and Maitai Camp Holes in the Maitai River).</p> <p>3.15.3 Consider extending the current Dog Control Bylaw to exclude dogs from areas important for native wildlife protection, e.g. the northern part of Paremata Reserve.</p> <p>3.15.4 Use publicity and education measures to encourage dog-owners to carry and use doggy-doo bags.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.16 Horses</p> <p>Horse-riding can be incompatible with other reserve users, especially in a confined reserve space. Horses can also create some environmental damage to tracks and other areas.</p>	<p>Conflicts between horses, horse-riders and other reserves users are avoided or minimised.</p>	<p>3.16.1 In Paremata Reserve restrict horse-riding to the southern part.</p> <p>3.16.2 Include restrictions regarding horses at other sites where horse-riding could cause conflict or adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>3.16.3 Provide for horse riding at other sites where this would not result in adverse environmental effects.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.17 Leases / Licences & Concessions</p> <p>People and organisations request the use of reserve land for commercial purposes, to run events and conduct recreational activities, or to occupy the land for another reason.</p>	<p>Commercial and non-commercial uses of reserve land is managed compatibly with reserve purposes.</p>	<p>3.17.1 Minimise the allocation of leases over esplanade reserves.</p> <p>3.17.2 Provide for temporary or permanent non-exclusive licenses, events and concessions where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are compatible with the purposes of esplanade reserves • They will have minimal or no adverse effect on the land and other users. <p>3.17.3 Charge commercial users a market-related rental fee.</p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>
<p>3.18 Camping</p> <p>Camping in reserves can be a rewarding experience. However it can also cause problems such as disposal of toilet waste and litter, pose fire risks and create conflict with other users.</p>	<p>Limit camping opportunities to minimise potential user conflicts and protect reserve values.</p>	<p>3.18.1 To generally prohibit camping in all esplanade and foreshore reserves, except by permit, on a short-term basis at identified sites that have appropriate water and toilet facilities.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>3.19 Signs & Interpretation</p> <p>Signs are important to ensure visitors have appropriate directions to use and enjoy the reserve, however they can also dominate sites and detract from visitor experience if overdone.</p>	<p>Reserves have clear, consistent entrance signage.</p> <p>Interesting information is provided about reserve features, history and natural or intrinsic values of reserves.</p>	<p>3.19.1 Apply sign standards as set out in the NCC “Outdoor Sign Manual”. (This manual guides sign size, colour, style, material, placement etc.)</p> <p>3.19.2 Develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of reserves that require further entrance signs and boundaries identified • A list of reserves that require new or updated interpretive signs. <p>3.19.3 Introduce, as funding allows, new or updated interpretation signs at each reserve identified above.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p> <p>Medium</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.20 Paths / Tracks / Bridges</p> <p>Provision of public access and recreational use is an important feature of esplanade reserves, bearing in mind that recreation access can impact on conservation values. However not all reserves can be easily accessed or have adequate tracks, paths, bridges or other facilities. In addition, a lack of connections between some reserves may mean these areas are not suitable or attractive for recreational users.</p> <p>Conflict does also sometimes occur between users, e.g. between bikers and pedestrians.</p>	<p>Maximise the range of recreational use and access opportunities within the reserve network while ensuring protection of conservation values.</p>	<p>3.20.1 Develop an updated list of where new paths, tracks or bridges within reserve areas are desirable and where these will be compatible with conservation values.</p> <p>3.20.2 Where possible provide for multiple use tracks and paths unless safety or user conflict is at an unacceptable level.</p> <p>3.20.3 Once the “list” is developed prioritise implementation, taking into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing budgets • Use patterns (current and expected future) • Provision of opportunities over a range of visitor user groups • Connections between reserves and how to increase these (e.g. strategic bridge placement) • Fragile areas where current use may be causing damage (e.g. provision of boardwalks over wetland areas) • Distribution of nearby paths of various standards within Nelson city. 	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>High</p>
<p>3.21 Toilets</p> <p>A small number of esplanade reserves provide toilets, either on a temporary or permanent basis.</p>	<p>Protect reserve values and provide adequate facilities in reserve areas of high year-round or seasonal use.</p>	<p>3.21.1 Provide toilets at reserves only where identified in the Parks and Resources Asset Management Plan or public demand is high, and adverse effects on users and the environment are being experienced.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>3.22 Drinking Fountains</p> <p>Drinking fountains are currently only provided in reserves with very high user numbers.</p>	<p>Facilities and reserves match user levels.</p>	<p>3.22.1 Assess, using staff and public feedback, whether any new drinking fountains are needed.</p>	<p>Low</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.23 Playgrounds</p> <p>Playgrounds generally do not fit within the common usage and purpose of esplanade reserves. (Playgrounds are most often found in Neighbourhood Parks.)</p>	<p>Retain the natural and open space values of esplanade reserves.</p>	<p>3.23.1 Limit new playgrounds in esplanade reserves.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>3.24 Barbecues / Rubbish Bins</p> <p>The Maitai Valley is one of the few esplanade areas where these facilities are supplied.</p>	<p>Retain the natural and open space values of esplanade reserves while providing adequate facilities in areas of high use.</p>	<p>3.24.1 Consider increasing numbers of barbecue facilities in high use areas if public and staff feedback indicates a demand.</p> <p>3.24.2 Minimise additional rubbish bins, except for high seasonal use areas and/ or where a problem has been identified.</p>	<p>Low</p> <p>Low</p>
<p>3.25 Buildings/Structures</p> <p>Buildings (excluding toilets) are generally not required in esplanade reserves. (The exception to this is the existing buildings in Wakefield Quay and Akersten Street. See the individual reserve descriptions for these areas.)</p>	<p>Minimise development of new buildings in esplanade reserves.</p>	<p>3.25.1 Consider proposals for new buildings/structures in reserves only when it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is in a high use or demand area • Is required for operational purposes and could not be sited elsewhere • Is compatible with the overall purposes of esplanade reserves • The building style and appearance would not detract from the reserve values. 	<p>Low</p>
<p>3.26 Noise</p> <p>Noise is generally not a problem with normal reserve use. However, noise generated from some reserve use activities (e.g. dance parties) can have detrimental effects on other users and neighbours.</p>	<p>Activities authorised to take place in reserves are well managed and not incompatible with primary purpose of the reserve.</p>	<p>3.26.1 Control, manage and monitor noise levels at authorised events and gatherings.</p> <p>3.26.2 Respond to and uphold noise complaints where necessary.</p> <p>3.26.3 Obtain consents for noise levels for future events where necessary.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.27 Restricted Reserve Access or Closure</p> <p>Restrictions to reserve access may be required from time to time for hazard protection, maintenance, exclusive use or conservation reasons.</p>	<p>Minimise restrictions to reserve access.</p>	<p>3.27.1 Restrict or close reserves only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect public safety • For Council management purposes • To provide temporary space for a recreational event • To protect special conservation values considered incompatible with recreational use. 	<p>Medium</p>
<p>3.28 Vehicles / Carparks</p> <p>Vehicles can cause environmental damage and detrimentally impact on other users, landscape, quiet recreational space and conservation values. Vehicles are therefore considered generally incompatible with reserve use.</p> <p>Four wheel drive vehicle use is increasing and owners often request off-road access. However vehicles accessing riverbeds / banks and foreshore areas can endanger other users and wildlife and pollute / damage fragile habitat.</p> <p>Additional carparks may be required at some reserves.</p>	<p>Provide for pedestrian or wheelchair/cycle use only within the reserve network.</p> <p>Protect reserve values and water quality, and minimise user conflicts.</p> <p>Protect reserve values from fires and contain cars in one area.</p>	<p>3.28.1 Prohibit vehicle use in reserves except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Council operations and management purposes • For authorised special events • In designated roadways or parking areas • Permitted by individual reserve policies. <p>3.28.2 Restrict unauthorised vehicle access to reserve and waterways by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of new structures e.g. gates/bollards/rocks/planting to block or discourage vehicle access • Monitoring and enforcing vehicle restrictions. <p>3.28.3 Assess reserves where new carparks are needed.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p>

Current Situation / Issue	Objectives	Policies	Priority
<p>3.29 Fires / Firewood</p> <p>Open fires are generally inappropriate in reserve areas because of high fire risk.</p> <p>Collection from reserves of dead wood for firewood is also considered inappropriate, for health and safety, protection of natural values and access reasons.</p>	<p>To protect reserve values from fire.</p>	<p>3.29.1 Prohibit all open fires in esplanade reserves, except where essential for management purposes.</p> <p>3.29.2 Prohibit the collection of firewood from esplanade reserves, other than that provided from Council Tree Management Operations.</p>	<p>High</p> <p>Medium</p>