



Report 10.559
Date 20 September 2010
File PK/03/10/04

Committee Council
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Approval of Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan

1. Purpose

To consider the recommendations of the Regional Sustainability Committee and approve the final Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan.

2. Significance of the decision

The Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan is a management plan for parks and forests owned or managed by Greater Wellington, some of which is held under the *Reserves Act 1977*. The Reserves Act (section 41) sets out the process for developing and approving a management plan.

The consultation and decision making processes undertaken comply with the requirements of the *Reserves Act 1977* and the *Local Government Act 2002*.

3. Background

In October 2009 the Regional Sustainability Committee agreed to develop a comprehensive parks network plan (**Report 09.626**). Following the process for developing a management plan outlined in the *Reserves Act 1977*, the Council advertised the intention to review the current plans and sought submissions. Fifty seven submissions were received and the comments from submissions informed the preparation of the draft plan.

On 7 May 2010 the Council agreed to publicly consult on a draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan (refer **Report 10.259**). This is an integrated management plan to replace the current management plans for each of the regional parks and also the forest lands.

Letters were sent to key stakeholders and those who had submitted during pre-draft consultation inviting them to make a further submission. Public notices calling for submissions were placed in the Dominion Post and local community newspapers.

A copy of the draft Plan was placed on the Greater Wellington website, along with an online submission form. Copies of the draft Plan were made available for inspection at the offices of Greater Wellington.

A number of publicly advertised meetings were held throughout the region during the consultation period, including meetings between 10th and 15th June in Hutt, Kapiti, Wellington and Porirua. These were well-attended with over 100 participants.

The submission period on the draft Plan concluded on 23 July 2010, although a number of late submissions were received and accepted. In total 98 submissions were received – 45 from individuals and 53 from organisations or groups. Submissions were received from three territorial authorities – Wellington City Council, Kapiti Coast District Council and Porirua City Council. Officers subsequently prepared a report for the Regional Sustainability Committee (**Report 10.453**) containing a summary of submissions. This report included officers' recommendations for amendments based on the submissions. The Regional Sustainability Committee was also provided with full copies of the written submissions.

Of the 98 submitters, 47 indicated that they wished to be heard in support of their submission. The Regional Sustainability Committee held a hearing on 24, 25, 26 and 30 August. The minutes of the meeting are recorded in Report 10.474 and were confirmed by the Regional Sustainability Committee at its meeting on 14 September 2010.

4. Submissions on the Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan

4.1 Written Submissions

The written submissions indicated overall support for an integrated network management plan. The major areas covered in the submissions were as follows:

- 25% of submissions related specifically to Queen Elizabeth Park with a particular emphasis on the proposed cycleway and heritage precinct, and requests for a MacKays Crossing rail platform and improved links to Whareroa Farm
- 25% of all submissions opposed wind farm development and related infrastructure in the parks network (Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest)
- 10% referred to Belmont Regional Park relating to issues around ecological corridors and recreational opportunities.

Key themes identified in the submissions included:

- support for ecological connectivity policies (with many requests for specific connections to be identified in the plan)
- requests for changes to concession processes for commercial filming activities
- requests for the inclusion of other parks in the Plan, including Baring Head and Whitireia
- clarification on the plan's utility provisions (eg roads, powerlines)

- support for recognising community and other partnerships throughout the parks network
- support for motorised recreation in Akatarawa Forest using a zone based system (as opposed to track based) and allowing for further areas to be developed for this activity. Requests for review of the activity status of motorised recreation in parks other than Akatarawa Forest
- clarification on the activity status of firearms, fires and fireworks
- request for charity events to be provided for
- issues relating to the structure and content of the plan:
 - inclusion of park specific content in one place
 - relationship between the Plan and operational activities
 - adequacy of monitoring provisions
 - priority of policies
 - comprehensiveness of methods
 - inconsistencies between text and maps
- a wide range of operational matters relating to the provision of assets (e.g. request for specific track upgrades) or levels of service.

A summary of written submissions is provided in **Attachment 1**.

4.2 Oral Submissions

The oral submissions covered a wide range of themes and issues, including:

Plan-wide issues

- Support for the integrated management framework that enables consideration of the whole network but recognises the uniqueness of each park
- Support for allowing one-off motorised recreation events in parks other than the Akatarawa Forest
- Additional provision for recreational activities
- Support for improved partnerships with friends groups, other community groups and the private sector
- Need to review monitoring provisions of the plan and to focus on monitoring plan effectiveness
- Need to show relationship with other park planning activities, such as service levels and priorities for funding
- Addition of the Hutt River Trail into the parks network
- Provisions that facilitate commercial filming
- Development of ecological corridors both within the park network and beyond
- Providing weighting for policies
- Separating policies on climate change to differentiate adaptation and mitigation
- Improvement of definitions provided in the glossary and consistency between text and maps

Queen Elizabeth Park

- General support for the heritage precinct identified in Queen Elizabeth Park, including several suggested activities/facilities that could be

included. Some submitters opposed the inclusion of activities that didn't relate directly to the park

- Requests to provide for a train setdown at Mackays Crossing
- Opposition to the prospect of the expressway crossing the park
- Requests for changes to the proposed cycle routes to provide a family-friendly route
- Requests for improved access to the northern section of the park which is currently leased for grazing
- Recognition of the weaving house as a feature of the park
- Improved linkages and integrated management with Whareroa Farm
- Provision for the Whale Song project and playing fields

East Harbour Regional Park

- Support for the purchase of the Baring Head block
- Provision for duck shooting
- Concern that the proposed walking route along the ridgeline would affect the Gollans Valley

Belmont Regional Park

- Request to improve access particularly on the western side of the park from Porirua City
- Provision of additional recreational assets as a partnership with both community clubs (i.e. amateur radio operations) and commercial operators
- Management of farming to avoid conflicts with access to the park, with particular reference to lambing in the Waitangirua Farm block

Akatarawa Forest

- Opposition to the proposed wind farm located in Akatarawa Forest
- Concern about the proposed windfarm's potential impact on future water collection, the clearance of native vegetation for roading and turbines, as well as the effects for adjacent landowners (including Bulls Run Road and Moonshine Road residents)
- Request to provide a process to allow new tracks to be opened for motorised recreation
- Better control of casual motorised recreation use which is damaging the environment
- Preservation of historic tram routes

Battle Hill

- Opposition to the proposed access roads for the windfarm development in Akatarawa Forest, and any blade flyover
- Request to retain provisions of the approved Battle Hill Management Plan.

5. Consideration of Submissions by Committee

The Regional Sustainability Committee deliberated on the written and oral submissions received and agreed a number of changes to the draft Greater

Wellington Parks Network Plan. The key matters considered by the Committee are summarised below along with the Committee's response.

5.1 Structure of Plan and Consistency

While there was general support for the integrated nature of the Plan, submitters requested some changes to the structure of the plan to amalgamate information that was specific to each park, and include information on the legal status and the relevant territorial authority for each park.

Several submitters noted that information on the maps was not cross-referenced in the text, and identified a number of 'projected future changes' that should be incorporated. Other submitters commented that some methods were detailed but others were not comprehensive and suggested additions. Submitters had a number of queries about the definition of terms used in the plan such as 'forest health', 'main entrances and 'utilities'.

The Committee considered the structure of the Plan and agreed some changes. All park-specific content was brought into Part 6 of the Plan by merging the park descriptions previously located in the front of the plan with the park specific policies and the legal status of each area, the relevant territorial authority, and the park maps. The text and maps relating to future projected changes have also been amended to ensure these are consistent.

In light of submitters' comments about methods (which provide an indication of how the policies will be implemented), it was decided that the methods should be redrafted to reflect a consistent level of detail (Refer to Part 4 of the Plan).

The Committee agreed to additional definitions in the glossary section. The Committee considered that it was important to be consistent with existing statutory interpretation wherever possible. This included the definition of network utilities from the Resource Management Act 1991, which it was noted, does not include transport infrastructure.

5.2 Major Issues

The following major issues were considered by the committee.

5.2.1 Motorised recreation

Motorised recreation groups requested a process to negotiate the use of new tracks in the Akatarawa Forest. They also suggested that the Council adopt a zone approach to allocating areas for motorised recreation in the Akatarawa Forest and that motorised recreation should not be prohibited in other parks. Rotary requested that special motorised events be allowed through the park network.

In response to these requests the Committee agreed that reference should be made in the Plan to Greater Wellington working with the Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee to develop a protocol for determining track use and locations (7.3.13-7.3.16). It did not agree that a zone approach be used to

define motorised recreation, but that the current identified system which identifies tracks and use be retained.

To make provision for special four wheel drive events in parks other than Akatarawa Forest the Plan now defines motorised recreation as two categories:

- *Category A: motorised recreation (whether 4wd, motorbikes or quads) in the Akatarawa Forest by clubs and casual users. Category A motorised recreation is a managed activity, requiring a permit only*
- *Category B: four wheel drive special events in selected parks other than the Akatarawa Forest. This is provided for though approval by the manager for one off uses such as ‘shiny’ 4wd events that are low impact. Category B motorised recreation is a restricted activity requiring a concession.*

5.2.2 Filming

Film Wellington and Film NZ submitted that the plan should provide more supportive provisions to allow filming in the parks, and gave a number of suggestions for changes. They requested that Greater Wellington work with them on a filming protocol.

The Committee agreed that the Plan should reference the development of a protocol. The Plan now states that Greater Wellington will work with the film industry to develop a protocol which takes into account the need for timely processes and appropriate practices to protect park values (refer to 7.4.3).

5.2.3 Akatarawa Forest and wind farm development

Some Submitters did not support that the park focus includes windfarm development on selected ridgelines. They requested all references to development be removed from the Plan. Specific concerns were raised about potential impacts on future water collection due to sedimentation, clearance of vegetation and degradation of key landscape features.

The Committee considered the draft Plan provisions in the light of the submissions and previous Council decisions and decided that the Plan provisions in respect of windfarms were appropriate for the Akatarawa Forest.

5.2.4 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and windfarm access

Some submitters did not support the provision for access for windfarm operations along the ridgeline of the eastern hills and requested that it is deleted from the plan. Submitters requested that reference to the eastern hills and forested steep lands from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan be included in the park’s key landscape features.

In light of submissions the Committee agreed that 6.2.4(c) key landscape features be amended to include additional features. It decided to retain the proposed windfarm access road shown in the projected key changes (maps and

text) as this is appropriate to enable the construction of the proposed wind farm development in the Akatarawa Forest.

5.2.5 Future projected changes at Queen Elizabeth Park

A number of submitters supported the concept of the heritage precinct and gave suggestions for what activities could be included in the park. There were some concerns about what type of activities are appropriate, and that it should focus on the existing heritage of the park.

Submissions also supported a cycleway which runs along the back of the fore dunes from Paekakariki to Raumati South for recreational and commuter cycling but did not support the second commuter route proposed alongside state highway 1.

A number of submitters requested that the future projected changes also indicate a rail setdown at Mackays Crossing.

The Committee noted that further research is required to assess what activities and uses are appropriate for the heritage precinct, but that it should remain as a projected future change. It was noted that implementation of the heritage precinct is likely to require a formal reserve reclassification process where details of the scope and appropriate activities can be considered.

It was agreed that the second 'commuter route' proposed alongside state highway 1 be deleted.

The Committee considered the rail setdown but agreed that it was not appropriate to include in the plan at this time as it was unlikely to receive funding within the foreseeable future.

5.2.6 Monitoring and review

Submitters sought clarification around monitoring and reporting on plan implementation. Submitters noted a lack of clarity on how the plan is to be monitored.

The Committee agreed the monitoring provisions in the plan (Sections 5.1, 5.2) should be amended to focus on assessing the effectiveness of the plan. They agreed to amend the 'objectives' in the plan to become 'outcomes' that can be monitored and reported on by Greater Wellington.

5.3 Other Changes

5.3.1 Climate change

Submissions pointed out that the climate change policies were confusing as they mixed adaptation and mitigation issues.

The Committee agreed to reflect the difference between policies to adapt to the impacts of climate change and policies that mitigate the impacts of climate change (Policies 44 and 45).

5.3.2 Dogs

A submitter requested that the rules for dogs in parks be made consistent with legislation.

The Committee agreed that the provisions relating to dogs (Section 7.2.4) need to refer to relevant provisions of the Dog Control Act.

5.3.3 Landscape and geological features

Submitters requested clarity about where landscape and geological features are viewed from when considering their protection and enhancement.

The Committee agreed changes to policies on landscape and geological features to protect the values of the park, and take into account people's appreciation of those landscapes (Section 4.2).

5.3.4 Utilities

PowerCo and Transpower requested a number of changes to policies related to utilities. Their concerns centred on providing for upgrades of utilities, maintaining safe distances, and allowing for new utilities which have a direct benefit to the region.

The Committee considered it is important to recognise the national interest in applications for additional network utilities, and agreed to a number of minor wording changes to Policies 51, 52, 53 and 54.

5.3.5 Partnership in parks

Submitters appreciated the emphasis on partnerships with community groups and requested that specific reference be made to volunteers and the private sector

The Committee agreed that both volunteers and the private sector can provide a significant contribution to the outcomes for the parks and should be recognised in policy (Policies 89, 90 and 91).

5.3.6 Hang gliding and paragliding

A hang gliding club requested that hang gliding activities are referenced in the plan as an activity that requires approval.

The Committee agree to amend the plan to include hang gliding and paragliding as managed activities in all parks except for East Harbour and Kaitoke (Section 7.3.2 and Table 9).

5.3.7 Links to operational plans

Many submitters raised matters that are relevant for operational planning. These were often park specific. In oral presentations submitters emphasised the need to show the links from the policies in the Plan to operational planning processes.

The Committee acknowledged that this Plan provides for strategic guidance for the management of the parks but does not detail on the ground operations. The Committee agreed that an explanation and diagram of how operational planning processes fit with the Plan would be useful (Section 2.2).

5.4 Improvements in wording and editorial changes

Many of the submitters had particular expertise in ecology and local history as well as hands-on experience in the parks. Submitters suggested many changes for improvements throughout the plan: descriptive additions, minor alterations to policy wording, corrections to maps and so on. These were outlined to the Committee by officers in the detailed summary of submissions.

The Committee agreed with many of the changes and appreciated the level of scrutiny that submitters had given the Plan. Some changes were not agreed where the current wording was considered satisfactory.

6. Amended Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan

The decisions of the Committee have been incorporated into an amended Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan (**Attachment 2**). It should be noted that a final edit for formatting and style will be undertaken as part of the design and publication process.

7. Next steps

The Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan includes land under a number of statutes. For example there is land held as fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and water supply (*Wellington Regional Council Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005*), as well as recreation, scenic and local purpose reserves under the *Reserves Act 1977*. The legal description of the lands included in this plan are shown in Appendix 2 of the Plan.

For land that is held in fee simple, the Council is essentially adopting a Council policy on how these areas will be managed. For land that is held as recreation reserve, the Council has delegated authority from the Minister of Conservation to approve a management plan. However for land that is held as scenic reserve, the authority to approve a management plan lies with the Minister of Conservation and the Council is required to submit to the Minister the Plan, along with a summary of the submissions and how they have been taken into account.

Therefore whilst the Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan is an integrated document, the status of particular parts of it will vary until it has been finally approved by the Minister of Conservation. The following table sets out the expected timeframe for approval of the Plan:

| Timeframe | Action |
|-------------------|--|
| 28 September 2010 | Plan approved by Council |
| 1 November 2010 | Plan has effect for land excluding scenic reserves |

| | |
|--|---|
| Early 2011 | Minister of Conservation gives approval |
| Post Minister of Conservation approval | Plan has effect for scenic reserves |

8. Council decision

This report reflects the recommendations of the Regional Sustainability Committee, having held a hearing and considered all the submissions on the draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan.

At this juncture the Council has a number of choices; it can accept the recommendations in full or it can reject the recommendations (in full or part). However if a decision is taken to reject (in full or part), the Council will need to re-hear the relevant submissions before making a final decision.

9. Communication

Following the approval of the Plan a statement will be released. All submitters will be notified in writing of the decisions on the Plan.

10. Recommendations

That the Council:

1. *Receives the report;*
2. *Notes the content of the report;*
3. *Approves the Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan, as set out in Attachment 2, for land which is not gazetted as reserves under the Reserves Act 1977;*
4. *Approves those parts of the Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan, as set out in Attachment 2, for which the Council holds delegated authority as required by section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977;*
5. *Agrees that the Plan shall take effect for those parts of the parks network covered by recommendations 3 and 4 from 1 November 2010;*
6. *Agrees to submit the Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan, as set out in Attachment 2, to the Minister of Conservation for approval of those parts of the Plan for which the Council does not exercise delegated authority, as required by section 41(6) of the Reserves Act 1977;*
7. *Delegates to the Chair of the Council authority to approve any minor editing changes to the Plan which do not affect substantive policy prior to submitting it to the Minister of Conservation.*

Report prepared by:

Report approved by:

Report approved by:

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Sustainability Committee

Attachment 1: Summary of Submissions

Attachment 2: Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| 1. | Donald Borrie | Operational matters regarding early involvement in set-up of day-to-day management of Whitireia Park | 1. Requests inclusion of Whitireia Park in parks plan |
| 2. | Graham Ebbett - Titahi Bay Residents Association | Operational matters regarding early involvement in set-up of day-to-day management of Whitireia Park | 1. Requests inclusion of Whitireia Park in parks plan |
| 3. | Nancy Pollock | A. Confirms Greater Wellington has right balance between conservation, heritage management and recreation in park network B. Mainly concerned with Queen Elizabeth Park – shoreline conservation and replanting | |
| 4. Oral | Ray Hyndman | A. Requests changes to GWRC mountain bike brochure including a larger map, and more clearly marked tracks B. Concerned over poor access and track conditions from Cross Creek to Wairarapa road-end – would like this upgraded | 1. Request changes to GWRC mountain bike brochure 2. Concerned over track conditions /access at Cross Creek |
| 5. Oral | Transpower New Zealand | A. Transpower interests extend across Battle Hill, Belmont and Queen Elizabeth parks B. Transpower supports integrated parks plan C. Transpower requests that the plan enables ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrading of the national grid without unnecessary constraints D. Current policy gives authority for GWRC staff to require maintenance or upgrading of public utilities – Transpower requests that only they may enter and inspect, maintain and upgrade the national grid and not GWRC staff to ensure health and safety requirements are met E. All vegetation planted in the vicinity of Transpower lines should comply with the Electrical (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003 F. Consultation should be undertaken with Transpower prior to planting any vegetation | 1. Re-word policy 48 to include a restriction on planting of trees in close proximity to utilities – a) safe distances from network utilities for activities <i>including tree planting...</i> b) the removal or trimming of vegetation near <i>utilities, including transmission lines and underground services and pipelines</i> 2. Amend Policy 50: b) It is <i>not</i> inconsistent with the policies in this management plan and they are <i>to the extent practicable</i> of a scale.... (adjustment to clause b) e) <i>the works are of direct benefit to the region or nation</i> (new clause) 3. Delete requirement in Policy 52 for approval conditional on design and colour scheme 4. Amend Policy 52 to recognise that health, safety and operational restrictions may apply where access is sought by Council officers <i>...subject to compliance with health and safety requirements...</i> 5. Add new policy to address reverse sensitivity issues between park activities and existing utilities <i>“To ensure that activities and development within regional parks do not generate</i> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

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|-------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | <p>within the vicinity of its lines</p> <p>G. Transpower requests appropriate framework to be prepared by GWRC for cases where new transmission lines are required to traverse existing regional parks or significant landscapes</p> <p>H. Undergrounding of lines is not always practical due to cost</p> <p>I. Approval by GWRC of transmission design and colour schemes is not considered appropriate as these are determined by engineering requirements and not by visual amenity</p> <p>J. Subdivision, activities and development within the transmission corridor are managed through a corridor management policy (permission from Transpower limited in this zone)</p> | <p><i>effects (or reverse sensitivity effects) on existing infrastructure”</i></p> <p>6. Amend explanatory text to utilities policy for the operation, <i>maintenance, upgrading, replacement and relocation of existing</i> transmission lines to be consistent with National Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities (NESETA)</p> <p>7. Part 7 – Use and Development rules: remove the requirement for Transpower to consult with GWRC in cases of emergency</p> <p>8. Amend Rule 7.2 to include works permitted under the NESETA</p> |
| 6. Oral | PowerCo Ltd | <p>A. PowerCo have gas network infrastructure in Belmont Regional park</p> <p>B. PowerCo supports integrated parks plan</p> <p>C. PowerCo requests that the plan enables ongoing operation, maintenance and upgrading of its gas assets without unnecessary constraints</p> <p>D. Requests no interference with ability to inspect and weed spray around infrastructure, and no planting of vegetation within the immediate vicinity of gas lines</p> <p>E. Requests provision of new assets if required in parks or on significant landscapes</p> <p>F. Request that all development and activity undertaken close to gas assets meet Gas Act 1992 and relevant NZS standards and consultation is undertaken with PowerCo</p> <p>G. Supports definition of utilities in plan</p> <p>H. Request for gas assets to be shown on map of Belmont Regional Park</p> | <p>1. Policy 48 – refer to managing vegetation rather than just trimming and include restriction on planting of trees in close proximity to utilities by amending 48 (b) The removal or <i>management</i> of vegetation near <i>utilities, including</i> transmission lines <i>and underground services and pipelines...</i></p> <p>2. Amend Policy 50:</p> <p><i>b) It is not</i> inconsistent with the policies in this management plan and they are <i>to the extent practicable</i> of a scale.... (adjustment to clause b)</p> <p><i>e) the works are of direct benefit to the region or nation</i> (new clause)</p> <p>3. Delete requirement in Policy 52 for approval conditional on design and colour scheme</p> <p>4. Amend Policy 52 to recognize that health, safety and operational restrictions may apply where access is sought by Council officers <i>...subject to compliance with health and safety requirements...</i></p> <p>5. Add new policy to address reverse sensitivity issues between park activities and existing utilities <i>“To ensure that activities and development within regional parks do not generate effects (or reverse sensitivity effects) on existing infrastructure”</i></p> <p>6. Part 7 – Use and Development rules: remove the requirement for PowerCo to consult with GWRC in cases of emergency and amend reference from vegetation trimming to vegetation management</p> |

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|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>7. Amend Rule 7.3 (managed activity with permit from ranger) to add minor upgrading <i>“Minor upgrading of existing network utilities here the effects of the utility on the park will remain of the same character, intensity and scale”</i></p> <p>8. Amend 7.3 to add a requirement for notice to be given for developments and activities in close proximity to gas pipelines and emergency works <i>“Where works are proposed within close proximity to gas assets, plans and locations of works and either 72 hours or 48 hours prior notice must be given to Natural Gas Corporation (Transmission) or other gas companies respectively (except in cases of emergency, as long as the Corporation/Company is advised of the works as soon as practicable thereafter and all legal obligations for works around gas assets are met)”</i></p> |
| 7. Oral | Bill Nairn | <p>A. Supports integrated parks plan B. Support overall content, especially Heritage precinct at Queen Elizabeth Park C. Suggestion to signal future train platform at MacKay’s Crossing when funding is available</p> | Signal future train platform at MacKay’s Crossing when funding is available |
| 8. | Graeme Lyon | <p>A. Supports content of plan B. Requests a correction to Belmont map – Normandale road entrance C. Supports development of tracks in Speedy’s Stream – access and track/route to SH58 Haywards C. Requests a correction to East Harbour description – include reference to North Island robin not black robin D. Requests additional description around Pakuratahi relating to continued encouragement with DOC to improve access and make suitable family cycling from Lake Wairarapa to Cross Creek</p> | <p>1. Page 58 – entrance to say Normandale Road (Normandale) and Kaitangata Cres (Kelson) 2. Amend reference to robin in East Harbour description from black robin to North Island robin 3. Pakuratahi: include reference to ongoing liaison with DOC to improve access and make suitable family cycling from Lake Wairarapa to Cross Creek</p> |
| 9. | Kapiti Model Aero Club – V.A Rivers | <p>A. Considers plan is weighted more heavily on conservation and selective heritage management with little emphasis on the provision of recreation facilities and opportunities B. No reference in the plan to Queen Elizabeth Park</p> | 1. QEP to be listed as “recreation reserve” |

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| | | being gazetted as recreation reserve C. Original submission not acknowledged D. Plan must recognize individual features and goals of each park | |
| 10. | Robert West | A. Too much emphasis on conservation in current draft plan B. No reference in the plan to Queen Elizabeth Park being gazetted as recreation reserve | 1. QEP to be listed as “recreation reserve” |
| 11. | Ted White - The Printing Museum | A. Supports construction of railway stop/platform at MacKay’s Crossing B. Requests a clearer definition of heritage C. Considers proposed printing museum will add heritage interest to QEP without any adverse effects on parks natural and environmental attractions D. Happy to see “heritage precinct” in projected future changes map for QEP | 1. Train stop at MacKay’s 2. Clearer definition of “heritage” |
| 12. | Anthony Dreaver | A. Commends draft plan B. Suggestions for improvement relating to history references – history of parks, tangata whenua, QEP C. Concerns over the karaka tree being under attack on the QEP dunes – karaka is a valuable food for native birds and significance to Maori D. Page 30 Landscape and geological features – suggests reference to Dr Bruce McFadgen’s work E. Kapiti Heritage Trust would like to partner with GWRC to further develop history, particularly at QEP including the provision of a Kapiti US Marines Trail | 1. Page 5 paragraph 1: include reference to the period before WW1 with rising standards of living, greater leisure time and an effective rail network. Exploring outdoor NZ was no longer just by surveyors, engineers and settlers 2. Page 9 tangata whenua – plan needs to clearly state the point when Native land became Crown land 3. Page 19 acknowledge transfer of ownership of QEP from Maori to crown ownership 4. Page 20 change kawakawka to <i>kawakawa</i> 5. Page 31 cultural heritage – needs clearer policy to ensure protection of cultural remains e.g. dunes on seaward side of Whareroa pa, 6. Page 78 – notes on fauna in Wainui stream should also apply to Whareroa Stream 7. Page 79 – Te Awa O Ti Papa should read <i>Te Ara O Ti Papa</i> |
| 13. | Forest and Bird, Lower Hutt Branch – Russell Bell | A. Supportive of network plan B. Supportive of the four wetland restoration projects proposed and the inclusion of ecological corridors Akatarawa Forest | 1. Requests a number of ecological corridors: - in Akatarawa Forest, – created when plantation forestry is harvested by allowing/assisting regeneration of natives - in Battle Hill - ecological links arrows near Transmission Gully to be continuous |

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| | | <p>C. Request for indigenous forest cover to remain as much as possible – consistent with policy 6.1.4</p> <p>D. Request for indigenous areas to be connected to other public open spaces – Hutt River via Whakatikei River, western side of Hutt River – connect Silverstream Scenic Reserve, Trentham Scenic Reserve, Keith George Memorial Park, Belmont Regional Park and Hull Creek (Forest & Bird have started cross valley ecological corridor) -Join with Battle Hill (in conjunction with roading for proposed wind farm)</p> <p>E. Request for no impediments to fish passage including those created by proposed dam – inclusion of fish pass facility</p> <p>F. Note current ecological corridors “disconnects” e.g. southern part of forest close to Hutt River to main forest; Cannon Point disconnected from main forest and southern portion close to Hutt River Battle Hill</p> <p>G. Supportive for current management of bush reserve – request for covenanted bush area on Paekakariki Road (opposite Battle Hill) to be managed by GWRC in same way</p> <p>H. That the bush remnant be ecologically connected along northern boundary to retired pasture</p> <p>I. That plantation forest be allowed to regenerate in indigenous forest when plantation forest is harvested – connect to retired pasture for ecological corridor Belmont</p> <p>J. Support proposed ecological corridors connecting main bush areas of park</p> <p>K. Request for re-planting of Duck Creek in native vegetation</p> | <p>- in Battle Hill - connects indigenous gully in north-east of park to main indigenous area of Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>-Belmont - more specific ecological corridors including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Hutt City reserved land e.g. Cornish Street to Maungaraki • -Connect Belmont via western side of Hutt River to Akatarawa Forest • -Dry Creek exit to intersection with Hutt River- include appropriate planting • -Speedy Stream exit to intersection with Hutt River • -Connections to western hills of Porirua and Tawa • -Warspite Ave to Porirua Harbour <p>- East Harbour - -discuss with Hutt City to establish corridor between Wainui Coast and Orongorongo (cross corridor), northern forest to Wainuiomata Hill road</p> <p>- Pakuratahi - corridor through to Kaitoke</p> <p>- Queen Elizabeth - corridor from Akatarawa to QEP to seashore, and along SH1 outside QEP boundary to the coastal escarpment</p> <p>- Wainui – explore link with Hutt City to connect WRA to Hutt City and DOC land (via Wainui River) through Richard Prouse Park</p> <p>2. Not listed in policy 6.1.5 - no explanation of indigenous forest health</p> <p>3. East Harbour, 6.4.4 (i), Page 63 (and page 64) concern about fish migration at Kohangapiripiri and how this is noted in the plan</p> <p>4. Management of bush remnant at Battle Hill</p> <p>5. Allow indigenous forest to regenerate when plantation forest is harvested</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | | <p>East Harbour L. Supportive of MIRO future work including Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head</p> <p>Kaitoke M. Support ecology changes proposed in plan N. Suggestions for ecological corridors – along Mangaroa River and Hutt River corridors; higher land above SH2 to indigenous forest on south-east of park; from higher ground above SH2 above Stuart Macaskill lakes connecting to SW park indigenous vegetation (Southern Hills to Akatarawa Forest) – Kaitoke to Pakuratahi Forest</p> <p>Pakuratahi O. Support ecology changes proposed in plan</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) P. Request for confirmation from GWRC whether ecological corridor along SH1 would return previous Kahikatea wetland to original state</p> <p>Wainuiomata Recreation Area (WRA) Q. Support proposed ecology change in plan</p> | |
| 14. oral | Kapiti Coast Grey Power Association Inc. – Betty van Gaalen | <p>A. Support consolidated plan and draft plan including tables, purpose of plan, individual parks values</p> <p>B. Supports desire by GWRC to ensure access will be retained to parks with Transmission Gully</p> <p>C. Request for rights of access to Baring Head to stay protected</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <p>D. No mention of possible effects of proposed NZTA options for MacKays - PekaPeka expressway</p> <p>Part 5</p> <p>E. Page 35: Policy 46 needs to be well published in line with Policy 47 so that public are well informed of park closures</p> <p>F. Page 37: Policy 56 – there is unqualified support</p> | <p>1. Part 9 – need page number reference from projected changes map to text</p> <p>2. Page 17 – proposed Pencarrow Regional Park 1975 also included Wainuiomata town Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <p>3. Include discussion on likely effects of proposed MacKays - Pekapeka expressway road Part 5</p> <p>4. Page 33: Policy 36 should be Policy 37 and vice-versa</p> <p>5. Policy 53 is missing 5.5 Visitor Services</p> <p>6. Page 35: Objective 13 – include reference also to provision of public transport, partnership with KiwiRail for trains to stop at Queen Elizabeth park</p> <p>7. Page 37: Objective 12 - request to be re-written to remove reference to “different ethnicities” and include “mobility impaired”</p> <p>8. Page 39: Policy 70 – suggest rewording “<i>To specifically focus on developing</i>”</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>given to prohibition of mining etc. G. Page 39: Policy 69 – unqualified support given – the separation of recreational activities may require monitoring H. Page 39: Policy 66: recommendation that signs and track markers are colour coded I. Supports GWRC working with NZTA and other agencies to ensure access links to and across parks J. Supports prohibition of wind farm construction</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Park K. Notes importance to Kapiti Coast community of future management of NE area of park that may be affected by future roading expressway L. Encourages GWRC to work with NZTA and other agencies to maximize recreational opportunities from roading proposals M. Recommends partnership with KiwiRail to provide recreational stop at QEP</p> <p>Part 7 N. Supportive of prohibited activities meaning no development or activities allowed</p> <p>Part 8 O. Supportive of plan being reviewed every 10 years P. Acknowledges monitoring of plan is important to ensure adherence to policies and rules</p> | <p><i>easy to moderate trails close to park entrances giving increased opportunities for the elderly etc..</i>” 5.7 Partnerships in parks 9. Objective 18: add “<i>where possible</i>” at end of clause 10. Policies 88-90: not all volunteers will belong to Friends organisations – add “<i>volunteers</i>” into 88 11. Policy 94: add additional clause to give protection to private property rights Part 6 12. Cross reference text projected changes with projected changes map Wainuiomata Recreation Area 13. 6.8.5 – add the word “<i>centre</i>” after interpretation and based Appendix 1 14. History: penultimate sentence add “<i>local</i>” before government</p> |
| 15. | Samantha Hutcheson | <p>A. Supports Paekakariki Community Board submission (number 21) especially in relation to the uniqueness of each park B. Considers important for QEP to exclude motor sports and high priority given to commuter cycle track</p> | |
| 16. | East Harbour Environmental | <p>A. Supportive of integrated plan B. Suggests postponing the adoption of plan to</p> | <p>East Harbour Regional Park (EHRP) 1. Page 84 - 7.1: mountain biking symbol should reflect managed activity</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | Association Inc. – Felicity Rushbrooke | incorporate management of Baring Head (following recent purchase) C. Supports inclusion of ecological corridors D. Main focus of submission on East Harbour Regional Park (EHRP) E. 5.4.3 Climate Change Policy 45 – support climate change considerations F. 6.4.1 – note absence of any record of SNR’s G. 6.4.4 (n)– note appreciation for support given by GWRC H. 6.4.5 – concern over projected changes (possible recreational link over Wainui Hill) due to conflict with mountain bikers and other users | 2. Need to confirm if EHRP was established as a regional park in the 1970’s 3. Note absence of track hierarchy at East Harbour 4. 6.4.4 (h) – no primary entrances marked for East Harbour, only secondary 5. 6.4.4 (i) – concerned provisions made for removing natural materials for commercial purposes in the Parangarahu Lakes area – not compatible with special values of this area 6. 7.1 Table 1: recreational hunting should be prohibited in East Harbour 7. 7.2.5 Dogs: dogs should be both under control and on leash at all times |
| 17. oral | Wellington Tramway Museum Inc. – Trevor Burling | A. Supportive of vision and guiding and principles but consider additional guiding principle needed to make it easier for people to visit GWRC parks Leases B. Consider relationships with lease holders are not recongnised in guiding principles (14) on a par with the recognition of volunteers and community groups given in guiding principle 14 6.7 Queen Elizabeth Park C. Support for park specific management and policies D. Note things of relevance to Tramways including: - provision of family recreation opportunities - development and maintenance of heritage precinct -recognition of cultural heritage of museum -MacKay’s Crossing as a “primary” entrance -maintaining interpretation panels -projected changes including Whareroa and MacKay’s as key development nodes for locating facilities and activities | 1. Additional guiding principle “to make it easier for people to visit GWRC parks” and additions to objectives, policies and methods 2. Addition to guiding principle 14 to recognize strategic relationship with lease holders 3. Recognise tramline from MacKay’s to Whareroa Beach as a rail corridor (Railways Act 2005) 4. Include reference to ongoing maintenance of existing infrastructure including -Whareroa Road (MacKay’s Crossing to Whareroa Beach -Associated drainage works, car parks at MacKay’s Crossing and Whareroa Beach -Potable water supply at MacKay’s Crossing -Toilet facilities/changing facilities at Whareroa Beach) -Facilities at Wainui 5. Reference to provision of future public transport (rail) at MacKay’s Crossing in projected changes map 6. Request that tramline be recongnised as a “Rail Corridor” in plan |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | <p>Rail corridor E. Note that the tramline from MacKay’s to Whareroa Beach is defined as a rail corridor under the Railways Act 2005</p> <p>6.7.4 Visitor Services (j-l) F. Consider some visitor services are not acknowledged that should be in addition to entrances and memorials</p> <p>Existing services G. Consider existing infrastructure should be maintained into the future with recognition in plan of this – provide assurance for lease holders and community etc</p> <p>Access H. Request for specific reference to be made to provision of public transport (rail) at Queen Elizabeth Park in projected changes map to complement development of heritage precinct</p> | |
| 18. | Edmond and Judith Soja | <p>A. Consider not right emphasis on conservation, heritage management and recreation across parks network</p> <p>B. Particular interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>C. Consider the development of wind farms and infrastructure in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest is inconsistent with the plan’s vision statement and management guiding principles</p> <p>D. Concern over plan’s intention to allow industrial activity e.g. wind turbine installations (Battle Hill and Akatarawa)</p> | <p>Part 6</p> <p>6.1 Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - Delete clause (primary focus for Akatarawa Forest is protection of water resource)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) Allowing for development of approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill – Delete clause (inconsistent with primary focus of Akatarawa Forest)</p> <p>6.2.4 Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 (c) Delete clause and reinstate with wording from Nov 2009 Battle Hill management plan</p> <p><i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>European style pastoral character</i> • <i>The combination of unbroken pastured river flat to forested steeplands</i> • <i>The eastern hills</i> • <i>Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation</i> • <i>Native bush remnant”</i> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | <p>4. 6.3.4(e) Land Management – amend to read <i>“Prohibit the construction of wind turbines within the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park together with any infrastructure associated with wind farm, any blade flyover from turbines located adjacent to the park boundaries and prohibit any form of access to and from the wind farm through any part of Battle Hill Farm Forest Park”</i></p> <p>5. Battle Hill projected changes map 4 April 2010 – delete reference to windfarm road</p> |
| 19. | Maxine Olsen | <p>A. Concern over emphasis on making park network “sustainable” e.g. provision of major industrial developments like wind farms</p> <p>B. Particular interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest Battle Hill</p> <p>C. Concern that access will be granted for wind farms</p> <p>D. Considers GWRC is not protecting the parks values by supporting adjacent wind farm development Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>E. Considers values of forest not being protected by plan due to possible renewable wind energy development</p> <p>F. Requests that GWRC oppose any other proposed neighbouring windfarm developments that may threaten the values of Battle Hill Park</p> | <p>1. Part 6.1.3 (7) Delete (wind energy development on selected ridgelines)</p> <p>2. Delete reference to wind farm development on Projected changes Map 4 April 2010</p> |
| 20. | Suzanne Thomas, Christine Pascoe, Shane Thomas, Jason Warnock (Moonshine Road residents) | <p>A. Consider right balance between conservation, heritage management and recreation across parks network</p> <p>B. Oppose any wind farm developments</p> <p>C. Particular interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> | <p>6.1 Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind farm development on selected ridgelines - Delete this clause (inconsistent with primary focus of Akatarawa Forest – 6.1.3 (1))</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) Allow wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill and associated utility infrastructure - Delete clause</p> <p>3. Delete reference to wind farm on Map 2 Projected changes Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Construction of wind turbines within Battle Hill – amend clause to</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | <p>read: <i>“Prohibit the construction of wind turbines within the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park together with any infrastructure associated with wind farm, any blade flyover from turbines located adjacent to the park boundaries and prohibit any form of access to and from the wind farm through any part of Battle Hill Farm Forest Park”</i></p> <p>5. Delete reference to wind farm development in Map 4 Projected changes Battle Hill</p> |
| 21. oral | Paekakariki Community Board – Adrian Webster | <p>A. Support for integrated plan so long as the unique characteristics of each park are retained</p> <p>B. Notes that management success of GWRC parks is largely due to partnership relationship with parks friends groups and contributions of individuals and other organizations – considers draft plan only contains “lip service” to this – especially around parks levels of service and park budgets</p> <p>C. Notes opposition to any form of motorised recreation at Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP), but ok to this in Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>D. Opposes use of QEP for the proposed NZTA expressway</p> | <p>1. Delete 7.4.3 (f) to exclude motorised recreation from all other parks except Akatarawa Forest. Amend 7.5 to include motorised recreation as a prohibited activity (currently restricted activity)</p> <p>2. Request for plan be more permissive for a future technology precinct at QEP</p> <p>3. Request priority be given for the completion of the commuter cycleway between Paekakariki and Raumati South</p> |
| 22. | G.E Filer | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>A. Considers proposal for water storage dam and lake on Whakatikei River would destroy significant area of indigenous forest and Draper’s wetland – alternatives need to be considered e.g. conservation policies to reduce water demand, increasing capacity of Te Marua lakes, construction of new storage lake e.g. west of Totara Park or east of Birchville, construct low water intake weir on Whakatikei River</p> <p>B. Considers proposed windfarm corridors would destroy indigenous vegetation, visually detrimental and is contrary to policies in network plan –</p> | <p>1. Consider alternatives for water storage</p> <p>2. Restrict windfarms to plantation forestry or grasslands</p> <p>3. Remove plantation forest in East Harbour</p> <p>4. Retire front paddocks at Battle Hill from grazing</p> <p>5. Replace pine trees at Oakleigh Street with indigenous vegetation</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | | <p>recommends corridors are restricted to areas of plantation or grass</p> <p>East Harbour C. Considers removal of plantation forestry near Ferry Road is important so no visual detracting to adjacent indigenous vegetation</p> <p>Battle Hill D. Considers front paddocks of park used for picnicking and camping are not compatible with livestock droppings – recommends retiring these areas from grazing</p> <p>Belmont E. 4.1 Plantation forest removal – recommends rapid replacement of pine trees at Oakleigh St entrance to park and replacement with indigenous plants F. 4.2 Walking track access during lambing – recommends tracks are open to walkers during lambing period (e.g. Boulder Hill summit to Belmont Road) because it is a significant recreation area</p> | |
| 23. | Vivian Pohl | <p>A. Support for amalgamation of management plans into one network plan</p> <p>B. Suggests more work required to have a consistent language and terminology across the plan</p> <p>e.g. descriptions of park entrances (page 53 Battle Hill – reference to focal points and no mention of entry points; page 63 East Harbour – no primary entrances, only secondary; page 67 Kaitoke reference to focal points and key development nodes; page 71 Pakuratahi no identification on maps of four recreation areas; page 77 QEP mix of primary and secondary park entrances; page 81 Wainuiomata reference to whole park as a</p> | <p>1. Review consistency of terminology between text and maps</p> <p>2. Consider a clearer track classification across the network similar to DOC</p> <p>3. Page 9 - 2.4: Suggestion to add more about the contributions of the voluntary sector</p> <p>4. Page 11, 3.1: suggest wording change in paragraph 2 where there is reference to “many unique plants and animals” – change to “<i>many rare plants and animals OR many species endemic only to those regional parks and not found elsewhere in NZ</i>”</p> <p>5. 4.3 Guiding Principles Guiding principle 1 – considers word “important” is not significant enough in light of vision Guiding principle 2 – considers all degraded ecosystems should be restored not just “significant” ecosystems Guiding principle 3 – suggests farming and production forestry do not increase</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--------------|--|--|
| | | <p>recreation area, need to confirm if these are the same as the recreation areas in Pakuratahi. Maps do not show primary or secondary entrances</p> <p>C. Suggestion for classification of tracks, routes, shared tracks etc similar to DOC</p> <p>D. Considers plan focuses on maintaining present rather than looking forward to future</p> | <p>above 2010 levels</p> <p>Guiding principle 5 – recommends enhancement of existing ecological connections and creation of new connections where these no longer exist</p> <p>Guiding principle 15 – considers “appropriate opportunities” will need more precise identification so each park will not have full range of facilities/opportunities for each minority group</p> <p>Guiding principle 18 – request for more recognition of intent to acquire/purchase or exchange land when opportunities arise which will enhance access/recreation/environmental values</p> <p>6. 5.1.2 Policy 8: question about what happens to fallen exotic trees around Korokoro stream area</p> <p>7. 5.1.3 Policy 14(b) – introduced plants - considers amenity value not a good reason for keeping exotics unless (i) – (have specific purpose) or (ii) – (pose low threat to indigenous vegetation) are also present</p> <p>8. 5.4.1</p> <p>Policy 34 (protection of soil resources) – suggestion to add (c) “retiring of land with significant risk of erosion”; Policy 36 (pastoral farming) – suggestion to model best sustainable land management practices;</p> <p>9. 5.4.3 - Policy 45 (climate change) – suggest (a) (acquisition of parks and open spaces) and (c) (location of new park infrastructure) is stated in the guiding principles</p> <p>10. 5.5.1 - Policy 59 (b) – request to add Maori historical knowledge and cultural practices</p> <p>11. 5.9 - Objective 21 (provide variety of open space settings that meets needs of community) – should be stated in some way in the guiding principles and shouldn’t be just a management objective</p> |
| 24. | Daphne Steel | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Page 4 - 1.4 Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) description: suggest include horse riding, swimming ,camping, geological features 2. Page 7 - 2.3 and page 27 - 5.0: need clearer description of the relationship between DOC (owner) GWRC (land manager) e.g. at QEP, parts of East Harbour 3. Page 43 - 5.8 Monitoring: query where specific dates are for publishing monitoring results 4. Page 44 - 5.9 Land tenure, acquisition: request for GWRC to be more involved with promotion of Whareroa with DoC to complement the work at QEP 5. Page 75 - 6.7.2 QEP key characteristics: add “systems connections – ecological |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | <i>and biodiversity</i> ” as a key characteristic at QEP 6. Page 79 - 6.7.4: suggestion to add more geological features to QEP map |
| 25. | Peter and Monique Leerschool | A. Consider more emphasis could be placed on conservation and protection of biodiversity especially pest control B. Mainly use Kaitoke and East Harbour parks C. Recommend access to regional parks remains free of cost | 1. Use word “conservation” in plan to show importance of protecting the environment 2. Clearly state that access to regional parks will remain free of cost |
| 26. | Michael Nicholson | A. Considers rights emphasis between conservation, heritage and recreation across network Queen Elizabeth Park B. Considers tram tracks from MacKay’s to Whareroa Beach should be extended to shops at Paekakariki with potential to extend again to Raumati Beach | |
| 27. | Beth Reille | A. Considers rights emphasis between conservation, heritage and recreation across network Belmont B. Specifically interested in Belmont C. Heritage, cultural and recreation aspects of Speedy’s Reserve/Kilmister Block omitted in plan (Pareraho Pa, path Old Belmont Hill Road (pre-dates Old Coach Road), Bridle Track) | Belmont 1. Include reference to Pareraho Pa, path Old Belmont Hill Road (pre-dates Old Coach Road), Bridle Track – detailed history notes included with submission 2. 6.3.2 Key park characteristics – include reference to Belmont Stream |
| 28. | Bruce Gillanders | A. Object to windfarm provisions in plan B. Special interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest | |
| 29. | Kelly Bennington-Barr | A. Specifically interested in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest Battle Hill B. Plan does not adequately identify park values - omission of some key landscape areas identified in the 2009 Management Plan specifically the Eastern Hills | Akatarawa Forest 1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development) |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| | | <p>C. Plan does not protect values of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind farm access) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>D. Plan does not protect values of the Akatarawa Forest or the primary focus of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind energy development) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> | <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the Greater GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>“To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 30. oral | Friends of Maara Roa Inc – Sylvia Jenkin | <p>A. Support for integrated policies and standards for parks into one document</p> <p>B. Supportive of emphasis on protection and enhancement of natural environment, restoration of biodiversity and ecological corridor concept</p> <p>C. Specifically interested in Belmont</p> <p>Access - Belmont</p> | <p>1. Request for reference to Resource Statements in plan</p> <p>2. New entrance at Whitby</p> <p>3. Request for family friendly 1 hour bush walks be prioritized at Cannon Creek – upgrade existing tracks</p> <p>4. Request for more signage on Wellington-Porirua side of park – limitation to public access</p> <p>5. Request for “connector” in Cannons Creek headwaters – council/public</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| | | D. Request for access to all of Belmont – especially in light of Transmission gully plans – retention of Maara Roa-Cannons Head Track, Takapu Track, Duck Creek airstrip and one new entrance/exit at Whitby; year round access from Takapu to Cannon Creek (area not used for lambing) | partnership 6. Request for more erosion control in Cannons Creek gorge 7 Request for GWRC assistance with re-siting Porirua College “trees for survival” nursery 8. Request for more educational projects and activities in the Porirua area |
| 31. | Dean and Lisa Whiteman | A. Consider generally right emphasis for plan B. Interested in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest C. Support management focus of Akatarawa Forest | Akatarawa Forest 1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development) 2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development) Battle Hill 3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i> - <i>European style pastoral character</i> - <i>The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steep lands</i> - <i>The eastern hills</i> - <i>Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation</i> - <i>Native bush remnant”</i> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 32. | Don Polly | <p>A. Believes right emphasis in plan between conservation, recreation, and heritage management</p> <p>B. Concerned that park specific values and policies may be lost in a corporate plan</p> <p>C. Specifically interested in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>D. Concern over minimized role community groups and volunteers have at QEP</p> | |
| 33. oral | Friends of Queen Elizabeth Park – Denise Davis | <p>A. Main interest in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>B. Policy 86, page 41 (partnerships' in parks) Strongly support - would like to be involved in the partnership process with Iwi and Hapu</p> <p>C. Policy 88 (page 42): strongly support consultation with Friends - a MOU would better support a more productive interaction</p> <p>D. Part 6.7.3, page 75- Management focus - strongly oppose appropriation of part park for expressway development. Land likely to be affected by expressway development is prime wetland, of which only 2-3% remains nationally. If the road went ahead, only appropriate compensation for loss would be for the ~60 hectares of land adjacent to and just south of Mackay's Crossing, which is currently in private ownership, to be purchased and added to the park.</p> | <p>1. Part 1: outline relationship this plan, the LTCCP(s), RPS etc including the cycles of review and when there is opportunity for public input</p> <p>2. Page 12- Part 3: section does not state strongly enough that parks provide many ways in which physical and mental health is enhanced by restoration activities such as planting and greenhouse work - having access to open space for 'time out' has been shown by local research to improve human mental health and physical health thereby enhancing the physical and social well being of the community.</p> <p>3. Page 41- Part 5.7: important to recognise Friends groups are elected annually as community representatives and hold local knowledge of and interest in the well-being of the parks. Friends groups also provide continuity that is frequently missing when GWRC staff and Councilors change. Note Friends of Queen Elizabeth Park have drafted a MoU</p> <p>4. Part 5.8, page 43 Monitoring - not clear how success or otherwise of this plan is determined - research, monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the policies outlined in this plan are inadequate. Include in plan set of indicators reflecting current position in each policy area for each park, which could be compared to other parks and to the same park over time.</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|---|---|
| | | <p>E. Rules for use and development (Part 7) (page 83) – strongly in favour of retaining the activity categories as they are stated in the document. We are particularly opposed to any relaxation of the rules relating to firearms, fires, fireworks, hunting and motorised recreation. This is the most accessible park for families and we believe that these activities are potentially dangerous to visitors to the park, to the ecology of the park, to the cultural and spiritual sanctity of the park and should remain prohibited</p> <p>F. Queen Elizabeth Park projected future changes (Map 14)</p> <p>Main issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expressway route for the proposed takes ~60ha of wetland on NE corner of park. Concern that NZTA has made decision without consultation with public or DoC or GWRC -Designation of an area of parkland as “heritage precinct”. The current status of this park is ‘Recreation Reserve’. If there is a move to create a heritage precinct in the park, an application to change status under Reserves Act would be necessary. This proposal contravenes values of Queen Elizabeth Park as a recreational reserve -Cycle Tracks: High priority is a “family friendly” cycle track on western side of the park. Regard proposal for “commuter” cycle track adjacent to SH1 as a lower priority | <p>Need well researched criteria so that changes kept to minimum and information gathering methods are consistent.</p> <p>5. Page 75- Part 6.7.2 - Objectives in Part 5.1 (biodiversity and ecosystems) not carried through to the characteristics of QEP in Part 6.7.2. (land)</p> <p>6. Page 76 - Part 6.7.4– QEP specific policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Landscape and geological features: add Raumati coastal escarpment to the list and mark on QEP map (b) Cultural Heritage (page 76): include known and potential archaeological sites within the park (c) Page 77 - Visitor services – request to list and protect Kahikatea planted by the Governor General Dame Silvia Cartwright <p>7. Page 79 Projected changes (Part 6.7.5), for more information: add <i>“Restoration and Re-vegetation Sites in Queen Elizabeth Regional Park 2009” (Greater Wellington, 2010) and “A heritage and archaeological study of Queen Elizabeth Park” (Susan Forbes. Kotuku Consultancy, 2005).”</i></p> <p>8. Request to add to QEP projected changes list and maps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Whareroa Farm: indicate joint relationship with Whareroa Farm (b) Transport connections: Indication on future plan map for a railway platform at Mackay’s Crossing. <p>9. History of Parks (APPENDIX 1) – request to add history of the name of the park - <i>park was named Queen Elizabeth Park because the naming occurred after the death of George VI and prior to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, hence the omission of “second” from the name.</i></p> <p>10. Include statement in plan that states how the public benefit from well managed open spaces in perpetuity</p> <p>11. Page 19 - 3.2 'Queen Elizabeth Park' para. 1. The last sentence should read: <i>“The eastern length of the park is adjacent to”</i></p> <p>12. Page 78: 7.4 ‘Specific Policies’ Table - Under ‘Reasons for significance’ Para.1 last line should read: <i>...‘data of the area’.</i></p> <p>13. Under ‘Description’ in the second block is the word ‘Generally’. This word is meaningless by itself!</p> <p>-Under ‘Land Management’ i (top page 77) ‘Ordnances’ misspelt.</p> <p>14. APPENDIX 3 Under 2 Definitions - Animal. The given sequence is incorrect. The correct zoological sequence of animals mentioned would place</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | | | 'finfish, shellfish' AFTER 'amphibian'. The word 'other' should then be placed BEFORE 'invertebrate' |
| 34. | Linda Hoyle and Steven Nutt | <p>A. Specific interest in Akatarawa Forest and Battle Hill</p> <p>B. Consider allowing wind farm development, utility infrastructure and roading through Battle Hill does not protect values and amenities of both Akatarawa and Battle Hill and contrary to plan's vision, principles and policies</p> <p>C. Battle Hill Plan 2009 should have been incorporated in network plan in its entirety</p> <p>D. Policy 6.1.4(f) – allowing wind farm development of GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent t Battle Hill – consider this wording suggests GWRC is acting in a bias and pre-determined position</p> | <p>1. Include provisions of 2009 Battle Hill Plan in 2010 network plan</p> <p>2. Battle Hill - refer to eastern hills as an area to protect (as per 2009 plan) Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>3. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>4. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>5. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>“To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant”</p> <p>6. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>7. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 35. | Wellington City Council | <p>A. Support for comprehensive plan</p> <p>B. Belmont Only park that includes Wellington City Council (WCC) land in or adjacent – 105ha Horokiwi block is WCC land managed by GWRC: note WCC proposing to reclassify as reserve WCC Northern Reserves Management Plan recommends track linkages between Tawa and Newlands and Horokiwi</p> <p>C. Belmont adds to an important “inner green belt” link east-west to connect with the WCC Outer Green Belt reserves e.g. Tawa Bush and Otari-Wilsons – identified</p> <p>D. Important ecological connection to Takapu Valley for terrestrial and freshwater habitat could be enhanced</p> | <p>Links between principles and objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen links between principles and objectives – each objective should have specific policies rather than being included in a separate section 2. Ensure all proposed changes listed in the text are reflected in the maps <p>Methods</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Consider these do not add anything by themselves <p>Priorities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Consider giving priority (or criteria by which projects will be assessed) or timeframes against proposed works and link to policies and objectives <p>Information on parks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Give indication of relative use of individual parks <p>Combine park description and maps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Follow each park description with proposed maps, values, what’s provided and what’s proposed <p>Relevant policies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Refer to Wellington Regional Strategy – Open Space Strategy and how the plan links to this <p>Park maps</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. On maps, clarify what “forest health” means and associated works – identify work to be implemented and not ongoing work <p>Belmont Map</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Request an additional link track arrow added from Horokiwi reserve south towards Newlands (current link track identified is to Grenada North) Belmont ecological connections <p>Appendix 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Page XII - Remove Lot 7 DP 49151 – change to Pt section 14-16 and pt section 20 Horokiwi Road District (see submission for full details) 11. Map 2 – does not include all WCC land – WCC can supply this |
| 36. | Kate and Barry Malcolm | <p>A. Plan does not adequately describe Korokoro Valley</p> <p>B. Disagree that "Native vegetation covers the</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include reference in Belmont section of plan to re-vegetation project in Korokoro Valley begun in 1994 and ongoing still (now under auspices of Lower Hutt Forest and Bird Kiwi Conservation Corp) |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------------|---|--|
| | | <p>Korokoro...valley" - valley floor below forks is weed-infested with little or no natural regeneration occurring. The only canopied over bush alongside the stream here is what has been planted.</p> <p>C. Endorse concept of linking Korokoro Valley with Petone foreshore – request for a “beach to bush” bridge over SH2 and rail</p> | <p>2. Amend statement "Native vegetation covers the Korokoro...valley"</p> |
| 37. | Janie Cook | <p>A. Considers plan has right emphasis between conservation, recreation and heritage management</p> <p>B. Specifically interested in Belmont</p> <p>C. Park characteristics are well captured</p> <p>D. Farm under Landcorp management could do better with enhanced access, especially lambing restrictions</p> <p>E. 6.3.3 Management Focus (2) and (5) - farm should serve the values of the park and not the park serve the farm (4) Ensure preservation of Old Coach Road, and consider Belmont Road near Hill Road (6) Use NZTA's mitigation resources to best advantage for park</p> <p>Visitor services (h) & (i) GWRC should lobby NZTA for better access to Stratton St -Request for Hill Road to be upgraded</p> <p>F. 6.3.5 Projected Changes –support but also need: -Protection of Old Coach Road and possibly Belmont Rd -expanded access to Waitangirua Farm - time and space -Hill Road access moved uphill to near Shearer's Quarters -Active planning around Transmission Gully to give</p> | <p>Belmont</p> <p>1. 6.3.4 Policies - Request for more strongly-worded commitment that values of the park are not compatible with wind farm development</p> <p>2. 6.3.5 Projected Changes – Request protection of Old Coach Road and possibly Belmont Road</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | | park maximum benefit | |
| 38. | Rimutaka Forest Park Charitable Trust - Melody Mclaughlin | <p>A. Request for increased opportunities to expand biodiversity</p> <p>B. Specifically interested in Wainuiomata Rec Area</p> <p>C. Projected changes: linkage to Rimutaka Forest Park (Nikau Track opening) – risk of endangering 41 brown kiwi if known predators are not reduced or managed</p> <p>D. Supportive of new wetland area – suggest educational opportunities for the community be offered</p> | |
| 39. | Neil and Juliet Bellingham | <p>A. Consider right balance between conservation, recreation and heritage management</p> <p>B. Supportive of integrated plan</p> <p>C. No specific policies included relating to educational functions of parks</p> <p>Belmont – tracks</p> <p>D. Tracks from Cannons Creek to Takapu Road and Cannons Head need upgrading</p> <p>E. Short ½ hour loop walks in Maara Roa area recommended</p> | <p>1. Include more reference to educational functions of parks – especially Battle Hill (Ken Gray centre primary function as an education centre) and Belmont (e.g. Maara Roa re-vegetation project and involvement with school children and outdoor classroom)</p> <p>Belmont - access</p> <p>2. Specify intention to improve access and gateways from Takapu Road, Cannons Creek, Waitangirua and Duck Creek (Whitby) and show on maps</p> <p>3. 6.3.2 Belmont Key park characteristics, under ‘People’ add: <i>“The park provides opportunities for learning and first hand experience of land, vegetation, agriculture and history”</i></p> |
| 40. | Marianne Ackerman | <p>A. Consider right emphasis on conservation, heritage management and recreation</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>B. Request for no motorsports in QEP</p> <p>C. Request for land to not be taken for expressway</p> <p>D. Very positive about how QEP is managed</p> | |
| 41. | Simon Muckley – Wellington Wildfowlers | <p>A. Supportive of integrated plan</p> <p>B. Specifically interested in East Harbour</p> <p>C. Request for interests of wildfowlers to be heard, understood and considered</p> | |
| 42. | Sharon Gullery | A. Does not consider plan has right emphasis on | |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | | conservation, heritage management and recreation B. Concern over allowing wind farm access through parks | |
| 43. | Shona McCahon | A. Consider plan has right balance of conservation, recreation and heritage management B. Endorsement of integrated network plan C. No reference to definition of open space in introductory section | 1. Include reference to open space definition in introductory section 2. Page 30 - Policy 24: wording implies there are only visual aspects of landscape and geological features that people appreciate – suggest amend to: <i>“To give consideration to the values appreciated from viewing and experiencing important landscapes and geological features...”</i> 3. Include reference to Baring Head land – statement about access, purchase of land in 2010 |
| 44. | Federated Mountain Clubs (FMC) of NZ (Inc) – Phil Glasson | A. Consider plan successfully manages to balance numerous competing interests regarding the parks while at the same time keeping as on overarching goal the ongoing preservation of the parks in their natural states B. Strongly supportive of plan C. Very supportive of guiding principles 7 and 8, 10 | |
| 45. | Wellington Amateur Radio Club Inc – Brian Miller | A. Consider plan provides right balance between conservation, recreation and heritage management B. Requests plan be modified to make specific provisions for amateur radio recreational and emergency services activities within parks network C. Portability and simplicity of amateur radio communications when compared with mainstream communications systems can be a significant advantage in times of emergency D. Amateur radio operators have significant and ongoing interest in being able to access GWRC Parks network for recreational and emergency communications purposes E. Wellington Amateur Radio Club Inc works closely with Wellington City Council’s Emergency Management Office to provide it with technical expertise and experienced radio operators | 1. That plan be modified to make specific provision for amateur radio recreational and emergency services activities within parks network – three types: a. Casual operations - involving individuals or small groups of amateur radio operators. Such operations would not involve camping overnight and would be limited to the use of lightweight portable equipment that can be carried by hand within the park. Club recommends these operations should be identified as Allowed activities within plan b. Organised short-term operations that would typically be organised by a small group of amateur radio operators and might involve camping overnight for one or two days, plus vehicle access. Such operations are likely to require the temporary installation of portable antennas (including supporting poles), AC power generators and shelters. Vehicles may be required to assist with the transportation of the equipment within the park. The club recommends these operations should be identified as Managed activities within the plan c. Organised long-term operations that would involve the installation of semi-permanent fixed facilities. Such operations would typically be organised by a |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | <p>F. Interested in establishing a semi-permanent amateur radio facility within Belmont</p> <p>G. Strongly supports prohibiting wind turbines in Belmont due to possible interference with any future radio facility</p> | <p>larger group of amateur radio operators (e.g., a club) and for a period of ten years or longer. They would involve substantial investments in the development of semi-permanent antennas, masts/poles, power supplies, and accommodation. Vehicle access is likely to be required. The club is of the view that these operations should be identified as Restricted activities within the plan</p> |
| 46. oral | Wellington Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club Inc – Kris Ericksen | <p>A. Plan does not mention hang gliding or paragliding</p> <p>B. This club made submissions on both the Battle Hill and East Harbour management plans (Battle Hill – permit use of park for hang gliding and paragliding with approval of ranger – may be restricted for management purpose); East Harbour – allow within Zone 1 and 4</p> <p>C. Club members have also been flying at Mt Climie (Pakuratahi), Whitireia Park</p> <p>D. Seek “allowed” activity status across park network -</p> <p>E. Hang Gliders and Paragliders are defined as “aircraft” under Civil Aviation Act 1990</p> <p>F. There are a number of references to aircraft within the plan: 6.2.4; 6.3.4; definitions; activities requiring approval 4.1</p> | <p>6.2.4 Specific policies for Battle Hill (pg 59) Land management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To permit the use of aircraft for farming, management purposes or emergency purposes within the park 2. To permit the use of the park for Hang Gliding and Paragliding with prior approval of the Ranger. This activity may be restricted for management purposes <p>6.3.4 Specific policies for Belmont Park (pg 63)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To allow hang-gliding and paragliding, and to permit the use of aircraft for farming, management purposes or emergency purposes within the park. <p>NEW Specific policy for East Harbour Regional Park</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Land management f. To allow hang-gliding and paragliding within Zone 1 and Zone 4 [including the new Baring Head acquisition], and to permit the use of aircraft for farming, management purposes or emergency purposes within the park. 4. Activities requiring approval (pg 138) The following activities can only be carried out in a park, reserve or forest with the prior written approval of the Council, or where the activities are permitted by signage: 4.1 Except for hang gliding and paragliding (unless otherwise specified elsewhere) launch or land in an aircraft or having landed, allow the aircraft to remain in any regional park or forest [except in an emergency] |
| 47. oral | Forest and Bird Wellington Branch – Peter Hunt | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Support general approach of plan B. Some contradictions/repetitions within text C. Recommend professional editing of final draft plan to increase readability of plan D. Pleased to see reference to ecological | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Include clear statements of how ecological connectivity could be achieved in practice (for example: by planting, fencing, stock removal, plant and animal pest control) 2. Advocacy links – include some guidelines on what GWRC would be advocating <i>for</i> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|---|---|
| | | <p>connectivity in plan</p> <p>E. Concerned that “native ecology” links indicated are vague and that when more detailed planning is carried out could result in little actual improvement to connectivity</p> <p>F. GWRC should not be looking to create any new reservoirs while wasteful practices are commonplace in local industry and homes</p> <p>G. Support proposed policies 43–45 (section 5.4.3, <i>Climate change</i>)</p> <p>H. Policy 44 “to investigate opportunities for reversion and planting that will meet the criteria for receiving credits under the Government’s Permanent Forest Sink Initiative scheme” – consider growing trees and logging them is carbon neutral activity, since the CO₂ is captured and then released again – consider much better for GWRC to leave existing trees standing and plant some more</p> <p>I. Support wind turbine use in combination with farming activity - do not support wind turbine installations that involve removal and destruction of native forest or prevent regeneration of natural ecosystems needed to protect and enhance remnant forest and other at-risk ecosystems</p> <p>J. Support references to pest plants in Policies 15 to 19 (section 5.1.4, <i>Pest plants and pest animals</i>) and in Policy 43(c) (section 5.4.3, <i>Climate change</i>)</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>K. Only park that falls partly within the boundaries of the Wellington Branch of Forest & Bird – support reference to corridor between the</p> | <p>3. Define “forest health”</p> <p>4. Request stronger link “native ecology link between the Horokiwi Bridleway and Grenada West (currently advocate for improved links)</p> <p>5. Policy 20 (section 5.1.5, <i>Water</i>) - avoidance of obstructions in waterways – request for stronger wording — <i>prohibition</i> on the creation of obstructions</p> <p>6. Section 6.1.3, Akatarawa Forest, Management focus, move statement “(3) the native forest vegetation is protected” should be moved from secondary focus to primary focus — the care of native forest is of primary concern and should be listed</p> <p>7. Include framework that indicates how each policy is to be viewed with respect to other policies (identify key policies / priorities)</p> <p>8. Page 23 - Section 4.1 Management framework summary <i>Para 4.1 (3)</i> Recommend definitive statement about fauna as well as flora as being a key characteristic of the Parks</p> <p>9. Para 4.1(4) ... suggested wording change to: <i>“For each park there is a list of actions consistent with the objectives and policies of part 5”.</i></p> <p>Guiding Principles p.41-</p> <p>10. <i>Para 1 — Protect and care for ecosystems of important ecological value</i> Suggested wording change to: <i>“Each park and forest contains important ecological areas of remnant forests, wetlands, streams and dunes. These will be protected and managed to maintain their important environmental values.”</i></p> <p>11. <i>Para 3 — Sustainably manage modified ecosystems, such as those on farms and forests</i> Suggested wording change to: <i>“Farming and forestry will continue where they are economic and follow sustainable management practice and enable access for recreational activities.”</i></p> <p>12. <i>Para 5 — Enhance ecological connections between natural areas</i> Suggested wording change to: <i>“The preservation and enhancement of ecosystems will be undertaken by creating strong ecological connections (ecocorridors and buffer zones), through natural regeneration and other means, so as to protect the biodiversity of the parks network, adjoining land</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| | | <p>Korokoro Stream and Cannons Creek</p> <p>L. Section 6.3.4, <i>Specific policies — Land management</i>, we note the policy:</p> <p><i>g. To prohibit the construction of wind farm in Belmont Regional Park.</i></p> <p>Comment: Climate change and the need for use of renewable energy needs to be a factor when considering wind turbines in the park. Individual turbines within a farmed area should be seriously considered. The experience at Brooklyn shows they can co-exist near a protected area (Karori Wildlife Reserve) and be an asset to the community (visitors to the site)</p> | <p><i>and the region.”</i></p> <p>13. Para 6 — <i>Effects of climate change are mitigated through resilient ecosystems and carbon sequestration</i></p> <p><i>Processes - unclear as to how “informed management” mitigates climate change — what specifically does this mean?</i></p> <p>Suggested wording change to:</p> <p><i>“The active protection and restoration of indigenous ecosystem and also management methods of modified ecosystems that limit greenhouse gas emissions and improve soil carbon sequestration.”</i></p> <p>14. Para 8 — <i>Provide for a range of settings and facilities for people to enjoy time out, explore nature and learn in a safe environment - suggest hazards be made a separate topic. (Risk from natural hazards to people and assets is minimized)</i> Suggested wording change to:</p> <p><i>“The park will be maintained in a manner that will reduce risk of injury to people from natural hazards such that the risk is commensurate with the natural environment and accepted standard of safety for the activity.”</i></p> <p>15. Para 9 — <i>Encourage stewardship of the resources found within Greater Wellington’s parks network</i></p> <p>Suggested wording change to:</p> <p><i>“Greater Wellington will promote the parks as places for the community to participate in a range of conservation projects, and will support groups and events that offer participants outdoor experiences and skills enrichment in activities such as camping, mountain biking and hunting and bird watching.”</i></p> <p>16. Para 14 — <i>Promote community participation and sense of ownership by supporting volunteers and community groups working in Greater Wellington parks</i></p> <p>- note title is as long as the explanation and suggest an alternative:</p> <p><i>“14 — Promote community participation and sense of ownership</i></p> <p><i>“Greater Wellington will encourage and engage in partnerships with different interest groups and organisations, to accomplish mutual goals for the benefit of the parks, forests and ecosystems of the region. It will support volunteers and community groups working in Greater</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>Wellington parks and seek to enhance park visitor experience.”</i></p> <p>17. Para 15 — <i>Make the Greater Wellington parks network accessible to youth, the elderly, those with disabilities and different ethnicities</i> - title is as long as the explanation. New wording suggested: <i>“15 — Make the Greater Wellington parks network accessible Greater Wellington recognises the diversity of ages, abilities and interests of people visiting parks and will provide appropriate opportunities to youth, the elderly, those with disabilities and different ethnicities.”</i></p> <p>18. Para 16 — <i>Manage all activities in parks to ensure that they do not compromise what makes the park a special place for visitors</i> - suggestion for word “on” before “parks” be replaced by “within” in the heading and that explanatory text be changed slightly to: <i>“Greater Wellington will manage activities within parks to make certain that traditional informal activities are retained and that restricted activities, such as large events, and leases on land, have minimal short term impact on park values and the quality of visitor experience (outlined in the park characteristics).”</i></p> <p>19. Para 17 — <i>Provide up-to-date, quality information on which to make decisions about the future of Greater Wellington’s parks network</i> Suggested wording change: <i>“Decisions will be better informed through the use of research and monitoring; input will be sought from the public, interest groups and existing stakeholders.”</i></p> <p>20. Section 5.1 Biodiversity and ecosystems (pp 27–30) – suggest additional objective: <i>“Objective: Reduction and eventual elimination of invasive weed and pest species within park boundaries.”</i></p> <p>21. Policy 3: <i>To consider when assessing and implementing enhancement and restoration projects</i> – suggestion of a slight rewording, and two additional</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | | <p>clauses: <i>“Policy 3: When assessing and implementing enhancement and restoration projects consider and actively pursue:</i> <i>“d. The opportunity for the involvement of community, industry and not-for-profit organisations.</i> <i>“e. The recreational and educational opportunities.”</i> 22. <i>Policies 10 and 11- Removal of natural materials</i> - note discussing same issue and could be combined Suggested amended wording to: <i>“Policy 10: The removal of natural material for commercial purposes may be permitted where it can be demonstrated there is a public good and the impact on species, ecosystems and landscape is insignificant.</i> <i>In deciding on the merits of a commercial activity with regard to this policy the Regional Council shall</i> <i>take account of:</i> <i>“a.d”</i> <i>“e. The impact on ecological diversity and connectivity;</i> <i>“f. The impact on existing users of the park; and</i> <i>“g. The policies set down in this document.”</i> 23. <i>Policy 13: Introduced plants</i> Suggested amended wording to - <i>“To plant introduced plants only where:</i> <i>“a. – c” and</i> <i>“d. They are not invasive and do not attract pests.”</i> 24. <i>Policy 15: Pest plants and animals</i> Suggested re-wording to: <i>“Policy 15: To actively reduce and remove pest plants and pest animals to assist the recovery of indigenous ecosystems and sustain their life-supporting capacity.”</i> 25. <i>Policy 16: Pest plants and animals</i> Suggested re-wording to: <i>“Policy 16: To provide additional levels of pest control at sites of significant ecological value.”</i> 26. <i>Policy 18: Pest plants and animals</i> Suggested re-wording and additional requirements: <i>“ To take all practicable steps to prevent new pest plant and pest animal</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | | <p><i>infestations by minimising opportunities for their introduction and spread through:</i></p> <p><i>“a. A requirement on staff and visitors to clean equipment to reduce the spread of didymo;</i></p> <p><i>“b. Regular monitoring and surveys for new infestations (including the locations, nature and extent);</i></p> <p><i>“c. Obtaining plants and material from approved suppliers and sources;</i></p> <p><i>“d. Use of buffer zones to impede the spread of pests into areas of vulnerable and at-risk ecosystems; and</i></p> <p><i>“e. Proactive containment and eradication at the early stage of infestation detection.”</i></p> <p><i>27. Policy 19: Pest plants and animals</i></p> <p><i>Suggested re-wording and additional requirements:</i></p> <p><i>“To control pest plant and animal impact by:</i></p> <p><i>“a. Using the most effective and efficient techniques available;</i></p> <p><i>“b. Measuring the effectiveness of each process; and</i></p> <p><i>“c. Observation of non-target species, the environment and human health for adverse effects.”</i></p> <p><i>28. Policy 20: Aquatic ecosystems</i></p> <p><i>Suggested re-wording and additional requirements:</i></p> <p><i>“To maintain aquatic ecosystem values by:</i></p> <p><i>“a. Monitoring and measuring the health of our wetlands against accepted environmental standards;</i></p> <p><i>“b. Protecting wetlands, and restoring damaged wetlands to a healthy state;</i></p> <p><i>“c. Rehabilitating any degraded aquatic habitat in the stream catchment;</i></p> <p><i>“d. Ensuring fish passage is not impeded when constructing tracks and culverts, and constructing fish passages where required;</i></p> <p><i>“e. Where possible, developing fish passage over obstructions within the park;</i></p> <p><i>“f. Workplace procedures that dispose of toxic substances and general pollutants safely; and</i></p> <p><i>“g. Restricted use of pesticides and herbicide use within parks.”</i></p> <p><i>29. Policy 21: Water quality/quantity</i></p> <p><i>Suggested re-wording to:</i></p> <p><i>“Policy 21: To minimise threats to the water quality and quantity in streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands by preventing activities within the park that would</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>compromise the ability of freshwater systems to function.”</i></p> <p>30. Section 5.2 Landscapes and geological features (pp 30–31) Suggested re-wording of Objective 4 to: <i>“Protect the integrity of important landscapes and geological features from development that is inconsistent with the character of the location and its intrinsic value.”</i></p> <p>31. Policy 24: Suggested re-wording to: <i>“To give weight to the values placed on these landscapes and features when protecting or enhancing them.”</i></p> <p>32. Section 5.3 Cultural heritage (p 31) Policy 26: Suggested additional consideration: <i>“f. flora regrowth considerations.”</i></p> <p>33. Section 5.4 Land management (pp32–37) Suggested re-wording Objective 7 to: <i>“Modified ecosystems (such as farming and forestry) use sustainable management practices.”</i></p> <p>34. Policy 34: Suggested re-wording and additional requirement to: <i>“b. Avoiding using methods that cause erosion; and “c. Taking immediate remedial action to minimise erosion when it occurs.”</i></p> <p>35. Policy 35 – farming and plantation forestry practices: Suggested re-wording to: <i>“a. Encouraging regeneration of indigenous vegetation along riparian margins; “b. Maintaining a minimum 20m undisturbed riparian buffer zone between any water course, lake or wetland and a plantation forest; and”</i></p> <p>36. Policy 36: Pastoral farming Suggested re-wording and additional requirements: <i>“To allow pastoral farming where it is economic, provides income for the upkeep of the park, and: ... “d. Is contained to avoid encroachment on significant ecosystems and land set aside for ecological restoration; “e. Is in accordance with, and models sustainable soil management practices and</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>animal husbandry; and</i> <i>“f. Is contained to avoid encroachment on historical and cultural heritage features.”</i> 37. <i>Policy 37: To review the contribution ...</i> Policy appears to be at odds with Policy 36 - suggest Policy 36 cover conditions that apply to pastoral farming that is permitted and Policy 37 cover <i>whether</i> and <i>when</i> farming and forestry is permitted and what the criteria should be when making a determination. The issue of alternative land use is covered under other headings within the document. 38. <i>Policy 38: To maintain current forestry where on assessment it: ...</i> <i>c. It is more than or as effective as indigenous vegetation in protecting unstable slopes; and</i> request the inclusion of an additional policy under the heading of <i>5.4.1 Farm and plantation forestry:</i> <i>“Policy: To actively monitor for poaching and both educate the public and prosecute offenders.”</i> We further suggest the need for an additional sub-section, possibly entitled <i>People hazards</i>, which could include such items as: <i>“Policy: To ensure people using the park are aware of their responsibilities and provide sufficient information in an appropriate form so people who use the park, do so in a way that will not harm ecosystems, foul waterways, cause damage to infrastructure or frustrate farming and forestry activity.”</i> <i>“Policy: To provide adequate public conveniences and temporary shelter.”</i> 39. <i>Policy 43: To respond to the impacts of climate change ... by:</i> Suggested re-wording: <i>“a. Adopting sustainable land management practices</i> <i>“b. Restoring ecosystems, enhancing their viability and connectivity; and</i> <i>“c. Encouraging and assisting natural regeneration of the native ecosystem by controlling browsing animals and weed pests.”</i> (Note that browsing animals include farm, game and pest animals and birds) 40. <i>Policy 49: Assessments of new network utilities - suggested re-wording to:</i> <i>“To consider applications for the installation of additional network utilities within the parks and forests as restricted activities, and assessed according to the process</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>set out in part 7 (Rules)."</i></p> <p>41. Policy 50: Utilities - <i>Notwithstanding policy 49, to provide for all new utilities on regional parks by way of a license or an easement where: ...</i></p> <p>Suggested re-wording: <i>"Additional utility facilities approved under policy 49 and part 7 rules will be subject to a license and/or easement as appropriate where: ..."</i></p> <p>42. Policy 52: Utilities</p> <p>Suggested re-wording: <i>"To make any approval for a public utility conditional upon approval of the design and colour scheme, and Greater Wellington employees being empowered to enter, inspect, require maintenance or upgrading, require restoration and maintenance of sites after the completion of work, and require all cables and lines to be placed underground."</i></p> <p>43. 5.5 Visitor services (pp 37–38)</p> <p>Objective 14: Suggested re-wording: <i>"That the regional parks include recreation corridors such as walking trails and cycle tracks."</i></p> <p>44. Suggest inclusion of additional objective under heading 5.5 Visitor services: <i>"Objective: That the regional parks include the opportunity for the public to experience ecosystems that are representative of the region's biodiversity."</i></p> <p>45. Policy 58: Education and promotion</p> <p>Suggested additional wording: <i>"To promote parks and forests as places to learn about the environment, cultural heritage and best practice of the sustainable management of land and native ecosystems."</i></p> <p>46. 5.6 Park infrastructure (pp 38–41)</p> <p>Policy 64 - suggested alternative wording: <i>"To ensure any new park infrastructure ... :</i></p> <p><i>"a. Meets national design standards relevant to the structure and use; ...</i></p> <p><i>"f. Complements other activities and park users;</i></p> <p><i>"g. Is constructed only when alternative locations and means are not viable (including use or adaptation of existing infrastructure); and"</i></p> <p>47. Policy 68: Access - <i>To develop existing and new outdoor recreational opportunities ...</i></p> <p>Comment: This policy expresses two different ideas in one sentence. Suggested</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p>re-wording: <i>“Policy 68: To extend or expand existing recreational opportunities in line with use and provide for new needs for outdoor recreation deemed suitable for the particular park (outlined in Part 6).”</i></p> <p>48. <i>Policy 71: Access - suggest alternative wording that expands on the idea and provides more scope: “To develop better ecological and recreational linkages by way of trails and ecological corridors between existing areas, or potential areas, of open space by: “a. Working with councils, public agencies and community groups; “b. Working with not-for-profit societies and associations representing conservation and recreation interests; “c. Working with private landowners; “d. Working with developers of subdivisions and infill housing; and “e. Advocating for public transport and non-vehicular links to the parks and forests.”</i></p> <p>49. <i>Policy 73: Access - suggest alternative wording to make it clear we are giving priority to the features: “To give priority to protecting environmental and heritage features when developing linkages by way of circuits and loop tracks.”</i></p> <p>50. <i>Policy 75: Naming and commemorations When naming areas, tracks or features</i> <i>e. An individual or organisation that significantly contributes to the park or facility through gifting or sponsorship.</i></p> <p>Clause as it stands is inappropriate. The list a to d is sufficient; the monetary size of a gift or sponsorship as a criteria for naming rights is out of place in the context of a park.</p> <p>Suggest amending the sub clause to: <i>“e. an individual associated with the track or feature.”</i></p> <p>51. <i>Policy 79:</i> Suggested alternative wording: <i>“To permit commemorative tree planting in designated areas only.”</i></p> <p>52. Section 5.7 Partnerships in parks (pp 41–42)</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>Objective 16: Suggest alternative wording, stated as an objective: "Park staff and management maintain good relations with other parties through co-operation, understanding and good faith."</i></p> <p><i>53. Objective 17: Suggest alternative wording, stated as an objective: "Where land or features are owned or under the control of tangata whenua, or other organisations, a joint management regime is in operation."</i></p> <p><i>54. Objective 18 and 19: Suggest alternative wordings: "Objective 18: The management of parks and forests reflects the needs of park users."</i></p> <p><i>Objective 19: Promote community participation and sense of ownership.</i></p> <p><i>55. Policy 86: Tangata whenua relationships - Suggested alternative wording: "To foster good relationships with tangata whenua by:</i></p> <p><i>"a- c"</i></p> <p><i>"d. Involvement in the identification of areas of cultural importance and the interpretation of tangata whenua histories as provided to the public</i></p> <p><i>"e. Promoting awareness of, and respect for, tangata whenua culture, interests, heritage, language and</i></p> <p><i>place names within the parks; and</i></p> <p><i>"f. Consulting with tangata whenua on the planning, development and management of the park."</i></p> <p><i>56. Policy 87:</i></p> <p><i>Suggested additional wording:</i></p> <p><i>"To work with the Department of Conservation, neighbours, local authorities, landowners,</i></p> <p><i>conservation and recreational groups to ensure that: ..."</i></p> <p><i>57. Policy 88: Community group involvement - The list of items a to e is not exhaustive and belongs in the Actions/Methods part of the plan, not the policy section. Suggested alternative wording:</i></p> <p><i>"To encourage and support community group involvement in parks and forests using methods appropriate for the purpose."</i></p> <p><i>58. Policy 89: - suggested alternative wording and additional sub-clause:</i></p> <p><i>"To promote and provide opportunities for tangata whenua, individuals, businesses, community groups, trusts, and incorporated and friendly societies to be involved in the park on activities that support the objectives and policies in this plan for: ..."</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | | <p><i>“f. other purposes related to the upkeep, planning and management of parks.”</i></p> <p>59. Section 5.8 Research and monitoring (pp 43–44) Suggested additional objectives: <i>“Objective: Have systems of data collection and analysis that accurately measure the effectiveness of management programmes.</i> <i>“Objective: Have systems of data collection and analysis that accurately measure the health of park ecosystems.”</i></p> <p>60. Policy 91: To undertake ... research ... Suggested additional sub-clause: <i>“d. Increases knowledge of the habitat and ecosystem requirements of indigenous fauna and flora.”</i></p> <p>61. Policy 93 Suggested additional policy: <i>“Policy: Adopt and use methods that comply with national standards of monitoring and recording of data.”</i></p> <p>62. Section 5.9 Land tenure, acquisition and disposal (pp 44–45) Suggested additional objective: <i>“Objective: To enhance biodiversity across the region and improve habitat resilience to the impact of climate change and built infrastructure.”</i></p> <p>63. Policy 95: To negotiate, where appropriate, for the lease ... Suggested additional sub-clauses: <i>“h. enhance biodiversity and habitat; and</i> <i>“i. enhance or add to ecological corridor opportunities.”</i></p> <p>64. Policy 96: To consider the acquisition of new parks where: ... Suggest that sub-clauses be rearranged to create one idea per sub-clause and include additional criteria: <i>“a. There is a deficiency in large open space (greater than 150 hectares) within the locality;</i> <i>“b. Acquisition has the potential to provide a variety of recreational opportunities that will benefit the region;</i> <i>“c. The open space is accessible from urbanised areas or areas of significant projected growth;</i> <i>“d. It will provide protection to areas that have regionally or nationally significant</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | | <p><i>ecological, landscape or heritage values;</i> <i>“e. Acquisition has the potential to improve ecological connectivity and enhance habitat survival; and</i> <i>“f. It does not replace, but complements, other open space opportunities in the area (such as local parks).”</i></p> <p>Section 6.3 Belmont Regional Park (pp 55–60) 65. Section 6.3.1, <i>Legal status</i> – provision to not use the provision of 2 hectare utility reserve for a future water reservoir until water use efficiency measures are in place in Porirua 66. In section 6.3.3, <i>Management focus</i>, suggest following additional clauses: <i>“(5) Preserve and protect water courses through riparian planting and stock control.</i> <i>“(6) Encourage community group involvement in restoration and ecological connectivity improvement.”</i> 67. Section 6.3.3 <i>Management focus</i> – identify need for better catchment management to prevent erosion and silt runoff, especially into Porirua Harbour 68. In section 6.3.4, <i>Specific policies — Biodiversity and ecosystems</i>, suggest the additional clauses: <i>“To enhance remnant forest through the use of buffer zones and corridor connectivity.</i> <i>“To protect at-risk and recovering ecosystems from browsing animals.”</i> 69. In section 6.3.4, <i>Specific policies — Landscape and geological features</i>, we suggest adding a bullet: <i>“_ Gullies and streams that form or have potential to extend ecocorridor connectivity.”</i> 70. Section 6.3.4, <i>Specific policies — Visitor services</i>, suggest adding Takapu Road to the list of main park entrances 71. In section 6.3.4, <i>Specific policies — Partnership in parks</i>, we note that clause k is: <i>To support a partnership approach to improving the Korokoro Stream catchment through:</i> _ <i>Maintaining water quality of the Korokoro Stream;</i> _ <i>Protecting and enhancing the indigenous forest cover and insect and bird life;</i> <i>and</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p><i>_ Maintaining the habitat for indigenous fish.</i></p> <p>Suggest GWRC apply same criteria and approach for other main watercourses within park — in particular the Cannons Creek and Takapu Stream catchments.</p> <p>72. Section 6.3.4, <i>Specific policies — Partnership in parks</i>, clause m - Suggested alternative wording: <i>“To support the partnership with the Friends of Belmont and Friends of Maara Roa (Cannons Creek) in meeting the objectives of this plan and with other formal groups or associations that wish to improve the park and implement the plan.”</i></p> <p>73. Section 6.3.5, <i>Projected changes</i>, under the “Work with community groups to” bullet point, we suggest adding a further sub-bullet point: <i>“o Develop ecocorridor connectivity between Cannons Stream catchment and Korokoro Stream catchment and similar stream-based corridors within the park.”</i></p> <p>74. Some confusion between objectives and policies, and the inclusion, in some parts, of “Methods” could be misleading-recommend clear statement that the list of methods is indicative and not comprehensive</p> <p>75. “Native ecology” linkage improvement” and “forest health” appear frequently on maps of Plan, but not appear well-defined in text. Term “forest health” on the “projected future changes” maps indicates that work is to be done in the areas marked, but nature of work unclear</p> |
| 48. | Ron and Tricia Segal | <p>A. Specific interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>B. Consider there are a number of proposed policies contrary to management principles principles:</p> <p>C. Akatarawa Forest not adequately protected because values, primary focus, And its role as a water catchment area undermined by draft plan’s support for commercial wind energy development activities</p> <p>D. Battle Hill not adequately protected for similar reasons - omission of Eastern Hills identified in the 2009 Management Plan.</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 49. oral | Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) | <p>A. Supportive of integrative approach to plan – purpose</p> <p>B. Page 13- Akatarawa description: support inclusion of indigenous biodiversity as important outcome</p> <p>C. Page 19 – support for Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) description</p> <p>D. Page 23 management framework – supportive of this</p> <p>E. Page 24 parks vision – supportive of this</p> <p>F. Page 25 guiding principles of management – Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC) supportive of 6</p> <p>G. Page 25 general management objectives and policies supported</p> | <p>1. Page 3 - include hunting and horse riding in summary of Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>2. Page 4 – include horse riding, radio controlled model plane and Tram activity in short summary of QEP</p> <p>3. Page 4 – QEP: include reference to “industrial heritage precinct” along with WW2 and Maori archeological features</p> <p>4. Page 11 – make biodiversity and eco-system service concepts more explicit</p> <p>5. Page 20 – QEP description should include cycling opportunities (recreational and commuting) as they are important current uses of park</p> <p>6. Page 20 – reference traditional links between QEP and Whareroa Farm</p> <p>7. Reference Expressway plans and give support for maintenance of QEP’s values and current uses throughout expressway project</p> <p>8. Page 25 guiding principles for management - include “waahi tapu” in parenthesis currently mentioning historic places and associations</p> <p>9. Page 30 – Policy 24 (landscape and geological features) – clarify where</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| | | <p>H. Page 34 natural hazards and climate change – strongly supportive</p> <p>I. Page 37 – Policy 56 (mineral exploration etc) – support prohibition</p> <p>J. Page 39 Policy 66 (clear signage and track markers) – supportive</p> <p>K. Supports table format for rules Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>L. Page 47 Management Focus Akatarawa forest – support wind energy development on selected ridgelines providing it cannot be seen from populated areas</p> <p>M. Page 51 – Akatarawa Forest projected future changes: support recreational links to Kapiti Coast and QEP</p> <p>N. QEP management focus – support</p> <p>O. Supports proposed heritage precinct at MacKay's</p> | <p>landscapes are being viewed from (may result in different perspectives)</p> <p>10. Page 33 – Policy 35 (farm and plantation forestry) – clause b. recommend buffer zone planted in riparian vegetation where applicable</p> <p>11. Page 34 – Methods: include “pest control” under fencing</p> <p>12. Page 34 – climate change – include reference to adaptation of plant and animal species to climate change</p> <p>13. Page 37 – Objective 12 Visitor Services – suggest removing reference to “different ethnicities” (implies reverse discrimination)</p> <p>14. Page 37 – Objective 13– include “and fitness” at end of sentence</p> <p>15. Page 37 – Objective 14 – suggest removing objective as better covered elsewhere</p> <p>16. Page 38 – Policy 64 - Design principles – include specific reference of park infrastructure relating to safety and security (e.g. signage, lighting facilities, handrails where appropriate)</p> <p>17. Page 39 – Policy 71 – Note submissions from community advocating for a railway platform at QEP Monitoring / review</p> <p>18. Strengthen monitoring needs – show how results from monitoring will be reported – include extra column in Table 1 with reporting methods</p> <p>19. Monitoring table – visitor services add count data for cycling (QEP) – considered important for successful funding bids from NZTA for commuting cycle lane through QEP Park specific</p> <p>20. Add additional sub-heading of relevant TLA following legislative status to help show cross-boundary issues Akatarawa</p> <p>21. Current map – check reference to tracks for non motorised recreation (large number marked compared to other non-motorised recreation) QEP</p> <p>22. Strengthen non-motorised requirement for QEP</p> <p>23. Strengthen potential for playing fields within QEP. Informal playing fields not mentioned in management focus (Paekakariki end of park)</p> <p>24. Page 75 Key park characteristics – under ‘people’ include Aperahama Urupa (south end of QEP)</p> <p>25. Include reference to cycle track and investigation into provision of playing</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>fields during construction of planned expressed way</p> <p>26. Page 79 - give more priority to working with community groups...to implement cycle plan linking Raumati and Paekakariki –</p> <p>27. Add “dog walking” as additional activity in projected changes section</p> <p>28. Future plan text – amend Map 16 (replace A, B and G) and add “including cycle links” to enhance links</p> |
| 50. | Sandra and Wayne Estment | <p>A. Consider right balance between conservation, heritage management and recreation</p> <p>B. Strongly disagree with large scale Puketiro wind farm proposal in the Puketiro/Akatarawa forest - because a large scale wind farm development is absolutely inconsistent with the management plans of both of the abovementioned parks. Live in elevated position overlooking (at close range) significant part of the proposed Puketiro wind farm development.</p> | <p>1. Seek total deletion of policy 6.1.3(7) – management focus wind energy development on selected ridgelines and policy 6.1.4(f) - allow wind farm development and associated utility infrastructure in Battle Hill</p> <p>2. Seek removal of all wind farm related items - indicative locations - from map 2 (Akatarawa Forest future changes 2010)</p> <p>3. Seek all references to wind farm road are deleted from map 4(BHFFP future changes 2010).</p> |
| 51. | Renwick Wright | <p>A. Consider right balance between conservation, heritage management and recreation</p> <p>B. Specifically interested in Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <p>C. Need to explicitly allow for both Friends of the Park and local individuals to have serious input into ongoing park management that will actively be considered by GWRC</p> <p>D. Totally opposed to any form of motor sport within park boundaries</p> <p>E. Totally opposed to any area of the park being taken by proposed motorway</p> <p>F. Supports idea of extending the tramway - if possible from Paekakariki to Raumati or at least part way</p> <p>G. Supports commuter cycleway from Paekakariki to Raumati but this should be in addition to the existing coastal & inland tracks</p> <p>H. Supports proposed location of printing museum</p> | |
| 52. | Rodney Welch | A. Generally considers right balance between | Battle Hill |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|---|---|
| | | <p>conservation, heritage management and recreation B. 6.1.3 Management focus Agree with the primary focus in clauses (1) and (2) and request that these be retained. Agree with the secondary focus in clauses (3) (4) (5) (6) and request that these be retained.</p> | <p>1. Plan does not adequately identify park values through the omission of some key landscape areas identified in the 2009 Management Plan specifically the Eastern Hills</p> <p>2. <i>6.2.4 Landscape & geological features</i> <i>"6.2.4 (c) plan omits the key landscape features identified in 2009 Management Plan including the Eastern Hills.</i> Request that 6.2.4 c be replaced with wording from 2009 Management Plan adopted in November 2009 <i>Change requested because the Eastern Hills, mature specimen trees and native vegetation are key features and should be identified, as they were in the November plan.</i></p> <p>3. The plan does not protect the values of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind farm access) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> <p>4. <i>Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010</i> Possible wind farm road Disagree with the wind farm road. Request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4.</p> <p>5. <i>6.2.4(e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines</i> Agree with the prohibition of wind turbines within the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park. Request this be extended to include the prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure. Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>6. Plan does not protect values of Akatarawa Forest or primary focus of park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind energy development) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> <p>7. <i>6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines</i> <i>Disagree with secondary focus.</i> <i>Request that 6.1.3 (7) be deleted in its entirety (because allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest). It is also inconsistent with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 b that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development.</i></p> <p>8. <i>6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <p><i>development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure</i></p> <p>Disagree with allowing wind farm development in Park.</p> <p>Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted in its entirety (because allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest namely future water collection. It is also inconsistent with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 b that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> |
| 53, 54, 55 oral | Jan Nisbet – Personal submission; Cycleways Walkways and Bridleways Advisory Group for Kapiti Coast District Council (KCDC); and Sport Kapiti and Wellington | <p>A. Main interest in Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <p>B. 6.7.3 (2) Horse access</p> <p>Concern over no public access in farm leased area – request for farm track to be available for linkage from the Pony Club lease area through to the Equestrian area at MacKay's crossing</p> <p>C. 6.7.3 (6) the Road - oppose use of park land for the expressway - request for a commuter track through the park as compensation</p> <p>D. 7.4 Visitor Services Raumati South Access – need for easier access at Raumati South with easy gradient/ good surface for older residents at Raumati South entrance</p> | <p>1. Key park characteristics: 6.7.2 People camping - should be allowed somewhere in the Park similar to Kaitoke and Battle Hill</p> <p>2. Request for no removal of any natural resources for commercial use</p> <p>3. Request strong statement about no motorised recreation in this park</p> <p>4. Suggest removing model aeroplanes from park due to noise</p> <p>5. Map changes</p> <p>Track shown in pink and labeled A and B should be shown as the commuter route – the track labeled as G is through swamp land and finishes at MacKay's crossing where cyclists either need to go back onto the SH1 or cut down to track</p> <p>A. There is no easy route through to the south that stays on the east side of the Park. By putting the track labeled G on the map and calling it a commuter route it is less likely that KCDC will be able to attract NZTA subsidy for the route A and B which is the easiest route to build</p> <p>6. Request for access through present farmland in the northern sector to the beach, to the Inland track and a north south link (using the present farm track) to the Equestrian area at MacKay's crossing</p> <p>7. Request for link off the present farm track known as the Horse track or the Yankee Trail that links across to the forest remnant</p> <p>8. New track labeled 1 – (forest remnant extension and wetland restoration) should be built as a multi use track for walkers, bikes and horses.</p> |
| 56. | Featherston Community Centre – Heather Kary | <p>A. Consider plan will ensure a consistent approach in terms of management and policy implementation</p> <p>B. Consider inclusion of Wairarapa Moana in Parks Plan in the future would bring benefits to its long</p> | |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| | | term management and success | |
| 57. oral | Film NZ/Film Wellington – Sandra Clark / Nicci Lock | A. Supports integrated management plan B. Recommend development of Filming Protocol to provide greater clarity and transparency to the filming and permitting process | <p>1. 7.2.2 (e) Filming or photography for personal, family and non-commercial purposes Definition of “non-commercial” – Recommended wording change to: ...are not receiving any form of payment or gain for the activity. (clarify intention of clause covering family and personal use and exclude the likes of student films, short films, music videos and charitable TVC’s)</p> <p>2. 7.3.2 Request to add “non-commercial” projects under 30 people into Managed Activities (7.3.2)</p> <p>3. 7.4.3 Restricted Activities (b) Filming and photography: Outline intention of GWRC to work with the screen production industry (through Film New Zealand and Film Wellington) to develop a set of filming protocols that acknowledges the GWRC desire to facilitate filming in the regional parks.</p> <p>4. 7.4.4 Public notification criteria 7.4.4 (d) In the opinion of Greater Wellington that it is in the public interest. Suggest statement requires further clarification and could be further clarified in Appendix 4 and the subsequent Filming Protocol document.</p> <p>5. 7.4.6 Application Timeframe – 1-3 month application process. Suggest filming (specifically television commercials) may require a 1-5 days turnaround on applications. The ability for GWRC to grant urgent applications could be addressed in Appendix 4 and the subsequent Filming Protocol document.</p> <p>6. 7.5 Prohibited Activities - inclusion of open fires, firearms, fireworks and animals as Prohibited Activities in the park. Suggest in some circumstances listed activities may be part of the filming requirements – request to be moved to restricted activity – address specifically in an appendix and filming protocol document</p> |
| 58. oral | Peter Sinke and Robert Austin – Rotary Club of Plimmerton | A. Request the ability to be able to run occasional events for Charitable fund raising purposes – provision in plan to do so | |
| 59. oral | New Zealand Transport Agency – Selwyn | A. Support for integrated plan B. Main interest to ensure operational and development of state highway network adequately | 1. 5.4.5. Utilities – request network utilities section includes reference to transport infrastructure: <i>“Network utilities such as transport infrastructure, water, gas, electricity supply,</i> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| | Blackmore | <p>recongised an provided for</p> <p>C. Supports Policy 71 (b) – advocating public transport</p> <p>D. Supports Policy 50 (c) – restrictions on public access to utilities</p> | <p><i>and telecommunications have an important role....”</i></p> <p>2. Request for all references to transmission gully to be replaced with term “Transmission gully route”</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>3. Page 53 - 6.2.1: request for Transmission gully route to be included in description <i>“The Belmont Regional park is subject to the existing Transmission Gully designation.”</i></p> <p>4. Page 56 Footnote 17: request for change in wording to <i>“The Transmission Gully route is a proposed 27 kilometer expressway between MacKay’s Crossing and Linden. The project is one component of a package of rail and road options that are intended to address congestion, traffic flow and road safety in the Wellington region as contained in the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy.”</i></p> <p>5. Belmont Regional Park map: request for addition of Transmission Gully route designation to be shown on current map and projected changes map (also show proposed link roads from Transmission Gully to Whitby and Waitangirua)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>6. Page 53 6.2.1: request Transmission Gully route designation described in consistent way to Belmont (see wording in 59 (4) above and add “17” after Transmission gully route” and delete “possible” before future</p> |
| 60. oral | New Zealand Historic Places – Ann Neill | <p>A. Support for integrated plan</p> <p>B. Baring Head complex very unique – especially integrity of the complex with lighthouse and associated buildings – one of only 3 intact lighthouse complexes remaining in NZ and the most accessible to a large urban centre</p> | <p>1. Request for inclusion of Baring Head lighthouse complex and new park into plan</p> |
| 61. oral | Upper Cannon’s Creek Catchment Steering Committee – Jay Davison | <p>A. Support ‘Native Ecology Linkage improvement’ between Cannon’s Creek Catchment and Upper Korokoro Stream indicated on the Belmont Regional Park Map – Projected Future Changes</p> <p>B. Support ‘advocating improved recreational links with other land management agencies’ – especially from Porirua City and Tawa to mitigate the psychological effect of cutting off the main body of</p> | |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|----------------|---|---|
| | | Belmont Regional Park with proposed Transmission Gully route | |
| 62. oral | Michael Taylor | <p>A. Supports environment guiding principles for management 1-5</p> <p>B. Supports 4.3.10 recreation principle</p> <p>C. Supports 4.3.11 heritage guiding principles</p> <p>D. Supports 5.1.3-5.1.5 (introduced plants, pest plants and animals, water)</p> <p>E. Page 35 – 5.4.4 Park closures – oppose policy (c) as plan is too vague about what activity or event could warrant restriction of access by public</p> <p>F. Supports Policy 47 – 5.4.5 (existing utility infrastructure)</p> <p>G. Opposes construction and operation of electric power generating plants in parks</p> <p>H. Supports Policy 56 (prohibiting mineral exploration etc) – notes this may not be listed in rules table</p> <p>I. Supports 5.6.2 Access</p> <p>J. Supports GWRC’s recent decision to acquire Baring Head</p> <p>K. Opposed to motorised recreation in all GWRC parks – suggests eliminating them except for emergency purposes within the lifetime of the 10 year plan</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need consistency of terminology “parks” rather than “parks and forests” throughout document e.g. 4.3.1, 5.4.1 2. Request for ‘future water collection area’ to be referred to in plan as “potential future water collection area” 3. Request for clarification of what is meant by “passive recreation” e.g. page 15 4. Request for reference to “hiking” through plan to be removed and replaced with tramping 5. Chairman’s Foreword page (i) – suggest adding in need for people to “get away from it all” that is creating requirement for open spaces 6. Map 1, 2.1 and Appendix 1 – request reference to regional park in Makara not yet eventuated 7. Page 6 2.2 – request for GWRC to apply for regional parks that are protected in perpetuity – e.g. those not gazetted under Reserves Act 8. Page 24 vision statement – considered too “vague” – suggest re-working to make it clear parks are themselves natural places before reference connecting...e.g. <i>“To enrich lives by providing healthy natural places and connected people to them”</i> 9. Page 24 - 4.2(1), (2), (3) - request for public access to be recognised as being more significant than heritage features (in terms of priority) – swap 2 and 3 around 10. Page 24 - 4.3 (6) Environment guiding principle and 5.4 Objective 9 - include reference to effects of climate change being “avoided”- separate “avoidance” and “mitigation” into two separate principles 11. Page 25 – 4.3(7) – Recreation guiding principle – Reword so park network does not reflect the needs of all the region as this is not possible – important that “activities and attractions are appropriate to the park setting” and “reflect the environmental values of the park 12. Page 25 – 4.3 (8) – request to delete “in a safe environment” – there is always some degree of risk in any activity 13. Page 25 – 4.3(9) – request to place “hunting” with “tramping” 14. Page 26 – 4.3 (18) – clarify what “lands acquired, held and managed by GWRC” means 15. Page 27 – 5.1.1 Policy 4 (b) – request for wording change to “provide a high |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | | <p>chance of their survival in the area”</p> <p>16. Page 28 – 5.1.2 Policy 10 – request wording change (oppose removal of natural materials for commercial purposes)</p> <p>17. Page 30 - 5.2 Landscape and geological features – request for objectives and policies to be strengthened – add RMA consent application processing to methods</p> <p>18. Page 34 – Policy 38 (d) – request to start with same (a) – (d) as Policy 36 and continues with proposed 38 (a) to (c)</p> <p>19. Page 34- Policy 43 (climate change) – mix of avoidance and mitigation measures – refer to point 10 above</p> <p>20. Page 36 – Policy 50 (licence and easements) – strengthen policy by inserting “only” immediately before “where”</p> <p>21. Page 36 – Policy 54 (renewable energy) – request for public consultation prior to these activities taking place in parks</p> <p>22. 6.1.3 and 6.6.3 (Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests future water collection areas) – considers management focus for these areas in next 10 years unlikely to relate to water collection - request to remove water collection from primary management focus</p> <p>23. 6.1.4n Akatarawa Forest public notification of forest closure – clarify policy – is this just for closure of the whole forest or also include part closures?</p> <p>24. Map 3 page 51 (significant indigenous environmental areas in forests) – request for key to map to explain meaning of cross hatching</p> <p>25. Page 52, 6.2.3.6 – management focus Battle Hill: include reference to compensation funding from central government (including necessary land purchases and restoration) as result of Transmission Gully route</p> <p>26. Page 56 – Policy 6.3.4f (Battle Hill land management) – request to insert “only” immediately after “aircraft”</p> <p>27. Page 80 6.8.3 Management focus Wainui Rec Area – request for additional focus on adequate treated water</p> <p>28. Page 85 7.2.3 Allowed activities – considers too many restrictions on allowed activities</p> <p>29. Page 86 7.2.5 (dogs) – request for dogs to be leashed at all times in East Harbour, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and Wainui Rec Area</p> <p>30. Page 90 7.4.3 – Restricted activities – motorised recreation included here for all areas except Akatarawa but noted earlier in plan as “prohibited”- confirm</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | which is correct |
| 63. | Raumati South Residents' Association Inc – Chriss Bull | <p>A. Support for integrated plan</p> <p>B. Main interest in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>C. Fear that individual park values and characteristics may be compromised with one management plan</p> <p>D. Request for park characteristics to be primary consideration for the management of each park</p> <p>History and Heritage and Public Education</p> <p>E. Management focus (6.7.3 paragraph 5) and specific policy (6.7.4 e/f) and projected changes – identifies history of Maori and European occupation and preservation of cultural heritage sites acknowledged but no indication of how this will be done</p> <p>Partnerships with local community</p> <p>F. Page 42, section 5.7, policy 88 mentions community involvement over park issues - particularly important for groups such as the Friends of Queen Elizabeth Park - request for more emphasis when discussing community involvement</p> <p>Transport and Technology Site</p> <p>G. Support for the current tramway museum and stables barn be incorporated into small transport and technological site near the MacKay's Crossing Entrance - could include the printing museum</p> <p>Recreation concept plan</p> <p>H. Request for a recreation concept plan for QEP be developed in partnership with appropriate partners and open for public consultation – see point 1</p> <p>I. Request for linking Raumati South and Paekakariki as an immediate priority</p> <p>Biodiversity/Education</p> | <p>1. Section 6.7.3 (4) and (5) – request for these to be replaced with statement of intent to develop long-term concept plan for a) Maori history, b) WW2 marines, c) transport and technology - acknowledge likely future increase in visitors, need for public transport (a recreational railway stop at MacKay's) and associated visitor attractions</p> <p>2. Request to state explicitly motor sports prohibited in park - Paragraphs 6.7.3 and 6.7.4 (pp 75-6)</p> <p>Pests</p> <p>3. Page 29- 5.1.4 - request to reduce the number of cats within the vicinity of regional parks and reserves - that GWRC work with local councils to educate public about damage cats can do to wild-life e.g. skinks and lizards</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | | <p>J. Current focus of QEP on preservation and restoration with no mention of educational objectives – suggest partnerships developed with local and regional experts</p> <p>K. Support for page 79 investigation into wetland reversion potential north of MacKay's and north/eastern margins of park</p> <p>Expressway proposal</p> <p>L. Strongly oppose any use of QEP for NZTA proposed expressway</p> <p>Motor sports</p> <p>M. Opposed to any motor sports in QEP</p> | |
| 64. oral | Whareroa Guardians Community Trust – Bob Zurr | <p>A. Main interest in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>B. Concerns over generic approach to all regional parks</p> <p>C. Critical QEP does not lose its unique identity</p> <p>D. Individual character of each park should be primary consideration in determining the management policies for the park</p> <p>E. Close ecological, cultural, historical and recreational links between QEP and Whareroa Farm must be recognised and enhanced through integrated management - Guardians have active re-vegetation programme within Whareroa Farm currently working with DoC on Strategic Plan for Whareroa Farm.</p> <p>F. QEP is open space gateway to Porirua and Wellington city for those travelling from the north and gateway to Kapiti and the Nature Coast for those travelling from south</p> <p>Single regional information centre</p> <p>G. Suggestion for one information centre to be developed for QEP and Whareroa Farm so that information, activities and features of both of these parks are coordinated at a central point</p> | <p>1. 6.7.2 Key park characteristics Land: request to add <i>reference to: "Ecological links through Whareroa Farm to Akatarawa Forest Park"</i>.</p> <p>2. 6.7.2 Key park characteristics People: request for addition: <i>"historic <u>and current</u> links through to Whareroa Farm"</i>.</p> <p>3. 6.7.3 Management focus Request for <i>Plan to be amended so that the management focus is also to: "Work with the Department of Conservation to integrate the management, where appropriate, of Queen Elizabeth Park and Whareroa Farm"</i>.</p> <p>4. 6.7.4 Biodiversity and ecosystems - request for <i>Plan to be amended "To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas <u>and links with Whareroa Farm</u> when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities"</i>.</p> <p>5. Landscape and geological features - request for <i>Plan to be amended to add: "To <u>integrate the management of the following significant geological features which contribute to the landscape experience of Queen Elizabeth Park - Whareroa Farm.</u>"</i></p> <p>6. Visitor services – request for <i>Plan to be amended to add: "Prohibit motorised recreation in the Park."</i></p> <p>7. Add. <i>"To liaise with the Department of Conservation in the planning of a visitor"</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>Mackay's Railway Platform. H. Platform at MacKay's Crossing would provide cost effective opportunity for direct public access to QEP and Whareroa Farm</p> <p>Motorised recreation I. Confirmation of no motorised recreation within QEP Queen Elizabeth Park</p> | <p><i>centre for the Queen Elizabeth Park / Whareroa Farm area."</i></p> <p>8. Partnership in parks – request for <i>Plan to be amended</i> <i>"p. To liaise with, in regards to decision making, Kapiti Coast District Council and the Department of Conservation (especially in relation to Whareroa Farm), on the management.... recreational activities"</i></p> |
| 65. oral | Tara Cooper and Tony Elliott | <p>A. Specifically interested in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>Battle Hill B. Plan does not adequately identify park values - omission of some key landscape areas identified in the 2009 Management Plan specifically the Eastern Hills C. Plan does not protect values of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind farm access) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest D. Plan does not protect values of the Akatarawa Forest or the primary focus of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind energy development) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>"To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i> - <i>European style pastoral character</i> - <i>The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steep lands</i> - <i>The eastern hills</i> - <i>Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | <p>- <i>Native bush remnant</i></p> <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 66. oral | Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) | <p>A. Support for integrated plan</p> <p>B. Especially supportive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of high ecological value of regional parks • Vision to improve biodiversity and restore ecosystems • Ongoing commitment to pest plant and pest animal control necessary to achieve (b) • Development of partnerships with Iwi and community organisations in management and restoration of parks <p>C. Particularly interested in East Harbour</p> <p>D. Parangarahu contains relatively pristine wetland that is nationally significant - focus on this part of the Park as in the Forest Block should be the conservation of the natural, cultural and scenic values</p> <p>Recreational Hunting of Deer and Pig, Northern Forest</p> <p>E. Pigs and deer are pest animals with detrimental effects on ecosystems. Recreational hunting ineffective in controlling numbers - these animals better targeted by contractors as part of pest control operations</p> <p>Fish Passage Parangarahu</p> <p>F. Research commissioned by Greater Wellington</p> | <p>Reclassification of Parangarahu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request consideration be given to changing land classification from Recreation Reserve to Scenic Reserve 2. Pages 22 and 63 – amend MIRO - Mainland Island Restoration <i>Operation</i> 3. Page 22 Paragraph 3: 'MIRO' is actively involved in undertaking predator control.... 4. 'Black robin' should be replaced by <i>North Island robin</i>. 5. 6.4.2 Key Park Characteristics - request to include: 'A Mainland Island Sanctuary in the northern forest'. 6. Under 'People' – request to include: 'Historical Butterfly Creek walk and Picnic area'. 7. 6.4.3 Management Focus – request to include: 'Work with MIRO and other voluntary groups to protect and develop the Mainland Island and to assist in the reintroduction of species to the area'. 8. 6.4.4 Biodiversity and Ecosystems – request to include: 'To provide pest control operations in the Mainland Island at a level to ensure the ongoing viability of the Sanctuary'. 9. 6.4.5 Projected Changes Statement around investigating development of a marked route access from behind the Wainuiomata Golf Course linking the existing track network contradicts earlier comments with regard to land management: 'to keep the Gollans Valley Remote Area free from formal tracks and developments'. - MIRO favours the status quo on tracks. 10. Visitor Services Park entrances at Moana Rd, Days Bay and Broad Gully, Wainuiomata have not been listed |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | (Mike Joy Massey University) revealed low numbers of juvenile fresh water fish in the Lakes and streams - request for investigation of Lake outlets and how outcomes for fish might be improved | |
| 67. oral | Brett and Tracy Hall | <p>A. Specifically interested in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>Battle Hill B. Plan does not adequately identify park values - omission of some key landscape areas identified in the 2009 Management Plan specifically the Eastern Hills C. Plan does not protect values of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind farm access) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest D. Plan does not protect values of the Akatarawa Forest or the primary focus of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind energy development) that are inconsistent with other park values</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest 1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development) 2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development) Battle Hill 3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>“To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” 4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
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| | | | <p>extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 68. oral | Preserve Pauatahanui Incorporated – Tara Cooper | <p>A. Consider right emphasis in plan on conservation, heritage and recreation</p> <p>B. Main interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>C. Consider plan does not adequately protect values of Akatarawa Forest or primary focus of the park because it promotes commercial activities (specifically wind energy development) that are inconsistent with Guiding Principles for Management</p> <p>D. Consider GWRC have failed to provide public with evidence to show that construction of wind turbines will not adversely impact the primary focus of future water collection and protection of native vegetation.</p> <p>E. Consider wind energy development on selected ridgeline (6.1.3 (7)) is inconsistent with 6.1.3 (3) - ensures the native forest vegetation protected, as large areas of native forest vegetation would be destroyed by the wind farm footprint, comprising turbines, access roads and related infrastructure; and inconsistent with 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development.</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>F. Concern about omission of key landscape areas identified in 2009 Management Plan, specifically</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. Policy 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with this secondary focus - request 6.1.3 (7) deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest - future water collection.</p> <p>2. Policy 6.1.4 (f) (allow for development of approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure) - request that 6.1.4 (f) be deleted along with all associated references to the wind farm shown on Map 2, Akatarawa Forest Projected Future Changes (disagree with wind energy development in the Akatarawa Forest Park)</p> <p>3. Policy 6.1.4 Land management - request addition of further clause specific to development in the Akatarawa Forest Park being: <i>"To avoid siting and retaining facilities and structures in natural hazard zones (i.e., areas prone to flooding, erosion, slope instability, such as near rivers or steep areas)."</i> - consider this further supports the Guiding Principles of Management, setting out to protect the values of the park Battle Hill</p> <p>4. Policy 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features - disagree with the omissions from 6.2.4 (c) relative to the 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan (in particular the Eastern Hills) Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the 2009 Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>"To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | <p>the Eastern Hills</p> <p>G. Plan does not adequately protect (rather conflicts with) values identified for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park - commercial activities (through the provision of wind farm access) inconsistent with Guiding Principles for Management</p> <p>H. Extremely disappointed to see changes and omissions to Battle Hill section compared to 2009 Battle Hill management plan – appears to be no justification for modifications</p> | <p><i>-European style pastoral character</i></p> <p><i>-The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands</i></p> <p><i>-The eastern hills</i></p> <p><i>- Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation</i></p> <p><i>- Native bush remnant”(requested because Eastern Hills are key landscape feature)</i></p> <p>5. Policy 6.2.4 Land Management - request retention of Policy 1.17 from the 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan being: <i>“To avoid siting and retaining facilities and structures in natural hazard zones (i.e., areas prone to flooding, erosion, slope instability, such as near rivers or steep areas.”</i> - important to ensure protection of park values</p> <p>6. Policy 6.2.4 (e). Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - request policy be extended to read <i>“To prohibit, within the boundaries of Battle Hill Farm Forest Park, the construction of any wind turbines, blade flyover, commercial access (through or within the park) for wind energy development or the construction of any infrastructure or utilities associated with wind farms.”</i></p> <p>7. Request all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4 Battle Hill Forest Farm Park Projected Future Changes April 2010</p> <p>8. Request for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan (November 2009) be adopted into the draft Park Network Plan in its entirety, without omissions and amendments</p> |
| 69. oral | Robin Maud – Rotary Club of Hutt city | <p>A. Commend draft plan provisions</p> <p>B. 6.1 – potential for foot/cycle trail to link Hutt River Trail to Kapiti Coast</p> <p>Kaitoke</p> <p>C. Request for steep gradient of track on left bank from bridge downstream from campground to be eliminated</p> <p>D. Request to alter Kaitoke Hill Track from switch-back fire-break to one gradient and look-out</p> <p>Pakuratahi Forest</p> <p>E. Request to improve signage from SH2 and show</p> | <p>1. Policy 35 - Farm and plantation forestry – request rewording to ensure riparian margins are developed with indigenous vegetation</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>2. 6.3.2 Key Park characteristics “people” – include reference to Bush Camp Sawmill and School located along Old Coach Road extension of Normandale Road</p> <p>East Harbour</p> <p>3. Table 5: significant indigenous environmental areas and features – include reference to Forest Ringlet butterfly</p> <p>Kaitoke</p> <p>4. 6.5.5 projected changes: request for plan for multi-use low level track</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| | | <p>linkages to Tunnel Gully, Pakuratahi Rail Trail, Kaitoke Regional Park, Hutt River Trail</p> <p>F. Need to easy access and gradient tracks to cater for needs of aging population</p> <p>Omission of water catchment areas and river corridors</p> <p>G. Surprise these areas are omitted from network plan – assume a separate management plan applies to these areas</p> <p>Native butterflies</p> <p>H. Request provision in plan for locations for planting programme to support breeding of native butterflies</p> <p>Native fish ladders</p> <p>I. Recommendation that Environment Waikato’s braided rope ladders be investigated for use in GWRC parks</p> <p>National cycleway</p> <p>J. Request that plan allows for linkages this concept – and opportunities for approval of government funding</p> | <p>between camp ground and water treatment plant</p> <p>Projected changes maps</p> <p>5. Maps only show changes park by park and not adjacent parks – this doesn’t illustrate linkages well</p> <p>Hutt River Trail</p> <p>6. Request for this to be included in network plan</p> |
| 70. | Wellington Tramway Museum Incorporate (submission 17) | Repeat of submission. Refer submission number 17 | Refer submission number 17 |
| 71. oral | Diane Strugnell | <p>A. Consider right emphasis in plan on conservation, heritage and recreation – especially guiding principles for management</p> <p>B. Main interest in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>C. Concern about omission of key landscape areas identified in 2009 Management Plan, specifically the Eastern Hills</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. Policy 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with this secondary focus - request 6.1.3 (7) deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest - future water collection.</p> <p>2. Policy 6.1.4 (f) (allow for development of approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure) -</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|---|--|
| | | <p>D. Consider the provision of commercial activities and infrastructure is inconsistent with other park values and are contradictory to 2009 Battle Hill management plan</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>E. Supports primary focus and secondary focus and requests these be retained</p> <p>F. Opposed to wind energy on selected ridgelines as is inconsistent with primary focus 6.1.3(1) and fails to be supported by adequate research. Also inconsistent with 6.1.3 (3) - ensures the native forest vegetation protected, as large areas of native forest vegetation would be destroyed by the wind farm footprint, comprising turbines, access roads and related infrastructure; and inconsistent with 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development</p> <p>G. Strongly disagrees with 6.1.4(f) allowing wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill – considers GWRC has a conflict of interest in ability to undertake assessment for wind energy as contract already entered into with RES NZ Ltd.</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>H. Support prohibition of wind farm construction in Belmont</p> <p>I. No support for inclusion of renewable energy generation in parks network (5.4.6)</p> <p>J. Consider GWRC continues to have bias attitude towards wind development</p> <p>K. Re-inclusion of wind farm access within Battle Hill is inconsistent with GWRC press release 28/7/09 where GWRC “welcomed the fact wind farm access was not required through Battle Hill”</p> | <p>request that 6.1.4 (f) be deleted along with all associated references to the wind farm shown on Map 2, Akatarawa Forest Projected Future Changes Battle Hill</p> <p>3. Policy 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features - disagree with the omissions from 6.2.4 (c) relative to the 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan (in particular the Eastern Hills)</p> <p>Requests 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the 2009 Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -European style pastoral character -The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands -The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant”(requested because Eastern Hills are key landscape feature) <p>4. Supports prohibition of wind turbines in Battle Hill – requests policy 6.2.4 (e). Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - be extended to include all activities associated with wind farm including access through park, blade flyover and associated infrastructure</p> <p>5. Request all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4 Battle Hill Forest Farm Park Projected Future Changes April 2010</p> <p>6. Request for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan (November 2009) be adopted into the draft Park Network Plan in its entirety, without omissions and amendments</p> <p>7. Request for wind energy development to be added as a “prohibited activity”</p> <p>8. Request for definition of utility to be amended to ensure wind energy development does not comply</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| 72. | Porirua City Council – Christine Jacobson | <p>A. Support general policies</p> <p>B. Supports development of sustainable land management plans for Belmont and Battle Hill</p> <p>C. Support link signaled between Battle Hill and Flighty’s road – facilitate links between Belmont and Battle Hill</p> <p>D. Support wind farm prohibition in Battle Hill and Belmont</p> <p>E. Looks forward to working with GWRC and Ngati Toa in development of management plan for Whitireia</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>F. Page 56 – note there are only limited recreation links between Porirua, Lower Hutt – note Duck Creek track from Belmont Batteries to Porirua not open to public</p> | <p>1. Request for plan to be strengthened by acknowledging importance of improved catchment management for health of Pauatahanui Inlet and Porirua Harbour</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>2. Policy 70 - notes development of new access and facilities described on Belmont projected change map 6 focuses in Hutt Valley -request for stronger commitment from GWRC for development of entrances to Porirua</p> <p>3. Request Map 6 (area 3) specifically described in legend and add to text: <i>“Evaluate options for land management, including improved recreational access from Porirua suburbs to the Waitangirua Farm Block and across Transmission Gully to the rest of Belmont Regional Park”</i></p> |
| 73. oral | Simon Arnold and Anne Stapleton | <p>A. Disagree with wind farm and associated utility infrastructure in Akatarawa Forest and Battle Hill – inconsistent with plan’s vision and guiding principles for management</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | <p>features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>European style pastoral character</i> - <i>The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steep lands</i> - <i>The eastern hills</i> - <i>Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation</i> - <i>Native bush remnant”</i> <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 74. oral | St. John and Diana Wakefield | A. Disagree with wind farm and associated utility infrastructure in Akatarawa Forest and Battle Hill – inconsistent with plan’s vision and guiding principles for management | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

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|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | <p>features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steep lands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 75. oral | Moonshine Road Residents’ Association Inc – Jennifer Hutson | <p>A. Strongly supports coordinated approach to policy</p> <p>B. Consider reasonable balance between recreation, conservation and heritage management</p> <p>C. Specifically interested in Battle Hill and Akatarawa</p> <p>D. Major concerns over intention of plan to allow industrial activity e.g. wind turbine installations and infrastructure</p> <p>E. Agree with primary focus of Akatarawa Forest</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steep lands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 76. oral | Judith de Wilde | <p>A. Does not consider right balance across conservation, recreation and heritage management due to wind energy development being proposed on “native” forested ridges and in a water catchment area</p> <p>B. Strongly opposes network plan and request current management plans remain to ensure each park is unique, has own set of issues</p> <p>C. Specifically interested in Akatarawa Forest and Battle Hill</p> <p>D. Support vision and guiding management principles of network plan (4.2-4.3)</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>E. Plan does not protect values as it promotes commercial activities (wind energy development) inconsistent with guiding principles of management</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| | | <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>F. Concerned about omission of key landscape areas identified in 2009 management plan – Eastern Hills</p> <p>G. Plan does not protect and conflicts with values identified for Battle Hill</p> | <p>features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>“To protect the park’s key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steep lands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 77. yes | Steve Lewis – Kapiti Mountain Bike Club | <p>QEP</p> <p>A. Support improvements to inland track from Raumati to Whareroa Stream</p> <p>B. Request for existing grass trail along Whareroa Stream be improved with metal surface for multi-use purposes</p> <p>C. Support completion of new inland track between Paekakariki and Whareroa Beach Road</p> <p>D. Support for retaining and where possible improving existing network of trail</p> <p>E. Possibility of running mountain bike enduro/relay events 6 or 12 hours in length in the future</p> | |
| 78. yes | Mark Phillips | <p>A. Specifically interested in Akatarawa Forest and Battle Hill</p> <p>B. Considers GWRC has predetermined position on wind farms resulting from commercial contract</p> | |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| | | with RES Ltd | |
| 79. yes | Kapiti U.S Marines Trust – Allison Webber | A. Support content of network plan B. Consider community engagement and ownership is central to future stewardship of all parks C. Support acknowledgment in plan of QEP history D. Support concept of historic precinct at MacKay's Crossing E. Support printing museum located at QEP F. Support guiding management principle 11 – heritage G. Consider QEP is due for improved signage prior to rugby world cup event H. Developing register of key sites relating to marine history – would like this to be part of interpretative trail I. Support development of commuter cycleway and family friendly cycle network at QEP | Request mention in plan of weaving house at Paekakariki end of QEP |
| 80. oral | Winstone Aggregates – Kevin Bligh | A. Request to meet with GWRC staff prior to hearing to discuss suggested amendments to plan B. Supports general approach to parks management as identified in network plan Belmont C. Wishes to work with GWRC where opportunities may exist for mutual benefit through partnerships e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • depositing overburden on an area of the park adjacent to the Belmont Quarry to facilitate its development into a mountain bike • track or other recreational facility • exchange or sale of regenerating bush areas adjacent to park within quarry property • development of Park land next to Dry Creek | Belmont 1. Request to include provisions for deposit of overburden (cleanfill) into Belmont park on case by case basis should they be appropriate to create opportunities for recreation e.g. mountain-bike tracks 2. Page 9 Part 2.4 Relationship of Greater Wellington parks to the community - request for additional paragraph on benefits of developing relationships with both public and private organisations (in addition to tangata whenua and community groups and individuals which have their own commentary already) 3. Page 11 - Part 3 Greater Wellington Parks - in addition to farming, forestry and wind farms, other economic opportunities exist e.g. overburden disposal. Request additional sentence to last paragraph page 11 <i>“Other opportunities may exist to generate an economic return from activities within the Park e. g. overburden disposal, add other activities). Such activities are provided for as restricted activities in Part 7 Rules, and will be considered on a case by case basis....”</i> 4. Pages 24-26 - Part 4.3 Guiding principles for Parks Management |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|----------|--|--|
| | | <p>through cleanfilling to result in an appearance similar in amenity to Belmont park</p> <p>D. Possible long term opportunity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rehabilitate parts of Belmont Quarry and Dry Creek cleanfill - may include incorporating parts of these sites into Belmont park to be useable site for creation of all weather access track across Belmont with linkages to mountain bike tracks <p>E. Supports consideration of commercial activities as Restricted Activity - considers it needs to be made clear that overburden disposal(for park enhancement) is quite distinct from Mining activities which are specified as prohibited activity</p> | <p>Request for additional principle (19): <i>“Consider partnerships with the private sector where an overall enhancement to park management or park values can be demonstrated”</i> (Opportunities exist around sponsorship, donations, concessions and royalty arrangements, gifting of land etc.)</p> <p>Part 5 General management objectives and policies</p> <p>5. Page 27-28 - 5.1. Indigenous plants and fauna</p> <p>Request additional policy: <i>“To explore opportunities with adjoining land owners for use and development of park land, where a net environmental benefit to the Parks network can be demonstrated.”</i></p> <p>6. Page 30 - Request new method: <i>“Partnerships with the private sector and in particular landowners adjoining the park.”</i></p> <p>7. Pages 32-33 - Land Management – Request new objective: <i>“Economic opportunities for use and development within the Parks are explored through public and private partnerships where a net overall benefit to park values can be demonstrated.”</i></p> <p>8. 5.4.7 Mineral Exploration, prospecting and mining - request clarification that overburden disposal activities and cleanfilling are quite distinct from mining</p> <p>9. Request additional policy (57) <i>“Consider any application for overburden disposal or cleanfilling on a case by case basis and only where it can be demonstrated to provide an overall benefit to Parks management and the values of the wider parks network.”</i></p> <p>10. Pages 41-42 - 5.7 Partnership in Parks</p> <p>Request new objective: <i>“Consider partnerships with the private sector which can provide economic returns to maintain and enhance values within the Parks network and result an overall net benefit for values within the Park.”</i></p> <p>11. Request new policy: <i>“To consider private partnerships for use and development within the Parks network where appropriate, and where a net benefit to park values can be demonstrated.”</i></p> |
| 81. | G Martin | <p>A. Specific interest in QEP</p> <p>B. Support Printing Museum being located at MacKay’s Crossing</p> | |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| | | <p>C. Requests removal of pampas grass and other weeds</p> <p>D. Opposes any form of motorised recreation</p> <p>E. Opposes any part of park being taken for expressway road</p> <p>F. Opposes any form of commercial development at QEP</p> <p>G. Considers local community should have powerful voice in way park is used and what is developed at QEP</p> | |
| 82. oral | <p>Pauatahanui Futures Society Inc (PFS Inc) and Pauatahanui Residents Association Inc (PRA Inc)</p> | <p>A. Specifically interested in Battle Hill and Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>B. Network plan effectively seeks to re-consult on issues that were determined only six months ago in the operative plan for Battle Hill</p> <p>C. Consider there is a failure to recognise special nature of regional parks in network plan</p> <p>D. Considers plan attempts to "lump" Regional Parks in same category as forestry land and future water collection areas - fails to adequately provide for special nature of Regional Parks including fundamental principles traditionally associated with our parks including free public use and access, preservation, conservation and natural recreation, and the expectation that this is to be held for the public to use in perpetuity</p> <p>E. While commercial use, economic gain, development, lease, licensing and disposal may (in some cases) be permissible considerations for management of Forestry and Water Collection land, they are not suitable for Regional Parks</p> <p>F. Consider regional parks provide important</p> | <p>1. Request for plan to be re-drafted to appropriately distinguish between management considerations relevant to Regional Parks and those for Council's other lands</p> <p>2. Page 30 - Objective 4 – request to amend to: <i>“Protect the visual quality of landscapes from inappropriate development and use.”</i> (Landscapes and geological values within the park will be protected from inappropriate development and use)</p> <p>3. 5.1.2 Removal of Natural Materials: Page 28 - Policy 10 – request to amend to ensure applications for commercial removal can only occur <i>“..where there will be no more than minor impacts on</i> <i>(a) Species and ecosystems, and</i> <i>(b) Historical/Cultural Values, and</i> <i>(c) Landscape, visual amenity, scenic and natural character/values of the Park, and</i> <i>(d) Recreational/amenity values.”</i></p> <p>4. Policy 11: removal of natural materials - request to delete 11(d) and replace with the values suggested in amended 10 (b)(c) and (d) outlined above</p> <p>5. Page 29 - Policy 20: water – request to add additional clause: <i>“Manage activities in order to avoid, remedy, or mitigate against the adverse effects of activities erosion or sediment run-off where there is a risk of discharge to wetlands or waterways.”</i> (Encouraging effective soil and run-off management is vital to maintaining healthy waterways and wetlands and supporting the aquatic ecosystems found</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| | | <p>societal functions - areas free of commercial activities and should not be exploited for economic gain where it is inconsistent or incompatible with the primary purpose of Regional Parks.</p> <p>G. Consider not appropriate to protect areas of parks with discrete areas or outstanding individual “features” – this provides little or no protection from development of areas/features that are considered less significant - when viewed in isolation fails to recognize the value in large natural open space appreciated by many</p> <p>H. Consider access routes should only be established where they will have low or minimal impact on the environment</p> <p>I. Strongly opposed to GWRC granting leases, third party acquisition or right-of-way caveats over park land</p> <p>J. Strongly opposed to disposal of park land Battle Hill</p> <p>K. Plan does not adequately identify park values - omission of some key landscape areas identified in the 2009 Management Plan specifically the Eastern Hills</p> <p>L. Plan does not protect the values of the park because it allows for commercial activities (specifically wind farm access) inconsistent with other park values Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>M. Agree with primary focus of Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>N. Plan does not protect values of Akatarawa Forest or primary focus of the park - allows for commercial activities (specifically wind energy development) inconsistent with other values identified</p> <p>O. Plan does not sufficiently protect purpose for</p> | <p>there)</p> <p>6. Page 30 - Policy 23: (identification and protection of landscape and geological features) - request additional clauses: <i>(d) Landscape's of high natural character and/or visual amenity value;</i> <i>and</i> <i>(e) Landscapes of high scenic value.</i></p> <p>7. Request for additional policies after Policy 23: A. <i>“To recognise and take account of the landscape values of each Park in its management, use and development.”</i> B. <i>“When assessing activities and uses consider the adverse effects on landscape and geological values and ensure any adverse effects from development or activities of those values, or cultural values, are avoided remedied or mitigated.”</i> (Many activities have the potential to affect the parks landscapes values. Management decisions on use and development of the park can impact on landscape values and this should be taken into account when considering use or development of the park) C. <i>“To promote the maintenance and enhancement and preservation of the parks amenity and intrinsic values.”</i> (The preservation and enhancement of the parks amenity values should be a key management goal)</p> <p>8. Policy 25: request to amend to: <i>“To manage land use, developments or other activities to ensure that any adverse effects on identified landscape values are avoided remedied or mitigated...This includes</i> <i>(d) Only permitting use and development that is consistent with the values of the park and is not considered inappropriate.”</i></p> <p>9. Objective 10 – Land management- request to amend to: <i>“Any impacts of public utilities and community infrastructure are minimised. Adverse effects generated by these activities should be avoided, remedied or mitigated.”</i></p> <p>10. Page 34, Policy 42 - Natural Hazards – request to amend to: <i>“...that poses a risk to health and safety as a result of a natural hazard.”</i> (Only natural hazards should permit the Council to close access off permanently)</p> <p>11. Policies 49, 50 (applications for new network utilities as restricted</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|---|
| | | which the land is held - forestry and future water collection area | <p>activities) – request deletion</p> <p>12. Page 36 - Renewable electricity generation - request wind farm development be prohibited on Regional Park land</p> <p>13. Page 38 - Park Infrastructure Design Principles – request to amend clauses f and g to:</p> <p><i>“f) Avoids displacement of other activities and park users</i></p> <p><i>(g) Avoids, remedies or mitigates the visual effects of the development on the landscape”</i></p> <p>(New park infrastructure should not adversely impact on the park experience, other park values or existing user groups.)</p> <p>14. Page 39 Access – request for new objective:</p> <p><i>“Provide opportunities for people to use parks to pursue their chosen recreational activities, enjoy and learn from the parks in a sustainable way that is compatible with that parks environmental, landscape, cultural and heritage values.”</i></p> <p>15. Page 39 Access – request for new policies</p> <p>A. <i>To allow free public access to Parks, subject to any necessary restrictions relating to:</i></p> <p><i>(1) farming or forestry operations;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) protection of the environmental, heritage and tangata whenua values;</i></p> <p><i>(iii) Maintenance of public health and safety;</i></p> <p><i>(iv) Management purposes, including plantation forestry, pest control and water collection and distribution;</i></p> <p><i>(v) Approved special events, leases and licences and concessions”</i></p> <p>B. <i>“To minimize the impact of any necessary restrictions on public access.”</i></p> <p>16. Page 44 - Land Tenure, acquisition and disposal - Policies 94 & 95 - request to delete both policies and amend Policy 95 to:</p> <p><i>“To negotiate where appropriate, for the use, the lease, or right of way for recreational activities (non commercial uses) within or adjacent to the park, that do not amount to a disposal of the park in that they,</i></p> <p><i>(a) do not constitute exclusive use of the park or part of the park other than for temporary events, ' and</i></p> <p><i>(b) do not exclude or substantially interfere with the public’s access to and enjoyment of the park</i></p> <p><i>(2) The granting of legal rights such as leases, acquisition, right of ways, caveats, or disposal of land within the park for non- recreational commercial activities is</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | <p><i>prohibited</i></p> <p><i>(3) Applications for temporary commercial uses (non forestry) such as concerts or filming which meet the following criteria will be considered as a restricted activity on a case by case basis</i></p> <p><i>(a) do not exclude or substantially interfere with the public's access to and enjoyment of the park, or</i></p> <p><i>(b) do not amount to exclusive use of the park or part of the park, or</i></p> <p><i>(c) will not adversely affect the amenity of the park.</i></p> <p><i>(4) Where appropriate Council may negotiate for the gifting or purchase of land under private or public ownership adjacent to the park with a view to expanding the boundaries of the park and improving recreational facilities."</i></p> <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>17. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>18. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>19. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22:</p> <p><i>"To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <p><i>- European style pastoral character</i></p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>- The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands</p> <p>- The eastern hills</p> <p>- Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation</p> <p>- Native bush remnant”</p> <p>20. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> <p>21. Request to insert new definition: <u>“Wind Farm Associated Activity/ ancillary wind farm”</u> - includes any activity undertaken to facilitate development, construction, operation and maintenance of the Puketiro wind farm, which will</p> <p>(i) Have a permanent or temporary adverse effect on the integrity of the natural character and environmental/amenity values of the park; or</p> <p>(ii) Affect the public's right to use and enjoy of the park at all times.”</p> <p>22. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4</p> |
| 83 oral | Jenny Rowan and Jools Joslin oral | <p>A. Support for integrated plan</p> <p>B. Main interest in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>C. Consider critical QEP does not lose its unique identity</p> <p>D. Link to “Open Space Gateway” concept and document developed 5 years ago (provided a copy of this document with submission)</p> <p>Whareroa Farm</p> <p>E. Opportunity for Greater Wellington and DoC to work towards integrated conservation management plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of both QEP) and Whareroa intertwined, (Iwi, early European families, US Marine’s camp) • Opportunity to develop access links for non motorised recreation to Whareroa farm and | <p>1. Develop access links for non motorised recreation with Whareroa</p> <p>2. Develop ecological links with Whareroa</p> <p>3. Request for provision of further development of heritage precinct and associated activities</p> <p>4. Fund a railway platform from the parks budget</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to develop main focal point at Mackay’s Crossing with facilities and activities that cater for all ages • Need for integrated conservation approach for the Whareroa stream (starts in Whareroa and travels through QE Park to the sea) • The critical linkage of planting plans to enhance bird corridors <p>Heritage Precinct F. Support proposed heritage precinct and associated visitor attractions – request for provision of further development of these activities</p> <p>Kapiti US Marines Trust G. Trust would like to work with Greater Wellington to develop stronger presence at QEP</p> <p>Whalesong H. Proposal for life sized whale sculpture representing the whale travel between coast and Kapiti Island – consider QEP would be good location</p> <p>I. Proposed visitors centre at QEP Could provide further information/ resources devoted to story telling and education</p> <p>J. Flax House, Tilly Road - Paekakariki Opportunity to highlight indigenous flaxes of the area and enhance park planting programme</p> <p>K. Printing Press Museum Submitter supports proposal to house Printing Press Museum inside proposed Heritage Precinct</p> <p>L. Mackay’s Railway Platform Submitter considers platform be funded from Parks budget</p> <p>M. Support for Kapiti Coast District Council submission</p> | |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| | | N. Opposed to taking of northern corner of QEP for proposed expressway development | |
| 84. | Friends of Tawa Bush Reserves Inc – Richard Herbert | <p>A. General support for umbrella approach for all parks in single document</p> <p>B. Request care be taken to conserve those remaining scarce indigenous bush remnants that exist within the regional suburban area and take steps to proactively manage their restoration and survival</p> <p>C. Where there is co-existing farming operations request these should be adequately fenced from the areas to be retired and conserved or regenerated as bush areas</p> <p>D. Support concept of ecological corridors and connections</p> <p>E. Support continued pest animal and pest plant control regional parks</p> <p>Belmont</p> <p>F. Advocate for possum exclusion buffer control zone that would prevent possums from re-invading the remainder of the Wellington City area (after it has been completed eradicated of possums)</p> | <p>Belmont</p> <p>1. Request three additional ecological links be included in “Future” plan for Belmont:</p> <p>(a) from the southern end of Belmont Park, across the Korokoro – Grenada North “transmission block”, across the southern end of the Tawa urban area and across the Arohata Block, to link up with Marshalls Ridge and the Wellington City Council (WCC) Outer Green Belt;</p> <p>(b) from the western side of Belmont Park at the Takapu Road entrance across Mt Roberts and including Wilf Mexted Scenic Reserve, across the northern end of suburban Tawa, to link up with the northern end of the WCC Outer Green Belt and the DOC Porirua Scenic Reserve area;</p> <p>(c) a continuous link along the eastern margin of the Park along the fault-line escarpment from the Wellington city centre along the full length of the Hutt Valley.</p> |
| 85. | Jonathon and Paul Kennett | <p>A. Support for integrated management plan and balance of environmental, recreational, cultural and economic goals</p> <p>B. Concerned about the lack of targets and outcomes with a timetable attached - if objectives of plan are not to be achieved within any specific timeline, it may be difficult to judge the success of park management</p> <p>C. GWRC should accelerate planting of native species in pasture (e.g. in Queen Elizabeth Park)</p> <p>D. Consider GWRC can lead way in retirement of marginal farmland to make way for permanent carbon sinks</p> | <p>1. Ecosystem Restoration - 4.3 (2), 5.1.1, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4 – request to include goal to eradicate key pest species</p> <p>2. Amend 6.3.4, (n) to include partnerships that help to achieve recreation outcomes</p> <p>3. Belmont future projected changes map: request for cycle links to Takapu Road and Whitby</p> <p>4. 6.1.4 (h) and 6.6.4 (e) – appears to refer to 'foot access' –request for widening to bicycle access</p> <p>5. 6.1.4 (q) – request for support for partnerships with a group that represents non-motorised recreation in the Akatarawa Forest (in addition to ARAC)</p> <p>6. 4.3 (7) (providing a recreational activity) – request to include the opportunity for GWRC providing outdoor recreation activities in <u>partnership</u> with clubs and event organizers</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|---|--|
| | | <p>E. Request GWRC phase out planting of exotic species in riparian strips e.g. planting of pinus radiata in Akatarawa Forest)</p> <p>G. Surprised to see that none of the native forest southern half of Akatarawa Forest listed as a 'significant indigenous environmental area'</p> <p>H. Support development of sustainable power but consider development of wind farms should be limited to ridgelines dominated by exotic species only</p> <p>I. Consider more use could be made of utilising volunteers to assist in developing tracks – suitable for the general population i.e. “mellow gradients”</p> <p>J. Request for cycle links between Belmont Park and Takapu Track and Whitby</p> <p>K. Support extension of Wainuiomata Recreation Area.</p> <p>L. Request further improvements to walking and cycling access to Wainui water catchment areas as these provide valuable access to adjacent forests and the chance to experience some of the best native forest in the region</p> <p>M. Consider GWRC needs to be more proactive in managing of motor vehicles in Akatarawa Forest (conflict of users) - voluntary code frequently ignored, TREAD code helps mitigate environmental impacts, but not social impacts. Request considering other options e.g. temporal or spatial separation, speed limits, one-way systems, or speed-limiting trail design</p> <p>N. Request for more resources for sustainable track design and management</p> <p>O. Future developments in Akatarawa Forest: request for the development of a few narrow, low-gradient walking and cycling tracks that will give</p> | <p>7. 6.6.5 (Pakuratahi projected changes) – request to add advocacy of and recognition of the ‘Big Coast’ route as a multi-day bike ride of national significance</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| | | non-motorised users access to the forest without the risk of conflict with motorised users (take advantage of the old, overgrown logging tracks present in the area) | |
| 86. | Wellington Botanical Society – Bev Abbott oral | <p>A. Only 23 “projected changes” identified for specific parks over the next 10 years - not clear how GWRC selected these 23 projected changes as the best ways of advancing the vision or for the public to examine benefits of these changes</p> <p>B. Section 5.8 - research and monitoring: no mention of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -milestones or critical success factors that would identify progress towards the draft plan’s objectives over the next 10 years -any commitment to evaluating the effectiveness of the plan or the effectiveness of GWRC’s management -any commitment to reporting back to the public before the next review on changes in the condition of the network after the Plan becomes operational <p>C. Request for GWRC to improve its understanding of the conceptual difference between planning for a “network” of parks versus planning for the same parks as separate entities</p> <p>D. Request to ensure funding allocations in annual plans enable staff to do monitoring, analytical and consultative work required to ensure that the information is available to inform and support the development of a more strategic Plan in 2015</p> <p>D. Support GWRC’s intention to develop recreational and ecological connections between parks and other public open spaces</p> <p>E. Request ecological corridor to be formalised - Wellington City Council’s Outer Greenbelt across southern Tawa and Grenada North (via Arohata</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use Chair’s introduction to explain benefits of incorporating strategic approach to managing GWRC’s parks as a network 2. Section 8 - include commitment to review the Plan within five years so that the next plan can be even more strategic as well as including additional parks such as those to be managed under joint governance arrangements 3. Include list of priorities for new or enhanced ecological or recreational corridors that include land in GWRC parks 4. Section 5.1.1 (4) – request to add generic policy – “<i>using only locally sourced, naturally-occurring indigenous species in restoration projects - Battle Hill (Tararua and Sounds-Wellington ecological districts), QE Park (Foxton Ecological District), and Parangarahu Lakes block, East Harbour (Tararua Ecological District)</i>” 5. References in plan: refer to Mitcalfe, B. NZ native plant recommended for restoration and/or amenity purposes in Wellington Regional Parks: a report for Parks and Forests Department, Wellington Regional Council. November 2002. Akatarawa Forest 6. Projected changes: request for clarification about the intent, scope, cost and deliverables of “identify any changes as a result of renewable energy and water supply development” 7. Request clarification on the nature of the activities for which GWRC is prepared to close the park or parts of the park - events? 8. Request addition to 6.2.4 (Battle Hill biodiversity and ecosystems) with “<i>c. Replace the exotic forest on the east side of the park with appropriate, locally-sourced, native species to supplement the regeneration which is occurring naturally within the block</i>” <p>Belmont</p> <p>9. Request to add to Table 4 (protected and managed natural areas): “<i>Remnant, beside farm road/walkway between Boulder Hill and Belmont Rd. Map NZTopo50- P32Paraparaumu, centered on grid reference 6125420. Four species of podocarp, divaricating shrubs, broad-leaved species etc. Severely degraded in the past by pest animals and stock.</i>”</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|--|
| | | <p>block and former Transmission block) to the Horokiwi Road ridge and then to Belmont Regional Park and the Korokoro Valley bush</p> <p>F. Supportive of six restoration projects in five parks listed in projected changes - among the projected changes, particularly as the list includes coastal dunes and two wetlands – considers “strategic network approach” to identifying priorities for restoration projects in parks would facilitate better informed decision-making</p> <p>G. Akatarawa Forest: do not support 6.1.3(7) - wind energy development on selected ridgelines is not compatible with 6.1.3(3) (the native forest is protected), or with 6.1.4 b protection of landscape and geological features - wind energy development is likely to require the clearance of native forest and the dumping of spoil in gullies</p> <p>Wainuiomata Rec Area</p> <p>H. Request interpretation of forest community along the track in the valley of Sledge Track Creek be considered - either in form of plant labels or numbered posts beside some plants, and a brochure describing the native plants or plant community at that site</p> <p>Possum-free zone</p> <p>I. Proposal for Wellington to become possum-exclusion zone by establishing virtual possum-proof barrier by means of intensive baiting/trapping throughout zone - Porirua Harbour, via Belmont Regional Park, to Wellington Harbour</p> | <p>Pakuratahi Forest</p> <p>10. Page 71 - 6.6.4 (c): request for amendment: add “indigenous’ before the word vegetation in the first bullet point</p> <p>Inserting a new bullet point <i>“when replanting exotic forest blocks, leave a buffer strip of not less than 20 m either side of wetlands, and permanent or ephemeral water courses, and encourage the regeneration of appropriate naturally-occurring indigenous species in those buffer strips.”</i></p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Park</p> <p>11. Page 77 6.7.4 k: request Poplar Ave be secondary entrance (so that park visitors can see the ecologically significant Poplar Ave wetland and the re-vegetation in its catchment)</p> <p>Management guiding principles</p> <p>12. Note these are different to those in network strategy – request reference in network plan to guiding principles identified in network strategy which are about quality, sustainability, teamwork and transparency – maintain guiding principles in network plan in the form of objectives (these are duplicated)</p> <p>Relationship between rules and guiding principles for management</p> <p>13. Request GWRC look at relationship between some rules in Section 7 for activities in the parks and the “guiding principles for management” – there are many inconsistencies</p> <p>Monitoring – 5.8</p> <p>14. Request to change 5.8 heading from section 8 from “Monitoring and Review” to “Reporting and Reviewing”</p> <p>15. Request to reinforce the importance of an integrated approach to monitoring ecosystem health</p> <p>16. Request strengthening this section to make absolutely clear top priority for monitoring activity throughout the park network is the ecological health of the significant ecosystems identified in section 6 as minimum. This is essential, not only to assess the effectiveness of the PNP, but to assess the strengths and weaknesses of GWRC’s intention to identify and implement monitoring programmes through annual planning process</p> <p>Reporting</p> <p>17. Request to identify channels GWRC will use to report progress on the PNP and the frequency of reporting</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|--|
| | | | <p>18. Request to identify small number of specific milestones associated with the projected changes for individual parks that GWRC will report on five and/or ten years after the plan has been approved</p> <p>New park partnerships</p> <p>19. Request transferring policy “To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for X Park” to section 5.7 Partnerships in Parks to reduce repetition</p> <p>20. Request GWRC consider potential benefits of developing new partnerships to advance recreational and heritage objectives</p> <p>Definitions/Glossary</p> <p>21. Request to include comprehensive glossary of all terms (not just bylaws glossary) – including definitions for: liaise with, work with, support, undertake in association with, promote, encourage, support, assess, monitor, ensure, enable, allow, maintain, manage, develop, give primacy to</p> <p>22. Request definitions for park-users: e.g. “primary entrance” and “secondary entrance” to clarify what facilities and services visitors can expect to find at these locations, (e.g. display map, car parks, toilet, potable water)</p> <p>Document structure</p> <p>23. Insert Part 7 (Rules for use and development of parks) between parts 5 and 6 (because the rules apply to all parks)</p> <p>24. Improve alignment between order of 18 “guiding principles for management” in section 4.3 and the nine headings in section 5 under which the 20 general management objectives and 97 policies clustered</p> <p>25. Start general principles 6 and 13 (page 25) with an active verb, i.e. <u>mitigate</u> effects of climate change and <u>base</u> relationships with ...</p> <p>26. Combine two sections on history of the parks and present these in the appendix</p> <p>27. Present summary of the “Projected Changes” in one section</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-------------|--|---|
| 87. oral | Chris Horne | <p>A. Support for integrated plan</p> <p>B. Page 13: <i>Motorised recreation</i> What measures can Greater Wellington take to stop the unauthorised opening of old logging roads, and other tracks, by trail bikers, quad, and 4WD-vehicle users? Motorised vehicles devastate forest tracks, so it is essential that no more routes be opened in the park, if the park's ecosystems, and future value as a water resource, are to be protected.</p> <p>C. Akatarawa, Belmont, Battle Hill, East Harbour, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, , Wainuiomata Rec area – requests confirmation if there are enough 20 m x 20 m vegetation monitoring plots to provide statistically reliable information on trends in ecosystem condition</p> <p>D. Page 47: Akatarawa management focus: oppose 6.1.3 (7) – wind energy development of selected ridgelines, because it is incompatible with 6.1.3 (1) and (2), and on page 48, with 6.1.4. a and b. Battle Hill</p> <p>E. Page 53: Support for 6.2.4 e, and explanation that turbine blades should not enter park's airspace Belmont</p> <p>F. Recommend removal of pines at Korokoro Forks with slopes to regenerate in native species, many of which are now in the understorey Kaitoke</p> <p>G. Supports low-level track between Pakuratahi Forks and Te Marua - combining this with Ridge Track would make interesting, long, round trip, particularly appealing because there is no bus service along SH2 past Waterworks Road</p> <p>H. Request for walkway easement over private</p> | <p>Plan layout</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request moving each park's description, now in Part 3, to immediately before each park's "Park-specific management and policies", in Part 6, followed by the map of the park Akatarawa Forest 2. Page 12, para 3: delete Orongorongo –there is no "Orongorongo Range" 3. Page 13, para 4: indicates construction of a wind farm, involving destruction of native forest, and earthworks, would be incompatible with "Protecting and sustaining the water resource ..." 4. Page 49, para n: request confirmation of what the applicants likely to be applying for when closing Akatarawa forest 5. Akatarawa forest maps: Request for Drapers Flat wetland, and Martins River wetland be shown on both maps, even though these are unofficial names, not shown on topographic maps. Battle Hill Farm Forest Park 6. Page 14, para 2: Request to add: <i>"that the park's value for indigenous biodiversity and recreation would be improved if pine forest on eastern slopes were to be replaced, when mature, with indigenous vegetation, such as that existing in places in the plantation, supplemented by planting with appropriate, eco-sourced native plants"</i> Belmont Regional Park 7. Page 57: Request new paragraph (f): <i>"Manage the placing of ewes, from the start of lambing, into paddocks not traversed by any walkways, so that walkways are open year-round."</i> 8. Page 58: Request to add Takapu Road to i, because it is a secondary park entrance 9. Table 4 (Belmont protected and managed areas): request to add bush alongside walkway/farm track between Boulder Hill and Belmont Road (contains four species of podocarp, plus tree ferns, divaricating shrubs) East Harbour Regional Park 10. Page 16: para 5 use the name Orua poua nui with Baring Head 11. Page 63: Visitor services, h – add Moana Road to the list of Days Bay entrances 12. Use the names: Whiorau with Lowry Bay, and Oruamotoro with Days Bay 13. Maps: Lees Grove Track is incorrectly located, repeating the error in the |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | <p>land to facilitate tramps from Kaitoke to Akatarawa Road</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth Park I. Supports proposed marked route for walkers, rather than a cycleway, over the rolling dunelands from Poplar Avenue to Inland Track</p> <p>Pakuratahi Forest J. Page 19, para 3: Requests all telecommunications operators to co-locate their facilities on one tower, to avoid a clutter of towers</p> <p>Wainuiomata Recreation Area K. Page 20, para 8: request if Lower Dam be included in recreation area from 2012, that no cars or other private motor vehicles be permitted past the present gate, except cars used by people going on guide walks starting from the Treatment Plant</p> | <p>park brochure</p> <p>14. Page 71 – 6.6.4 (c): requests additional point: <i>“when exotic forests are replanted, require the setting aside of not less than 20-metre-wide strips, along the length of both sides of all permanent and ephemeral watercourses, and around the boundaries of all wetlands, these strips to be for the establishment of native plant communities, by natural regeneration, assisted by planting with appropriate, ecosourced, native plants..”</i></p> <p>15. Pakuratahi Forest Maps: requests Collies Track be named and shown on map.</p> <p>16. Page 81 – 6.8.5 (projected changes): request additional bullet point – <i>interpretation panels, or plant name signs, or numbered posts and a brochure, be provided for a nature walk along the track in the valley of Sledge Track Creek</i></p> |
| 88. Oral | Peter Rendall – Omnibus Society NZ (Inc) | <p>A. Specifically interested in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>B. Supports proposed base for heritage organisations</p> | Page 78 - 6.7.5 QEP (projected changes) – request for plan to develop more detail as to what may be permitted (more detail around projected changes) |
| 89. Oral | Mike Fuller and Gavin Bradley – Whale Song | <p>A. Considers plan provides right emphasis on conservation, heritage management and recreation</p> <p>B. Have specific interest in Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)</p> <p>C. Support proposed heritage precinct</p> <p>D. Whalesong - proposal for life sized whale sculpture representing the whale travel between coast and Kapiti Island</p> | That plan does not preclude opportunity for Whale Song to be developed in QEP |
| 90. | Department of | A. Support for integrated management plan and | 1. Page 6 - Part 2.2: relevant legislation and policies: request to add Freshwater |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | Conservation – Claudia Hill | <p>balance between recreation, heritage management and conservation</p> <p>B. Supportive of maps</p> <p>C. Requires Minister of Conservation sign-off for plan under Reserves Act 1977</p> | <p>Fisheries Regulations 1983</p> <p>2. Page 6 – Part 2.2: request to add Fire Protection Plan for GWRC Parks and Forests</p> <p>3. Page 7 – Part 2.3: relationship of GWRC parks to other public lands: request to replace reference to DoC with “<i>backcountry drive in</i>” with “<i>urban fringe</i>”</p> <p>4. Page 34 Natural hazards policies: request to add “<i>To prevent and manage fires to preserve historic flora and fauna values and minimize risk to life and property</i>”</p> <p>5. Page 55 6.3.1 Legal status: Title held Wellington Regional Council – note the two areas totaling 80 hectares under covenant are not QEII covenants – they were derived from the time when the property was sold to Landcorp. Request change of words to “<i>between Minister of Conservation and the land owner</i>”</p> <p>6. Page 89 Part 7.3 Managed activities: Fire – note that GWRC has a Fire Protection plan in place for dealing with all fires in GWRC parks and forests</p> |
| 91. | Paul Blaschke | <p>A. Consider GWRC needs to focus more on integrated catchment management – thinking about all the catchment, how one part of the catchment affects another and that people in the catchment also influence ecosystems</p> <p>e.g. with DoC – Kaitoke and Hutt Water Collection area, Wainuiomata Catchment Area and Recreation Area; with Hutt City and Porirua City over integrated management of Belmont and adjacent TA reserves</p> | <p>1. Page 9 paragraph 1: request for GWRC to continue work with agencies (including other GWRC divisions) to use an integrated catchment management approach where possible</p> <p>2. Page 11 paragraph 2: request to add “<i>parks also contribute to healthy soils, ecosystems and ecosystem services</i>”</p> <p>3. Page 24 section 4.3 principle 3: request to add farming and forestry will be undertaken where they “<i>contribute to integrated catchment management...</i>”</p> <p>4. Page 25 principle 5: request to add “<i>and within catchments</i>” after between natural areas</p> <p>5. Page 25 principle 6: request to add “<i>and ecosystem services enhanced</i>” after effects of climate change are mitigated</p> <p>6. Page 27 section 5.1 objective 3: request to add “<i>and within catchments</i>” after between natural areas</p> <p>7. Page 29 section 5.1.5 water policies: request for policy 20-22 to specifically mention DRINKING water standards being met (especially Akatarawa forest and Kaitoke)</p> <p>8. Page 11 section 3.1: note that recreation does not occur in headings as to why parks are valuable – this is inconsistent with the primary purpose of most parks being recreational reserves. Note recreation is more than a social benefit</p> <p>9. Page 24 section 4.3 principle 1: consider misleading to describe all forested areas as remnant areas – amend</p> <p>10. Page 30 section 5.2 methods – request to not include pest plant and animal</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | control, and include input into resource consent processes 11. Page 34 section 5.4.1 – request to not include pest control |
| 92. oral | Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee (ARAC) – Damon Gruenwald | <p>Akatarawa forest</p> <p>A. Designated Tracks in Akatarawa Forest - current management plan designates certain specified tracks for use by off-road recreational vehicles in Akatarawa Forest - draft plan follows the same approach. ARAC has concerns over the basis for changing from the previous “zones” approach, formally endorsed and signed off by both ARAC and GWRC, to designated tracks approach</p> <p>B. ARAC Requests process developed through consultation whereby ARAC and GWRC negotiate and reach agreement on changes to activities within each zone, including additions and deletions, when agreed circumstances warrant</p> <p>Puketiro Wind farm</p> <p>B. Philosophically ARAC supports concepts renewable energy sources, including generation of electricity from wind. A mitigation plan prepared by RES has not been incorporated into draft network plan</p> <p>C. ARAC consider potential to prevent access from plantation forestry in Puketiro Forest to remainder of the Akatarawa Forest - effectively restrict recreation to some 70% of areas currently available.</p> <p>Whakatikei Dam</p> <p>D. ARAC has concerns that potential exclusion area around dam would mean the closure of significant number of tracks that widely regarded as high value for recreation purposes</p> <p>Heritage Sites</p> <p>E. Consider there are a number of features in that</p> | <p>Akatarawa forest</p> <p>Page 12 - Section 3.2 Park Description</p> <p>1. Consider motorised recreation paragraphs are prescriptive rather than descriptive (impose regulation and inconsistent with other park descriptions)-request location elsewhere in plan</p> <p>2. Request footnote in Akatarawa park description refers to legislation e.g. Akatarawa being a gazetted motorised recreational area</p> <p>3. Request deletion from “Motorised Recreation” section on page 13 last four sentences commencing “The motorised recreation user code...” Insert footnote referring to the legal status of the trail-riding routes in the Akatarawa Forest.</p> <p>Motorised Recreation in Parks</p> <p>4. Page 83, Table 9 - motorised recreation shown as managed activity for Akatarawa Forest and prohibited activity for all other parks. Part 7 motorised recreation is described as restricted activity for those other parks - ensure consistency (ARAC request restricted activity not prohibited for all parks except Akatarawa (managed)</p> <p>Motorised recreation map</p> <p>5. Request for zones approach adopted in the management plan at the time is reinstated and incorporated into the 2010 plan setting out parameters of each zone and the activities that are permitted on the tracks in each zone.</p> <p>Puketiro Wind farm</p> <p>6. Include reference to mitigation plan prepared by RES in plan.</p> <p>7. Make provision in plan for topping up track network, to replace any tracks lost through Wind Farm development or similar</p> <p>Dam sites</p> <p>8. Request in plan to allow off-road motorised recreation to take place in catchment area for Whakatikei Dam (and any other relevant catchment areas) and include suitable provisions for managing recreation in order to minimise the potential for water contamination in future dam site areas e.g. Whakatikei Access</p> <p>9. Request for provision for off-road recreation vehicles to be used by ARAC members to undertake voluntary activities such in Battle Hill, Belmont, Kaitoke and East Harbour with additional permit conditions as appropriate</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--|---|
| | | <p>have heritage values e.g. old logging tram routes and other relics from early logging of the Forest, Valley View Woolshed (recently demolished by GWRC), the Cookhouse on Deadwood Ridge, Karapoti Schoolhouse, the single-men’s quarters at Karapoti Mill, the mill baches at Karapoti Gorge (also all demolished over the years) and the Craig bach which is the only remaining heritage feature of Dude Ranch - while these are not registered with Historic Places Trust, they are regarded by ARAC and others as having intrinsic value for their historic connotations.</p> <p>F. ARAC would like to jointly compile with GWRC an inventory of known sites and features with heritage and/or archaeological values in Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>G. Page 47 Section 6.1.3 (Akatarawa management focus) - ARAC specifically supports items 4, 5 and 6.</p> <p>H. Page 48 Section 6.1.4 (Akatarawa specific policies) - ARAC specifically supports items h, i, j, k, l, m, n, q and r.</p> | <p>Orange Hut</p> <p>10. Page 48 - one brief mention of Orange Hut – request to expand this to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orange Hut available for overnight stays • Status, use and management of Orange Hut to be detailed in a Memorandum of Understanding to be agreed between GWRC and ARAC, • Designated ARAC representatives have right of access through the forest to the Orange Hut for purpose of management and maintenance - normal permit should be applied for <p>11. Page 4 - Section 1.4 - Belmont: add visits by tourists and other sightseers, including transport for those with reduced mobility.</p> <p>12. Page 19 - Section 3.2 - Queen Elizabeth Park: amend to “eastern length of park”, not “western...”</p> <p>13. Pages 27 - 45 - Part 5: Note number of inconsistencies and contradictions between various policies in Part 5 – request for process to be followed.</p> <p>14. Page 35 Section 5.4.3 Climate change, Methods: Add <i>the construction and maintenance of stormwater channels to avoid or minimise erosion and contamination of water catchment with sediment.</i></p> <p>15. Page 36 - Policy 51 Utilities: Request for re-wording to: “...for the construction <u>and operation</u> of utilities...”</p> <p>16. Page 36 - Policy 52 Utilities: Request to include wording along the lines of “...and public consultation if the proposed utility is of significant scale or has visual or environmental impact.”</p> <p>17. Page 36 - Policy 54 (renewable energy generation): Request to include a requirement for public consultation as part of this policy.</p> <p>18. Page 41 Policy 84 (use and development): Request to include a description of the process</p> <p>19. Page 44 - Section 5.8 Park user satisfaction in the table – recommendation that website hits cannot be a measure of user satisfaction</p> <p>20. Page 47 Section 6.1.2 - request for third bullet point under “People” to reference to more than 4wd events - “...including 4wd, motorcycle and quad-bike events.”</p> <p>21. Page 48 - Visitor services Section 6.1.4 (h)- second bullet: request to include pest management</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | <p>22. Page 49 - Section 6.1.4 Partnership in the parks: request for additional clause: <i>“(s) GWRC officers and elected representatives will undertake periodic site visits into each park with members of the relevant “Friends” group.”</i></p> <p>23. Page 49 Section 6.1.3 - Table 2 (significant environmental areas and features): Not all of the areas in the table are identified in Map 3</p> <p>24. Page 83, Table 9: Activities rule: Request to change Motorised Recreation to show “Restricted” instead of “Prohibited” for all parks except the Akatarawa Forest, which should remain as “Managed”</p> <p>25. Page 83 - Table 9: Add an activity “Education”. Request “Education” be added, both to the table and in the detailed requirements. (This would make it clear which parks offer educational experiences or resources and the parameters around those)</p> <p>26. Page 84 - Table 9: Firearms are shown as prohibited across the board, yet clause 7.5.2 (e) on page 94 says that firearms are allowed where a permit has been issued. This is inconsistent.</p> <p>27. Page 87 Section 7.3.2 - Clause e: Request to Delete the word “only” at the end of the sentence</p> <p>28. Page 88 Section 7.3.13 – Request re-wording to: “Motorised recreation will be managed only in specified zones in accordance with the <i>Motorised Recreational User Code and Management Guidelines 1997</i> document. “</p> <p>29. Page 88 - Section 7.3.14 – requests to read “...in all parks...” instead of “...in the Akatarawa Forest...”</p> <p>30. Utilities - Section 5.4.5 covers the existence of utilities in parks and their associated operation and maintenance - some individual parks mention utilities, while others don't. e.g. main gas transmission line which passes through both Battle Hill and Belmont, yet is mentioned only in relation to Belmont – ensure consistency</p> |
| 93. oral | Steve and Pauline Murphy | <p>A. Support balance between conservation, heritage management and recreation in plan Akatarawa forest</p> <p>B. Concerns over motorbikes straying outside designated area</p> <p>C. Support management focus clauses 1 and 2 and agree with secondary focus in clauses 3,4,5 and 6</p> | <p>1. Confirm activity status of trout fishing</p> <p>2. 6.1.3 (7) - request to be deleted</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| | | D. Against wind energy development on selected ridgelines (contrary to guiding principles for management) | |
| 94. oral | Cross Country Vehicle Club – Grant Purdie | <p>Puketiro Wind A. Concerned risks of prolonged unavailability of tracks during construction, and permanent loss of tracks once completed</p> <p>Whakatikei Dam B. Concerned over risk of catchment area being defined around proposed Whakatikei dam that would prevent motorised recreation on significant number of existing tracks</p> <p>Heritage C. Request GWRC and CCVC jointly compile an inventory of known sites and features with heritage and/or archaeological values</p> | <p>Motorised recreation map - tracks</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Request for zoned approach to map of motorised recreation tracks in Akatarawa Forest Puketiro Wind farm 2. Request for mitigation measures and conditions to be included in plan relating to proposed Puketiro wind farm that conditions along these lines are 3. Request for provision in plan of “topping up” the track network to compensate for permanent loss of off-road recreational tracks Whakatikei proposed dam 4. Request for provision in plan to allow motorised recreation in catchment area in places where the water treatment system is considered an appropriate measure to ensure there is no adverse effects Motorised Recreation Access 5. Part 7 - request for motorised recreation to be changed from “Prohibited” to “Restricted” for all parks except the Akatarawa Forest which should remain as “Managed” Orange Hut 6. Currently there is just one brief mention of the Orange Hut, on page 48. Request for Orange to be formally recognised plan stating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • freely available for overnight • managed by ARAC in collaboration with GWRC • Memorandum of Understanding will be put in place regarding this (including appropriate access by ARAC members for management and maintenance purposes) 7. Page 4 - Section 1.4 - Belmont: add visits by tourists and other sightseers, including transport for those with reduced mobility. 8. Page 19 - Section 3.2 - Queen Elizabeth Park: amend to “eastern length of park”, not “western...” 9. Pages 27 - 45 - Part 5: Prioritization of policies Note number of inconsistencies and contradictions between various policies in Part 5 – request for process to be followed. |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

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| | | | <p>10. Page 35 Section 5.4.3 Climate change, Methods: Add <i>the construction and maintenance of stormwater channels to avoid or minimise erosion and contamination of water catchment with sediment.</i></p> <p>11. Page 36 - Policy 51 Utilities: Request for re-wording to: “<i>...for the construction and operation of utilities...</i>”</p> <p>12. Page 36 - Policy 52 Utilities: Request to include wording along the lines of “<i>...and public consultation if the proposed utility is of significant scale or has visual or environmental impact.</i>”</p> <p>13. Page 36 - Policy 54 (renewable energy generation): Request to include a requirement for public consultation as part of this policy.</p> <p>14. Page 41 Policy 84 (use and development): Request to include a description of the process</p> <p>15. Page 44 - Section 5.8 Park user satisfaction in the table – recommendation that website hits cannot be a measure of user satisfaction</p> <p>16. Page 47 Section 6.1.2 - request for third bullet point under “People” to reference to more than 4wd events - “<i>...including 4wd, motorcycle and quad-bike events.</i>”</p> <p>17. Page 48 - Visitor services Section 6.1.4 (h)- second bullet: request to include pest management</p> <p>18. Page 49 - Section 6.1.4 Partnership in the parks: request for additional clause: <i>“(s) GWRC officers and elected representatives will undertake periodic site visits into each park with members of the relevant “Friends” group.”</i></p> <p>19. Page 49 Section 6.1.3 - Table 2 (significant environmental areas and features): Not all of the areas in the table are identified in Map 3</p> <p>20. Page 83, Table 9: Activities rule: Request to change Motorised Recreation to show “Restricted” instead of “Prohibited” for all parks except the Akatarawa Forest, which should remain as “Managed”</p> <p>21. Page 83 - Table 9: Add an activity “Education”. Request “Education” be added, both to the table and in the detailed requirements. (This would make it clear which parks offer educational experiences or resources and the parameters around those)</p> <p>22. Page 84 - Table 9: Firearms are shown as prohibited across the board, yet clause 7.5.2 (e) on page 94 says that firearms are allowed where a permit has</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|---|--|--|
| | | | <p>been issued. This is inconsistent.</p> <p>23. Page 87 Section 7.3.2 - Clause e: Request to Delete the word “only” at the end of the sentence</p> <p>24. Page 88, Section 7.3.13 – Request re-wording to: “Motorised recreation will be managed only in specified zones in accordance with the <i>Motorised Recreational User Code and Management Guidelines 1997</i> document.”</p> <p>25. Page 88 - Section 7.3.14 – request to read “...in all parks...” instead of “...in the Akatarawa Forest...”</p> <p>26. Utilities - Section 5.4.5 covers the existence of utilities in parks and their associated operation and maintenance - some individual parks mention utilities, while others don't. e.g. main gas transmission line which passes through both Battle Hill and Belmont, yet is mentioned only in relation to Belmont – ensure consistency</p> |
| 95. oral | Korokoro Environmental Group – Vanessa Browne | <p>A. Supportive of plan and complimentary on contents and concise and clear manner in which written</p> <p>B. Consider specific implementation strategies will need to be prepared in a number of areas to achieve objectives and policies</p> <p>C. Unclear on time period of plan and frequency of review</p> <p>D. Supportive of creation of riparian bush corridor to connect the bush of the Korokoro Valley, over the ridge of the Belmont Hills to the bush in the Cannons Creek Valley</p> <p>E. Would appreciate the opportunity to show GWRC Officers and Elected Members key points and values of Korokoro Valley</p> <p>F. Request for GWRC to pay particular attention to the ecology of the area around Oakleigh Street entrance to Belmont - concerned about effects of nearby residential development and increased pressure of people on original forest</p> <p>G. Request to tidy up Cornish Street entrance to</p> | <p>Belmont</p> <p>1. Request more emphasis on heritage, including the early Maori routes through Belmont Regional Park</p> <p>2. Request for more detail on how GWRC proposes to implement the objectives and policies - in particular, how regenerating bush will be protected and supported</p> <p>3. Request for more protection in Korokoro catchment of areas of regenerating bush and contiguous with park e.g. on private land on the south side of the Korokoro Valley</p> <p>4. Page 59 - Table 4: request for recognition of regenerating nikau palms e.g. track from Oakleigh Street to the Dam and just south of Baked Beans bend</p> <p>5. Request for clear statement prohibiting construction of a road through Korokoro Valley part of BRP – “if GWRC can prohibit a wind farm in the park, couldn't they also prohibit a road to prevent adverse effects on this unique corridor?”</p> <p>6. Page 24, 4.3.1 – <i>request to add regenerating into the list of important ecological areas that will be protected and managed</i></p> <p>7. Page 27, 5.1 – request to amend Objective 3 to read ‘enhance <u>and create</u> ecological connections’</p> <p>8. Page 29, 5.1.5 – request to add “GWRC will actively seek to enhance aquatic systems where high existing potential exists (e.g. Korokoro Stream)”</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p>Belmont Regional Park (BRP) - including pile of rubble and weeds</p> <p>H. Request for provision of picnic areas, adequate parking and toilets at Cornish Street entrance</p> <p>I. Request for GWRC to investigate options for 'bush to beach' access way between Cornish Street entrance to BRP and the Petone foreshore</p> <p>J. Request to better understand how GWRC proposes to work alongside community groups</p> | <p>9. Page 30, Methods – request to change to “the following methods <u>will</u> be employed.” AND add ‘<i>continuing to support local groups who work to achieve the objectives of the Plan</i>’</p> <p>10. Page 38, Methods – request to add any revenue generated within a Park will be used to further enhance the values of that park</p> <p>11. Page 40, Policy 75, e – request to add “<i>through gifting, sponsorship or personal commitment of time and energy.</i>”</p> <p>12. Page 56, 6.3.3 (3) – request to remove word ‘remnants’</p> <p>13. Page 57, 6.3.3 (5) – request to provide an objective or definition for a ‘sustainable farm management plan’</p> <p>14. Page 57 (6.3.4 (d) – request to Change wording in first bullet to ‘dam or weir’</p> <p>15. Page 57, 6.3.4 (d) – request to add Maori heritage alongside cultural heritage</p> <p>16. Page 58, 6.3.4 (h) – request that links through Newlands also be considered as being practical</p> <p>17. Page 58, 6.3.4 (k) – request to add the following ‘improving the habitat of fish’ and ‘acquiring private land which would add to the values of the park’ - request to add additional clause to improve ecological habitat of Korokoro Stream</p> <p>18. Page 58, 6.3.4 (m) – request to add ‘Korokoro Environmental Group</p> |
| 96. oral | Te Runanga O Toa Rangatira Inc. - Jennie Smeaton | | <p>All references to Ngati Toa</p> <p>1. When referencing to Ngati Toa request to change to Ngati Toa Rangatira</p> <p>2. Page 9 Tangata Whenua – request removal of paragraphs 2 and 3</p> <p>3. Page 11- Parks values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 2 – request reference to <i>Maori and Non Maori</i> rather than <i>Maori and Pakeha</i> • Request removal of para 2 from ‘Care of these places ‘ <p>4. Page 12 - 3.2 Park Descriptions</p> <p>Te Runanga o Toa Rangatira require additional time to provide comment on the traditional uses of these sites to confirm if they are as outlined in the current draft report</p> <p>5. Page 14 - Battle Hill park description</p> <p>Historic account under this section is flawed and request is re-written. Request for paragraph 4 to be removed with a statement added acknowledging our offer of a Statutory Acknowledgement</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | | | 6. Page 19 - Queen Elizabeth Park, park description Request for removal of Paragraphs 3 and 4 or re-written. Request for Paragraph 8 to be re-written |
| 97. oral | Jock and Lyn Simpson | <p>A. Consider right balance between conservation, recreation and heritage management</p> <p>B. Specifically interested in Akatarawa Forest and Battle Hill</p> <p>C. Support vision and guiding management principles of network plan (4.2-4.3)</p> <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>D. Plan does not protect values as it promotes commercial activities (wind energy development) inconsistent with guiding principles of management</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>E. Concerned about omission of key landscape areas identified in 2009 management plan – Eastern Hills</p> <p>G. Plan does not protect and conflicts with values identified for Battle Hill</p> | <p>Akatarawa Forest</p> <p>1. 6.1.3 (7) Wind energy development on selected ridgelines - disagree with secondary focus. Request 6.1.3 (7) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; and 6.1.3 (3) ensuring native forest vegetation is protected; and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>2. 6.1.4 (f) To allow for the development of the GWRC approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and associated utility infrastructure - disagree with allowing wind farm development in the Park. Request 6.1.4 (f) be deleted (allowing for wind energy development on selected ridgelines is inconsistent with the primary focus 6.1.3 (1) for Akatarawa Forest of future water collection; with 6.1.3 (3) that ensures the native forest vegetation is protected and 6.1.4 (b) that protects the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development)</p> <p>Battle Hill</p> <p>3. 6.2.4 Landscape & geological features – note plan omits key landscape features identified in 2009 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan including the Eastern Hills. Request 6.2.4 (c) be replaced with wording from the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan adopted in November 2009, Policy 2.22: <i>“To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European style pastoral character - The combination of unbroken pasturised river flat to forested steeplands - The eastern hills - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation - Native bush remnant” <p>4. 6.2.4 (e) Prohibit the construction of wind turbines - Request this be extended to include prohibition of all activities associated with wind farms including access through the park, blade flyover and the building of any associated utility infrastructure</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | 5. Map 4 - Battle Hill Forest Farm Park projected future changes April 2010. Possible wind farm road- request that any and all references to a wind farm road are deleted from Map 4 |
| 98. oral | Friends of Belmont Regional Park - Peter Matcham | <p>A. Thank GWRC staff for giving opportunities to be involved in the plan's development</p> <p>B. Supports the concept of a single document</p> <p>C. Prefers the term 'Landscape services' over 'Ecosystem services'</p> <p>D. Supports the majority of principles in the plan (with some changes as noted)</p> <p>E. Encouraged by the ongoing commitment to engage with and support community groups such as the Friends</p> | <p>1. Request for operational plans to be included as an appendix</p> <p>2. Request stronger emphasis on GWRC parks providing 'mix of conservation and recreational opportunities'</p> <p>3. Landscape management should be the primary purpose of farming and forestry within the parks</p> <p>4. Lower dam in Belmont is a concrete gravity dam, not weir as stated (Offer R. E, 1997)</p> <p>5. Review diagram on page 23</p> <p>Guiding principles for management</p> <p>6. Principle 2: Disagrees with the use of 'restore'</p> <p>7. Principle 4: Widen to include visual amenity</p> <p>8. Principle 5: Should not be a principle</p> <p>9. Principle 6: The text conflicts</p> <p>10. Principle 15: Should be under 'recreation' rather than 'community'</p> <p>11. Principle 17: Reword to 'Decisions on the future of GWRC's park network are based on up to date quality information</p> <p>General management objectives and policies</p> <p>12. Concern that the objectives are the same as principles. Outlines a way to structure links between principles, objectives and policies</p> <p>13. Policy 17(e) and 19(a), reword to read "<i>the most effective and efficient techniques available that are consistent with the park's primary purpose</i>"</p> <p>14. Section 5.2 – include consideration of skylines</p> <p>15. Section 5.4.1 The primary purpose of parks is recreation, and farming and forestry should be subservient to this. Support 5.4.1(e)</p> <p>Guidance on harvesting of tress should be given.</p> <p>16. Section 5.4.5 Request that means of access and size of equipment for maintenance is restricted</p> <p>17. Section 6.3.1 Area at Stratton Street is currently not gazetted under the Reserves Act.</p> <p>18. Section 6.3.3. Request that the protection of the geological landscape of the</p> |

Draft Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan – Summary of written submissions received, June-July 2010

| Submission number | Name | General submission | Specific changes sought on draft plan |
|-------------------|------|--------------------|---|
| | | | boulder block fields should be a prime management focus 19. Request that sustainable farm plans are subservient to the principles, objectives and policies set out in this draft document. 20. Section 6.3.4 (b) should read “...features and values listed below...” 21. Section 6.3.4 (d) Cultural heritage sites should be given better protection and preservation 22. Section 6.3.4 (i) Correction needed on park entrance, should read <i>Normandale Road (Normandale)</i> 23. Section 6.3.5 Bullet point 3, requires correction, recommend two bullet points 24. Section 6.3.5 Bullet point 4, reword to say “Work with community groups to enhance access to and enjoyment of the park” |



Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan

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September 2010

Date of effect of plan

This Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan was adopted by the Greater Wellington Regional Council on [*date to be inserted*]. It replaces the following management plans:

- Regional Forest Lands Management Plan 2006
- Regional Parks Network Management Plan, 2003
- Battle Hill Farm Forest Park, 2008
- Belmont Regional Park, 1996
- East Harbour Regional Park, 2007
- Kaitoke Regional Park, 2005
- Queen Elizabeth Park, 2006.

Minister of Conservation sign-off

The Minister of Conservation approved this plan subject to the Reserves Act 1977, Section 41 [*date to be inserted*]

Contents

| | |
|---|------------|
| Foreword | 4 |
| Part 1 Introduction to the plan | 5 |
| 1.1 Purpose of the plan | 5 |
| 1.2 How to use the plan | 7 |
| 1.3 Requirement for the plan | 8 |
| Part 2 Greater Wellington parks | 9 |
| 2.1 History of Greater Wellington parks | 9 |
| 2.2 Relevant legislation and policies | 10 |
| 2.3 The relationship of Greater Wellington parks to other public lands | 12 |
| 2.4 Relationship of Greater Wellington parks to the community | 15 |
| 2.5 Why our parks are valuable | 15 |
| Part 3 General management framework | 17 |
| 3.1 Management framework summary | 17 |
| 3.2 Greater Wellington parks vision | 18 |
| 3.3 Guiding principles for management | 18 |
| Part 4 General management outcomes and policies | 21 |
| 4.1 Biodiversity and ecosystems | 21 |
| 4.2 Landscape and geological features | 25 |
| 4.3 Cultural heritage | 26 |
| 4.4 Land management | 28 |
| 4.5 Visitor services | 33 |
| 4.6 Park infrastructure | 34 |
| 4.7 Partnership in parks | 37 |
| 4.8 Research | 39 |
| 4.9 Land tenure, acquisition and disposal | 39 |
| Part 5 Monitoring and review of this plan | 41 |
| 5.1 Plan review | 41 |
| 5.2 Plan monitoring | 42 |
| Part 6 Park-specific management and policies | 43 |
| 6.1 Akatarawa Forest | 43 |
| 6.2 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park | 52 |
| 6.3 Belmont Regional Park | 59 |
| 6.4 East Harbour Regional Park | 69 |
| 6.5 Kaitoke Regional Park | 79 |
| 6.6 Pakuratahi Forest | 86 |
| 6.7 Queen Elizabeth Park | 94 |
| 6.8 Wainuiomata Recreation Area | 104 |
| Part 7 Rules for use and development | 109 |
| 7.1 Introduction | 109 |
| 7.2 Allowed activities | 111 |
| 7.3 Managed activities | 113 |
| 7.4 Restricted activities | 116 |
| 7.5 Prohibited activities | 120 |
| Glossary | 122 |
| References/bibliography | 125 |
| Appendix 1 - History of parks | I |
| Appendix 2 - List of lands in each park - legal descriptions | III |
| Appendix 3 - Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009 | XX |
| Appendix 4 - Akatarawa Forest Motorised Recreation Access Tracks | XXX |

Foreword

Wellington's regional parks are a precious community resource. They are valuable storehouses of biodiversity and a source of great pleasure for the many people who visit them. They provide a scenic backdrop to the urban settings of the Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua City Councils and the Kapiti Coast District Council.

This Parks Network Plan covers 33,000 hectares, including five regional parks, Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests and Wainuiomata Recreation Area. Some areas are adjacent to city parks and trails while several are more remote forest areas. They each have their own special characteristics but they all share certain key qualities. This Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan is designed to provide a coherent, consolidated management regime for the network as a whole and specific management provisions for each park.

The population of the Wellington region is growing and ageing, and growth in our cities is faster than the national average. Our region is becoming more culturally diverse. All these factors are driving demand for more and different recreation experiences close to where people live. In the Wellington Regional Strategy, quality open space is recognised as a fundamental requirement of world class cities and regions.

People are becoming more aware of regional parks' role in conserving vital ecosystems and the merits of linking the open spaces provided around the region by territorial authorities and the Department of Conservation.

Parks need to be places that are relevant to people. Although there will always be those who value the parks but do not visit them, many use the parks and appreciate the experiences they offer. Our aim is to maximise the availability of our parks network to as many sectors of society as possible.

Working with the community in developing the range of experiences in our parks will be a core element of the new management regime. There is already strong identification with and sense of ownership of our parks and we want to build on this. There are clearly opportunities to develop new recreational and educational experiences and provide for sustainable economic activities where these are compatible with the local ecology and public amenity values.

We need to strike a balance between the needs of people and the needs of the environment. This is not always easy. It requires flexibility and imagination and a better public understanding of the interface between human activity and local ecology.

The parks network is expected to grow in future. Land recently purchased at Baring Head will be included in a future amendment to East Harbour Regional Park. Greater Wellington Regional Council will shortly assume co-management responsibility for Whitireia Park in Porirua and this will be managed as part of the network. We are also working with a number of other organisations to develop a management regime for Wairarapa Moana Wetlands (Lake Wairarapa). As these proposals have not been formalised, they are not included in the plan at this stage.

Chris Laidlaw

Chair Regional Sustainability Committee, Greater Wellington Regional Council

Part 1 Introduction to the plan

1.1 Purpose of the plan

This plan sets out the direction for managing the regional parks and forests in the Wellington region (referred to as “parks”). It provides a framework for addressing issues common to these areas and managing them in a comprehensive and consistent way. The plan highlights the unique nature and values in the different parks, and addresses the need for specific management of these areas. It represents a common understanding between Greater Wellington and the community about the future management of the parks network.

This plan will be known as the *Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan*, or “parks network plan”, and applies only to those lands that form the parks network of Greater Wellington (refer Map 1), namely:

- Akatarawa Forest (between Upper Hutt and the Kapiti Coast)
- Battle Hill Farm Forest Park (on the Paekakariki Hill Road)
- Belmont Regional Park (on the hills between Wellington, Lower Hutt and Porirua)
- East Harbour Regional Park (on the hills behind Eastbourne, Parangarahu Lakes, Baring Head)
- Kaitoke Regional Park (northeast of Upper Hutt off State Highway 2)
- Pakuratahi Forest (east of Upper Hutt, including the Rimutaka Rail Trail)
- Queen Elizabeth Park (on the Kapiti Coast)
- Wainuiomata Recreation Area (east of Wainuiomata).

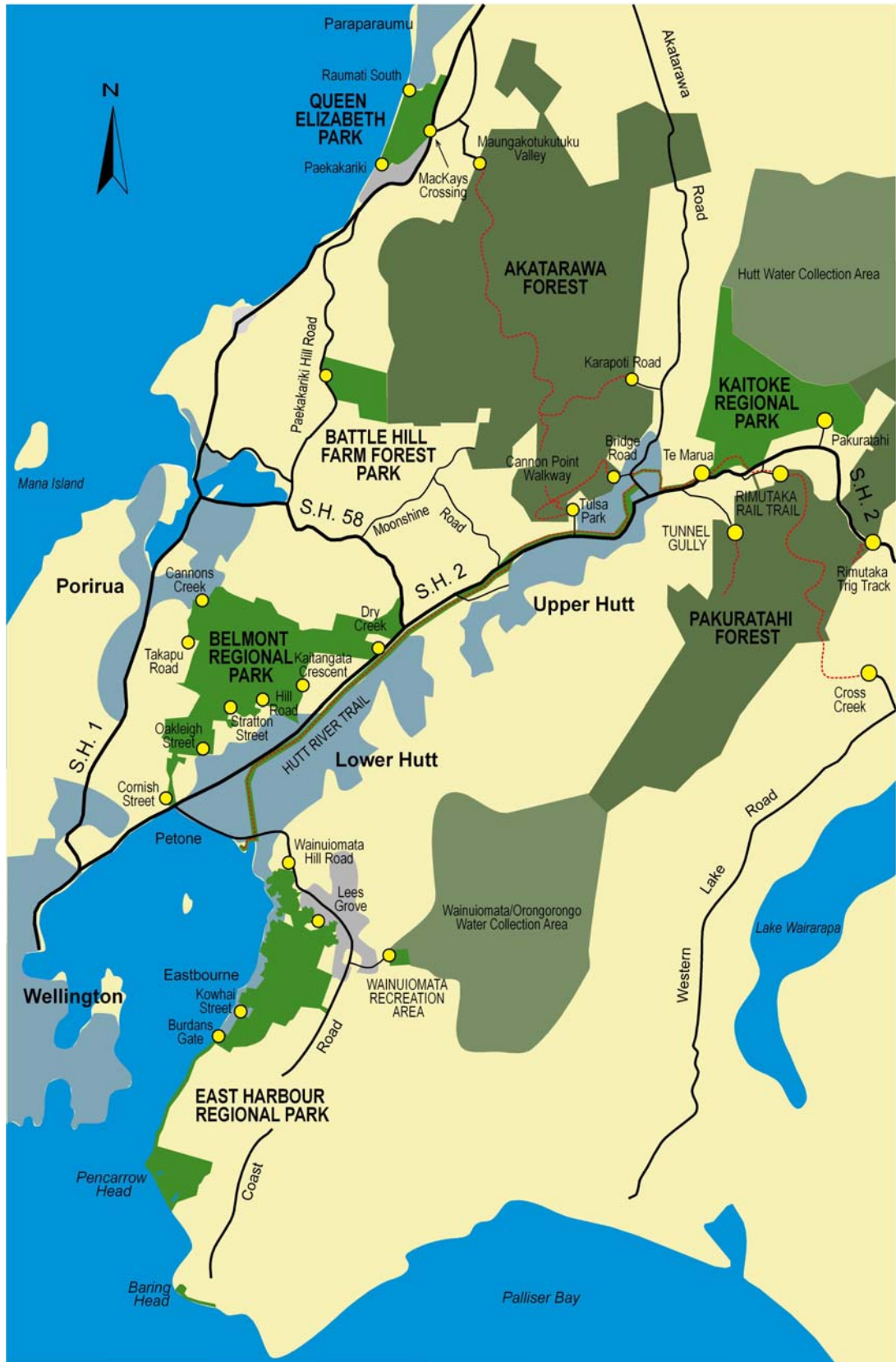
As further land areas are identified as Greater Wellington parks, these areas will be added by a variation to the management plan.

While some lands have a specific primary purpose (such as future water supply¹), their management shares many common elements so the lands can be managed as a network. Each park provides a different experience and contains special features and values which contribute to the network.

The plan is not intended to deliver funding. However, it does guide the resourcing decisions that need to be made for existing parks.

The plan does not remove the need for consents or authorisations required by other plans or regulatory frameworks, in particular, the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Historic Places Act 1993.

¹ Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests, while held for future water supply, are large areas of land that provide extensive recreational opportunities complementing those of other public park lands.



Map 1 - Regional parks and forests. Source - Greater Wellington

1.2 How to use the plan

The parks network plan is comprised of the following parts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Part 1 - Introduction | Identifies why we have management plans and what land this plan covers |
| Part 2 – Greater Wellington Parks | Provides a context for how the parks evolved, the legislation that governs them and the values of parks |
| Part 3 - Management framework | Outlines the vision for Greater Wellington parks and the principles on which the outcomes and policies in the plan are based |
| Part 4 - General management outcomes and policies | States the generic policies (including biodiversity, landscape, heritage, land management) that apply across the whole of the parks network |
| Part 5 – Monitoring and review | Details the monitoring and review requirements of the plan |
| Part 6 - Park-specific management and policies | <p>Covers individual park areas and includes brief descriptions of each park</p> <p>Provides detail on park specific policies where they are different or need further explanation than just the generic policies. It also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key characteristics of the park • The legal status of the park • The management focus for the park for the life of the plan • A list of any future changes that are anticipated • Park maps. |
| Part 7 - Rules for use and occupation of parks | Identifies what activities are allowed, where, and how the activities will be managed. This part also outlines the process for considering new activities: assessment, criteria for public notification and conditions for approval. |

The general policies that apply across the network (found in part 4) are not necessarily repeated in the park-specific chapter (part 6). For example, the policies relating to natural hazards apply to all of the parks. In other cases, such as protection of significant landscapes, the general outcome and policies are outlined in part 5 with specific details in the park-specific section (i.e. which landscapes should be protected in Belmont). Therefore it is recommended that the plan be read as a whole.

The plan should also be read with reference to the individual “current” and “future changes” park maps. The physical layout of each of the parks is shown in the “current” maps. These place each park in context by showing the surrounding area, including its natural and cultural features, along with existing facilities.

The projected “future changes” maps provide a picture of changes that may occur in the future. In particular, environmental, heritage and recreation based projects or programmes are identified, as are any park developments or external proposals.

1.3 Requirement for the plan

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972² do not require park management plans to be developed, although they do allow for them. However, as many areas of our regional parks are held as reserves, Greater Wellington is required to develop plans under the Reserves Act 1977.

The Reserves Act 1977 requires reserve management plans. The purposes of these plans are to:

... provide for and ensure the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and, to the extent that the administering body's resources permit, the development, as appropriate, of the reserve for the purpose for which it is classified, and shall incorporate and ensure compliance with the principles set out in ... this Act for a reserve of that classification [Section 41(3) Reserves Act].

Greater Wellington considers it best practice to prepare a plan that includes all land that contributes to the regional park network, whether held under the Reserves Act 1977, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, fee simple or any other legislation, to ensure an integrated management approach across the parks network. The process of preparing the plan requires a consultation and submission process which gives the public the opportunity to contribute to the formulation of policy and decision-making on matters that will affect the future of the parks. These processes meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (Section 83, of the LGA 2002).

² And the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

Part 2 Greater Wellington parks

2.1 History of Greater Wellington parks

The origin of lands managed today by Greater Wellington as a network of regional parks and forests can be traced back to the 1880s parks movement. In these very early days, parks were largely a means to provide the common people a respite from the crowding and pollution caused by industrialisation.

By 1911 New Zealand urban populations outnumbered their rural counterparts, and with a rising standard of living and greater leisure time, there was an increase in amateur and academic scholars exploring New Zealand's geology, botany and Maori history. Exploration of New Zealand's outdoors grew as tramping became a popular recreational pursuit for a wide range of social groups. The concept of protection of forests to moderate flooding, reduce erosion and ensure good water quality was generally well understood. The period from the 1920s to the 1950s was characterised by growing demand for greater quantity and quality of water for the growing urban areas of the Hutt Valley and Wellington. The early 1970s were characterised by a perceived decrease in landscape resources, lack of recreational resources and restricted rights of access. In the Wellington region, demand for public access to land for recreation was not reflected in how the water catchments were managed.

The *Local Government Act 1974* empowered the Wellington Regional Council to hold, manage and purchase land for regional parks. In 1976 the Wellington Regional Planning Authority prepared a document titled *Regional Parks for the Wellington Region* that recognised that a growing regional population, wealth, mobility and attitudes towards leisure and the environment created demands for outdoor recreation opportunities in the region. The document set the agenda for the formation of what was to become the Wellington Regional Council Parks Department and the regional parks and forests network. Managed public access through providing regional parks was seen as the key to addressing the conflicts and demands of public access to lands in the peri-urban Wellington Region.

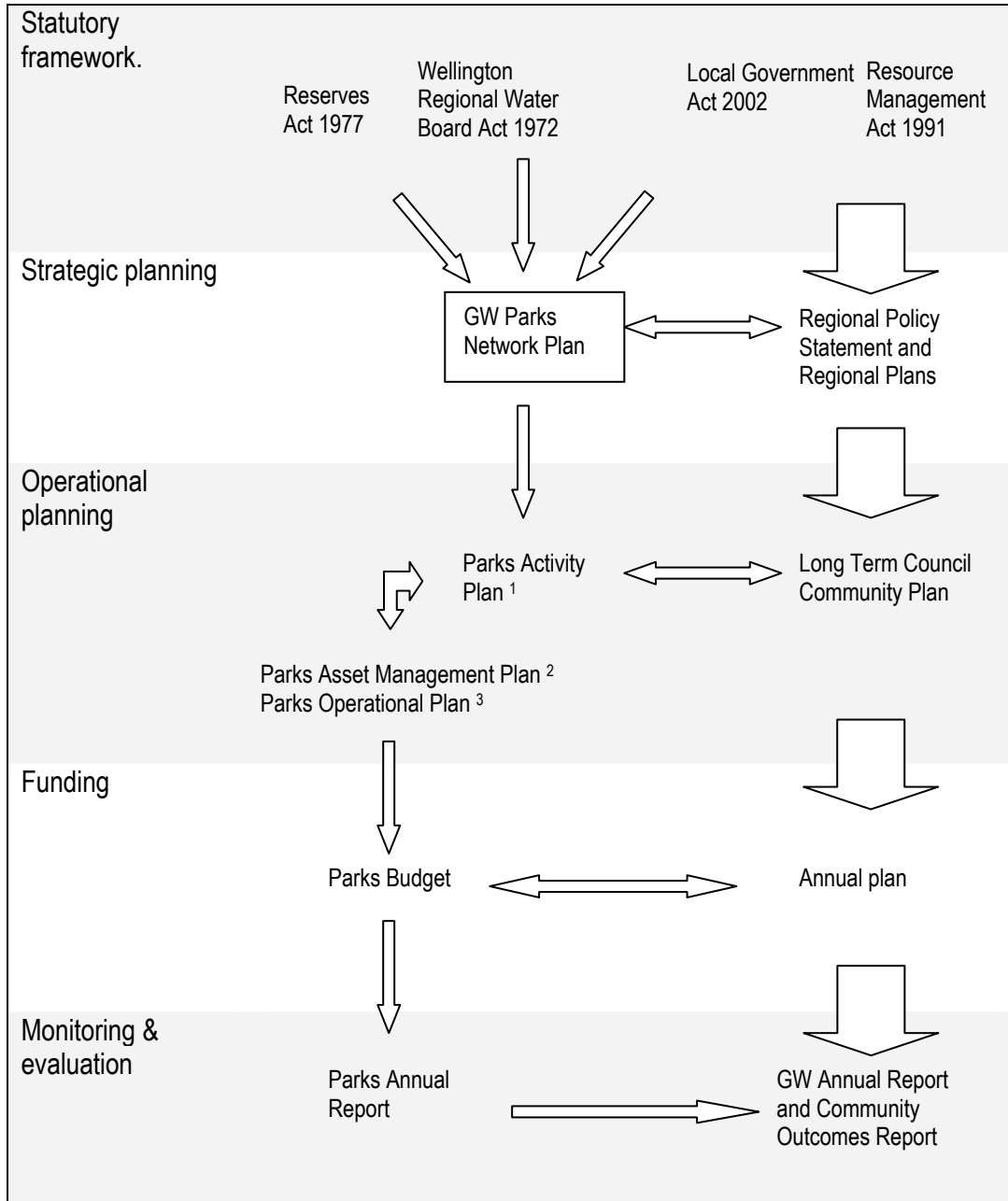
In 1980 the Wellington Regional Council was formed, amalgamating the functions of the former Wellington Regional Water Board and Wellington Regional Planning Authority. A dedicated Parks Department operating within the Wellington Regional Council was created to manage and oversee the establishment of the regional parks and forests network.

The Parks Department established the groundwork for the parks at Battle Hill, Belmont, Queen Elizabeth and Kaitoke. Pencarrow, or East Harbour Regional Park, took a little longer to become part of the park network. A regional park at Makara did not eventuate.

For a fuller description of the regional parks network history, refer to Appendix 1 of this document.

2.2 Relevant legislation and policies

There are a range of regulatory frameworks affecting the parks network which regulate and determine its use and development.



1. Sets out what is undertaken in parks, and to what standard (levels of service), as well as the reasons why activities are undertaken. This plan is reviewed every three years.
2. Defines the standard to which structures, environmental and heritage assets will be managed, as well as outlining how this will occur. This plan is reviewed every three years.
3. Outlines the budgets and work plan for the current financial year, clarifies roles and expectations and sets local performance measures. This plan is reviewed annually.

Key legislation includes:

- Local Government Act 2002

This Act provides a framework for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of their communities through a sustainable development approach. The Act sets out principles and consultation requirements for local authorities in performing their functions. The only specific provisions relating to parks are about restrictions on disposal. It requires local authorities to consult before selling any park or part of a park that is not a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This Act also allows regional councils to apply for regional parks to be protected in perpetuity through an Order in Council.

- Reserves Act 1977

Provides for the acquisition of land for reserves, and the classification and management of reserves (including leases and licences). The majority of Greater Wellington's parks classified under the Reserves Act reserves are "recreation" reserves, with some scenic, historic and local purpose. Refer to "legislative status" for each individual park in part 6.

- Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972

Sets out Greater Wellington's legal responsibilities and powers over the forest lands. Greater Wellington officers and rangers are empowered by the Act's bylaws to control activities in the forests (see Appendix 3). In 2005 a local Bill was passed by Parliament allowing renewable energy generation to take place on land designated for water catchment or forestry purposes. This resulted in the *Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005*.

- Resource Management Act 1991

This plan must comply with regional and district plans prepared under the *Resource Management Act 1991*. Greater Wellington parks are located in a number of districts and therefore subject to the district plans (namely those of Wellington City, Porirua City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City and Kapiti Coast District Councils).

Other relevant legislation includes:

- Conservation Act 1987
- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Historic Places Act 1993
- Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
- Building Act 1991
- Crown Minerals Act 1991
- Treaty of Waitangi (State Enterprise) Act 1998
- Freshwater Fisheries Act 1983.

Other regulatory considerations relate to network utility providers, designations, roading and transportation, and Crown policies for settling claims under the Treaty of Waitangi. Iwi management plans provide another significant policy consideration.

Greater Wellington has a number of important policies and requirements that affect the management of parks including its:

- Regional Policy Statement
- Regional Plans
- Long-term Council Community Plan
- *Wellington Regional Open Space Strategy & Action Plan 2009*
- Environmental strategies, eg, *Wetland Action Plan*, *Strategy for Achieving Riparian Management in the Wellington Region*
- Regional Pest Management Strategy
- Regional Land Transport Strategy
- *Fire Protection Plan for Greater Wellington Regional Council Parks and Forests*
- *Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009*.

2.3 The relationship of Greater Wellington parks to other public lands

Open space in the Wellington region is made up of local parks, forests and conservation areas, as well as our rivers and coastline. The regional parks and forests (which make up Greater Wellington's parks network³) are an important part of the wider Wellington Region's open space network. The Department of Conservation, city and district councils also manage a number of parks and reserves for the public. It is important to recognise how each agency has different roles in the provision of open space opportunities, although they overlap to some extent. See Map 2 – Open space in the Wellington region.

The Wellington Regional Open Space Strategy & Action Plan is being implemented as part of the Wellington Regional Strategy by representatives of all of the region's territorial authorities, the Department of Conservation, Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Mana Whenua Iwi. This strategy is integrating planning by linking open space opportunities for organised sport/activities, informal recreation, ecological functions, landscapes and partnership programmes.

The lands the Department of Conservation manages are predominantly distant from urban areas and tend to offer low-impact recreational opportunities, such as walking, tramping, picnicking and camping. In the Wellington region, the Department's lands range from "urban fringe" to "remote experience"⁴.

At the other end of the spectrum, city and district councils focus on meeting local community and recreational needs by providing smaller parks, sports fields, playgrounds,

³ Greater Wellington also manages other lands such as river corridors that contribute to recreational opportunities in the Region but are not covered in this plan. For example, the Hutt River Trail also provides public access to rivers for recreation and key links between recreational areas, as well as enabling links between remaining areas of native bush.

⁴ DOC also manages two marine reserves in the Wellington Region, Kapiti and Taputeranga Marine Reserve.

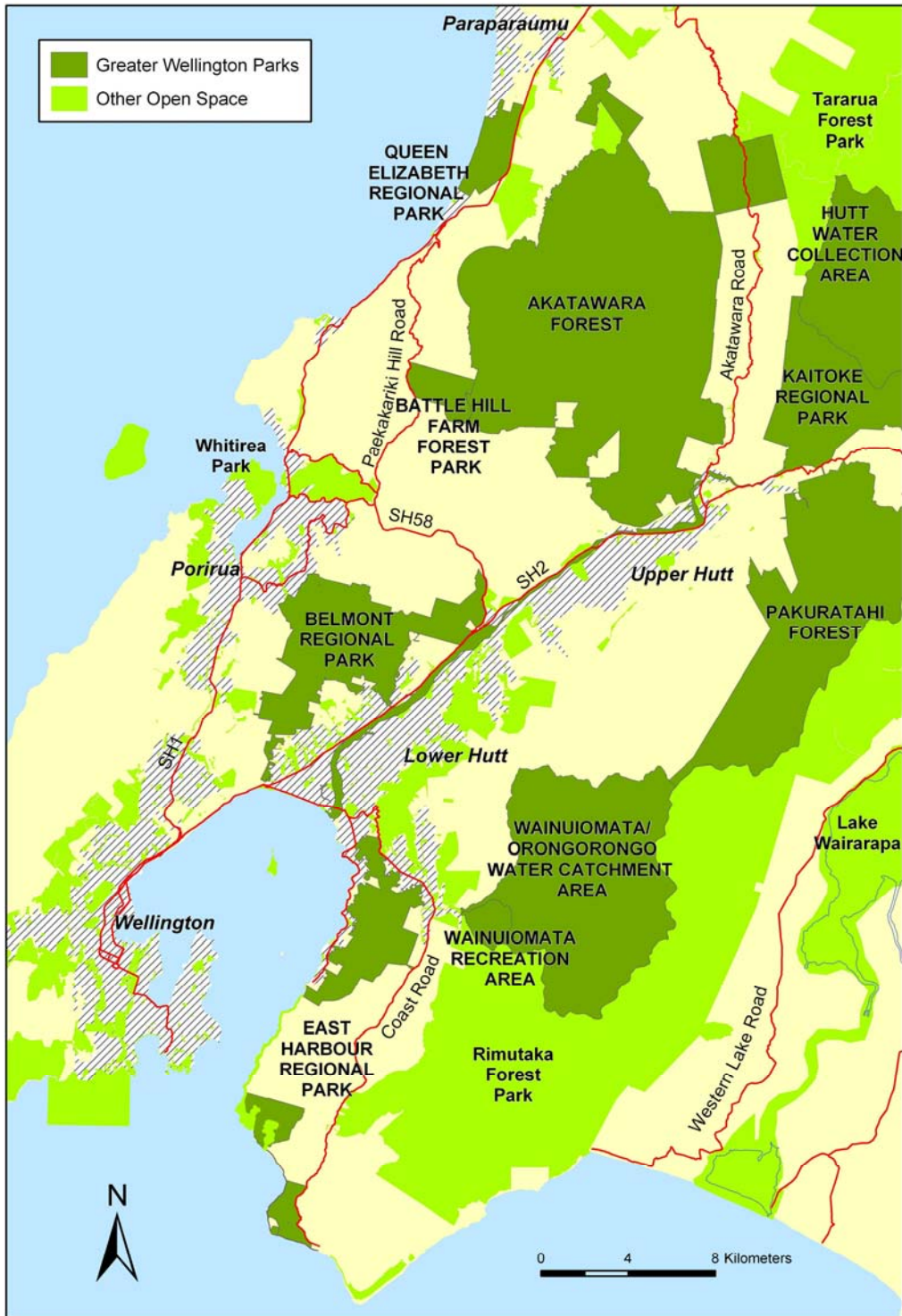
local reserves and urban beaches in urban or peri-urban areas. Some territorial authorities also provide larger, multi-purpose parks and, while these can contain large natural areas, they are usually smaller than regional parks.

Regional parks lie somewhere in between the Department of Conservation areas, and city and district council parks in both scale and focus. They provide a mix of conservation and recreational opportunities, focusing on protecting values of regional significance. In recreational terms, regional parks span the range from “peri-urban” to “back country”. They are large open spaces or areas of bush near urban areas that are visited by people across the region.

Together, these various public lands offer a broad spectrum of recreational opportunities and meet a wide range of community, environmental and conservation needs. Greater Wellington, the Department of Conservation and territorial authorities work together to ensure that environmental and heritage values are protected in the most appropriate way, and that recreational opportunities across the region enhance and complement each other to address the needs of communities.

As shown in Map 2, some of Greater Wellington’s parks are adjacent to or near other ecological and recreational areas. Greater Wellington will continue to work with other agencies to enhance access to and values of these areas, eg, through developing ecological corridors, recreational linkages and complementary experiences.

Greater Wellington currently manages land owned by other organisations, including Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council, Department of Conservation, the Crown and tangata whenua. There are also a variety of agencies that Greater Wellington has potential partnership activities with, including recreation, health, justice and conservation.



Map 2 - Open space in the Wellington region (Source: *Wellington Regional Strategy*)

2.4 Relationship of Greater Wellington parks to the community

Greater Wellington recognises that it is important to develop partnerships with tangata whenua, private and public organisations, and community groups, including volunteers.

Tangata whenua

Tangata whenua have an ongoing relationship with and interests in the lands on which the regional parks are established. Greater Wellington works with tangata whenua to recognise and, where appropriate, provide for their interests in park management.

There are a number of claims registered with the Waitangi Tribunal that cover the regional parks. At the time of writing this plan the Tribunal has heard two claims that include the land areas managed by Greater Wellington. Other claims will be heard over the coming years with Tribunal resolution yet to be determined.

Whilst Crown land may be available for the settlement of Treaty claims, land owned by Greater Wellington is considered to be private land and is not available for Treaty settlements. Greater Wellington will be kept informed of the status of Treaty claims and settlements and may have some change in responsibilities as the Crown and tangata whenua settle these longstanding grievances.

Community groups and individuals

Throughout the parks network, a variety of “friends groups” and other similar groups and organisations support a range of Greater Wellington goals, activities and projects. These groups have often evolved through addressing park issues, and with discussion and identification of mutual activities and outcomes, relationships have been fostered to achieve the outcomes of this plan.

Greater Wellington, in partnership with individuals and groups, provides opportunities for people to achieve a variety of benefits including: the sense of satisfaction of giving something to places they value and enjoy, physical exercise, social interaction with like minded people, learning a range of skills, and passing on knowledge to others.

2.5 Why our parks are valuable

Parks have long been recognised as major contributors to the physical and aesthetic quality of urban settlements. Traditional values identify parks as places of recreation and visual assets to communities. Over time, policymakers, practitioners and the public have begun to recognise the wider benefits of parks to the community as valuable contributors to biodiversity values, job opportunities, youth development, public health and community building. Parks can provide a wide range of values to the community.

Parks conserve nature, cultural and scenic values

Greater Wellington parks protect natural, scenic and cultural values that contribute significantly to the identity of the Wellington region and its people. In an increasingly urbanised environment, our parks conserve important natural areas of biodiversity and ecosystems such as lowland forests, wetlands and dunes which are home to many rare plants and animals, and contribute to healthy soils, ecosystems and ecosystem services.

Cultural features and historic sites in parks represent the living history of our relationships with the land, for both pakeha and Māori. These are special and irreplaceable parts of our

identity and should be protected for future generations. Care of these places is particularly relevant from a Māori world view where the land is part of our ancestor (Papatūānuku). Greater Wellington parks contain many areas and values of significance to tangata whenua (as expressed in recent Treaty settlements), who continue to have interests in the lands.

Our parks provide important open spaces near urban areas and contribute to the scenic backdrop of the region. By protecting a diversity of landscapes, they provide an important opportunity for people in the region to experience, enjoy and connect with our natural and cultural heritage.

Parks provide social and economic benefits and recreational opportunities

Our children visit parks with their schools to plant trees and learn how to look after the environment. Parks are available to be used as outdoor interactive classrooms to learn about conservation, farming and outdoor skills. Members of the community are involved in projects to protect or restore wetlands, native bush and historic features of parks.

Parks are often used for promotional and recreational activities and as places to meet and gather. They contribute to the development of cohesive and vibrant societies. Regional parks offer economic benefits from commercial activities. They are the location of local events, films and tours which attract visitors both locally and internationally. The Wellington region is actively promoted as a film location and has gained international attention in this way. As a destination, parks attract visitors to the region and provide jobs in recreation or tourism related areas.

Forestry and farming are not only tools to manage the land but also provide an income stream that can go back into park development. There are renewable energy opportunities in regards to both wind and hydro resources, particularly in the forests and water supply areas. For example, small hydro power development, in association with any new water source developments may be appropriate. The Wellington region has been recognised for its wind energy resource and there are potential wind energy sites on Greater Wellington land.

Parks contribute to healthy lifestyles and wellbeing

Our parks are popular places for walking, biking and picnics with the family, plus a whole lot more. People can enjoy a break from the city life, take small or long walks or engage in more adventurous activities, such as mountain biking and four wheel driving. Parks can also be places for organised recreation such as club events. Together, parks provide a wide range of opportunities for different activities in different environments. These activities contribute to healthy lifestyles and wellbeing. This role is increasingly important in the light of increasingly stressful and sedentary lifestyles⁵.

⁵ *Healthy Open Space*, Regional Public Health Information Paper (March 2010)

Part 3 General management framework

3.1 Management framework summary

The management framework sets out how the parks will be managed and will guide decisions on future activities, facilities, development and investment in parks.

- (1) A parks vision identifies the key outcomes of the parks for the community.
- (2) The parks network guiding principles relate to values the community attribute to Greater Wellington's parks network. These principles serve as the basics for policy. All outcomes and policies in the management plan will relate to at least one, and often multiple, guiding principles. When considering a proposal for any new activity, facility, or development, these principles must be considered.
- (3) Each park has its own special characteristics, which have been identified to provide guidance as to the appropriateness of new activities, facilities and developments. Park key characteristics have been expressed as "people" and "land." "Land" includes the physical landscape, either modified or unmodified, and the values attributed to the physical landscape, including ecosystem services and biodiversity values. "People" includes present activities and facilities, and historical interactions with the land which now hold heritage and cultural value.
- (4) The management focus provides further guidance at a park specific level, for considering proposals for new activities, facilities and developments. For each park, there is a list of actions consistent with the outcomes and policies of Part 4.

The management framework is illustrated in the following diagram:

3.2 Greater Wellington parks vision

To enrich lives by connecting people with healthy natural places

This means that in our parks you will find:

- Healthy natural ecosystems and the varied landscapes that sustain them
- Heritage features that tell the stories of human interaction with our landscape
- A variety of easily accessible settings, natural and modified, for people to experience and enjoy.

The vision provides the basis for the development of this plan and the outcomes for its achievement. Achieving the vision and outcomes is dependent on the participation of the people of the region, including tangata whenua, local councils, central government, volunteers, non-government organisations and industry. It is only by working in partnership that we can realise the vision and have a parks network that continues to enrich the community for generations to come.

3.3 Guiding principles for management

The following guiding principles relate to values the community attribute to the regional parks network:

ENVIRONMENT

1 - Protect and care for ecosystems of important ecological value

Each park and forest contains important ecological areas, such as remnant forests, wetlands, streams and dunes. These will be protected and managed to maintain their important environmental values.

Water catchments will be protected and managed to ensure clean water for the region.

2 - Restore significant, degraded ecosystems to a healthy functioning state and increase indigenous biodiversity

Some of these ecosystems require restoration actions to increase the range of biodiversity features and species.

3 - Sustainably manage modified ecosystems, such as those on farms and forests

Farming and forestry will be undertaken where they contribute to integrated catchment management, maintain landscape settings, provide access for recreational activities and follow best practice principles.

4 - Protect the visual quality of significant landscapes from inappropriate development and use

Significant geological features and regionally significant landscapes that have high cultural or historic values will be protected and managed with minimal built development.

5 - Enhance ecological connections between natural areas and within catchments

The protection and enhancement of ecological corridors between natural areas will be undertaken to enhance the biodiversity of the parks network, adjoining land and the region.

6 – Mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change through resilient ecosystems and carbon sequestration processes

The active protection and restoration of indigenous ecosystems, as well as informed management of modified ecosystems, will minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

RECREATION

7 - Provide for a range of recreation opportunities within the network that cater for varying age, ability and experience

Greater Wellington will provide for a range of outdoor recreational activities and attractions across the network that are appropriate to the park setting and reflect the needs and values of the region's diverse communities, and the environmental values of each particular park. These activities and attractions may be undertaken in partnership with clubs, events or licensees to meet community's needs.

8 - Provide for a range of settings and facilities for people to enjoy time out, explore nature and learn in a safe environment

Each park contains different attractions, which are made available through services, trails and facilities that are appropriate to an individual park or part of the park.

Risk from natural hazards to people and assets is minimised.

9 - Encourage stewardship of the resources found within the Greater Wellington parks network

Greater Wellington will promote the parks as places for the community to participate in a range of conservation projects and will support groups and events that offer participants outdoor experiences and skills enrichment in activities such as camping, mountain biking, tramping and hunting.

10 – Connect open spaces through recreation corridors such as walking trails and cycle tracks

Where feasible, access routes will be made available to offer a range of walking and cycling opportunities across the parks network to enhance understanding of ecological, landscape and heritage values.

This will be achieved in partnership with other open space providers in the Wellington region.

HERITAGE

11 - Identify and protect significant heritage features and associated history, stories and knowledge

The parks network contains sites of regional significance to tangata whenua and the wider community, eg, waahi tapu, historic places and structures. Greater Wellington will work with tangata whenua and the regional community to record, acknowledge and maintain associations with these heritage features.

12 - Provide interpretation, activities and learning experiences to enhance community understanding of the natural and cultural heritage in our parks

Where appropriate, Greater Wellington will provide information on significant ecological and heritage features, including opportunities for the regional community to experience parks through a range of educational activities and experiences.

COMMUNITY

13 – Base relationships with tangata whenua on good faith, cooperation and understanding, with an emphasis on areas of mutual interest

Tangata whenua will be involved in areas of mutual interest.

14 - Promote community participation and sense of ownership

Greater Wellington will encourage and engage in partnerships with different interest groups and organisations, to accomplish mutual goals for the benefit of the parks and ecosystems of the region. Greater Wellington will support volunteers and community groups and work co-operatively with leaseholders to enhance park visitor experiences.

15 - Ensure the Greater Wellington parks are accessible to all

Greater Wellington recognises the diversity of ages, abilities and interests of people visiting parks and will provide appropriate opportunities to youth, the elderly, those with disabilities and different ethnicities.

MANAGEMENT

16 - Manage all activities in parks to ensure that they do not compromise what makes parks a special place for visitors

Greater Wellington will manage activities in parks to make certain that traditional informal activities are retained and that restricted activities, such as large events, and leases on land, do not impact on park values and the quality of visitor experience (outlined in the park characteristics).

Farming and forestry will be used to provide an income stream, manage rural settings and recreation opportunities and settings, where appropriate.

17 - Ensure decisions about the future of the Greater Wellington parks network are based on up-to-date quality information

Decisions will be better informed through the use of research and monitoring; input will be sought from the public, interest groups and existing stakeholders and partners.

18 – Promote in conjunction with other organisations and landholders, a variety of open space settings that meets the needs of the community for current and future generations

The lands owned or managed by Greater Wellington will contribute to and enhance the open spaces provided in the Wellington region.

Part 4 General management outcomes and policies

4.1 Biodiversity and ecosystems

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Ecosystems of important ecological value are protected and cared for.

Outcome 2: Significant, degraded ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity are restored to a healthy functioning state.

Outcome 3: Ecological connections between natural areas and within catchments of regional parks and adjoining lands are enhanced.

Policies

4.1.1 Indigenous plants and fauna

Policy 1: To protect significant indigenous ecosystems and biodiversity based on an assessment of:

- a. Representativeness (regionally or nationally) rarity or vulnerability
- b. The current or potential degree of threat.

Policy 2: To enhance or restore areas that:

- a. Have the potential to be significant areas of indigenous vegetation or are significant habitats of indigenous fauna
- b. Will increase resilience, or prevent the isolation or fragmentation of the ecosystem
- c. Have special features such as unique species to the area, geological features or, cultural or spiritual values that make the area specifically valuable.

Policy 3: To consider and actively pursue when assessing and implementing enhancement and restoration projects:

- a. The level of public support and opportunities for involvement
- b. Opportunities for planting species that may be used for social and cultural purposes (eg, medicinal use, weaving)
- c. The contribution the project could make to ecological corridors/connections
- d. The opportunity for involvement of community, industry and not for profit organisations.

Policy 4: To enable the return of native fauna where:

- a. The species have previously been recorded or there is evidence of the species being present in the area
- b. Conditions can be controlled to provide a high chance of their survival in the area
- c. Appropriate translocation approval and permits have been obtained from the

Department of Conservation

- d. Best practice is followed for the release and post-release monitoring.

Policy 5: To allow for natural regeneration of modified or degraded native ecosystems where they are likely to regenerate without active intervention, ie, where there is a local seed source and the ecosystem has the capacity to restore itself.

4.1.2 Removal of natural materials

Policy 6: To provide for the use and removal of natural materials (such as plants, animals, soil and rocks) from parks for Greater Wellington management purposes, subject to the relevant policies in this plan and relevant legislation, eg, - Reserves Act 1977.

Policy 7: To allow for the removal of natural materials, under the following circumstances:

- a. By tangata whenua for customary purposes
- b. By members of the community for scientific research, cultural or social purposes, or conservation and ecological restoration projects; and
- c. Where a permit has been authorised by Greater Wellington (refer to Rule 7.3).

Policy 8: To leave fallen indigenous trees in situ for ecological purposes, unless removal is required for management purposes or public safety.

Policy 9: To provide for the removal or trimming of vegetation by network utility operators, subject to conditions and in consultation with Greater Wellington.

Policy 10: To consider, when assessing applications for the use or remove of materials from a park:

- a. The legal status of the land and species concerned
- b. The ecological effects of the activity including effects on populations habitats and functioning of the ecosystem over time
- c. The impact on ecological diversity and connectivity
- d. The public good benefit for any commercial activity
- e. The impact on existing users of the park
- f. The availability of alternative opportunities
- g. The effect the removal would have on any historic and cultural site or other values.

Note: Refer to Part 7 (Rules) for more information on removal of natural materials as a managed activity.

4.1.3 Introduced plants

Policy 11: To give primacy to planting and replanting indigenous vegetation over introduced plants.

Policy 12: To plant introduced plants only where:

- a. They have a specific purpose (eg. nitrogen fixing, flood protection, amenity value, carbon sequestration) in accordance with the management outcomes of the area
- b. The area has low indigenous values
- c. They pose a low threat to the indigenous ecosystem.

Policy 13: To remove introduced plants for ecological purposes, except where they:

- a. Contribute towards the key characteristics of the park
- b. Have a high amenity value
- c. Are of historical or cultural significance
- d. Are acting as a “nurse crop” for native species
- e. Are necessary for viable farming or plantation forestry activities
- f. Provide another important function such as erosion control, carbon sequestration or protection of heritage features.

4.1.4 Pest plants and pest animals

Policy 14: To actively control pest plants and pest animals to assist the recovery of indigenous ecosystems and sustain their life-supporting capacity.

Policy 15: To provide additional levels of pest management in specified areas, and to protect sites or features of significant ecological value such as those developed as mainland islands.

Policy 16: To base pest plant and animal control programmes on the:

- a. Vulnerability and ecological value of the ecosystem under threat
- b. Nature and extent of the threat posed
- c. Distribution and size of the pest population
- d. Impact of any adverse effects of methods employed
- e. The most efficient and cost effective techniques available.

Policy 17: To take all practicable steps to prevent new pest plant and pest animal infestations by:

- a. Minimising opportunities for introduction (eg, specifying cleaning requirements for didymo during sporting events)
- b. Surveying for new infestations (including the location, nature and extent)
- c. Proactively containing and eradicating at the early stage of detection.

Policy 18: To control pest plants and animal impact by:

- a. Using the most effective and efficient techniques available
- b. Measuring the effectiveness of each process
- c. Observing non-target species, the environment and human health for adverse effects
- d. Collaborating with adjoining property owners on pest programmes and control methods.

4.1.5 Water

Policy 19: To maintain aquatic ecosystem values by:

- a. Collecting information about and monitoring the health of our wetlands
- b. Protecting wetlands, and restoring damaged wetlands to a healthy state⁶
- c. Employing riparian management as a tool for rehabilitating any degraded aquatic habitat in the stream catchment
- d. Ensuring fish passage is not impeded when constructing tracks and culverts, and constructing fish passages where required
- e. Where possible, developing fish passage over obstructions within the park.

Policy 20: To minimise threats to the water quality and quantity in streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands by preventing activities within the park that would compromise the ability of freshwater systems to function.

Policy 21: To manage current and future water supply catchments to ensure their potential as a source of secure, sustainable, fresh and clean water for the region.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Riparian management
- Ecological restoration
- Fire control
- Environmental monitoring
- Pest plant/animal control
- Permits
- Resource consents.

⁶ Within Greater Wellington parks a number of major wetlands exist, including Queen Elizabeth Wetlands, Battle Hill Wetland, Draper's Flats Swamplands, Martins River Swampland, Pakuratahi Ladle Bend Wetland and the Parangarahu Lakes [Source: *Wetlands Action Plan*, Greater Wellington, 2003].

4.2 Landscape and geological features

Outcomes

Outcome 4: The integrity of important landscapes and geological features are protected from inappropriate development and use.

Policies

Policy 22: To identify:

- a. The diverse range of distinctive landscapes and geological features of each park
- b. Areas of particular significance to tangata whenua
- c. Significant modified landscapes or features that have high historic or cultural value.

Policy 23: To protect identified landscapes and geological features from inappropriate development and use.

Policy 24: To give weight to the values of identified landscapes and geological features in considering what management methods are appropriate.

Policy 25: To consider the impact of any new proposals or activities on important landscapes and geological features including the views of these from within the park.

Policy 26: To manage land use, developments or other activities to ensure that park values are not compromised. This includes:

- a. Managing the scale of development so it is appropriate to its setting
- b. Ensuring any tracks or access ways are constructed to minimise visual effects on landforms
- c. Minimising the intrusion of any built structures on the landscape.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Design guidelines
- Education
- Research and inventory.

4.3 Cultural heritage

Outcomes

Outcome 5: Significant heritage features and associated histories, stories and knowledge are identified and protected.

Outcome 6: The cultural heritage in Greater Wellington parks is enhanced through cultural awareness and appreciation.

Policies

4.3.1 Protection and management

Policy 27: To identify and protect significant historic and cultural features (including built heritage) taking into account:

- a. Historic values (as they relate to themes, events or people in the past)
- b. Social values (sentiment, recognition)
- c. Tangata whenua values
- d. Physical values (archaeological, architectural, technological, integrity, age and any “collective” or “group values” (ie, contributes to the heritage values of a wider group of features, places or setting)
- e. Surroundings, rarity and representativeness.

Policy 28: To manage historic and cultural heritage features, taking into account their significance and any potential future threats (due to such things as visitor pressures, competing land use, natural processes and information loss, impact of activities, and proposed use or works).

Policy 29: To manage sites of significance to tangata whenua in a manner determined through consultation, taking into account nationally and locally established protocols relating to the management of cultural artefacts or human remains and tangata whenua requirements for the disclosure and non-disclosure of sites and information.

Policy 30: To adhere to nationally established procedures where historic and cultural heritage features or artefacts are unearthed (refer to Historic Places Act 1993 or Antiquities Act 1975) or sites discovered during day to day park operations noting that:

- a. Work should cease in the vicinity of the discovery, and the Greater Wellington Accidental Discovery Protocol (2008) followed
- b. Tangata whenua be informed of any discovery of Māori artefacts in parks and their advice sought on appropriate protocols for the care or repatriating artefacts, where appropriate.

4.3.2 Information gathering and interpretation

Policy 31: To encourage greater awareness of the range and significance of the cultural heritage values and features of the regional parks within the community.

Policy 32: To present and interpret significant heritage values to the community, except

where:

- a. Cultural heritage features may be at risk from damage or vandalism through increased knowledge or access
- b. Cultural heritage features may be in particularly sensitive areas such as grave sites or wāhi tapu, for which greater information and public access could degrade the areas physically or spiritually.

Policy 33: To work with relevant tangata whenua, community groups and historical societies to identify, assess and interpret historical and heritage sites.

Policy 34: To identify, protect and preserve information and knowledge related to significant heritage sites and values of the parks according to national standards and tangata whenua tikanga while having regard to relevant privacy issues.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Management guidelines
- Conservation plans
- Research and inventory
- Interpretation
- Programmes and events.

4.4 Land management

Outcomes

Outcome 7: Modified ecosystems (such as farming and forestry) are good examples of sustainable management.

Outcome 8: The risk from natural hazards to people, assets and the environment are minimised.

Outcome 9: Resilient ecosystems and carbon sequestration processes mitigate effects of climate change.

Outcome 10: Any impacts of public utilities and community infrastructure are minimised.

Policies

4.4.1 Farm and plantation forestry

Policy 35: To protect soil resources by:

- a. Minimising use of any chemicals necessary for land management
- b. Using appropriate methods to minimise erosion
- c. Retiring land with significant risk of erosion.

Policy 36: To ensure that farming and forestry practice minimise sediment and nutrient discharges and downstream effects on catchments by:

- a. Encouraging indigenous vegetation along riparian margins
- b. Using setbacks when replanting riparian areas with plantation forestry (minimum 20 metres from the bank of rivers wider than 3 metres, lakes and wetlands)
- c. Using setbacks when replanting riparian areas with plantation forestry (minimum of 10 metres from the bank of streams wider than 1 metre)
- d. Rationalising exotic forest boundaries
- e. Utilising existing access arrangements through plantation forestry areas.

Policy 37: To allow pastoral farming where it:

- a. Contributes to the public use, enjoyment and educational potential of regional parks and forests
- b. Remains reasonably accessible to the public, allowing for integration of recreational activities
- c. Is managed consistently with the outcomes for the protection of the natural and cultural resources of the park
- d. Does not adversely affect significant ecosystems or historical and cultural heritage features
- e. Is in accordance with, and models, good land management practices and animal

husbandry.

Policy 38: To maintain current forestry where on assessment it:

- a. Will not degrade the quality and quantity of future water supply
- b. Provides a commercial return to Greater Wellington (including revenue from emission trading units) and an economic contribution to the region
- c. It is more than or as effective as indigenous vegetation in protecting unstable slopes
- d. Provides a recreational asset.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Riparian management
- Sustainable farm management plans
- Sustainable forestry management plans
- Pest plant and animal control.

4.4.2 Natural hazards

Policy 39: To avoid, where possible, locating facilities or structures in identified high hazard zones such as floodplains, dune systems or erosion prone or unstable land.

Policy 40: To treat coastal erosion as a natural process, favouring dune restoration solutions over structural interference.

Policy 41: To manage erosion or other hazard risks in a way that preserves the ecological and landscape values.

Policy 42: To limit and/or manage public access (either temporarily or permanently), to facilities or structures that pose a risk to health and safety as a result of a hazard.

Policy 43: To prevent and manage fires to preserve historic flora and fauna values and minimise risk of life and property.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Hazards register
- Signage
- Relocation or removal of structures / access.

4.4.3 Climate change

Policy 44: To respond to the impacts of climate change by improving ecosystem resilience and increasing the capacity of parks to sequester carbon through:

- a. Identifying and implementing reversion and planting opportunities for increasing carbon sequestration
- b. Restoring ecosystems and assisting natural regeneration of the native ecosystem by controlling browsing animals and weed pests.

Policy 45: To improve the resilience of the parks network against the likely impacts of climate change through:

- a. Better understanding specific risks to each park
- b. Improving the ability of natural ecosystems to adapt through appropriate planting and management
- c. Ensuring new park infrastructure is appropriately located and designed.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Sustainable farm management plans
- Pest plant and pest animal control
- Riparian management.

4.4.4 Park closures

Policy 46: To temporarily restrict or close access to a park, or part thereof where:

- a. There is a danger to public and/or animal health and safety
- b. Where continued access will cause further environmental or cultural degradation to a particular site
- c. An event or activity has been granted the right to restrict public access as part of its approval conditions
- d. Park operations require temporary closure including but not limited to park maintenance, pest control, farming and forestry operations, and water collection and distribution
- e. Restricting access is an obligation under a specific Act, such as the Biosecurity Act, Forest Rural Fire Act or the Public Health Act.

Policy 47: To ensure that the public are adequately informed regarding closures, using signage or other media, including an explanation of reasons and the length of time an area will be closed.

4.4.5 Utilities

Policy 48: To recognise and provide for the operation and maintenance of existing network utilities within regional parks as allowed activities.

Policy 49: To comply with relevant legislation and regulations for the operation and maintenance of network utilities, including:

- a. Maintaining safe distances from network utilities for activities and developments, eg, when tree planting
- b. The removal or management of vegetation near utilities including transmission lines, underground services and pipelines, subject to consultation with Greater Wellington (except in cases of emergency where Greater Wellington will be informed as soon as practical).

Policy 50: Applications for the development of additional network utilities within the parks will be considered as restricted activities and assessed according to the process set out in Part 7 (Rules).

Policy 51: Additional utility facilities approved under Policy 49 and Part 7 (Rules) will be subject to a licence or an easement where:

- a. They cannot be reasonably located outside park land, or if specifically provided for, as a purpose for which the park is held
- b. It is consistent with policies in this management plan and they are of a scale, nature, colour and intensity of use that relates to, and is integrated with, the existing landscape
- c. Public access to utilities is to be denied only where necessary for the protection of public safety or the security or competent operation of the activity concerned
- d. They are located in, or added to, an existing structure or facility and use existing access options wherever possible
- e. The works are of national interest.

Policy 52: To consider a fee or require a bond where appropriate for the construction of utilities, or other mitigation or compensation measures where public network utilities occupy or cross the park.

Policy 53: Where work is undertaken Greater Wellington may require site restoration or maintenance after the completion of work.

Policy 54: To require that power cables and telephone lines be placed underground, where possible.

***Explanation:** Network utilities such as water, gas, electricity supply, and telecommunications have an important role in contributing to the health, safety and well-being of our region. As parks are places of public recreation, it is important that Greater Wellington is informed about planned works so that public health and safety issues can be managed. Refer to the National Environmental Standard on Electricity Transmission Activities for more information relating to the use, operation, maintenance, upgrading, replacement and relocation of transmission lines and the use of access tracks.*

4.4.6 Renewable energy generation

Policy 55: To require the Greater Wellington Regional Council to review each proposal on a case by case basis, taking into account land status⁷, the effect on park characteristics and all other relevant policies and outcomes within this plan.

Policy 56: To require any proposed development to take into account the appropriate design principles outlined in part 5.6.1

Explanation: Renewable energy generation could be created by wind turbines, solar panels, hydro turbines and/or bio energy. The Wellington region has been recognised for its wind energy resource and there are potential wind energy sites on Greater Wellington land.

A number of streams and rivers flow through Greater Wellington's parks. Some of these may provide opportunities for small hydro power developments, particularly in association with any new water source developments. The Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005 allows for the construction and operation of electrical installations or works for renewable energy in forest and water collection areas. For further information on renewable energy and regionally significant infrastructure, refer to the Regional Policy Statement.

4.4.7 Mineral exploration, prospecting and mining

Policy 57: To prohibit mineral exploration, prospecting and mining in the regional park network.

⁷ Note: The provisions in the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005 which covers some lands within the Greater Wellington Parks Network allows for the development of alternative energy generation on forest lands.

4.5 Visitor services

Outcomes

Outcome 11: Public experiences in parks are safe, enjoyable and informative.

Outcome 12: Parks can be accessed by all sectors of the community.

Policies

4.5.1 Education and promotion

Policy 58: To encourage responsible behaviour and good stewardship, including but not limited to a “leave only footprints” approach⁸.

Policy 59: To promote parks as places to learn about the environment, cultural heritage, native ecosystems and best practice in the sustainable management of land.

Policy 60: To increase understanding of parks’ key characteristics and improve park management through:

- a. Information gathering, research and monitoring by Greater Wellington
- b. Incorporating Māori knowledge and values
- c. Facilitating research that might be utilised by Greater Wellington.

Policy 61: To develop relationships with other agencies and the community that will increase community awareness and facilitate learning through hands-on experiences and interpretation of the natural and cultural heritage of parks, eg, ecology, farming and history.

Policy 62: To work along side other agencies and the community to utilise the Greater Wellington parks network to encourage healthy lifestyles and develop conservation and outdoor skills.

Policy 63: To deliver quality information to the public about the opportunities available in parks, targeting particular groups to increase their access to them (by knowing what is available and suitable for them).

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Ranger service
- Marketing
- Interpretation and signage
- Programmes and events
- Community partnerships
- Education.

⁸ Note that all park visitors are required to remove any rubbish they bring to or generate in the park, except at designated campgrounds, where limited rubbish facilities will be provided.

4.6 Park infrastructure

Outcomes

Outcome 13: People of different age, ability and interests can access parks (where appropriate).

Outcome 14: Recreation corridors such as walking trails and cycle tracks connect parks.

Outcome 15: Opportunities and settings for sustainable activities and uses that are consistent with this plan and the management focus of parks are provided.

Policies

4.6.1 Design principles

Policy 64: To concentrate intensive use and development of park facilities at existing developed areas and main park entrances, wherever possible.

Policy 65: To ensure any new park infrastructure (facilities, buildings and other structures):

- a. Meets any national design standards relevant to the structure and use
- b. Fits with the focus for the park
- c. Recognises and reflects the park's key characteristics and is in keeping with the setting of the park, utilising materials which reflect the natural or historical context
- d. Takes into account the needs of people, including safety, security, disabilities and/or limited mobility
- e. Does not detract from or adversely affect the existing heritage of the area, including archaeological sites
- f. Minimises displacement of other activities and park users
- g. Has considered alternative locations and alternative means of meeting the intended purpose, including using or adapting existing infrastructure
- h. Where practical and appropriate, group built structures together to minimise vegetation clearance and visual intrusion on the landscape.

Explanation: The parks provide open space settings with low to moderate levels of development and built structures.

Policy 66: To provide amenities and vehicle parking areas which take into account the type of recreational activity and uses as well as the desired level of public use in each location.

Policy 67: To provide signs and track markers for visitor information and interpretation to help promote the safe and enjoyable use of parks, considering:

- a. Appropriate location to entrance points and car parking areas
- b. Grouping signs or using other techniques to minimise visual clutter.

4.6.2 Access

Policy 68: To maintain a variety of recreational opportunities throughout the network that recognises the diversity of cultures, ages, fitness levels and physical abilities. Not all opportunities will be available in all parks.

Policy 69: To develop new outdoor recreational opportunities or provide for recreational needs suitable for the particular park (outlined in Part 6).

Policy 70: To separate or limit recreational activities and uses, where necessary, to protect health and safety, environment or heritage values or to prevent conflict.

Policy 71: To specifically focus on developing easy to moderate trails close to park entrances giving increased opportunities for the elderly, disabled and children's buggies.

Policy 72: To develop better linkages between existing areas or potential areas of open space by:

- a. Working with private landowners, councils, eg, where subdivision is proposed, other agencies and community groups to link open space through trails
- b. Liaison with adjoining private landowners
- c. Advocating for public transport and non-vehicular links to parks.

Policy 73: To maintain a network of tracks and other facilities that provides a range of recreational activities and experiences.

Policy 74: To give priority when developing new tracks to linkages, circuits and loop tracks.

4.6.3 Naming and commemorations

Policy 75: To promote awareness of, and respect for, Māori language and place names within parks.

Policy 76: To consider when naming areas, tracks or features, giving preference to names that reflect:

- a. Tangata whenua values
- b. Natural and physical features
- c. Local history and heritage
- d. Cultural and community associations
- e. An individual or organisation that significantly contributes to the park or facility through gifting or sponsorship or personal commitment of time and energy.

Policy 76: To require the approval of Greater Wellington Regional Council when naming or renaming parks, forests or significant features, following appropriate consultation with tangata whenua, the public and interest groups.

Policy 78: To manage plaques, memorials and commemorative structures as restricted activities. These will only be approved where:

- a. The person(s) has contributed in a significant way to the regional parks network or to

the structure on which the plaque is placed

- b. It relates to significant historical, environmental, or cultural events within the park, or the opening or naming of a park or a major facility in the park
- c. The design and location does not detract from the park's key characteristics or cause the displacement of other park activities.

Policy 79: To only maintain or replace plaques, memorials and commemorative structures where there is agreement between the contributing party and Greater Wellington.

Policy 80: To permit commemorative tree planting in designated areas only.

Policy 81: To prohibit the spreading or burial of ashes and the burial of body parts within parks, with the exception of reinterment of koiwi.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Design guidelines
- Concept plans
- Advocacy / monitoring.

4.6.4 Use and development

Policy 82: To provide for sustainable activities and uses that are consistent with the outcomes of this plan and the management focus and key characteristics of the park.

Policy 83: To manage and maintain discretion over specified activities to ensure appropriate allocation of park resources.

Policy 84: To maintain discretion over other activities (including new activities and utilities) to avoid or limit impacts on the environment and key park characteristics, as well as ensure the safety of park users.

Policy 85: To follow a process for determining whether new activities and development are appropriate for the park (refer to Rules Part 7).

Policy 86: To prohibit activities that are inappropriate for the park setting or outside the specified location (refer to Rules Part 7).

***Explanation:** The details for managing use and development within parks are set out in Rules Part 7, which is the method for implementing these policies.*

4.7 Partnership in parks

Outcomes

Outcome 16: Relationships based on good faith, cooperation and understanding to achieve the outcomes of this plan and contribute to a sustainable region are maintained and enhanced.

Outcome 17: Where areas of parks or features are owned or under the control of tangata whenua or other organisations, a joint management regime is in operation.

Outcome 18: The management of parks reflects the needs of park users.

Outcome 19: Community participation and sense of ownership are promoted.

Policies

Policy 87: To develop and maintain relationships with tangata whenua through:

- a. Ensuring their traditional guardianship role and interests in respect of their lands, forests, fisheries and other taonga are actively recognised and provided for
- b. Providing opportunities to participate in traditional guardianship roles, the maintenance of mauri, and the management and protection of wāhi tapu
- c. Customary use of natural resources within the context of sustainable management
- d. Participation in identification of the cultural importance of areas, the information provided to the public, and the interpretation of tangata whenua history
- e. Promoting awareness of, and respect for, tangata whenua culture, interests, heritage, language and place names within parks
- f. Consulting with tangata whenua on the planning, development and management of parks.

***Explanation:** Greater Wellington has responsibilities under the Local Government Act 2002 regarding consultation with tangata whenua. In the development of this plan and future plans, settlements as a result of Treaty of Waitangi claims have been and will be considered. Note: that a number of other parts of this plan have provisions also relating to tangata whenua, both within general policies and park-specific policies (part 6).*

Policy 88: To work with the Department of Conservation, neighbours, and local authority landowners to ensure that:

- a. Issues of interest and concern are addressed in the development of management plans and ongoing management
- b. The enhancement of the environment and recreational amenities in the parks network is achieved.

Policy 89: To encourage and support community group involvement in parks using a variety of mechanism such as:

- a. Park friends groups, volunteer programmes

- b. Collaboration in running events
- c. Consultation and engagement over park issues, including development and/or planning.

Policy 90: To promote and provide opportunities for tangata whenua, individuals, volunteers, private sector, businesses and community groups to be involved in park activities that support the outcomes and policies in this plan, such as:

- a. Environmental and heritage protection and enhancement
- b. Recreational amenity development and maintenance
- c. Communication between different groups with an interest in a particular park
- d. Research on park issues and values
- e. Volunteering specialist knowledge for education and interpretation.

Policy 91: To establish, where appropriate, formal agreements with all groups, volunteers and/or organisations who contribute to parks in an advocacy, restoration and/or education role.

METHODS

The following methods may be employed to achieve the outcomes and policies in this section:

- Partnerships
- Programmes and events
- Consultation
- Joint administration of land
- Sponsorship
- Voluntary involvement.

4.8 Research

Outcome

Outcome 20: Up-to-date, quality information on which to make decisions about the future of the parks network is provided.

Policies

Policy 92: To undertake, allow for (as a managed activity) and support research which:

- a. Increases knowledge and understanding of the significance and condition of natural and cultural heritage, as well as recreational values
- b. Increases the ability to effectively manage these resources and any threats to these
- c. Does not detract from park visitors' use and enjoyment of parks or adversely impact the key characteristics of the park.

Policy 93: To assess changes over time in the park environment and visitor/non-visitor needs and preferences.

4.9 Land tenure, acquisition and disposal

Outcome

Outcome 21: To provide a variety of open space settings that meets the needs of the community, for current and future generations.

Policies

Policy 95: To give primacy when making decisions, to the land tenure and associated provisions in legislation for an area within the park. In particular, the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972⁹.

Policy 96: To negotiate, where appropriate, for the lease, acquisition, right-of-way, caveat, disposal, purchase or gifting of land under public and private ownership within or adjacent to parks. When acquiring or disposing of land, to consider how the proposal will:

- a. Enhance the benefit, enjoyment and use of parks by the public
- b. Improve public access to or use of open space
- c. Further protect the character of existing parks
- d. Protect the important environmental and cultural heritage values
- e. Enhance or add to existing recreational opportunities
- f. Rationalise boundaries so as to achieve better linkages to other open space areas and benefit the future management of the park

⁹ Also the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

- g. Enhance or add to ecological corridor opportunities
- h. And that no other mechanism (such as a management agreement by another agency) can achieve the purpose

Policy 97: To consider the acquisition of new parks where:

- a. There is a deficiency in large open space (greater than 150 hectares) within the area and acquisition has the potential to provide a variety of recreational opportunities that will benefit the region
- b. The open space is accessible from urbanised areas or areas of significant project growth
- c. It will provide protection to areas that have regionally or nationally significant ecological, landscape or heritage values
- d. It does not replace, but complements, other open space opportunities in the area, such as local parks.

Policy 98: To manage any land acquired using the outcomes and policies of this plan alongside relevant legislative requirements.

Part 5 Monitoring and review of this plan

Outcome

Outcome 22: The plan is reviewed regularly to ensure it meets changing circumstances and is responsive to increased knowledge.

Policies

5.1 Plan review

Policy 100: To review the plan at least every 10 years, unless a review or variation is initiated by:

- a. Results from monitoring that indicate the need for a change or review
- b. The identification of new management issues, problems or activities that are not addressed in the plan but for which policy is required
- c. Changes in national policy including new or amended laws, regulations or other actions which may render the plan inoperable or illegal
- d. Policy changes made by Greater Wellington that affect the way parks are managed
- e. New parks purchased or land placed under the control of Greater Wellington
- f. Treaty of Waitangi settlements that require changes in the way that management occurs or decisions are made.

Explanation

A scheduled review provides the opportunity to assess park management in the light of new issues and circumstances to ensure that the management plan continues to be relevant and provides clear direction to guide park management into the future.

Policy 101: To follow the procedure set out in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, as applicable.

5.2 Plan monitoring

Policy 102: To undertake data collection and analysis that accurately measures the effectiveness of management plans, policies and rules at least every three years.

Policy 103: To monitor the use and development of parks and the resulting effects using, but not limited to, the key indicators in Table 1.

Table 1 - Monitoring methods

| <i>Key indicators</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Biodiversity and ecosystems | Ecosystem health |
| | Viability of populations of threatened species |
| | Changes in animal and plant pest populations over time |
| | Environmental enhancements |
| Landscape and geological features | Landscape quality changes |
| Cultural heritage | Cultural heritage resource conditions |
| Land management | Sustainable land use of farmed areas |
| | Forestry, farming practices |
| Visitor services | Recreational assets condition |
| | Recreational activity participation |
| | Park user satisfaction |
| | Community partnerships |

***Explanation:** Greater Wellington will monitor the park environment, the effect of land use and developments and visitor experience, as necessary, to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of this plan. Monitoring programmes will be identified and implemented through Greater Wellington's annual planning process. Monitoring techniques may change over time in response to changing circumstances and developments in monitoring tools.*

Part 6 Park-specific management and policies

6.1 Akatarawa Forest

6.1.1 Legal status

Title held: Wellington Regional Council

Legislative status: Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972

Territorial Authority: Kapiti Coast District Council, Upper Hutt City Council

The land is held fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and subject also to the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal description of land parcels.

6.1.2 Background

Akatarawa Forest is located in the steep hill country of the Akatarawa Ranges, from the west of the Hutt Valley to the Kapiti Coast. The forest covers 15,500 hectares and is the largest forest/park managed by Greater Wellington. It contains pockets of original and larger regenerating lowland podocarp forest, as well as areas of exotic plantations. The forest has important environmental, cultural and heritage values, and provides for a wide range of recreational opportunities.

In terms of the lower North Island, the area's indigenous values are considered to be ecologically significant. There are several wetlands in the Akatarawa and Whakatikei River catchments. Past logging of podocarp from large areas of the Akatarawa Forest has left a mosaic of forest, bush and shrub lands, which provide for a high diversity of bird and insect life. Some 1,000 hectares of original lowland podocarp forest and 500 hectares of red beech/miro/rimu forest still remain in parts of the Akatarawa Forest. In addition, small but significant, stands of the original montane totara/kamahahi and miro/kamahahi forest remain on high ridges around the peaks of Mounts Maunganui, Wainui, Titi and Barton.

Akatarawa Forest's ecological values are regionally important and include representative examples of original montane and lowland forest inhabitants, including rare ferns, and a rich bird life. Each of the region's surviving indigenous bird species are found here, including long-tailed cuckoos, tui, whitehead and New Zealand falcon. Importantly, Akatarawa Forest links with other publicly held land, making it part of the ecological corridor between the Tararua, Rimutaka Ranges and Orongorongo.

Māori sites of significance are limited, as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori often moved through the area travelling to the Wairarapa and the west coast. It was an area of mahinga kai used extensively for hunting birds and fishing, as well as gathering forest foods and materials. Ngāti Toa Rangātira and Wellington based Taranaki iwi retain mana whenua over the lands. European settlers logged the area for its valuable timber resources, including rimu and totara. Old logging

tracks and milling relics are scattered throughout the forest.

Akatarawa Forest also includes approximately 3,000 hectares of exotic species, mainly mixed age pine and macrocarpa forest (part of Greater Wellington's plantation forests).

These exotic forests include the Whakatikei, Valley View, Hukinga, Maungakotukutuku, Akatarawa Saddle and Puketiro blocks. These are managed primarily for commercial purposes but also provide some recreational opportunities. This plan does not cover the forestry operations or harvesting, as these are covered by operational plans for Greater Wellington's production forestry.

Akatarawa Forest provides the opportunity for backcountry oriented recreation. The area has become the main location for motorised recreation (vehicles and bikes), utilising the road network for forestry and track, both past and present. It is also an important area for mountain biking (including the internationally renowned Karapoti Classic mountain bike course), as well as hunting. The Cannon Point Walkway and Birchville Dam are popular with walkers, while trampers and hunters use the more remote track network. Various groups, including the Army and Police, carry out exercises in the forest.

Land status - a future water collection area

The Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests are potential water sources for the region's future generations. The term *future water collection areas* refer to land held under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972¹⁰ for water supply purposes that are not yet used for water supply. Some land is also held and/or used for exotic plantation forestry. Full legal descriptions of the land parcels can be found in the Appendix 2.

Protecting and sustaining the water resource for future generations is paramount and is achieved by protecting and sustainably managing the forest ecosystems. This plan provides a framework for this management. Vegetation binds the soil, helping maintain the area's physical and ecological integrity that in turn influences water quality, particularly in steep forested areas. Rivers, streams and wetlands directly contribute to water quality and the values of these resources must be maintained. In the past, land management focused on water quality values alone. However, an important outcome of that management is the significant contribution to regional indigenous biodiversity.

Holding the land for future water collection purposes does not preclude access to and recreational use of these areas but does provide a "bottom-line" for management.

Off- road recreation

The Akatarawa Forest is one of the few places in the Wellington region where the wider community can undertake off-road activities with motorbikes, quads and 4WD vehicles. The area also caters for a range of mountain biking and multisport events. The Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee (ARAC) whose membership is made up of 4WD, off-road enthusiasts and other like minded groups who use the Akatarawa Forest for a range of recreation opportunities, have jointly developed the Motorised Recreation User Code and Management Guidelines (1997) with Greater Wellington.

ARAC was formed to be a voice for the user groups within the forests and is one of many groups that work alongside Greater Wellington to promote the values of the parks and

¹⁰ Also Wellington regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

develop opportunities to be involved. The motorised recreation user code outlines the restrictions and behaviour standards necessary to meeting statutory obligations protecting the environment, other recreational users and adjoining landowners. Refer to Appendix 4 for a map of the area approved for use by motorised recreation, and to Greater Wellington website for code conditions.

Park key characteristics

Land

- Future water supply area
- Native forested areas including original montane and lowland forest (regionally significant) and wetlands
- Important ecological linkages from the Kapiti Coast to the Tararua Ranges
- Productive landscape (commercial plantation forestry).

People

- History of logging and associated historic structures
- Remote experiences, including tramping and hunting on forestry roads, tracks and routes
- Motorised recreation in a remote location, including 4WD, motorcycle and quad bike events
- Karapoti area for mountain biking, including an annual national mountain biking event.

6.1.3 Management focus

The primary focus for Akatarawa Forest is to:

- (1) Manage the water resource within the future water collection area to ensure that it is healthy and that its potential as a sustainable source of secure, fresh, clean water for the region in the future is protected
- (2) Ensure there is provision for water supply infrastructure as required.

The secondary focus is to:

- (3) Protect the native forest vegetation
- (4) Manage forestry production on a rotational basis
- (5) Ensure a range of back-country recreational experiences are offered
- (6) Manage the current network of tracks for activities including motorised recreation
- (7) Allow wind energy development on selected ridgelines.

6.1.4 Specific policies for Akatarawa Forest

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities, as listed in Table 2.

Landscape and geological features

- b. To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development, specifically:
 - The steep forested valleys and crest of hilltops
 - The backdrop of Mt Wainui to the Kapiti Coast.

Cultural heritage

- c. To protect significant modified landscape features of the Birchville dam, historic logging tramways and any associated historic logging structures.

Land management

- d. To keep Mt Wainui remote area free from formal tracks and developments.
- e. To preserve existing small-scale exotic woodlots and stands through their natural life for amenity values and cultural associations, and upon the demise of these stands, to leave the land to regenerate in indigenous forest, unless it is located within existing plantation forest.
- f. To allow for the development of the Greater Wellington Regional Council approved wind farm development adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park, and associated utility infrastructure.

Visitor services

- g. To offer varied opportunities for park users by providing multiple use tracks and facilities where possible, appropriate and compatible with the primary management outcome of future water supply.
- h. To allow public access on foot or bicycle to all parts of the park, subject to:
 - Temporary or localised restrictions where plantation forestry operations are taking place
 - Other management purposes (including but not limited to: spraying, fire management and pest management).
- i. To allow public access by motorised vehicles on designated tracks subject to:
 - All clubs and individuals following the principles of Tread Lightly and the Motorised Recreational User Code and Management Guidelines 1997
 - Periodic or localised restrictions, eg, when plantation forestry operations occur.

- j. To maintain with ARAC and community input, the Orange Hut, as a shelter for recreationalists in the forest.
- k. To liaise with Upper Hutt City Council and Kapiti Coast District Council regarding provision of vehicle parking areas and other facilities at park entrances.
- l. To manage the following as the main public entrances:
 - Maungakotukutuku (Raumati – off Maungakotukutuku Road)
 - Karapoti (Upper Hutt – off Karapoti Road).
- m. To maintain the following secondary entrances:
 - Via Battle Hill Regional Park (ridge entrance)
 - Bulls Run/Cooks Road (off Moonshine Road)
 - Valley View Road (Totara Park – Upper Hutt)
 - Tulsa Park and Bridge Road (Totara Park and Upper Hutt).
- n. To require applicants to give three months notice and public notification of any closure of the Akatarawa Forest.

Partnership in parks

- o. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the Port Nicholson Trust's relationship to the park through:
 - Participation in assessment of the significant features of the park
 - Identification of traditional trails through the park.
- p. To support a partnership approach to maintaining the Akatarawa catchment through:
 - Maintaining water quality of the Akatarawa catchment
 - Protecting and enhancing the indigenous forest cover and insect and bird life
 - Maintaining the habitat for indigenous fish.
- q. To support the partnership with ARAC (Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee) in meeting the outcomes of this plan.
- r. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to an advocacy, restoration or education outcome for Akatarawa Forest.

Table 2 - Significant indigenous environmental areas and features - Akatarawa Forest

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|---------|---|--|
| General | Indigenous bird, fish and macroinvertebrate habitat | Threatened species: kaka (nationally endangered) New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) kereru (gradual decline) yellow crowned kākārīki (gradual decline) long finned eel (gradual decline) giant kokopu (gradual decline) dwarf galaxiids (gradual decline) koura (gradual decline). |

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|---|--|---|
| Mt Wainui | Lowland to montane miro rimu/ kamahi forest on lower hill slopes; montane halls totara – kamahi forest on upper hill slopes | Regional example of montane miro-kamahi forest. Contains rare ferns and original pre-European forest types for the area. Relatively unmodified on upper slopes. Snow grass species are found at the summit. Also identified in Kapiti Coast District Council's District Plan's heritage section: <i>Adiantum fulvum</i> (regionally sparse) <i>Adiantum viridescens</i> (regionally sparse) <i>Streblus banksii</i> (nationally sparse). |
| Mt Barton, Maunganui, Titi and Wainui Summits | Hill slopes and summits: Montane miro-kamahi forest. Main ridges: Montane Halls totara – kamahi forest. | Representative examples of montane podocarp – broadleaved forest types, little modified from pre-European times. Hall's totara-kamahi forest occurs on only two peaks in the Region - Mt Wainui and Maunganui. Also identified in the Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan's heritage section. |
| Upper Akatarawa Valley | Lowland to montane red beech/rimu/kamahi forest and rimu/ rata/ hinau/ kamahi forest. Lowland podocarp/kamahi forest; lowland to montane hard beech forest; montane kamahi forest | One of few remaining large areas of accessible and reasonably unmodified native forest. Contains excellent stands of Hall's totara. High scenic and recreational value. Important habitat and natural corridor values. Also identified in the Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan's heritage section. Significant species: <i>Brachyglottis kirkii</i> var <i>kirkii</i> – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regionally critical) <i>Drucella integristipula</i> (a threatened liverwort only known from a handful of sites in New Zealand) <i>Trichomanes strictum</i> – fern (nationally sparse, regionally data deficient) <i>Trichomanes colensoi</i> – fern (nationally sparse, regionally critical) <i>Trichomanes elongatum</i> – fern (regionally critical), <i>Grammitis pseudociliata</i> – strap fern (regionally deficient data) <i>Hymenophyllum atrovirens</i> (nationally sparse, regionally critical). |
| Akatarawa, West Deep Creek, Plateau | Unmodified red beech forest with some podocarp forest to the north | In the 1980s this area was recommended to become a formally recognised as a conservation area. Kakariki are present in numbers. |
| Draper's Flat Martin's River Whakatikei Headwaters Valley View | Raupo wetland Kahikatea swamp Kahikatea, sphagnum moss Manuka, sphagnum moss | Akatarawa wetlands: these wetlands all provide important examples of threatened wetland ecosystems. Martin's River and Whakatikei headwater wetlands have been identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity |

6.1.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 4 (following pages).

- Work with the Department of Conservation and other landowners to develop recreational links to the Kapiti Coast and Queen Elizabeth Park.
- Proposed or potential renewable-energy and water supply development.
- Undertake wetland restoration projects.
- Monitor effects of pest control programmes.

6.1.6 Park maps

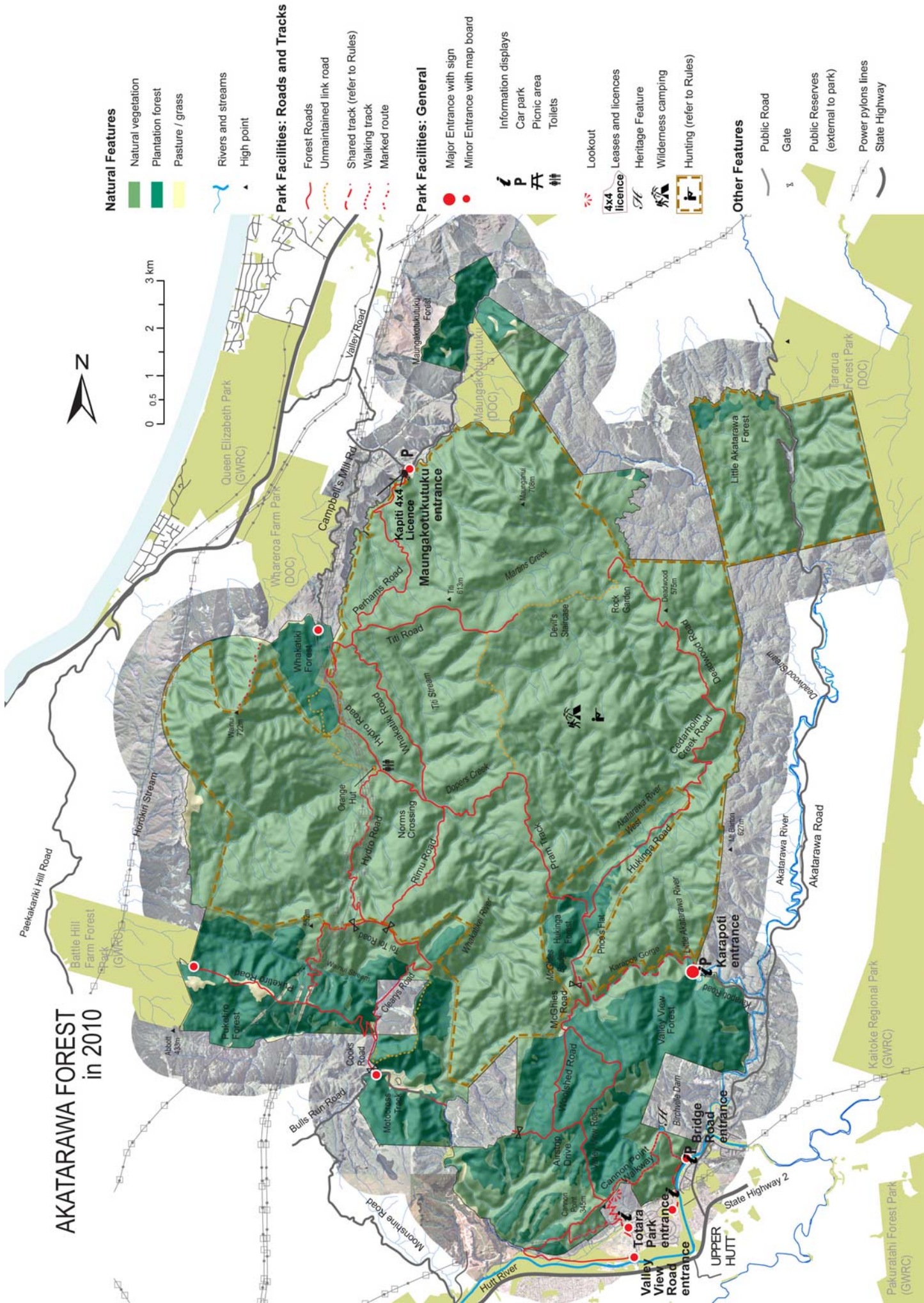
The following pages contain:

- Map 3: Akatarawa Forest in 2010
- Map 4: Akatarawa Forest projected future changes.

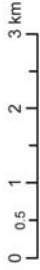
For more information

Greater Wellington Plantation Forest Working Plan 2000-2010 (for information on the forestry operations, including harvesting)

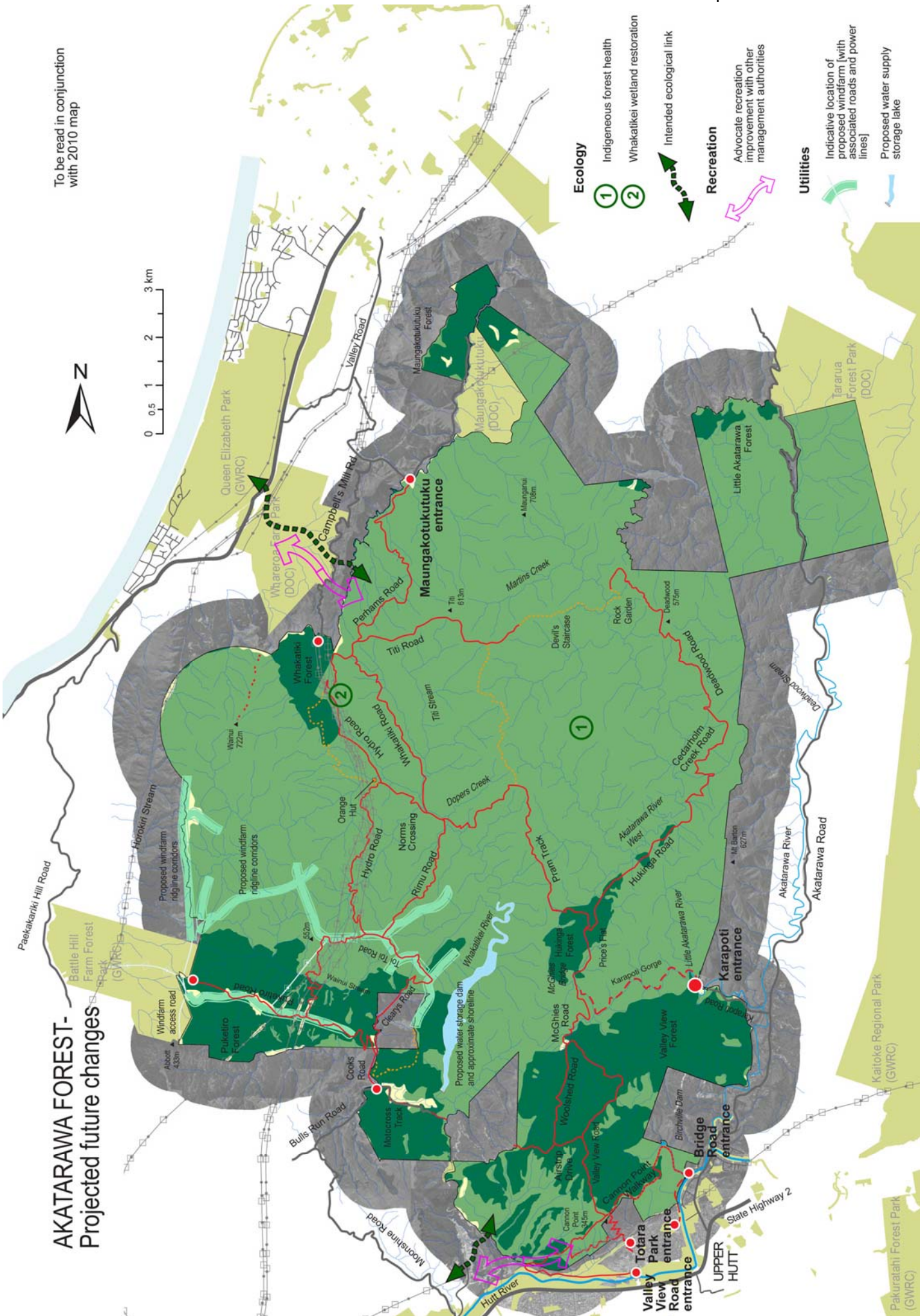
Regional Forest Lands Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2008)



To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



AKATARAWA FOREST- Projected future changes



6.2 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

6.2.1 Legal status

Title held: Wellington Regional Council

Legislative status: Administered under Local Government Act 2002, the park includes scenic reserve under the Reserves Act 1977

Territorial Authority: Porirua City Council

The park comprises five adjacent lots acquired in July 1987 and held in fee simple. Two anomalies in the legal boundary line deserve note. Firstly, the 3.2 kilometre straight line on the park's northern boundary is interrupted by a re-entrant strip corresponding to a truncated remnant of "paper road". Secondly, the historic cemetery, together with an access strip, is excluded from the park, although physically incorporated within it.

On 29 October 1988 the park was designated a regional recreation reserve by Hutt County Council and this designation continues in the Porirua City Council District Plan.

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park is subject to the existing Transmission Gully route designation.

A native bush remnant is gazetted as scenic reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions of land parcels.

6.2.2 Background

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park (Battle Hill) is situated on the Paekakariki Hill Road in the Horokiri Valley. It is the smallest of the regional parks, covering 500 hectares. The park is rich in Māori and European history. It has an ecologically important forest remnant, and provides opportunities for visitors to experience sustainable farming practices.

Various tributaries of the Horokiri Stream cross Battle Hill. Its terrain encompasses rolling land on the valley floor with high steep hills on the east, extending to the Akatarawa Forest boundary. The eastern hills are covered in plantation forestry with a small remnant of native lowland forest on the lower face. The remainder of the park is mainly in pasture. In fact, it is one of the last remaining extensive pastoral properties in the area, preserving the land use pattern established in the area a century ago.

Battle Hill is the site where, in August 1846, government forces tried to storm the temporary pa in pursuit of Te Rangihaeata. The pa was constructed on an almost unassailable razorback ridge near the summit of Battle Hill. The government forces were unsuccessful as Te Rangihaeata was never captured but he was forced to live out the remaining 10 years of his life in exile.

The small forest remnant of 35 hectares, located to the north of the park entrance, is dominated by tawa and titoki, with kohekohe on the upper slopes. In swampy lower areas kahikatea, pukatea and swamp maire are present. Located in this remnant forest is *Rhabdothamnus solandri* – an orange flowered shrub pollinated only by honey eaters (bellbird and tui) that are present in the park.

Battle Hill is an attraction for walking, mountain biking, horse riding, picnicking and camping. From the main entrance a number of tracks give access to the battle site and lead toward the rear of the park and up the eastern slopes. It is also used for sports events and film locations. The park provides an opportunity for people to experience an operational, productive farming unit. Hundreds of school children, community groups and corporate groups visit and participate in its upkeep each year.

Battle Hill was bought from the Crown in 1987 to provide recreational access to a working farm, with the additional benefit of being able to secure access into Greater Wellington owned indigenous and exotic forests adjacent to the park.

The first management plan was approved in the early 1990s. Since that time, management and concept plans have been developed for improving the tracks and infrastructure as well as environmental restoration and plantings. A number of volunteers are involved with predator control in the park.

The proposed Transmission Gully motorway will cut the park in two, separating the farm and forest remnant from the production forest. This will have an impact on park use, and potentially, the leasehold viability of the farm. Greater Wellington will ensure that access to both future areas of the park will be retained for farming, operational and recreational activities.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Park key characteristics

Land

- Ecological links between Pauatahanui and the Hutt Valley through Puketiro Forest and Akatarawa Forest
- Horokiri Stream, a tributary to the Pauatahanui Inlet and wetland (areas of significant conservation value)
- Bush remnant containing a rare plant *Rhabdothamnus solandri*
- Best practice examples of retiring land and restoring wetlands and assists towards the health of the Pauatahanui Inlet and Porirua Harbour management.

People

- Site of an historic event, a battle between Ngāti Toa Rangatira and New Zealand Government forces
- A sustainable working farm environment, which is historically significant, that can be accessed by the general public, to observe, learn and participate
- Education opportunities (working farm and catchment management)
- Popular horse riding and mountain biking area
- Basic camping and picnicking in a rural environment
- Productive landscape (commercial plantation forestry)
- Ken Gray Centre (primary function as an education centre).

6.2.3 Management focus

The focus for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park is to:

- (1) Protect and interpret the historical and ecological sites located in the park
- (2) Provide a working farm experience for all visitors
- (3) Provide education on sustainable farming and forestry practices
- (4) Allow for limited camping opportunities
- (5) Allow a backdrop for compatible recreation activities.
- (6) Ensure access links across the park are retained when Transmission Gully motorway is developed
- (7) Implement sustainable farm management plan actions.¹¹

6.2.4 Specific policies for Battle Hill

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To source plants from the Tararua and the Sounds-Wellington ecological districts, with reference to the species list provided by the Wellington Botanical Society when planting the Battle Hill native bush remnant (Scenic Reserve).
- b. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities as listed in Table 3.

Landscape and geological features

- c. To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development. Key landscape features include:
 - The European style pastoral character
 - The combination of unbroken pastured river flats, to forested steplands of the eastern hills
 - Heritage areas, including farmyard and cemetery
 - Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation
 - Native bush remnant.

Land management

- d. To permit the use of aircraft for farming, management purposes or emergency purposes within the park.
- e. To prohibit the construction of wind turbines within the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park.

Explanation: In 2009 the adopted Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan prohibited construction of wind turbines (or blade flyover) within the park boundary. This provision has been included in this Plan.

¹¹ Sustainable Farm Plans are being prepared for each of the major farmed areas in the regional parks. The recommendations of these will assist Greater Wellington to make decisions about what areas remain farmed, what areas should be retired or put into alternative use.

Visitor services

- f. To use The Abbot Homestead grounds and The Ken Gray Education centre as the main focal points for visitor activity.

Partnership in parks

- g. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira relationship to the park through:
- The requirement of their participation in any Resource Management Act planning matters
 - Involvement in the identification, protection and preservation of information and knowledge relating to significant heritage sites and values of the park
 - Participation in assessment of the significant features of the park
 - Investigating options with Ngāti Toa Rangatira to enable them to exercise their role as kaitiaki over sites of significance; with particular emphasis on the battle site.
- h. To liaise with, in regards to decision making, Porirua City Council on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management, including stream and harbour catchment programmes and district wide recreational activities.
- i. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for Battle Hill Park.

Table 3 - Significant indigenous environmental areas and features - Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|--|--|---|
| Native Bush Remnant (referenced in Porirua City District Plan as 139 – SES 1) | 35 hectare remnant block of coastal native vegetation located in the western part of Battle Hill. | Threatened species: Contains last self-sustaining population of the rare plant, <i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i> in the region. Habitat values, particularly in conjunction with adjacent neighbouring bush block. |
| Swampy Gully Wetland and restoration plantings | Approximately 10 hectares of progressively restored wetland located on a tributary of the Horokiri Stream | Native restoration, using appropriate locally sourced species with future habitat values. Rehabilitation of ecosystem integrity through maintenance of water quality and habitats. |
| Horokiri Stream, tributaries and riparian plantings (1.5 hectares of restored riparian plantings) | Horokiri Stream and tributaries drain the hills above Transmission Gully and the Horokiri Valley into the Pauatahanui Inlet. | Provide habitat for a number of rare or threatened native fish and macroinvertebrate species, including long finned eel and giant kokopu, lamprey and koura. Assist in maintaining water quality and ecosystem health within the catchments. |
| Puketiro Forest Riparian Remnant (referenced in Porirua City District Plan as 206 – SES 4) | 17.5 hectares Puketiro Forest riparian remnants; within plantation forestry | Contains regionally rare or threatened species or scarce habitats. |

6.2.5 Projected changes

Refer to the Map 6 (following pages).

- Work towards better recreational linkages between Akatarawa Forest and Belmont Regional Park through Battle Hill Farm Forest Park.
- Implement a sustainable farm plan including retirement of pasture, nutrient budgets, fencing of waterways and native re-vegetation.
- Work towards improvements in forest health of native bush remnant.
- Proposed logging roads.
- Potential windfarm access roads.
- Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency with regards to the Transmission Gully route and other agencies to: (a) ensure recreation and management access links across the park and (b) advocate for a non-motorised/shared track from the park towards Haywards Hill Road.

6.2.6 Park maps

The following pages contain:

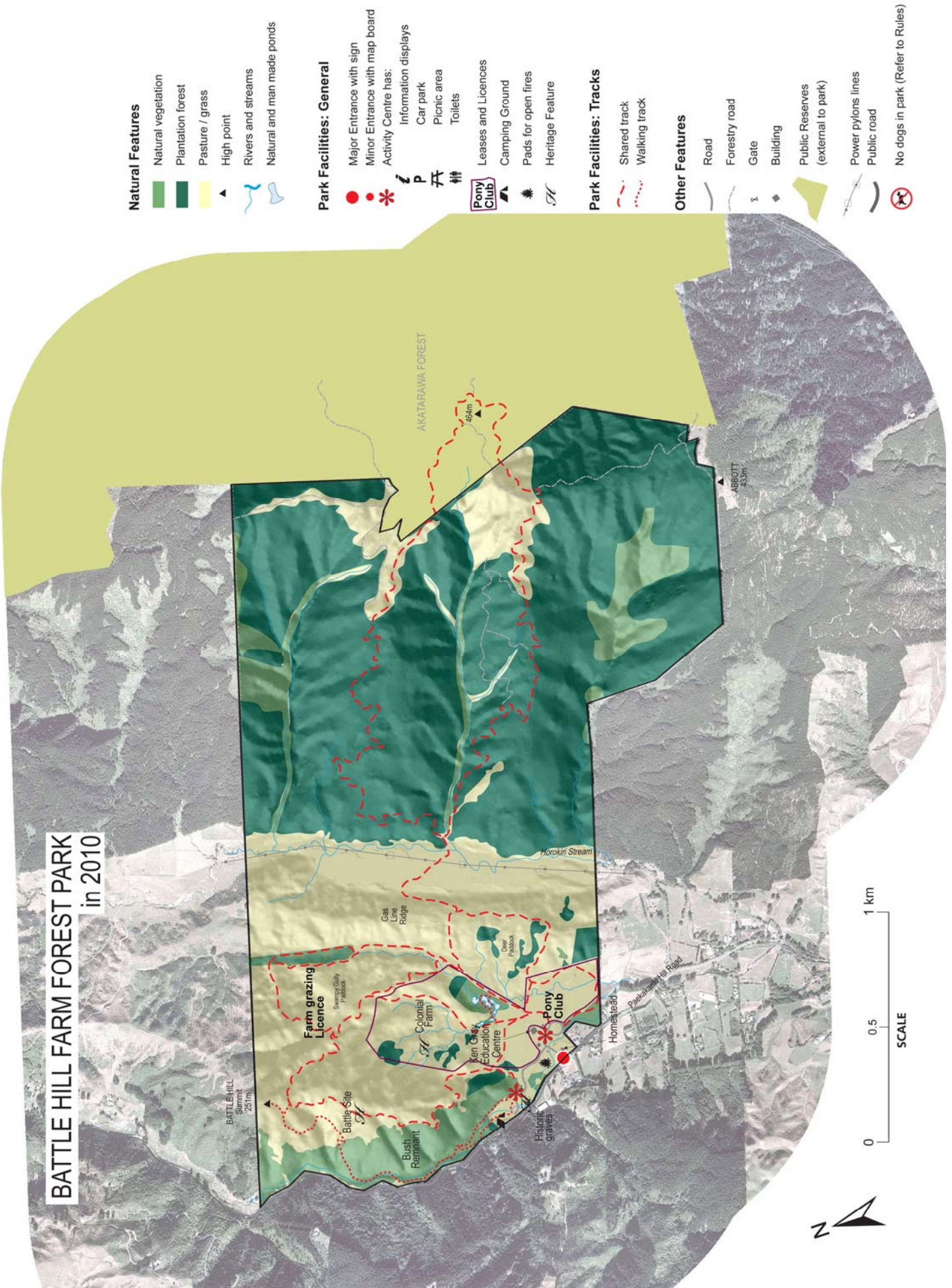
- Map 5: Battle Hill Farm Forest Park in 2010
- Map 6: Battle Hill Farm Forest Park projected future changes.

For more information

Battle Hill Sustainable Farm Plan (Hanford, 2009)

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2006)

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK
in 2010



Natural Features

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation forest
- Pasture / grass
- High point
- Rivers and streams
- Natural and man made ponds

Park Facilities: General

- Major Entrance with sign
- Minor Entrance with map board
- Activity Centre has:
- Information displays
- Car park
- Picnic area
- Toilets
- Leases and Licences
- Camping Ground
- Pads for open fires
- Heritage Feature

Park Facilities: Tracks

- Shared track
- Walking track

Other Features

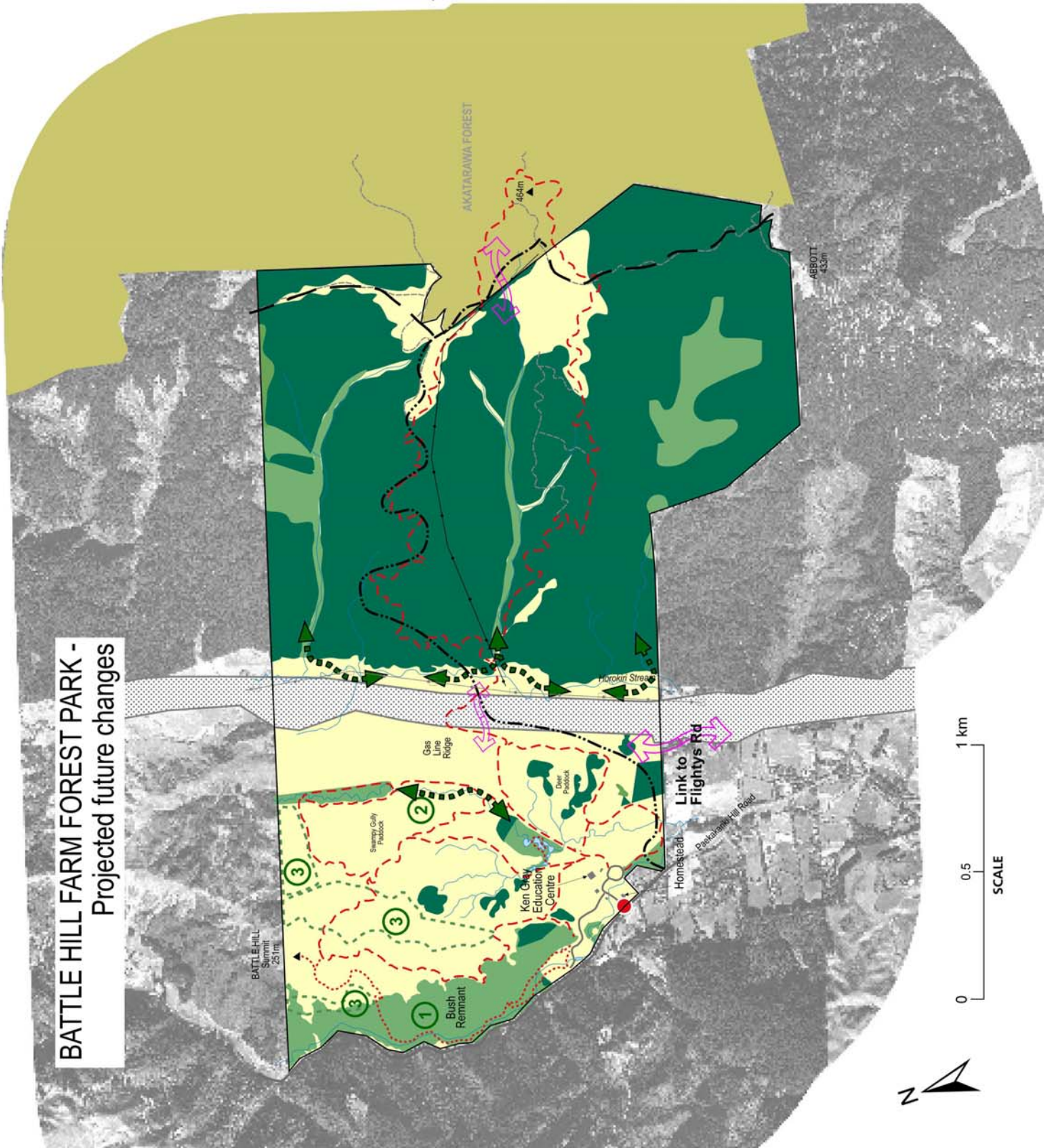
- Road
- Forestry road
- Gate
- Building
- Public Reserves (external to park)
- Power pylons lines
- Public road
- No dogs in park (Refer to Rules)



BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map

- Ecology**
 - 1 Management of Native Bush Remnant
 - 2 Swampy Gully riparian planting
 - 3 Pasture retirement
 - Extent of projects
 - Ecological links
- Recreation**
 - Advocate recreation improvement with other management authorities
- External impacts**
 - Transmission Gully Route Designation
 - Potential power transmission line
 - Proposed logging road
 - Potential combined windfarm access and logging road
 - Potential windfarm access road within 350m contour envelope



6.3 Belmont Regional Park

6.3.1 Legal status

Title held: Wellington Regional Council

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Wellington Regional Council | <p>Waitangirua Farm¹² within the park is owned by Wellington Regional Council and was purchased with the assistance of Crown grants from Landcorp Farming Ltd in July 2006, totalling 1,000 hectares. It is primarily managed as farm, by way of a lease. However, it also contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkway through the farm under the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990 • Eight areas covenanted to the Minister of Conservation (80 hectares). <p>Wellington Regional Council also owns three areas of land as fee simple, totalling 293 hectares. A small 0.56 hectare block at the end of Cornish Street, Petone, and two larger blocks at Stratton Street. A further 2.12 hectare block is held as a utility reserve for the purpose of a future water reservoir to transfer to Porirua City Council.</p> |
| Hutt City Council | <p>Owns 1,078 hectares of the park. The majority of these lands are recreation reserve and by agreement (dated 22 November 2004) Hutt City Council transferred its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Greater Wellington. These areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilmister Block (632 hectares) currently leased to Landcorp Farming Limited • Korokoro Valley/Maungaraki recently gazetted scenic reserve • Sweetacres (Normandale Road area) a number of recreation reserves (43 hectares in total) • Speedy's Stream/Belmont Stream (65 hectare block). |
| Department of Conservation | <p>Owns two recreation reserves: Dry Creek Recreation Reserve (532 hectares) and the Takapu Block (290 hectares) that are controlled and managed by Greater Wellington.</p> |

Territorial Authority: Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council, Wellington City Council

Adjacent to the park is a 105 hectare block of land (accessed off Horokiwi Road), which is proposed to be vested as reserve and managed by Wellington City Council. Porirua City Council owns the eight hectare recreation reserve Cannons Creek Lake Reserve, which provides a western entrance to the park, as outlined in a memorandum of understanding

¹² Porirua City Council also acquired 44.23 hectares of Waitangirua Farm. This land is held as recreation reserve. It is intended that Porirua City Council (PCC) and Greater Wellington will enter into an agreement, whereby Porirua City Council will transfer its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Greater Wellington.

between Councils.

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions of land parcels.

There is also a designation for the Transmission Gully route project¹³ which dissects the western section of the park (Cannon's Creek) from the rest of Belmont Park. This has significant implications for the park and its future management. At the time of writing of this plan the New Zealand Transport Agency was gathering information in preparation for the possible future lodging of regulatory consents for the project.

The main gas line, substation and transmission line are also present in the park as existing public utilities.

6.3.2 Background

Belmont Regional Park is located in the hill country between Porirua, the Hutt Valley and Wellington city, encompassing 3,500 hectares, with large sections of the park including ridge-tops visible from Hutt, Porirua and Wellington cities. Characterised by steep hills and valleys, it is the head of several stream catchments which define the park: Duck Creek to the north, Cannons Creek and Takapu Stream to the west, Korokoro Stream to the south, and Speedy's Stream and Belmont Stream to the east. Ancient boulders can be seen on top of the peneplain.

The majority of the park is pasture land, while some of the steeper slopes and gullies are re-vegetating in gorse and native bush. Native vegetation dominates the Korokoro and Dry Creek valleys. Small blocks of radiata pine and macrocarpa are situated at Stratton Street and Korokoro Forks. There are a number of lowland indigenous bush remnants which are some of the few remaining in the southwest of the region. The indigenous habitat of the park provides a "bird corridor" to Wellington city and beyond.

Part of Belmont Regional Park provided a route between Wellington and Porirua harbours for Ngāti Toa Rangātira and the various Wellington based Taranaki iwi who retain mana whenua over these lands. Belmont Regional Park also contains Korokoro Stream known as Te Korokoro o te Mana - the throat of "Te Mana" - meaning the food supply of Te Mana (the stream was an important food supply source).

The park's European heritage features include the original main coach road from Wellington, the Korokoro dam and weir - both built in 1903 - and munitions bunkers from World War II.

Belmont Regional Park's first management plan was established in 1977, with a focus on open space and recreation.

The park offers panoramic hilltop views with many opportunities for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. A number of multisport events occur in the park. The Stratton Street Woolshed is a facility used for education, events and meetings. A number of community groups have interest in the park, including Friends of Belmont, Belmont Area Mountain Bike Association, and others that are involved in forest restoration (Korokoro

¹³ The 27-kilometre Transmission Gully route is a proposed highway that will run from MacKay's Crossing, just north of Paekakariki, crossing State Highway 58 to the southern reconnection to State Highway 1 near Linden. The project is one component of a package of rail and road options that are intended to address congestion, traffic flow and road safety in the Wellington Region [Source: New Zealand Transport Agency website, April 2010]

Environmental Group, Friends of Maara Roa and other individuals).

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Key park characteristics

Land

- Ecological corridors between Porirua, Lower Hutt and Wellington cities
- Important in-stream and downstream values of Duck Creek, Korokoro Stream, Cannon's Creek, Belmont and Speedy's Streams
- Original forest remnants and regenerating bush (including Cannons Creek Reserve, Korokoro Bush)
- Highly visible landscape surrounding areas, including grassed rolling farmland hilltops with open vistas onto the Hutt Valley and Porirua areas
- Geological features, including block fields, peneplain remnants and solifluction deposits.

People

- Various historical features, including the munitions bunkers, Old Coach Road, water supply infrastructure
- Historical Māori routes
- A sustainable working farm operation, which helps to provide open space experience
- Recreation links between Porirua, Lower Hutt and Wellington cities
- Important mountain biking area for medium to challenging rides
- Significant sites for community restoration projects.

6.3.3 Management focus

The focus for Belmont Regional Park is to:

- (1) Protect the geological landscape of the boulder block fields
- (2) Provide extensive open space for outdoor recreation by retaining farming of the open tops
- (3) Conserve and enhance native forest in the valleys
- (4) Maintain examples of the historic munitions bunkers
- (5) Implement a sustainable farm management plan¹⁴
- (6) Re-evaluate future land management of areas that are separated by the Transmission Gully motorway project from the main park body.

6.3.4 Specific policies

¹⁴ Sustainable farm plans are being prepared for each of the major farmed areas in the regional parks. The recommendations of these will assist Greater Wellington to make decisions about what areas remain farmed, what areas should be retired or put into alternative use, or riparian management.

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities (included in table 4).

Landscape and geological features

- b. To protect the park's key landscape features and values listed below from inappropriate use and development:
 - Grassed open hill tops (generally above the 250 metre contour)
 - "Fossil gullies" (filled with soil and associated materials from surrounding hills).
- c. To advocate for the protection of the park's key geological features and values listed below from inappropriate use and development:
 - The peneplain remnants of Boulder Hill (442 m), Belmont (456 metres), Cannons Head (390 metres), Belmont Road Trig (382 metres), Round Knob (410 metres), northeast of Hill Road (362 metres) and ITA (362 metres)
 - Remnants of greywacke of Belmont Block Field (part) and Hill Road Block Field (part)
 - The glacial feature of the solifluction debris tongue (Hill Road area)
 - The fault-related features of Korokoro Stream, Dry Creek and Takapu Stream, as well as the notched ridges and spurs along the western hills of Lower Hutt.

Cultural heritage

- d. To manage the key sites of cultural heritage significance in the park, which include:
 - The lower weir in Korokoro Valley
 - The upper reservoir and dam in Korokoro Valley
 - That portion of the Belmont – Pauatahanui Old Coach Road and associated early settler homestead sites within the park
 - The Belmont historic munitions bunkers and associated facilities.

Land management

- e. To manage the open hill tops of Belmont through pastoral farming operations with either sheep and/or cattle.
- f. To permit the use of aircraft for farming, management purposes or emergency purposes within the park.
- g. To prohibit the construction of wind farms in Belmont Regional Park.

Explanation: While there has been consideration of wind farm developments in the park, it is not considered an appropriate activity under the current management focus. Any proposals for developments of this kind in a recreation reserve would require a public consultation process and a change to a local purpose reserve.

Visitor services

- h. To manage the following as the main public entrances:
 - Cornish Street (Korokoro)
 - Oakleigh Street (Maungaraki)
 - Stratton Street (Normandale)
 - Dry Creek (Haywards)
 - Cannons Creek (Porirua).
- i. To manage the following as secondary park entry areas:
 - Normandale Road (Normandale)
 - Kaitangata Crescent (Kelson)
 - Hill Road
 - Takapu Road
 - Belmont Road (Pauatahanui).

Partnership in parks

- j. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust's relationship to the park through:
 - Identification of the traditional trails through the park
 - Development of relationship to the park through interpretation and other media.
- k. To support a partnership approach to improving the Korokoro Stream catchment through:
 - Maintaining water quality of the Korokoro Stream
 - Protecting and enhancing indigenous forest cover and insect and bird life
 - Maintaining and improving the habitat for indigenous fish.
- l. To liaise with, in regards to decision making, the Department of Conservation, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council, Wellington City Council and New Zealand Historic Places Trust on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- m. To support the partnership with the Friends of Belmont, Korokoro Environment Group and Friends of Maara Roa (Cannons Creek) and other formal groups or associations in implementing and meeting the outcomes of this plan.
- n. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration, recreation or education outcomes for Belmont Regional Park.
- o. To adopt a management agreement for the ongoing management of land purchased by adjoining territorial authorities to be included as part of Belmont Regional Park.

Table 4 - Protected and managed natural areas - Belmont Regional Park

| Greater Wellington environmental management areas) | Department of Conservation ecosites | District Plan status | Conservation covenant | Reserve status Reserves Act 1977 | Ecological values (All lowland forest or scrubland on hill country) |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1. Korokoro Valley 2. Stratton Street | Korokoro Stream Bush (400 hectares) | SNR 26 Hutt City DP | Department of Conservation | Recreation Reserve * | Rimu-rata/tawa-kohekohe forest remnant Broadleaf regenerating forest, Nikau regeneration Species: Forest gecko, New Zealand pigeon. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel. |
| 3. Speedy's Bush | Speedys Bush (40 hectares) | SNR 49 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve * | Pukatea/tawa forest remnant. Broadleaf regenerating forest. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel. |
| 4. Landcorp Remnants | Hill Road Bush (70 hectares) | SNR 63 Hutt City DP | Yes (4 plus 1) Belmont Road (D) 0.37 hectares (E) 0.46 hectares (F) 1.57 hectares (G) 7.45 hectares (H) 23.20 hectares Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977 | | Broadleaf regenerating forest (mahoe, tawa). |
| 5 Kilmister Block Bush | Belmont Saddle Bush (15 hectares) | SNR 2 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve * | Broadleaf regenerating forest (rimu, pigeonwood) |
| | Belmont Road Bush A (5 hectares) | SNR 2 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve * | Regenerating broadleaf forest. <i>Coprosma areolata</i> shrubland. |
| | Belmont Road Bush B (5 hectares) | SNR 2 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve * | Regenerating broadleaf forest. <i>Coprosma areolata</i> shrubland. |
| 6. Boulder Hill Bush | Boulder Hill Bush (200 hectares) | SNR 3 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve | Tawa/miro forest remnant Regenerating broadleaf forest. Species: New Zealand pigeon. |
| 7. Dry Creek Bush | Belmont Bush (60 hectares) | SNR 1 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve | Pukatea-matai/tawa forest remnant Species: New Zealand pigeon. |
| | Haywards Shrubland (200 hectares) | SNR 17 Hutt City DP | | Recreation Reserve | Regenerating shrubland. |
| 8. Cannon's Creek Bush | Cannons Creek Bush (50 hectares) | SES 12 Porirua City DP | Yes- Cannon's Creek (B) 11.3 hectares | Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City | Tawa-kohekohe forest remnant. |
| | | SES 12 Porirua City DP | Yes- Takapu Road (A) 29.2 hectares | Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City | Regenerating broadleaf forest. |

| Greater Wellington environmental management areas) | Department of Conservation ecosites | District Plan status | Conservation covenant | Reserve status Reserves Act 1977 | Ecological values (All lowland forest or scrubland on hill country) |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 9. Nikau Remnant | Belmont Hills Bush (10 hectares) | Wellington City Council - Not in District Plan | Yes-nr, Round Knob (C) 9 hectares Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977 | | Regenerating broadleaf forest (Nikau, broadleaf). |
| 10. Duck Creek | | | | | Rare and threatened native freshwater fish. |
| 11. Boulder Hill remnant | | | | | Podocarp remnant with broadleaf. |

Abbreviations:

*Reservation in process

SNR Significant Natural Area

SES Significant Ecological Area

SSWI Sites of Special Wildlife Interest

6.3.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 8 (following pages).

- Implement the recommendations outlined within the sustainable farm management plan when completed¹⁵.
- Map known traditional trails through the park, and develop interpretation at appropriate sites.
- Develop walking and biking tracks that link the park's track network to complement, and where possible connect to other open space areas, for instance, the Hutt River Trail, the Eastern Hills and Wellington city's 'Outer Green Belt'.
- Encourage and provide public access tracks and recreational corridors into the park from adjacent land, eg, Lincolnshire Farm, Porirua East and Warspite Avenue, Whitby, Brady Road and Cornish Street.
- Work with community groups to:
 - Identify options for providing mountain biking opportunities in the park
 - Restore ecological areas within the park.
- Develop and implement a conservation plan to preserve examples of the Belmont historic munitions bunkers.
- Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency with regards to the Transmission Gully route and with other agencies to ensure recreational and management access links across the park from Porirua to Hutt City are maintained.
- Improve ecological linkages running along the western (Hutt Valley) side of Belmont and from Korokoro to Cannons Creek.

¹⁵ The sustainable farm management plan will assist Greater Wellington when making decisions about the farmland within the park (including the Waitangirua Farm) to identify productive farmland and retire other areas such as gullies for soil conservation and sediment control, as well as for carbon sequestration.

6.3.6 Park maps

The following pages contain:

- Map 7: Belmont Regional Park in 2010
- Map 8: Belmont Regional Park projected future changes.

For more information

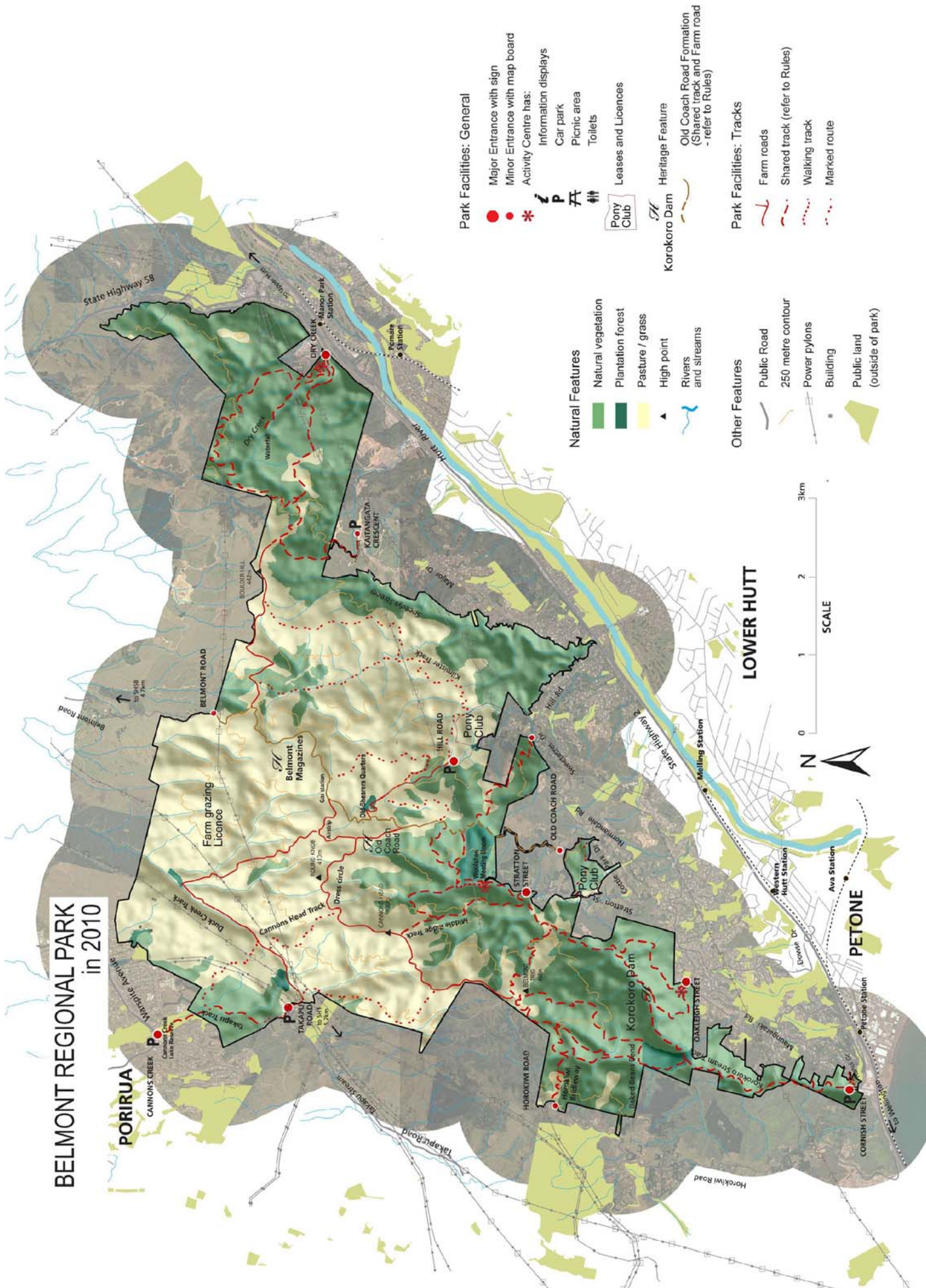
Amenity Lakes Management Plan (Cannons Creek Lake Reserves)

Northern Reserves Management Plan (Wellington City Council, 2008)

Making tracks (Hutt City Council, 2009)

Urban Forest Plan (Hutt City Council, 2009)

Reserve Strategic Directions (HCC, 2001)



6.4 East Harbour Regional Park

6.4.1 Legal status

| Regional park/forest | Title held by | Legislative status |
|--|--|--|
| East Harbour Regional Park – Northern Forest | Wellington Regional Council Hutt City Council (Hutt City Council transferred its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Wellington Regional Council) Crown – Department of Conservation (Land vested in Wellington Regional Council) | Administered under Local Government Act 2002. The majority is held under the Reserves Act 1977 as Scenic reserve. |
| East Harbour Regional Park – Pencarrow Lighthouse ¹⁶ Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head | Wellington Regional Council Crown - Department of Conservation (land vested in Wellington Regional Council) Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust | Administered under Local Government Act 2002. The majority is also held under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation reserve. The area also includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esplanade reserves • Scientific reserve |

Territorial Authority: Hutt City Council

The majority of the park is held as scenic and recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Hutt City Council transferred its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Greater Wellington Regional Council (under Section 17 of the Local Government Act 2002). Crown land has been vested in Greater Wellington through the Reserves Act 1977.

The Parangarahu Lakes' area is predominantly recreation reserve, with smaller parcels of land held by other bodies: the Historic Places Trust (the Pencarrow Lighthouse footprint) and Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (the area around the lakes and dendroglyph site). Baring Head is classified recreation reserve and vested in Greater Wellington.

Refer to the Appendix 2 for legal description of land parcels.

6.4.2 Background

East Harbour Regional Park is located on the eastern side of Wellington Harbour. The park covers just over 2,000 hectares and is made up of three separate blocks: the northern forest, the Parangarahu lakes and Baring Head. It is one of two Greater Wellington parks that adjoin the coastline.

The northern forest covers the steep hill country between Eastbourne, eastern bays and Wainuiomata. These hills, covered in beech/rata forest, provide a forest backdrop to the harbour. The valley floors contain lush lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest. The area is

¹⁶ The historic Pencarrow Lighthouse is located adjacent to the park and accessed through land managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

easily accessible from Eastbourne and Wainuiomata, and provides excellent opportunities for walking, tramping, dog walking and picnicking. This area has deer and pig hunting managed through a permit system. The upper Gollans Valley is a designated “remote zone”, providing a wilderness experience close to the city. The park is also used for multisport events.

A number of local community groups have interests in the park, including the Eastbourne Forest Rangers, East Harbour Environmental Association and Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO). MIRO is actively involved in maintaining the park, undertaking predator control and other management activities to protect the high biodiversity values in the area. It is home to most of the region’s native forest bird species and, more recently, the North Island robin. To improve the biodiversity values of the area, the majority of the Gollans Valley is managed as a “mainland island” through ongoing predator control and monitoring.

The Parangarahu Lakes area is adjacent to the main harbour entrance and contains the nationally significant freshwater Lakes Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera. These lakes and their associated wetlands are home to a high number of native plants and wildlife. This area also has important cultural and historic sites, including Pencarrow Lighthouse (owned by the Historic Places Trust). The area is accessible to the public by foot or bike along the gravel Pencarrow Coast Road, which is managed by Hutt City Council.

Baring Head, at the southern terminus of the East Harbour hills, consists of a reserve around the Baring Head Lighthouse and the adjoining land. The site, with its lighthouse above the cliffs, provides a visual backdrop for Wellington Harbour. The rocks below the lighthouse are popular for rock climbing.

The park includes several sites of significance, including pa and cultural harvesting locations, areas that were once occupied by Māori, who retain mana whenua over the lands.

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, a collective of people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 1830s and signed the Port Nicholson Block Deed of Purchase in 1839. The Port Nicholson Block runs from the Rimutaka Summit to the south coast at Pipinui Point (Boomrock) around the coastline to Turakirae in the east and up the Rimutaka ridgeline to the summit.

Treaty of Waitangi redress recognises the traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with places and sites managed by the Crown within their area of interest. The deed of recognition¹⁷ signed in December 2008 allows Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and the Crown to protect and enhance the conservation values associated with these sites, and includes:

- (1) The lakebeds of Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri (the Parangarahu Lakes, commonly referred to as the Pencarrow Lakes) and two esplanade reserves (the space occupied by water in the lakes and the space occupied by the air above the water remains in Crown ownership)
- (2) Dendroglyph sites near the Parangarahu Lakes (which will be vested as Māori Reservations).

¹⁷ Deed of Recognition – refer to Glossary for definition

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, is represented by the Port Nicholson Trust Board (the Trust).

The East Harbour hills above Eastbourne have been popular with walkers since the late 1800s. The popular Butterfly Creek picnic area was developed in the early 1900s as a stop-off for people walking through to the Rimutaka Ranges. While parts of the park have been long protected, the park was first proposed as Pencarrow Regional Park in 1975. This proposal was much larger than the current park and the concept was subsequently reworked to only include publicly held land. In 1991 Greater Wellington purchased the Parangarahu Lakes area (formerly the Pencarrow Lakes block) in recognition of the importance of the lakes and wetlands. The first management plan was developed in 1995 and included land from the Department of Conservation, Hutt City Council and Greater Wellington. The park is now managed by Greater Wellington as East Harbour Regional Park.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Key park characteristics

Land

- Significant landscape comprising native forest and coastal escarpment, which is highly visible from urban areas
- A mainland island sanctuary in the forest behind Eastbourne
- Geological features and associated habitats
- Nationally significant Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera Lakes with raised beaches and marine terraces
- High biodiversity values in the upper Gollans Valley
- Regionally significant lowland forest of mixed podocarp and broadleaf containing threatened species.

People

- Long history of Māori occupation, particularly in the Parangarahu Lakes area
- Prominent historic Pencarrow Lighthouse and associated history
- Historic Butterfly Creek walkway and picnic area
- Bush and coastal tracks suitable for walking and tramping
- Rock climbing opportunities at Baring Head
- Significant sites for community restoration projects.

6.4.3 Management focus

The focus for East Harbour Regional Park is to:

- (1) Protect conservation and heritage values
- (2) Provide compatible passive recreation in the northern forest and coastal areas

- (3) Work with iwi (Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust) and the Department of Conservation to development appropriate management of the Parangarahu Lakes
- (4) Work with MIRO and other voluntary groups to protect and develop the mainland island and to assist in the re-introduction of species to the area
- (5) No significant new developments.

6.4.4 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities as listed in Table 5.
- b. To restore the Parangarahu Lakes' area with plants sourced in the Tararua Ecological District.
- c. To advocate and influence the management of land in Gollans Valley, including adjoining land as opportunities arise.

Landscape and geological features

- d. To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development, specifically:
 - The forested hills overlooking Eastbourne and Wainuiomata;
 - Upper Gollans Valley
 - Coastal hills and escarpment at the eastern entrance of Wellington Harbour
 - The Parangarahu lakes and wetlands (the former drowned valleys occupied by Lakes Kohangapiripiri and Kohangatera).
- e. To advocate for the protection of the geological features, the raised beaches and interglacial marine terraces along the southern coast, from inappropriate use and development.

Cultural heritage

- f. To support the protection of significant modified landscape features of the historic Pencarrow Lighthouse and the Baring Head Lighthouse, from inappropriate use or development¹⁸.

Land management

- g. To keep the Gollans Valley remote area free from formal tracks and developments.

Visitor services

- h. To manage the small-scale picnic facility at Butterfly Creek.
- i. To maintain the following as secondary entrances to the park:
 - Eastbourne: Burdans Gate, Korohiwa Bay (bus barn), Kowhai Street, Muritai Park and MacKenzie Road

¹⁸ The Historic Pencarrow Lighthouse is owned by the Historic Places Trust as well as the small footprint of land on which it sits.

- Days Bay: Williams Park (Kereru Track), Ferry Road, Korimako Road
- York Bay: Kaitawa Road
- Lowry Bay: Cheviot Road, Dillon Street
- Point Howard: Howard Road, Ngaumatau Road
- Wainuiomata Hill Road: near the lookout
- Wainuiomata: Lees Grove, Fraser Street, Gardiner Grove, Stanley Street, Puriri Street and Broad Gully
- Moana Road (Days Bay).

Partnership in parks

- j. To recognise the Port Nicholson Block Trust (the Trust) relationship to East Harbour Regional Park (Parangarahu Lakes) through participation in a Roopu Tiaki (advisory group) to develop a memorandum of understanding on the management of the Parangarahu area which will include, but not be limited to:
- Ecological restoration of the Kohangatera and Kohangapiripiri Lakes and their waterways
 - Access for cultural harvesting
 - Provisions around the Trust exercising kaitiaki over sites of significance
 - Approval process for the use or removal of natural materials for commercial activities / purposes in the Parangarahu lakes area.
- k. To liaise with, in regards to decision making, Hutt City Council, the Department of Conservation, and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- l. To seek and gain approval of Hutt City Council, as landowner, if negotiating the disposal, right-of-way or lease of land for periods of greater than five years.
- m. To liaise with Hutt City Council regarding provision of vehicle parking areas, where practicable, at key park entrances.
- n. To gain approval of Hutt City Council for any new commemorative tree planting on land owned by that Council.
- o. To support the partnership with Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) and East Harbour Environmental Association in meeting the outcomes of this plan.
- p. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for East Harbour Regional Park.

Table 5 - Significant indigenous environmental areas and features - East Harbour Regional Park

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|--|---|--|
| Northern Forest and Gollans Valley Remote Area | Throughout northern block. Eastbourne Hills – predominantly covered in lowland beech forest – black beech (<i>Nothofagus solandri var solandri</i>) dominate on dry, exposed ridges and hard beech (<i>N.</i> | Diverse mix of native plant communities. 264 species of native vascular plants recorded in area, including 10 regionally threatened species and one endemic species (<i>Libertia edgariae</i>). One of the richest orchid floras for an area of this |

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| | <p><i>truncata</i>) on shallow slopes.</p> <p>Lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest found in valleys of lower Butterfly Creek and middle reaches of Gollans Stream.</p> | <p>size with 33 species recorded.</p> <p>Wide range of native bird species present: tui, bellbird, grey warbler, fantail, silvereye, rifleman, tomtit, shining cuckoo, kereru, whitehead, morepork, long-tailed cuckoo and New Zealand falcon.</p> <p>Good numbers of <i>Wainuia sp.</i> land snails present.</p> <p>Forest Ringlet butterfly.</p> <p>Northern rata (<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>) found throughout hills. There are large stands of terrestrial rata, but epiphytic rata are also present.</p> <p>Podocarps present: mature rimu (<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>), miro (<i>Stachypitys ferrugineus</i>), matai (<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>) and kahikatea (<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes</i>). Pukatea also common emergent species.</p> <p>86 species of moss have been recorded in Butterfly Creek area and 105 species of fungi in the park as a whole.</p> |
| Gollans Stream, Butterfly Creek | <p>The upper reaches of these streams pass through relatively pristine beech and podocarp/broadleaf forest. Gollans Stream is about 14 kilometres long and has a catchment of 1,700 hectares.</p> | <p>Nine species of native freshwater fish have been recorded in Gollans Stream and Butterfly Creek. Some of these species may no longer be present because of built and natural barriers at the coast that restrict fish migration between freshwater and the sea.</p> <p>Recent surveys indicate long finned eels, giant kokopu, koura, banded kokopu.</p> |
| Pencarrow Lakes and wetlands | <p>Kohangapiripiri – freshwater lake fed by Cameron Creek. Lake is about 13 hectares, and 1-2 metres deep with 43 hectares of wetland.</p> <p>Kohangatera – slightly more brackish than Kohangapiripiri. Fed by Gollans Stream. 17 hectares with 150 hectares of wetland.</p> <p>The lakes are separated from sea by gravel beach ridges.</p> | <p>Wetlands support highly indigenous plant communities in a relatively unmodified state – identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity. There are a number of regionally threatened species, including two aquatic plants – <i>Lepilaena bilocularis</i> and <i>Ruppia polycarpa</i> and three semi-aquatics – <i>Crassula kirkii</i>, <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> and <i>Ranunculus macropus</i>. Also regarded as locally significant are – <i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i> (sea holly), <i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i>, <i>Gratiola sexdentata</i>, <i>Limosella lineate</i> (mudwort) and <i>Scheonoplectus validus</i> (clubrush).</p> <p>30 bird species have been recorded for the two lakes.</p> <p>Native fish, including long finned eels, giant kokopu and bullies.</p> <p>Gravel beaches are outside the park but are important because they preserve a unique record of historical uplifts, support a rare biotic community (including <i>Muehlenbeckia ephedroides</i>) and are a natural water levelling mechanism for the lake and gateway for fish populations.</p> |
| Baring Head | | <p>The rare spotted skink (<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>) present.</p> |

6.4.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 10 (following pages).

- Investigate development of a 'marked route' access from behind the Wainuiomata Golf Course, linking into the existing track network in the northern forest along the ridgeline.
- Work with MIRO on ecological restoration of parts of the Northern Forest, including species reintroduction.
- Work with Hutt City Council on a possible recreational link over the Wainuiomata Road between East Harbour Regional Park (Northern Forest) and Wainuiomata mountain bike park.

6.4.6 Park Maps

The following pages contain:

- Map 9: East Harbour Regional Park – Northern Forest in 2010
- Map 10: East Harbour Regional Park – Northern Forest projected future changes
- Map 11: East Harbour Regional Park – Parangarahu Lakes area and Baring Head in 2010.

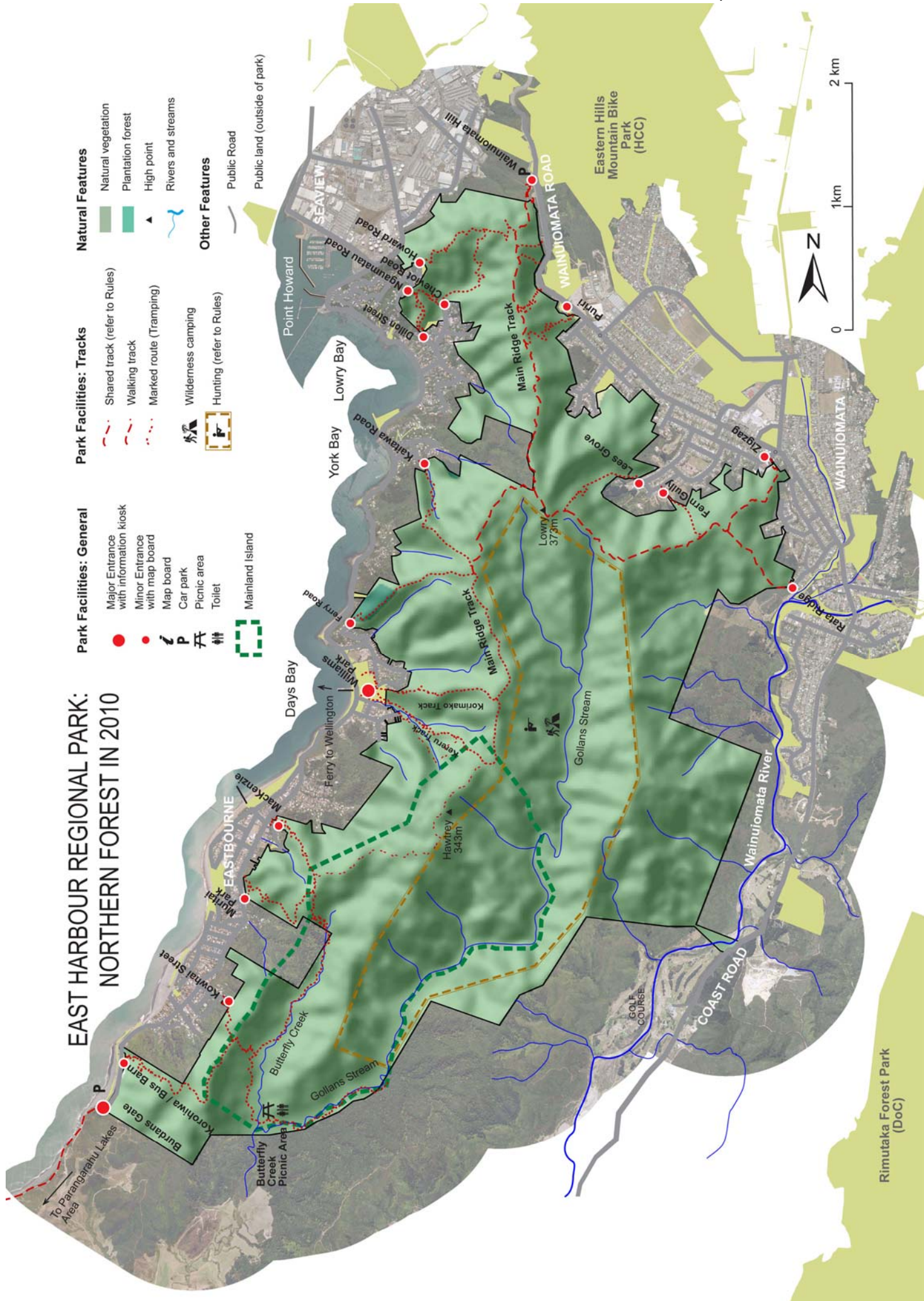
Note: there is no East Harbour Regional Park – Parangarahu Lakes area and Baring Head projected future changes map.

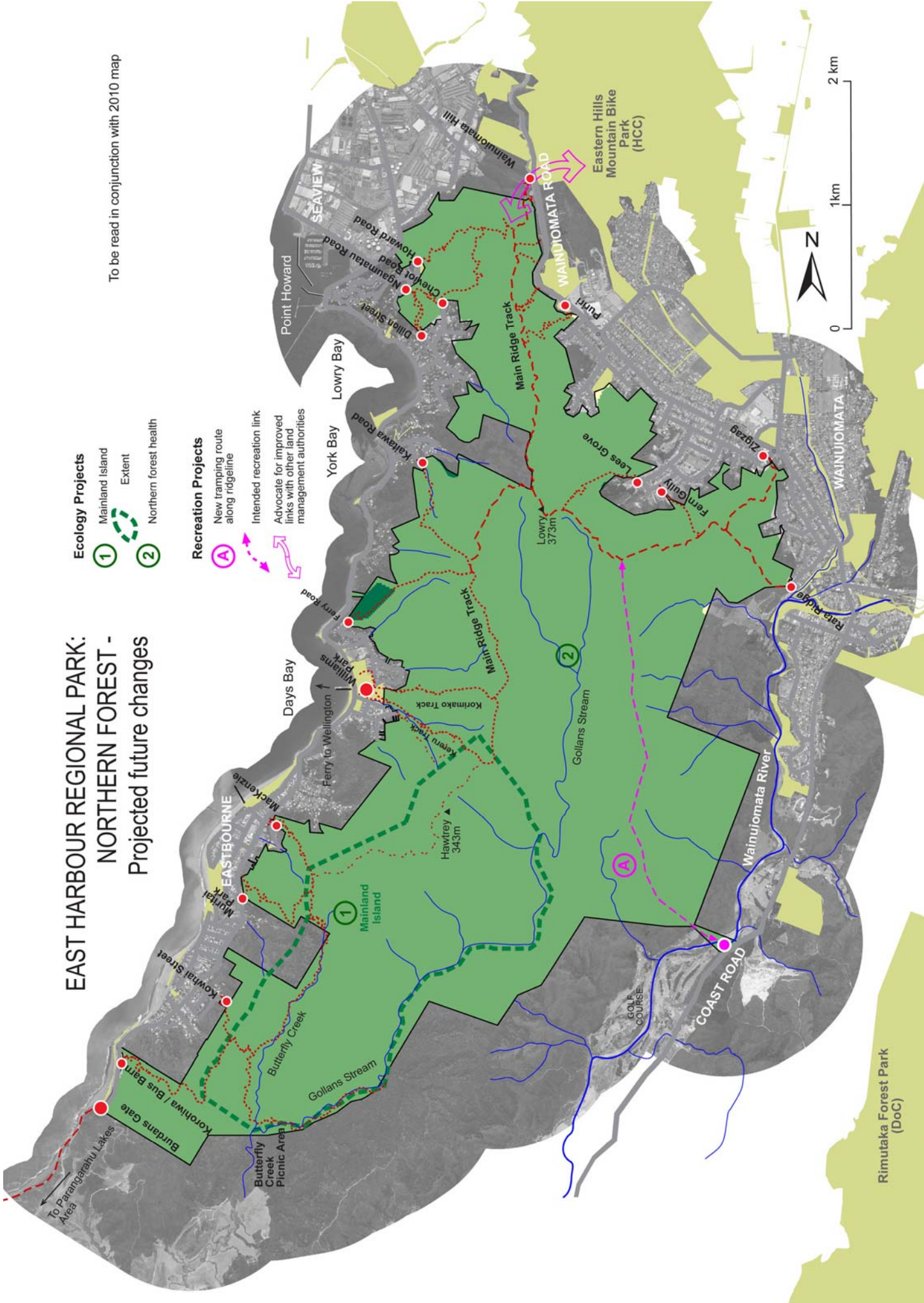
For more information

East Harbour Regional Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2007)

Wetlands Action Plan (Greater Wellington, 2003)

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK: NORTHERN FOREST IN 2010





To be read in conjunction with 2010 map

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK: NORTHERN FOREST - Projected future changes

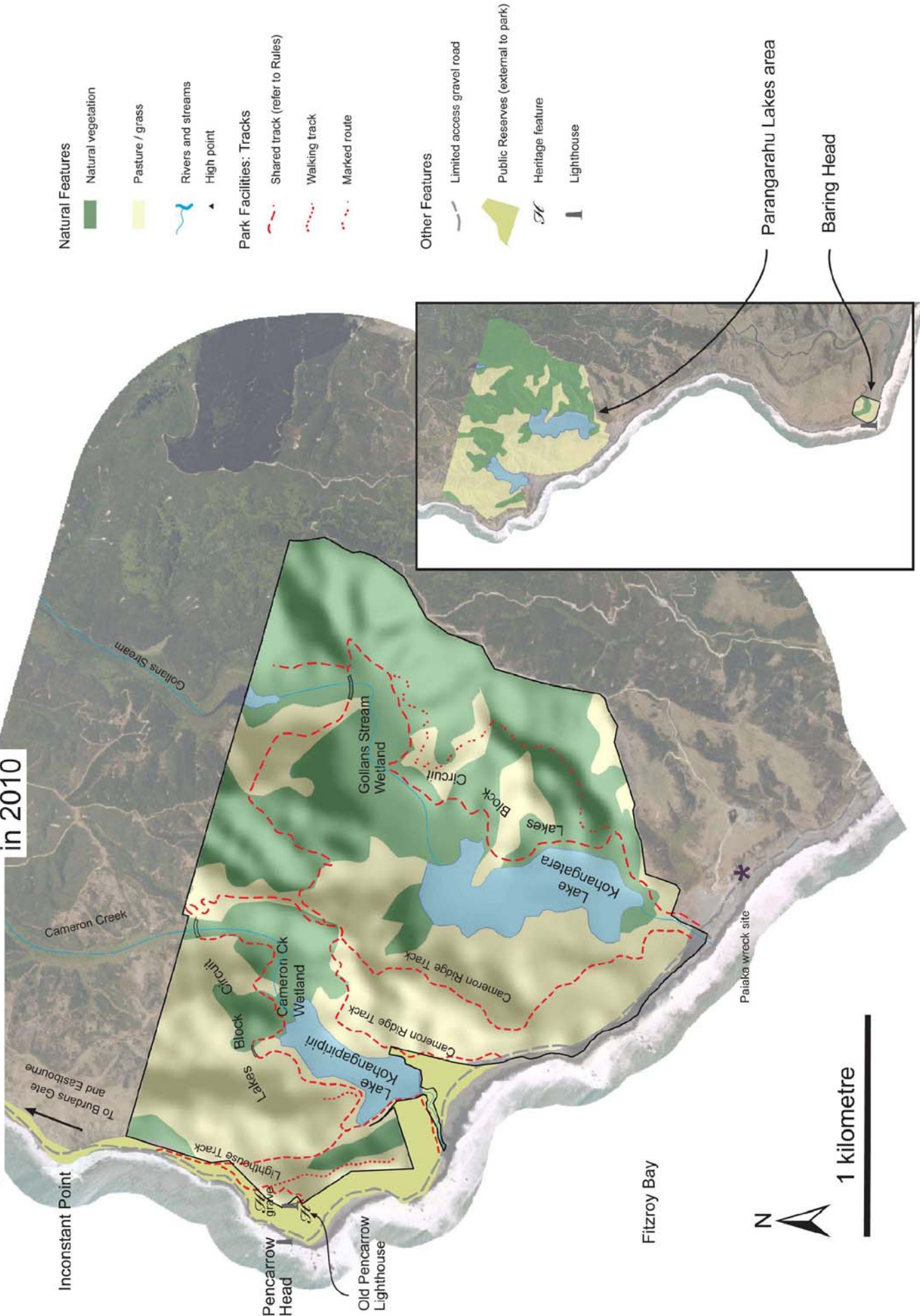
Ecology Projects

- ① Mainland Island Extent
- ② Northern forest health

Recreation Projects

- A New tramping route along ridgeline
- B Intended recreation link
- C Advocate for improved links with other land management authorities

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK - Parangarahu Lakes Area & Baring Head in 2010



6.5 Kaitoke Regional Park

6.5.1 Legal status

Title held: Wellington Regional Council

Legislative status: Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 (for water supply and recreation)

Territorial Authority: Upper Hutt City Council

The land is held fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and subject also to the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions of land parcels.

6.5.2 Background

Kaitoke Regional Park lies in the southern foothills of the Tararua Ranges, approximately 10 kilometres north of Upper Hutt City on the way to the Wairarapa. The park is about 2,860 hectares and entirely owned by Greater Wellington. The steep forested hill country of the Hutt Water Collection Area provides a backdrop to the park, while the park's river terraces and gentle hills provide opportunities for recreation.

The hills and terraces are covered in native forests that include podocarp and beech forest. A matai-totara bush remnant is adjacent to the Te Marua park entrance. Native birds are common within the park, including kereru, fantails, grey warblers, tui, bellbirds and rifleman, as well as fish such as bullies, koaro and freshwater crayfish.

Māori sites of significance are limited, as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. However, Māori often moved through the area when travelling to the Wairarapa and the west coast. It was also an area of mahinga kai and used for hunting birds and fishing, as well as gathering forest foods and materials. Ngāti Toa Rangātira and the various Wellington based Taranaki iwi retain mana whenua over the lands.

Since the waterworks scheme and facilities were completed in 1957, the Kaitoke area has been popular for picnicking and swimming. The area was included in the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972. In 1976 the Wellington Regional Planning Authority identified the area as a potential regional park because of the unspoiled forests, as well as the recreational and educational opportunities. The park's development began in 1983, providing a place for informal recreation in areas of open space.

The park's indigenous forest is readily accessible for all ages and fitness levels. The Hutt and Pakuratahi Rivers provide great places to swim and walk. The Hutt is one of the best trout rivers in the Region and the Hutt River gorge is popular for white water recreation. Tramping, cycling, camping, dog walking and horse riding are also popular activities. Picnic tables, barbecues and camping facilities are provided.

In addition, the water treatment plant, the Kaitoke weir and the Stuart Macaskill Lakes - key parts of the water supply system for the Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, Porirua and Wellington

metropolitan areas – are viewable from lookouts within the park.

It should be noted that the Hutt Water Collection Area is excluded from this management plan. The *Greater Wellington Water Collection Areas Asset Management Plan* guides management of the Hutt Water Collection Area. The Te Marua Water Treatment Plant and Stuart Macaskill Lakes, as well as other water supply infrastructure - including a pumping station, flume bridge and pipelines - are within the park boundary but are also excluded from the provisions of this plan. The operation and maintenance of these facilities takes precedence.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Key park characteristics

Land

- Beech/broadleaf forest, including some southern rata and native mistletoe
- Important fragment of matai-totara bush (Te Marua Bush)
- Ecological corridor between Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges
- Pristine waterways that host native ecosystems, as well as contributing to the Wellington region's water supply
- Old river terraces and geological features from past tectonic movement along the Hutt River and gorge.

People

- Water supply infrastructure
- Camping/picnicking adjacent to a native forest, linking to a range of easily accessible walking opportunities
- Easy walking access to native forest
- Water based recreational opportunities.

6.5.3 Management focus

The focus for Kaitoke Regional Park is to:

- (1) Ensure fresh, clean water for the region, continuing to restrict access to sections of the park for water supply purposes
- (2) Protect the native forest for biodiversity purposes, as well as a backdrop for recreational activities
- (3) Provide passive recreation and camping in the flat areas that are open to the public
- (4) Undertake no significant new development other than for water supply purposes.

6.5.4 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To restore Te Marua bush in accordance with the species list provided by the Wellington Botanical Society.
- b. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas listed in Table 6 when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities.

Landscape and geological features

- c. To protect the park's key landscape features and values list below from inappropriate use and development, including: Hutt River Gorge, Kaitoke Hill, Southern Ridge and Wellington Fault line, River Terraces, and Putaputa catchment.
- d. To protect geological features such as the Pleistocene gravel exposures and fault terraces at Te Marua, landscape features and indigenous forest along the southern ridge and the Hutt Gorge.
- e. To advocate for the protection of the park's key geological features and values listed below from inappropriate use and development:
 - Pleistocene gravel exposures to the south of Te Marua
 - Pakuratahi bluff and loess deposits
 - Fault preservation site behind the Te Marua Plant (an example of an offset Ohakea terrace and riser)
 - Vertical strata visible from the Kaitoke weir.

Cultural heritage

- f. To develop and implement conservation plans for significant heritage features, including, but not limited to:
 - Benge Homestead site
 - Logging tramways
 - Original travel routes to the Tararua Ranges.

Land management

- g. To ensure that any development recognises the regional importance of the water supply functions of the Te Marua Pumping Station and Stuart Macaskill Lakes.
- h. To demonstrate the importance of water supply as an essential utility in the region, and provide for ongoing operation and maintenance.
- i. To restrict public access to water supply infrastructure, as necessary, for its safe and efficient operation.
- j. To allow for the upgrade or development of additional water utilities, eg, pipelines, treatment facilities, water storage or associated infrastructure.

Visitor services

- k. To manage Te Marua and Pakuratahi Forks as the main entrances
- l. To manage Kaitoke Hill as a secondary park entrance area.

- m. To provide for memorial tree planting and *Celebrate Life* plantings at the Totara Grove (Te Marua).
- n. To maintain discretion over whether alcohol is permitted during peak periods of campground use to ensure the safety of campers and park staff.
- o. To permit camping and overnight stays, including campervans, at designated sites only (indicated through park signage and information). Stays are for a maximum of one week. Campervan dumpsites are not provided.
- p. To manage the camping areas at a basic level.
- q. To restrict public access to the weir and pump house, the Stuart Macaskill Lakes and the Te Marua Water Treatment Plant, as operational areas.
- r. To allow wilderness camping in the park interior.

Partnership in parks

- s. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust's relationship to the forest through:
 - Participation in assessment of significant features of the forest
 - Identification of traditional trails through the forest.
- t. To liaise with, in regard to decision making, Upper Hutt City Council and the Department of Conservation on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- u. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for Kaitoke Regional Park.

Table 6 - Significant indigenous environmental areas and features - Kaitoke Regional Park

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|------------------|---|--|
| Te Marua Bush | Small remnant found below Stuart Macaskill Lakes | Matai-totara bush that was once widespread in the area and is now one of the few examples in the region of this ecotype. A native flowering mistletoe is also found here. |
| Hutt River | Generally Downstream of the Kaitoke Weir Te Marua, including lower terraces | Good diversity of indigenous fish species relatively unaffected by development. Recognised as having important trout habitat in the <i>Regional Freshwater Plan</i> . Identified as part of the Upper Hutt groundwater zone in the <i>Regional Freshwater Plan</i> |
| Pakuratahi River | Generally South-eastern area of park | Good diversity of indigenous fish species relatively unaffected by development, endemic dwarf galaxiids and long finned eel. Identified as part of the Pakuratahi groundwater zone in the <i>Regional Freshwater Plan</i> . |
| Southern Ridge | Ridge track: Native flowering mistletoe (<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>) | Threatened plant species: chronically threatened – gradual decline. |
| Park interior | Lowland/flat land black beech forests | Large variety of plant species and community types, identified in New Zealand Forest Service |

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|------------------|--|---|
| | <p>Steep land rimu-rata/hinau/kamahi forests</p> <p>Hard beech forest; red beech-rimu/kamahi forest; black beech.</p> <p>Also rewarewa, Halls totara, miro, maire, kahikitea, pukatea, northern rata associations.</p> | <p>Surveys and the Biological Resources of the Wellington Region as significant. Also identified in several "Key Native Ecosystem" surveys in the 1990s and Department of Conservation in 2004.</p> <p>Easily accessible examples of forest successional processes, including regeneration, as well as altitudinal sequences.</p> <p>Threatened plant species: Umbrella fern (<i>Sticherus cunninghamii</i> – regionally rare), strap fern (<i>Grammitis pseudociliata</i> - regionally data deficient), gully tree fern (<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> – regionally sparse. <i>Thelymitra</i> aff. <i>Ixioides</i> (regionally critical)</p> <p>Threatened bird species: New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) and kereru (gradual decline)</p> |
| Pakuratahi Forks | Umbrella fern (<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>) | Regionally rare species. |

6.5.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 13 (following pages).

- Evaluate the options for better use of the lower and upper terraces to provide for the increasing number of day and overnight visitors.
- Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency for an off road cycle path between the park and Te Marua to link with the Hutt River Trail.
- Undertake ecological restoration in association with community groups at Te Marua Bush and Te Marua Remnants.
- Review demand and opportunities for walks in the Te Marua area and encourage use of access link to Pakuratahi Forest.
- Form a low level link to Pakuratahi Forks, to create a loop route with the Ridge Track.
- Improve forest health through pest control programmes.

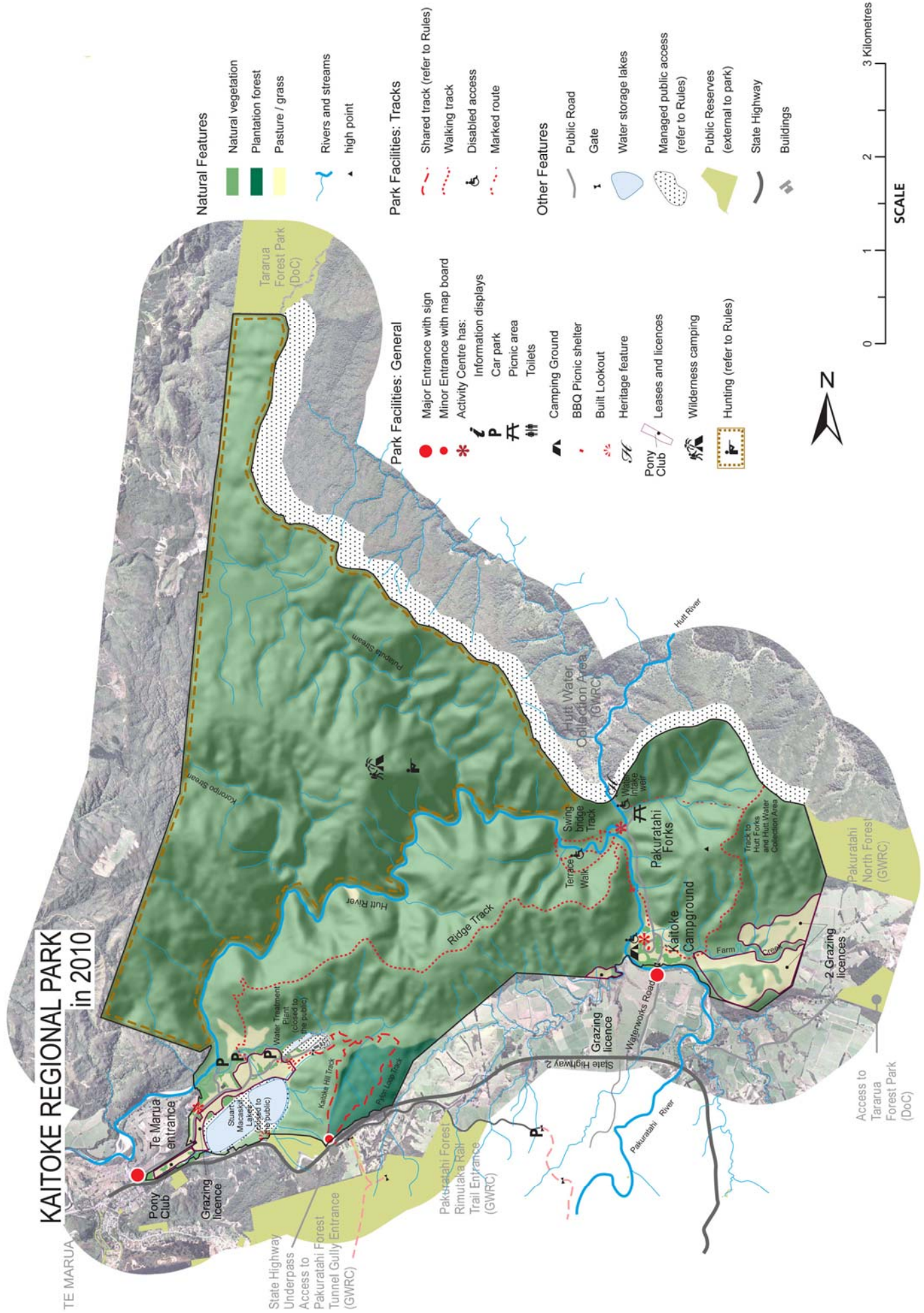
6.5.6 Park maps

The following pages contain:

- Map 12: Kaitoke Regional Park in 2010
- Map 13: Kaitoke Regional Park projected future changes.

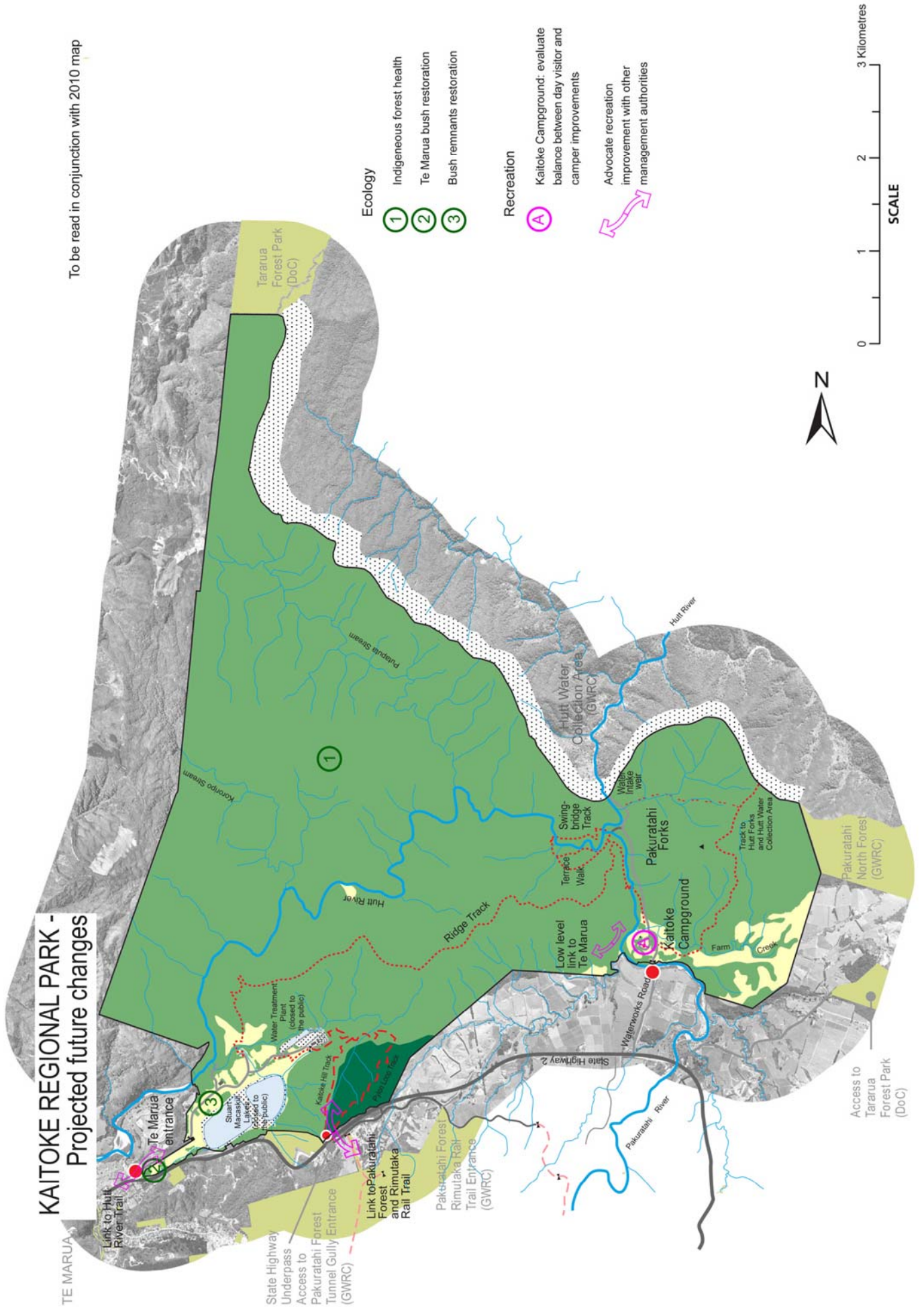
For more information

Kaitoke Regional Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2005)



KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



6.6 Pakuratahi Forest

6.6.1 Legal status

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Title held: | Wellington Regional Council |
| Legislative status: | Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 (for water supply and recreation Some land gifted by Forest and Bird which is to be gazetted as reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. |
| Territorial Authority: | Upper Hutt City Council |

The land is held fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and subject also to the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

Refer to Appendix 2 for a legal description of land parcels.

6.6.2 Background

Pakuratahi Forest covers the western side of the Rimutaka Ranges north of Upper Hutt and includes land in the Kaitoke basin, as well as the Pakuratahi catchment area. It can be accessed from a number of points: Maymorn Railway Station in Upper Hutt, Plateau Road (Tunnel Gully), places along State Highway 2, and also Cross Creek (Featherston) through the Rimutaka Forest Park. At just over 8,000 hectares, this future water collection area forms a link with the Hutt and Wainuiomata catchments. Unlike Akatarawa Forest, Pakuratahi is one large catchment and is generally steeper. Exotic plantation stands are found mainly in the central part of the forest, just south of State Highway 2 (approximately 775 hectares). It contains both original and regenerating indigenous vegetation and has important environmental, cultural and heritage values, as well as providing recreation opportunities.

Ecological values include a regionally significant wetland habitat at Ladle Bend. The upper part of the catchment (approximately 3,000 hectares) contains regionally significant beech stands and the only snow tussock in the Rimutaka Ranges. The park supports indigenous bird and fish populations, including whitehead, rifleman, tomtit and five species of bully, as well as dwarf galaxiid. The park forms an ecological corridor linking the Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges, and kaka have been recorded using this corridor.

Pakuratahi Forest has heritage values of national and regional significance, as the original railway line formation between Wellington and the Wairarapa runs through the area. The formation is registered under the Historic Places Act and includes a number of tunnels at Mangaroa and the Summit.

As with neighbouring Kaitoke Regional Park, Māori sites of significance are limited as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori moved through the area travelling to the Wairarapa and the west coast. It was an area of mahinga kai used for hunting birds and fishing, as well as gathering forest foods and materials. Ngāti Toa Rangātira and the various Wellington based Taranaki iwi retain mana whenua over the lands.

Pakuratahi Forest provides both a destination and also a recreational link between Kaitoke Regional Park (via the underpass on State Highway 2) and Cross Creek, and Rimutaka Forest Park (managed by the Department of Conservation) The easy gradient of the Rimutaka Rail Trail (on the western side) is popular for walking and biking and continues into Cross Creek on the eastern side. Summer provides the opportunity to swim in Pakuratahi River running adjacent to the trail. The Tunnel Gully area is also popular for picnicking, events and short walks. The Mangaroa forest area is often used by horse riders.

On Mt Climie there are a number of leases for communication masts which form an important part of the Region's communication infrastructure.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Key park characteristics

Land

- Future water supply area
- Part of a contiguous link with the Hutt and Wainuiomata catchments
- Unique ecological features of beech stands, wetland habitat and snow tussock
- Mt Climie ridgeline as a prominent backdrop to Upper Hutt and surrounds
- Examples of altitudinal changes in vegetation.

People

- Historic railway formation and associated structures (tunnel and bridges)
- Recreational opportunities for walkers and mountain bikers in Tunnel Gully and on the Rimutaka Rail Trail from Maymorn to Summit Tunnel
- Productive landscape (commercial forestry).

6.6.3

Management focus

The primary focus for Pakuratahi Forest is to:

- (1) Ensure the water resource within the future water collection area is healthy and that its potential as a sustainable source of secure, fresh and clean water for the region in the future is protected
- (2) Provide for water supply infrastructure as required.

Secondary focus for Pakuratahi Forest is to:

- (3) Protect the native forest for biodiversity purposes
- (4) Preserve its heritage features
- (5) Manage Pakuratahi for production forestry on a rotational basis
- (6) Provide a range of recreational opportunities
- (7) Undertake no significant new developments other than for water supply purposes.

6.6.4 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities as listed in Table 7.

Landscape and geological features

- b. To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development, specifically:
 - The Mt Climie ridgeline as the backdrop to Upper Hutt City and northern skyline of Wellington city
 - Areas of the Pakuratahi Forest visible from State Highway 2
 - The upper Pakuratahi valley as a remote wilderness area that is largely unmodified.

Cultural heritage

- c. To protect significant modified landscape features of the Rimutaka rail formation and any associated historic structures from inappropriate use or development. This includes:
 - Setting aside buffer zones of permanent indigenous vegetation on either side of the Rimutaka Rail Trail
 - When replanting exotic forests leaving 40 metres setback on either side of the railway formation
 - Retaining existing exotic forests which have the primary purpose of protecting unstable slopes where they are more effective than indigenous vegetation.

Land management

- d. To allow for the development of water utilities, eg, pipelines, treatment facilities, water storage or associated infrastructure.

Visitor services

- e. To allow public access on foot to all parts of the forest, subject to temporary or localised restrictions where plantation forestry operations are taking place or for other management purposes.
- f. To offer varied opportunities for regional forest users by providing multiple use tracks and facilities, where possible, appropriate and compatible with the primary management outcome of future water supply.
- g. To allow horse access in designated areas, west of the Tunnel Gully Recreation Area, subject to periodic or localised restrictions for management purposes. Horses are not allowed through tunnels or other parts of the Pakuratahi Forest.
- h. To manage the following as main park entrances:
 - Tunnel Gully (Plateau Road, Upper Hutt)
 - Rimutaka Rail Trail entrance – of State Highway 2.
- i. To maintain the following as secondary entrances to the park:

- Summit Tunnel, (Rimutaka Forest Park – Department of Conservation)
 - Maymorn, (Upper Hutt)
 - State Highway 2 Underpass (Kaitoke Hill).
- j. To manage the following areas as recreation areas:
- Rimutaka Trig Track
 - Rimutaka Rail Trail
 - Summit Rail Yards
 - Tunnel Gully recreation area.

Partnership in parks

- k. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the Port Nicholson Trust's relationship to the forest through:
- Participation with assessments of the significance of features of the forest
 - Identification of the traditional trails through the forest.
- l. To support a partnership approach to maintaining the Pakuratahi catchment through:
- Maintaining water quality of the Pakuratahi catchment
 - Protecting and enhancing the indigenous forest cover and insect and bird life
 - Maintaining the habitat for indigenous fish.
- m. To liaise with, in regard to decision making, Upper Hutt City Council, New Zealand Historic Places Trust and the Department of Conservation on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- n. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for Pakuratahi Forest.
- o. To undertake liaison with the Department of Conservation to improve public access and make suitable family cycling available between Cross Creek and Lake Wairarapa.

Table 7 - Significant indigenous environmental areas and features - Pakuratahi Forest

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| General | Indigenous bird, fish and invertebrate habitat | Threatened species: Kaka (nationally endangered) New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) kereru (gradual decline) yellow crowned kākārīki (gradual decline) long finned eel (gradual decline) giant kokopu (gradual decline) dwarf galaxiids (gradual decline) koura (gradual decline). |
| Climie Peaks Nos 1 and 2 | Montane/sub-alpine vegetation, only snow tussock in the Rimutaka Range at spot height 826 | The area contains: <i>Pittosporum rigidum</i> <i>Brachyglottis kirkii var kirkii</i> – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regionally critical) <i>Pimelia gnidia</i> (regionally data deficient) <i>Lycopodiella lateris</i> (regionally data deficient, only site in the lower North Island) <i>Astelia affnervosa</i> (undescribed species). |
| Tunnel Gully | Lowland forest vegetation, podocarp/ beech/hardwood | Area contains swamp maire, large stands of terrestrial rata, has high scenic and recreation values. <i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i> (regionally sparse) and <i>Metrosideros robusta</i> (northern rata) are also found here. |
| Upper Pakuratahi Catchment | Extensive beech forests | Extensive mixed beech forests including the southern limit of red beech in the North Island. Recommended by PASAC8 for protection as an extension to the Bawbaw Ecological Area 1985. Also identified as a SSWI for its significant wildlife values. |
| Pakuratahi Rivers Headwaters | Montane to sub-alpine red beech/silver beech forest. Rimu/miro/silver beech forest; silver beech forest | Southern limit of red beech in the North Island. Contains northern rata and is relatively unmodified. |
| Pakuratahi Ladle Bend Wetland | Manuka Wetland | This wetland is regionally significant in terms of habitat type. |
| The Puffer, Tararua Forest Park | Various ferns and orchids | The area is nationally recognised for the diversity of orchid species and contains regionally rare ferns and orchids: <i>Brachyglottis kirkii var kirkii</i> – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regional critical) <i>Pterostylis cardiostigma</i> (regionally sparse); <i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i> (nationally serious decline). |
| Rifle Range Bush | Podocarp/hardwood/ hard beech | Significant remnant containing maire tawake (swamp maire), now much depleted in the area. |

6.6.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 15 (following pages).

- Promote integration with the Hutt River Trail (Te Marua) for mountain-biking through the Maymorn entrance.
- Investigate better links with the Wairarapa and Lake Wairarapa through the Rimutaka Rail Trail and Tararua Forest Park.
- Improved forest health through pest control programmes.

6.6.6 Park maps

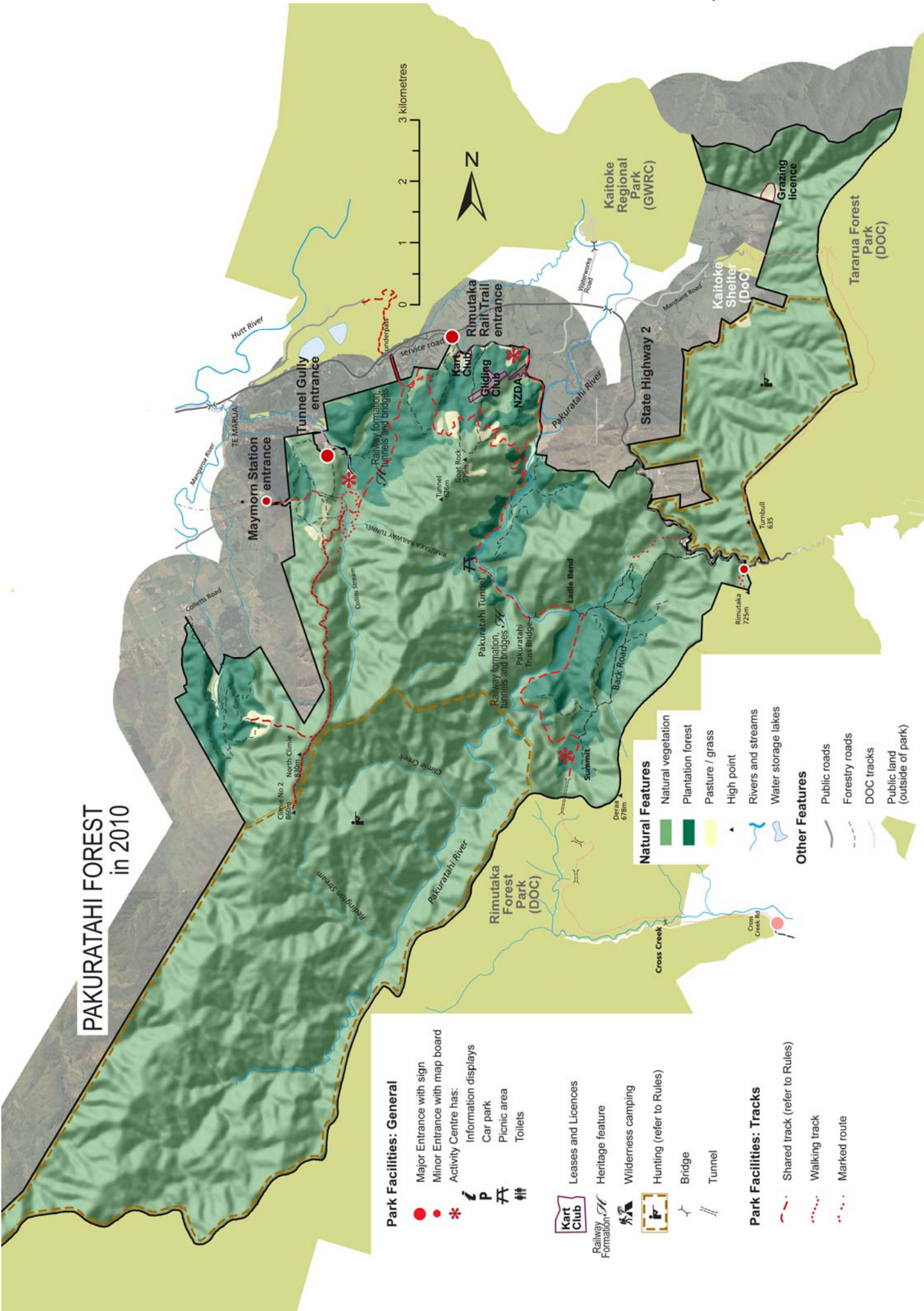
The following pages contain:

- Map 14: Pakuratahi Forest in 2010
- Map 15: Pakuratahi Forest projected future changes.

For more information

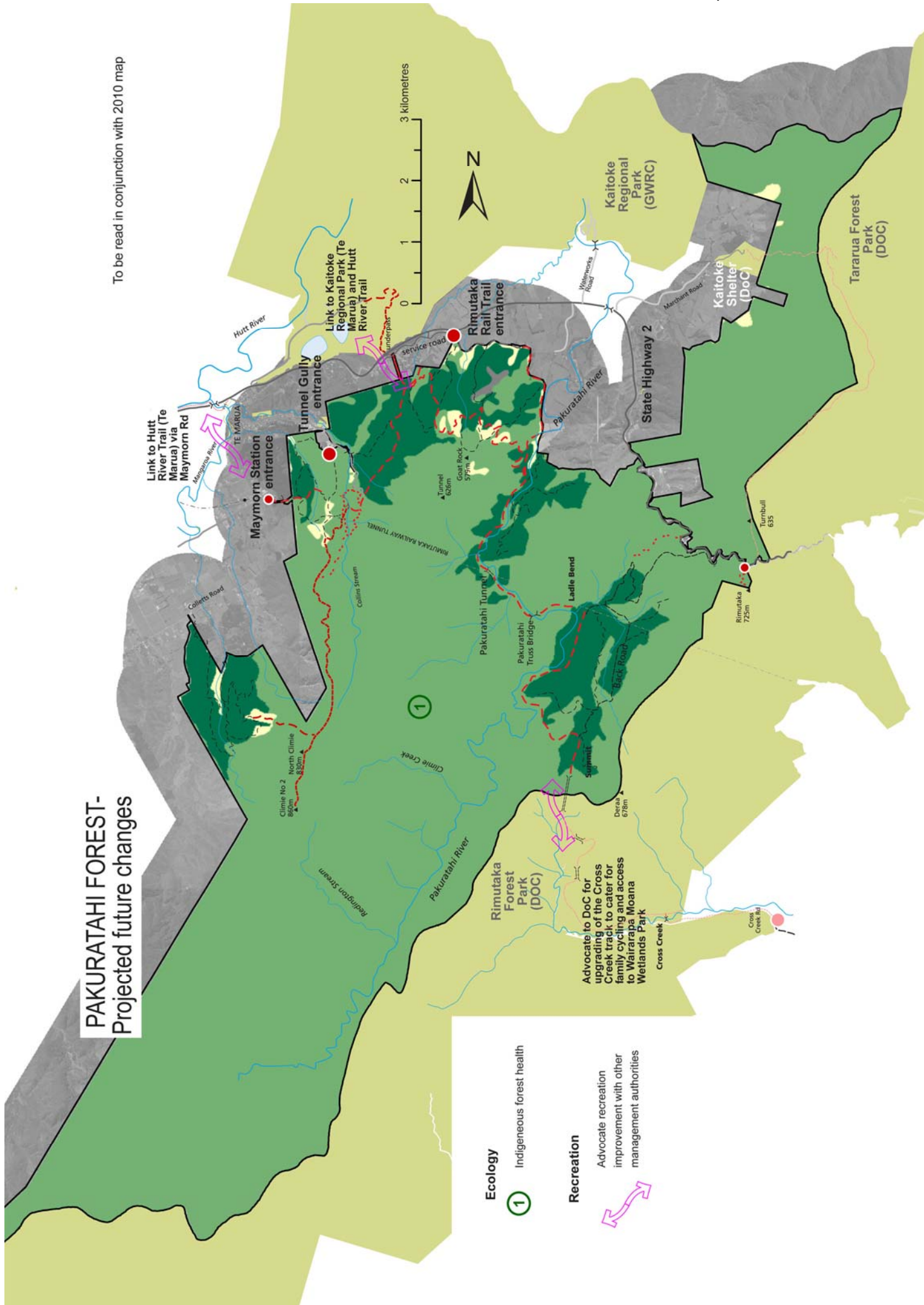
Greater Wellington Plantation Forest Working Plan 2000-2010 (for information on the forestry operations including harvesting)

Regional Forest Lands Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2008)



**PAKURATAHI FOREST-
Projected future changes**

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



6.7 Queen Elizabeth Park

6.7.1 Legal status

Title held: Department of Conservation (Greater Wellington appointed to control and manage)

Legislative status: Administered under Local Government Act 2002, the whole park is recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

Territorial Authority: Kapiti Coast District Council

The land is held under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation reserve by the Crown, with Greater Wellington appointed to control and manage as such.

Refer to Appendix 2 for a legal description of land parcels.

6.7.2 Background

Queen Elizabeth Park¹⁹ is located on the Kapiti Coast between Paekakariki and Raumati, 40 kilometres north of Wellington city. It sits on the seaward side of the Whareroa Farm (currently managed by the Department of Conservation). The park's 638 hectares are predominately farmland and dunes - one of the Kapiti Coast's last areas where the complete dune system (from beach to the inland dunes) is intact and undeveloped. The eastern length of the park is adjacent to State Highway 1 and is currently farmed.

Queen Elizabeth Park is an area rich in history. Māori lived here for hundreds of years with major settlements at Wainui and Whareroa until the late 19th century. The area was a significant wetland with waterways that were canoed by Māori. The area that is now Queen Elizabeth Park includes several pa areas occupied by Māori and Ngāti Toa Rangātira who retain mana whenua over the lands.

The history of both Queen Elizabeth and Whareroa is intertwined. European settlers began clearing the forests and draining the wetlands for farming in the mid-1850s. During World War II the park's sandy beach and rural surrounds were an ideal training ground for American troops preparing to fight in the Pacific. From June 1942 to November 1943 a total of 20,000 US Marines were housed at the park in three army camps.

Camp Russell was built near the MacKay's Crossing entrance, Camp Paekakariki on what is now the southern entrance, and Camp MacKay over State Highway 1 on the present day Whareroa Farm. After World War II the land was acquired as a park and named after Queen Elizabeth II. From 1953 the Queen Elizabeth Park Board managed the park and during the 1950-60s recreational facilities were developed, including the motor camp and tramways museum. In 1990 management was passed to Greater Wellington.

¹⁹ The naming of Queen Elizabeth Park occurred after the death of George VI and prior to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, hence the omission of "Second" from the name.

Later, other buildings were moved to the MacKay's entrance, including the historic barn and other built structures, which provide a hub for family activity.

Tangata whenua of the area are Ngāti Toa Rangatira. A number of hapu of Te Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai previously lived in the Whareroa area to the north.

The remaining kahikatea bush remnant and wetland areas at the MacKay's Crossing are being gradually restored. The community also is involved with planting and enhancing the now rare coastal habitats. Spinifex, pingao and shore bindweed feature in the foredunes, while the backdunes – which are less vulnerable to sand drift – support muehlenbeckia, taupata, harakeke (flax) and bracken. There is a huge variety of birds in the area, both coastal species and those that are at home in the mahoe, kawakawa and kaikomako trees within the bush remnants.

Whareroa farm (managed by the Department of Conservation) and Queen Elizabeth Park were managed as one unit by the Lands and Survey Department during the 1950s to 1970s. Management of Queen Elizabeth Park was transferred to Kapiti Coast District Council before being transferred to Greater Wellington in the mid 1990s.

The park is particularly popular during the summer months for picnicking, swimming and beach activities. The park hosts festivals and equestrian events and provides a range of all season cycling opportunities for commuters and recreational cyclists. The Tramways Museum and horse riding attracts people to the MacKay's entrance where the park ranger is based. Facilities are provided at the southern end of the park (Paekakariki), at MacKay's Crossing and at Whareroa on the coast. Friends of Queen Elizabeth Park and other local community groups are actively involved in environmental restoration on the park.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Key park characteristics

Land

- An intact coastal dune system and bush remnant
- Ecological links through Whareroa Farm to Akatarawa Forest Park (sea to mountain connection)
- In-stream values of Whareroa and Wainui streams and associated wetlands catchments
- Farmed rural environment with open space values
- Restoration plantings in wetlands, dune areas and bush remnant.

People

- Recent history of European occupation, early settlement, farming, military camps
- Significant occupation site for local Māori with associated features, including pa and middens
- Historic tramway from MacKay's Crossing to Whareroa Beach

- Wide range of recreational opportunities, including walking, swimming, picnicking, bicycle rides, camping and community events
- Historic and current links through to Whareroa farm (Whareroa is managed by Department of Conservation)
- Horse riding and associated events
- Significant sites for community restoration projects
- Coastal setting of a tranquil nature.

6.7.3 Management focus

The focus for Queen Elizabeth Park is to:

- (1) Preserve the coastal ecosystems, dunes, wetlands and bush remnant
- (2) Implement a sustainable farm management plan and continue farming operations to manage open space where appropriate
- (3) Provide family recreational opportunities
- (4) Make provisions for a heritage precinct and associated visitor attractions
- (5) Recognise the historical occupation of the area by both European settlers and Māori
- (6) Re-evaluate future land management of the north-eastern area of the park that may be affected by any expressway development
- (7) Work with the Department of Conservation to integrate management processes, where appropriate, between Queen Elizabeth Park and Whareroa Farm.

6.7.4 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To have particular regard for the high priority indigenous areas and links with Whareroa Farm when determining ecosystem protection and enhancement priorities as listed in Table 8.
- b. To restore the coastal dunes and native forest remnants with plants sourced from the Foxton Ecological District.

Landscape and geological features

- c. To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development, specifically:
 - The beach from Raumati to Paekakariki
 - The Whareroa dune complex
 - All wetlands and streams
 - The modified landscapes of Whareroa and Wainui pa.

- d. To advocate for the protection of the following significant geological features which contribute to the landscape experience of Queen Elizabeth Park:
- Kapiti Island
 - Te Ramoroa fan
 - MacKay's Crossing sea cliff.

Cultural heritage

- e. To protect significant cultural heritage values and features relating to Māori, early European settlers, and WWII US Marine occupation.
- f. To recognise the following cultural heritage sites, and to develop and implement conservation plans where applicable:
- Wainui Pa and Whareroa Pa
 - United States Marine camps
 - Budge House (ranger's residence)
 - MacKay's Crossing Stables (listed as barn – horse stables under the Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan)
 - Tramway Museum.

Land management

- g. To recognise existing legal easements for gas pipelines across the park, work permits will be obtained and notice given at least 72 hours prior to the Natural Gas Corporation (Transmission), with 24 hours prior notice for on-site locations. Two days prior notice for work permits will be given to Gas Direct.
- h. To use the area as a site for Civil Defence emergencies of regional or national significance.
- i. To carry out all activities associated with the disturbance, disposal, removal and recording of World War II Ordnances, in accordance with operating procedures.

Visitor services

- j. To manage MacKay's Crossing and Wellington Road (Paekakariki) as the main park entrances.
- k. To manage the following as secondary entrances:
- Tilley Road (Paekakariki)
 - The Esplanade, Rainbow Court, and McKenzie Road (Raumati South).
- l. To maintain the following memorials:
- Queen Elizabeth Park Board memorial at Wainui Pa
 - The three kahikatea trees planted in 2002 to remember Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother
 - The MacKay's Crossing gates in remembrance of WWII Marines
 - The commemorative plaque at MacKay's Crossing interpretation panels.

Partnership in parks

- m. To consult and/or involve Tangata Whenua in the following:
- Any Resource Management Act planning matters
 - Commercial proposals within the Queen Elizabeth Park
 - The approval process for the use or removal of natural materials for commercial purposes.
- n. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira's relationship to the park through supporting the vesting of the Wainui urupa land, and the joint protection and management of this site.
- o. To recognise Te Ati Awa Ki Whakarongotai to enable them to exercise their role as kaitiaki over sites of significance and in particular Whareroa Pa site in developing:
- A management and maintenance programme for the protection of the site
 - Development of a concept plan including options for restoring or creating a replica of the Whareroa Pa site.
- p. To liaise with, in regards to decision making, Kapiti Coast District Council and the Department of Conservation, on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- q. To work with Kapiti Coast District Council to develop links and cycle ways that incorporate tracks within Queen Elizabeth Park, where appropriate.
- r. To support the partnership with Friends of Queen Elizabeth Park in meeting the outcomes of this plan.
- s. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for Queen Elizabeth Park.
- t. To liaise with the Department of Conservation with regards to joint promotion of Whareroa and Queen Elizabeth Park.
- u. To work with Department of Conservation in managing linkages, including conservation, heritage and recreation between Whareroa and Queen Elizabeth Park.

Table 8 - Significant indigenous environmental areas and features - Queen Elizabeth Park

| Area | Description | Reasons for significance |
|---|--|--|
| Coastal and Inland Dunes | Unmodified regenerating coastal foredunes adjacent to beach Consolidated inland foredunes | The dunes in the park are examples of a once far more extensive system, containing valuable representation of geological, vegetative and faunal data of the area. Listed in Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan as site of ecological and geological significance). Plant communities listed in Regional Plant Strategy (Department of Conservation) as being "of considerable conservation concern"). |
| Wetlands: MacKay's Crossing Poplar Avenue Wainui wetland | All wetlands Cluster of approximately 20 hectares of ponding wetlands in an ephemeral wetland system Wetland, fenced and regenerating in the northern end of the park Small recently rehabilitated wetland adjacent to Wainui Stream in the south of the park | Provides habitat for birds, fish, frogs, invertebrate and wetland plant communities. (Mentioned in <i>Greater Wellington Wetland Action Plan</i> as sites for future consideration.) (Listed in Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan as site of ecological significance.) |
| Streams Wainui Whareroa | Flows through southern end of the park, reasonably unmodified with little erosion and high water flow Flows through the northern end of the park, highly modified catchment, meanders at river mouth through native coastal vegetation | Wainui and Whareoa streams both provide significant habitat for freshwater fish and invertebrates and in particular giant kokopu, long-finned eel and koura (listed as "gradual decline" in the New Zealand Threat Classification System). Provides spawning ground for inanga at river mouth. |
| Kahikatea remnant forest | Approximately 1 hectare of kahikatea remnant adjacent to wetlands in the MacKay's Crossing wetland system | Extremely rare kahikatea forest remnant (one of two remnants that remain on the Kapiti Coast). The remnant is dominated by kahikatea and pukatea, with some tawa, swamp maire and matai. (Listed in Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan as site of ecological significance. |

6.7.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 17 (following pages).

- Undertake ecological restoration in conjunction with community groups at the following locations:
 - Poplar Avenue wetlands (Raumati South) and Whareroa Stream
 - The coastal dune formation along the length of the park for erosion control and to restore habitat
 - Forest remnant extension / wetland restoration.
- Provide for managed shoreline retreat.
- Develop walking and cycling links to Whareroa Farm in conjunction with the Department of Conservation.
- Develop and implement the recommendations of the sustainable farm management plan, including investigating potential for wetland reversion to the north of MacKay's Crossing visitors' area.
- Develop Wainui, Whareroa and particularly MacKay's as the main focal points for visitor activity.
- Make provision for a heritage precinct which contains facilities and activities that are family friendly and focused on heritage.
- Develop a secondary entrance at Poplar Avenue.
- Investigate neighbourhood park for local use at Paekakariki in conjunction with Kapiti Coast District Council.
- Work with community groups and other agencies to implement a cycle plan to link Raumati South and Paekakariki, providing better opportunities both for commuter and family friendly recreational cycling.
- Identify and develop access links for non-motorised recreation to Whareroa Farm (Department of Conservation) and Akatarawa Forest.
- Name the new shared tracks in the park: Yankee Trail, and Te Ara O Tipapa (refer to future changes park map).
- Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) and other agencies to maximise recreational opportunities from any proposed roading developments by NZTA.

6.7.6 Park maps

The following pages contain:

- Map 16: Queen Elizabeth Park in 2010
- Map 17: Queen Elizabeth Park projected future changes.

For more Information

Wetlands Action Plan (Greater Wellington, 2003)

Pest Plant Control Plan for Queen Elizabeth Park

Kapiti Coast: Choosing Futures (Kapiti Coast District Council, 2006)

Queen Elizabeth Regional Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2007)

Wellington Regional Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan

Parks and Forests Standard Operating Procedures – Earthworks and Buried Ordnance in Queen Elizabeth Park

Queen Elizabeth Park Cycling Concept Plan

Restoration and Re-vegetation sites in Queen Elizabeth Regional Park (Susan Forbes, Kotuku Consulting, 2005)

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK in 2010



Natural Features

- Natural vegetation
- Plantation forest
- Pasture / grass
- Sandhills
- Rivers and streams
- Natural and man made ponds

Park Facilities: General

- Major Entrance with sign
- Minor Entrance with map board
- Activity Centre has:
- Information displays
- Car park
- Picnic area
- Toilets
- Leases and Licences
- Heritage feature

Park Facilities: Tracks

- Shared track (refer to Rules)
- Walking track

Other Features

- Public Road
- Tramline
- Buildings
- Public Reserves (external to park)

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



Ecology

- ① Forest Remnant extension / wetland restoration
- ② Poplar St wetland revegetation
- ③ Coastal dunes revegetation Raumati, Whareroa Stream, Paekakariki, Wainui
- ④ Whareroa Stream riparian revegetation
- ⑤ Managed retreat of shoreline



Recreation

- A Develop cycleway linking Paekakariki and Raumati
 - B Potential neighbourhood park
 - C "Yankee Trail" as new name for track
 - D "Te Ara o Tipapa" as new name for walking track
 - E Minor entrance on Poplar Ave
- Intended recreation link
- Advocate recreation improvement with other management authorities
- NZTA options for MackKays - Peka Peka expressway *

Heritage Projects

- ① Heritage / Nature interpretation at Wainui Pa, Whareroa Pa, MackKays Crossing, Raumati South
- ② Potential heritage precinct

Enhance links to State Highway, Whareoa farm and Valley Rd

Coordinate with NZTA, KCDC and DoC to achieve attractive entry to Park and Whareoa farm

* GW will work with New Zealand Transport Agency on finalising options for the expressway

6.8 Wainuiomata Recreation Area

6.8.1 Legal status

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Title held: | Wellington Regional Council |
| Legislative status: | Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Water Board Act 1972 |
| Territorial Authority: | Hutt City Council |

The land is held fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and subject also to the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

Refer to appendix 2 for a legal description of the land parcels.

6.8.2 Background

While the Wainuiomata Recreation Area has always been used for recreation by the public, this is the first time the area has been considered as part of the network of parks and forests and included in the management plan.

Wainuiomata Recreation Area is a short drive from Wainuiomata township at the foot of one of the largest pristine lowland forest areas in the lower North Island. The Recreation Area is smaller than the other parks and forests in the network at around 340 hectares. The narrow valley has some mown flats and eucalyptus stands, while the valley sides are regenerative native bush. The map indicates the end of unrestricted public access. Beyond this point are the Morton Dam, the water treatment plant and the beginning of the Wainuiomata/Orongorongo Water Collection Area to the northeast, where restricted access is maintained for public safety and security reasons²⁰.

In 2012 the Wainuiomata Recreation Area will be extended to include the Lower Dam and surrounds. This extension is shown on the Wainuiomata Recreation Area Projected Future Changes map. The Lower Dam has been developed as a wetland and provides a significantly sized habitat for native wildlife. An environmental education centre is being developed adjacent to the dam.

At the main entrance, the Triangle Paddock and its surrounding area are currently well used by local residents, especially in the summer. The swimming holes on the Wainuiomata River are particularly popular with teenagers and the tracks are regularly used by walkers and people exercising their dogs. The area has plenty of space for family outings and picnicking in the shade. Upstream, Māori sites of significance are limited, as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori used the hills and valleys to travel between the Wairarapa and Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington Harbour). It was an area of mahinga kai, used extensively for hunting birds and fishing, as well as gathering forest foods and materials. Ngāti Toa Rangātira and the Wellington-based Taranaki iwi retain mana whenua over the lands.

²⁰ Since 2001 Greater Wellington has allowed controlled access above Morton Dam, running a small number of organised group walking tours in the water collection area.

Some of the lower valley was logged for timber and the valley has been used as a source of Wellington's drinking water. In 1884 a concrete-faced earth dam known as the Lower Dam was completed. It is one of New Zealand's earliest construction sites. The Morton Dam was constructed in 1912 for water storage and decommissioned in 1991. Water is now taken instream from weirs in both the Orongorongo and Wainuiomata Rivers, upstream from the Wainuiomata Recreation Area.

Recreational activities in this area will generally be of a low key nature, providing opportunities for a range of walks for different abilities and experiences.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Park key characteristics

Land

- Gateway to Wainuiomata/Orongorongo water catchment area
- Regenerating native forest
- Lower Dam wetland.

People

- Easy access to recreational opportunities including dog walking, short walks, picnicking and swimming
- Location of historic dam
- Environmental education and interpretation opportunities around water supply.

6.8.3 Management focus

The focus for the Wainuiomata Recreation Area is to:

- (1) Ensure fresh, clean water for the region, continuing to restrict access to sections adjacent to the recreation area for water supply purposes.
- (2) Habitat restoration.
- (3) Enhancing short duration walking opportunities that are family friendly.
- (4) Enhancing recreational facilities that are suitable for those with limited mobility.
- (5) Providing educational opportunities (water supply and environment).

6.8.6 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

- a. To develop a table of high priority indigenous areas to help determine ecosystem protection and enhancement.

Cultural heritage

- b. To maintain the Lower Dam as a significant heritage feature.

Land management

- c. To ensure the water treatment facilities adjacent to the Wainuiomata Recreation Area are sufficiently protected.

Visitor services

- d. To maintain the Hine Road/Triangle Paddock as the main entrance to the park, with an activity node at the Lower Dam.

Partnership in parks

- e. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust's relationship to the park through:
- Participation in assessment of significant features of the park
 - Identification of traditional trails through the park.
- f. To support a partnership approach in maintaining the Wainuiomata catchment through:
- Maintaining water quality of the Wainuiomata catchment
 - Protecting and enhancing the indigenous forest cover and insect and bird life
 - Maintaining the habitat for indigenous fish.
- g. To liaise with, in regard to decision making, Hutt City Council and the Department of Conservation on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- h. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for Wainuiomata Recreation area.

6.8.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 19 (following pages).

- Work towards improvements in indigenous forest health.
- Open access to the Lower Dam area as associated facilities in 2012 including an educational centre for small groups to be based.
- Develop interpretation based on the history and present day development of the water supply function and the local ecology and conservation management.
- Continue to restore the habitat in Lower Dam wetland area.
- Link a route to the Rimutaka Forest Park tracks, providing more options for walkers in the area.
- Develop recreational opportunities for those with limited mobility.

6.8.6 Park maps

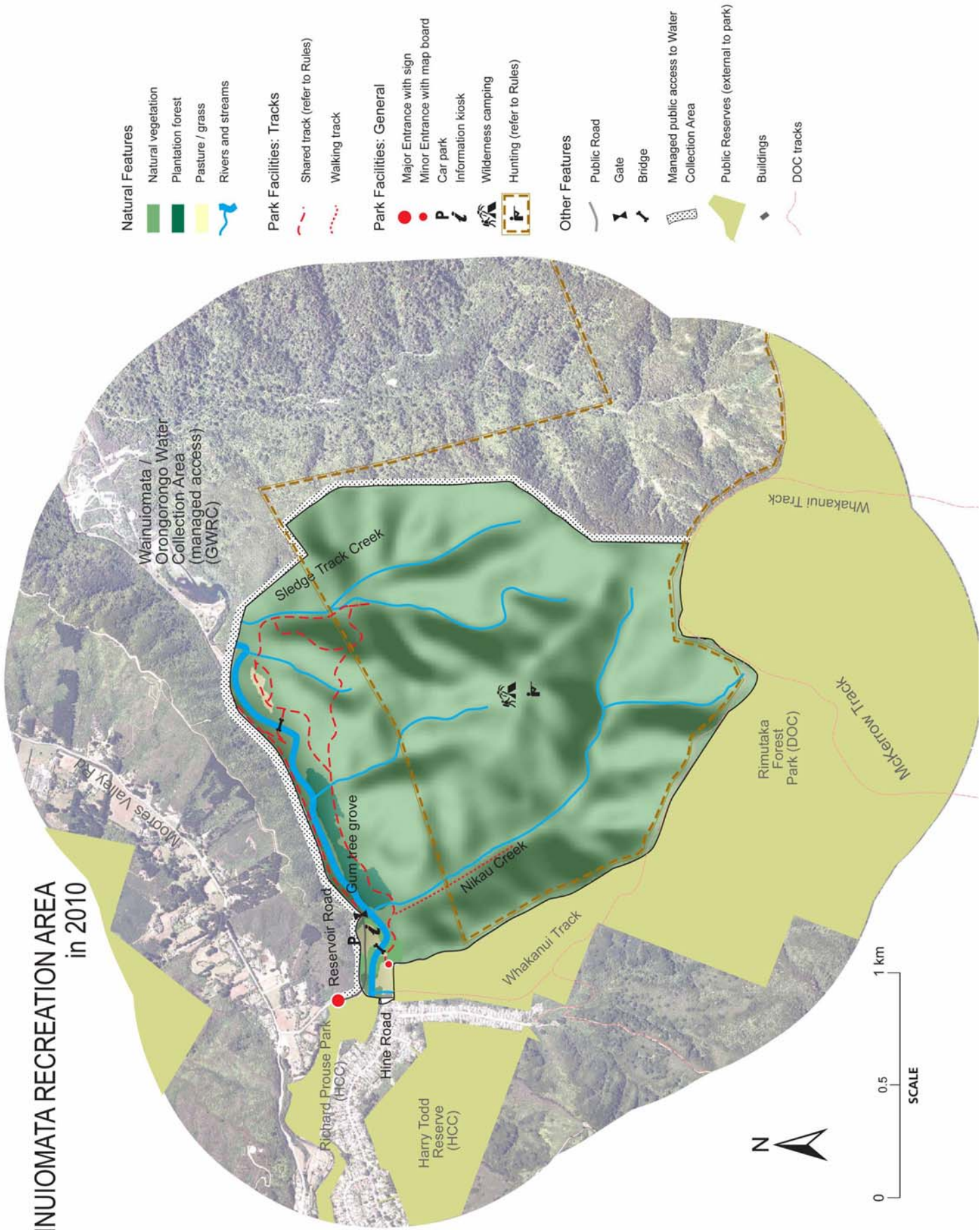
The following pages contain:

- Map 18: Wainuiomata Recreation area in 2010
- Map 19: Wainuiomata Recreation area projected future changes.

For more information

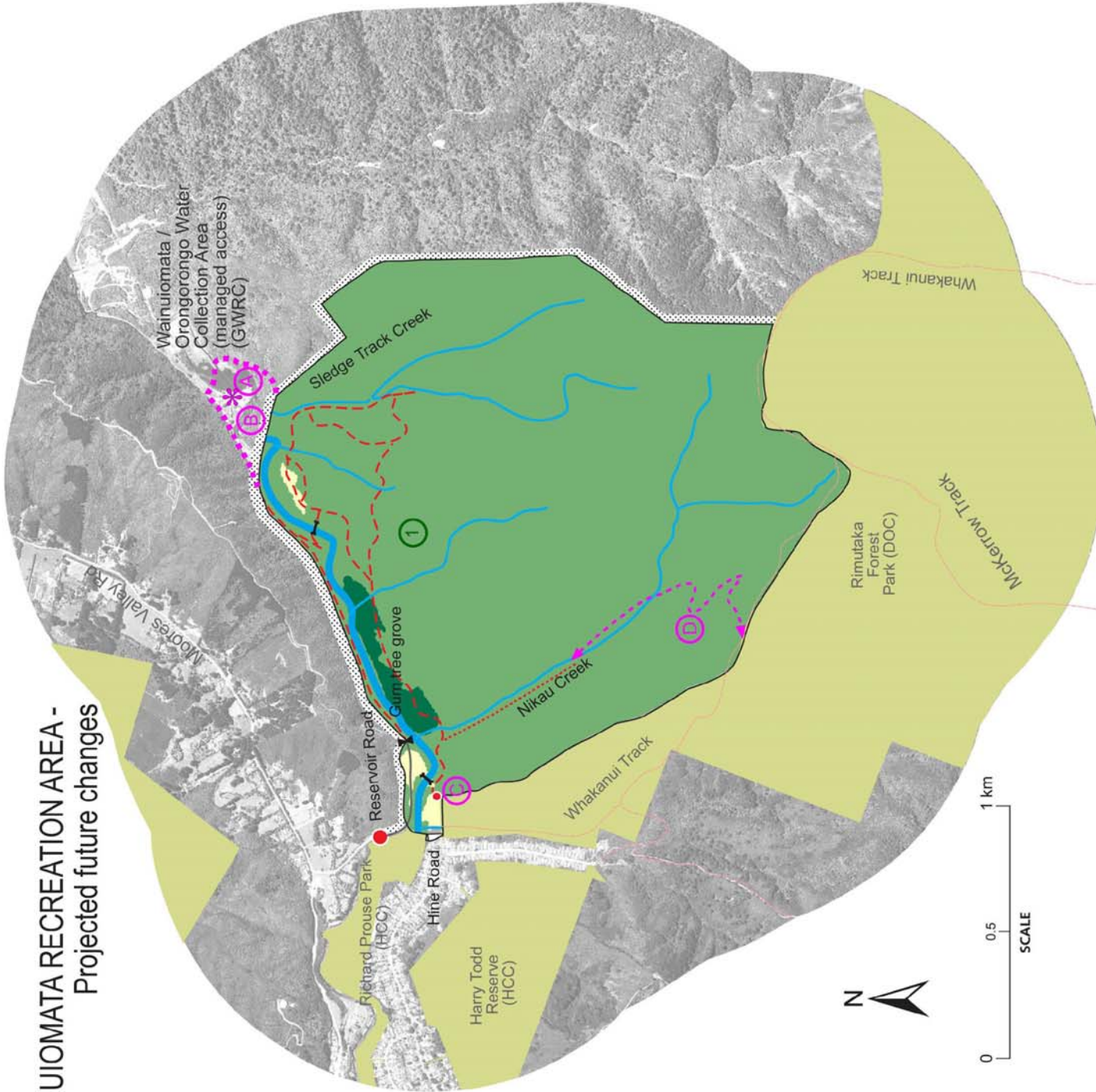
Wainuiomata Recreation Area Draft Concept Plan (Greater Wellington, March 2002)

WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA in 2010



WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



Ecology

- ① Indigenous forest health

Recreation

- Ⓐ Lower Dam landscape improvements
- Ⓑ Public access extended to Lower Dam in 2012
- Ⓒ Improve Hine Rd entrance
- Ⓓ Route linking Nikau Creek track to Whakanui Track
- ⋯ Extension of public access
- ✳ Potential activity centre

Part 7 Rules for use and development

7.1 Introduction

This part of the plan outlines the rules relating to the provision and management of recreational and non-recreational activities in the Greater Wellington parks network.

Within the parks a range of activities are offered. As activities have potential impacts on other park visitors and the environment, they need to be managed by way of Greater Wellington giving authority to each of these activities. Each activity is identified as fitting one of the following four categories, which determines what type of permission level applies and what process any activity is subject to.

- Allowed activities
- Managed activities
- Restricted activities
- Prohibited activities

Activity Category

- ✓ Allowed
- Managed
- ➔ Restricted
- ✗ Prohibited

Table 9 - Rules applying to activities in the parks network

Note: The following table is intended as a guide. Refer to specific rules for detailed requirements.

| Activity in parks | Akatarawa | Battle Hill | Belmont | East Harbour Northern Forest | East Harbour Parangarahu | Kaitoke | Pakuratahi | Queen Elizabeth | Wainuiomata | Specific Rules |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Aircraft landings | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | 7.4 |
| Animals, excluding dogs/ horses | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | 7.4 |
| Ashes – burial /spreading | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | 7.5 |
| Camping (designated sites) | ✗ | ○ | ○ | ✗ | ✗ | ○ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | 7.3.1 – .5 |
| Camping (wilderness based) | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | 7.3.1-2 7.3.6 – .8 |
| Collecting natural materials | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 7.3 |
| Commercial activity | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | 7.4 |
| Dog walking | ✓ | ✗ | ➔ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7.2.2 – .6 |
| Events (commercial, or | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | ➔ | 7.4 |

| Activity in parks | Akatarawa | Battle Hill | Belmont | East Harbour Northern Forest | East Harbour Parangarahu | Kaitoke | Pakuratahi | Queen Elizabeth | Wainuiomata | Specific Rules |
|--|-----------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| larger than 30 people) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filming (commercial) | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | 7.4 |
| Firearms (refer also Hunting) | → | × | × | → | × | → | → | × | × | 7.3.1-2 7.3.10-12 |
| Fires (open) | ○ | ✓ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ✓ | ○ | ○ | ○ | 7.3.2, 7.3.17 -19 |
| Fireworks | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | 7.5 |
| Hang gliding / para gliding | ○ | ○ | ○ | × | ○ | × | ○ | ○ | × | 7.3.2 |
| Horse riding | ○ | ✓ | ✓ | × | ○ | ○ | ○ | ✓ | × | 7.2.2, 7.2.7-11, 7.2.15-16 |
| Hunting | ○ | × | × | ○ | × | ○ | ○ | × | × | 7.3.2, 7.3.10-12 |
| Informal games | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | n/a | n/a | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7.2.2-3, 7.2.14 |
| Lease / licence | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | → | 7.4 |
| Motorised recreation (Cat A: club/casual) | ○ | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | × | 7.3.2., 7.3.13-16 |
| Motorised recreation (Cat B: special events) | → | → | → | → | × | → | → | × | → | 7.4.3 |
| Mountain biking | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7.2.2-3, 7.2.12-13 7.2.15-16 |
| Picnicking | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7.2.2, 7.2.14 |
| Swimming | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7.2.2, 7.2.17-18 |
| Walking, tramping running | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 7.2.2-3, 7.2.15 7.2.19-20 |

Activity Category

✓ Allowed

○ Managed

→ Restricted

× Prohibited

7.2 Allowed activities

7.2.1 These are activities that are generally “allowed” in all parks, but may be subject to restrictions in order to protect park values and provide for the health, safety and well being of visitors.

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

- a. Walking, hiking, tramping
- b. Running
- c. Picnicking, barbequing
- d. Informal group games
- e. Swimming
- f. Filming or photography for personal, family and non-commercial purposes²¹
- g. Mountain biking on designated shared trails, and with consideration to other users on shared trails, refer to Rules 7.2.15 - 16
- h. Dog walking, where responsible dog handling practices are followed at all times refer to Rules 7.2.4-6
- i. Horse riding on designated shared trails, and with consideration to other users on shared trails, refer to Rules 7.2.15 – 16
- j. Fires in designated areas at Battle Hill and Kaitoke Regional Parks.

7.2.3 In order to protect the park environment, the health, safety and well-being of other users and to facilitate park operations, restrictions may be placed on “allowed” or “managed” activities relating to:

- a. Group size (up to 30 people is considered to be allowable)
- b. Time of the day and duration of the activity (assessed on impact)
- c. Location (ensuring that there is no user conflict with park users or park occupiers)
- d. Season or time of the year (restrictions in regards to: events during public holidays, and farming, eg, lambing)
- e. Infrastructure conditions (any use of tents, marquees, stages, etc.)
- f. Environmental conditions (any impact on the land, surrounding environment)
- g. Where the activities are large in scale (over 30 people), or may have other impact, they will be managed through a concession (refer to Restricted activities in Rules 7.4).

Explanation

Allowed activities are largely informal, unstructured activities that are traditionally associated with parks. They have a low impact on park values and other users and need few restrictions. The public do not need to book these activities or seek specific approval for them.

²¹ Definition of “Non commercial” – the person undertaking the filming / photography or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment or gain for the activity.

Some activities, including mountain biking and horse riding, will only be allowed on identified tracks or areas, otherwise these are specifically prohibited.

Dogs

7.2.4 Dogs must be under control as defined in the Dog Control Act 1996 in Greater Wellington parks.

7.2.5 Dogs are specifically prohibited in:

- a. Battle Hill Farm Forest Park
- b. Farmed areas of Belmont Regional Park and Queen Elizabeth Park
- c. Parangarahu Lakes (East Harbour Regional Park).

7.2.6 Notwithstanding 7.2.5, dogs are allowed for:

- a. farming purposes (where they are under the control of a Greater Wellington officer or lessee)
- b. disability assistance (certified to assist a person with a disability)
- c. hunting purposes (where a hunting permit specifies the use of a dog).

Horse riding

7.2.7 Casual horse riding is allowed on designated shared trails in Queen Elizabeth (excluding the coastal dune area), Belmont and Battle Hill Farm Forest Parks only (refer to Rules 7.2.15 - 16)

7.2.8 Horse riding may be undertaken through the allocation of a permit in East Harbour (Parangarahu Lakes), Kaitoke Regional Parks, Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests.

7.2.9 Horse riding in Pakuratahi Forest is prohibited on the Mt Climie Road, and above Ladle Bend bridge on the Rimutaka Incline Track.

7.2.10 Horse riding adjacent to the Parangarahu Lakes at East Harbour is only permitted on the Cameron Ridge Track, and prohibited elsewhere.

7.2.11 Horse riding may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).

Mountain biking

7.2.12 Mountain biking is allowed on roads and shared tracks (refer to Rules 7.2.15 -16, and park maps).

7.2.13 Mountain biking may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).

Picnics, barbequing, informal gatherings and group games

7.2.14 Picnics, barbequing, informal gatherings and group games and other similar activities are allowed and some facilities are provided, but restrictions may apply to some locations or conditions (refer Rule 7.2.3).

Shared track use

- 7.2.15 All users of shared tracks must respect and be courteous to other users.
- 7.2.16 When riding, users must be especially cautious around walkers and other shared track users.

Swimming

- 7.2.17 Swimming, kayaking and other similar activities are allowed, but restrictions may apply to some locations (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.2.18 Swimming is prohibited in any water catchment dam, water reservoir or water supply facility.

Walking, tramping, running

- 7.2.19 Walking, hiking, tramping, running and other similar activities are allowed on all parks network tracks, open country and farmed areas, but restrictions may apply to some locations (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.2.20 Where these activities are undertaken through untracked bush or farmland, participants are encouraged to consider how they can minimise the impact of their activity on the surrounding environment.

7.3 Managed activities

- 7.3.1 Managed activities are generally undertaken in a specific location and may involve temporary allocation of a park area or structure for a specific use.

Approval for partaking in a managed activity will be by way of a “permit” which is issued by a Greater Wellington park ranger or a Greater Wellington authorised officer.

- 7.3.2 Managed activities (via a permit system or ranger approval):
- a. Camping at designated sites (as per each park map)
 - b. Designated picnic areas or specified site reservations for groups
 - c. Recreational hunting in specified areas
 - d. Usage of key park facilities
 - e. Motorised recreation (club / casual use) in Akatarawa Forest
 - f. Removal of exotic materials, eg, pine firewood
 - g. Lighting fires outside designated areas
 - h. Conducting research.
 - i. Collection of natural materials, eg, seeds for propagation
 - j. Horse riding at Pakuratahi and Akatarawa Forests, and East Harbour
 - k. Hunting including carrying a firearm in Akatarawa, East Harbour (northern area), Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
 - l. Parapenting and gliding at designated sites
 - m. Other activities identified in this parks network plan where a permit is required.

Explanation

Permits will be allocated for activities where there is a need to regulate the temporary exclusive use of an area, and to avoid over-allocation of resources and conflict between users.

Key park facilities currently include the Ken Gray Educational Centre at Battle Hill and the Stratton Street Woolshed at Belmont.

Motorised recreation, including motorbikes and 4WD vehicles, is only permitted in the identified areas of the Akatarawa Forest.

Camping

- 7.3.3 To provide camping at the following designated sites:
- a. Battle Hill Farm Forest Park: Battle Hill entrance campground
 - b. Belmont Regional Park: Stratton Street entrance campground and Dry Creek entrance campground
 - c. Kaitoke Regional Park: Kaitoke entrance campground.
- 7.3.4 Camping may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.3.5 Motor homes, campervans, and caravans may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.3.6 Wilderness camping will be allowed in the Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests, and East Harbour Regional Park northern forest area, no closer than 500 metres from any road entrance.
- 7.3.7 Wilderness campers are required to carry in and out all equipment and rubbish.
- 7.3.8 Wilderness camping may be restricted to certain locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).

Designated sites

- 7.3.9 Greater Wellington may provide designated sites in some parks for group activities that exceed the park's allowed group size when the location has the capacity to:
- a. provide certainty of allocation
 - b. provide for a demand from large and organised groups
 - c. reduce conflict between park users for a range of activities
 - d. concentrate activities in locations where adverse impacts from the activities are less likely to occur.

Hunting

- 7.3.10 Recreational hunting will be managed only in the backcountry of: Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests, Kaitoke Regional Park, and East Harbour Regional Park northern forest only (refer to maps for areas).
- 7.3.11 Recreational hunting will be for identified or particular game species and/or season, by permit. Hunting will take into account the management of ecological values and public safety.
- 7.3.12 Recreational hunting does not take priority over other pest animal management

techniques.

Motorised recreation

- 7.3.13 Motorised recreation (Category A) will be managed only on specified tracks in the Akatarawa Forest (refer map in Appendix 4).
- 7.3.14 Motorised recreation (Category B) will otherwise be managed as a restricted activity (refer to 7.4.3.f).
- 7.3.15 For management purposes Greater Wellington may open or close part of a track used for motorised recreation due to:
- a. Operational activities including but not limited to; harvesting, pest management control
 - b. An activity or event having been granted the right to restrict public access as part of approved conditions
 - c. Track maintenance or public safety.
- 7.3.16 All clubs and individuals using motorised vehicles in the Akatarawa Forest are required to adhere to the principles of the following Tread Lightly code:

T Travel and recreate with minimum impact
 R Respect the environment
 E Educate yourself, plan and prepare before you go
 A Allow for future use of the outdoors, leave it better than you found it
 D Discover the rewards of responsible recreation
LIGHTLY

Explanation

This plan provides for two categories of motorised recreation: Category A (club/ casual use in Akatarawa Forest) and Category B (special one-off events on parks (refer to Rule 7.4 Restricted Activities)).

The Akatarawa Forest is the main location for motorised recreation by 'rugged' 4WD vehicles and trail bikes in the Wellington Region. Greater Wellington works closely with Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee (ARAC), a community group who partners with the Council to ensure appropriate use and care of the area for motorised activities. Greater Wellington is working with ARAC to develop a protocol for managing the track network by:

- *Monitoring track use (by type), track condition, and impacts on the environment (including sedimentation)*
- *Improving public safety, minimising conflicts between users*
- *Determining appropriate track opening, rehabilitation, temporary and permanent closures*
- *Identifying notification procedures.*

When finalised, this protocol will be available on the Greater Wellington website.

Acknowledging that there is an increase in interest in gaining access to Greater Wellington parks for undemanding 4WD experiences (called 'shiny' 4WDs), a further category for this type of motorised recreation has been provided for. Motorised recreation (Category B) allows for a limited number of 4WD events to occur in some parks as a concession approved by the manager.

Motorised recreation is managed to take account of noise, public safety and the protection of ecological values. Motorised recreation will be monitored and areas for off-track use managed by: monitoring sediment issues associated with use by vehicles; managing track rehabilitation in conjunction with clubs/users; and managing temporary and permanent closures and limits on type of vehicles as tools to regulate effects.

Fires

- 7.3.17 Open fires for cooking purposes or similar will only be permitted at designated sites in Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and Kaitoke Regional Park, subject to approval and fire restrictions.
- 7.3.18 Portable gas barbeques and camping stoves will be allowed in parks, subject to fire restrictions. These must be attended at all times.
- 7.3.19 Greater Wellington may use open fires for operational purposes where the necessary fire permits have been obtained from the relevant authority.

7.4 Restricted activities

Restricted activities are those that are not specifically “allowed” or “managed” through a permit system, or are not “prohibited” in this management plan and require a case-by-case assessment.

Each application is considered on its individual merits, compatibility and appropriateness to the location. Some applications may need to be publicly notified, and can be either approved, subject to conditions, or declined.

They may:

- Involve the exclusive use of an area for an extended period of time
- Require the development of permanent structures and buildings
- Include commercial activities
- Be large scale events and a range of other uses.

- 7.4.1 Greater Wellington will give consideration to, and where required approval for, all activities involving occupation or temporary use of an area of the parks or forests, or their resources if they are not:
- a. Identified in this parks network plan as allowed activities in Rules 7.2
 - b. Managed via a permit process as identified in Rules 7.3
 - c. Prohibited by this plan as identified in Rules 7.5.
- 7.4.2 Greater Wellington will manage approved activities that are not “allowed”, “managed by

permit” or “prohibited” in this plan as either a:

- a. Concession or
- b. Easement or
- c. Lease or
- d. Licence and
- e. With any conditions as required by Council, refer Rule 7.4.11.

7.4.3 Restricted activities may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Commercial activities (including concerts, multisport events, guiding tours, selling food, hiring equipment or offering transport)
- b. Filming and photography; (refer to Filming explanation below)
- c. Conducting events (eg, multi-sports)
- d. Conducting one-of activities involving site occupation or use
- e. Building structures or shelters or campsites
- f. Motorised recreation (Category B) for special one-off events
- g. Approval of the fill or cut of earthworks (minimum of 10 m3) either internally within Greater Wellington or externally applied for by another party
- h. Infrastructure upgrades
- i. Other activities identified in this parks network plan as restricted.

Filming explanation

Greater Wellington parks have been the backdrop for a number of films and commercials which have helped to promote Wellington as a good film location and contribute to the regional economy. Greater Wellington, in conjunction with Film Wellington and Film NZ, aims to facilitate filming opportunities within parks. To this end, Greater Wellington has worked with the film industry to develop a filming protocol which takes into account the need for timely processes and appropriate practices to protect park values.

This filming protocol aligns, where possible, with the Film New Zealand and the Department of Conservation's Code of Practice: Filming on Public Conservation lands which outlines the screen production industry's sustainability commitment and practices.

Public notification

7.4.4 Applications for restricted activities (concessions, easements, leases and licences) will be publicly notified when:

- a. The term sought exceeds 10 years
- b. The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act and public notification is required under that Act
- c. Where it falls under Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002
- d. In the opinion of Greater Wellington it is in the public interest
- e. It receives requests for easements that would significantly affect the park land
- f. An application to construct or modify a permanent utility would significantly alter the

nature, scale or intensity of the effect on the park.

Information required with application (concessions, easements, leases or licences):

7.4.5 All applications are required to include the following relevant information:

- a. A description of the proposed activity, including the preferred location, number of people involved and the duration/frequency of the activity
- b. An explanation of how the activity is aligned with the parks management focus
- c. A description of the impacts that the activity will have on the immediate and surrounding environment (including affected species)
- d. An assessment that demonstrates that no other suitable location in or outside of the park, is suitable and available for the activity
- e. A statement detailing what, if any other approvals or consents are required from other agencies
- f. Identification of any affected parties, including tangata whenua, and any consultation undertaken with these parties
- g. Where required, written confirmation that the applicants holds current public liability insurance policy cover and, where appropriate, to include fire suppression insurance
- h. Where required, a business plan for concessions, lease and licence applications for all long-term (12 months period or longer) or large scale commercial events
- i. Where the activity may use public roads, an audited traffic management plan is to be submitted with all full concession applications when the event planned will:
 - i. Close road(s) to vehicular traffic
 - ii. Disrupt vehicular traffic in any way (ie, stopping or slowing traffic flow for a period of time)
 - iii. Block a footpath resulting in pedestrians needing to find an alternative route around the activity or event.

Application timeframe

7.4.6 To ensure adequate timeframes for processing applications for restricted activities, Greater Wellington requests that applications are received as follows:

- a. One month prior to any small (less than 150 people) activity/event
- b. Two months prior to any large activity event (greater than 150 people) or concessionaire type activity
- c. At least three months for any easement, licence and/or lease activity

Applications lodged for activities which cannot comply with the timeframes will be considered by additional fees may apply.

Decision making guidelines

7.4.7 Greater Wellington Regional Council will consider the following criteria in regards to applications for concessions, easements leases and licences:

- a. The degree to which the proposal is consistent with the park key characteristics, the management focus, any proposed concept plans and relevant policies as outlined in

this plan;

- b. Whether the proposal is consistent with the reserve classification for land which is subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977
 - c. Whether the proposal is consistent with all additional Acts that guide Greater Wellington in the management of the area of interest, including the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005 and all other relevant legislation, Greater Wellington policy, bylaws, plans and strategies
 - d. Any effects on park infrastructure, approved activities, the surrounding environment and the enjoyment of other park users
 - e. The extent to which the proposal affects current or future public access
 - f. How the activity would benefit Greater Wellington parks and forests
 - g. The level of any additional benefits, enjoyment and use opportunities for park visitors, local and regional community and tangata whenua
 - h. The degree to which persons are affected (including tangata whenua) by the proposal
 - i. Any enabling of tangata whenua to enhance their hauora (long-term well-being) while sustaining the mauri of the park's natural and cultural values
 - j. Whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location, eg, on another park or on another location in the park, where the potential adverse effects would be significantly less
 - k. The degree to which the applicant has promoted appropriate behaviour in the park with respect to environmental stewardship and other park users
 - l. The degree of risk caused by the activity (in relation to biosecurity, sustainability, etc.).
- 7.4.8 Greater Wellington will give preference to licenses over leases so as not to restrict public access.
- 7.4.9 Greater Wellington will give consideration to the applicants' known or past history of meeting obligations, outcomes and results.
- 7.4.10 Decisions on whether to grant or decline an application for a concession, easement, lease, or licence shall be made in the following manner:
- a. Where the park is held under the Local Government Act 2002, or is held freehold by Greater Wellington, or under the Wellington Region Water Board Act or its amendments, then Greater Wellington shall make decisions with regards to the criteria outlined in Rule 7.4.11
 - b. Where the park is either gazetted under the *Reserves Act 1977* or held as 'manage and control' under the *Reserves Act 1977* or for where the *Reserves Act 1977* requires the decision to be made by the Minister of Conservation then Greater Wellington shall forward its recommendations to the Minister of Conservation to make the final decision.

Explanations

There are a number of existing activities on the parks that are generally compatible with the vision and outcomes of regional parks but offer an exclusive service to a selected group. The most appropriate way of providing for these existing activities and any future proposed

activities of this type is by way of a licence Leases grant a legal right to occupy land covered by the agreement. The lessee is able to carry out activities as of right when provided for under a lease without further reference to the Council, and to restrict public access to the leased land. Greater Wellington will only consider leases in exceptional circumstances, and will give preference to licences over leases.

Restricted - imposition of conditions

7.4.11 When approving restricted activities, Greater Wellington can impose conditions that include, but are not limited to:

- a. The location
- b. The duration
- c. The time of day and year the activity may be undertaken
- d. Measures for mitigating adverse effects on the environment and natural and heritage resources
- e. Measures for monitoring the effects of the activity
- f. The number of people who may participate
- g. The use of park facilities or services
- h. Health and safety factors
- i. A trial period to assess the effects of the activity on the park
- j. Payment of bonds, application fees, activity fees, and/or market based rents based on Greater Wellington rental policy
- k. Periodic monitoring and reporting be carried out and submitted to Greater Wellington
- l. Inclusion of termination provisions may be imposed for leases and licences where the land is required for future recreation or other public purposes
- m. Compliance with all relevant Greater Wellington policies, bylaws and management plans, and / or local authority plans
- n. An initial basic rate for leases and licences for where there are no applicable existing leases or licences by a registered valuer, to be assessed in light of the current market value of any equivalent leases and licences
- o. Any other matter Greater Wellington considers relevant to ensure the activity is compatible with the outcomes of this plan.

7.5 Prohibited activities

These are activities considered to be inappropriate because of their permanent adverse effects on the environment or that are incompatible with the park characteristics and/or management focus and other approved activities.

Prohibited activities include mining, commercial resource harvesting, use of fireworks and amplified sound not associated with an approved event.

7.5.1 Council will prohibit activities from occurring that would have a permanent adverse impact on the park values or would significantly detract from the enjoyment and safety of other

park users.

7.5.2 Enforcement of all activities will be through the Greater Wellington Regional Parks, Forests and Reserve Bylaw 2009.

7.5.3 The following activities are prohibited in all parks:

- a. Spreading of ashes or body parts
- b. Erection of private dwellings
- c. Depositing rubbish
- d. Fireworks
- e. All mining activities.

Glossary

| | |
|---|---|
| Casual use | Identified as non-commercial activities/uses with fewer than 30 participants resulting in low impacts. |
| Commercial activity | Any activity where the purpose is to operate a business and/or obtain profit or gain from its operations utilising the Greater Wellington parks and forests, including Conducting a trade, business or occupation on Greater Wellington owned or managed land, or Profit and private benefit are involved. |
| Deeds of Recognition | An agreement between the administering Crown agency and a claimant group in recognition of their special association with a site as stated in a Statutory Acknowledgement, and specifying the nature of their input into the management of the site. |
| Easement | Identifies a right of access over or through land and may allow for the installation of pipelines, cables/overhead wires or utility services. |
| Forest health | Includes work related to caring for the health of the forest through pest control, vegetation surveys and monitoring. |
| Hapu | Sub tribe with common interest in land. |
| Iwi | Tribe, people. |
| High impact activity | Activities resulting in more than minor environmental / social effects. |
| High impact activity consideration guidelines | In considering whether an activity is “high impact”, the following factors will be taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of group • Location • Duration • Time of day • Season or time of year • Infrastructure conditions • Environmental conditions • Sensitivity of the site • Level of potential public interest • Regional signification of proposed activity/event, eg, golf courses, major sporting events, shooting ranges. |
| Kaitiaki/kaitiakitanga | Where the exercise of guardianship / custodianship / stewardship is undertaken by tangata whenua. |
| Koiwi | Bones, human remains. |
| Lease | Exclusive rights to occupy buildings or a specified area of land. Leases are granted according to the relevant provisions of the <i>Reserves Act 1977</i> and/or <i>Wellington Regional Water Board Act</i> |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | <i>1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.</i> |
| Licence | Allows the right to occupy or work in an area but not necessarily to the exclusion of the public or other licensees. Licences may allow temporary modifications to the land, such as re-locatable buildings, campsites or facilities. Licences are granted according to the relevant provisions of the <i>Reserves Act 1977</i> and/or <i>Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.</i> |
| Low impact activity | Activities that are considered to result in little or no significant environmental/ social impacts. |
| Mahinga kai | Refers to tangata whenua interests in traditional food and other natural resources and the places where those resources are obtained. |
| Main Entrance | Major entry point to a park, may include access to formed parking areas, park information, public amenities and facilities, and access to active and passive recreational activities and park settings. |
| Mainland islands | Forms of conservation management which aims to protect and restore habitats on the mainland through intensive management of introduced pests. "Mainland island" habitats are manageable areas, isolated by means of fencing, geographical features or more commonly, intensive management. |
| Mana whenua | Iwi having authority over land. |
| Mauri | Life principles present in all things. |
| Network Utilities | Includes works undertaken by network utility operators, as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Navigation and survey aids, beacons and meteorological activities b) Services reticulation networks of local authorities c) All structures necessary for the operation of the network utility d) Privately owned aerials and antennas; and e) The operation and maintenance of the network utility. <p>Note: this does not include roading infrastructure.</p> <p>Network Utility Operation/Operator has the same meaning as in Section 166 of the RMA.</p> |
| Non-commercial activity | Includes any activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a private individual, club or any organisation will not profit or gain from the use of Greater Wellington's parks and forests • A person undertaking the activity or event, or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment for the |

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| | <p>activity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there are more than 30 participants (with the exemption of motorised recreation) • Subject to standard terms and conditions for use of parks/forests. |
| Open Space | Open space as defined in the Wellington Open Space Strategy & Action Plan is any area of land or water with recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural and/or historic value that provides public access. |
| Passive Recreation | Includes activities such as walking, cycling, nature observation and picnicking. Passive recreation provides important benefits for mental health and stress reduction. |
| Permits | A written authority for entry or to enable an activity or event to be undertaken on a park area for a limited period. |
| Partnership | Cooperative between two or more parties with a common goal, who combine resources to establish a mutual direction or complete a mutually beneficial project. |
| Rongoa | Traditional Māori medicine. |
| Secondary Entrance | Minor park entry point with limited parking and information, access to active and passive recreation activities and park settings. |
| Statutory Acknowledgements | Acknowledge of areas or sites with which claimant groups have a special relationship, and will be recognised in any relevant proceedings under the Resource Management Act. |
| Tangata whenua | People of the land. |
| Taonga raranga | Woven treasures. |
| Taonga | Treasure, artefacts. |
| Wilderness camping | Back-country style camping where there are no facilities provided and the style of camping remains low impact on the environment. |
| Utility | Refer to “Network Utility”. |

References/bibliography

Regional Pest Management Strategy 2009

Greater Wellington Heritage Assets Management Plan October 2008 (draft)

Greater Wellington Draft Regional Policy Statement 2009

Strategy for Achieving Riparian Management in the Wellington Region

Wellington Regional Council Plantation Forest Working Plan

Greater Wellington Regional Council Parks and Forests Concessions Guidelines 2008

Greater Wellington Accidental Discovery Protocol 2008

Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009

National Environmental Standard on Electricity Transmission

Greater Wellington's Riparian Management Strategy 2003

Wetland Action Plan, Greater Wellington 2003

NZ Native plants recommended for restoration and/or amenity purposes in Wellington Regional Parks: a report for Parks and Forest Department, Mitcalfe B, 2002

Appendix 1 - History of parks

The origin of lands managed today by Greater Wellington Regional Council as a network of regional parks and forests can be traced back to the 1880s parks movement. The parks that we have today are a result of the largely western school of thought that evolved in Europe, Canada and the United States of America. In these very early days, parks were largely a means to provide the common people a respite from the crowding and pollution due to industrialisation.

By 1911 urban populations in New Zealand outnumbered their rural counterparts. The concept of protection forests to moderate flooding, reduce erosion and ensure good water quality were generally well understood. Many provincial towns and cities depended on water supplies from forested catchments such as the Korokoro Catchment (now part of Belmont Regional Park), Karori and Wainuiomata/Orongorongo Valleys. This was formalised through the establishment of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Board in 1927. Lands vested in this authority included the Hutt, Akatarawa, Whakatikei and Pakuratahi catchments.

The period from the 1920s to the 1950s was characterised by growing demand for greater quantity and quality of water for the growing urban areas of the Hutt Valley and Wellington. Management of forest lands was recognised as being essential to assure future water supplies to the cities. This growing urban community was also seeking an outlet for its leisure interests and an assurance that these opportunities would be protected at a regional level. Public demand for increased access reflected wider societal changes across New Zealand. The formation of tramping clubs, increased urbanisation and greater affluence resulted in growing and diverse range of recreational pursuits were being sought.

The early 1970s were characterised by a perceived decrease in landscape resources, lack of recreational resources and restricted rights of access. In the Wellington region the demand for public access to land for recreation was not reflected in how water catchments were managed. Water Board policy right through until the 1970s largely excluded public from these lands. Forestry and water supply security remained paramount. Forestry rangers were tasked with patrolling council lands to ensure the public did not gain access to prohibited areas, and to prosecute offenders wherever possible.

The Local Government Act 1974 empowered the Wellington Regional Council to hold, manage and purchase land for regional parks.

The 1976 Wellington Regional Planning Authority document *Regional Parks for the Wellington Region* recognised that a growing regional population, wealth, mobility and attitudes towards leisure and the environment created demand for outdoor recreational opportunities in the region. This document identified the need for “semi-remote” outdoor recreational opportunities, particularly on the fringe of urban areas, thus paving the way for the regional parks network we recognise today.

The document set the agenda for the formation of what was to become the Wellington Regional Council Parks Department and the regional parks and forests network. The original proposal for regional parks intended to encompass five different landscape types, identified at Kaitoke, Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth Park and Makara. The proposal for the parks network did not include Water Board land (with the exception of Kaitoke, where it sat outside the catchment area).

The conflicts and pressures arising from urban demands on rural land were very pronounced in the 1970's, with farms such as the Department of Lands and Survey Waitangirua Farm (now part of Belmont Regional Park) reporting increased trespass, vandalism and damage to property and stock through increasing public access pressures. The 1976 document recognised the need to manage these and other issues by creating a network of regional parks. Managed public access through a

regional park network was seen as the key to addressing the conflicts and demands of public access to lands in the peri-urban Wellington region. A concurrent theme running through the document recognised the need to protect and conserve significant regional landscapes, as well as natural and cultural features. Managed public access was always regarded as going hand in hand with this concept.

In 1980 the Wellington Regional Council was formed, amalgamating the functions of the former Regional Water Board and Planning Authority. Progress towards the creation of a regional parks network built momentum from this point on. A dedicated Parks Department operating within the Wellington Regional Council was created to manage and oversee the establishment of the regional parks and forests network.

By the late 1980s, many of the original Planning Authority recommendations for establishing a Regional Park network were moving closer to becoming a reality. The Parks Department established the groundwork for Battle Hill, Belmont, Queen Elizabeth and Kaitoke Parks. Pencarrow, or East Harbour Regional Park, took a little longer to become part of the park network. A regional park at Makara did not eventuate.

A regional asset, the Greater Wellington parks network is the result of forethought by government authorities and a public voice which recognised the importance of protecting open space.

For further information about the history of each park, refer to the park description in this plan, or the individual park resource statements.

Appendix 2 - List of lands in each park - legal descriptions

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| Akatarawa Forest | | | | | |
| WN41D/398 | Lot 1 DP 71399 and Section 1 Titi District | 5578.4817 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN25A/637 | Part Section 64 Horokiri Valley District | 28.8532 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN20C/506 | Sections 3, 4 and 5 DP 670, Block I Akatarawa Survey District | 114.6778 | Greater Wellington | fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN20C/507 | Lot 12 DP 611 Block I Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 15 DP 669 Block XIII Kaitawa Survey District | 217.9738 | Greater Wellington | fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN437/58 | Sections 408 and 411 and part Sections 402 to 407, 409, 410 and 412 Hutt District Block II Akatarawa Survey District | 900.0209 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927 | |
| WN19C/1400 | Lot 1 DP 631 and part Sections 6 to 10 on DP 4705 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District | 471.1553 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN26D/778 | Part Sections 383, 384 and 387 Hutt District, Block VI Akatarawa Survey District | 32.3353 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN411/118 | Sections 11 to 13 and part Sections 6 to 10 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District, DP 631 and Sections 1 to 5 Block X Akatarawa Survey District, DP 613 | 1634.1813 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 ²² | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN437/134 | Sections 1 to 5 Block V Akatarawa Survey District, DP 614 and Sections 1 to 7 Block VI Akatarawa Survey District, DP 620 | 2165.4750 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927 | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN488/297 | Part Section 15 Block I Akatarawa Survey District, DP 10581 | 87.1085 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation and water supply vested pursuant to Section 105 | |

²² Also to comply with Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------|---|------------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | | (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 | |
| WN814/4 | Section 18 Block I, Section 8 Block VI, Sections 18 to 20 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District | 50.3833 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry as a reserve for water supply purposes pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953 | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN226/68 | Part Section 354 Hutt District | 60.4736 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 ²³ | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN20B/569 | Sections 358, 359, 362 and 363 Hutt District and parts closed road | 267.2480 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| 25848 | Lots 6 and 7 DP 613, Lots 1 and 2 DP 9869, part lots 1 and 2 DP 9905 and 9906, Sections 10 to 16, 18, 19, 32, part sections 20 to 22 Block XIII, Sections 1 and 2 Block XIV and part section 421 Hutt District, Lots 1, 7 and 8 DP 306622 all in Blocks X, XIII and XIV Akatarawa Survey District | 1607.9796 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN31A/562 | Section 21 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District | 1.7839 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN48A/529 | Section 30 and part Section 31 Block X Paekakariki Survey District and part Section 1 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District | 94.2877 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN618/54 | Sections 33 and 35 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District | 63.4572 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN18B/965 | Part section 5 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District | 113.3120 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN22D/167 | Sections 3, 6, 34 and 36 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 1 | 152.1830 | | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry |

²³ Also to comply with Wellington Regional Council (Water Boards Function) Act 2005

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------|---|---------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | DP 47348 | | | forestry | purposes |
| WN26A/229 | Part sections 7 and 8 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District | 53.4300 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN16C/728 | Sections 2 and 3 Block VII Paekakariki Survey District on DP 610 and Lots 3, 4 and 10 DP 8106 | 852.9418 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN18B/963 | Section 12 Block VII Paekakariki Survey District | 83.7699 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN20C/477 | Sections 2 and 3 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District | 257.9870 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN22B/305 | Lot 2 DP 48535 | 38.2200 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN22B/306 | Lot 3 DP 48535 | 39.8700 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| WN22B/797 | Sections 967 and 968 Hutt District, Block II Akatarawa Survey District | 0.1806 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN25C/984 | Part Section 380 Hutt District | 0.0573 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN326/97 | Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District and Closed Road adjoining or passing through | 0.1780 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN451/130 | Part Section 355 Hutt District, being all DP 10570, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District | 0.9965 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN506/162 | Lot 25 DP 12486 | 0.2051 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN518/249 | Lots 26 and 27 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District | 0.4540 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN548/170 | Lot 28 and part Lot 29 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, (Town of Birchfield | 0.5600 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|
| | Extension No. 11) | | | | |
| WN11A/1351 | Lot 29 DP 12486 | 0.4426 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN10D/832 | Part Section 413 Hutt District and parts of a closed road, Block II Akatarawa Survey District | 95.3794 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 ²⁴ | |
| Battle Hill Farm Forest Park | | | | | |
| WN31C/915 | Lot 1 on DP 41131 and Lots 1, 6, 7 and part Lot 2 DP 8107 | 501.0568 ha | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes |
| Belmont Regional Park | | | | | |
| Belmont - Dry Creek Block | | | | | |
| NZG 1989 No. 107 page 2757 | Sections 255, 256, 257, 258, 263 and 264 and part Sections 14, 197, 198, 200, 200A, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265 and 437 Hutt District in Blocks III and IV Belmont Survey District | 532.6687 | DOC GW appointed to control and manage NZG 1991 No. 80 page 1765 | Recreation reserve | |
| Belmont - Cornish Street / Korokoro Valley | | | | | |
| WN10A/755 | Lot 31 DP 33346 | 0.5663 | Wellington Regional Council | Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve | |
| NZG 1911 page 704 | Section 7 Maungaraki Village | 45.1576 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN55/284 | Section 5 Maungaraki Village | 33.6647 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| NZG 1911 page 704 | Section 4 Maungaraki Village | 35.5111 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |

²⁴ Also to comply with Wellington Regional Council (Water Boards Function) Act 2005

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|--|---|
| WN56A/130 | Lot 30 DP 53592 | 9.7605 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| NZG 1911 page 704 | Section 8B Maungaraki Village | 0.8299 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| NZG 1904 page 1479 | Part Section 3 Maungaraki Village | 79.2678 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| | Lot 122 DP 28287 | 0.8299 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN488/71 | Section 29 Maungaraki Village, SO 14759 | 15.9244 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN831/28 | Section 39 Maungaraki Village | 28.1307 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN911/42 | Part Section 78 Hutt District | 6.8392 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| Deed Registry 148/438 | Parts Section 78 Hutt District | 1.1550 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|--------------------|--|---------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | (Section 17 LGA) |
| NZG 1951 page 1601 | Section 104 Korokoro Settlement | 7.5292 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN101/136 | Part Subdivision A Section Hutt District | 3.0655 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN567/420 | Part section 110 Korokoro Village | 1.8288 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN37C/95 | Lot 2 DP 66704 | 1.3763 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN13C/81 | Lot 4 DP 41482 | 2.2937 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 1340 | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Lot 30 DP 51125 | 16.1968 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Section 6 Maungaraki Village | 22.7753 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015 | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village, SO 14762 | 4.0469 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015 | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village | 19.8296 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Public Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | NZG 1981 page 3015 | November 2004 |
| | Lot 1 DP 79235 | 9.4830 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Scenic reserve NZG 1979 page 1387 | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Lot 1 DP 15865 and Lot 1 DP 15895 | 2.2484 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Section 133 Korokoro Settlement | 1.0892 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Scenic reserve NZG 1956 page 1188 | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Lot 3 DP 79178 | 0.7830 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Lot 4 DP 74170 | 0.8800 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Local Purpose reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| WN37C/96 | Lot 3 DP 66704 | 0.2104 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Esplanade reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| Belmont - Kilmister Block | | | | | |
| WN16A/1270 | Part Sections 333, 334, 336 and 431, part DP 3015, part Lot 2 DP 14817 Hutt District | 141.5066 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN25B/233 | Part Section 436 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 10984 | 58.8817 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN25B/234 | Section 430 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 11410 | 63.7379 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---|---|
| | | | | | (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN25B/235 | Part Sections 345, 346, 433, 434 and 435 Block III Belmont Survey District | 108.0879 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN25B/236 | Part Sections 341 and 342 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 21903 | 10.2901 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN12D/56 | Section 429 Hutt District, SO 10984 and Section 785 Hutt District, SO 25911 | 36.9503 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN20A/1000 | Sections 675, 676 and part Section 677 Hutt District | 40.7359 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN936/19 | Sections 325 and 428 and part Section 315 Hutt District, SO 35419 | 174.2732 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WNA3/623 | Lots 2, 3 and 4 DP 336385 (Limited as to parcels) (formerly part sections 314, 425 and 426 Hutt District) | 64.9786 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN352/116 | Part section 183 Hutt District, Block IX Belmont Survey district | 3.2122 | Hutt City Council | Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN59A/838 | Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 DP 91313 | 14.1914 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| | Part Section 51 Hutt District | 1.9040 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN59A/838 | Lots 3 and 6 DP 91313 | 3.9620 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| 20A/210 | Part Lot 1 DP 42107 | 0.6109 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for Housing purposes proposed to be recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN55D/468 | Lot 34 DP 88394 | 0.0728 | Hutt City Council | Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| 65646 | Lot 38 DP 36810 | 0.1483 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| WN56B/16 | Lot 10 DP 88491 | 4.7580 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Part Lot 1 DP 22417 | 1.3108 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Lots 52 and 53 DP 23934 | 2.0879 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Esplanade reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Lot 26 DP 8466 | 1.5899 | DOC Vested in HCC | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---|---|--|
| | | | Proposed to be vested in GW | | Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| Belmont - Horokiwi Block | | | | | |
| Being balance of 12C/1398 | Lot 7 DP 49151 Pt Sections 14-16 Belmont Survey District | 109.0495 | Wellington City Council | Fee simple. Proposed to be gazetted as Reserve | Proposed that Wellington Regional Council manage as part of Belmont under agreement. |
| Belmont - Stratton Street | | | | | |
| WN18B/966 | Section 40 Normandale Settlement, Blocks VIII and IX Belmont Survey District | 157.4985 | Wellington Regional Council | Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve | |
| WN18B/967 | Part Section 41 Normandale Settlement, Block VIII Belmont Survey District | 135.6661 | Wellington Regional Council | Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve | |
| Belmont - Sweetacres | | | | | |
| | Lot 22 DP 53605 | 20.5778 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| | Part Lot 1 DP 52494 | 23.3163 | DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW | Recreation reserve | Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004 |
| Belmont - Takapu Block | | | | | |
| NZG 2005 page 2499 | Sections 25, 27 and 30 and part sections 26, 28, 29 and 31 Horokiwi Road District | 279.6376 | DOC GW appointed to control and manage NZG 2005 page 2499 | Recreation Reserve | |
| Belmont - Waitangirua Block | | | | | |
| 510286 | Sections 2 and 3 SO 36635, Sections 4, 5 and 6 SO 36636, Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 SO 36637 and Section 3 SO 368657 | 1025.0082 | Wellington Regional Council | Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve | |
| 510285 | Section 2 SO 368657 and Sections 1 and 2 SO 413953 | 44.2292 | Porirua City Council | Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve | Proposal for Administering Body powers and responsibility for management to transfer to GW from PCC by Agreement pursuant to |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | Section 17 LGA |
| East Harbour Regional Park | | | | | |
| 486137 | Sec 131, 132 and 133 Harbour District | 34.7113 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of Sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly Marine Drive Recreation Reserve. GW water pipe runs between blocks |
| WN8A/1461 | Section 115 Harbour District SO 28270 | 43.6555 | DOC | Scenic reserve – Classified for purposes of Sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | unnamed Scenic Reserve on schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBCT |
| 488806 | Lot 35 DP 1714 | 0.5167 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve |
| WN404/96 | Lot 36 DP 1714 | 1.1609 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | |
| WND3/1011 | Lot 1 DP 26137 | 4.5666 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve |
| 488807 | Lot 6 DP 13855 | 0.2737 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve |
| 488808 | Lot 47 DP 11205 | 50.7494 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve |
| 488809 | Part Lot 4 DP 12030 | 65.9412 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve |
| 488803 | Lot 1 DP 42208 | 0.1784 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1)(a) Reserves Act 1977 | Formerly Cheviot Road Scenic Reserve. |
| WN15C/1192 | Lot 15 DP42970 | 0.3007 | DOC | Scenic reserve | On schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBCT |
| NZG 1919 No. 110 page 2775 | Sections 38, 40 and part Section 35 Harbour | 90.7629 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation | Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|---|--|---|
| | District SO 10756 | | | reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | comprises 343.7288 ha. Subject to finalisation of survey and completion of exchange involving a small part of reserve, between Crown and Hutt City Council. Once exchange has been completed, the reserve will be reclassified for Scenic Reserve and vested to GW |
| WN469/285 | Sections 92, 93, 94 & 95 Harbour District | 20.9989 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 ha. Comments as above |
| WN501/280 | Lot 6 DP 4468 | 0.5557 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | |
| WN493/283 | Part Section 45 Harbour District SO 10686 | 3.1600 | Hutt CC | Reserve for the preservation of scenery | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| NZG 1939 No. 50 page 1938 | Section 102 and Part Section 103 Harbour District | 0.0445 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | |
| NZG 1908 No.73 page 2504 | Sections 42 & 43, and Part Sections 44, 46 & 48 Harbour District | 211.5641 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 |
| NZG 1936 No.9 page 140 | Part Section 47 Harbour District | 19.3010 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | |
| WN483/41 | Part Lot 268 DP 993 | 0.5018 | DOC | Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527 | Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 |
| 488810 | Sec 2 Block V Pencarrow Survey District | 14.3157 | Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528) | Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve | Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve. Does not comprise footprint of land around lighthouse |
| WN437/249 | Lot 1 DP10555 | 0.5819 | Hutt CC | Fee Simple | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN7A/604 | Pt Sec 31 Harbour District DP7015 SO | 0.3832 | Hutt CC | Quarry Reserve Subject to Reserves and | Administering Body powers and responsibility |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------|---|------------------|------------|---|---|
| | 10686 | | | Domains Act 1953 | for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN354/149 | Pt Sec 41 Harbour District SO 10756 | 5.6623 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN352/187 | Section 43 & 44, Pt Sec 40 & 42 Wainuiomata District SO 10755 | 329.8795 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN24B/514 | Lot 1 DP53598 | 22.5604 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN24B/515 | Lot 2 DP 53598 | 1.1248 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN30C/888 | Lot 1 DP 59024 | 13.1403 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN6A/343 | Sec 77 & 78 Harbour District SO 23718 | 86.8547 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639 | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| | Lot 8 DP 48950 | 0.2355 | Hutt CC | Reserve for recreation and public enjoyment | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN33B/777 | Lot 1 DP 53556 and Part Lot 1 DP 51972 | 191.4687 | Hutt CC | Scenic reserve | NZ Gazette. 4264 / 2000 Administering Body powers and responsibility |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|---|---|---|
| | | | | | for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN54B/641 | Sections 29, 30 & 32 and Pt Sections 28, 31, 33, 34 and 35 Harbour District SO 10755 and SO 10686 | 253.3383 | Hutt CC | Pt Sec 28 H.D.- Land acquired for plantation reserve, NZ Gazette. 1918 p 1071 | To be declared a scenic reserve by HCC under the provisions of Sec 14 Reserves Act Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| WN41A/384 | Section 3 SO 406982 (Formerly Lot 1 DP74247) | 362.4813 | Greater Wellington | Parangarahu Recreation Reserve NZ Gazette 1995 No. 50, page 1285 | Parangarahu Recreation Reserve |
| WN50B/88 | Lot 3 DP 83139 | 43.6700 | Greater Wellington | Purpose - Scenic reserve | Subject to Reserve Act 1977 |
| WN40D/366 | Lot 1 DP 72418, Block VIII Pencarrow Survey District | 10.5892 | Department of Conservation Recreation Reserve - GW to Manage and Control -NZ Gazette 1995 page 324 | Classified as Recreation Reserve by NZ Gazette 1995 p 324 | Baring Head & escarpment. |
| WN485/47 | Pt Sections 45 and 46 Wainuiomata District, Block I Pencarrow Survey District | 117.4606 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple | Land behind Wainuiomata golf-club |
| WN20B/1221 | Pt Sections 7 & 8 Wainuiomata District in Block XVI Belmont Survey District & Block I Pencarrow Survey District. | 3.7159 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple | Access arm behind Wainuiomata golf-club |
| WN38D/49 | Lot 2 DP 66889 | 0.6750 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple | Coast Road block adjacent to Wainuiomata golf-club |
| WN271/19 | Part Lot 1, 5 and 6 DP 4468 being part Sections 37 and 39 Harbour District | 2.7415 | Hutt CC | Fee simple | Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA) |
| Kaitoke Regional Park | | | | | |
| WN16B/1131 | Section 4 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XII, Akatarawa Survey District | 1255.6889 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Hutt Gorge, waterworks, indigenous forest |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|------------|--|---------------|--------------------|--|---|
| WN20C/1015 | Section 3 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XV, Akatarawa Survey District | 394.9731 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. South of the Hutt Gorge |
| WN37A/679 | Sections 1 & 2 SO 36338 | 7600.1000 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Park's northern area, title extends into Hutt Water catchment |
| WN30B/396 | Section 953 Hut District, Sections 4 & 5 Block XI, Sections 8 & 9 Block VII Akatarawa Survey District, Lot 2 on DP 1820 and Lot 2 DP 615 | 1155.6768 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Northern part of Putaputa catchment |
| WN589/41 | Part Section 1 Block II Akatarawa Survey District, part Sections 5, 6 & 7, Block VII Akatarawa Survey District and Lots 1 and 2 DP 10208 | 595.1281 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Western Hutt catchment |
| WN821/44 | Part Sections 8 & 30 Pakuratahi District and Part old river bed situated in Blocks XII & XVI, Akatarawa Survey District | 17.5052 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Rangers house, upper and lower terraces |
| 241576 | Lot 1 DP 3179 | 6.8594 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Te Marua Flats next to Quesnell |
| WN20C/1017 | Part Section 182 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District | 31.5655 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. South of Hutt Gorge |
| WN20C/1018 | Lot 31 DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District | 0.3607 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill |
| WN20C/497 | lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 20, 28, 32, 33, 34, & 36 and part Lots 2, 6, 25 & 38 on DP 111 and Part Section 420 Hutt District | 108.5511 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for water supply and Plantation Forestry purposes. Kaitoke Hill behind lakes |
| WN20C/498 | lot 30, DP 111 Block XV Akatarawa Survey District, | 0.7298 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill |
| WN20C/499 | lots 1 & 19, DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa | 0.3876 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|---|
| | Survey District | | | forestry | Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill |
| WN21B/552 | Pt Sections 113 & 114 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District | 9.9975 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Intake site |
| WN22D/381 | Pt Sections 113, 114, 181, 182 and Section 974 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District | 94.9314 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Paddocks between access road and State Highway 2 at foot of Kaitoke Hill |
| Pakuratahi Forest | | | | | |
| WN44B/133 | Lot 1 DP 77737 and lot 3 DP 61445 | 333.2182 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. |
| 36815 | Lot 2 and Part Lot 1 DP 47840, Section 2 and Part Section 1 SO 30094 and part Section 787 Hutt District | 6837.8595 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry | Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. |
| 18204 | Part Lot 1 DP 87590 and Section 1 SO 37898 | 20.0749 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation / scenic reserve per section 19(b) Reserves Act 1977 | |
| WN48C/988 | Part Section 23 Pakuratahi District | 32.6190 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation / scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977 | |
| WN48C/989 | Part Section 26 Pakuratahi District | 11.3811 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation / scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977 | |
| Queen Elizabeth Park | | | | | |
| 453989 | Sections 2, 3, 99 and 100 Block II Paekakariki Survey District and Part Lot 15 DP 5751 | 654.5687 | DOC Her Majesty the Queen GW appointed to Control and Manage – NZGs 1990 No. 145 page 2983 and 9317187.1 | Reserve for recreation | |
| Wainuiomata Recreation Area | | | | | |
| WN21D/577 | Part sections 26, 34, 35 and 67 and Part Sections 68 and 69 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and part | 244.1856 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. |

| Title | Legal Description | Area Hectares | Land Owner | Land Status | Comments |
|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | Section 94 Wainuiomata District | | | | |
| WN29C/243 | Part Section 94 Wainuiomata District, Block XVII Belmont Survey District | 22.1843 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | |
| WN38C/705 | Section 1 SO 36269 | 270.0000 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. |
| WN648/43 | Sections 2 and 3 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and Section 2 Block X Rimutaka Survey District | 152.1896 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. |
| WN704/51 | Part Section 74 and Parts section34 Wainuiomata District | 31.3364 | Greater Wellington | Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply | Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. |

Appendix 3 - Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009

Bylaws controlling activities carried out in regional parks, regional forests, including water catchment areas and soil conservation and river control reserves

For more information, contact Greater Wellington Regional Council

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Published June 2009

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Contents

| | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----|
| | Explanation | 3 |
| 1. | Bylaw administration | 4 |
| 2. | Definitions | 5 |
| 3. | Prohibited activities | 7 |
| 4. | Activities requiring approval | 10 |
| 5. | Breaches and offences | 11 |
| 6. | Penalties for breach of Bylaw | 12 |

Explanation

The Council is authorised under section 149 of the Local Government Act 2002 to make bylaws managing the use of regional parks and forests, and soil conservation and river control reserves that it owns or administers. The Local Government Act 2002 also allows the Council to make bylaws for flood protection and flood control works.

This Bylaw manages activities so that these parks, forests and reserves can be used for their intended purpose without users being subject to hazard, nuisance or activities that may adversely affect their health, safety and well-being.

It provides for the protection of the natural and heritage resources, land, buildings and structures of all regional parks, forests and reserves from damage or loss through any human activity.

The operative *Regional Parks Network Management Plan*, the *Regional Forest Land Management Plan*, and individual park management plans and access plans identify activities that can be undertaken as of right without approval (allowed activities), activities that need to be managed through specific controls (managed activities), activities for which approval is required (restricted activities) and activities which may not occur in any circumstances (prohibited activities). The Bylaw ensures compliance with these management and access plans and they should be referred to when interpreting the Bylaw.

The Bylaw does not prevent or inhibit any lawful management or emergency services activity within a regional park, forest, recreation area or reserve.

1. **Bylaw administration**

1.1 This Bylaw applies to all regional parks, forests and reserves owned or administered by the Council, and any flood protection works and flood control works undertaken by or on behalf of the Council.

1.2 This Bylaw shall come into force on 1 May 2009.

The 1994 *Wellington Regional Council Bylaws for Forests, Parks and Recreation Areas* will be revoked on 30 April 2009.

1.3 This Bylaw is in addition to all other Council powers under the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, regional parks and forest management plans, water catchment area access plans, floodplain management plans and any other Acts and policies applying to regional parks, forests and reserves.

1.4 This Bylaw shall not apply to:

- (1) Officers or agents of the Council exercising their lawful functions; or
- (2) Emergency services and civil defence personnel carrying out public duties; or
- (3) Volunteer group activities undertaken in agreement with Greater Wellington Regional Council officers; or
- (4) An activity undertaken within the terms of prior written approval from Council, including concessions and leases.

1.5 Applications to obtain the written approval for a proposed activity as set out in part 4 of this Bylaw shall be:

- (1) Applied for in accordance with the provisions set out in the Council's operative concession policy (information on this policy is available on the web site or at any Council office); and
- (2) Granted prior to carrying out the activity.

1.6 The Council when considering any application made under clause 1.5 may:

- (1) Require a fee be paid at the time the application is made; and
- (2) Impose conditions, including the payment of fees towards the monitoring of the activity.

2. Definitions – (relating to Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009)

Abandon means any vehicle or thing that is left in a park, forest or reserve after dusk without approval from an authorised officer to do so.

Act means the Local Government Act 2002 and amendments.

Aircraft means any device using air as its medium for movement from place to place and includes helicopters, gliders, and hot air balloons. It does not include kites.

Animal means any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect, or invertebrate, and includes their young or eggs and the carcass or its constituent parts, but does not include humans.

Authorised officer means any person appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under section 177 of the Act and includes any Police Constable.

Council means Greater Wellington Regional Council or an officer authorised to act on its behalf.

Emergency services means Police, New Zealand Fire Service or Ambulance personnel and ancillary services such as search and rescue.

Litter shall have the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Litter Act 1979.

Management plan means an operative management or access plan for any regional park, forest, recreational area or reserve owned or managed by the Council.

Nuisance shall have the meaning given to it by section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, thing, or circumstance causing distress or unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person.

Person means a natural person or a corporate or unincorporated body of persons.

Plant means any member of the plant kingdom; and includes any alga, bacterium or fungus, and any part of or seed or spore from any plant.

Proscribed substance means a mind altering substance, whether synthetic or naturally occurring, which substance might alter consciousness, mood or emotions, or which might intoxicate or induce pleasurable sensations in a person but does not include:

- (1) Medically prescribed substances ingested by the person for whom they were prescribed; or
- (2) Substances purchased from a pharmacy without medical prescription; or
- (3) Alcohol as defined in the Sale of Liquor Act 1989; or
- (4) Nicotine.

Regional park, forest or reserve means:

- (1) Land that is a regional park of the Council pursuant to section 139(1) of the Local

Government Act 2002;

- (2) Land that the Council controls and manages as administering body pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 or any other statute or authorisation;
- (3) Land that is a regional forest held under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 as future water collection areas, water collection areas, forestry areas, recreation areas or other areas under this Act's control; and
- (4) Land that is held under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 for flood and erosion control purposes and either owned or managed by the Council.

Sign means any display of posters, placards, hoardings, handbills, writings, pictures, images, murals and logos or devices, (including but not limited to blimps, balloons, flags, sandwich boards and banners) for advertising or other purposes together with any frame or support.

Stock means any animal (except dogs), and its young, kept in captivity and dependent on humans for its care and sustenance.

Trading means having or offered for sale, or making available for sale or hire or reward goods or services.

Vehicle means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved and includes any motor vehicle, caravan, hovercraft, skateboard, in line skates or similar recreational devices, but does not include a:

- (1) Pram or baby carriage; or
- (2) Non-motorised child's toy including a tricycle, bicycle or scooter.

Waahi tapu means a place sacred to Maori.

Written approval means approval given by the Council as set out in clause 1.5 to undertake a specific activity set out in part 4 of this Bylaw.

3. Prohibited activities

No person shall:

- | | | |
|------|--|--|
| 3.1 | Enter into or remain (including with any animal or vehicle) on any regional park, forest, reserve, that is closed to public access or temporarily restricted to the public as advised by an authorised officer or by signage; or | Access |
| 3.2 | Ingest any proscribed substance, or be intoxicated so as to cause a nuisance that could result in property, land or Council functions being damaged, misused or lost; or | Alcohol and drugs |
| 3.3 | Interfere with, including remove or relocate any herbicide, insecticide or pesticide or any pest control facility that has been placed in a regional park, forest or reserve as part of a Council pest control programme; or | Chemical use |
| 3.4 | Use or place any herbicides, insecticides or pesticides within a regional park, forest or reserve; or | |
| 3.5 | Conduct any activity that is prohibited by an operative parks, forests or reserve management plan or access plan; or | Compliance with management plans |
| 3.6 | Obstruct any operation of any park, forest or reserve (including flood protection works and ecological site restoration areas); or | |
| 3.7 | Interfere with the operation, or gate or structure of any park, forest or reserve so as to endanger public health and safety or stock; or | Damage or interference |
| 3.8 | Destroy, damage or modify any archaeological, heritage, historic or waahi tapu site; or | |
| 3.9 | Deposit, remove or damage any vegetation, material, buildings, structures, or surfaces; or | |
| 3.10 | Carry out an activity that is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health of any person or animal; or | Dangerous or distressing activities |
| 3.11 | Chase, unlawfully interfere with, or cause distress to any stock or other animal or wildlife; or | |
| 3.12 | Light any firework or signal flare (except in an emergency); or | |
| 3.13 | Possess any weapon or instrument of a dangerous nature (except with approval for hunting purposes, as in 4.7); or | |
| 3.14 | Allow dogs to behave in an intimidating manner or to interfere with stock or other animals and wildlife; or | Dogs |
| 3.15 | Remove, kill, injure, catch, snare or trap any animal or wildlife (except with approval for hunting, as in 4.7); or | Harvesting and planting |

- 3.16 Bring in, leave or liberate any animal (unless allowed for in the management plan); or
- 3.17 Bring in, leave, plant, remove or interfere with any tree, shrub or plant of any kind or part thereof or sow or scatter the seed of any tree shrub or plant of any kind; or
- 3.18 Leave any fire, gas barbecue or camping stove unattended; or
- 3.19 Deposit, leave or light any flammable object, noisome material, noxious substance, or pollutant, either on land or, where applicable, in or onto water; or
- 3.20 Deposit or leave any litter in a park, forest or reserve; or
- 3.21 Behave in such a way as to cause any nuisance or any obstruction or be offensive, including, but not limited to:
- (1) Painting, drawing, writing, marking or distributing any graffiti, or offensive or indecent matter of any kind; or
 - (2) Using indecent or obscene language; or
 - (3) Acting in a disorderly, intimidating or offensive manner; or
 - (4) Creating in any way any sound or noise that is a nuisance to other persons; or
- 3.22 Place or leave any material or vehicle, so as to obstruct the public right of passage on any road, passage or track; or
- 3.23 Drive any vehicle or ride any animal in a disorderly, intimidating, offensive or dangerous manner; or
- 3.24 Use any motor vehicle or ride any animal outside of a defined track or road; or
- 3.25 Wash, clean or repair motor vehicles within a park, forest or reserve; or
- 3.26 Park a vehicle other than in a place set aside by the Council for that purpose, or abandon a vehicle in a park, forest or reserve; or
- 3.26 Unlawfully dam or in any other way restrict the flow of any watercourse; or
- 3.27 Take an excessive amount of natural or reticulated water, or interfering with any natural or reticulated water body.

**Lighting fires,
depositing materials
or littering**

**Nuisances and
offensive behaviour**

**Vehicles and riding
animals**

Waterways

4. Activities requiring approval

The following activities can only be carried out in a park, reserve or forest with the prior written approval of the Council, or where the activities are permitted by signage:

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 4.1 | Land in an aircraft or having landed, allow the aircraft to remain in any regional park or forest [except in an emergency]; or | Aircraft movement |
| 4.2 | Carry out any commercial activity, trading activity, or solicit any subscription, collection or donation; or | Commercial activity and gatherings |
| 4.3 | Organise, hold or conduct, or attempt to hold or conduct, any assembly of any kind or conduct themselves so as to in any way impede persons or traffic; or | |
| 4.4 | Enter or remain for the purpose of carrying out any activity for which approval is required under a management plan or other regulation; or | Compliance with management plans |
| 4.5 | Put up or erect any structure of any kind or live or camp in any building, tent, structure or vehicle, or camp on any land except in a designated camping ground or where permitted in a management plan ; or | Erecting structures, signs or camping |
| 4.6 | Put up, display or leave any sign or interfere with any existing signs; or | |
| 4.7 | Hunt, trap, kill and/or remove any animal, such as deer, pigs, goats or possums; or | Hunting |
| 4.8 | Collect any natural materials, such as seeds, plants or rocks; or | |
| 4.9 | Possess or use any weapon for the purposes of hunting, as in 4.7; or | Weapons |
| 4.10 | Light any fire in the open air except in a Council approved fireplace or a gas barbeque or camping stove, provided it is attended. | Lighting fires |

5. Breaches and offences

Every person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:

- 5.1 Fails to obey a lawful instruction on being requested to do so, by an Authorised Officer; or
- 5.2 Knowingly permits, allows or incites an activity that is a breach of this Bylaw; or
- 5.3 Fails to comply with, a direction for compliance with this Bylaw by an Authorised Officer; or
- 5.4 Does not produce the written approval required under Part Four of this Bylaw when requested at any time by an Authorised Officer; or
- 5.5 Acts contrary to, or fails to comply with any conditions set out in any written approval required under Part 4 of this Bylaw; or
- 5.6 Obstructs or hinders any Authorised Officer in the performance of his or her duties under this Bylaw; or
- 5.7 Fails to pay any fees on being requested to do so by an Authorised Officer.
- 5.8 No person shall having committed a breach of this Bylaw remain in the park or forest (including vehicles and animals of that person) after being requested to leave by an Authorised Officer, after that Officer having first informed that person of the breach.

6. Penalties for breach of Bylaw

- 6.1 In the event of any breach of this Bylaw the Council may act with or without the assistance of the police take such action as is necessary to stop the breach.
- 6.2 Every person who breaches this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and where the breach is a continuing one a further fine for every day on which the breach is continued.
- 6.3 In addition to the powers under clause 6.1 to act upon any breach of this Bylaw, the Council may pursuant to section 163 of the Act:
- (1) Remove or alter a work or thing that is, or has been constructed or set up in breach of this Bylaw; and
 - (2) Recover the costs of removal or alteration or loss or damage to public property arising as a consequence of any such breach.
- 6.4 Where it is suspected that any person has committed a breach of this Bylaw, that person shall, on the direction of an Authorised Officer, provide his/her full name, and address.

Appendix 4 - Akatarawa Forest Motorised Recreation Access Tracks

