



**South Waikato District
Reserves Management Plan
2020**

**Adopted by the South Waikato District Council
(04/03/2021)**

Management of South Waikato District Council

Reserves

Reserves within the District are mainly classified as either Recreation Reserves or Local Purpose Reserves, along with one reserve classified as an Historic Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

Reserves include neighbourhood and civic parks, rural or scenic reserves, esplanade reserves and sportsgrounds.

Council adopts the Reserve Act 1977 objectives as its guiding principles in the management of its reserves.

The objectives of the Reserves Act 1977 are:

- Emphasise retention of open space for outdoor recreation
- Maximise freedom of access to reserves for all people, rather than just a few
- Encourage multiple use of reserve land and facilities when feasible and appropriate
- Facilitate greater involvement of the public in reserves administration and decision-making

The South Waikato District Council's **2020 District Reserves Management Plan** establishes clearly defined principles that are compatible with the Act's requirements, community interests, the character and qualities of each reserve and outlines policies used for the management of the District's reserves.

1. Purpose of the Reserves Management Plan

The purpose of this document is to outline the principles, legislation and policies that Council will adhere to in the managing and administering of reserves found within the South Waikato district.

This document is one of six documents relating to the management of reserves within the South Waikato District. Other documents include:

- South Waikato District Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document;
- Individual Reserve Plans provided within the Urban Reserves Management Plan, Rural Reserves Management Plan and the Sportsground Reserves Management Plan documents;
- Parks Asset Management Plan.

2. Overarching Management Statement:

Council will ensure the provision of safe and attractively maintained parks, reserves, sportsgrounds and walkways in order to encourage people within the community to participate in active and passive leisure.

Council will also ensure the provision of well-maintained cemeteries where the community can remember loved ones and celebrate the District's heritage.

With provision of well-maintained reserves and safe facilities within reserves Council seeks to contribute to the health, well-being and quality of life of the District's residents and visitors.

Council will seek to manage the reserves within the District to contribute directly to the preservation of wetlands, lakes and rivers by actively developing and maintaining areas of natural beauty through providing accessible areas and, litter and vegetation control.

3. Statutory Requirements for Reserves

There are a wide range of legislation that applies to the management of reserves in the district. The relevance of key pieces of legislation is summarised below:

a. Reserves Act 1977

The Reserves Act is the central piece of legislation that governs the administration of public reserves. The role of Council under the Reserves Act as an administering body is to administer, manage and control the reserve so as to ensure the use, enjoyment, development, maintenance, protection and preservation, as the case may require, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified. The Reserves Act specifies classes of reserves, purposes of each class of reserve and requires that each reserve is managed in accordance with this purpose.

b. Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2019

The LGA outlines a wide range of provisions relating to the operation of local government including many that impact directly or indirectly on the management and operations of reserves. One such of these provisions is for the levying of development contributions (land, monetary or a combination of both) as a result of land development. Section 11A (e) of the Local Government Act 2002 (Act) specifies that Councils should have particular regard to reserves, recreational and community amenities performance as they are considered to be a core service. Therefore, Council must meet the current

and future needs of the District's future for good quality parks and open spaces, in an efficient and effective way.

The Local Government Act places additional responsibilities on Council to consult with Maori and to involve Maori in decision-making, especially in Local Government. The development of a District Reserve Management Policy is acknowledged to be of interest to Raukawa, and Council will work with iwi to develop appropriate means of consultation for this project.

Council accepts its obligations under current legislation and is committed, through a spirit of community partnership, to work with iwi and Maori and is a partner to other community outcomes. A partnership between the Raukawa Trust Board and Council exists through a formal Memorandum of Understanding relating mainly to resource management issues. There are no current processes in place for consultation with Nga Hau E Wha (Maori who live in the District and do not whakapapa to Raukawa, but who have ancestral ties to other areas of New Zealand). This does not diminish their status as tangata whenua.

c. Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 ('RMA') is mainly a regulatory tool, the purpose of which is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Under the RMA Councils are required to prepare a District Plan, the purpose of which is "to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources".

Most parks and reserves in the South Waikato District, including private and public reserves, are included within relevant designated zones under the District Plan, and are mainly located within the 'residential' and 'rural' zones. The surface of lakes and most navigable rivers, existing and proposed esplanade reserves and riparian strips also fall within relevant designated zones, as is also the case with resources of importance such as natural habitats, aesthetic and environmental quality, natural, historic and culturally significant features, recreational opportunities and visual amenities.

The District Plan provides objectives and rules to provide for and protect reserves and the flora and fauna within them. This is so that the aesthetic and environmental quality, natural historic and culturally significant features, recreational opportunities and visual amenity is protected throughout the District, and a range of landscapes is provided for. The tourism potential of the District's natural features is also acknowledged.

Activities conducted on the surface of the District's lakes and navigable rivers must be controlled to ensure the quality and amenity of the recreational resource is maintained, and to be managed consistently and concurrently with land uses.

The Plan provides for a network of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips and access strips to be established in areas where a need for them has been identified by the community.

d. Other Legislation

Other relevant legislation applicable to the reserves managed under this Plan includes:

- Building Act 2004
- Burial and Cremation Act 1964
- Fencing Act 1978
- Property Law Act 2007
- Freedom Camping Act 2011

4. Overarching Principles

The management of the reserves within the South Waikato district will be governed by the following principles:

4.1. Principle One: Council adopts the Reserves Act 1977 objectives as its guiding principles in the management of its reserves.

The objectives of the Reserves Act 1977 are:

- Emphasise retention of open space for outdoor recreation
- Maximise freedom of access to reserves for all people, rather than just a few
- Encourage multiple use of reserve land and facilities when feasible and appropriate
- Facilitate greater involvement of the public in reserves administration and decision-making

This District Reserves Management Plan document establishes clearly defined objectives that are compatible with the Act's requirements, community interests, and the character and qualities of each reserve.

Importantly, where some reserve land may not be formally classified under the Reserves Act, Council has included all reserves it manages into this District Reserve Management Plan, so they can be managed consistently. In addition, reserve management plans are not required for local purpose reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. For the purposes of this District Reserves Management Plan however, all reserves are given consistent planning treatment.

4.2. Principle Two: The Council is committed to providing reserves to the South Waikato communities.

Council's current ownership stems from a legacy ownership role and is confirmed by the legislation (the Reserves Act 1977)

- In consultation with the community, these activities have been shown to make an important contribution to the wellbeing of the community in the areas of culture, health, environment and economy
- Council believes that, because of the community nature of the services, as the local authority it is best placed to deliver them.

The overall goal and outcomes for Parks and Reserves is to provide a wide range of appealing open green space for active and passive recreation, to contribute to the health and wellbeing of the community.

Outcomes

- A range of reserves are provided, developed and managed for current and future generations.
- Reserves and their development contribute to defining the character of the South Waikato.
- Providing reserves that encourage recreational activities that take advantage of and promote the appreciation of the landscape and visual amenity of the district.
- Reserves and the facilities on them provide for a wide range of recreational uses, including specific facilities for youth.
- The tourist potential associated with natural features of the district is provided for and encouraged.
- Reserves make a contribution to providing a wide range of landscapes throughout the district.
- Existing habitats of indigenous flora and fauna are protected.
- The needs of the community are reflected in the provision and development of reserves and their facilities. This includes Mana Whenua (people of the district) and Nga Hau e Wha (Maori who live in the district but do not have family links to local iwi).
- Enjoyment of and access to reserves is maximised for the community.
- The community can take pride in the standard of care taken with reserves.

Operational Goals

- Open spaces are available at all times for public enjoyment
- Play and other equipment are safe and provide for community needs
- A high level of amenity value is promoted through the standard of reserves
- Sportsgrounds are readily available to community users, and well used.

4.3. Principle Three: Council will play distinct roles in providing reserves.

Council will contribute to community outcomes through the provision of parks and reserves in the following ways:

- Provider - Council takes full responsibility for funding and carrying out these services, for example, provision of facilities like sports fields.
- Advocate – Council promotes the interests of its communities to other decision-making organisations, such as Central Government e.g. promoting reserves in order to attract subsidy funding or grants.
- Regulator – Council has statutory responsibilities and may choose to regulate these activities, e.g. controlling activities on parks and reserves for the benefit of users.
- Facilitator – Council encourages others to be involved in these activities by bringing interested parties together to progress identified issues.

4.4. Principle Four: The District Reserves Management Plan will link to the SWDC's Vision Statement, Strategies and Outcomes.

The District Reserves Management Plan is linked to the SWDC's Vision statement and the strategies and outcomes that are adopted through the Long-Term Plan process.

The current vision is to have "Healthy people thriving in a safe, vibrant and sustainable community"

Community Outcomes adopted by Council for the 2021-31 LTP are:

Community outcomes are **Growth, Resilience and Relationships**.

- In terms of GROWTH Council aims to increase population and jobs, reduce unemployment, increase average earnings and improve the deprivation index.
- In terms of RESILIENCE, we all, Council and the community, need to anticipate, resist, respond to and recover from significant change or events.
This includes community, cultural, economic and environmental resilience as well as Council's infrastructure. This will help us to be prepared, lessen the effects of change and recover quickly.

Resilience covers a wide range of topics such as civil defence and storm events, how we manage our financial position, the affordability of rates and asset replacement, and environmental sustainability and our ability to recover from difficult situations.

- In terms of RELATIONSHIPS, we will build stronger relationships with Iwi and Māori, along with community and business groups to ensure that by working together we can achieve growth and a resilient community.

Relationships with Iwi and Māori will be developed through strong governance models, building management/operational relationships, the development of cultural understanding among staff and elected members and undertaking joint projects.

Current strategies adopted by Council for the 2021-31 LTP are:

Economic development:

- Stimulate economic development opportunities by assisting existing and attracting new businesses while encouraging diversity
- Encourage education and training to improve the employment opportunities of the district's residents

Vibrant culture:

- Strong relationships with Iwi and Māori, Pacific Peoples and other cultures
- Promote and protect arts, culture and history

Durable infrastructure:

- Infrastructure and services that are fit for purpose and are affordable now and into the future

Healthy, proud and connected community:

- A community that has good access to recreation and leisure services and is connected as a community and a good connection to Council.
- A community that has a feeling of pride. The district has a positive image to others outside of the district

Environmental sustainability:

- Support environmentally friendly practices and technologies and consider the physical environment when making decisions.

Parks Asset Management Plan

The Parks Asset Management Plan details systems in place for managing, monitoring and reporting on the performance of assets over a ten-year period.

Local Area Concept Plans

A Concept Plan is a plan for each of the District's urban areas that provides coordination of key community projects and priority issues. This is an integral part of the LTP.

South Waikato District Plan and Waikato Regional Plan

The Regional Plan (Waikato Regional Council) and South Waikato's District Plan contain objectives, policies and rules covering the control of environmental effects as a result of use and development of resources.

4.5. Principle Five: The District Reserves Management Plan will align with other relevant Strategies, Objectives and Plans

This District Reserves Management Plan document has been influenced by or aligned to several other national and regional planning documents, as some guidance is provided at national level, such as by legislation and central government policy and some at a regional level. These include:

NZ Biodiversity Strategy 2000-2020

The Strategy's vision describes a future in which all New Zealanders contribute to sustaining the full range of indigenous biodiversity and share in its benefits, and in which the genetic resources of our important introduced species are secure. The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy's goals are:

- Goal One: Community and individual action, responsibility and benefits
- Goal Two: Treaty of Waitangi – protect interests and strengthen partnerships
- Goal Three: Halt the decline in New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity
- Goal Four: Maintain genetic resources of introduced species

Raukawa Environmental Management Plan 2015

The Raukawa Charitable Trust Board is focused on the wellbeing of nga uri o Raukawa (the descendants of Raukawa). Its strategic vision, Raukawa Kia Mau Kia Ora-A thriving Raukawa Iwi aims to uphold and enhance the tikanga, kawa and mana of the whanau and hapu of Raukawa. The RCT's mission statement is "to deliver outstanding cultural, social and environmental outcomes to ngā uri o Te Poari Matua o Raukawa"

The relevant community outcomes from the Environmental Management Plan include responsibility for, protection of, and enhancement of the environment, landscape and significant sites; respect for the iconic landscapes and natural features of our environment as taonga that define and sustain us; recognizing and enabling the traditional role of iwi and hapu as kaitiaki (guardians).

Waikato River Authority, Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River

The Waikato River Authority's Vision is consistent with the overarching purpose of the settlement between Waikato-Tainui and the Crown to restore and protect the health and wellbeing of the Waikato River. The Vision and Strategy incorporates the objectives provided by Waikato-Tainui as set out in the Agreement in Principle, and other objectives that reflect the interests of Waikato River iwi, and of all New Zealanders.

As the Waikato River is important to all the people of the region, the ultimate measure of this Vision and Strategy will be that the Waikato River will be safe for people to swim in and take food from over its entire length.

New Zealand Walking Access Commission

The objective of the Commission under the Walking Access Act 2008 is to lead and support the negotiation, establishment, maintenance and improvement of walking access that may be associated with walking access, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles.

Sport Waikato, "Moving Waikato 2025"

Is a strategy to grow participation in sport, recreation and physical activity in the Waikato region. Sport Waikato's Moving Waikato 2025 is the first unified strategy for sport, recreation and physical activity for the Waikato region. It seeks to build on the positive momentum of existing partnerships and to increase the provision of opportunities for both participation and sporting success for the people of the region. The outcomes of "more adults, more children out there and active", "helping communities to help themselves" and "working together to lead change" are relevant to the District Reserve Management Strategy as Councils are often the largest local provider of public recreational facilities which include reserves, and therefore play an important role as key partners.

2018 Waikato Regional Sport Facility Plan

The goal of the 2018 Waikato Regional Sport Facility Plan is to ensure a greater proportion of facilities are affordable, efficient, effective and sustainable in delivering more sporting and recreation opportunities for the Waikato Region. The Plan is the result of a partnership between Waikato Local Authorities, Sport New Zealand and Sport Waikato who is responsible to lead the implementation of the Plan. The Plan examines issues at a network wide level for a range of sports and is a tool to assist the coordination of sports facility planning, provision and optimisation.

In 2020 Sport Waikato are undertaking a review of the Plan. The 2020 Plan continues to build on the 2018 plan with a focus on developments and initiatives that, in addition to new infrastructure, optimise the facilities network and process of spaces and places provision. The 2020 Plan supports and focusses on optimisation, collaboration,

partnerships, community hubs and increases attention on provision for play and active recreation.

Sport New Zealand is a New Zealand Crown entity given responsibility as the kaitiaki of the play, active recreation and sport system in Aotearoa New Zealand.

As a crown agency, Sport NZ's organisations promote and support quality experiences in play, active recreation and sport, including elite sport, to improve levels of physical activity and, through this, ensure the greatest impact on wellbeing for all New Zealanders.

4.6. Principle Six: Levels of Service for reserves will be set, measured and reported.

The level of service for reserves are:

Cemeteries

- To ensure that all interment processes within the cemeteries located within the South Waikato are managed to legal requirements;
- All cemeteries are accessible and maintained to appropriate levels as the final resting places for our communities' loved ones;
- Parks and reserves staff will exhibit a caring and sensitive attitude in all our dealings with our community around cemetery issues and interments.

Parks, Sportsgrounds and Reserves

- Council will maintain facilities and grounds within parks and reserves that considers visual appeal, environmental wellbeing and safety. Council will provide a level of service that allows for appropriate use of parks and reserves;
- This service includes enhancing the appearance of urban streets with trees, flower beds and other landscaping.

How we will measure our performance:

We will measure our performance based on certain targets and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

From time to time these are reviewed to ensure their adequacy and relevance to ensure they are meeting appropriate level of service demands.

Targets include:

- Providing sufficient funding and resources to manage the reserves portfolio at an appropriate level. This includes managing cemetery related issues, sportsground related issues, liaising with community groups, playground related issues and managing contractors. This is measured by monitoring the costs annually to provide this service and adjusting the proportion of rates and fees and charges income accordingly.
- Monitoring the level of human resourcing within the Parks and Reserves department to ensure their ability to consistently meet the demand of achieving KPIs and to consistently meet the requirements of their individual roles to a level that is not unreasonable to achieve.
- Ensuring that the Parks and Reserves Officers' position descriptions adequately cover all aspects to manage the reserves portfolio appropriately.
- Providing adequate standards for maintaining the reserves. Maintenance activities within reserves include litter control, turf maintenance, garden maintenance, tree maintenance, facility maintenance and artificial surfacing maintenance. It will also include interment operations within cemetery reserves and tree maintenance within street berms and road reserves.

The undertaking of maintenance works within reserves will be performed either by in-house Council employed staff or by outsourcing this work to an open space contractor under contract. From time to time Council will review the means of providing maintenance works and decisions on which option to be taken will include the

consideration of cost effectiveness, human resourcing, risk, and health and safety factors.

Specifications are provided that cover all aspects of the maintenance activities to ensure appropriate levels of service and 'best practice' criteria are being met.

The current KPIs as at 2020 are:

Parks and Reserves

- South Waikato parks and reserves users rate their overall satisfaction level at an average of 90% or above annually;

Parks

- 90% of non-urgent enquiries and service requests relating to parks and reserves are responded to within ten working days of notice;
- 90% of urgent enquiries and service requests relating to parks and reserves are responded to within two working days of notice.

Cemeteries

- 90% of non-urgent enquiries and service requests relating to cemeteries are responded to within ten working days of notice;
- 90% of urgent enquiries and service requests relating to cemeteries are responded to within two working days of notice.

Our performance is measured or assessed in the following ways.

- Key Performance Indicators, ensuring that our current KPIs are met
- Maintenance is audited in the parks, reserves and sportsgrounds as part of our on-going operations
- Playgrounds are regularly inspected to New Zealand Standards criteria
- Information is included in Council's Parks Asset Management Plan in regard to levels of service and other areas of parks, reserves and sportsgrounds management and operations.

Council also tests the adequacy of its levels of service through conducting community surveys.

Council Perception Monitor surveys are conducted four times a year, in October, January, April and June. One of the sections that respondents are asked to rate is Council's parks and reserves and open spaces. Categories include Sports grounds, Other parks and reserves, Playgrounds, Cemeteries and Overall parks and reserves.

4.7. Principle Seven: Council will consider the need to either acquire land for reserves or to sell reserve land when deemed necessary.

Reserve Acquisition:

Council has acquired parks and reserves areas mainly by purchase, through reserve contributions at the time of subdivision, or has rights over Crown land delegated by the Minister of Conservation. It is expected that the growth in reserves in the future is expected to be largely for the development of new community recreational facilities on existing reserve land or the further development of existing recreational facilities, rather than large scale acquisition.

Planning for the need for reserves or facilities within reserves in the District focus on:

- The provision and location of existing quality facilities and reserves.
- Balancing the rationalization of sports facilities and reserves against the contribution open space makes to an attractive living environment.
- Balancing the development of sportsgrounds against informal needs for recreation.
- Developing reserves especially along streams as walkways and cycle ways.
- The needs of specific users, e.g cultural (e.g. high numbers of Pacific Island and Maori within the district), age groups (e.g. elderly, young children,) special needs, (e.g. physically impaired etc).

- Population trends. A significant increase population growth within the district may lead to an increase in the use of existing reserves and facilities which may in turn effect a demand for further reserves in the district or increased facilities needed within reserves.
- Economic growth. An increase in tourism may create demand for recreation assets and amenities from growth in visitor numbers.
- Higher service standards driven by public expectations. Pressure may be applied for Council to respond to new styles and initiatives that are being introduced by neighbouring areas. The District prides itself as a recreation centre boasting a huge range of facilities within a small radius, many of which host regional or national events. However, success comes with a price that includes requests for further improvements.
- Because of this, many community assets may need replacement considerably sooner than the expected life. This demand for higher levels of service leads to a significant issue of affordability and resource availability to meet expectations.
- Increase in active leisure. An increasing emphasis on active leisure activities will drive demand for parks and reserves and walkways. Health issues, specifically diabetes and obesity are driving national and regional agencies to encourage people to be more active.

Acquisition of Esplanade Reserves:

Council has a number of esplanade reserves which it acquires through subdivision development. Its current criteria and approach are described in the South Waikato District Plan. The Plan includes the following objective and policy:

- To maintain and enhance public access to lakes and rivers in the district, particularly those locations identified as being of high priority due to their ecological or recreational values, where public access is compatible with protecting ecological values.
- Esplanade reserves and esplanade strips shall be created in identified high priority locations, to provide ecological linkages, improve water quality and enhance public access to lakes and rivers and their margins within the District.

Plan criteria for esplanade reserves and strips can be found in the South Waikato District Plan.

Acquisition of Reserves for Conservation Reasons:

From time to time Council is presented with the opportunity to acquire or take over management for areas of privately-owned land as reserve for conservation reasons. If the opportunity arose, Council could consider how these sites might be protected and what Council's role would be in their protection.

Measuring demands for reserves:

Means of measuring demand for reserves include:

- Total area available (hectare)
- Area of open space available per resident. Council will work to a ratio to provide 9.0 ha open space per 1000 residents.
- Demand for open space estimated by response to surveys on use

It is likely that numbers using reserves are also related to other standards of service such as:

- Hours of access
- Availability of amenities such as car parking, seating, paths, signage
- Quality of facilities
- Promotion of the facility

Sale and rationalisation of reserves

In general terms the sale of reserve land requires a separate public consultation process. There are pieces of reserve land which are currently not in use as reserve, and which Council wishes to hold for future development. In these cases, grazing is a legitimate strategy and helps to offset the cost of retaining them for the future.

Portfolio planning for reserves aims to assist in ensuring that the mix of reserves held by each local authority best meets the present and future needs of communities for open space, community services and conservation values.

Council will regularly review if its reserves are delivering a suitable level of community benefit and assess if a greater level of benefit would be provided to the community by utilising a reserve or part of a reserve for alternative uses, such as the development of social housing. Any such assessment will be subject to the relevant processes under the Reserves Act, including the need for public consultation.

Council holds different reserves for different reasons. Some are primarily for aesthetic values, while others are primarily for varying kinds of recreational activities, and many are for both. Whether planning for the future, or existing open space, it is important to assess whether there is an appropriate mix, the right number of reserves, and whether they are at the desired standard.

In deciding use, it is important to think of them as part of an overall linked system. They may have visual and practical use for scenic variety, for families to use as recreation, or for people to use passively. No one reserve will be expected to provide all the desired facilities, but together they can fulfil a wide range of needs.

Reserves which Council owns and/or manages can be assessed based on:

- a) Reserve Act classification
- b) Portfolio approach

4.8. Principle Eight: Reserves will be categorised.

Reserves will be grouped according to use. This streamlines planning, management, setting of standards and ultimately help to minimise the cost of operation. The groups are:

- Urban reserves
- Rural or Scenic reserves
- Cemeteries
- Sportsgrounds

Urban Reserves

This group includes:

- Centrally located 'Civic' reserves, including small parks in CBD areas. These usually have areas of planting such as shrubs and shade and sometimes flowerbeds. Seating is usually provided along with open areas for gathering. They are important for the quality of urban life, providing opportunities for community activities which reduce isolation and help to build community cohesion. This kind of open public space serves to break up the built environment and offer enjoyment from visually attractive surroundings. They provide areas of interest and activity, are intimate, and reflect their local surroundings. They are easily accessible by the whole community, and are used for relaxation, events, displays, and as a meeting place.
- Local 'Neighbourhood' reserves of open green space located in residential areas. Designed for use by local residents, particularly children, they are used for relaxation and play, and are valued for providing visual relief. These need to be safe and provide interest with natural features such as trees, grass, slopes, paved areas, and climbing structures.
- 'Esplanade' reserves, open space areas that adjoin lakes, rivers or streams, providing areas for activities such as fishing and dog walking.

It is acknowledged that urban reserves contribute to the social and cultural wellbeing of the community in general. They will continue to be developed and maintained as a focus for community activity.

They will reflect the needs of their local communities, and will focus on providing facilities for families, children and young people and encouraging a wide range of activities.

Scenic or Rural Reserves

These areas are provided mainly for their contribution to the physical form and appearance of towns and rural areas. They serve to:

- protect features of interest or natural beauty
- provide scenic variety
- offer educational opportunities
- provide recreational areas for rural communities

Council will manage scenic and rural reserves balancing use and conservation values, for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Cemeteries

Local purpose reserves will be provided for Cemetery purposes for the district's towns. The management of cemeteries that enable Council to regulate activities relating to the maintenance, preservation, embellishing and setting of standards is set out in the Cemeteries Bylaw 2017.

Sports Grounds

These are mostly designed for organised, outdoor, active recreation and double as open green space when not in use for games. Often areas of open green space are provided on the same location, offering opportunities for a variety of enjoyable outdoor active and passive recreation such as communal games and larger community events. The competitive nature of traditional team sports requires teams to be mobile, while at the same time participation in casual active recreation has grown. These can have different requirements.

5. Management of Urban Reserves

It is acknowledged that urban reserves contribute to the social and cultural wellbeing of the community in general. They will continue to be developed and maintained as a focus for community activity.

They will reflect the needs of their local communities, and will focus on providing facilities for families, children and young people and encouraging a wide range of activities.

Urban reserves

Urban Reserves in the South Waikato Location	Designation	Area (ha)	Ward
A.L Mason Reserve (Rotary Grove)	Neighbourhood	0.761	Putaruru
Arapuni Village Green	Neighbourhood	5.07627	Putaruru
Barnett Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.2548	Putaruru
Bent Street Skate Park	Civic	0.1301	Putaruru
Buckland Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.1052	Putaruru
Constance Tulloch Reserve	Civic	0.775177	Putaruru
Galway Cres Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.161608	Putaruru
Garden of Memories/Overdale Playground	Civic	0.2749	Putaruru
Grey Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.3483	Putaruru
Jubilee Reserve (Arapuni)	Neighbourhood	0.152525	Putaruru
Lorraine Moller Arboretum (Langs Gully)	Neighbourhood	6.3131	Putaruru

Oraka River Reserve	Esplanade	7.78692	Putaruru
Pioneer Reserve (Arapuni)	Neighbourhood	0.419574	Putaruru
Taupo Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.2689	Putaruru
Totara Park	Neighbourhood	4.0153	Putaruru
Water Park	Civic	0.2906	Putaruru
Ex Landfill Entrance	Neighbourhood	0.3376	Tirau
Goodwin Reserve/Playcentre	Neighbourhood	0.1252	Tirau
Okoroire -Prospect Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.2109	Tirau
Station Street Reserve/Tennis Club	Neighbourhood	0.4261	Tirau
Tirau Domain	Neighbourhood	5.55812	Tirau
Tirau Village Green	Civic	0.158	Tirau
Matamata County Reserve	Civic	0.4174	Tirau
Patetere Utility Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.4473	Tirau
Railway-Prospect Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.8925	Tirau
Benalder Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.91	Tokoroa
Benella Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.7275	Tokoroa
Chambers Street/Manfield Street (Holster's)	Neighbourhood	0.28	Tokoroa
Clyde Street Guide Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.407324	Tokoroa
Cobham Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.3983	Tokoroa
Colsons Hill (Lion Drive Lookout)	Neighbourhood	0.6488	Tokoroa
Cullen Reserve	Esplanade	4.4139	Tokoroa
Elizabeth Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.9475	Tokoroa
Glenkill Reserve	Neighbourhood	1.5316	Tokoroa
Grampian Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.703	Tokoroa
Hassall Gardens	Civic	0.104776	Tokoroa
Inman Reserve/Playground	Neighbourhood	0.5704	Tokoroa
Ireland Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.5014	Tokoroa
James Higgins Park	Neighbourhood	1.724	Tokoroa
John Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.5458	Tokoroa
Kauri Street Reserve	Neighbourhood	3.534	Tokoroa
Kindergarten Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.683	Tokoroa
Kupe Reserve	Neighbourhood	2.5197	Tokoroa
Lancaster Reserve	Esplanade	2.2915	Tokoroa
Lomond Avenue Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.0455	Tokoroa
Marr Place Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.627	Tokoroa
Cullen Reserve	Esplanade	2.5115	Tokoroa
Cullen Reserve	Esplanade	1.8793	Tokoroa
Maureen Seipolt Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.5458	Tokoroa
Mountbatten Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.2223	Tokoroa
Papanui Reserve	Neighbourhood	0.8834	Tokoroa
Sloss Reserve	Esplanade	0.9822	Tokoroa
St Andrews Reserve	Neighbourhood	1.642	Tokoroa
Stanley Reserve	Neighbourhood	1.0139	Tokoroa
Tokoroa Skate Park	Civic	0.5469	Tokoroa
Tokoroa Youth Park	Civic	0.3596	Tokoroa
Trig Hill Reserve (leased)	Neighbourhood	5.14493	Tokoroa
Unnamed 11 (Along Whakauru, adjacent to Chambers Street)	Neighbourhood	0.9222085	Tokoroa
Unnamed 12 (South bank of Whakauru, corner of Chambers and Manfield Streets)	Neighbourhood	0.290806	Tokoroa
Unnamed 44 (SH32; between Clyde and Papanui Street)	Neighbourhood	0.154606	Tokoroa
Unnamed 46 (Other side of Whakauru stream adjacent to Unnamed 12)	Neighbourhood	0.238684	Tokoroa

Whakauru Reserve	Esplanade	1.84099	Tokoroa
1Z0 Garden	Civic	0.0374	Tokoroa

6. Management of Scenic or Rural reserves

Council will manage scenic and rural reserves balancing use and conservation values, for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Scenic and Rural Reserves in the South Waikato

Location	Area (ha)	Ward
Duxfield Reserve	1.34908	Putaruru
Jim Barnett Reserve	20.1783	Putaruru
Jones Landing Reserve	0.522015	Putaruru
Lichfield Reserve	4.3706	Putaruru
Walter Barnett Reserve	1.10481	Putaruru
Carson's Bush	3.363	Putaruru
Aniwaniwa Reserve	7.90643	Tirau
Little Waipa Reserve	1.9248	Tirau
Tukorehe (Fitzgerald Glade)	46.288	Tirau
SH5 Reserve (near Tukorehe)	2.605	Tirau
Dunham Creek	0.312669	Tokoroa
Dunham's Point	5.9845	Tokoroa
Snowsill Reserve	0.186406	Tokoroa
Whakamaru Reserve	9.71	Tokoroa

7. Management of Cemeteries

Council will

- Provide a consistent approach to the management of cemeteries across the district
- Ensure the cemeteries allow remembrance of next of kin in well-presented surroundings
- Effectively manage the demand and any subsequent provision of land for cemeteries
- Recognise cemeteries are a source of local history of the district.

Under the Burial and Cremation Act 1964 there is a statutory requirement for local authorities to maintain a record of burials within cemeteries. Council also recognises that it has a role in preserving local and national history and that death and burial records are a major source of this information.

Due to the nature and sensitivity of the information held, it must not only be secure but accurate. Council will make every effort to ensure that the information received is accurate and that regular cross reference of records against grave details occurs. Presently, records are maintained in both written and electronic formats and all records are available to the general public by either direct contact with Council or via the Council website.

Council will provide Services areas within the cemeteries for the interment of service persons who have served in Her Majesty's Forces. The Services areas will be maintained to the standards of care as stipulated by Veterans' Affairs in order to receive their annual maintenance grant.

Council will put in place suitable processes that ensure all interments are performed in an appropriate manner. This will include sensitivity towards family and next of kin to the deceased, providing relevant information to the family, funeral directors, and contractors. Interment Warrants shall be issued in a timely manner, suitable maps clearly indicating the grave site provided to the gravedigger and issuing letters to the next of kin to inform them of applicable cemetery rules and their responsibilities in regards to clearing the grave site mound within 90 days for levelling operations to be completed.

Cemeteries in the South Waikato

Location	Area (ha)	Ward
Tokoroa Cemetery	2.039	Tokoroa
Tirau Street Cemetery	0.8094	Putaruru
Domain Road Cemetery	2.1094	Putaruru
Tirau Cemetery	0.6848	Tirau

8. Management of Sports Grounds

Council will provide a consistent approach to the management, development and maintenance of sportsgrounds to provide playing fields and associated facilities that are appropriate for sporting codes and other users.

Sports Park	Location	Sporting Activities
Strathmore Park	Benalder Crescent, TOKOROA	Soccer, Athletics
Tokoroa Memorial Sports Ground/ David Foote Park	Mossop Road, TOKOROA	Athletics, Rugby, Rugby League, Touch, Soccer, Cricket, Netball and Tennis.
Glenshea Park	Park Ave, PUTĀRURU	Athletics, Netball, Junior Cricket, Junior Touch, Junior Soccer and Rugby League.

9. Compatible Activities for Reserve Categories

The following are proposed to be compatible activities for each category of reserve:

Compatible activities	Urban-Civic	Urban-Neighbourhood	Urban-Esplanade	Scenic / Rural	Sports
Playgrounds	✓	✓		✓	✓
Seating	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rubbish bins	✓	✓		✓	✓
Paved paths	✓	✓			✓
Metalled walkways	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lighting (includes floodlighting/feature lighting)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Barbeques/shelters	✓	✓		✓	✓
Drinking Fountains	✓	✓			✓
Picnic tables/Shelters	✓	✓		✓	✓
Toilets	✓	✓		✓	✓
Signage/interpretative displays	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plantings which are varied and attractive	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shade trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Planting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gardens	✓	✓			✓
Native re-vegetation planting		✓	✓	✓	✓
Open green space	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Variety of contour	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Some allowance for commercial activity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Showers/Changing facilities		✓		✓	✓
Sports fields					✓

Compatible activities	Urban-Civic	Urban-Neighbourhood	Urban-Esplanade	Scenic / Rural	Sports
Clubrooms					✓
Sporting/recreation facilities		✓			✓
Educational facilities				✓	
Car parking	✓	✓		✓	✓
Grazing (where appropriate)		✓	✓	✓	✓
Granting of access easements	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

10. Policies

Policies provide a benchmark against which Council can make consistent decisions. The following policies are common to all reserves. Some reserves may have specific policies, which only relate to that reserve.

Administration

1. Bylaws and Enforcement

Unacceptable activity does occur on reserves. Sometimes this is wilful damage (e.g. dumping rubbish), at other times it involves using a reserve in inappropriate ways so as to cause a safety hazard to other users (e.g. golf ball driving). Council can only prosecute in serious cases, often because it is difficult to obtain enough evidence to progress a successful prosecution. Education about good behaviour is more effective.

Bylaws are laws made by territorial authorities that apply within a territorial's authority's district. Bylaws relevant to reserve management in the South Waikato are noted below:

- The Dog Control Bylaw 2017
- Public Places Bylaw 2017
- Cemeteries Bylaw 2017
- Freedom Camping Bylaw 2017
- Waikato Regional Council's Navigation Safety Bylaw 2013 which covers all navigable waterways in the Waikato region and is aimed at ensuring the safety of users on these waterways. It sets out safe practices for people using the lakes, rivers and harbours for water skiing, swimming, boating, kayaking or other water activities safely, by seeking to reduce the conflicts between different activities.

This is not an exhaustive list as bylaws are reviewed, and new bylaws are developed on a regular basis. Council will focus on educating the public about appropriate behaviour and where offences do occur, use warnings to obtain compliance where offenders can be identified. Education signage will be erected in areas which are prone to offences and in where required Council will take prosecutions in serious cases.

2. Community Consultation

Users and non-users have significant interest in the current and future management and development of reserves. Development of reserves, including policy which guides the management of reserves, may have significant effects or changes on users as well as adjoining property owners. Stakeholders have a role in assisting to identify issues and work through acceptable solutions.

Council will therefore consult the community over any major development of a reserve.

3. Community Involvement

It is important to acknowledge that many individuals and groups in the community, as users of reserves, are interested in being involved in reserve development and maintenance. They have already made important contributions in terms of knowledge, experience and time. By involving stakeholders from the development stage, huge community ownership can be built which often results in the provision of services and facilities on a volunteer basis.

Volunteer planting activities and community projects will therefore be encouraged so as to allow development of the district's reserve network at a minimum expense to the District's ratepayers. Council will consider offering support or sponsorship of such activities.

4. Gifts and Commemorative Features

Council is keen to work with community groups or individuals which are interested in offering their resources for the benefit of the public at large.

Members of the public frequently make requests to place features on reserves. Whilst such commemorations can assist in developing community values and mark important historic events, the location and number of such features needs to be managed within the long-term plan for each reserve.

Commemorative features can add cost to the ongoing maintenance of reserves, and can cause difficulties when the features are damaged, vandalized or require significant maintenance.

Commemorative trees can cause problems for reserve maintenance as they are often damaged or vandalized and, in some instances, may need to be removed to facilitate the use or ongoing development of the reserve. It may or may not be desirable, from the reserve maintenance point of view, to replace a tree that has had to be removed.

Commemorative trees can also become memorials for those that have an association with the person or event being commemorated; at times this can lead to the placement of flowers or other tokens of recognition that are inappropriate in a reserve setting.

Council will consider requests from individuals and/or organisations within the community for the sponsorship and/or gifting of reserve features such as park furniture including the appropriate recognition of the benefactor. Any such proposals will be assessed in relation to criteria as set out in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

Where a gift or the sponsorship of a reserve feature is approved by Council, agreement with the benefactor about a suitable form of acknowledgement will be made if required. Where a significant gift is involved, Council and the donor group will develop a protocol that sets out the principles of the gift.

5. Public Art

Council recognizes the benefit of artistic works within public places, including reserves. Benefits include the enhancing of the aesthetic appeal of a reserve, provides a means of recognizing the historic or cultural relevance of a particular public space, promotes a sense of pride in the district, and encourages the celebrating of cultural diversity.

Council will consider requests from individuals and/or organisations within the community for the sponsorship and/or gifting of art features such as 'Talking Poles', sculptures and painted murals including the appropriate recognition of the benefactor. Any such proposals will be assessed in relation to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

6. Historic and Culturally Significant sites

Historically or culturally significant sites are any sites within the district that are of particular importance to any cultural group for any reason. Historic and cultural sites are an important part of the district's heritage. They grant an area character and offer visitors images and memories of the district they are likely to remember and discuss with other people both in and outside of the district. It is important that we retain these sites, protecting them and ensuring that they are not subject to the vandalism and graffiti problems that are unfortunately an ongoing problem within many of the District's reserves. Any sites identified on recreation reserves within this district as being historically or culturally significant will be protected and conserved.

A heritage and ecological inventory records sites of significance within the District Plan. This inventory will be updated regularly.

Consultation with the New Zealand Historic Places trust, the NZ Archaeological Association, or with the Raukawa iwi or with other relevant communities or individuals will be an integral part of ensuring the protection of such sites. Signs may be erected explaining the importance of sites if requested by members of the public or on Council initiative.

7. Naming

When new reserves are created or when existing reserves have names that are poorly related to the locality, purpose or nature of the reserve or to its community use it is desirable for the reserve to be named, or renamed, to ensure ease of identity and consistency.

It is important to recognise local iwi's consideration as a reserve can be a space of cultural significance in and of itself, or have a particular site of cultural significance within the reserve which may be best reflected in the naming of that reserve in Te Reo Maori.

All reserves vested in or administered by Council will be named through a formal resolution of Council following consultation with Tangata Whenua and interested parties. Naming will generally be initiated at the time of vesting and will be publicly advertised with a one-month period for comment.

Where an existing reserve is known by the community by a local rather than the official name, signage that recognises both names will be considered.

Generally, a reserve will be named after the street or locality where it is sited.

Consideration will be given to naming a reserve after a prominent figure who has links to or has served the District in a public capacity, or after a person or family as an acknowledgement of their historical significance.

8. Neighbouring Property Protection

Property owners that are likely to be affected by proposed development of a reserve will be consulted prior to the proceeding of any development. Any final decision about such development will be made by Council.

In cases where the presence of a reserve or part of a reserve creates undesirable effects on neighbouring properties, Council officers may, subject to resources, offer assistance as judged to be appropriate by parks management staff or Council in remedying the problem.

9. Treaty of Waitangi and Maori involvement

A local authority, as an administering body, is subject to Section 4 of the Conservation Act which requires that Councils give effect to the principles of the Treaty, to the extent that they are not contrary to the purpose of the Reserves Act, and the classified purpose of a particular reserve. However, although the obligation gives effect to the principles of the Treaty, it does not give effect specifically to its articles.

In addition, the Local Government Act 2002 places additional responsibilities on Council to consult with iwi and Maori, to involve Maori in decision-making, and to assist them to be able to take part. Council has identified Raukawa as having Tangata Whenua status in the district, as well as iwi and Maori from other areas that live in the District. Consultation with iwi and Maori will be undertaken for all major developments proposed on reserves.

Maori will be consulted when:

- Preparing and reviewing the District Reserves Management Plan (includes any major development)
- Granting concessions and permits.
- Establishing and changing the classification of a reserve.
- Undertaking any management activity that may adversely affect a waahi tapu area or urupa.
- Proposing to revoke a reserve status and dispose of the land.

Council will take into account concerns or issues raised by Maori about reserves management.

B. Development Rules

The recreation needs of a community are dynamic and open to change as new activities grow and established activities decline. It is important that development is considerate of the possible long-term effects on the reserve.

1. Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures are necessary to facilitate public use of reserve and include toilets, changing rooms, club rooms, bridges, viewing platforms or lookouts. They can, however, also reduce the open space character and amenity of reserves and need to be carefully sited and designed to complement the reserve. Buildings and structures also represent significant investment and require ongoing maintenance. Duplication of such facilities should be avoided with joint use, management and funding promoted.

Carparks and access roads will be established within reserves when required, to enable users to have safe access to reserves in cases where insufficient street or road parking is available. Car parks for disabled users will be set aside where practical.

The consent of the Minister of Conservation will be required before any building or structure is constructed on the reserve in situations where leases over scenic and recreation reserve allow for erection of buildings and structures.

All buildings on reserve land will be subject to a lease between Council and the occupiers.

Transpower owns and operates a number of national grid assets within the South Waikato District, some of which may be located on or near Council's reserves.

High voltage transmission lines pose a risk of electrical hazard in situations where land use and development occur too close and may result in injury to persons and/or damage

to property, either as a result of direct or indirect contact with national grid infrastructure. Conversely, development in close proximity to the national grid can pose risks to the national grid itself, including the potential for loss of security of supply through outages or physical damage, and through constraints on access for inspection and maintenance and undertaking line upgrades.

Activities in parks such as earthworks, construction of buildings, structures and operation of mobile plant can result in safety hazards or directly compromise the national grid. The South Waikato District Plan sets out objectives, policies and rules for managing land use and development within a buffer corridor around the national grid. Council itself must comply with provisions contained in the relevant zone chapters and designations within the South Waikato District Plan when considering land use and development within reserves, as well as the mandatory New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP34:2001).

Where any reserves are traversed by national grid transmission lines, Council will engage with Transpower on any planned development proposals.

Criteria and procedures regarding buildings, structures and carparks can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

2. Fencing

Fencing is of great importance in ensuring the safety of the public. Fencing is also of importance in preventing stock damage to trees and plants, preventing the public from trespassing on farmland, and in protecting river water quality.

Council seeks to be a reasonable landowner and neighbour and will mutually accept responsibility for shared boundaries with reserves. However, Council will impose conditions that will need to be agreed to by the owner of neighbouring properties to ensure ratepayer monies are being spent wisely. Where private land abuts reserve land there is the potential for encroachment to occur if the legal boundary is not clearly defined. Definition of the boundary assists council's maintenance and reduces incremental encroachment over time. It also helps to reduce the perception of 'privatisation' due to the nature of adjacent residential development.

Surveillance over reserves from adjacent residential properties assists the security of reserves and their safety. High fences should be avoided and desirable surveillance and access into reserves encouraged.

Council will seek to ensure that the boundary between public and private land is clearly defined whilst encouraging surveillance over the reserve from residential properties. Generally, where boundaries are fenced a low height (1.0 metre, 1.2 metre maximum) fence will be encouraged.

Council will seek to share the cost of boundary fences on a fifty/fifty share basis of a standard boundary fence. The procedure for Landowners seeking a Council contribution to replace or construct a new fence can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

3. Playgrounds

Playgrounds are important community facilities that provide areas for families and children to relax and play. They range from skateboard facilities, to equipment for pre-schoolers.

Playgrounds shall be safe environments where children and caregivers can enjoy outdoor experiences.

Users of playgrounds and play equipment should not be put at risk through poor choice of equipment or maintenance thereof. Therefore, playgrounds will be provided where play equipment will be well maintained and conforms to New Zealand Safety Standards.

To ensure a consistent approach is undertaken with regard to the management, development and maintenance of playgrounds within the South Waikato District the relevant procedures that will be implemented can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

4. Sportsgrounds

Council will continue to encourage multi-use and sharing of resources on sports fields to maximise efficiency, and work in partnership with user groups to provide adequate facilities.

Council will ensure a consistent approach is undertaken with regard to the management, development and maintenance of sportsgrounds within the South Waikato District. Procedures will therefore be implemented in relation to sports field maintenance, bookings, field allocations, fees and charges and hireage of fields. Criteria and procedures relating to Sportsgrounds can be found in the Reserves Policies, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

5. Reserves Facilities and furniture

Reserve facilities and furniture contribute to the function, utilisation and amenity of reserves, and will include such items as:

- Bicycle facilities
- Seats
- Picnic tables
- Barbeque units
- Shelters
- Drinking fountains
- Litter bins/recycling bin stations
- Lights (includes floodlights, feature lights)
- Scoreboards
- Goal posts
- Basketball/netball backboard and hoops
- Skate or basketball pads
- Toilet blocks

The Parks and Reserves Manager will consider a range of factors when deciding on the provision and placement of facilities within reserves. These include:

- The current Reserves Management Plan for that particular reserve;
- The 'character' of a particular reserve, and any subsequent enhancing or detrimental effects providing certain facilities will have on that 'character';
- The size of the reserve in relation to whether a suitable amount of space can be designated for facilities within the reserve
- Potential use of facilities, to provide facilities that will encourage the most utilisation of the reserve and /or meet a defined community need;
- Accessibility within the reserve, and the effect positioning of facilities will have on all reserve users;
- Maintenance of the facilities, including type of maintenance required and costs;
- The function of facilities in relation to other facilities, e.g., what effect will facilities have on the users of other facilities within the reserve such as noise, movement, age groups;
- Future development of that reserve, including the effect positioning of facilities will play in allowing or disallowing opportunities for other facilities;

- Car parking, that the placement of facilities do not impede driver's sightlines, or create potential problems with interaction between vehicles, drivers or reserve users.
- Vegetation, that the provision or positioning of facilities does not overly negatively affect existing trees that provide shade or gardens that provide visual interest that enhance the reserve.

Furniture in reserves will be:

- Constructed of robust materials to minimise the potential for graffiti or vandalism
- Suit the natural character and environment of the reserve.
- Seats should be provided at key locations for viewing and orientated with regard to sun and wind shelter.

Performance measures for park asset maintenance and toilet cleaning maintenance can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

6. Tracks and Paths

Tracks and paths provide a means to direct foot and cycle traffic through reserves. They encourage public use by allowing easy access. (It is important to note that the Reserves Act does not exclude cyclists from reserve land even though it excludes vehicles).

Paths and tracks in reserves shall be constructed in a way as to remain durable and resistant to high use. In some instances it may be desirable to light paths at night for public safety.

Criteria, procedures and performance measures regarding tracks and paths within reserves can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

7. Utilities

Reserves are often identified as the location of utilities infrastructure. It is not desirable to have network facilities on reserves and alternative sites should be encouraged. Individually and cumulatively, however utilities can affect the character and amenity of a reserve and its potential use and enjoyment. Any proposal for the location of new or upgraded utilities through or over a reserve will be fully considered, including the identification of alternative alignments and the avoidance, remedy or mitigation of adverse effects on the reserve.

Criteria and procedures regarding utilities within reserves can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

8. Vegetation Planning and Maintenance

A key feature of reserves is their aesthetic value and the way they contribute to the overall landscape, both in towns and in the rural area. Any development must protect and add to these values.

Landscaping will be given generally a high priority for reserves with relatively high use, and a lower priority for the district's minor urban reserves. Landscaping activities will be prioritised in reserves such as Lake Moananui Reserve, as this is a community focal point.

All development proposals for reserves must include a landscape plan. These will be approved by the South Waikato District Council.

Developments will be consistent with the District Reserve Management Plan, and compatible with the reserve's landscape.

Care and maintenance of all garden plantings will be undertaken to best horticultural practices.

Performance measures that shall be used for Garden maintenance can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

9. Tree Management

Trees are a desirable feature of reserves and contribute to the amenity value. However, they need to be maintained appropriately in order to maximise their effectiveness.

The District Plan does not contain a list of significant trees but does protect specific trees on sites with built heritage, due to their association with particular historic buildings. The District Plan also protects specific bush remnants. Trees can also be a nuisance. Adverse effects can include unwanted shading, loss of view, damage caused by roots, leaf litter and overhanging branches. Public safety must also be a consideration as trees can present risks such as falling branches.

The Reserves Act makes a distinction between scenic and recreation reserves in regard to tree management. The planting, cutting or removal of trees on scenic reserves requires the approval of the Department of Conservation.

Care and maintenance of trees within reserves and road reserves shall be undertaken to best arboricultural practices.

Criteria and procedures relating to the management of reserve and street (road reserve) trees can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

10. Planting

The objective will be to establish and manage trees and vegetation located in reserves so as to enhance the open space recreational qualities and amenity values.

Street trees selected for planting within road reserves and street berms will be in accordance with approved list of tree species contained in the SWDC Street Tree Policy document.

A variety of trees, shrubs and other vegetation will be planted to provide reserve shade, habitat and amenity enhancement, taking into consideration natural surveillance and need for open space.

Plantings will generally be low maintenance and self-sustaining, suited to growing well in the district's climate.

A mix of indigenous New Zealand and exotic species appropriate to location and conditions will generally be used within reserve plantings.

Planting and the alignment of pathways that provide for public access will generally be designed to consider user safety and security. Planting for conservation, re-vegetation, ground stabilization, or environmental protection purposes will be balanced with community safety concerns.

Guidelines on what will be planted within reserves can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

11. Turf maintenance

Turf culture concerns both the maintenance of grassed areas within passive reserves and the development of fields for sporting purposes. An acceptable standard of turf shall be maintained on reserves to meet passive users and sporting codes needs. Mowing will be set to appropriate heights according to the reserve's portfolio categories (Suburban, Neighbourhood, Rural/Scenic) and to suit the appropriate sporting codes seasonally in Sportsgrounds.

Operations will be undertaken as part of a routine maintenance programme for turf; including spraying for Onehunga and other broadleaf weeds annually, verti-draining for drainage, re-seeding and fertilising. Operations such as sub soil drainage involving pipes

placed underground will only be employed when required. At certain times a turf culture consultant may be engaged to assess sports fields and advise on condition, current methodology and required maintenance standards.

Criteria and performance measures relating to turf maintenance, and sport clubs' line-marking requirements can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

12. Plant and Pest Control

Noxious weeds can become a significant problem in reserves and therefore appropriate measures will be taken to control them. Weed control is an important part of maintaining reserve vegetation, and Council is also obliged as a neighbour to adjoining properties to ensure that its reserves are not hosting noxious weeds. Refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document for criteria regarding plant and pest control within reserves.

13. Wildlife or Vegetation Habitat

Significant wildlife and vegetation habitats are protected through regulatory provisions of the Resource Management Act and the District Plan. Significant vegetation areas and significant habitats of indigenous fauna are all recorded within the heritage and ecological inventory within the District Plan which will be updated regularly.

Any development or alteration of reserves will not be permitted if it will involve damage to significant wildlife or vegetation habitats. Decisions on any such development will be made by Council or referred to Department of Conservation.

Effort shall be made to encourage the preservation and regeneration of indigenous trees and plants within the reserves.

In instances where significant wildlife and vegetation habitats will be damaged by necessary roadworks or other types of development then the agency undertaking the development will be expected to contribute to the costs of any subsequent planting programme.

14. Maintenance of Landscape features

Maintaining existing landscape features in the District's reserves will be prioritised in accordance with relevant District Plan objectives. For example, maintaining and enhancing amenity values, and protecting outstanding landscapes. Council aims to encourage recreational activities that take advantage of, and promote, the appreciation of the landscape and visual amenity of the District.

A. The Built Environment

1. Buildings and structures

Some buildings are required on reserves as they provide important facilities related to the sports code including changing rooms, equipment for club meetings and for washing/preparing refreshments for game players.

Council recognises that the needs of all user groups are not the same and facilities should, as far as possible, be maintained in order to satisfy the needs of each user group. It is important that all buildings and structures are regularly maintained to preserve the visual attractiveness of the reserve as a whole.

Higher numbers of visitors may put pressure on existing toilet facilities. Council will monitor use of reserves and consider the need to provide toilets or additional toilets where appropriate.

Clubrooms and other buildings on recreation reserves, where they are owned or managed by Council, will be maintained, renewed, rehabilitated or removed according to Council's Asset Management Plan. For criteria relating to buildings and structures refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

2. Fire Control

Fires are dangerous and potentially damaging to reserves and the neighbouring properties. Education about the dangers, restricting certain activities and attaching conditions to permission granted for activities also helps minimise the risk of fires starting.

Lighting of open-air fires shall be prohibited on Council reserves. This includes fires within an incinerator, solid fuel barbeques, traditional cooking fires, outdoor fireplaces, braziers, campfires, controlled burns, bonfires and rubbish fires. Council will work with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) as the appropriate fire authority to prevent, detect, control and suppress fire within reserves.

Council will take all reasonable measures to ensure the reserve is kept clear of all fire hazards endangering adjacent properties.

3. Litter Control

Litter is unsightly and unpleasant, can also be hazardous, and is perceived to have significant negative impacts on the environment.

For criteria and performance measures relating to Litter control within reserves refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

B. Use of Reserves

1. Abandonment of Facilities

Changes in demographics and interest in leisure activities can result in clubs disbanding, amalgamating or becoming inactive. Where this results in the abandonment of facilities Council needs the power to have such facilities removed or turned to the use of other users.

Where any facility owned and/or occupied on a reserve is abandoned or neglected Council retains the right to require the owner to upgrade, remove or otherwise dispose of the facility in line with their lease agreement and the First Schedule of the Reserves Act 1977.

Where the organisation responsible for the facility has ceased to exist or is in recess Council will retain the right to remove the facility. The organisation will be responsible for paying the costs of removal and disposal. Council may instead allocate use of the facility to other users within the community. No compensation for facilities will be payable in these instances.

Vehicles that are abandoned on any of the reserves will be removed as a matter of priority due to the risk of fire, or of pollution from the vehicle contaminating the reserve. Where able the cost for removal and disposal will be on-charged to the registered owner of the vehicle to recoup costs.

2. Private access over reserve land

In many locations reserves abut private land and in some instances access over reserve land provides desirable access to private property. In some places historical access occurs. Private access over reserve land can, however, affect the use and development of the reserve and generally should be avoided apart from exceptional situations.

Rights-of-way provide private gains from use of a public resource and may increase the value of the property involved. They can also limit the recreational use of reserves. Formalisation of existing rights-of-way is vexatious, because of the historic benefits private property owners have enjoyed, relative to the need for Council to remain faithful to the original intent of the reserve itself.

Refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document for criteria related to access within reserves.

3. Carparking

Any use of reserve land can create a demand for car parking. Council intends to provide car parking that will meet the likely demand from reserve users.

Car parks can alienate significant areas of open space from a reserve. Parking cars on areas not intended for that purpose can also damage reserve land and adversely affect the amenity value.

Council is sometimes asked to provide lighting for car parks and accessways so that groups can continue to operate at night. Although the provision of lighting can be perceived as improving safety and security, it can also provide the means to assist cars being broken into. Lighting is therefore a useful addition to a range of safety provisions. No motor vehicles other than maintenance, inspection/ monitoring or emergency vehicles will be permitted in reserves other than freedom camping reserves, or with permission from the Parks and Reserves Manager for events or activities within reserves. Long-term or regular overnight parking shall not be permitted in reserves. Overnight parking shall not be permitted in non-freedom camping reserves unless for events or activities with the permission of the Parks and Reserves Manager. Overnight parking in freedom camping reserves will be permitted as per the Freedom Camping bylaw 2017 stipulations.

For further criteria relating to carparking within reserves refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

4. Closure to the Public

Council will retain the discretion to limit vehicular and/or pedestrian access to reserves under the provisions of Section 40 and Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977.

For safety reasons and/or in order to better manage reserve use it may be desirable to limit or exclude access to a reserve, particularly at night or at certain times of the year. Council will use its discretion to best manage the balance between public access and reserve management.

Council will close any part of a reserve or a whole reserve whenever the Parks and Reserves Manager deems this necessary to maintain the well-being of the reserve or to enhance it, in accordance with Section 53 of the Reserves Act (for example, planting trees, sowing grass or building picnic tables).

Reserves or parts of reserves may be temporarily or permanently closed or may alternatively have their reserve classification revoked and be sold, if they are being used inappropriately in a way that cannot be avoided by Council or Police intervention. This particularly applies to situations where the reserve is used in a way that is detrimental to the safety or well-being of the general public. Any such closures will be subject to Council approval, and subject to relevant Reserves Act procedures.

Reserves or parts of reserves may be closed in the event of damage caused by severe weather conditions, including flooding, or subsidence of the ground (of particular relevance to sports fields) while repairs are being made. Sports grounds may be closed in the event of inclement weather.

5. Commercial Use and Concessions

Public reserves are for the use and enjoyment of the public. In general reserves provide respite from commercial facilities and provide opportunities for families, groups and individuals to pursue recreational activities away from commercial environments. From time to time, however, there will be temporary and/or permanent recreation-related commercial activities that are fully compatible with the purpose of the reserve and that can assist or enhance the use and enjoyment of the reserve for a significant number of reserve users. Council will consider applications for concessions on reserves and where appropriate provide for such activities as an adjunct to the reserve.

Commercial activity will not be permitted on a reserve unless it is of a recreational nature, enhancing public involvement in recreational activities, or if it is considered to provide some form of benefit to the community.

Non-profit or charitable societies and clubs will be permitted to undertake commercial activity on a reserve, subject to Council approval of the activity. From time to time, however, Council may determine that a commercial activity is complementary to the purpose of a particular reserve. In such cases Council may determine that it is appropriate to provide for the activity by way of a concession

For criteria relating to concessions refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

6. Dogs and Other Animals

Council's objective is to control the entry of dogs and other domestic animals, including horses, onto reserves in order to protect people, plantings and native wildlife. There are already areas where dogs are controlled, for example in scenic reserves, under the Conservation Act. South Waikato District Council's Dog Control Bylaw 2017 regulates dog activity on reserves.

Dogs will not be allowed within ten metres of a children's play area, or on sports fields or on any of the scenic reserves within the District.

Reserves or parts of reserves zoned as Dog Exercise Areas will be clearly identified by Bylaw signs. Dogs can be exercised off the lead in Dog Exercise Areas but must not cause a nuisance to members of the public or other dogs.

Reserves which are not Dog Exercise Areas require dog owners to have their dog on a lead at all times.

On all reserves dog owners will:

- Have their dog(s) under control at all times
- Remove any faeces produced by their dog(s) from the reserve

Any dog on a reserve threatening another user of the reserve will be removed from the reserve immediately.

The entry of horses is prohibited onto reserves other than on formed roads unless specifically allowed by Council.

7. Encroachment

In many places reserves abut private property. From time to time private activities including gardens, steps, huts and seating areas encroach onto the reserve such that the public is excluded from, or discouraged from using, that portion of the reserve.

It is important that new encroachments are prevented, and that the removal of historical encroachments is managed over time. In certain locations and with the explicit approval of Council, reserves and the community use and enjoyment of reserves can benefit from a level of community involvement in the planting and maintenance of reserves. Such community involvement can be encouraged by Council where it is of wider environmental and public benefit and does not lead to any form of perceived or real privatisation of the reserve. Council's Public Places Bylaw 2017 regulates encroachments.

However, Council will from time to time work with the local community and/or adjoining landowners to establish and maintain planting on reserve land. This will particularly include planting that defines the interface between reserves and private land and/or where such planting is of benefit to the amenity of the reserve and does not impinge on its public use and enjoyment. Any such community management must have the approval of the Parks and Reserves Manager.

For further information relating to the dealing of encroachments refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

8. Events and Fireworks/Pyrotechnic Displays

Events can enhance the public use and enjoyment of reserves and contribute to the diversity and vibrancy of the community. Events with large numbers of people and activities can also adversely affect the reserve and its neighbours. Council therefore needs to retain full discretion over the number, nature and organisation of any organised event on reserve land.

Toilet requirements are based on the Building Act 2004's unisex Accepted Solutions for assembly services.

From time to time Council receives requests from organisations wishing to use a reserve for a fireworks or pyrotechnics display. Such displays are governed by legislation other than the Reserves Act and require the permission of Worksafe New Zealand.

Fireworks and pyrotechnic displays can generate adverse effects in relation to vegetation, wildlife habitat, animals, and neighbours. They also create a potential fire risk that needs to be managed. Many reserves in the South Waikato District are inappropriate locations for public firework displays. Such displays are therefore not permitted on reserves except where it is expressly identified and then subject to Council approval as well as to any conditions that Council may wish to impose.

For criteria relating to events refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

9. Drones

Council acknowledges the increased popularity for the flying of drones within the community, and across the nation as a whole. The Civil Aviation Authority regulates civil aviation within New Zealand and sets the rules around the use of unmanned Aircraft. This includes the requirement to obtain the approval of the landowner or occupier of the land wanting to be flown over. The Drone Policy outlines Council's approach to granting property owner consent.

10. Exclusive Use

Reserves facilitate a wide variety of activities which range in use from specific (designed and maintained for specific activities such as a playground reserved use (e.g. when one group or organisation has the preferential use of an area of the reserve. For example, a Sports Club has an agreement to lease a part of a sportsground for sports fields), and casual use (people can use the reserve at any time for a wide variety of activities e.g. walking and kite flying).

One intention of the Reserves Act is to protect public access to reserves although it does make allowances for exclusive use and sets a number of parameters on how this use is to be managed. The use of open space for organised sports puts limitations on the nature of that open space and the alternative uses outside those of the sport. One management issue is how to balance the needs of sports codes with other values such as amenity and the multiple purpose use of parks. Another management issue is the long-term allocation of sports fields between winter and summer sports, all with differing requirements for turf. Sporting bodies can be given public fields for use in ways that make sure the public is not excluded at times the fields are not required.

Exclusive use does mean that some groups obtain greater benefits from a reserve. In these cases Council will seek to ensure that users who receive the benefits of exclusive use also contribute financially.

Exclusive use of a reserve will satisfy the criteria of the Reserve Management Plan and the Reserves Act 1977.

For further criteria relating to exclusive use refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

11. General Use

Section 17(2)a of the Reserves Act provides public freedom of entry and access to Recreation Reserves. This freedom of entry is subject to any leasing or seasonal use agreements over reserves, to conditions and restrictions necessary in protecting and maintaining the reserve, and to the protection of the public using the reserve. Reserves shall be available for informal and formal usage for individuals and groups on a casual basis except where a part of a reserve is leased and fenced off for grazing. Priority will be given to organised groups who pay seasonal rent for reserve facilities, where the organisations' payments are up to date. Access to Carson's Bush, parts of Fitzgerald Glade Reserve and SH5 Reserve (near Tukorehe) which is adjacent to Fitzgerald Glade is restricted by the need to obtain permission to cross private land. Activities that are likely to result in damage to reserves or reserve facilities will not be permitted. Police will be notified of any noticed abuse or suspected abuse of reserve facilities. Council will seek to make adequate provision for disabled people's access to reserves and use of reserve facilities.

12. Lighting

Sports clubs often wish to light their fields to train at night. The design and location of lights may have negative effects on neighbouring properties. In general, Council does not encourage the use of most reserves at night. Sports field lighting will be provided by Council to enable use of sports fields for training purposes in the evenings during winter where a consistent amount of use has been determined. Sports clubs will be responsible to ensure field perimeter lights are turned off at the end of each training session. Flood lighting poles should be kept to a minimum by using high powered lights. This will include the replacing of existing lights when deemed to have reached an end of life condition with appropriate LED lights suitable for floodlighting fields. Cables for floodlights will be installed underground. Parks and Reserves staff must approve hours of operation for floodlights.

13. Liquor Licences

One common way for larger sporting organisations to raise funds is through the operation of a bar. Liquor is sometimes also consumed and sold on a reserve at a special event such as a wine and food festival. A number of adverse effects can arise from the consumption of liquor on reserves. These can include noise, hours of operation, and disorderly behaviour by patrons. It is prudent for Council to have policies that deal with the sale and consumption of alcohol on reserve land.

Council will consider any applications on reserves where the applicant can show:

- There is no nuisance to reserve users or neighbours.
- The facility will be managed in an orderly and appropriate manner and the operator acts as a responsible host.
- The operation of the license complies with all the appropriate statutory requirements.
- The values of the reserve will not be diminished.

The hours of supply shall not commence before 10 am or extend past 12.00 midnight except where a special license has been applied for under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.

14. Noise Control

Users of reserves shall comply with Section 16 of the Resource Management Act with regard to noise control. Each user of the reserve must adopt the best practicable option

to ensure that noise emitted does not disturb other reserve users, neighbouring property owners or wildlife.

15. Occupation Agreements (Leases, Licences and Easements)

The whole or part of any recreation or scenic reserve within the District may be leased to recreational or sporting organisations that can demonstrate their consistent need of the facilities and their use of them complies with the Reserves Act.

Council may lease a part of any classified recreation reserve to sports organisations under certain circumstances.

The whole or any part of a recreation reserve may be leased for purposes of farming, grazing, afforestation or other purposes at the discretion of Council, and in accordance with Section 73 of the Reserves Act.

Licences to occupy existing recreation reserve buildings may be granted to any sports organisation or recreational group. In this case the organisation will have exclusive use of the facility only when they are physically using the area for recreational purposes. For criteria relating to Occupation agreements refer to the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

16. Grazing of reserves

Grazing is considered the most efficient method of controlling grass and weed growth on certain reserves, particularly land that has difficult terrain. Grazing allows both reserve land that is not used for recreational purposes and non-reserve land managed by Council that is treated as a reserve to be maintained in a way that avoids ongoing expense to Council. Grazing leases shall be kept short so as to ensure the area will be available for recreational purposes in the future if the need should arise.

Any grazing of reserves will be made according to related provisions of the Reserves Act 1977. Grazing leases granted will be subject to the lease or Licence to Occupy agreement terms with no automatic right of renewal.

Where grazing licences are granted Council will determine the type of stock to be grazed in accordance with good animal husbandry and stock control practices as well as the cost implications to Council of options for site management, in order to provide adequate safeguards for those features and values (e.g. archaeological values) in existence on the reserve. Reserve lands held under a grazing licence may retain public access and will be signposted accordingly.

17. Community Organisations

The Reserves Act requires that Recreation Reserves are used for recreation purposes. Where appropriate reserves can be reclassified following due process under the Reserves Act so as to provide minimal disruption to the community organisation; otherwise the organisation would be required to relocate to a local purpose reserve.

Community organisations such as kindergartens or Kohanga reo will be located on local purpose rather than on recreation reserves.

Existing lease areas for community organisations on recreation reserves will be reclassified to local purpose reserves as Council resources permit. Reclassification will be prioritised on reserves that are more highly utilised by the general public, and which are also leased in part to a community organisation of which the primary purpose of that organisation is not recreation or leisure.

18. Overnight Stays

Camping activities can affect the enjoyment of reserves by the local community and other users, taking up car park space, 'privatising' parts of a reserve with leisure furniture, washing and the like, can generate noise, deposit large volumes of rubbish and affect neighbours. Damage, health issues and appropriate water supply are factors

which do not support camping on reserves. If camping is permitted, it must be strictly controlled.

The Reserves Act 1977 does not permit overnight stays on any reserve which is not a reserve set aside under Section 53 of the Act as a Camping Ground. However, Section 44 of the Reserves Act 1977 allows use of reserves in accordance with its management plan.

Council may approve camping where there is evidence that the adverse effects of camping can be avoided, remedied or mitigated. Areas suitable for camping will be identified in the Freedom Camping Bylaw 2017 and relevant reserve management plans.

19. Safety and Security

A problem for many reserves is security. Vandalism can be reduced by design which makes it easy for users to see each other's activity. Residents can be encouraged to participate in reserve design, construction, maintenance, and ultimately use to encourage 'ownership'. Reserves will be constantly monitored for dangerous or hazardous situations such as broken structures, damaged drains or damaged trees and repaired/ remedied as a matter of priority.

Council will cooperate with the Police and other agencies to promote the security of reserve users.

Criteria around security within reserves can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

20. Streams and Riverbanks

Public access to streams and rivers for recreation has been identified as important to residents.

Public access to these facilities will be encouraged to provide access for fishing or bathing and other recreational activities.

Riparian areas adjacent to lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands will be enhanced and protected.

Consultation with Tangata Whenua will be engaged in before any changes are made to the management of stream and river resources.

21. Signs

Signs are necessary to identify reserves, to assist access within reserves, to provide for the appropriate use of reserves and to provide for the safety of reserve users. Signs provide an opportunity for Council to 'brand' public land and clearly identify public resources. However, signs can individually or cumulatively detract from the amenity of a reserve and need to be designed, located and maintained to avoid visual clutter and the degradation of the values of the reserve.

Signs can be located in reserves by others and clear guidelines will be provided of such signs within a public area.

The District Plan provides objectives and policies to ensure that signs do not detract from the visual amenity of an area and do not compromise traffic safety.

The placing of new signs will be weighed against the possibility of future vandalism destroying or detracting from the aesthetic appeal of the sign.

Council will progressively work towards providing park or reserve name signs written in both the English and Te Reo languages.

The criteria around signage within reserves can be found in the Reserves Criteria, Procedures and Performance Measures document.

11. Reserve Information

South Waikato Reserves/Council Administered Land

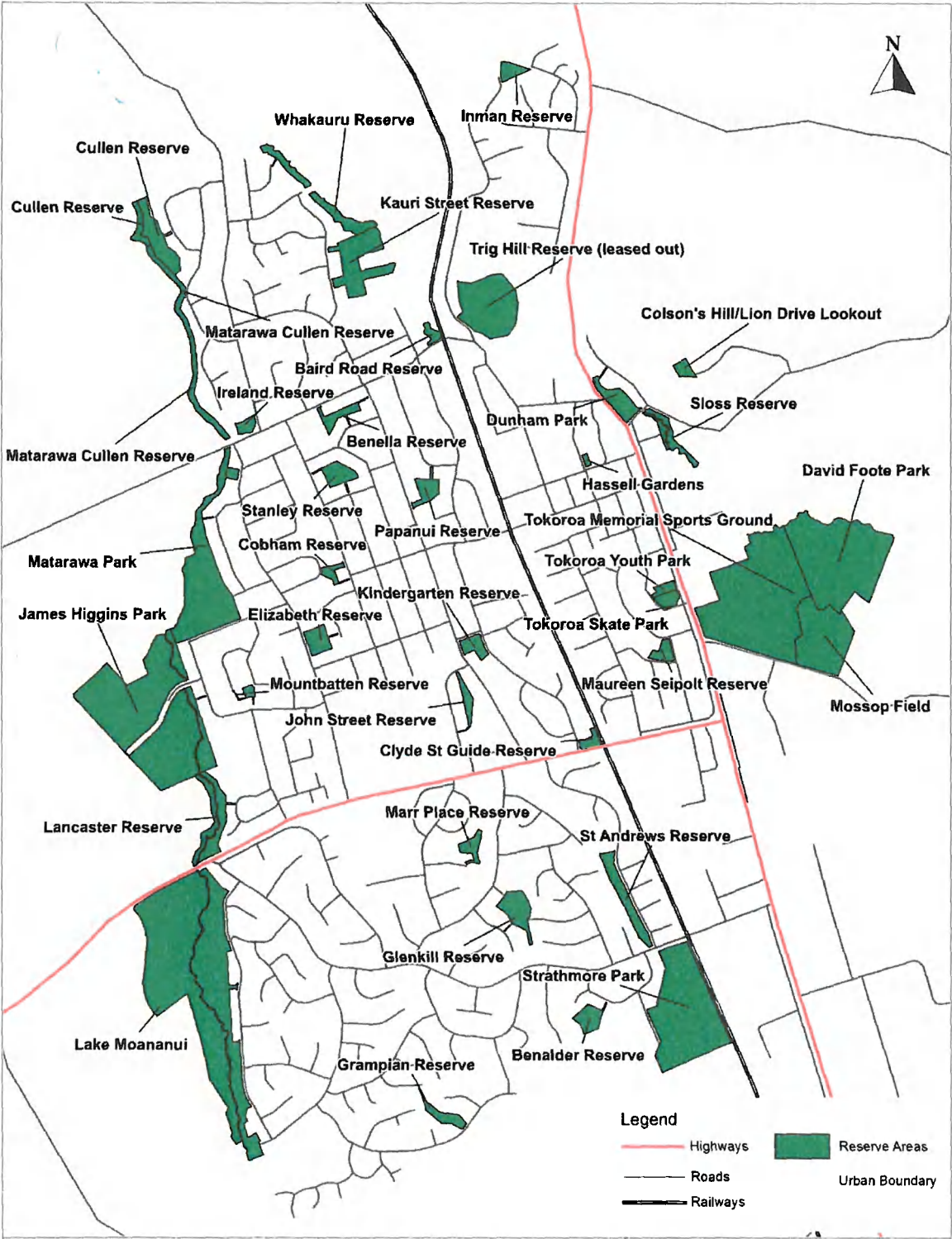
Reserve name	Location	Use	Area (ha)
Jubilee Reserve	Arapuni	Recreation	0.152525
Pioneer Reserve	Arapuni	Recreation	0.419574
The Village Green	Arapuni	Recreation	5.07627
A.L Mason Reserve/Rotary Grove	Putaruru	Recreation	0.761
Barnett Street Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation	0.2548
Bent Street Skate Park	Putaruru	Recreation	0.1301
Buckland Street Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation/Local purpose	0.1052
Constance Tulloch Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation	0.775177
Domain Road Cemetery	Putaruru	Local purpose	2.1094
Galway Crescent Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation	0.161608
Garden of Memories/Overdale Playground	Putaruru	Recreation	0.2749
Glenshea Park	Putaruru	Recreation	7.8961
Grey Street Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation	0.3483
Lorraine Moller Arboretum	Putaruru	Recreation	3.8919
Oraka River Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation	7.78692
Putāruru Timber Museum site	Putaruru	Recreation	4.4483
Taupo Street Reserve	Putaruru	Recreation	0.2689
Tirau Street Cemetery	Putaruru	Local purpose	0.8094
Totara Park	Putaruru	Recreation	4.0153
Waterpark	Putaruru	Recreation	0.285964
Te Waihou Walkway	Rural (Walkway)	Unclassified (treated as recreational)	
Duxfield Reserve	Rural	Recreation	1.34908
Jones Landing Reserve	Rural	Recreation and Boat Ramp	0.522015
Lichfield Reserve	Rural	Recreation	4.3706
Carson's Bush	Rural	Scenic (not under Reserves Act)	3.363
Walter Barnett Reserve	Rural	Scenic Reserve	1.10481
Jim Barnett Reserve	Rural	Scenic Reserve	20.1783
Totara Park	Putaruru	Recreation	4.0153
	Excludes Te Waihou Walkway	Putaruru Ward total	74.87474
Railway-Prospect Reserve	Tirau	Recreation (Railway land)	0.8925
Goodwin Reserve/Playcentre	Tirau	Recreation	0.1252
Matamata County Reserve	Tirau	Recreation	0.4174
Okoroire -Prospect Reserve	Tirau	Recreation	0.2109

Patetere Utility Reserve	Tirau	Utility reserve	0.4473
Station Street Reserve/Tennis Club	Tirau	Recreation	0.4261
Tirau Cemetery	Tirau	Local purpose	0.6848
Tirau Domain	Tirau	Recreation	5.55812
Tirau Village Green	Tirau	Recreation	0.158
Aniwaniwa Reserve	Rural	Recreation	7.90643
Little Waipa Reserve	Rural	Recreation	1.9248
Tukorehe (Fitzgerald Glade)	Rural	Scenic	46.288
SH5 Reserve (near Tukorehe)	Rural	Scenic	2.605
		Tirau Ward total	67.64455
Baird Road Railway Reserve	Tokoroa	Neighbourhood	1.6034
Benalder Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.91
Benella Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.7275
Colson's Hill/Lion Drive	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.6488
Chambers Street/Manfield Street (Holster's)	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.28
Clyde Street Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.407324
Cobham Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.3983
Cullen Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.9024
Cullen Reserve	Tokoroa	Esplanade	2.5115
Dunham Park	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.2892
Elizabeth Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.9475
Glenkill Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.5316
Grampian Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.703
Hassell Gardens	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.104776
Hatu Patu Rock area	Tokoroa	Recreation (Historic site)	0.5116
Inman Reserve/Playground	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.5704
Ireland Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.5014
James Higgins Park	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.6162
John Street Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation/Plantation	0.5458
Kauri Street Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	3.534
Kindergarten Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.683
Kupe Place Reserve	Tokoroa	Esplanade	2.5197
Lake Moana Nui	Tokoroa	Recreation	24.5579
Lancaster Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	2.2915
Lomond Ave Reserve	Tokoroa	Utility Reserve	0.0455
Marr Place Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.627
Matarawa Cullen Reserve	Tokoroa	Esplanade	0.9147
Matarawa Cullen Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.02112
Matarawa Park	Tokoroa	Recreation	7.76175
Mountbatten Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.2223
Maureen Seipolt Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.5458
Papanui Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.8834
Sloss Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.9822
Stanley Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.0139

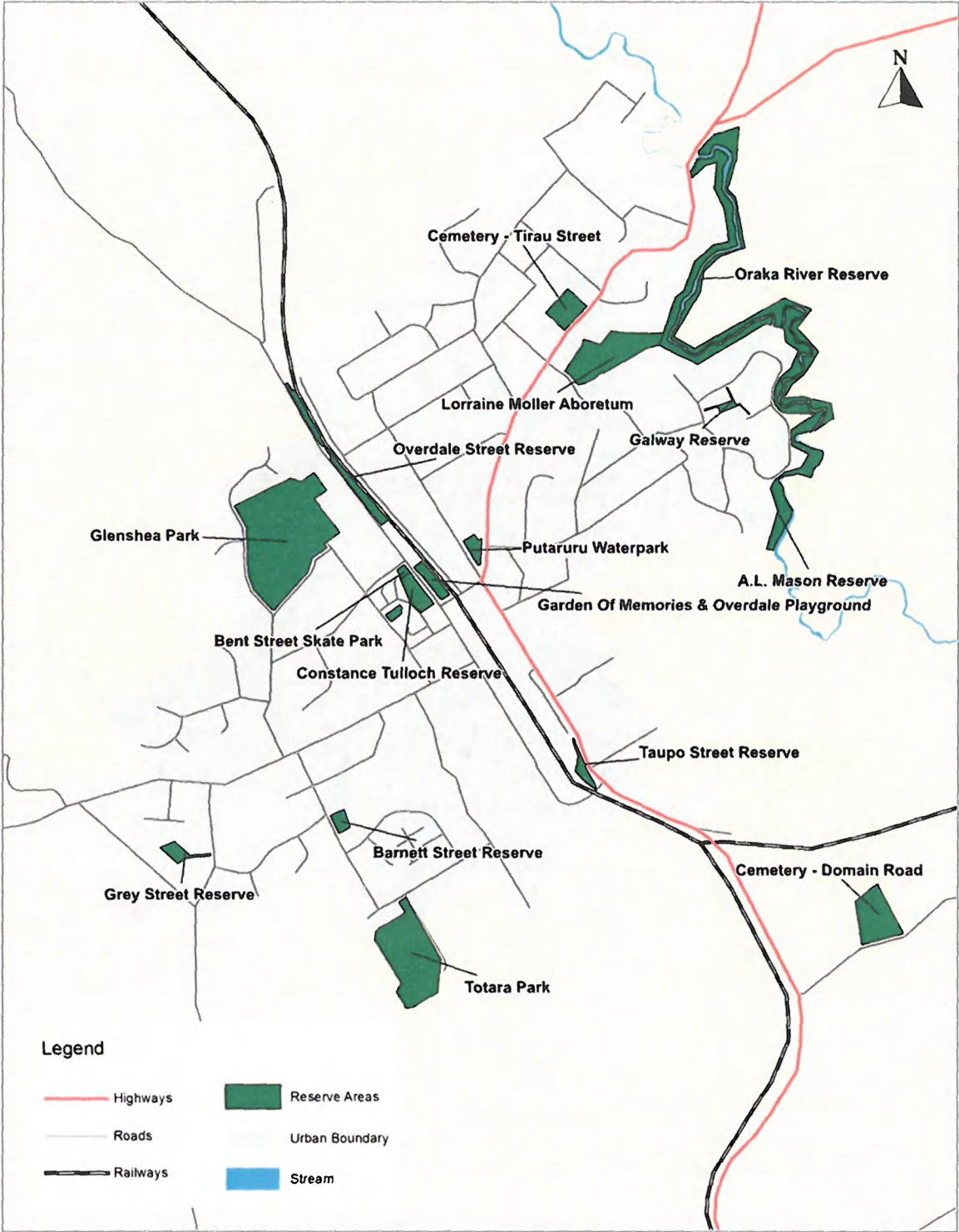
St Andrews Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	1.642
Strathmore Park	Tokoroa	Recreation	10.6856
Te Toko Tokoroa o Matarawa Historic Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.7659
Tokoroa Cemetery	Tokoroa	Local purpose	2.039
Tokoroa Memorial Sportsground/David Foote Park	Tokoroa	Recreation	31.59
Tokoroa Skate Park	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.38
Trig Hill Reserve	Tokoroa	Recreation and leased	5.14493
Unnamed 11 (Along Whakauru; adjacent to Chambers St)	Tokoroa	Esplanade	0.922085
Unnamed 12 (South bank of Pokaiwhenua; corner of Chambers and Manfield)	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.290806
Unnamed 46 (Other side of Pokaiwhenua river adjacent to unnamed 12)	Tokoroa	Recreation	0.238684
Whakauru Reserve	Tokoroa	Esplanade	1.84099
Dunham Creek	Rural	Recreation	0.312669
Dunham's Point	Rural	Recreation (secondary use only)	5.9845
Snowsill Reserve	Rural	Recreation (secondary use only)	0.186406
Whakamaru Reserve	Rural	Recreation (secondary use)	9.71
		Tokoroa Ward total	136.94232

12. Maps showing the locations of reserves within the South Waikato District

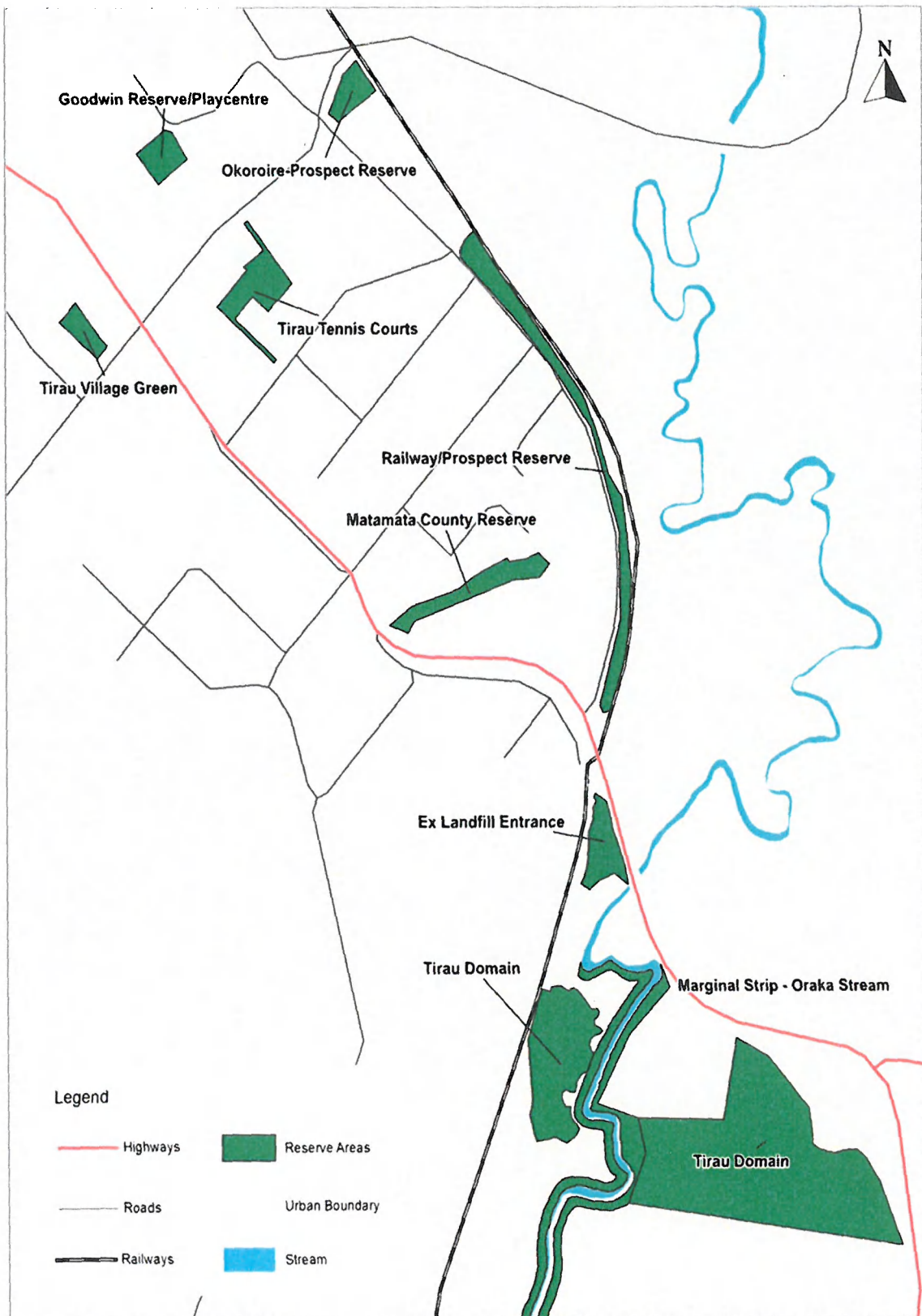
Tokoroa Reserves Locations



Putaruru Reserves Locations



Tirau Reserves Locations



Arapuni Reserves Locations

