

# Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan 2008



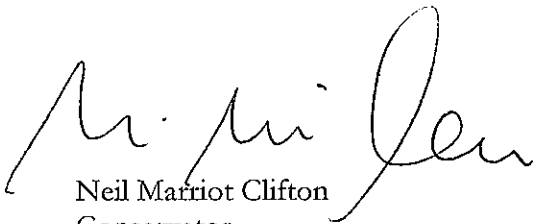


## MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVAL

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

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

Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of July 2008.



Neil Marriot Clifton  
Conservator  
Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy  
Department of Conservation





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# **Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan**

## **Purpose of this Plan**

A management plan is a working document which:

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

## **Management Plan Format**

This management plan consists of four parts:

### **Part 1 Introduction**

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

### **Part 2 Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves**

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

### **Part 3 Strategic Vision, General Objectives and Policies**

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

### **Part 4 Individual Reserve Description, Policies and Actions**

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

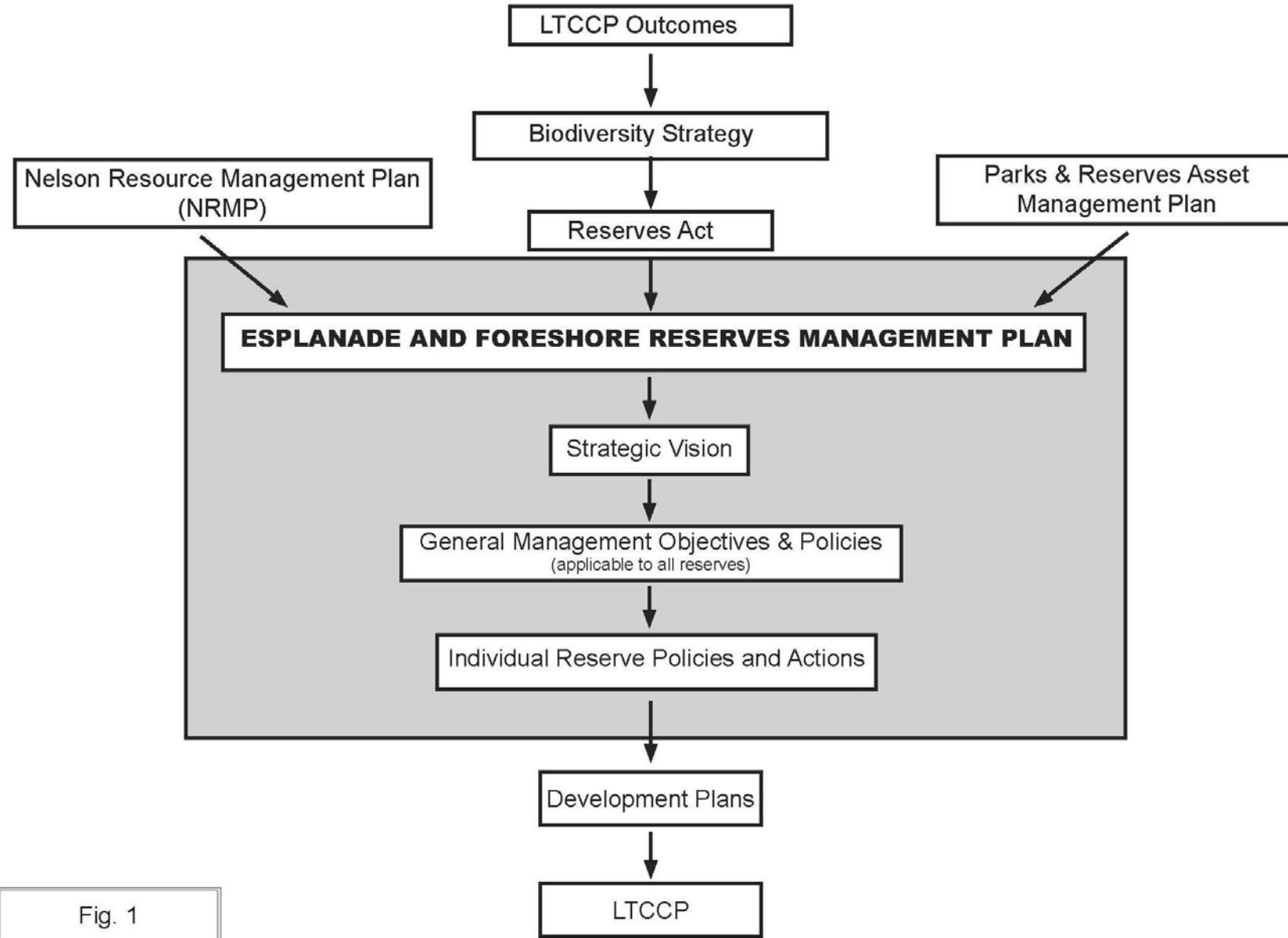


Fig. 1

## **Part 1 Introduction and Background**

### **1.1 Introduction**

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

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

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

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

### **1.2 Background – Statutory Framework**

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

### **1.3 Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1.4 Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)**

##### Esplanade Reserves

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

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

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

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

#### **1.5 Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP)**

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

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

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

### **1.6 Nelson Biodiversity Strategy**

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

### **1.7 Nelson Freshwater Plan**

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

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

## 1.8 Reserves Act 1977

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

The general purpose of the Reserves Act is to:

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

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

### Recreation Reserves (Section 17)

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

### Scenic Reserves (Section 19)

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

### Local Purpose Reserves (Section 23)

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

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

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



## **1.9 Tangata Whenua Iwi & Management Planning**

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

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

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

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

### **1.10 Public Consultation & Plan Process**

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

These stages in relation to management plans are:

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

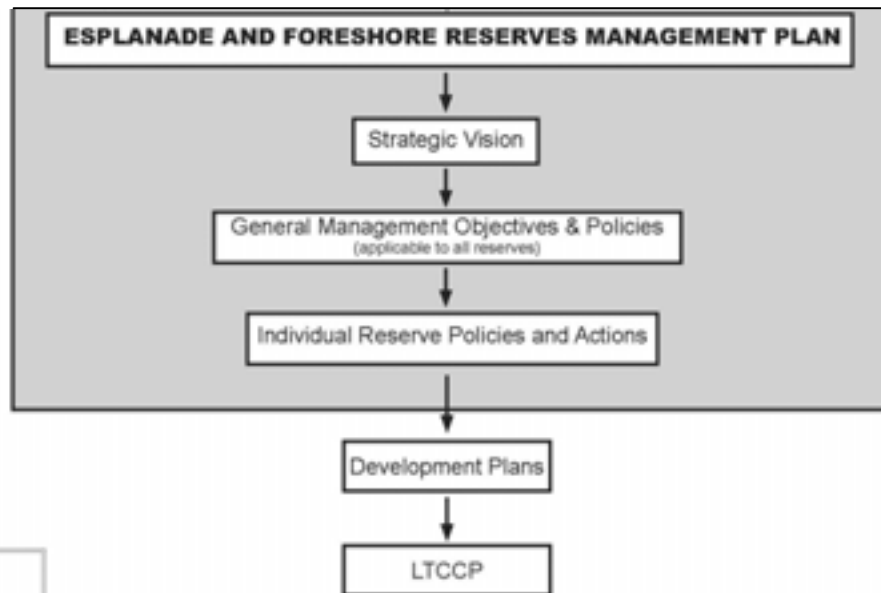
## Part 2 Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

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

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02	Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve	28
03	Maori Pa Road/Wakapuaka River Reserve	31
04	Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve	33
05	Hira Store Reserve	35
06	Hira School Riverbank Margins	37
07	Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve	39
08	Lud Valley Esplanade	41
01	Wakapuaka Sandflats	43
02	Haven Estuary Margin	46
03	Corder Park	48
04	Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds	50
05.1	Maitai River Reserves Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer Rural)	53
05.2	Maitai River Reserves Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural)	56
05.3	Maitai River Reserves Branford Park (City Fringe)	59
05.4	Maitai River Reserves Hanby Park to QEII Drive Bridge (City)	62
06	Brook Street Esplanade (Upper)	65
07	Brook Street Reserves	68
08	Akersten Street Seafront Reserve	71
09	Marina	73
10	Saltwater Creek Esplanade Reserve	76
11	Haulashore Island	78
12	Wakefield Quay	82
01	Awatea Place Esplanade Reserve	85
02	Jenkins Creek Reserve (Waimea Rd to Beatson Rd)	87
03	Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Gracefield St to Annesbrook Dr)	89
04	Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Quarantine Rd to Annesbrook Dr)	91
05	Jenkins Creek/Arapiki Stream Reserve (Quarantine Rd to Trent Dr)	93
06	Arapiki Stream (Above Quarantine Rd)	95
09	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Marsden Valley Rd - Cemetery Flats	97
11	Neale Ave Reserve (Main Rd Stoke to Neale Ave)	100
07	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Nayland Rd to Railway Reserve)	102
08	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Above Seaview Rd)	104
10	Poormans Valley Stream Esplanade Reserve (Whakatu Dr to Seaview Rd)	106
12	Point Rd Foreshore Reserve - Whakatu Dr Cycleway Link	108
13	Monaco Seafront Reserve	110
14	Airport Peninsula	112
15	Oyster Island	114
16	Orchard Creek Esplanade Reserve	117
17	Orphanage Creek Reserve (Sunningdale Dr to Suffolk Rd)	119
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### Part 3 Strategic Vision, General Objectives and Policies

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



#### Strategic Vision for Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

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

The strategic vision is:

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

## General Management Objectives and Policies

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **Part 4 Individual Reserve Descriptions, Policies and Actions**

This section describes each reserve and sets out any further policies, in addition to the General Management Objectives and Policies, which apply to that area. Along with the general description, additional policies and actions; information on reserve location, classification, legal description, size, access, facilities, use, maintenance and management issues is included.

Notes on each of those descriptors are as follows:

Location: States where the reserve is geographically located.

Zone: States which Nelson Resource Management Plan zone the reserve is in.

Classification: States what the land tenure is, e.g. Scenic, Local Purpose (Esplanade) or Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, freehold land, road reserve etc.

Legal Description: Gives the relevant Lot or Section number/s.

Size: States reserve size in hectares (ha).

Description: Gives a brief overview of the reserve's physical location, appearance, character, condition, values and issues. This information is derived from several sources, including general knowledge, staff knowledge, site visit observations as well as other sources where available, e.g. the NRMP, iwi plans and other specialist reports. "True right" or "true left" refers to the particular stream side when looking downstream. Comments are sometimes made on wildlife within the reserve. Where made, comments reflect only either what was seen during site visits, or well-known local facts, e.g. that seals use "The Mole" at Haulashore Island. Plants and animals are called by their common names, with one or two specific exceptions. For many reserves, available information is limited, or would require a level of research outside the scope of this plan. Therefore reserve descriptions should be treated as a basic summary and starting point only.

Access: Two comments are made regarding access. The first is about how currently accessible a reserve is, both to enter and to traverse through. Each reserve is therefore given an accessibility ranking – either: easy, semi-restricted or inaccessible. "Easy" means there is one or more ways to enter the reserve, paths or tracks and signage are often available, and no obstructions for access into or within the reserve exist. "Semi restricted" means the reserve may be harder to locate, and access within it may be obstructed, for example, by vegetation/bluffs or lack of tracks etc. "Inaccessible" means the reserve may be hard to locate (e.g. unclear boundaries) and difficult to enter and move through. An example of this is where a reserve is located in the middle of private land. The second comment regarding access explains how to get to a reserve.

Facilities: Lists public recreational facilities within reserve.

Maintenance: Outlines work undertaken in reserve.

Use: Lists known uses (not exhaustive).

Management Issues: States known management issues.

Policies: Sets out additional policies specific to that reserve as explained above. Policies outline how an issue in general, will be approached, for example to protect archeological sites or wait for future esplanade reserves to be set aside. If no additional policies are included, only the general management objectives and policies apply.

Actions: Outlines specific practical management work to be carried out, for example, to increase rubbish control, carry out riparian planting or monitor riverside willows.

### **“Other Areas”**

In addition to the 37 reserves Council owns and manages, there are three other places included in this plan where Council carries out reserve management activities. These are: Hira School Riverbank Margins, Haven Estuary Margin and part of Whakatu Drive Esplanade Reserve. These areas are owned by Transit New Zealand. However, Council has a management arrangement to mow and maintain the Haven Estuary Margin and the non-reserve section of Whakatu Drive Esplanade Reserve.

Council involvement in Hira School Riverbank Margins has partially been generated by strong interest in native restoration planting by Hira School, often by using plants grown in their own nursery.

Of the three, Hira School Riverbank Margins and Haven Estuary Margin are included as a separate page within the individual reserve descriptions section, in the relevant geographical area and are identified as non-Council owned. However, the Transit-owned parts of Whakatu Drive Esplanade Reserve are not covered in a separate page, but instead are included within the current reserve description. This is because the Transit-owned sections, which cover the cycleway and inlet edge running right beside Whakatu Drive, link up and form an integral part of the reserve.





# NCC Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves Locations in Cable Bay Area

MELBOURNE CITY COUNCIL



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## CABLE BAY ESPLANADE RESERVE 01

- Legend**
-  Reserve Area
  -  Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-05

## Cable Bay Area Reserves

### Cable Bay Esplanade Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Cable Bay
<u>Zone:</u>	Rural
<u>Classification:</u>	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Recreation Reserve, Road
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 33 DP5832
<u>Size:</u>	2.03 ha



Description: Cable Bay Esplanade Reserve is located between the Cable Bay estuary edge and private residential land, below Cable Bay Road. The reserve is an undeveloped, long and narrow strip which extends from the true left of the Wakapuaka River mouth almost to Cable Bay itself, finishing adjacent to 780 Cable Bay Road. Reserve vegetation is a mix of native coastal and estuarine species, including nikau and saltmarsh at the estuary edge and exotic weeds. Exotic weeds cover and continue to invade a significant portion of the reserve area. Weed species include banana passionfruit, tradescantia and convolvulus.

Access: Semi-restricted. Access to this reserve can be gained either from the estuary at low tide or via a rough track down from Cable Bay Road (next to number 638). Access along the reserve is difficult due to sometimes steep and bluffy nature of the site and the existence of boatshed and jetty structures erected by encroaching neighbours.

Facilities: Nil.

Maintenance: Nil.

Use: Neighbouring residents are probably the biggest users of this reserve.

Management Issues: Weeds, encroachment.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Work with neighbouring landowners on weed invasion issues and reserve encroachment issues.
2. Consider the future development of a walkway / cycleway in this reserve which could link Paremata Flats and Cable Bay.





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**PAREMATA FLATS RESERVE 02**

- Legend**
- Reserve Area
  - Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-06

## Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Delaware / Cable Bay
<u>Zone:</u>	Rural
<u>Classification:</u>	Northern section and riparian edge – Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve and Scenic Reserve Southern section - Recreation Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot's 1, 2, 18, 22 and 23 DP19372, Lot 2 DP5205, Lot 31 DP5832 and Pt Wakapuaka Block 2 2B
<u>Size:</u>	30.0 ha



Description: Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve is located between Maori Pa and Cable Bay Roads. The reserve covers the northernmost end of the Wakapuaka River, its associated river valley flats, rivermouth and adjacent Delaware estuary edge.

The northern part of Paremata Flats encompasses three small, separate but highly significant coastal alluvial forest remnants rare in Nelson. The first is a small collection of pukatea / titoki trees on true right riverbank; the second a group of mainly mature trees including large totara, matai, kowhai and titoki near the northern estuary edge and the third, a larger remnant which features less mature trees such as ngaio, marsh and lowland ribbonwood is located in the north-eastern area of the reserve, across a small estuary channel.

Delaware Estuary, which abuts the reserve edge, is considered regionally important because of its relatively unmodified state (Davidson, 1994). The natural progression (or “sequences”) of estuarine vegetation which flank the adjoining estuary (some of which are contained within the reserve) are also mostly intact. The combination of forest remnants and intact estuarine vegetation provide outstanding habitat for a variety of wildlife, including several rare native birds such as banded dotterel and Australasian bittern. In order to enhance the habitat there is currently a community group carrying out pest control in this area.

The northern and northeastern forest remnant areas are fenced. However, long, rank grass and weeds growing underneath the trees in the northern remnant hinder any natural regeneration. In addition, the area around the pukatea / titoki remnant is not protected by a fence and is currently being grazed by neighbour's stock, which gain access across the river. Grazing effectively prevents regeneration taking place at this small but significant remnant.

Vehicular access is available to the northern section of the reserve, following a grassed farm track. This track currently leads to a locked gate, 800 metres past the first main carpark. Whitebaiters, fishers and others use the track to gain easier access to the rivermouth. The gate has been vandalised in the past, so people could drive their vehicles even closer. This has created track damage and may have disturbed the fragile root system of a large matai growing nearby, potentially threatening its survival. Erosion on the river's true right bank, towards the river mouth, will shortly be stabilised with rockwalling. Once this takes place, the locked gate will be replaced by continuous fenceline, preventing any further vehicular access to this area.

The remaining southern section of Paremata Flats which is in pasture, is grazed under a license agreement and managed as an open space recreation area. The grazing arrangement is specifically to control weeds and retain open space values. A fenced off section at the south eastern corner of the reserve is also used by the local pony club. Further native planting of the true left and right riverbank edge could be carried out in this southern section, to complement the forest remnants and planted

sections downstream. A river swimming hole can be accessed from the true right bank in this area. This swimming hole may be filling in with gravel over time.

The wider Cable Bay - Delaware Estuary area has been occupied by Maori since around the 13th century and there are many significant pa, kainga and urupa sites in the vicinity. Ngati Tama inhabited this area from the early 1800's, under chief Paremata Te Wahapiro, who the reserve is named after. There is one known archaeological site within the reserve boundaries. This site, (MS 10, a kainga), is included in the NRMP list of archaeological sites.

Access: Easy. The main access point to both the northern and southern sections of this reserve is from Maori Pa Road, where there is a small carparking area. Several stiles enable pedestrian access over fences. As explained above, vehicular access is also available close to the river mouth area.

Facilities: Stiles, carpark, partial vehicle access via farm track.

Use: Fishing, kakaying, whitebaiting, swimming, game bird hunting, bird watching, horse-riding, picnicking and walking.

Maintenance: Supplementary native plantings using seeds mainly sourced from the forest remnants have taken place in this reserve over several years. Once planted, sites bordering grazed areas are then fenced off. On-going restoration plantings are planned for the additional springs within the reserve; the small streams entering the reserve from eastern hills and the continuation of plantings along Maori Pa Road.

Management Issues: Vehicle access damaging northern forest remnant, riverbank stability, riverbank erosion, stock access and long grass preventing regeneration, dogs.

## **Policies**

1. Continue to allow controlled vehicle access along the grass farm track to the gate / fence.
2. Allow short term camping, provided all conditions set out in the camping general policy are met.
3. Continue to graze balance of land and make available for other uses, e.g. continued use by pony club, events etc.

## **Actions**

1. Produce a detailed development plan for this area.
2. Develop and install an interpretative sign to outline the reserve's interesting history and values.
3. Upon review of dog bylaw seek to apply dog restrictions to the northern area to protect birds.
4. Fence the true right edge near the pukatea / titoki remnant and spray out grass and weeds in the northern remnant to allow regeneration.
5. Increase planted riparian edge on true left and right in southern area.
6. Assess condition of swimming hole to establish if gravel extraction is appropriate or necessary.
7. Consider working with Department of Conservation on improving access to and through the Cable Bay Scenic Reserve.





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**MAORI PA ROAD/WAKAPUAKA RIVER RESERVE 03**

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NCC 18-0158-07

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
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## Maori Pa Rd / Wakapuaka River Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Delaware / Cable Bay
<u>Zone:</u>	Rural
<u>Classification:</u>	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Riverbed, Road
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lots 24, 25, 32 and 33 DP19372
<u>Size:</u>	0.58 ha



Description: Maori Pa Road / Wakapuaka River Reserve is located at the junction between Maori Pa and Cable Bay Roads. The reserve is a small area roughly square in shape and is dissected by the Maori Pa Road bridge, which splits it into two small sections, up and downstream of the bridge. Just downstream of the bridge is a swimming hole.

The eastern, true right upstream portion contains lowland forest species, including some quite large podocarps such as totara and kahikatea, as well as kowhai and titoki. The trees are intermingled with willows and areas of rank grass on both sides of the river, and weeds including old mans beard, buddleia and blackberry are beginning to taking hold. The small upstream true right sections next to the river and road respectively have been recently planted in native coastal species and fenced off. The planted section near the road also encloses and protects several large totara and kanuka.

The downstream true left section is not fenced off and is currently grazed by the neighbouring landowner. This area is a mixture of pasture grass, willows, weeds, old fallen over trees and a couple of aging native trees.

Apart from the planted areas, this reserve currently appears neglected and scruffy, with weeds overwhelming the large remnant native trees and long, rank grass everywhere. However, with work, this reserve could be attractive and inviting, and use its strategic location at the junction between Maori Pa and Cable Bay Roads' to best advantage.

Access: Semi-restricted. Access can be gained from either Maori Pa Road or Cable Bay Road.

Use: The downstream reserve section is used occasionally for picnicking and swimming.

Maintenance: Planting maintenance.

Management Issues: Weeds, encroachment by farmers.

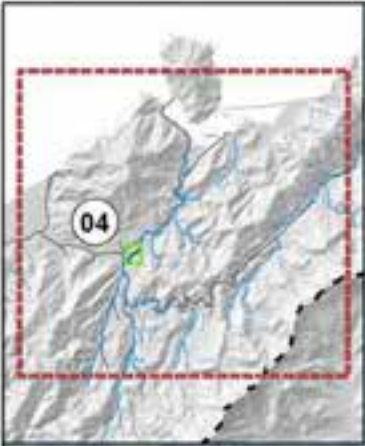
### Policies

1. Consider enhancement of this reserve.

### Actions

1. Undertake action to control weeds in the forest remnant on the upstream true right bank and undertake regular monitoring of site thereafter.
2. Fence off and tidy up true left reserve downstream, and plant suitable native species.





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**WAKAPUAKA RIVER ESPLANADE RESERVE 04**

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**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



## Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve

Location: Hira  
Zone: Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area  
Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Private Freehold, River Bed, Road  
Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 17084  
Size: 0.93 ha



Description: Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve is located along the true left of the Wakapuaka River immediately downstream of Hira Store. The reserve is a fenced narrow strip abutting the river. This area is a mixture of pasture grass, willows and weeds such as blackberry and old mans beard.

Reserve Access: Difficult access available on foot downstream from the Hira Store Reserve.

Facilities: Nil.

Use: Due to access difficulties, this reserve is unlikely to be used by the public.

Maintenance: Nil.

Management Issues: Lack of access, obscurity, weeds, possible encroachment by farmer.

### Policies

1. To take no steps to improve access until linking reserve acquired.

### Actions

1. No specific actions for this site.





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### HIRA STORE RESERVE 05

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NCC 18-0158-09

## Hira Store Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Hira
<u>Zone:</u>	Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area and Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	Recreation Reserve, River Bed, Road
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Sec 108 Suburban North Dist
<u>Size:</u>	0.73 ha



Description: The Hira Store Reserve is located on the true left of the Wakapuaka River, and begins directly behind the Hira Store. The reserve includes a 275 m long metalled road which leads down to the river and main picnic area, as well as the mown grass strips and planted native shrub borders on both road sides. The road ends in a metalled “turning circle” and carpark close to the river and the reserve opens out to a large grassy picnic area, beside the main swimming hole. Vehicle access to and across the river is possible at this point and slightly further upstream, down another short metalled track. Regular vehicular use of these fords could pose a water quality problem for the river and downstream river users.

Reserve plantings include native riparian species such as kowhai, pittosporums, flax and toetoe as well as pin oak, an exotic specimen tree. Weeds such as broom, periwinkle and convulvulus are present on the reserve edges and throughout the upstream ford area. Weeds such as old mans beard also engulf the true right of the river, outside the reserve boundary.

Access: Easy. Access is from SH6, and is indicated by an AA sign which says “Picnic Area”.

Facilities: Two toilets, a picnic table and a rough metalled parking area.

Use: This reserve is regularly used by locals and others for swimming and picnicking.

Maintenance: The road is graded, toilets maintained, some weed control is carried out and rubbish removed.

Management Issues: Weeds, vehicle access.

### Policies

1. Review river access and ford issue in light of Council’s Freshwater Plan provisions.

### Actions

1. No specific actions for this site.





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**HIRA SCHOOL RIVERBANK MARGINS 06**

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NCC 18-0158-10

## Hira School Riverside Margins – Non Council Owned Land

Location: Hira  
Zone: Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area  
Classification: Stream Bed, Road Reserve, Private  
Legal Description: Pt Sec 53 Suburban North DIST  
Size: 1.01 ha



Description: This land covers the true left and right bank of the Wakapuaka River from opposite Hira School to just before the Hira Store, looking downstream. The land is owned by Transit. However, Council has been involved for several years with weed control and restoration plantings, in conjunction with the Hira School. The true left encompasses a wider area compared to the true right, and features a long planted strip, featuring native plants such as flax, pittosporum, kowhai and toetoe. Many of these plants are several years old and rapidly becoming established. Between the road and the planted area on the true left is a grassy mown strip.

The true right is much narrower, and runs along the left hand side of Ross Road. Less of this side is planted, presumably due to its narrow nature and the fact that it's less accessible. Both banks fall away quite steeply to the river and are covered in weeds, including old mans beard and buddleia. A Council water flow recorder is sited on the true left bank and a footbridge spans the river to provide access to Ross Road. There is some rubbish in the area, which is probably thrown out of cars.

Access: Easy. Access is from SH6 or via Ross Road footbridge.

Facilities: Footbridge.

Use: Main use is access to and from school for Hira School school children living on Ross Road.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance and ongoing plantings.

Management Issues: Weeds, rubbish, upgrade of Ross Road could impact on true right bank.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Continue to revegetate area in native riparian species.
2. Monitor rubbish situation.





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### TEAL VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE 07

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NCC 18-0158-11

## Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve

Location: Teal Valley, Hira  
Zone: Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area  
Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve  
Legal Description: Lots 3, 5 and 7 DP15999  
Size: 0.20 ha



Description: Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve is located on the true right of the Teal River. The reserve is a narrow riverbank strip, broken in one place to provide access for private driveways. It is mainly covered by native vegetation, including some large beech and podocarp trees. There are some weeds present, such as Himalayan honeysuckle and old mans beard.

Access: Inaccessible. Access to the reserve could possibly be gained via the private driveways off Teal Valley Road. Access along the reserve however is constrained by the close vegetation cover and the steepness of the banks.

Facilities: Nil.

Use: Use is limited due to the vegetation cover and steep banks.

Maintenance: Weed monitoring.

Management Issues: Possible encroachment, lack of access, weeds.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.





**LUD VALLEY ESPLANADE 08**

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## Lud Valley Esplanade Reserve

Location: Lud Valley, Hira  
Zone: Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area  
Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, River Bed  
Legal Description: Lots 11-13, 18, 20 and 21 DP16475  
Size: 1.11 ha



Description: Lud Valley Esplanade Reserve is on the left hand side of Lud Valley Road, if heading north between Frost and Macs Road, and runs roughly through the middle of three rural properties. The reserve is a narrow strip on both sides of the Lud River, and is broken in one place to provide access for a private driveway. Some of the strip appears to be currently included as part of the neighbouring properties, and looks to be generally grazed on both sides, with a scattering of willow trees. There is a small amount of old mans beard present. The riverbank on the true right is partially fenced but stock, including cattle, may be able to access the stream elsewhere, resulting in a decrease in water quality.

Access: Access is generally difficult but could possibly be gained from the true right end closest to Macs Road.

Facilities: Nil.

Maintenance: Nil.

Use: Only resident neighbours would presumably use this reserve.

Management Issues: Lack of access and obscurity, stock potentially accessing stream.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Using Council's Rural Liaison Officer, approach and assist interested neighbours with fencing and planting.





**WAKAPUAKA SANDFLATS 01**

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NCC 18-0158-13

## Nelson Haven Reserves

### Wakapuaka Sandflats

<u>Location:</u>	Wakapuaka
<u>Zone:</u>	Conservation and Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	DOC, Freehold, Road
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Pt Lot 4 DP 7530, Lot 1 DP 5602 and Lot 1 DP 14320
<u>Size:</u>	27.5 ha



Description: Wakapuaka Sandflats is located at the north end of Nelson Haven, between SH6 and the Boulder Bank. It adjoins a DOC reserve to the south and another parcel of Council land to the west covering the sewage ponds. (This sewage ponds land is managed by Council's Infrastructure Division.)

Wakapuaka Sandflats is one of the largest esplanade / foreshore reserves managed by Council and covers an old estuarine mudflat and saltmarsh wetland area. The sandflats reserve area has been highly modified through past drainage and reclamation activities. Currently a dike and waterflow gate at the Haven edge prevents tidal inundation and two modified streams drain freshwater from the site. Modifications such as the prevention of some tidal influx (desalination) stop the area reverting to its natural saltmarsh state, which in turn encourages weeds and discourages natural regeneration.

The current vegetation is a combination of saltmarsh, estuarine rushes, exotic grasses and coastal scrub. A native coastal plant, *Mimulus repens*, has been recorded at the sandflats site. This plant falls within the "sparse" category of NZ threatened native plants. This category indicates its populations, although widespread nationally, are small and scattered. Another wetland species present is the succulent *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, also called NZ glasswort. Some beds of these plants have been damaged by the creation of runways for the model aeroplane club. In addition to naturally occurring native vegetation, past planting using native coastal scrub species such as cabbage trees, flax, ngaio and pittosporums has been undertaken.

Currently, vegetated areas resemble islands set amongst large bare areas and a network of rough tracks. These bare areas and tracks have been primarily created by vehicles and their existence and the loss of a salt water tidal regime has hastened the invasion and establishment of weeds such as fescue grass. Other weeds present, such as gorse and old mans beard, are subject to low level control. Weeds are also able to invade the sandflats reserve site from the sewage ponds land which currently has no active weed control programme.

Wetland bird species such as white-faced heron, kingfisher and the rare banded dotterel have been observed at the site. However, predators such as rats and stoats and disturbance from noise, vehicles and dogs would discourage their presence.

A landscape enhancement concept was proposed for the Wakapuaka Sandflats, the sewage ponds block, adjoining DOC land and the Boulder Bank in 2003 (Atkinson, 2003). This enhancement concept was ambitious and visionary in scope but unfortunately didn't proceed due to financial

constraints and practical management issues. However, the policies within this plan adopt some of the ideas embodied within it.

Access: Easy. Access is on the left of Wakapuaka Road (SH6), past Boulder Bank Drive.

Facilities: Signs, vehicle barriers, informal walking tracks, roading.

Use: The reserve is used regularly by the local model aeroplane club, and also for walking, running, dog walking, cycling, sand yachting and kite buggy activities.

Maintenance: Weed spraying for some weed species is carried out on a regular basis.

Management Issues: Damage by vehicles including motorbikes and cars, desalination of site leading to encroachment of exotic grass and other weeds, litter, inadequate parking, lack of walking tracks, dogs, noise, user conflicts, lack of toilets.

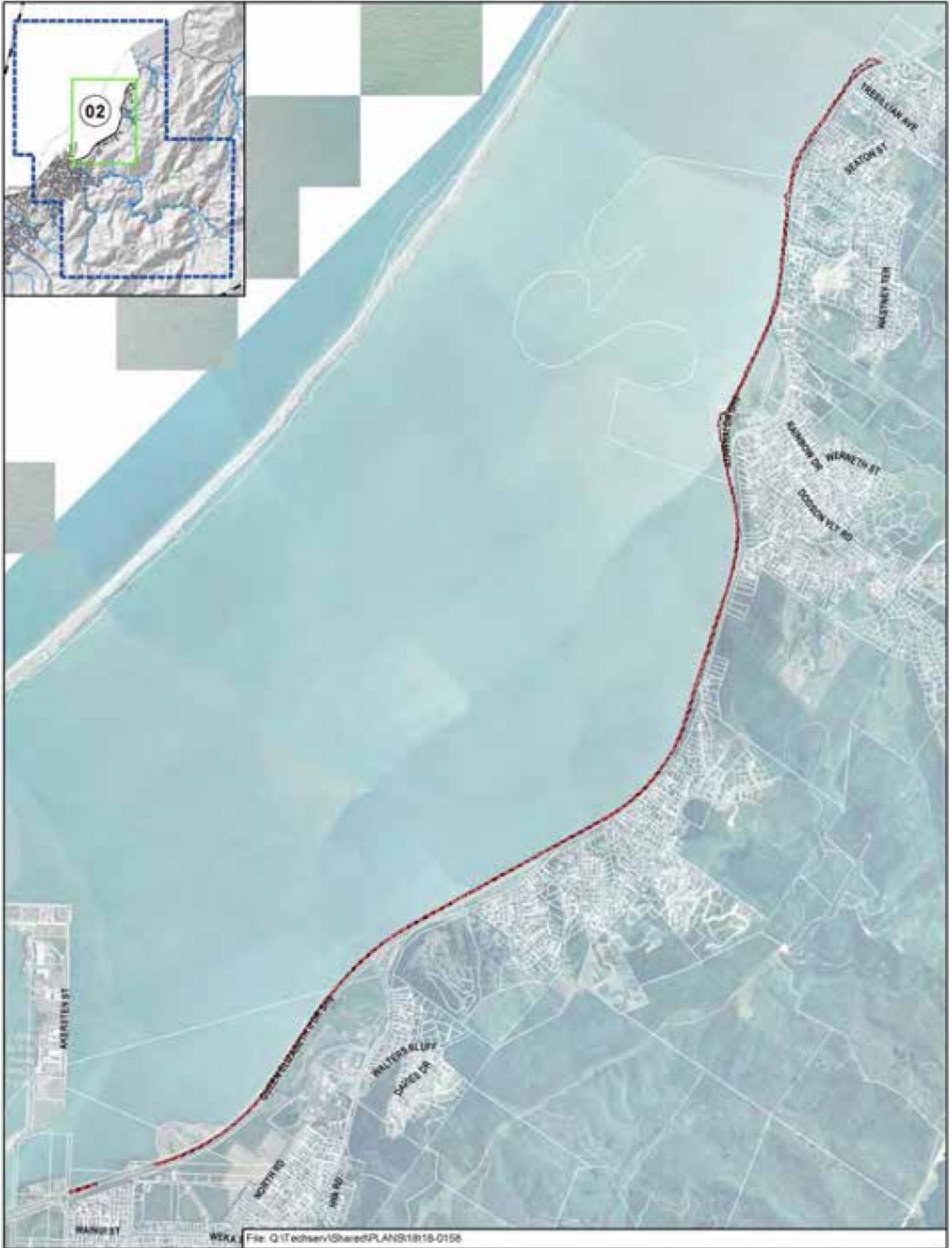
### **Policies**

1. Prevent unauthorised motorised vehicle (including motorbike) access to the site.
2. Consider excluding dogs from part of the site to encourage native bird populations.
3. Collaborate with DOC as neighbouring landowner.

### **Actions**

1. Produce a detailed development plan for this area, which provides for carparks, tracks, use etc.
2. Investigate allowing tidal water to enter reserve by moving floodgates from the Haven to upper reserve boundary, while providing for existing reserve users.
3. Work with Council Infrastructure Division on cross-boundary issues e.g. weed control and flood management.
4. Develop a new carparking area inside the reserve boundary or formalize the existing carpark.
5. Seek amendment to Dog Control Bylaw.





### HAVEN ESTUARY MARGINS 02

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NCC 18-0158-14



## Haven Estuary Margin - Non Council Owned Land

<u>Location:</u>	North of Nelson City
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation, Residential, Residential - Higher Density Area and Conservation
<u>Classification:</u>	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP10042 and Lot 1 DP7151
<u>Size:</u>	4.28 ha



Description: This land runs along the left hand foreshore edge of Queen Elizabeth Drive II (QEII) / Atawhai Drive (SH6) northwards, between the Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds to just past Tresillian Avenue excluding Haven Holes. This land is owned by Transit NZ but managed and maintained by Council under agreement.

Immediately next to the road is a long, mostly narrow mown grass strip, with scattered pohutukawas and other native coastal species. Below the grass, large rocks stabilise the estuary edge and protect the sewer pumping main. Saltmarsh also lines the estuary edge in places.

A Portaloos toilet and several benches are located in the area slightly south of Corder Park, for use by windsurfers and others who launch watercraft here. No significant rubbish was observed in the whole of the margin area.

The seaward side of this margin is an important feeding ground for seabirds, including oystercatchers and white-faced herons.

Access: Easy. Access is gained from QEII / Atawhai Drive.

Facilities: Portaloos, benches.

Use: Some use by windsurfers, kayakers etc and the occasional walker.

Maintenance: Mown grass, rubbish removal.



Management Issues: The volume and speed of traffic on SH6 is a barrier to further recreational use. Atawhai sewer pumping main runs along this strip and a duplicate line is due to be installed in 2011/12.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.



**CORDER PARK 03**

- Legend**
-  Reserve Area
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NCC 18-0158-15

## **Corder Park**

<u>Location:</u>	Atawhai
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	Recreation Reserve, Pleasure Ground, Road Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Pt Secs 11, 11A, 11B and 12 Suburban North DIST and Lot 1 DP6100
<u>Size:</u>	6.13 ha



Description: The main part of Corder Park Reserve is located between Atawhai Drive SH6 and Atawhai Crescent, just to the north of Nelson city. (A small additional grassed portion of reserve lies south of Atawhai Crescent.)

Corder Park covers a small, natural tidal inlet edged in saltmarsh which enters the Haven and is bounded to the west by Atawhai Drive (SH6). Behind the inlet, the reserve features open grassed areas with stands of some large native and exotic trees, including kowhai and willows. Oldham Creek flows into the wetland close to its southern eastern corner. Native coastal trees such as nikau, titoki and totara have been recently planted at the north-western edge of the reserve. A building housing the Atawhai Playcentre backs onto the reserve near the southern section of Atawhai Crescent. The building is sited on Council land and is subject to a lease agreement. A sewage pumping facility is also located near the reserve's south western end. An extension of the off-road cycleway from the south is planned for this park.

Access: Easy. Access is gained from Atawhai Crescent and cars are currently parked on the roadside edge.

Facilities: One item of play equipment, several wooden benches, signs.

Use: Children's play area, cycling, walking, running, dog-walking etc.

Maintenance: Mown grass, rubbish removal, weed control, border maintenance.

Management Issues: Encroachment of exotic grass into native grasses, rubbish from cars and incoming tide.

### **Policies**

1. Continue to allow natural tidal flushing to encourage secondary native species to establish.
2. Provide for development of an off-road cycleway/walkway.

### **Actions**

1. Monitor rubbish situation.
2. Advocate that Transit increase culvert size at the time it is next upgraded to improve tidal flushing.





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**MAITAI BOWLING CLUB SURROUNDS 04**

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NCC 18-0158-16

## Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds

<u>Location:</u>	Nelson City
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation and Residential - Higher Density Area
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Road
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Pt Sec's 11, 12, 13 and 14 Blk H Wakatu Dist and Sec 15 Blk H Wakatu Dist
<u>Size:</u>	1.89 ha



Description: This small reserve is located on a piece of reclaimed land which juts out into the Haven on the seaward side of QEII Drive (SH6). The majority of this portion of land is held as a lease by the Maitai Bowling and associated clubs. However, a small esplanade reserve exists around the reserve periphery where public access is allowed. This section includes: a small carparking area; the shrub border around the seaward reserve edge; the concrete path along the front of the bowling greens; the grassy knoll behind the clubrooms and on the west side of the petanque court and the concrete path. (The path is the northern end of the Maitai Walkway.)

The shrub border around the reserve perimeter is planted with mainly native coastal species such as taupata, flax, akeake and ngaio. Some rubbish is visible in the reserve, including material deposited from the incoming tide.

Access: Semi-restricted. Access is gained from Kinzett Terrace, the north end of Trafalgar Street or the end of the Maitai Walkway.

Facilities: Carpark, small section of concrete walkway and gravel path.

Use: Used by some cyclists / walkers / runners etc exiting the Maitai Walkway.

Maintenance: Mown grass, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Users being unclear about reserve land status (private / public) and where to go at the end of walkway, rubbish.

### Policies

1. Consider either the future development of a walkway which continues along the Haven foreshore, or the development of a safe way to cross QEII Drive to join up with walkway / cycleway at Peace Grove / Neale Park.

### Actions

1. Assess whether a sign or other information is needed to signal the end of the Maitai Walkway and outline other off-road walking and cycling opportunities nearby.

## **Maitai River Esplanade Reserves**

The Maitai River esplanade reserves are considered to be one of Nelson's most important "flagship" open space and recreation areas. This status reflects their high use, visibility and proximity to the city. The reserves have been divided into four different sections. The divisions have been created to signal the differing nature and use of the surrounding environment and the specific set of management issues each place has. The sections are as follows:

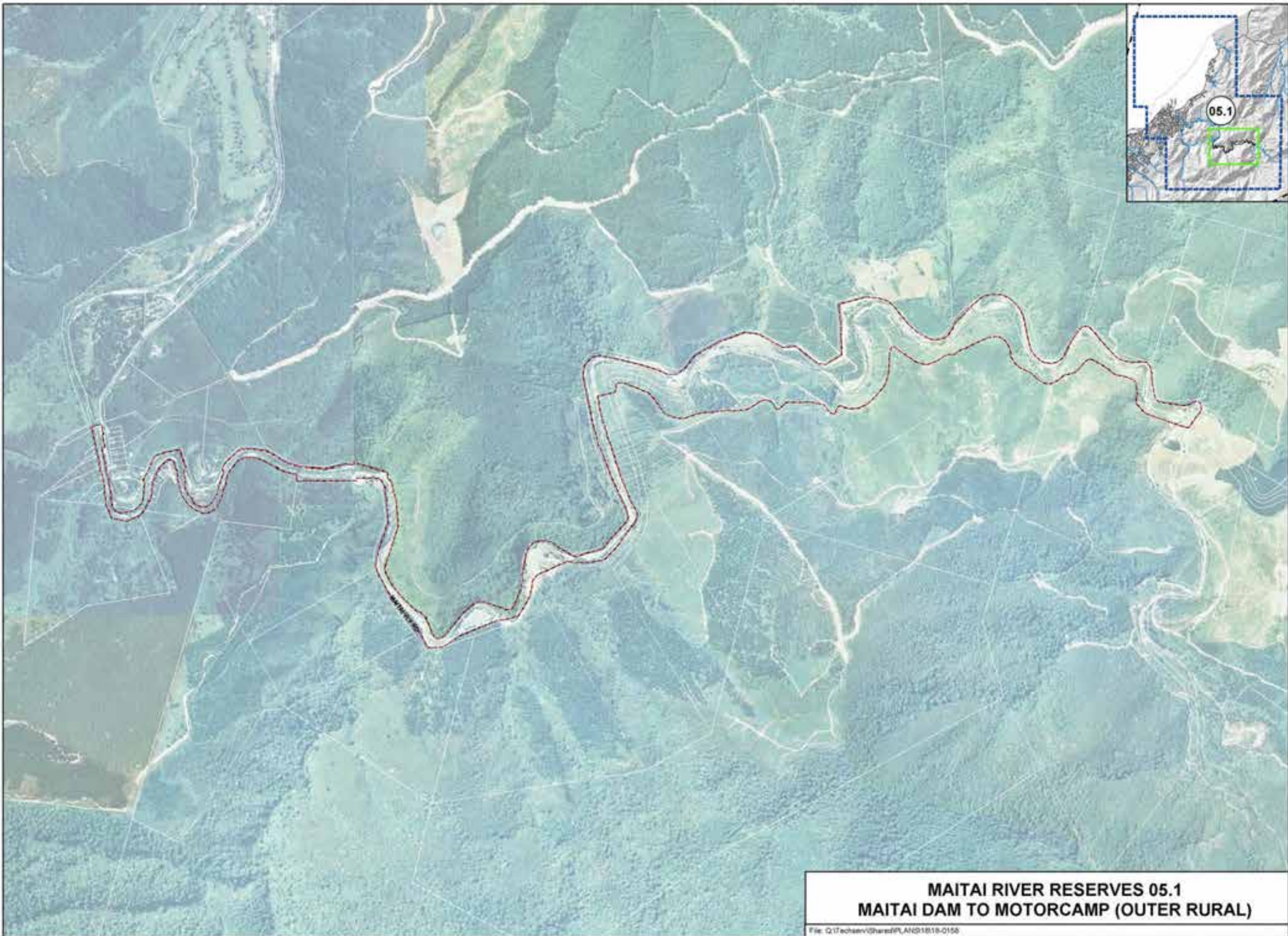
1. Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer rural)
2. Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural)
3. Branford Park (City fringe)
4. Hanby Park to QEII Bridge (City).

Before considering each separate area, the importance of the entire Maitai River and surrounds to local iwi should be acknowledged. In brief, the Maitai Valley, or Maitahi, as it was originally called, was a mahinga kai (food gathering) area, featured established kainga (habitation) sites, encompassed pakohe (argillite) quarries and stone working areas and provided te ara ("the pathways") through to Wakapuaka (North Nelson) and Marlborough.

The Maitai River is also the awa (river) stated in the mihi and whakapapa (introduction / genealogy) of Whakatu iwi (Tangata Whenua ki Whakatu, 2005).



# Nelson City Council Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves Locations in Nelson Haven Area



**Legend**  
Reserve Area



1:12,000

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**MAITAI RIVER RESERVES 05.1**  
**MAITAI DAM TO MOTORCAMP (OUTER RURAL)**  
File: Q:\Techserv\Shares\PLANS\18\18-0158

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Date Printed  
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NCC 18-0158-17



## Maitai Valley – Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer Rural)

<u>Location:</u>	Maitai Valley, Nelson
<u>Zone:</u>	Conservation, Open Space Recreation and Rural
<u>Classification:</u>	Esplanade Reserve, Freehold, Private, Road Reserve, Stream Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lots 1 and 2 DP7344, Lot's 9 and 10 DP14527, Lot 2 DP6465, Lot 2 DP7409, Lot 6 DP5126, Pt Sec's 8, 33, 35, 37, 41, 43 and 48 Suare 18, Pt Sec 6 Blk I Maungatapu SD, Sec's 9, 44, 46 and 61
<u>Size:</u>	43.93 ha



Description: The land subject to this plan is located on both sides of the Maitai Valley Road, from the upper road end (near the Maitai Dam) several kilometres downstream to the Maitai Motorcamp. For roughly a half of the distance, the management boundary extends up to and includes the water pipeline that runs above the river on its true left side, until the point where it crosses the river further downstream.

Downstream, the south branch of the Maitai joins the water from the dam just past the spillway, and a footbridge over the river leads to a flattish grassy area and dry (non-river crossing) routes to the Dun Mountain Walkway and Maitai Caves. A Council flow monitoring recorder sits by the river, near the footbridge.

Tuis, bellbirds, waxeyes and a lone spur-winged plover were seen in this upper Maitai area, though many more forest birds would be expected to inhabit this mostly forested area.

The reserve continues downstream. Both riverbanks are often steep and covered in regenerating or established natives, with some weeds such as wilding pines and old mans beard in places. Naturally established native trees (e.g. beeches) also grow on the bank on the right side of the road. Council-owned plantation forestry areas are also located on both sides of the river and road.

There are several named picnic and swimming sites located at regular intervals downstream, e.g. Gooseberry Flats, Kahikatea, Appletree Flat, Jack Paddock etc. Some of these feature large, stately podocarp trees which provide welcome shade in summer. Most of these have mown grassy picnic / carpark sites located on the river's true right and many suffer significant vehicle tracking damage, which often creates a muddy mess. Given this damage and the number of similar sites in such close proximity; one option would be to set aside parking areas but close off vehicle access to some of these sites. This could be achieved by planting up some areas and still allowing people to park and walk to picnic and swimming sites.

Past Jacks Paddock, the water pipeline crosses from the river's true left to the true right side and leaves Council land. No longer encompassing the pipeline, the reserve's true left narrows to include just the immediate riverbanks and the outer edge of the road. Some old mans beard and gorse grows here on both riversides, amongst mature native trees and plantation forestry.

Many of the older willows growing on the Maitai riverbanks from the dam to Branford Park are dying or in deteriorating condition. Natural attrition through age is being exacerbated by a willow-specific



disease attacking the trees. A few young willow trees are also beginning to establish on small rocky islands in the middle of the river above Smiths Ford, should be removed.

Past here, the road crosses to the true left at Smiths Ford Bridge, where there are two large grassy riverflat areas with big totara trees. Summertime dance party events have been held here, which are enjoyed by party goers but sometimes have had adverse effects on Maitai residents, such as vandalism and noise. Smiths Ford is another area which has experienced serious vehicle damage to the grass, but is now protected via the installation of bollards and a locked gate.

Downstream is Poleford Bridge, the road becomes sealed, and the small residential area is reached. This upper section of the Maitai reserve finishes at the entrance to the Tantragee Arboretum, just beyond the houses, on the left of the road.

Access: Semi-restricted. Access is really only available via Maitai Valley Road.

Facilities: Maitai Dam area: bbq, toilets, tables, seats, footbridge, rubbish bins, signs, stiles, access to tracks. Elsewhere: informal carparks and picnic areas, swimming holes.

Use: Swimming, walking, running, mountain-biking, picnicking, dance party events.

Maintenance: Mown grass, rubbish removal, weed control.

Management Issues: Maintenance of willows, damage to grass areas, weeds, noise and adverse effects from dance party events, locked gate at dam end.

## **Policies**

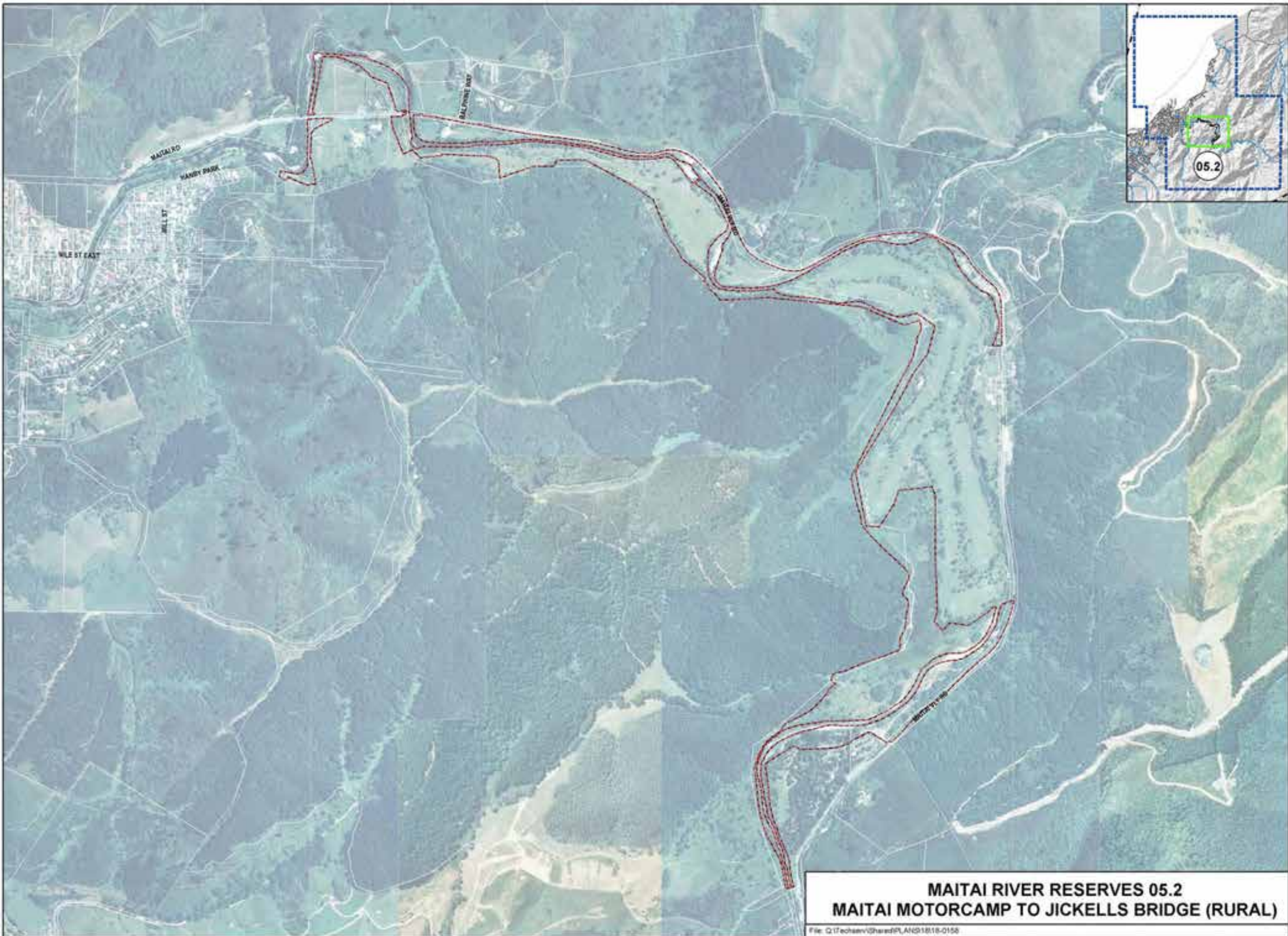
1. Protect archaeological sites.
2. Consider developing a future continuation of the Maitai Walkway which would link the motorcamp to the dam. This could be partially achieved using the true left pipeline bench in the upper region and developing a track below that point to meet it.
3. Possible route through this area for a replacement water main from Maitai Dam.
4. Provide for the use of picnic areas for events taking into account potential adverse effects.

## **Actions**

1. Remove willows growing in the stream above Smiths Ford and progressively from other areas including popular swimming locations if these trees are deemed hazardous.
2. Review upper picnic and parking sites. Consider closing off some of these by planting and vehicle exclusion options.



# Nelson City Council Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves Locations in Nelson Haven Area



## Legend

Reserve Area



1:10,000

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**MAITAI RIVER RESERVES 05.2**  
**MAITAI MOTORCAMP TO JICKELLS BRIDGE (RURAL)**

File: Q:\Techserv\Shared\PLANS\18\18-0158



## **Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural)**

<u>Location:</u>	Maitai Valley, Nelson	
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation, Rural, Rural - Higher Density Small Holdings Area and Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area	
<u>Classification:</u>	Esplanade Reserve, Freehold, Pleasure Ground, Private, Recreation Ground, Recreation Reserve, Road Reserve, Stream Bed	
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP10588, Lot 1 DP5883, Lot 1 DP7909, Lot 3 DP7733, Lot 32 DP12089, Pl Lot 1 and Lot 5 DP10782, Pt lot 1 DP14774, Pt lot 2 DP8194, Pt sec 6 Blk I Maungatapu Survey Dist and Sec's 15, 19 and 37 Blk IX Wakapuaka Survey Dist	
<u>Size:</u>	34.0 ha	

Description: The Maitai Valley reserve continues on the true left and right of the Maitai River downstream. This reserve covers the river, and much of its associated flats, from the Tantragee Arboretum footbridge and the southern (top) end of the Maitai Motorcamp, to Branford Park.

A carpark is sited at the entrance to the arboretum, next to the footbridge spanning the river. An interpretive sign in the vicinity outlines the arboretum's history and available walks etc, while a stile next to the bridge provides flat access along the river's true right side, adjacent to the motorcamp. Across the rather narrow and "cycle-unfriendly" footbridge, the Maitai Walkway begins as a gravel track between the fenced arboretum and rough grassy true left riverbank. Vegetation is a mixture of native and exotic species, including totara, mahoe and kowhai, intermingled with strawberry trees and silver birch, with lots of willows lining the riverbank. Tui and bellbirds were seen and heard here. Short spans of low boardwalk bridges span the occasional small waterway flowing towards the river. The walkway briefly becomes concreted where it skirts across a rocky bluff around the Maitai Motorcamp swimming hole, and then resumes as gravel.

Across the river, the reserve includes the Maitai Picnic Ground, a large flat, open area just downstream of the motorcamp, accessible by vehicle. This area features long grass and lots of exotic trees including willow and silver birch, and is often used in summer as an easy place for families with small children to access the river. The reserve, following the road, terminates on the river's true right for a time to accommodate the Maitai Golf Course, but picks up again on this side past the golf course main entrance. It then includes the two Maitai-Sharlands Creek roadside picnic areas, the roadside verges, the Almond Tree Ford, all the way downstream to Waahi Taakaro and Sunday Hole swimming area. This whole section of the river is mainly lined with willows and other exotics, with some low-growing natives like flax underneath. Some weeds like some old mans beard and broom are also present.

Back on the true left, the reserve widens and covers a fenced and grazed section of flat valley floor, before it becomes the golf course. The walkway here leaves the riverbank and joins a rough 4WD track over undulating ground between forestry on the hill above and the golf course below. Seats, picnic tables and signs are provided here. The track then splits, with the higher 4WD track continuing on for cyclists, and the gravel walkway picking up again past a wooden gate. The walkway continues through mostly grazed open land adjacent to forestry areas, until it reaches Sunday Hole.

The Waahi Takaaro Picnic Area features a carpark, swings, toilets, concrete tables and access to the popular Sunday Hole swimming area. The picnic area is flat and grassy. An informal arrangement exists whereby a local resident opens and shuts the carpark gate, but it is not always open during the day. Sunday Hole is assigned as a dog-free swimming hole but this doesn't appear to be enforced.

Downstream of Sunday Hole, the reserve includes only some of the river's true left bank below Gibbs Bridge (the true right is in private ownership) and where it skirts around the outside of the Maitai Cricket Ground. Beyond Dennes Hole, both banks are included within the reserve again. Dennes Hole is also supposed to be dog-free but dogs are regularly seen here. The walkway runs through this whole area and is planted in established natives such as pittosporum, kowhai and cabbage trees. Downstream the reserve and walkway continues on to join Branford Park and Sunday Hole.

Aging and dying riverside willows are also considered a problem along this stretch of the Maitai.

Access: Easy. Access is gained via Maitai Valley Road, or Maitai Walkway.

Facilities: Walkway, carparking, bridges, a ford, signs, picnic tables, stiles, seats. Waahi Taakaro: swings, toilets, concrete tables.

Use: Swimming, walking, running, mountain biking / cycling, dog walking.

Maintenance: Weed control, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Maintenance of willows, dogs in dog-exclusion areas, Waahi Taakaro / Sunday Hole gate, weeds.

### **Policies**

1. General Policies apply.

### **Actions**

1. Maintain riverside willows.
2. Enforce the bylaw which excludes dogs from Sunday and Dennes Hole.
3. Manage the gate arrangement at Waahi Takaaro / Sunday Hole Picnic Area to ensure adequate access for reserve users and protection from vandalism.



# Nelson City Council Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves Locations in Nelson Haven Area



## Legend

Reserve Area



1:2,500

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**MAITAI RIVER RESERVES 05.3  
BRANFORD PARK (CITY FRINGE)**



## **Maitai Valley - Branford Park (City Fringe)**

<u>Location:</u>	Maitai Valley, Nelson City
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation, Residential and Rural
<u>Classification:</u>	Pleasure Ground, Quarry Site Reserve, Road Reserve, Stream Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Pt Lot 1 DP8194 and Pt sec 370 City of Nelson
<u>Size:</u>	7.15 ha



Description: This park is located on both sides of the Maitai Valley Road and the true right of the river, below Jickells Bridge. The park extends to just before an old quarry on the right of the road, towards the Nile Street intersection. It features extensive grassy areas on both sides of the road and many tall old exotic trees, including willows, pine, holly, cottonwoods, liquidambar, chestnuts, silver birch and various oaks. The Maitai River enters Branford Park at Gibbs Bridge, swings around a corner at the “Black Hole” swimming hole and flows downstream to the left of the road. Native trees and shrubs around the river’s true left include kahikatea, tutu, mahoe and totara. Near Black Hole, a circular bollarded area encloses a roofed barbecue, and across the road are toilets and a “roctopus” item of play equipment. There is lots of informal parking space in and amongst the trees around the barbeque and towards the river. A partially sealed road runs near the river’s true right side, along much of the parks length, towards Nile Street.

A network of other tracks across to the Botanics, the Centre of New Zealand and beyond is also available from the right side of Branford.

The Maitai Walkway travels on the true left edge of the river, entering opposite Branford Park, downstream from Dennes Hole and the Maitai Cricket Ground. The walkway is gravel except for a short cantilevered and hand railed section across a rocky bluff, near Black Hole. Shortly after this section, the walkway enters Hanby Park.

Branford Park was previously considered a “boy racer” hangout. As a result of complaints from local residents about vandalism, rubbish, noise etc, the Council approved a development plan for the park. This included bollard fencing to prevent access and damage to the grass; new sealed parking and vehicular accessways; an additional future cycleway / walkway on the river’s true right and additional toilets.

Other issues facing Branford Park are the management of Black Hole swimming area and the riverside willows. Comments from local people stress how shallow the Black Hole is now, compared to the deep river hole people remember. In the past, Council regularly extracted gravel from Black Hole and other well-used Maitai swimming holes, to retain their depth. Some people would like that practice reinstated. However, this activity would now require a resource consent.

Access: Easy. Access is via Maitai Valley Road, or Maitai Walkway.

Facilities: Barbeque, walkway, carparking, piece of play equipment, toilets, access to other walks.

Use: Swimming, walking, running, cycling, rock-climbing, dog walking, events, “hanging out”.

Maintenance: Mown grass. (Also actions stemming from development plan, as above.)

Management Issues: “Boy racer” meeting place with associated noise, intimidation, vandalism and damage to reserve grass; gravel extraction to keep Black Hole deep; maintenance of willows.

**Policies**

1. Encourage use of the reserve for public events.
2. Continue to work with police to reduce dangerous and unsociable aspects of “boy racer” “hang out”.

**Actions**

1. Maintain riverside willows.
2. Improve rubbish management activities.
3. Implement development plan. Monitor development plan’s effect on identified problems.

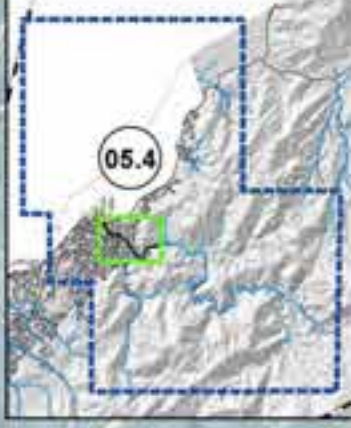
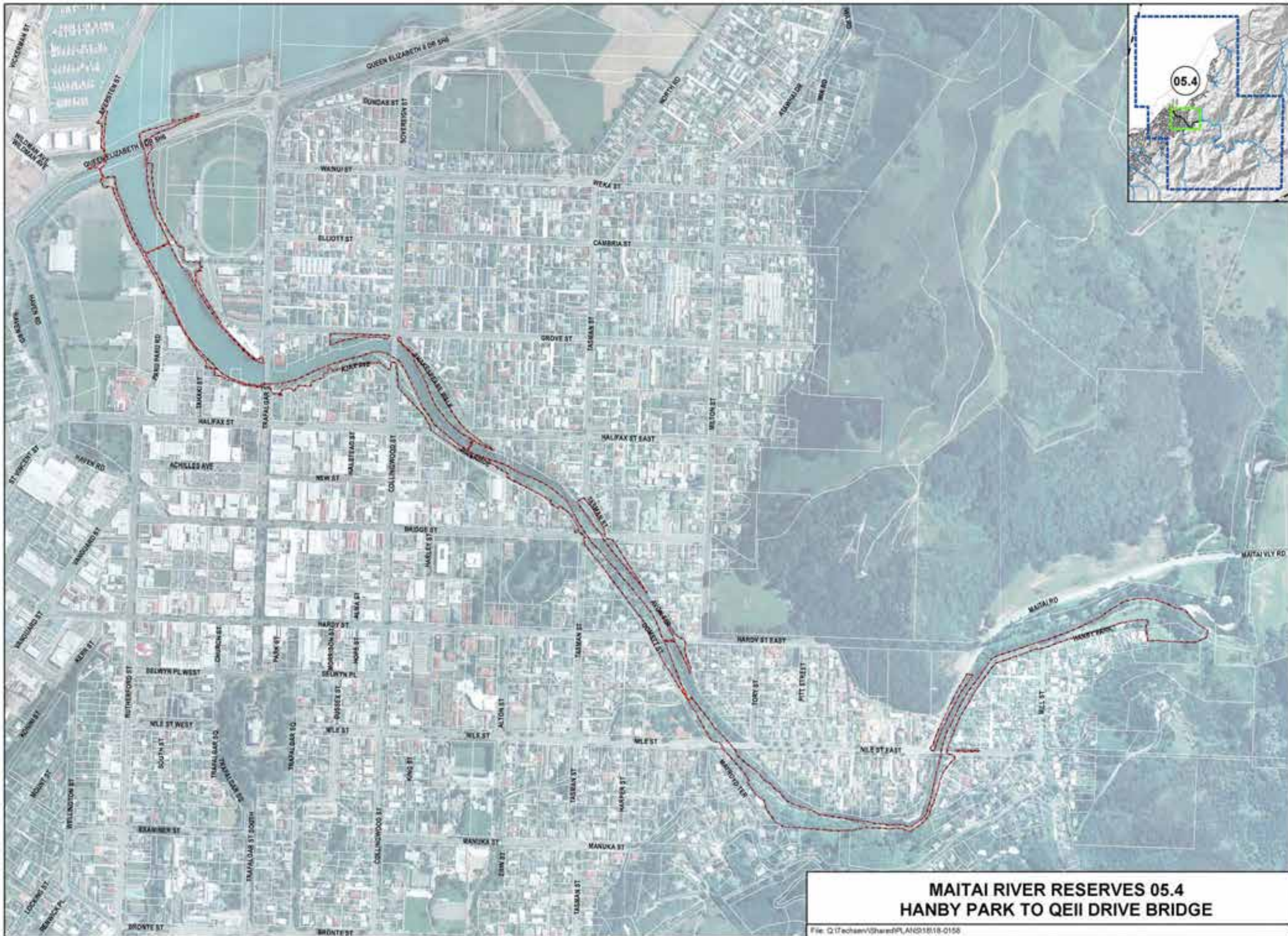


# Nelson City Council Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves Locations in Nelson Haven Area

NELSON CITY COUNCIL

## Legend

Reserve Area



1:7,000

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### MAITAI RIVER RESERVES 05.4 HANBY PARK TO QEII DRIVE BRIDGE

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## Maitai Valley - Hanby Park to QE II Road Bridge (City)

<u>Location:</u>	Nelson City	
<u>Zone:</u>	Industrial, Inner City Fringe, Inner City Centre, Open Space Recreation, Residential, Residential - Higher Density Area and Residential - Lower Density	
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Legal Road, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Municipal Endowment, Private, Recreation Reserve, Stream Bed, Road Reserve	
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot's 1 and 2 DP12596, Lot 1 DP15190, Lot 1 DP18106, Lot 1 DP19458, Lot's 1 and 4 and Pt Lot 6 DP2368, lot 1 DP7070, Lot 2 DP13794, Lot 2 DP16098, Lot 2 DP16876, Lot 2 DP19615, Lot 2 DP5511, Lot 26 DP4498, Lot 3 DP18375, Lot 3 DP5841, Lot 5 DP4009, Pt lot 1 DP8271, Pt Lot 2 DP272, Pt Lot 2 DP30, Pt Lot 3 DP1294, Pt Sec's 10 and 12 Blk H Wakatu Dist, Pt Sec's 184, 205, 1139 and 1143 City of Nelson, Sec's 1, 2, 4 and 5 SO15617, Sec's 1-4 SO350256 and Sec's 1140, 1141, 1146, 1152 and 1169 City of Nelson	
<u>Size:</u>	6.75 ha	

Description: This section of the Maitai reserve begins on the true left of the river just above Black Hole. The reserve encompasses both sides of the Maitai River as it flows downstream through the outskirts of Nelson City, towards the Tasman Bay. Hanby Park (being both the name of the park and the road leading to it) is located on the Maitai's true left.

The Maitai Walkway runs through Hanby Park from Black Hole, and splits into two, with one path following the river and the other leading to the road. Hanby Park features mown grass, with mainly exotic trees such as willows lining both riverbank edges, rising to a grassy stopbank between the walkway and the road on the true left. The walkway passes a swing and seat, on the true left. The steep-sided true right bank encompasses the edge of Branford Park and is planted in many of the same exotic trees featured there. The true right bank is rock-walled and some weeds, such as old mans beard, are visible.

Past Hanby Park the walkway continues to and underneath Clouston Terrace Bridge, travelling along the true left bank, beside private properties. The walkway continues downstream on the undulating riverbank edge, with the steep Cleveland Terrace hillside rising immediately beside it. The walkway crosses a piece of private property and continues on towards "Girlies Hole" and the Nile Street bridge. Reserve vegetation on the true left and right (behind Nile Street properties) is a combination of exotic and native trees, including wattle, silver birch, willow, redwood and bay trees, as well as kowhai, coprosma, makomako and flax. Some weeds like buddleia and old mans beard are also present, probably seeding from the weedy hillside above. Two seats and more dense native plantings feature around Girlies Hole swimming area, then along a little further, Nile Street Bridge is reached.

Downstream of Nile Street Bridge, the walkway becomes paved and passes through mown grass with riverbank and specimen trees. Access between sides is gained via several footbridges. The "exotic woodland" feel of this area continues, reflecting the preferences of early Nelson settlers and the proximity of the Maitai to the old parts of Nelson City. Some newer native plantings, with flax, kowhai, puriri and totara also feature. The true right often backs up against private properties, with

some encroachment into the reserve probably occurring. “Park furniture” intensifies from Riverside to accommodate increasing use. A canoe polo net is wired up between trees in the middle and above the river past Riverside for private use. Past Collingwood Street Bridge the walkway widens, and bollards and chains prevent vehicles accessing grass areas. The area between Collingwood and Trafalgar Street bridges probably experiences the highest amount of use, being near the Visitor Centre and town centre.

“Koputirana”, a Ngati Kuia kainga (habitation place) was originally sited within this section of the reserve. (Tangata Whenua ki Whakatu, 2005.)

Although still well-used, the reserve returns to a less developed state beyond Trafalgar Street Bridge. Vegetation along this stretch is mostly native, with hebes, pohutukawas, and ngaio planted. Both riversides have been stabilised by rockwalling. The Maitai Walkway continues to run on the true left bank, behind the Nelson Library and near Paru Paru Road and beside Rutherford Park. Several picnic tables, a drinking fountain and a swing are found adjacent to the library. Council has received complaints about a specific set of people gathering here to drink, monopolising these tables and intimidating other users. Homeless people also sometimes sleep on the benches in this area.

The reserve’s true right runs behind Trailways Motel, and near the edge of Trafalgar Park. A paved walkway on this side begins at Hathaway Court carpark and continues beyond QEII Bridge, to join up with the Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds. A footbridge joins the true right and left. The Maitai Walkway on the true left meets the footbridge over the mouth of Saltwater Creek by the end of Paru Paru Road, and connects with Saltwater Creek, Marina & Akersten Street Seafront Reserves to the north. An informal boat launching area, usable at high tide, lies within the reserve at the end of Paru Paru Road.

Wildlife that frequent the whole Maitai include forest birds such as tui, bellbird, fantails and waxeyes, in addition to wetland and marine species such as paradise and mallard ducks, kingfishers, shags and gulls, seen in the lower river reaches.

Access: Easy. Access is via city streets adjacent to river and the Maitai Walkway.

Facilities: Walkway, underpasses, footbridges, swing, doggy-doo dispensers, rubbish bins, seats, picnic tables, signs, lighting (town section).

Use: Swimming, walking, cycling, running, dog walking, events, launching boats.

Maintenance: Mown grass, tree and border maintenance.

Management Issues: Weeds, possible user conflicts (bikes and pedestrians), safety.

### **Policies**

1. Consider safety in regard to any further reserve developments.
2. Provide for the use of existing tree spaces and manage grass turf to enhance the high use amenity values of this area.

### **Actions**

1. Respond to complaints about inappropriate reserve use outside the library, in collaboration with the police.
2. Improve walkway linkages in this area.



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### BROOK STREET ESPLANADE (UPPER) 06

1:2,500

Date Created  
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Date Modified  
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NCC 18-0158-21

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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## Brook Street Esplanade (Upper)

Location: Brook Street, Nelson City  
Zone: Residential  
Classification: Esplanade Reserve  
Legal Description: Lot 3 DP314535 and Lots 50 and 51 DP361669  
Size: 0.71 ha



Description: This reserve is currently divided into two separate sections.

The first section begins below the private unsealed road that turns right off upper Brook Street, near the motorcamp entrance. It covers both true left and right of the stream banks for several hundred metres and finishes at the end of the newly subdivided sections. The top of the reserve is mostly choked on both sides with weeds. The suite of weeds, which include old mans beard, Himalayan honeysuckle, buddleia, broom and periwinkle, grow through and around willows and the occasional pine. A rough track nearby leads to the stream true left edge here, but access downstream would be hindered by the enclosed weeds and vegetation. Downstream, the character of the reserve is completely different. As part of the new subdivision development around the Cummins Street cul de sac, attractive riparian plantings have been undertaken on some of the true right and left. Species used include cabbage trees, carex, kanuka, manuka, griselinea and hebes. In addition to the plantings, a grassy access strip runs between the new sections and planted strip on the true right. The reserve has a break in it, opposite the cul de sac turning circle, presumably to allow a road extension at a later date. The reserve finishes at the end of the currently subdivided sections.

Downstream further, the second piece of reserve borders the next new subdivision, which is clustered around the Olivine Place cul de sac on the stream's true right side. A recently laid concrete path leads from the cul de sac's end to the upstream end of the reserve. This path will shortly join up to a gravel path slightly further downstream, eventually linking these two subdivisions, as well as others developed in the future. The true right in this area has been mulched, and much of the weeds removed. Remaining vegetation on the true right includes kanuka and red matipo, threaded through with some old mans beard. The reserve's true left is covered with native vegetation such as kowhai, five-finger, and kanuka, the odd willow and lots of weeds, such as buddleia, old mans beard and morning glory. Weeds entering the reserve from the heavily weed-infested true left hillside will require ongoing monitoring and control.

The Brook (Waimarama) Stream was important to iwi as a tributary of the Maitai, and a mahinga kai for tuna (eels).

Access: Upper area: Inaccessible due to private road and weed density. Downstream area: Easy. Access is via Cummins Street and Olivine Terrace cul de sacs.

Facilities: Partial walkway.

Use: Presumably for short walks by neighbours.

Maintenance: Mown grass and border maintenance.

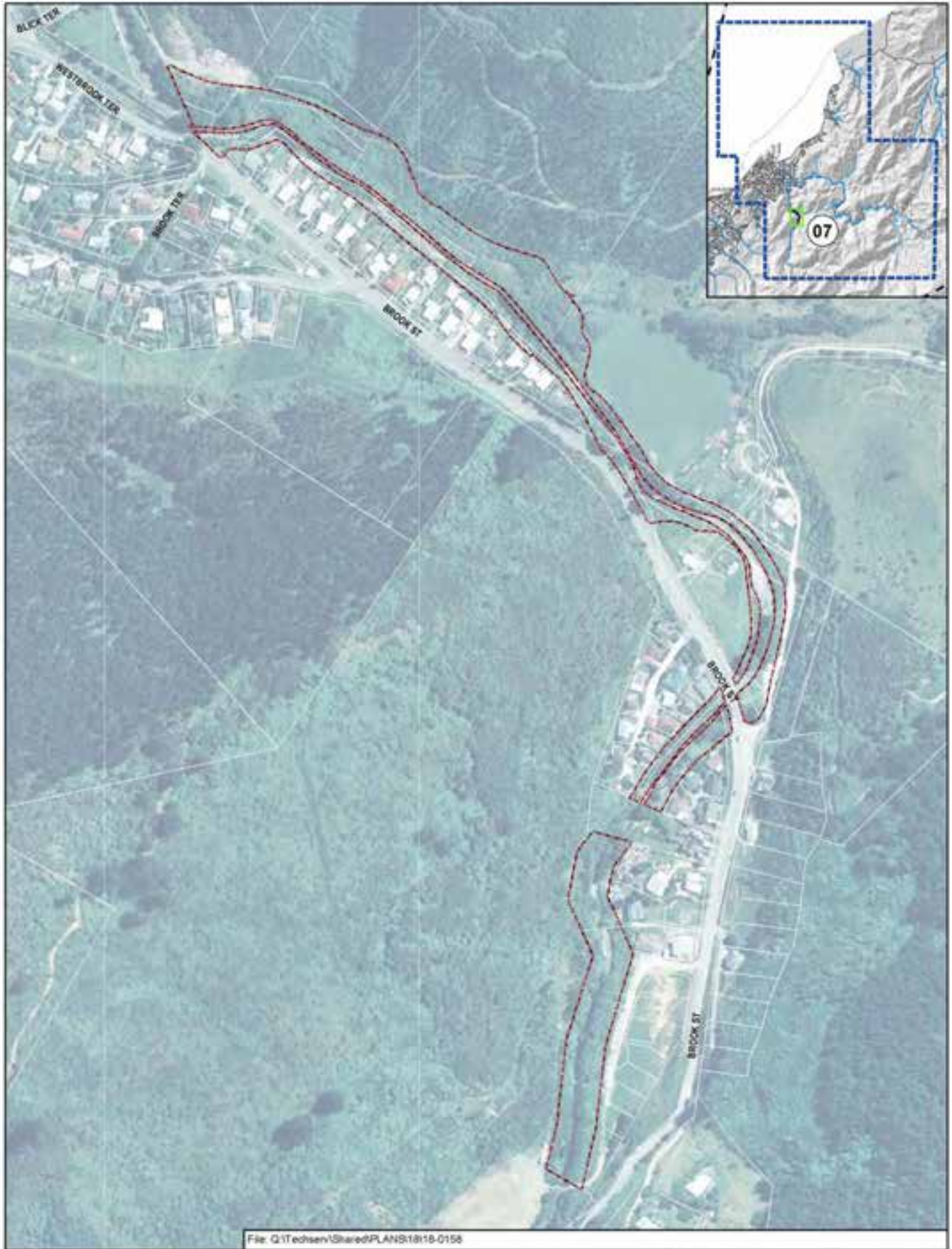
Management Issues: In top section: restricted access due to private road, weeds. Potential cycleway/walkway in this area.

**Policies**

1. General Policies apply.



**Actions**

1. Undertake immediate weed control in top section and continue to regularly monitor and control in future.



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### BROOK STREET RESERVES 07

- Legend**
-  Reserve Area
  -  Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-22



## Brook Stream Reserves

Location: Brook Street, Nelson City  
Zone: Open Space Recreation, Residential and Rural  
Classification: Esplanade Reserve, Freehold, Land, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Local Purpose Reserve, Stream Bed, Road Reserve



Legal Description: Lot 10 DP10386, Lot 11 DP333170, Lot 14 13737, Lot 2 DP12788, Lot's 2 and 4 DP6921, Lot's 2 and 3 DP6953, Lot 3 DP20531, Pt Sec's 1, 4, 45 and 46 Brook Street and Maitai Dist, Pt Sec 1193 City of Nelson and Sec 12 Blk C Wakatu Dist

Size: 3.37 ha

Description: This reserve is located on the left hand side of the Brook Valley looking downstream. It begins above Sugarloaf Place, and except for a break covering one section, finishes just upstream of where Brook Street splits into two, by Brook Terrace. The reserve covers both true left and right banks, mostly adjacent to either new or established private residential property. Above and beside Sugarloaf Place, the quite steep true left bank is vegetated with willows and weeds like old mans beard. The true right slopes more gently to the stream edge, and has been planted with flax and kowhai. Weeds like fennel and broom are currently growing up around these plantings and will require “releasing” shortly to prevent them becoming engulfed.

The reserve continues downstream adjacent to several properties on the true right. The reserve breaks for the width of one section, where a property goes right across Brook Stream from true right to left, but picks up again immediately after that. Although the reserve narrows beyond the break, there appears to be quite a lot encroachment within the reserve boundary by the adjacent neighbours. The true right of the stream here is partially rockwalled and streamside vegetation includes willows, toetoe and weeds. The stream and reserve then passes under the Tantragee road bridge and continues downstream. The reserve section near the Waimarama Gardens and the Riding for Disabled (RDA) area has been cleared of underlying weeds, leaving some scattered willow trees. An informal path runs up the true right side, near the streambank, in this area. The weeds do unfortunately resume past here, and cover quite a lot of the reserve land right down to Brook Terrace, with large oaks, poplars and other exotic trees growing above. Private houses also line this true left section, and some probably encroach across the reserve boundary. Beyond the houses, a mown grass strip surrounded in pittosporums, toetoe and coprosma, leads from the road to the stream. Shortly after this, the reserve terminates at the bridge.

Eventually, with further subdivision in upper Brook Street, it is expected that the upper Brook Street Esplanade Reserve, and this reserve will meet. For that to happen, Council will need to secure access across the section outside the reserve by negotiation or purchase. Once secured, a continuous track or path could then be developed all the way along the reserve.

Access: Semi-restricted. Access is only available for short distances, i.e. Sugarloaf Place, near Tantagree by RDA grounds, at bridge.

Facilities: Informal track near RDA.

Use: Presumably for short walks by neighbours.

Maintenance: Some weed work.

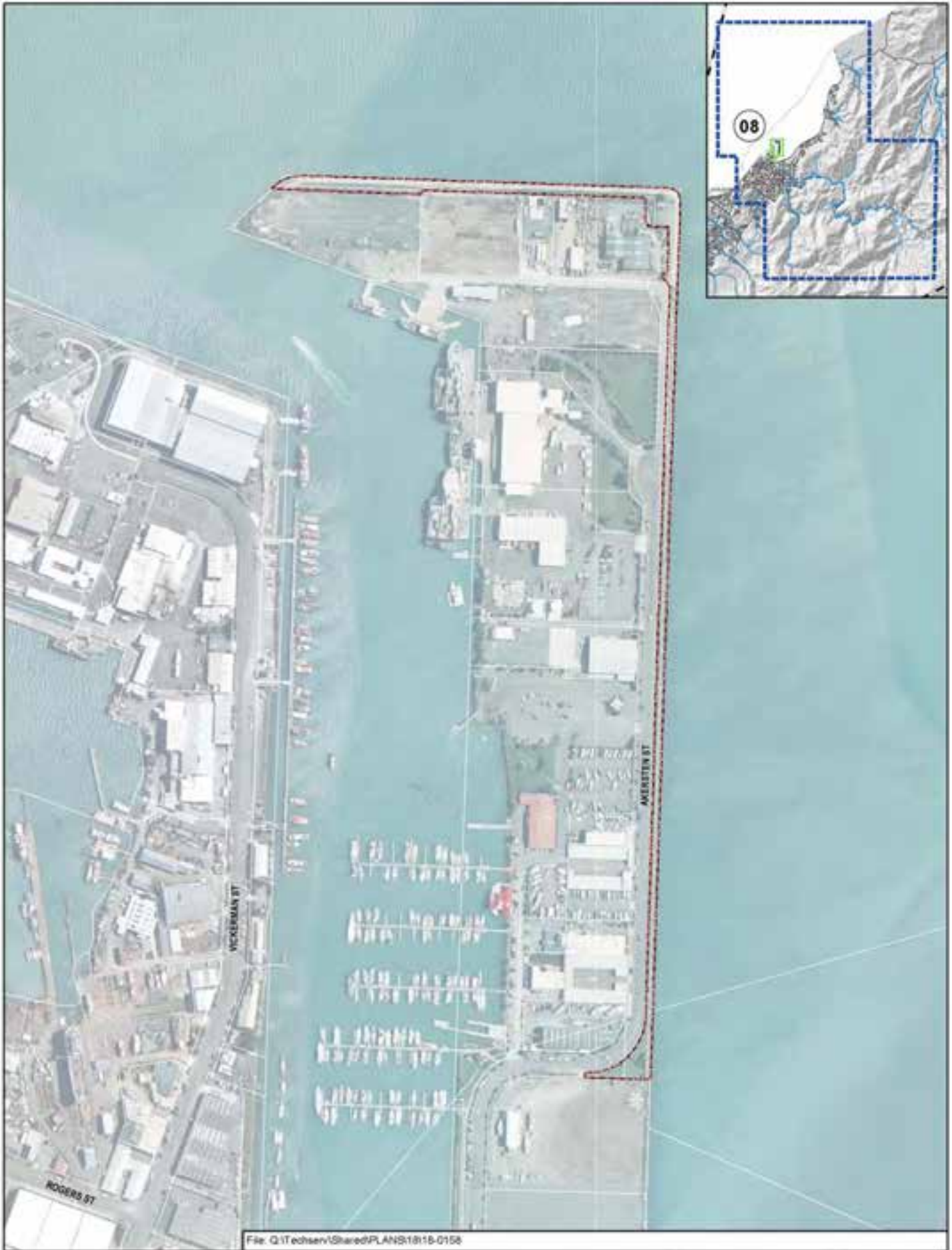
Management Issues: Encroachment, connections, weeds.

### **Policies**

1. Take action regarding encroachment by private land owners on the reserve where this is affecting reserve values.

### **Actions**

1. Undertake weed control at plantings adjacent to Sugarloaf Place and monitor and control weeds elsewhere.
2. Pursue opportunities to complete reserve connections and construct cycleway/walkway.



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### AKERSTEN STREET SEA FRONT RESERVE 08

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- Legend**
- Reserve Area
  - Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-23

## Akersten Street Seafront Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Port Nelson
<u>Zone:</u>	Industrial
<u>Classification:</u>	Private, Freehold, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP18864, Lot 21 and Pt Lot 16 DP12646, Lot's 5 and 7 DP16403 and Sec 1 SO360091
<u>Size:</u>	0.72 ha



Description: This reserve is located on the right-hand (seaward) side of Akersten Street, on the section of the street between Nelson Haven and the Dixon Basin marina. The reserve is a long, thin, flat strip of “L” shaped land that runs between the sea and Akersten Street until the end of Akersten Street is reached, then turns a sharp left corner and follows the top of the seawall, to the land’s western seaward end.

The reserve strip features flat mown grass with specimen pohutukawa trees planted at regular intervals along it. The seaward-facing bank below the strip is protected by a rockwall and exotic iceplant grows along part of it. A concrete path begins in the last section of the reserve strip bordering Akersten Street and continues around the corner where it runs the remaining length of the reserve. A small carpark is located at the end of Akersten Street and near that, a short concrete path has been created within the north-west facing rockwall to allow easy access to the shore below.

The rockwalling and abrupt delineation between land and sea does give this reserve a somewhat artificial looking, hard edge. Further planting could help “soften” these edges. No significant rubbish was observed in the reserve.

Access: Easy. Access is via Akersten Street and the end of Maitai Walkway.

Facilities: Concrete walkway (part of reserve), wooden benches, rubbish bins, carpark (end of Akersten Street).

Use: Used for walking, fishing, cycling, running, picnicking and enjoying sea views. Windsurfers and kayakers also use the concrete path to launch at low and half tide.

Maintenance: Mown grass, weed control and rubbish removal.

Management Issues: “Hard” reserve edges.

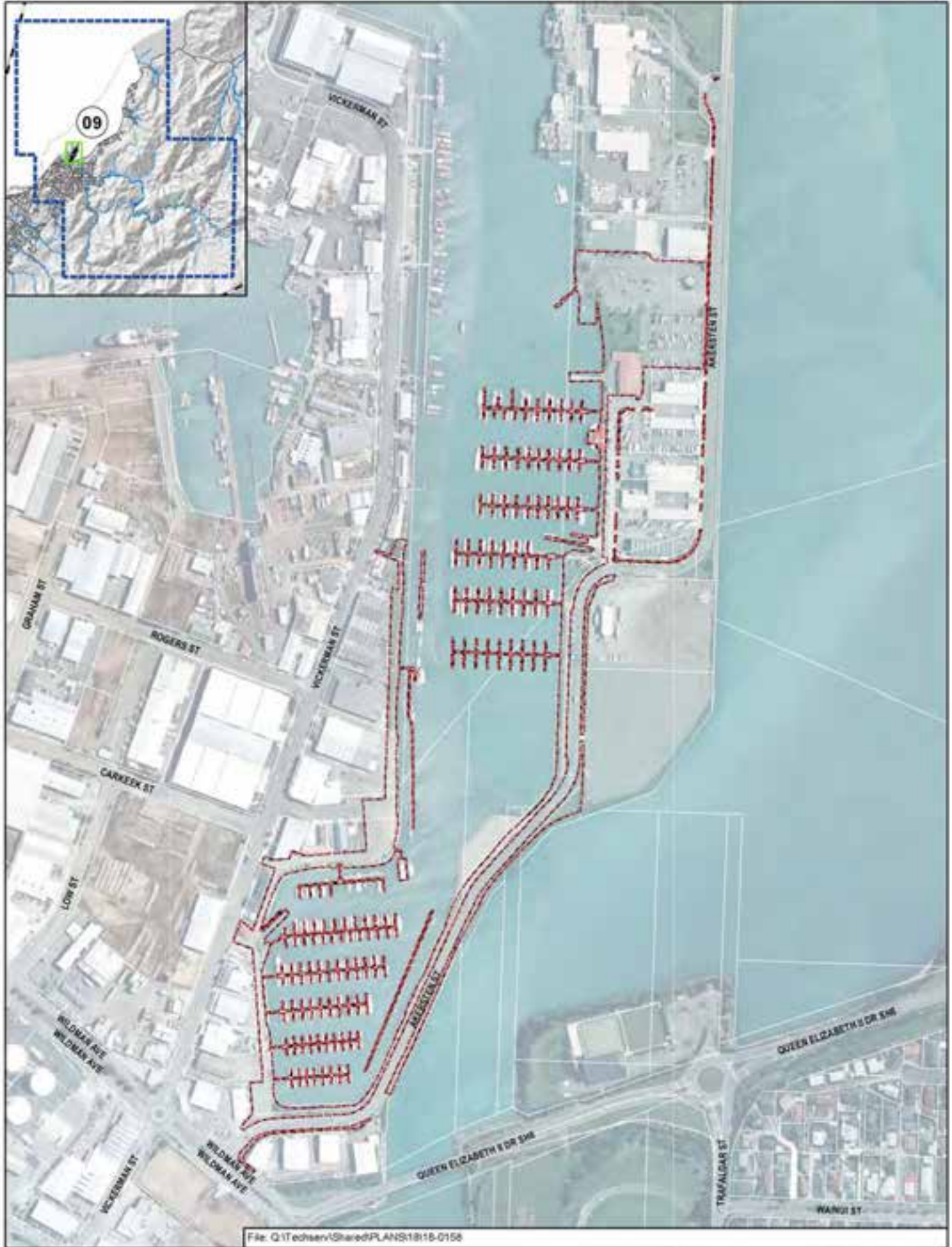
### Policies

1. Allow for planned Akersten Street Council land developments.

### Actions

1. Soften reserve edges with planting, where possible.





**MARINA 09**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-24



## Marina

Location: Port Nelson  
Zone: Industrial  
Classification: Freehold, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, LINZ, Private, Road Reserve, Sea Bed

Legal Description: Lots 1-3 DP12781, Lots 1 and 2 DP14797, Lot 1 DP19420, Lot 1 DP19600, Lots 2 and 12-15 DP12470, Lot 2 DP11014, Lot 2 DP16098, Lot 2 DP16876, Lot 3 DP11882, Lots 5 and 6 DP14822, Lot 8 DP12646 and Sec 1 SO360091

Size: 4.08ha



Description: Although considered one reserve, for ease of description the marina reserve has been divided into two sections. The first part of this reserve is found on the left hand side (looking north) of the Dixon Basin marina, accessed off Vickerman Street. The second reserve section is on the right-hand side of the marina beside or accessed off Akersten Street.

### Vickerman Street Side

This reserve borders the inner left hand seaward edge of Boat Harbour and Dixon Basin marina, between industrial properties and the water. It can be accessed several ways: either from the beginning of Akersten Street, or off Duncan Street, or via two small lanes, all of which come off Vickerman Street. The first part of the reserve is paved roadway, edged by a rock wall, which leads to a boat ramp. Beyond the boat ramp the paved section continues to follow the marina edge before being replaced by a narrow mown grassy strip, with pohutukawas interspersed amongst the grass.

### Akersten Street Side

This reserve covers most of both the left and right-hand side of Akersten Street roadside edges from the Wildman Road turn-off to Cross Quay. At Cross Quay the reserve continues along the left hand marina edge only, north to a second boat ramp and adjacent reserve.

On the right side of Akersten Street the reserve is generally a thin strip of mown grass and native coastal plantings such as pohutukawa, puka and ngaio, with the occasional exotic tree such as Phoenix Palm and gum. Near the beginning of Akersten Street, the driveways and carparks of several business premises cross and may encroach on the reserve. The north-western end of the Maitai Walkway skirts behind the last of these buildings and connects with the marina path across the road. The right-hand side reserve strip, featuring grass and pohutukawas, continues several hundred metres northwards, and terminates opposite Cross Quay.

The left hand side of the reserve is very similar to the right, featuring grass, pohutukawas and a rock wall bank and includes a footpath that runs almost the whole reserve length. At its northern end the reserve includes Sea Scout Canoe Club building, which has public toilets, before opening into small grassy reserve, with seats, shelter and barbeque and large adjacent carpark. A paved boat ramp lies on the seaward side. The reserve ends in a shrub border just beyond the boat ramp.

The same issue of the artificially “hard” reserve edges covered in the Akersten Street Seafront Reserve description also applies in this reserve. No rubbish or weeds of significance were observed within the whole marina reserve area.

Access: Easy. Access is via either Akersten or Vickerman Streets as explained above.

Facilities: Vickerman Street section: boat ramp, carparking. Akersten Street section: concrete path, several seats, rubbish bins, bbq, 3-sided shelter, signs, carpark, boat ramp.

Use: Walking, cycling, picnicking, running, parking for marina users, boat launching, viewing boating activity.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance, rubbish removal.

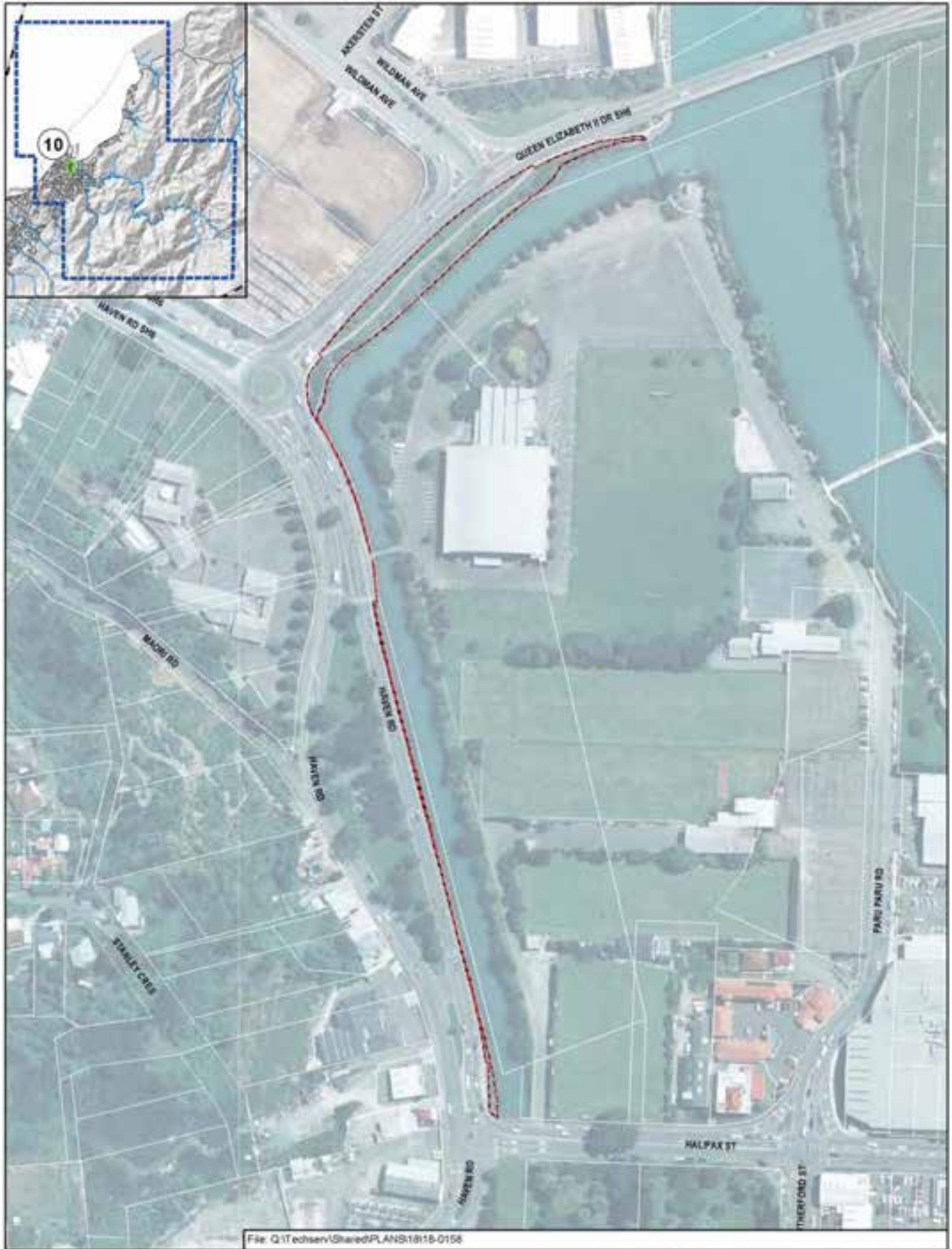
Management Issues: Possible encroachment, “hard” reserve edges.

### **Policies**

1. Allow for planned Akersten Street Council land developments.
2. Recognise that areas of the Vickerman Street part of the reserve serves also as a thoroughfare for adjacent businesses.

### **Actions**

1. Soften reserve edges with planting, where possible, while maintaining the open landscape character.
2. Maintain public areas through the reserve and to Haven Margins.





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**SALTWATER CREEK ESPLANADE RESERVE 10**

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-  Reserve Area
  -  Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-25

## Saltwater Creek Esplanade Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Nelson City
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Road Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Pt Sec 1178 City of Nelson and Lot 3 DP 18375
<u>Size:</u>	0.29 ha



Description: Saltwater Creek Esplanade Reserve is located on the true left of Saltwater Creek beginning at Halifax Street. The first part of the reserve is a very narrow strip of bank next to Haven Road. The main part of the reserve, however, adjoins QEII (SH6) between the Maitai Bridge and the Haven Road roundabout. Saltwater Creek is small tidal creek that flows into the Maitai River just past the reserve's north-western end.

The reserve features mown grass and a mixed native and exotic shrub border on the creek's bank, along with specimen trees including pohutukawa planted amongst the mown grass area. A concrete walkway travels the length of the reserve, and joins up at its north-western end with the Maitai Walkway beside the footbridge which crosses the mouth of Saltwater Creek. In addition to use by pedestrians and cyclists, the reserve also provides a pleasant landscape and screening backdrop adjacent to the busy SH6 road.

A few weeds such as gorse and wattles are found amongst the plantings and some rubbish, probably thrown from cars, is present. Rubbish carried from the Maitai and Saltwater Creek on the incoming tide could also be problem.

The land that Saltwater Creek now drains is part of a large area of land reclaimed and otherwise altered since European settlement in Nelson. Briefly, in pre-European times, this area was previously a harbour called Paruparu, sited conveniently near one of the oldest and most important Whakatu pa sites, Matangi Awhio (Auckland Point). The process of reclamation to create Port Nelson, the nearby roads and residential areas meant the old harbour of Paruparu was filled in. What we know as Saltwater Creek is actually the last remnant of Paruparu Harbour, now reduced to a narrowly constructed channel beside Haven Road and QEII Drive. (Tangata Whenua ki Whakatu, 2005).

Access: Easy. Walking / cycling access can be gained from Trafalgar Park via the path on the right-hand side of Haven Road and from the Maitai Walkway across the Saltwater Creek footbridge.

Facilities: Concrete path, road signs.

Use: Used as walking and cycling track connection between the Maitai, Trafalgar Park, Haven Road and the marina.

Maintenance: Mown grass, weed control, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Weeds, rubbish.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Increase rubbish control to enhance reserve appearance.





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### HAULASHORE ISLAND 11

- Legend**
-  Reserve Area
  -  Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-28



## Haulashore Island

<u>Location:</u>	South-western end of Boulder Bank, Tahunanui
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Pleasure Ground, Private, Recreation Ground, Sea Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP14762, Pt Sec G City of Nelson and Sec's 1097, 1098, 1099MR and 1100 City of Nelson
<u>Size:</u>	6.59ha



Description: Haulashore Island is a flat, broad oblong-shaped island located at the south-western end of Nelson's Boulder Bank. The island lies around 25m offshore (at lowtide) from the Nelson coastline. The Boulder Bank, a natural boulder barrier spit, is one of the prominent coastal features of Nelson. It has been created by a process of "longshore drift" whereby boulders from Mackays Bluff near the Glen are transported southwest-wards. Haulashore was originally the natural south-western end of the Boulder Bank, and only an island at high tide. However, it was made a permanent island in 1906 when "The Cut" was constructed to create easier and safer shipping access to the Nelson Port.

Haulashore has interesting Maori and European history and values. For Maori, The Boulder Bank ("Te Tahuna a tama") was used for fishing and working stone, including argillite. Haulashore ("Manuka Motu") was also a fishing camp and stone working site, but interestingly, archaeological evidence suggests stone-working activities weren't nearly as extensive here compared to Oyster Island. There is one NZ Archaeological Association site (site 027/56) listed for the island which covers a shell midden area. This site is also listed in the NRMP (MS 26). This site has unfortunately been damaged through fossicking and past management activities in the area.

Part of Haulashore / Manuka Motu was originally Maori Reserve, but over time and various transactions, this land was eventually transferred to Council. A current Waitangi Tribunal claim should help to resolve outstanding ownership issues.

Haulashore has also featured strongly in European history since settlement began from around 1840. In 1841, Thomas Cresswell, an employee of The New Zealand Company was buried at Aglionby Point, on the south-eastern corner of the island. Cresswell contracted typhoid in Wellington and died shortly after onboard the Will Watch in Nelson Haven. No burial marker remains, but in 1991 a memorial plaque was erected by his descendants in the vicinity. Very early Nelson maps reveal Haulashore was originally divided into 4 sections and 3 were offered as "Town Acres" for sale to settlers, with the fourth being set aside as Maori Reserve. At a later stage, the south-eastern portion of the island was bought by the Moncrieff family, who specifically purchased the area to protect it from development. In 1925 they then gifted this land to Nelson City in memory of their son who died the same year. A second plaque on the island explains and commemorates this event. As its name suggests, the island was also used extensively in the early years as a place to bring ashore boats for repair.

Early records about vegetation cover on the Island suggest it was mainly bare, with perhaps some low-lying scrub. Pines were planted from the early 1900's, and now grow mainly around the outer perimeter of the island. The pines provide roosting and nesting sites for a pied shag colony that inhabit the island. However, the guano droppings from the shag colony eventually kill the trees and the dead

trees may then become a safety hazard. The pines also provide some shelter for boats in the vicinity and screen views of Port structures from Tahunanui Beach.

Many other plants have established themselves or been planted on the island since European settlement. These include coastal natives and other species, e.g. Tasmanian ngaio. An earlier intensive effort to rid the island of gorse and broom has worked well, and attention is now being paid to other less invasive but still vigorous exotic weeds such as sweetpea and false valerian and exotic iceplant still present. A small population of a dwarf kowhai species (*Sophora microphylla* 'Haulashore Island'), is found on the island and Council staff have grown on and planted out plants using seeds from the site. The origin of this tree has created debate amongst local botanists – some believe it's endemic to the island, while others think the Stephens Island lighthouse keeper brought it to Haulashore many years ago.

An ephemeral saltmarsh lagoon covering around .6 ha is located in northern part of the island, roughly adjacent to the jetty. This is cut off from the sea and fills and drains through holes in the lagoon floor. The lagoon and surrounding vegetation is in very good condition. Another smaller ephemeral wetland is found at the south end of the island, with a patch of native pohuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*) vineland closeby.

In addition to pied shags, wading and seabirds such as little shags, gulls, variable and South Island pied oystercatchers and dotterels have all been observed at Haulashore and little blue penguins frequent the island. Seals sometimes use "The Mole", the man-made breakwater wall that juts out from the north-west end of the island, as a haul-out. Lizard species such as the common gecko and skink found on the Boulder Bank may also be present on the island in small numbers. In the past monitoring and trapping has indicated the presence of a large number of predators such as rats, mice and the occasional stoat on Haulashore. Regular and effective pest control work targeting these species would benefit most native wildlife on the island, especially penguins and lizards.

Over time, "The Mole" breakwater is gradually becoming disconnected from the island through natural erosion processes. This separation may have implications for shipping operations.

Reserve Access: Semi-restricted, due to island status. The island is usually reached via either private boat or "The Ferry", - a public ferry which regularly services the island and nearby lighthouse from nearby Wakefield Quay. Capable swimmers can also swim to the island from the Rocks Road coast, usually at low tide.

Reserve Facilities: Boat jetty, toilets, picnic table, rubbish bins, power supply, water.

Reserve Use: Picnicking, exploring, fossicking, fishing, swimming, boating etc.

Maintenance: Weed control, rubbish removal, toilet and jetty maintenance, some predator control.

Management Issues: Predators, rubbish, damage to archaeological site, pines.

## **Policies**

1. Restore the island's native plant and animal communities, without compromising the safety of Port operations.
2. Designate as a short term camping site for organised groups.
3. Protect archaeological site from further damage.

## **Actions**

1. Continue the native planting programme with appropriate eco-sourced native coastal plants to progressively replace pine trees. Ensure some mature pines remain for pied shag roost and nest sites.
2. To consider the planting of tall growing, non weedy, exotic trees to provide shelter for Port operations, if the native planting regime is unable to achieve this.
3. Progressively remove other exotic plants (e.g. Tasmanian ngaios) and weeds, including any new pine seedlings.
4. Consider implementing an ongoing rat and stoat control programme.
5. Liaise with Nelson Port Company regarding maintenance of “The Mole” breakwater.
6. Enforce existing bylaw prohibiting dogs.
7. Consider species enhancement programmes e.g. Little Blue Penguin habitats.



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### WAKEFIELD QUAY 12

- Legend**
-  Reserve Area
  -  Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-27



## Wakefield Quay Esplanade Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Wakefield Quay, SH6, Port Nelson
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation, Commercial Leisure Area, Residential, Suburban Commercial and Industrial
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Road Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP17332, Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP3033, Lots 1 and 2 DP6513, Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 DP305849 and Sec 1 SO14651
<u>Size:</u>	1.16 ha



Description: This reserve lies between the sea at the south end of the Nelson Haven and the seaward side of the busy Wakefield Quay SH6 road. It is bordered by the Port of Nelson on its north side and terminates just past the “Boathouse” building to the south. Unlike most esplanade reserves, it’s a mostly paved and highly developed area featuring buildings housing retail and tourist ventures and lots of carparking.

From the north to south, the reserve begins just past the north end of the Guytons / Saltwater Restaurant Building. This building is privately owned but sits on leased Council land and is subject to an agreement between both parties. A large paved carpark sits in front of the Guytons building, and on the seaward side, is replaced by wooden wharf pile decking. Small planted borders edging the carpark and seating areas feature some rare native coastal species like euphorbia and pingao, while Phoenix Palms border the road. There is a lot of wooden seating, a sunshade, picnic tables and a toilet available for public use. Near the seawall, two separate memorials have been installed to acknowledge and commemorate early Maori and European settlers. An historic stone wall, built by convict labour in the 1860’s, partially borders the sea edge. Boats to Haulashore Island, Mapua and Abel Tasman leave from beside here.

The reserve continues south past the Marine Rescue Centre and its associated carparks and boat ramp. This boat ramp is available to the public for launching non-motorised boats (e.g. kayaks), although marine rescue activities take precedence at all times. Similarly, carparking allocated for the Marine Rescue Centre can be used by the public, unless a rescue emergency is taking place.

The reserve continues southwards, past Crop & Food Research, the Sunderland Marine Pier, Nelson Yacht Club carpark, boat ramp and associated buildings and finishes just past the historic “Boathouse” restaurant and venue. The Sunderland Marine Pier is owned and maintained by the Seafarers Memorial Trust. The remainder of these buildings are privately owned and the land they occupy all belongs to Council, and is subject to long-term leases. Given this area’s high profile location, when these leases are due to expire, Council may choose to improve public access into these areas and develop one or some of them into a public attraction or facility. However, carparking in this busy and somewhat congested area is an already issue, and would need careful consideration if or when further attractions are developed. An additional issue in the reserve is the large amount of signage present, which can detract from the area’s attractive sea views and look messy and cluttered.

Seabirds, including shags and seagulls frequent this area. As all the memorials attest, this whole area is highly significant historically for both Maori and Europeans.

Access: Easy. Access is via Wakefield Quay, from either Haven or Rocks Road.

Facilities: Seating, toilets, picnic tables, sunshade, memorials, signs, rubbish bins, boat ramps, pedestrian water access, lighting.

Use: Fishing, picnicking, swimming, walking, admiring views, launching boats, swimming and water access.

Maintenance: Rubbish removal, border maintenance, facility upkeep.

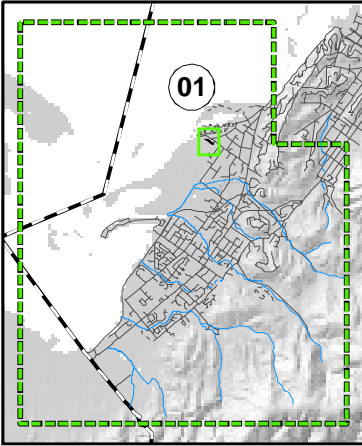
Management Issues: Too much signage, insufficient carparking, private leases potentially restricting public use of recreational space.

### **Policies**

1. Consider developing one or more of privately-leased building into a public facility / space, when leases expire.

### **Actions**

1. Undertake development planning for the wider waterfront area from Wakefield Quay to Tahunanui Beach.
2. Approach leasees to minimise current number of signs in reserve. Monitor sign situation and review if necessary.
3. Review carparking in this overall area.



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### AWATEA PLACE ESPLANADE RESERVE 01

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## Waimea Inlet Reserves

### Awatea Place Esplanade Reserve

Location: Tahunanui  
Zone: Residential  
Classification: Freehold, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve  
Legal Description: Lot's 1 and 2 DP10689 and Lot 1 DP18577  
Size: 0.17 ha



Description: This small reserve borders a waterway called Maire Stream and is broken into two separate sections by a bridge, near the end of Parkers Road.

The first (southern) section covers both sides of Maire Stream, and follows the stream northwest-wards from the end of Awatea Place. The true left of the stream is planted in coastal natives including flax, toetoe and kowhai and some tree lucerne. The true right is a mown grassy strip abutting fencelines of the neighbouring residential properties, which narrows as it reaches the bridge. Pedestrian access is available along the true right strip to the bridge, where a piece of netting fence has been installed, presumably for children's safety. There is a small amount of encroachment by adjacent neighbours on the strip, including some garden rubbish dumping.

Across the bridge the reserve continues only on the stream's true left. The true left bank is mostly vegetated in tree lucerne, flax and kowhai, with a mown grassy strip in front of the two houses situated there. The reserve strip ends just past the houses, where it meets the Nelson Golf Links area. A caravan is currently parked on the reserve section near the bridge and neighbours have erected an ambiguous private property sign in the reserve strip.

Ducks and a pukeko were observed in the reserve area.

Access: Semi-restricted. Access is via Awatea Place.

Facilities: Nil.

Use: May be used by neighbours or locals accessing the golf links.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Rubbish, encroachment.

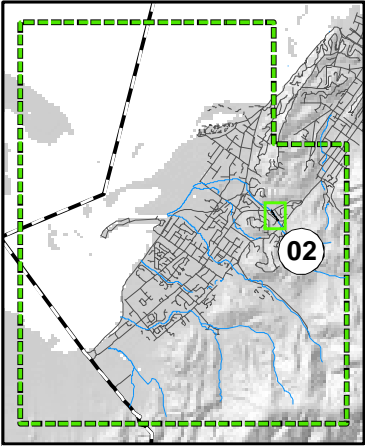
### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Take action on reserve encroachment where this adversely affects reserve values.





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## JENKINS CREEK RESERVE 02 (WAIMEA RD TO BEATSON RD)

### Legend

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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## **Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Waimea Road to Beatson Road)**

Location: Enner Glynn  
Zone: Residential  
Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve, Freehold  
Legal Description: Lot 3 DP12724, and Sec's 134 and 151 Suburban South Dist  
Size: 0.35 ha



Description: This reserve is located between Waimea Road and Beatson Street, and covers both sides of Jenkins Creek between those roads. The stream is sharply incised between two very steep banks and is mostly fenced on both sides. The true left has a paved walkway / cycleway along its length, next to a grass and planted border on the streambank edge. The border features kowhai, miro, rewarewa and putaputaweta, as well as willow and a large oak at the Jenkins Place cul de sac end. The true right backs against Anglia and Scotia Street residential properties and is inaccessible to the public. Prolific old mans beard and other weeds grow on this edge.

Access: True left: Easy. True right: Inaccessible. Walking / cycle access is via either Waimea Road, Beatson Street or Jenkins Place, or from The Ridgeway underpass.

Facilities: Path, underpass, cycle safety barriers.

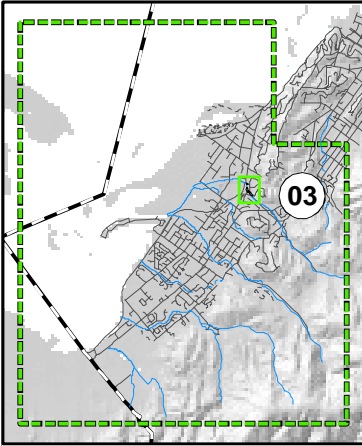
Use: Walking, cycling, running, dog walking etc.

Maintenance: Border maintenance.

Management Issues: Weed spread from true right.

### **Policies and Actions**

1. General Policies apply.



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### JENKINS CREEK ESPLANADE RESERVE 03 (GRACEFIELD ST TO ANNESBROOK DR)

#### Legend

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-30



## Jenkins Creek (Gracefield Street to Annesbrook Drive)

Location: Annesbrook  
Zone: Residential  
Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve, Soil Conservation and River Protection  
Legal Description: Lot 101 DP342269 and Sec's 11 and 12 SO15680  
Size: 0.64 ha



Description: This reserve is located above and below Gracefield Street and covers both banks of Jenkins Creek. Upstream of Gracefield Street, near Waimea Road, the top of the true left bank is planted in flax, toetoe and kowhai. The top of the true right bank borders the new road and subdivision of Highview Drive, and is a combined native and exotics planting, with magnolias and other specimen exotics as well as akeake and totara. Both sides of the stream are partially rock-walled.

The reserve continues downstream of the Gracefield Street bridge where both stream sides are rock-walled to the top of the bank. The true left bank borders an area of mown grass with areas of large willow trees and a stately mature kowhai, next to the neighbouring residential property. Flax and toetoe have been planted within the rockwall, while kowhai, ribbonwood and titoki line the top bank. The true left reserve section narrows and ends near a huge old willow in front of a neighbouring property's fence. From here, both streambanks are protected and stabilised by a tall timber retaining wall. The true right reserve section is narrower and longer, and runs between the stream and a section about to be developed for housing. The true right bank is planted in flax, manuka and cabbage trees, crosses a stormwater swathe and ends slightly further downstream. The reserve appears to be being used to dump lawn clippings, near the stormwater swathe, and two unregistered cars are parked near the reserve boundary on the empty section.

Access: Upper (above Gracefield Street): Easy. Lower: Semi restricted. Access for both areas is via Gracefield Street or Waimea Road.

Facilities: Nil.

Use: May be used by neighbours.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance.

Management Issues: Garden waste dumping.

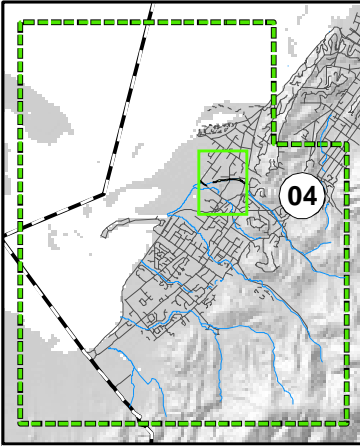
### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Monitor garden waste dumping situation.





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## JENKINS CREEK ESPLANADE RESERVE 04 (QUARANTINE RD TO ANNESBROOK DR)

### Legend

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-31

## Jenkins Creek (Quarantine Road to Annesbrook Drive)

Location: Annesbrook  
Zone: Industrial and Residential  
Classification: Esplanade Reserve, Freehold, LINZ, Local Purpose Reserve, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve  
Legal Description: Lot 1 DP14863, Lot 1 DP6148, Lot 1 DP9116, Lot 12 DP13786, Lot 2 DP15305, Lot 23 DP9332, Lot 9 DP4470 and Sec 2 SO327063  
Size: 2.24 ha



Description: This reserve is divided into three sections. The first section covers both sides of Jenkins Creek, between Annesbrook Drive and Pascoe Street. A small and attractive native planting with astelia, Griselinia and carex species is located beside the Annesbrook Drive footpath, to the left of the bridge. The true left strip downstream features a flat mown grass strip running on the top of the bank between plantings which border the properties on the left, and the streambank on the right. The plantings are a mixture of semi-mature native and exotic trees and shrubs, including silver birches, oaks and Norfolk Pines, along with karo and pittosporum. There is some rubbish along this stretch, weeds such as periwinkle on the bank and an aviary belonging to an adjacent residential property. The true right is initially accessed by a narrow path leading to both the reserve strip and a block of flats which back onto the reserve. This strip is very similar to the true left bank, with a flat mown grass strip running between bank plantings and against property boundaries. Access can also be gained to this strip from a path at the end of Blackwood Street.

The second section covers both sides of Jenkins Creek downstream of Pascoe Street, adjacent to industrial properties. The true left strip is basically a sloping bank covered in rough grass with some sprayed gorse. The true right provides better access, with a flat grassy strip on top of the streambank, running in between the bank and industrial property boundaries. The streambank features toetoe, flax and kowhai plantings, while pittosporum and ngaio trees run along parts of the boundary and fenceline. The reserve terminates roughly two-thirds of the stream's length down towards Quarantine Road.

The third, smallest section covers a thin shrub border on the right side of Quarantine Road, near where Jenkins Creek and Quarantine Road meet. It also includes a shrub border edge on the corner of Quarantine and Bolt Roads.

Two pukeko and a white-faced heron were observed at the reserve, downstream of Pascoe Street.

Access: First section: Easy, access via Annesbrook Drive. Second section: Semi restricted, access via Pascoe Street. Third section: Inaccessible.

Facilities: Short stretch of path from Annesbrook Drive.

Use: Use is limited due to lack of connection.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance, weed control.

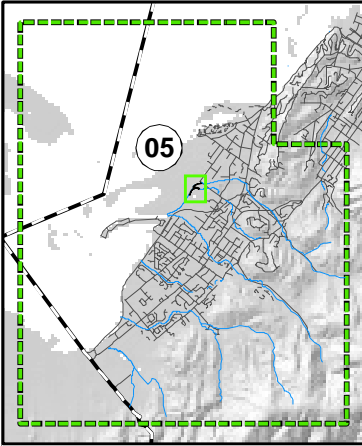
Management Issues: Connection along remainder of stream, rubbish.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Investigate feasibility of completing the connection between all of the reserve sections.



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**JENKINS CREEK /ARAPIKI STREAM RESERVE 05  
(QUARANTINE RD TO TRENT DR)**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-32



## Jenkins Creek / Arapiki Stream Reserves (Quarantine Road to Trent Drive)

Location: Tahunanui  
Zone: Industrial  
Classification: Freehold, Road Reserve, Local Purpose Reserve (Aerodrome)  
Legal Description: Lots 5-7 DP15471 and Pt Sec 114 Suburban South Dist  
Size: 0.67 ha



Description: This reserve is located on the lower streambank sections of Jenkins Creek and Arapiki Stream, beside industrial properties in the Quarantine Road / Trent Drive airport area. From the Jenkins Creek at Quarantine Road Bridge, the reserve covers the true left side of Jenkins Creek, above and below the Arapiki Stream mouth.

Below the bridge and above Arapiki, the Jenkins Creek reserve strip is mostly vegetated with exotic trees such as casarina and tamarix. Below Arapiki, the Jenkins true left abuts a timber company premises and scattered willow and pine trees run near the boundary of property and the reserve. Some native shrubs, such as akeake and pittosporums have been planted along the reserve strip. Sarcocornia grows along the streambank edge. Stacks of logs from the adjacent timber company property may be encroaching into the reserve.

The lower Arapiki's true left and right is rockwalled on both sides. The true right streambank top features flax, and joins the casarina strip where the Arapiki flows into Jenkins Creek. The true left is also planted in native coastal shrubs and flax.

Pukekos and paradise ducks were seen in this reserve area.

Access: Inaccessible. Access is only really possible to the lower Jenkins Creek true left by crossing the stream at low tide from the airport side.

Facilities: Nil.

Use: Low use due to access difficulties, obscurity of reserve and lack of connections.

Maintenance: Tree planting and border maintenance.

Management Issues: Possible encroachment.

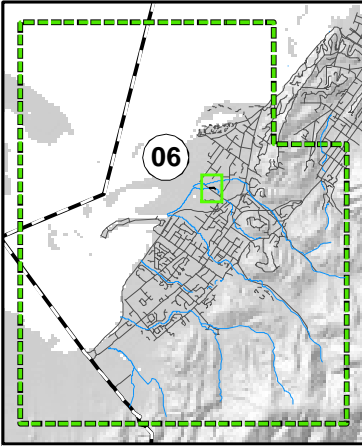
### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Investigate possible encroachment into the reserve.





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**ARAPIKI STREAM (ABOVE QUARANTINE RD 06)**

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- Legend**
- Reserve Area
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## **Arapiki Stream (Above Quarantine Road)**

Location: Tahunanui  
Zone: Industrial  
Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Private, Stream Bed  
Legal Description: Lot's 1 and 2 DP307039, Pt Lot 1 DP4905 and Pt Lot 1 DP5375  
Size: 0.08 ha



Description: This reserve is located on both sides of the lower Arapiki Stream, as it flows through the industrial area towards Quarantine Road. The true right borders the “Southpine” factory plant and the true left abuts other industrial properties. Both sides are planted with coastal natives such as flax, ngaio, akeake and cabbage trees. The lower true right section features wetland grasses which would be inundated on a high spring tide. The stream edge is rock-walled on both sides. Broom and other weeds are beginning to overtake the true right bank plantings nearest Quarantine Road. The reserve ends at a wooden footbridge crossing the stream. Access is potentially available on the true right (Southpine) side, though it appears some encroachment over the reserve boundaries by the factory may have taken place.

A white-faced heron was seen in this area.

Access: Semi restricted. Access is via Quarantine Road.

Facilities: Nil.

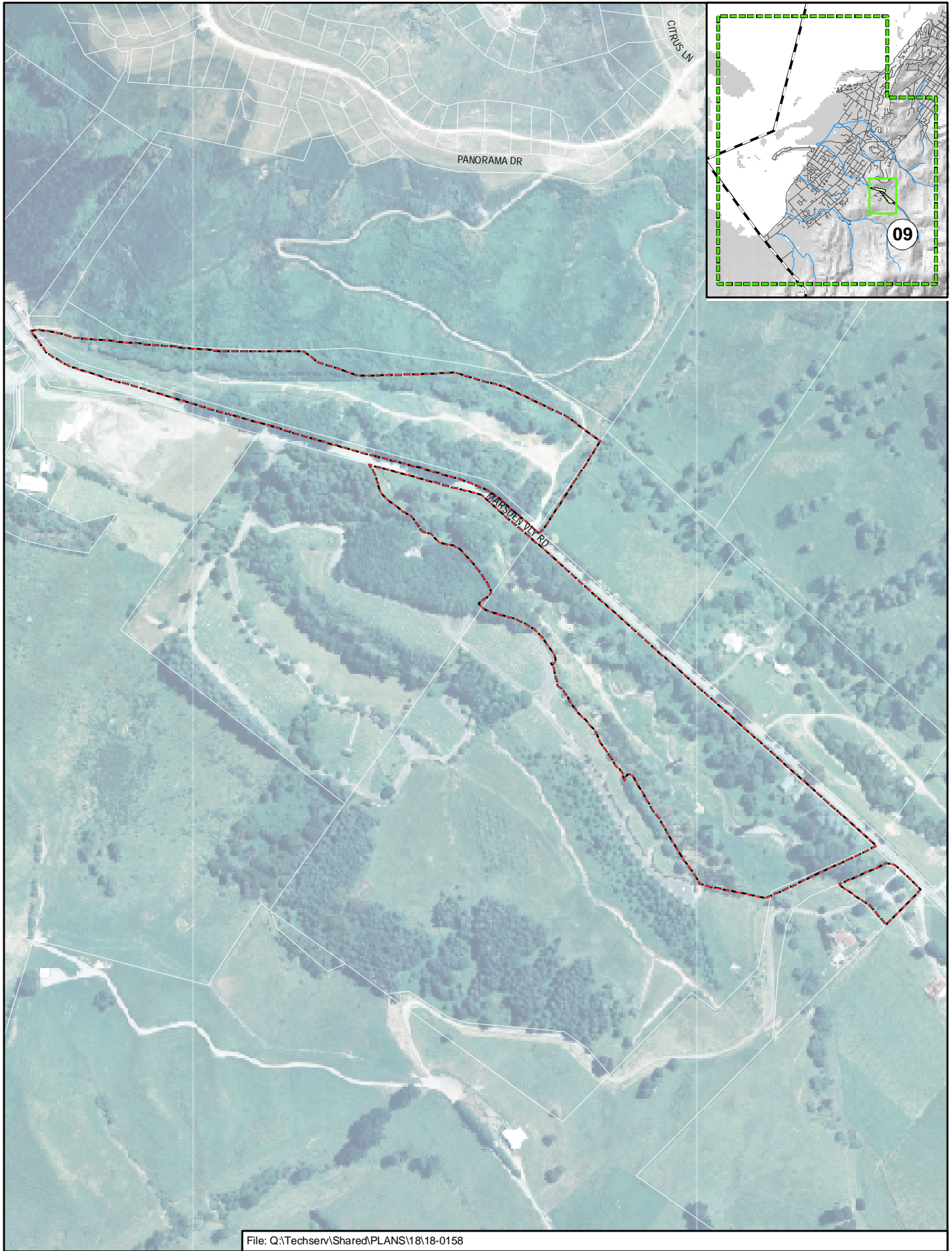
Use: The true right may only be used by Southpine workers.

Maintenance: Weed control, border maintenance.

Management Issues: Weeds.

### **Policies and Actions**

1. General Policies apply.



File: Q:\Techserv\Shared\PLANS\18\18-0158

**POORMANS VALLEY STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVE 09  
(MARSDEN VALLEY RD & CEMETERY FLATS)**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-36

## Poormans Valley Stream – (Marsden Valley Road and Cemetery Flats)



<u>Location:</u>	Stoke
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation and Rural - Lower Density Small Holdings Area
<u>Classification:</u>	Cemetery Purposes, Cemetery Reserve, Esplanade Reserve, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP18451, Lot 3 DP331908, Lot 3 DP358276, Lot 1 DP10519 Sec 110 Suburban South DIST and Road Reserve
<u>Size:</u>	9.47 ha

Description: This reserve is located on the both sides of Marsden Valley, roughly half way up the road towards the Barnicoat Walkway entrance, above The Ridgeway intersection. The reserve is divided into two by Marsden Valley Road, with the left hand section (looking upstream) known as the Marsden Valley Reserve. On the right side of the road, the second portion of reserve covers the valley flats which adjoin the Marsden Cemetery. For the purposes of this plan, this part of the reserve has been called Marsden Cemetery Flats.

### Marsden Valley Reserve

Tall deciduous cottonwood trees line the roadside reserve edge, and culminate in block of conifers at the reserve's top eastern end. An unsealed road leads into the reserve and rough carparking area is located behind the conifers. The road then turns into a 4WD track and continues down the length of the reserve, but vehicular access is blocked at the far western end by a post and chain barrier.

In addition to the trees already mentioned, this part of the reserve is mainly covered in rough grass. Poormans Valley Stream enters the reserve about one third of the way down its length. Extensive riparian plantings have been undertaken on most of both riverbanks. Species used include flax, carex, makomako, kowhai, coprosma and ribbonwood. A small tributary flows into Poormans Valley Stream on its true right, two thirds of the way towards the reserve's western end. The immediate land the tributary runs through and a 20m strip of the hill above it also belongs in this reserve. Weed control is being currently undertaken in this area to control the old mans beard, Himalayan honeysuckle, blackberry and buddleia. As the hillside above is also very weedy, keeping this reserve mostly weed-free will be an ongoing issue. Other current work here includes removal of significant piles of dumped household and garden rubbish. Bollards connected by chains have also been recently been installed along most of the reserve roadside to prevent inappropriate vehicle use within it. A gate across the entrance has also been installed to prevent further vehicle access.

### Marsden Cemetery Flats

Across the road, the reserve extends upstream to cover the Poormans Valley Stream valley floor. This area was mostly planted in the 1950's when the adjacent cemetery was being developed. It features large exotic trees such as redwoods, flowering cherry, silver birches, walnut, oaks and poplars, with grass underneath. Poormans Valley Stream wiggles its way downstream through this area, and some native planting using flaxes and other natives has been carried out on its banks. Now fenced off, stock,



including cattle, previously had access to this area. Upstream further is another small piece of reserve. This is currently grazed but is expected to link with the downstream reserves in the future.

New Zealand's largest native fish, the rare giant kokopu, has been found in Poormans Valley Stream.

Access: Easy. Access is via Marsden Valley Road.

Facilities: Signs, track, parking.

Use: Cycling, walking, running, dog walking.

Maintenance: Mown grass, planting, border maintenance, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Garden waste, weed and rubbish dumping.

### **Policies**

1. General Policies apply.

### **Actions**

1. Monitor effectiveness of gate at the Marsden Valley Reserve road entrance to prevent further weed and rubbish dumping.
2. Continue riparian planting along streambanks.
3. Install a fish-pass friendly culvert in stream.
4. Investigate the feasibility of connecting all the Poormans Valley Stream reserves.
5. Create cycleway/walkway in upper section of reserve.



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## NEALE AVE RESERVE 11 (MAIN RD STOKE TO NEALE AVE)

### Legend

- Reserve Area
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## Neale Avenue Reserve (Main Road Stoke to Neale Avenue)

<u>Location:</u>	Stoke
<u>Zone:</u>	Residential and Suburban Commercial
<u>Classification:</u>	Esplanade Reserve, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Road Reserve, Stream Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 1 DP12623, Lots 20 and 21 DP5048, Lot 43 DP5248, Pt Lot 5 DP11512, Stream Bed and Road Reserve
<u>Size:</u>	0.29 ha



Description: This reserve runs between Main Road Stoke and Neale Ave, and covers both banks of Poormans Valley Stream. The true left is located next to the Stoke Fire Station grounds. Just off Main Road Stoke, the true left features some large native trees including beech, totara and karaka.

Downstream on both sides are a mixture of natives and exotics and some quite serious infestations of old mans beard, bamboo and tradescantia. Household rubbish (eg old stoves etc) has been dumped close to the reserve boundary near the Fire Station. Except for the initial true left piece, there is no real access on either side from the Main Road Stoke end, or on the remaining true left side, which borders the Whareama Hospital. From Neale Ave, a short grassy strip on the true right, next to residential properties, provides walking access from those properties to the road. This true right section is a mixture of mown grass and trees, including a large weeping willow, magnolias and other exotics plus a small grove of beech, karaka and kauri. A wooden bench is sited on the reserve near Neale Ave. Upstream the grass strip terminates beside a private property sign, which is possibly placed within the reserve.

Access: Semi restricted. Access is via Neale Ave on the true right.

Facilities: Seat.

Use: The true right of this reserve is probably only used by adjacent neighbours.

Maintenance: Border maintenance.

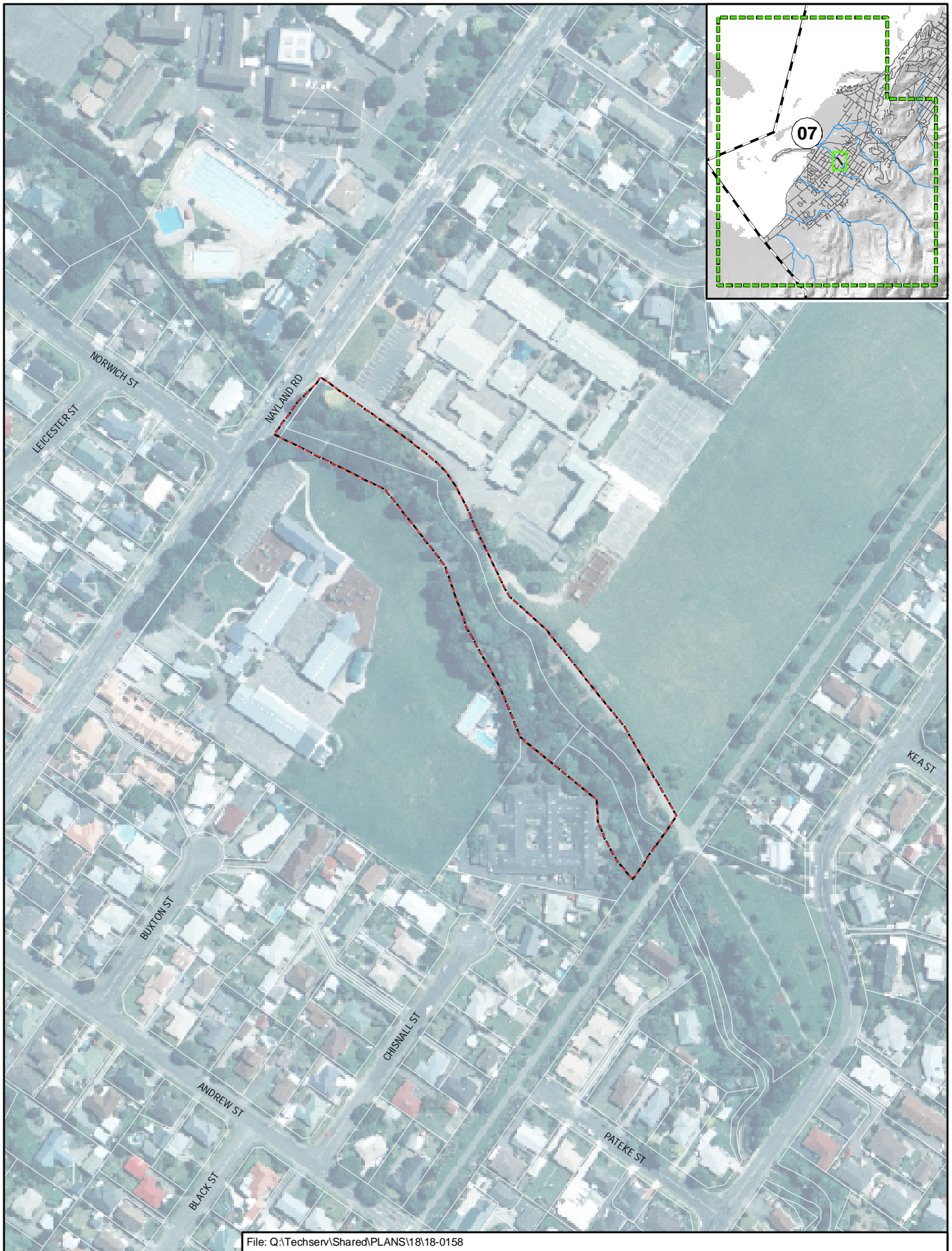
Management Issues: Weeds and encroachment.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Confirm reserve boundary near “private property” sign.
2. Investigate feasibility of connecting all the Poormans Valley Stream reserves.
3. Create walkway/cycleway between main road Stoke and Neale Avenue.



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**POORMANS VALLEY STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVE 07  
(NAYLAND TO RAILWAY RESERVE)**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-35



## Poormans Valley Stream (Nayland Road to Railway Reserve)

<u>Location:</u>	Stoke
<u>Zone:</u>	Residential
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Private, Road Reserve, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Sec 1 SO15634, Lot 1 and Pt Lot 2 DP14346, Pt Lots 1 and 2 DP2073
<u>Size:</u>	0.92 ha



Description: This reserve runs between the Railway Reserve (near Neale Ave) to Nayland Road, next to Broadgreen Intermediate. The reserve begins just past the intersection between the Railway Reserve walkway and the concrete path coming across from the adjacent Neale Ave Reserve. The path widens and enters the reserve on its true right edge and continues down the reserve's length to meet Nayland Road. A fence separates the true left and right streambanks from the path, and a stile just upstream of Nayland Road provides access down the fairly steep true right bank to the river. There is established vegetation on both streambanks including large oaks, willows, monkey puzzle and bay trees, as well as titoki, kauri, totara and miro. Both sides of the stream have some old mans beard and tradescantia weeds present. School children from Broadgreen have also carried out some streamside planting here, using species such as flax and carex.

Access: Easy. Access is via Neale Ave, Railway Reserve or Nayland Road.

Facilities: Path, stile.

Use: Walking, cycling, running, safe non-road access for schoolkids.

Maintenance: Weed control.

Management Issues: Weeds and encroachment.

### Policies

1. General Policies apply.

### Actions

1. Continue to work together with local school/s to carry out activities such as riparian planting and ecological monitoring.
2. Work with Nayland Primary School to establish a walkway/cycleway connection between the railway reserve and School.



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**POORMANS VALLEY STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVE 08  
(ABOVE SEAVIEW RD)**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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## Poormans Valley Stream (Above Seaview Road)

Location: Stoke  
Zone: Residential  
Classification: Recreation Reserve  
Legal Description: Lot 46 DP9983  
Size: 0.26 ha



Description: This reserve lies between private residential properties and Nayland College grounds. It includes all of the true left streambank, some of the stream and a portion of the true right bank, in places.

Looking upstream, the reserve begins on the stream side of the private residence, next door to the Seaview Cemetery. It continues along the stream frontage of around nine properties and then ends. Vegetation on the true left bank is a mixture of natives and exotics such as griselinia, akeake, cabbage trees, pinoak and acacia. Neighbouring properties have probably encroached on the reserve by extending their own gardens into it, which makes public access challenging. There is some old mans beard, tradescantia and convolvulus present and a small amount of dumped garden weeds. A walkway and bridge provides access between the nearby Thetford Chase cul de sac and the adjacent college grounds, over the reserve.

Access: Inaccessible. Access is difficult due to vegetation, private neighbouring properties, streambank.

Facilities: Footbridge.

Use: This reserve is probably only used by adjacent neighbours.

Maintenance: Weed control.

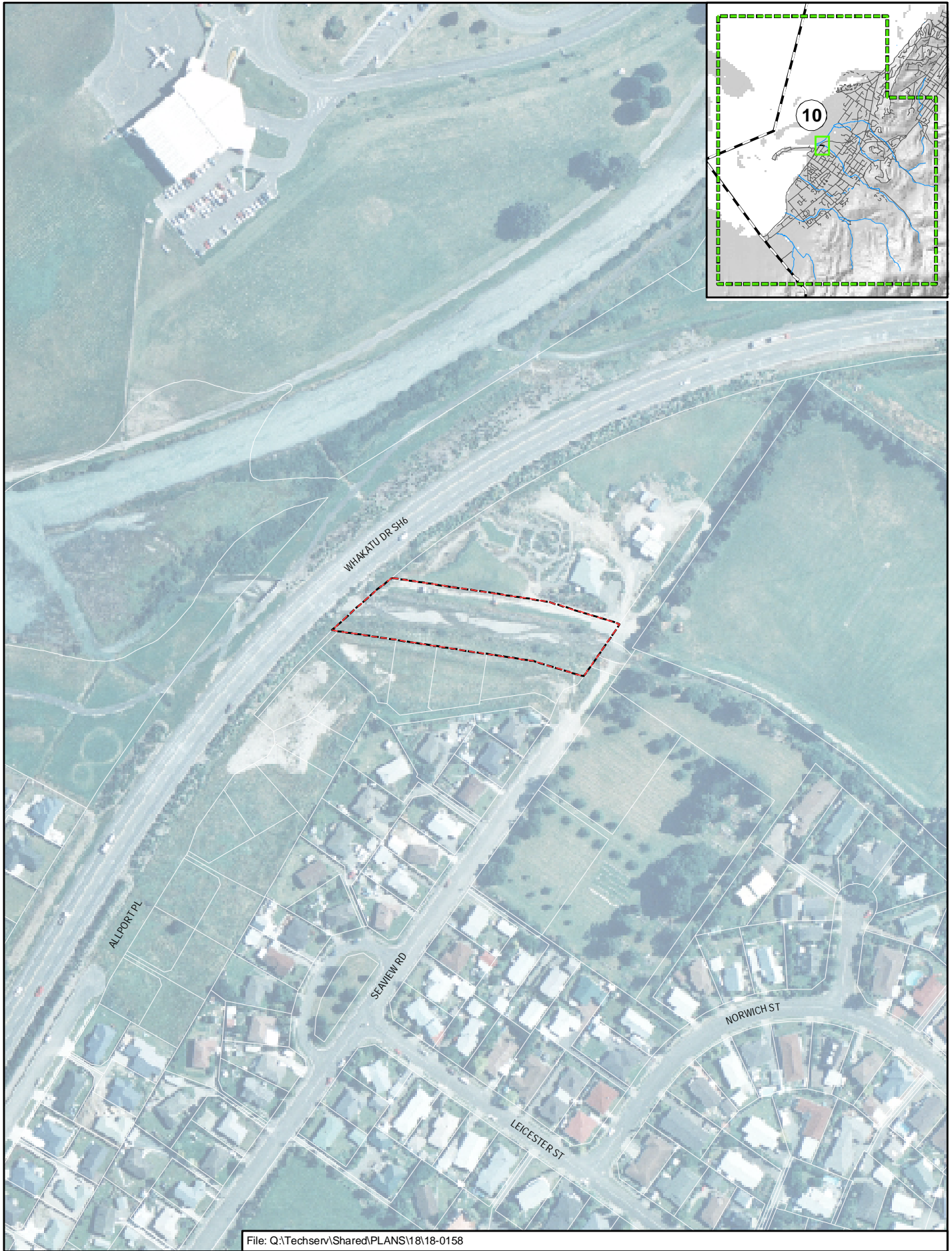
Management Issues: Encroachment, weeds.

### **Policies**

1. General Policies apply.

### **Actions**

1. Ascertain exact reserve boundaries, to minimise encroachment.



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**POORMANS VALLEY STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVE 10  
(WHAKATU DR TO SEAVIEW RD)**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-37



## Poormans Valley Stream (Whakatu Drive to Seaview Road)

Location: Stoke  
Zone: Residential - Lower Density  
Classification: Soil Cons and River  
Legal Description: Sec 1 SO15501  
Size: 0.36 ha



Description: This short stretch of reserve is located between the end of Seaview Road and Whakatu Drive and covers both the true left and right streambanks. The true left banks are planted in flax, kowhai, tree lucerne and some pinoaks. Adjacent to these is a flat mown grassy strip, and beside that is a narrow shrub border against the residential property boundaries. The true right borders Nayland College grounds, with a fence running between this property and the reserve. The cycleway runs along this side to reach the underpass, and just beyond the underpass, meets the coastal cycleway route on the sea side of Whakatu Drive. The streambank on the true right is planted in the usual flax and kowhai, as well as exotic trees such as wattle and casarina. A small amount of rubbish was observed in the reserve.

Access: Easy. Access is via Seaview Road (bridged), Nayland College grounds or Whakatu Drive cycleway via underpass.

Facilities: Walkway / cycleway track, signs, cycle safety barriers, bridge, underpass.

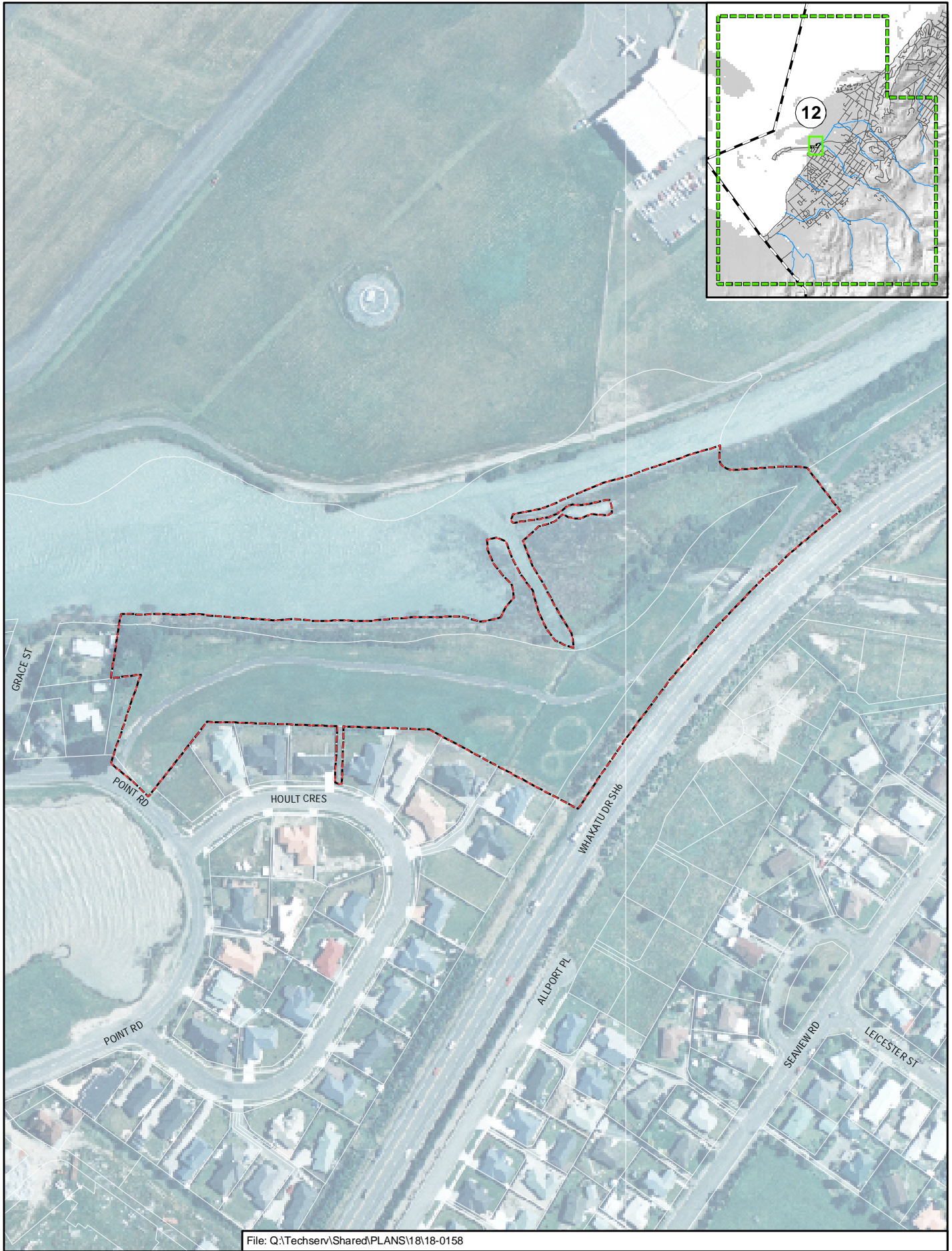
Use: Cycling, walking, dog walking, safe non-road access for schoolkids.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance.

Management Issues: Rubbish.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.



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**POINT RD FORESHORE RESERVE - WHAKATU DR  
CYCLEWAY LINK 12**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-39

## Point Road Foreshore Reserve – Whakatu Drive Cycleway Link

Location: Monaco  
Zone: Residential Lower Density  
Classification: Local Purpose Reserve (Accessway), Local Purpose Reserve (Public Amenity, etc), Road Reserve, Stream Bed  
Legal Description: Pt Sec IV Suburban South Dist and Lot 40 DP19647  
Size: 2.70 ha



Description: This reserve covers the portion of land north of Hoult Crescent and west of Whakatu Drive, which links the Whakatu Drive cycleway to Point Road in Monaco. The reserve area is mostly mown grass with flax, toetoe and pittosporum shrub borders beside the adjacent properties and at the water's edge. Some large "old man gorse" is found on the seaward shrub border and is being currently treated. The cycleway from Stoke joins the Whakatu Drive coastal cycleway via an underpass, facilitating access in three different directions. A narrow pedestrian lane and steps also link Hoult Crescent to the reserve.

Access: Easy. Access can be gained several ways: from the Whakatu Drive, Stoke/Richmond cycleway link, or via Hoult Crescent lane or Point Road.

Facilities: Path, signs, underpass, rubbish bin, bridge.

Use: Walking, running, cycling, dog walking etc.

Maintenance: Mown grass, rubbish removal, border maintenance.

Management Issues: None identified.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.



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### MONACO SEAFRONT RESERVE 13

**Legend**

Reserve Area      Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-40



## Monaco Seafront Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Monaco
<u>Zone:</u>	Residential, Residential Lower Density, Suburban Commercial, Conservation and Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Private, Road Reserve, Stream Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Pt Sec IV Suburban South Dist and Pt Lot 19 DP1288
<u>Size:</u>	1.46ha



Description: This reserve is split into three separate areas on the Monaco Peninsula.

### Point Road

This reserve section starts at on the north side of the Honest Lawyer, beside the Point Road cycleway / footpath, and continues on the left hand, sea-side of Point Road to where the sealed road ends, past Martin Street. Immediately beside the Honest Lawyer complex the reserve begins with a gravel carpark, edged with native coastal shrub. Beyond the carpark is a large grassy area, with a line of Phoenix Palms, which then becomes a shingly beach. Just after the Point Road cycle-way link is passed, the reserve then turns left to follow the line of the peninsula, to the end of the sealed road. The reserve along this stretch is narrow strip just covering the cycleway/ footpath, bordered by a rock-wall, and past Martin Street, the rock wall is replaced by a grass and shrub edge. Access to the beach and water can be gained via wooden steps opposite Martin Street.

### Martin Point

This short stretch of reserve borders the road and sea edge towards the end of Monaco Peninsula, where the sealed section of Point Road begins again, past Rainier Street. A rock wall and shrub border featuring scattered pohutukawa, ngaio and coprosma lies in-between the stony beach and road. Boat trailers and dinghies are parked along the road edge, or tucked into the shrubs. A boat jetty, launching ramp, seat and sign are found towards the peninsula's end.

### Martin Street

Martin Street crosses to the western side of the peninsula, and this reserve section is located on the north-western edge where the road runs beside the sea. The reserve encompasses a short stretch of grassed road edge, with a couple of clipped pohutukawas planted along it. At its eastern end, the reserve widens to include a small informal carpark and a fenced flat grassy area with picnic table, a seat and wooden steps enabling high tide sea access. Part of the Walk Nelson network, access can be gained at low tide between this reserve and Monaco Reserve, slightly further eastwards along the peninsula.

The whole of the Monaco Peninsula is important for wading and seabirds, including oystercatchers, gulls, pied stilts etc.

Access: Easy. Access is via Point Road and Martin Street.

Facilities: Cycleway, footpath, signs, seats, rubbish bins, boat jetty, launching ramp, carparks.

Use: Walking, cycling, dog walking, picnicking, boating and water access etc.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: None identified.

## Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.



File: Q:\Techserv\Shared\PLANS\18\18-0158

## AIRPORT PENINSULA 14

- Legend**
- Reserve Area
  - Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-41

## **Airport Peninsula**

Location: Southwest of Nelson Airport, Monaco  
Zone: Open Space Recreation  
Classification: Private, Sewage Disposal Reserve, Local Purpose Reserve (Aerodrome), Sea Bed  
Legal Description: Lots 1 and 2 DP19886, Pt Sec 34 Square 1, Crown land (under action) Suburban South Dist and Crown Land Block III Waimea Dist  
Size: 18.01 ha



Description: This reserve is located on the peninsula to the south west side of Nelson airport and juts out into Waimea Estuary. The peninsula is long, low and relatively flat. The northern end, which connects with the Airport Perimeter Walkway is mainly covered in long grass and fennel, with some clusters of tree lucerne, toetoe and ngaio. A metalled track runs down the peninsula's western side, passing a windsock and other airport navigational equipment. The shoreline at low tide is a mixture of sand and stony pebbles. Roughly half way along the peninsula, the vegetation changes from rough grass and weeds to mostly continuous thickets of old man gorse, broom, periwinkle and old mans beard, with some bracken fern and the odd briar rose and poplar dotted here and there. The metalled track narrows to a rough, mostly single-file trail around this point. Further south, close to the end, pines dominate, with large mats of exotic iceplant underneath. The peninsula ends in an attractive sandy beach, with picturesque views to Oyster Island and Waimea Inlet beyond.

Several kingfishers, pied shags, grey warblers and a white faced heron were seen in the reserve area.

Access: Semi restricted. Access is via the Airport Perimeter Walkway or at low tide from Tahunanui Beach or the golf links. Dogs and cycles are not permitted on the Airport Perimeter Walkway.

Facilities: Track.

Use: Walkers, people boating in the area, dog walkers via coast from the north, swimmers etc.

Maintenance: Northern peninsula area is mown.

Management Issues: Birds/Weeds. Plantings that attract birds into the airport flight zone. Migration of weeds from reserve onto airport runway.

### **Policies**

1. General Policies apply.

### **Actions**

1. Gradually reduce weeds and plant low growing natives and pingao in dunes.
2. Develop informal walkway around peninsula's periphery.
3. Investigate possibility of providing for cycle access through discussions with the Airport Company.
4. Exclude dogs through enforcement of Council bylaw.



### OYSTER ISLAND 15

- Legend**
- Reserve Area
  - Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-42



## Oyster Island

<u>Location:</u>	Eastern side of Waimea Estuary
<u>Zone:</u>	Open Space Recreation
<u>Classification:</u>	Recreation Reserve, Sea Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Island No 8 Oyster Waimea East District
<u>Size:</u>	5.23 ha



Description: Oyster Island is located 400 metres offshore from Monaco Peninsula. It is one of eight sand-dune islands in the Waimea estuary, and the most eastern and closest of the island group to Nelson. The reserve was planted in pines during the 1930's depression; the pines were logged in the 1960's and have since regenerated. Pines currently cover the whole island, and some native trees such as akeake, totara and kowhai have been planted in the past. However, shading from the pines and a thick understorey of weeds including tradescantia, periwinkle and convolvulus hinder any native revegetation progress. The general estuary area is an important habitat for nesting seabirds.

Oyster Island has very high Maori historic values. These include midden sites, the oldest of which included moa and seal bone remains, and many argillite working sites. There is one NZ Archaeological Association site recorded on the island, site N27/120, which is described as a midden / flaking area. A recent archaeological report (Young 2007), commissioned by Council, suggests the N27/120 site is of regional importance. The report states this is because Oyster Island was primarily a tool manufacturing site, compared to the other Waimea Inlet Islands, which were used mainly as fishing villages or coastal food processing sites. In addition to the Archaeological Association site, the NRMP also lists the presence of an inland kainga site (MS 24) on the island.

Despite its significance, the historic values of Oyster Island have decreased over time through natural and human-induced changes. Past and continuing coastal erosion has removed archaeological material from the island's seaward banks and shore; the pine trees have disturbed the layer stratification and generally damaged the sites and over time, people have also fossicked and removed material from there.

Historically, Oyster Island was privately owned. However, amidst concerns about future commercial use, a proactive local community group, the "Oyster Island Preservation Society" raised sufficient funds to buy the island and secure it for public enjoyment.

Some rough small huts had previously been erected by island users, but these have recently been removed due to safety concerns.

A restoration plan for Oyster Island has been recently developed by Council. The pines, which currently threaten the archaeological sites, will be removed by heli-logging in 2007. Known archaeological sites will be monitored during this process to ensure sites remain undisturbed. Once the pines are removed, locally sourced and grown native coastal plants will be planted in autumn 2008. A looped walking route will be developed around the island and picnic areas created. An annual budget for restoration purposes, including weed control, has been set aside.

Access: Semi restricted due to island status. The island can be accessed from Monaco Peninsula by foot on a low neap tide or via boat at other times.

Facilities: Sign, toilet and adjoining changing shed, water.

Use: The island is mostly used by day-visitors who access the island on foot or by boat. Day use includes picnicking, fossicking and exploring. Overnight camping is also allowed (see Policy 3 below).

Maintenance: Previous rubbish removal and weed control has been superseded by the restoration plan.

Management Issues: Destruction of archaeological site by pines, erosion and people removing material, general coastal erosion, litter, fire.

### **Policies**

1. Allow short term camping, provided all conditions set out in the camping general policy are met.
2. Continue to protect archaeological sites.

### **Actions**

1. Implement Oyster Island restoration plan as outlined above.
2. Develop and install a new interpretative sign to outline the interesting history and values of this reserve.



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### ORCHARD CREEK ESPLANADE RESERVE 16

- Legend**
- Reserve Area
  - Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-43

## Orchard Creek Esplanade Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Stoke
<u>Zone:</u>	Residential
<u>Classification:</u>	Accessway, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Local Purpose Reserve (Recreation), Local Purpose Reserve (Neighbourhood Reserve), Road Reserve, Stream Bed
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 20 DP15524, Lots 31, 33 and 34 DP15027, Lot 37 DP308527, Lots 37 and 38 DP317305, Lots 46 and 48 DP16045 and Lots 76, 77 and 80 DP19724
<u>Size:</u>	1.68 ha



Description: This reserve runs from the park near Wordsworth Street to Whakatu Drive, and covers the true left and right of Orchard Creek. On both stream sides a shrub border runs along the adjoining properties and again on the top of the stream bank. In-between is a mown grass strip. Vegetation is the usual mixture of native and exotics, with mostly native riparian species (flax, kowhai, cabbage trees) on the stream bank and a broader mixture of trees next to people's properties. Close to Masfield Street, the true left reserve widens to include the more grass and the footpath, until Nayland Road is reached. Opposite, on the true right, a short stretch of path links the reserve with Coleridge Street.

Downstream of Nayland Road, the true left and right sides of the reserve continue on as a mown grassy strip between private property and the stream edge. Plantings on the stream edge include hebes, pittosporum and flax. The reserve on the true right side ends shortly after a right-of-way path from Aldinga Ave is passed, but the true left side extends almost to Whakatu Drive, with access available also from Monaco View. This lower section of the stream is steeply incised in places and fenced.

Access: Easy. Access is available from several different points e.g. Monaco View, Nayland Road, Marlowe Road etc.

Facilities: Access paths from adjoining streets.

Use: Walking, cycling, running, dog walking etc.

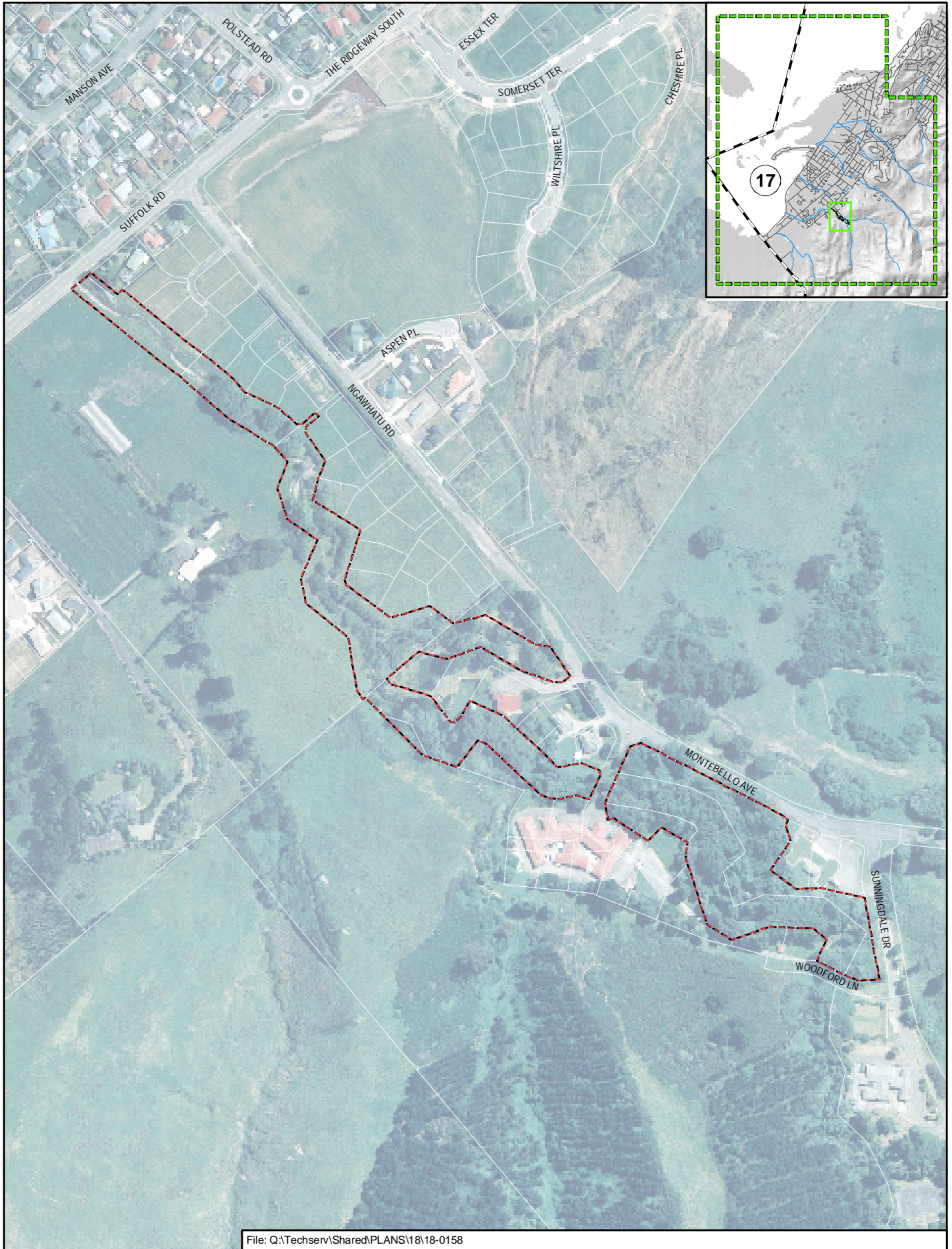
Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance.

Management Issues: None identified.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.





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## ORPHANAGE CREEK RESERVE 17 (SUNNINGDALE DR TO SUFFOLK RD)

### Legend

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-44

## Orphanage Creek – Sunningdale Drive to Suffolk Road

<u>Location:</u>	Stoke
<u>Zone:</u>	Residential
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lots 1, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 DP353023, Lot 33 DP302097, Lot 33 DP321213, Lot 33 DP364821 and Sec 1 SO303013
<u>Size:</u>	3.73 ha



Description: This new reserve begins at Sunningdale Road in the Montobello subdivision and ends at Suffolk Road. It covers both sides of Orphanage Creek's main stem, a part of its upper true left tributary and a smaller portion of the upper true right tributary.

The upper reserve, above where the tributaries branch, is within the new Montobello subdivision. The stream runs through mostly large exotic trees including redwoods, oaks, sycamore, palms and magnolias. There are some natives growing underneath, e.g. flax and mahoe. Old mans beard, broom and tradescantia are also present. The stream becomes quite incised with steep banks, and then flattens off close to where it joins its northern tributary branch. There is one break in the reserve to allow driveway access.

Downstream, the area is open and bare, with broom covering both riverbanks. The true left borders pasture and the true right backs up beside a new subdivision, currently under development. A large old walnut tree is sited on the true left bank, across from a Council stream flow recorder on the opposite bank. Both sides are grassed to the bank edge, which is initially weedy but planting, featuring carex, flax, toetoe and kowhai, begins further down towards Suffolk Road. The last section before Suffolk Road is not currently planted and some weeds such as morning glory occur. Pukekos were seen throughout the reserve.

The development of a future walkway / cycleway in this reserve could link and extend the current well-used Orphanage Creek walkway.

Access: Semi restricted. Upper section: From Sunningdale Road and Brightwater Lane, off Ngawhatu Road. Downstream section: from Suffolk Road, or unnamed lane opposite Aspen Place.

Facilities: Nil.

Use: Used by neighbours.

Maintenance: Weed control, tree maintenance, planting.

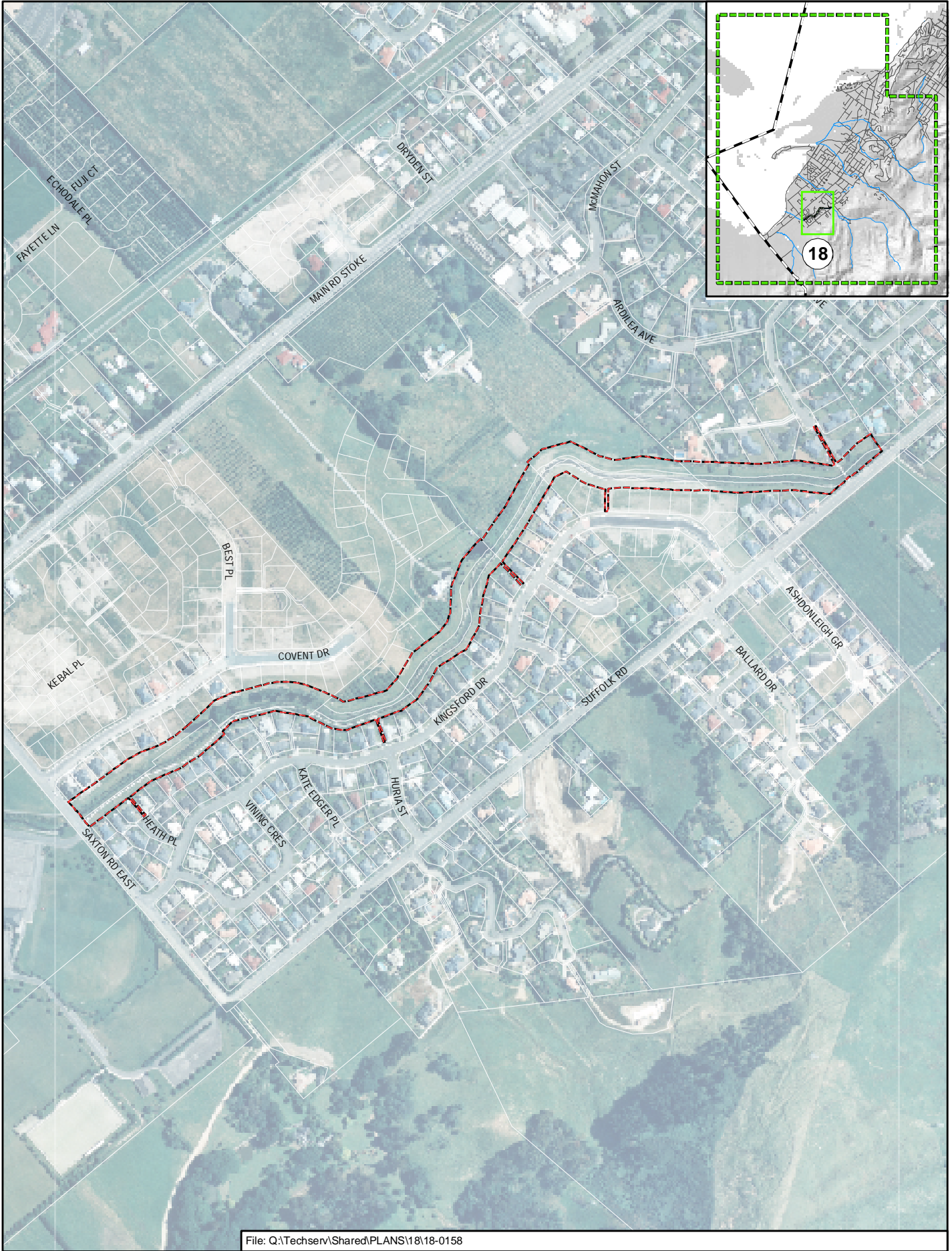
Management Issues: Weeds.

### **Policies**

1. General Policies apply.

### **Actions**

2. Commence future development of a walkway/cycleway to link with downstream areas.



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## ORPHANAGE CREEK RESERVE 18 (SUFFOLK RD TO SAXTON RD EAST)

### Legend

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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## Orphanage Creek – Suffolk Road to Saxton Road East

<u>Location:</u>	Stoke
<u>Zone:</u>	Residential
<u>Classification:</u>	Stream Bed, Road Reserve, Esplanade Reserve, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Residue
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lots 16, 17 and 20 DP16994, Lots 17 and 18 DP19370, Lots 2, 3 and 4 DP15400, Lot 2 DP17036, Lots 36 and 40 DP17636, Lots 34, 36 and 37 DP305603, Lot 68 DP20449, Lot 73 DP10694, Lot 76 DP15779, Pt Sec 56 Suburban South DIST and Road Reserve
<u>Size:</u>	4.09 ha



Description: This reserve begins from Suffolk Road and runs along on both sides of Orphanage Creek to Saxton Road East. The reserve features a paved walkway on the true left and a grassy strip on the true right. Plantings which border the adjacent properties include natives and exotics like robina, cistus, silver birch, magnolia and camellia. Natives such as chionochloa, flax, hebes and kowhai are planted on the stream edges on both sides. Several accessways lead from adjacent streets to the reserve.

Roughly halfway along the reserve, the two streamside strips are joined by a bridge near some statuesque redwood “heritage” trees. Other specimen exotics such as weeping willow and oaks are also planted along the grass strips. Large flax plants have just been removed from one stretch of true left bank, because they were too large and growing right over the path. These will shortly be replaced by smaller and more contained native grasses. A small amount of rubbish was observed in the reserve.

Access: Easy. Access is available from several different points e.g. Suffolk Road, Kingsford Drive, Saxton Road East etc.

Facilities: Path, seats, rubbish bins, bridge, vehicle barrier gate and bollard.

Use: Walking, dog-walking, cycling, running etc.

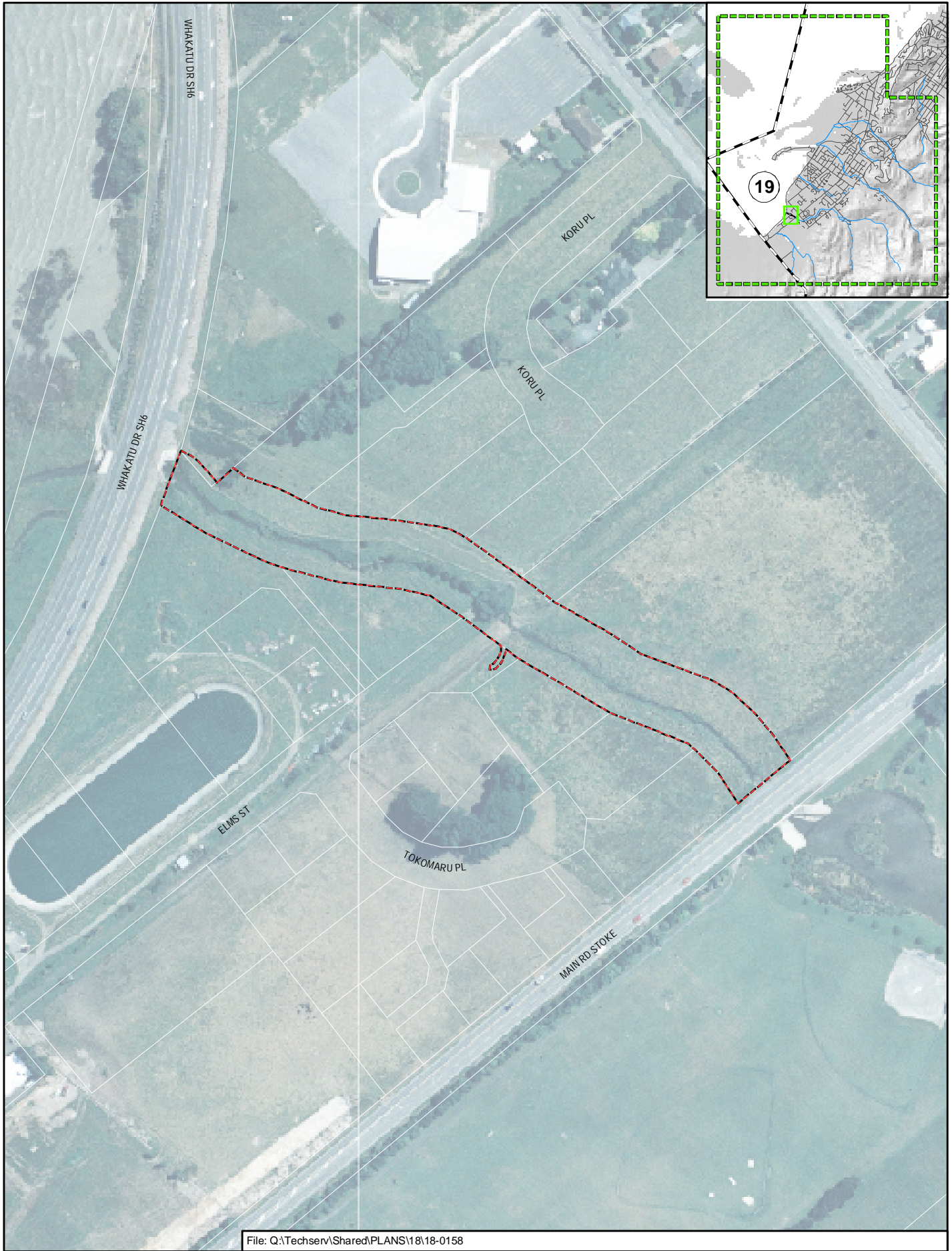
Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Rubbish.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.





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**ORPHANAGE CREEK RESERVE 19  
(MAIN RD STOKE TO WHAKATU DR)**

**Legend**

- Reserve Area
- Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-46

## Orphanage Creek – Main Road Stoke to Whakatu Drive

Location: Stoke  
Zone: Industrial  
Classification: Local Purpose Reserve, Road Reserve  
Legal Description: Lot 69 DP337844 and Road Reserve  
Size: 1.10 ha



Description: This reserve lies between Main Road Stoke and Whakatu Drive. It is intersected roughly half way by the old railway route on the true right and Elms Street via a footbridge on the true left. The walkway / cycleway coming westwards from Salisbury Road and Main Road Stoke runs along the true right side of the reserve, on top of what is essentially a stopbank, and ends just before the Whakatu Drive underpass. The true left covers the sloping bank to the stream and is planted in kowhai, flax and other grasses, with a few totara scattered through. The true right incorporates a flat grassy strip beside the stream, before the flax-planted bank slopes upward to meet the cycleway running along the top. The reserve also incorporates narrow mown grass strips on the outer edge of both banks. The reserve is well signposted and features cycle safety barriers near the Main Road Stoke end. Some rubbish was observed around the true left of the stream, and is probably blown from the Elms Street building sites.

Access: Easy. Access is via several different points eg Elms Street, Main Road Stoke, Salisbury Road etc.

Facilities: Cycle safety barriers, signs, cycleway, underpass, in conjunction with stormwater upgrading work.

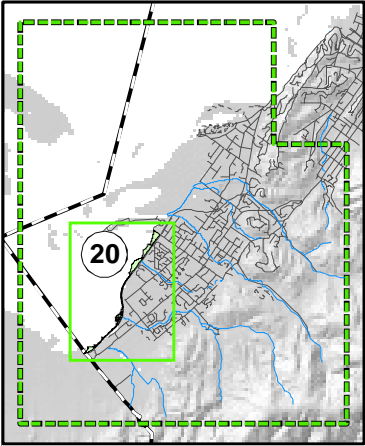
Use: Walking, dog-walking, cycling, running etc.

Maintenance: Mown grass, border maintenance, rubbish removal.

Management Issues: Some rubbish.

### Policies and Actions

1. General Policies apply.



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## WHAKATU DRIVE FORESHORE RESERVE 20

**Legend**

Reserve Area      Title Boundaries



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NCC 18-0158-47



## Whakatu Drive Foreshore Esplanade Reserve

<u>Location:</u>	Richmond-Stoke-Monaco	
<u>Zone:</u>	Conservation, Industrial, Residential, Residential Lower Density, Rural and Suburban Commercial	
<u>Classification:</u>	Freehold, Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve, Local Purpose Reserve (Public Amenity, etc), Road Reserve, Stream Bed	
<u>Legal Description:</u>	Lot 3 DP15787, Pt Lot 1 DP11310, Pt Lot 1 DP5939, Pt Lot 2 DP3342, Pt Lot 2 DP3380, Pt Sec 1, Pt Sec 2 and Pt Sec 3, Sec 4, 5 and 6 SO15294, Pt Sec 2 SO14945, Pt Sec 76 Suburban South DIST, Sec's 4, 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 25, 28 SO15681 and Sec 9 SO330963	
<u>Size:</u>	14.79 ha	

Description: This reserve runs along the edge of Waimea Inlet between Champion Road in Richmond and the beginning of Point Road in Monaco, beside the Honest Lawyer. The coastal walkway / cycleway runs along the reserve's five kilometre length, sometimes right beside Whakatu Drive, and other times away from the road where the convoluted estuary edge juts out into Waimea Inlet. As mentioned in the "Other Areas" section, the cycleway and inlet edge running right next to Whakatu Drive is owned by Transit New Zealand. However, it is managed by Council because the Transit sections link up and form an integral part of the reserve. Council manages these areas under arrangement with Transit NZ.

From the south, an underpass at the end of Champion Road provides access to the beginning of the cycleway. The underpass doubles as a bridge over Reservoir Creek where flows out into Waimea Inlet, with the true right edge of its mouth forming the south-western end of this reserve. The cycleway crosses a total of 11 bridged / culverted streams.

Alongside the cycleway are a combination of mown grass areas and native coastal plantings, in addition to the rocky shoreline edges, with natural, remnant estuarine and wetland plants, and long grass. The coastal plantings carried out in the reserve include species such as ngaio, pittosporums, coprosmas, hebes and flax. Nearer the Point Road end, some large old willows, pines and gums grow near the estuary edge and older, more established kowhai, cabbage trees and totara feature in the native plantings. There is a bit of rubbish in the reserve and a few patches of weeds, for example gorse and convolvulus. Several seats and picnic tables are provided, within the planted areas or on the edge to maximise the expansive inlet and mountain views. The reserve ends at Monaco, beside the Honest Lawyer, and connects with the walkway / cycleway down Monaco Peninsula or north to eventually join up with the old railway route.

The whole estuary edge provides important habitat for native wader and shorebirds. Birds observed here include south island pied and variable oystercatchers, black shags, black-backed gulls and paradise ducks.

Access: Easy. Access is via several different points e.g. Champion Road, Point Rd, Stoke via the old Railway route by Orphanage Creek, etc.

Facilities: Walkway / cycleway, seats, picnic tables, signs, bridges, underpasses.



Use: Walking, dog-walking, cycling, running etc.

Maintenance: Mowing, border maintenance, rubbish removal and supplementary planting.

Management Issues: Minimal weeds and rubbish.

### **Policies**

1. Manage plantings to ensure valued inlet and mountain views and sightlines are retained.

### **Actions**

1. Continue to carry out enhancement plantings on both sides of the small streams that cross the reserve.
2. Continue to progressively remove “old man” gorse.
3. Augment current planting with long term species.

## Appendix 1

### Esplanade and Foreshore Reserve Policies and Actions - Summary

Reserve Name	Page No	Policies	Action
Cable Bay Esplanade Reserve	26	1. General Policies apply.	1. Work with neighbouring landowners on weed invasion issues and reserve encroachment issues. 2. Consider the future development of a walkway/cycleway in this reserve which could link Paremata Flats and Cable Bay.
Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve	28	1. Continue to allow controlled vehicle access along the grass farm track to the gate / fence. 2. Allow short term camping, provided all conditions set out in the camping general policy are met. 3. Continue to graze balance of land and make available for other uses, e.g. continued use by pony club, events etc.	1. Produce a detailed development plan for this area. 2. Develop and install an interpretative sign to outline the reserve's interesting history and values. 3. Upon review of dog bylaw seek to apply dog restrictions to the northern area to protect birds. 4. Fence the true right edge near the pukatea / titoki remnant and spray out grass and weeds in the northern remnant to allow regeneration. 5. Increase planted riparian edge on true left and right in southern area. 6. Assess condition of swimming hole to establish if gravel extraction is appropriate or necessary.
Maori Pa Rd / Wakapuaka River Reserve	31	1. Consider enhancement of this reserve.	1. Undertake action to control weeds in the forest remnant on the upstream true right bank and undertake regular monitoring of site thereafter. 2. Fence off and tidy up true left reserve downstream, and plant suitable native species.
Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve	33	1. To take no steps to improve access until linking reserve acquired.	1. No specific actions for this site.
Hira Store Reserve	35	1. Review river access and ford issue in light of Council's Freshwater Plan provisions.	1. No specific actions for this site.
Hira School Riverside Margins – Non Council Owned Land	37	1. General Policies apply.	1. Continue to revegetate area in native riparian species. 2. Monitor rubbish situation.
Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve	39	1. General Policies apply.	

<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>Page No</b>	<b>Policies</b>	<b>Action</b>
Lud Valley Esplanade	41	1. General Policies apply.	1. Using Council's Rural Liaison Officer, approach and assist interested neighbours with fencing and planting.
Wakapuaka Sandflats	43	1. Prevent unauthorised vehicle (including motorbike) access to the site. 2. Consider excluding dogs from part of the site to encourage native bird populations. 3. Collaborate with DOC as neighbouring landowner.	1. Produce a detailed development plan for this area, which provides for carparks, tracks, use etc. 2. Investigate allowing tidal water to enter reserve by moving floodgates from the Haven to upper reserve boundary while providing for existing reserve users. 3. Work with Council Infrastructure Division on cross-boundary issues e.g. weed control and flood management. 4. Develop a new carparking area inside the reserve boundary or formalise the existing carpark. 5. Seek amendment to Dog Control Bylaw.
Haven Estuary Margin - Non Council Owned Land	46	1. General Policies apply.	
Corder Park	48	1. Continue to allow natural tidal flushing to encourage secondary native species to establish. 2. Provide for development of an off-road cycleway/walkway.	1. Monitor rubbish situation. 2. Advocate that Transit increase culvert size at the time it is next upgraded to improve tidal flushing.
Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds	50	1. Consider either the future development of a walkway which continues along the Haven foreshore, or the development of a safe way to cross QEII Drive to join up with walkway / cycleway at Peace Grove / Neale Park.	1. Assess whether a sign or other information is needed to signal the end of the Maitai Walkway and outline other off-road walking and cycling opportunities nearby.
Maitai Valley – Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer Rural)	53	1. Protect archaeological sites. 2. Consider developing a future continuation of the Maitai Walkway which would link the motorcamp to the dam. This could be partially achieved using the true left pipeline bench in the upper region and developing a track below that point to meet it. 3. Possible route through this area for a replacement water main from Maitai Dam. 4. Provide for the use of picnic areas for events taking into account potential adverse effects.	1. Remove willows growing in the stream above Smiths Ford and progressively from other areas, including popular swimming locations if these trees are deemed hazardous. 2. Review upper picnic and parking sites. Consider closing off some of these by planting and vehicle exclusion options.

<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>Page No</b>	<b>Policies</b>	<b>Action</b>
Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural)	56	1. General Policies apply.	1. Maintain riverside willows. 2. Enforce the bylaw which excludes dogs from Sunday and Dennes Hole. 3. Manage the gate arrangement at Waahi Takaaro / Sunday Hole Picnic Area to ensure adequate access for reserve users and protection from vandalism.
Maitai Valley - Branford Park (City Fringe)	59	1. Encourage use of the reserve for public events. 2. Continue to work with police to reduce dangerous and unsociable aspects of "boy racer" "hang out".	1. Maintain riverside willows. 2. Improve rubbish management activities. 3. Implement development plan. Monitor development plan's effect on identified problems.
Maitai Valley - Hanby Park to QE II Road Bridge (City)	62	1. Consider safety in regard to any further reserve developments. 2. Provide for the use of existing tree spaces and manage grass turf to enhance the high use amenity values of this area.	1. Respond to complaints about inappropriate reserve use outside the library, in collaboration with the police. 2. Improve walkway linkages in this area.
Brook Street Esplanade (Upper)	65	1. General Policies apply.	1. Undertake immediate weed control in top section and continue to regularly monitor and control in future.
Brook Stream Reserves	68	1. Take action regarding encroachment by private land owners on the reserve where this is affecting reserve values.	1. Undertake weed control at plantings adjacent to Sugarloaf Place and monitor and control weeds elsewhere. 2. Pursue opportunities to complete reserve connections and construct cycleway/walkway.
Akersten Street Seafront Reserve	71	1. Allow for planned Akersten Street Council land developments.	1. Soften reserve edges with planting, where possible.
Marina	73	1. Allow for planned Akersten Street Council land developments. 2. Recognise that areas of the Vickerman Street part of the reserve serves also as a thoroughfare for adjacent businesses.	1. Soften reserve edges with planting, where possible, while maintaining the open landscape character. 2. Maintain public areas through the reserve and to Haven Margins.
Saltwater Creek Esplanade Reserve	76	1. General Policies apply.	1. Increase rubbish control to enhance reserve appearance.



<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>Page No</b>	<b>Policies</b>	<b>Action</b>
Haulashore Island	78	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Designate as a short term camping site for organised groups.</li> <li>2. Protect archaeological site from further damage.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide for gradual transition of pines to natives by leaving mature pines in place for pied shag roost and nest sites but eliminate new pine seedlings.</li> <li>2. Progressively remove other exotic plants (e.g. Tasmanian ngaios) and weeds.</li> <li>3. Gradually replace exotics and weeds with appropriate eco-sourced native coastal plants.</li> <li>4. Consider implementing an ongoing rat and stoat control programme.</li> <li>5. Liaise with Nelson Port Company regarding maintenance of "The Mole" breakwater.</li> <li>6. Enforce existing bylaw prohibiting dogs.</li> <li>7. Consider species enhancement programmes e.g. Little Blue Penguin habitats.</li> </ol>
Wakefield Quay Esplanade Reserve	82	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consider developing one or more of privately-leased building into a public facility / space, when leases expire.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Approach leasees to minimise current number of signs in reserve. Monitor sign situation and review if necessary.</li> <li>2. Review carparking in this overall area.</li> </ol>
Awatea Place Esplanade Reserve	85	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Policies apply.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Take action on reserve encroachment where this adversely affects reserve values.</li> </ol>
Jenkins Creek Esplanade Reserve (Waimea Road to Beatson Road)	87	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Policies apply.</li> </ol>	
Jenkins Creek (Gracefield Street to Annesbrook Drive)	89	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Policies apply.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor garden waste dumping situation.</li> </ol>
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Jenkins Creek / Arapiki Stream Reserves (Quarantine Road to Trent Drive)	93	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. General Policies apply.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investigate possible encroachment into the reserve.</li> </ol>
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Poormans Valley Stream – (Marsden Valley Road and Cemetery Flats)	97	1. General Policies apply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monitor effectiveness of gate at the Marsden Valley Reserve road entrance to prevent further weed and rubbish dumping.</li> <li>2. Continue riparian planting along streambanks.</li> <li>3. Install a fish-pass friendly culvert in stream.</li> <li>4. Investigate the feasibility of connecting all the Poormans Valley Stream reserves.</li> <li>5. Create cycleway/walkway in upper section of reserve.</li> </ol>
Neale Avenue Reserve (Main Road Stoke to Neale Avenue)	100	1. General Policies apply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirm reserve boundary near “private property” sign.</li> <li>2. Investigate feasibility of connecting all the Poormans Valley Stream reserves.</li> <li>3. Create walkway/cycleway between main road Stoke and Neale Avenue.</li> </ol>
Poormans Valley Stream (Nayland Road to Railway Reserve)	102	1. General Policies apply.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to work together with local school/s to carry out activities such as riparian planting and ecological monitoring.</li> <li>2. Work with Nayland Primary School to establish a walkway/cycleway connection between the railway reserve and School.</li> </ol>
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Oyster Island	114	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Allow short term camping, provided all conditions set out in the camping general policy are met.</li> <li>2. Continue to protect archaeological sites.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement Oyster Island restoration plan as outlined above.</li> <li>2. Develop and install a new interpretative sign to outline the interesting history and values of this reserve.</li> </ol>
Orchard Creek Esplanade Reserve	117	1. General Policies apply.	
Orphanage Creek – Sunningdale Drive to Suffolk Road	119	1. General Policies apply.	1. Commence future development of a walkway/cycleway to link with downstream areas.
Orphanage Creek – Suffolk Road to Saxton Road East	121	1. General Policies apply.	
Orphanage Creek – Main Road Stoke to Whakatu Drive	123	1. General Policies apply.	
Whakatu Drive Foreshore Esplanade Reserve	125	1. Manage plantings to ensure valued inlet and mountain views and sightlines are retained.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Continue to carry out enhancement plantings on both sides of the small streams that cross the reserve.</li> <li>2. Continue to progressively remove “old man” gorse.</li> <li>3. Augment current planting with long term species.</li> </ol>

## Glossary

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Concession	A lease, licence, permit or easement granted under Section 59A of the Reserves Act 1977
Culvert	A pipe or covered channel that conveys water
Dike	An embankment to control or confine water
Ecosystem	Dynamic complex of plant and animal communities and their surrounding environment which interacts as a functioning unit
Endemic	Originating from a particular place or region
Ephemeral	Non-permanent flow
Esplanade	Land margin beside a river, lake or the sea
Estuary	The wide tidal mouth of a river where it nears or enters the sea and the area where fresh and saltwater mix
Estuarine	Present or living in an estuary
Exotic	Non-native
Foreshore	All land lying between high-water mark of the sea at ordinary spring tides and its low water mark at ordinary spring tides
Habitat	Place or site type where an organism or population naturally occurs
Iwi	Tribe
Kainga	Habitation place, home, village
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of guardianship
Lease	A lease which grants exclusive possession of reserve land and makes provision for the permitted licensee activity
Licence	A licence which (usually) grants non-exclusive use of reserve land and makes provision for the permitted licensee activity



Local authority	A city or district council, or a regional council, a river board, a drainage board or a regional water board
Mahinga kai	Food gathering or cultivation site
Mauri	Life source, sacred essence
Midden	Rubbish pile of debris and domestic waste in an archaeological site
Mihi	Greeting, introduction
Nga awa	Rivers, the rivers
Pa	Fortified village
Pakohe	Argillite
Regional Council	A local authority set up through the Resource Management Act who primarily manages air, water, soils and the coastal marine area
Restoration	Returning an area to a more natural state
Revegetation	Re-establishment of trees, plants or grasses
Riparian	Adjacent to water, usually refers to rivers but can include foreshore
Swathe	Channel
Tangata whenua iwi	Indigenous (Maori) people of the land who hold customary authority over that area
Taonga	Sacred treasure
Te ara	Pathway, road
Te moana	The sea
True left	Left hand side of a river looking downstream towards the sea
True right	Right hand side of a river looking downstream towards the sea
Tupuna	Ancestors
Unitary authority	A council which combines both regional and district council functions, e.g. Nelson City Council
Urupa	Cemetery, burial place
Wahi tapu	Sacred place or site
Wairua	Spirit

Wetland	Permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water and land-water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions
Whakapapa	Genealogy, cultural identity
Whakatu	Nelson
Whenua	Land, placenta

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## Appendix 1

### Esplanade and Foreshore Reserve Policies and Actions - Summary

Reserve Name	Page No	Policies	Action
Cable Bay Esplanade Reserve	26	1. General Policies apply.	1. Work with neighbouring landowners on weed invasion issues and reserve encroachment issues. 2. Consider the future development of a walkway/cycleway in this reserve which could link Paremata Flats and Cable Bay.
Paremata Flats Esplanade Reserve	28	1. Continue to allow controlled vehicle access along the grass farm track to the gate / fence. 2. Allow short term camping, provided all conditions set out in the camping general policy are met. 3. Continue to graze balance of land and make available for other uses, e.g. continued use by pony club, events etc.	1. Produce a detailed development plan for this area. 2. Develop and install an interpretative sign to outline the reserve's interesting history and values. 3. Upon review of dog bylaw seek to apply dog restrictions to the northern area to protect birds. 4. Fence the true right edge near the pukatea / titoki remnant and spray out grass and weeds in the northern remnant to allow regeneration. 5. Increase planted riparian edge on true left and right in southern area. 6. Assess condition of swimming hole to establish if gravel extraction is appropriate or necessary.
Maori Pa Rd / Wakapuaka River Reserve	31	1. Consider enhancement of this reserve.	1. Undertake action to control weeds in the forest remnant on the upstream true right bank and undertake regular monitoring of site thereafter. 2. Fence off and tidy up true left reserve downstream, and plant suitable native species.
Wakapuaka River Esplanade Reserve	33	1. To take no steps to improve access until linking reserve acquired.	1. No specific actions for this site.
Hira Store Reserve	35	1. Review river access and ford issue in light of Council's Freshwater Plan provisions.	1. No specific actions for this site.
Hira School Riverside Margins – Non Council Owned Land	37	1. General Policies apply.	1. Continue to revegetate area in native riparian species. 2. Monitor rubbish situation.
Teal Valley Esplanade Reserve	39	1. General Policies apply.	



<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>Page No</b>	<b>Policies</b>	<b>Action</b>
Lud Valley Esplanade	41	1. General Policies apply.	1. Using Council's Rural Liaison Officer, approach and assist interested neighbours with fencing and planting.
Wakapuaka Sandflats	43	1. Prevent unauthorised vehicle (including motorbike) access to the site. 2. Consider excluding dogs from part of the site to encourage native bird populations. 3. Collaborate with DOC as neighbouring landowner.	1. Produce a detailed development plan for this area, which provides for carparks, tracks, use etc. 2. Investigate allowing tidal water to enter reserve by moving floodgates from the Haven to upper reserve boundary while providing for existing reserve users. 3. Work with Council Infrastructure Division on cross-boundary issues e.g. weed control and flood management. 4. Develop a new carparking area inside the reserve boundary or formalise the existing carpark. 5. Seek amendment to Dog Control Bylaw.
Haven Estuary Margin - Non Council Owned Land	46	1. General Policies apply.	
Corder Park	48	1. Continue to allow natural tidal flushing to encourage secondary native species to establish. 2. Provide for development of an off-road cycleway/walkway.	1. Monitor rubbish situation. 2. Advocate that Transit increase culvert size at the time it is next upgraded to improve tidal flushing.
Maitai Bowling Club Surrounds	50	1. Consider either the future development of a walkway which continues along the Haven foreshore, or the development of a safe way to cross QEII Drive to join up with walkway / cycleway at Peace Grove / Neale Park.	1. Assess whether a sign or other information is needed to signal the end of the Maitai Walkway and outline other off-road walking and cycling opportunities nearby.
Maitai Valley – Maitai Dam to Motorcamp (Outer Rural)	53	1. Protect archaeological sites. 2. Consider developing a future continuation of the Maitai Walkway which would link the motorcamp to the dam. This could be partially achieved using the true left pipeline bench in the upper region and developing a track below that point to meet it. 3. Possible route through this area for a replacement water main from Maitai Dam. 4. Provide for the use of picnic areas for events taking into account potential adverse effects.	1. Remove willows growing in the stream above Smiths Ford and progressively from other areas, including popular swimming locations if these trees are deemed hazardous. 2. Review upper picnic and parking sites. Consider closing off some of these by planting and vehicle exclusion options.

<b>Reserve Name</b>	<b>Page No</b>	<b>Policies</b>	<b>Action</b>
Maitai Motorcamp to Jickells Bridge (Rural)	56	1. General Policies apply.	1. Maintain riverside willows. 2. Enforce the bylaw which excludes dogs from Sunday and Dennes Hole. 3. Manage the gate arrangement at Waahi Takaaro / Sunday Hole Picnic Area to ensure adequate access for reserve users and protection from vandalism.
Maitai Valley - Branford Park (City Fringe)	59	1. Encourage use of the reserve for public events. 2. Continue to work with police to reduce dangerous and unsociable aspects of "boy racer" "hang out".	1. Maintain riverside willows. 2. Improve rubbish management activities. 3. Implement development plan. Monitor development plan's effect on identified problems.
Maitai Valley - Hanby Park to QE II Road Bridge (City)	62	1. Consider safety in regard to any further reserve developments. 2. Provide for the use of existing tree spaces and manage grass turf to enhance the high use amenity values of this area.	1. Respond to complaints about inappropriate reserve use outside the library, in collaboration with the police. 2. Improve walkway linkages in this area.
Brook Street Esplanade (Upper)	65	1. General Policies apply.	1. Undertake immediate weed control in top section and continue to regularly monitor and control in future.
Brook Stream Reserves	68	1. Take action regarding encroachment by private land owners on the reserve where this is affecting reserve values.	1. Undertake weed control at plantings adjacent to Sugarloaf Place and monitor and control weeds elsewhere. 2. Pursue opportunities to complete reserve connections and construct cycleway/walkway.
Akersten Street Seafront Reserve	71	1. Allow for planned Akersten Street Council land developments.	1. Soften reserve edges with planting, where possible.
Marina	73	1. Allow for planned Akersten Street Council land developments. 2. Recognise that areas of the Vickerman Street part of the reserve serves also as a thoroughfare for adjacent businesses.	1. Soften reserve edges with planting, where possible, while maintaining the open landscape character. 2. Maintain public areas through the reserve and to Haven Margins.
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