

# Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan

August 2025



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As at August 2025, Tasman District Council is the administering body for 146 park and reserve areas located within the Richmond Ward. This Plan covers all 146 areas: 133 are existing reserves<sup>1</sup> that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977; while the other 13 areas are parks that are not subject to the Reserves Act but do form part of the open space network in Richmond Ward.

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Final Plan, adopted by Tasman District Council at their meeting on 14 August 2025 (refer Council Report RCN25-08-3). This document was published on the Council's website: [www.tasman.govt.nz](http://www.tasman.govt.nz). Check any printed copy against the latest online version.

## Cover photography:

Washbourn Gardens, Richmond.

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<sup>1</sup> The 133 reserve areas are made up of a total of 226 parcels of land (many reserves comprise of more than one land parcel).

## WHAKATAUKI<sup>2</sup>: Ka ora te whenua, ka ora te wai, ka ora te tāngata *If the land is well, and the water is well, the people will thrive*



In the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan ('Plan') area (see Figure 1) there are both tāngata whenua iwi who hold manawhenua and iwi who are acknowledged by the Crown, under statute. The rohe has an extensive and rich Indigenous history with numerous occupation sites and mahinga kai sustaining tāngata whenua for generations. Fertile plains, lowland forests, wetlands, freshwater and estuarine ecosystems, and sheltered bays provided an abundance of resources. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet was a rich source of mahinga kai and areas of land on the eastern Waimea Plains were cultivated by Māori over hundreds of years.

The Claims Settlement Acts listed below enhance the relationship of Council and Crown with iwi, including requirements to act in accordance with statutory obligations to iwi:

- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

Manawhenua iwi have been invited to provide guidance and input to the development of this Plan.

## RICHMOND WARD RESERVES 2025 – 2035

This Reserve Management Plan sets out the vision, objectives, policies, implementation and priorities for parks and reserves located within Richmond Ward for the next ten years. Priorities for management are set carefully against Council's role as guardian of these reserves and its commitment to ensuring the unique environmental and cultural heritage and natural attributes of the reserves are preserved and celebrated into the future.

## ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Tasman District Council ('Council') administers 146 park and reserve areas located within the boundaries of Richmond Ward. This Plan covers all 146 areas: 133 are existing reserves<sup>3</sup> that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977 ('the Act'); the other 13 areas, while not subject to the Act, form an integral part of the open space network. With the exception of Moturoa/Rabbit Island, Rough Island and Bird Island (which are governed by a separate reserve management plan) and the Waimea River Park (which also has a separate management plan), this Plan provides management guidance for both categories of land.

Council adopted the first Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan in 1999. A complete review of this plan was undertaken. During the summer of 2023/2024, Council invited suggestions and ideas from the public for inclusion in a draft Plan. Engagement with Te Tau Ihu Iwi during 2024 and 2025 also informed development of a draft Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan document. The draft Plan was publicly notified on 12 May 2025. Submissions closed on 16 July 2025. In total, 30 submissions were received on the draft Plan, along with feedback from hundreds of individuals via Shape Tasman. Two submitters spoke to their submission at a hearing on 29 July 2025. The Hearing Panel, which comprised three Councillors and two mātauranga Māori advisors, deliberated on all submissions received on 29 July 2025. The Panel recommend that Council consider the final version of the Plan for adoption at their meeting on 14 August 2025.

**A note on language:** This Plan is deliberately bilingual. Although English is currently the most widely spoken language in Te Tai o Aorere, te reo Māori has special status under the law as an official language of New Zealand. Just as words in context are culturally defined, so our relationship with the environment is culturally mediated. While many technical terms and Māori terms are defined in the Glossary in this document, definitions can never convey the full contextual meaning of each word. These explanations should be received as a starting point for dialogue, rather than the sort of binding definitions that are found in rules and regulations. For example, the concept of "kaitiakitanga" will differ in place and time. You are invited to join this rich cultural and linguistic journey with your own context and understanding.

<sup>2</sup> Whakatauki (proverbs and sayings) are important in Māori oral traditions. They often refer to important places, people, beings, events, histories, species or symbols.

<sup>3</sup> The 133 reserve areas are made up of a total of 226 parcels of land (many reserves comprise of more than one land parcel).

## Foreword

Council has prepared this ten-year Reserve Management Plan for Richmond Ward. Te Tauihu Iwi, as Council's reserve management partners, were involved in drafting this Plan, including objectives and policies for the various parks and reserves.

Healthy nature is central to human health, wellbeing and the economy. Natural environments, and the plants and wildlife they support, are part of our identity. Nature provides us with green spaces and recreation for wellbeing, supports primary and tourism industries, and allows us to gather kai. When nature is thriving, people are thriving. This has long been recognised in Māori culture, where nature and people are interwoven through whakapapa. People are kaitiaki (guardians) of nature, and nature is kaitiaki of people.

Implementation of kaitiakitanga within a specified management area encompasses all living organisms (or 'ngā taonga tuku iho). In order to protect and restore natural taonga of our parks and reserves, we need to ensure that all of our activities contribute more to restoring nature than they take from it. Effective management will require a culture of collaboration and care.

Council wishes to acknowledge the tremendous amount of voluntary work undertaken by the vast number of organisations, groups and individuals who care for many of the parks and reserves across Richmond Ward. Whether this be ecological restoration, lawn mowing, maintenance work, managing booking systems, fundraising, or other work, it all contributes to improving the quality of the reserves and/or visitor experiences. Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou katoa, thank you everyone for your stellar efforts.

### KEY CHANGES TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PARKS AND RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

Agreed improvements and changes to the management regime for parks and reserves in Richmond Ward are summarised below.

#### Improving environmental wellbeing

1. Te Oranga o te Taiao (a concept intended to express the intergenerational importance to Māori of environmental health and wellbeing - see Glossary definition) is upheld by maintaining, restoring, protecting and enhancing the natural environment of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Revegetation with eco-sourced indigenous species, regular weed and humane animal pest control, and protection from incompatible activities, enhances the integrity of these areas – particularly those with Significant Native Habitats.
2. Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways/the coastline is aligned with the concept of Te Mana o te Wai (see Glossary definition) and aims to ensure that the health and wellbeing of water and freshwater/coastal ecosystems is protected. Riparian plantings contribute to improved water quality and increased native biomass. Signage includes educational material about how reserve management protects waterways.
3. Maintenance practices continue to improve and reduce the potential for environmental harm. For example, minimising use of sprays and implementing alternative methods of weed control reduces potential runoff into waterways and protects habitat. Knowledge of ecological domains is considered when ecosourcing indigenous plant species for revegetation projects.
4. Many of the parks and reserves form part of a wider network of ecological corridors, creating and extending linkages ki uta ki tai/between the mountains and the sea.

#### Responding to climate change impacts

5. Reserve management and strategic purchase of reserve land provide opportunities for ecological retreat from climate change impacts.
6. Over the next century and beyond, sea-level rise and coastal inundation will inevitably impact many coastal reserves: this is accepted and management of these areas reflects this. Sustainable natural solutions are implemented to manage coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves, to minimise the impact on the natural environment and promote natural resilience. Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners complies with the process outlined in the '*Coastal erosion protection structures on Council reserve land Policy*'.



7. A 'managed retreat' approach to sea level rise is implemented by ensuring that coastal hazards and climate change are taken into account in the location, design and construction of all buildings, facilities and improvements, and that facilities and structures in high-risk areas are designed to be removable or expendable.

#### **Building partnerships**

8. Strengthened relationships and partnerships with iwi/Māori are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect.
9. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed.
10. There is increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori worldview, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.
11. Council and Te Taihū Iwi work together with community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to implement the objectives and policies of this Plan.

#### **Increasing benefits of parks and reserves**

12. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and exotic species are planted in urban parks and reserves, including for rongoā/medicinal or raranga/weaving purposes, urban food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Harvesting produce from fruit trees, community gardens and rongoā and raranga materials on a sustainable basis is encouraged.
13. Bicultural values are increasingly reflected in parks and reserves, for example through the provision of bicultural signage and interpretation panels, use of te reo Māori names, and provide opportunities for installation of pouwhenua at reserve entrances.
14. Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites and the coastal environment) via the reserve network is enhanced. Walkway/cycleway linkages are progressively extended, as subdivision occurs.
15. Additional or replacement recreational amenities (e.g. signage, information panels, toilets, picnic tables, barbeques, drinking water fountains, shade sails, paths and other facilities) are progressively provided in recreation reserves over time. 'Accessibility for all' principles guide this provision, ensuring that amenities are inclusive of tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), older people, parents and children and enhance wellbeing.
16. Reserve design includes provision of spaces for social gatherings and informal recreation.
17. Urban parks and reserves provide safe spaces for people. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into reserve development. Where lighting is provided, consideration is given to solar and passive lighting.
18. Lighting is purposefully absent from some reserves in rural areas, where management incorporates 'Dark Sky' principles.
19. A review of existing toilet provision and the adequacy of their performance is undertaken, with new/replacement toilets and/or wastewater infrastructure/discharge fields provided in response.
20. A wide range of new or upgraded amenities are proposed across several reserves, including:
  - i. New or upgraded playgrounds at Central Park, Camberley Reserve, Lampton Reserve, Chertsey Reserve, Easby Park and Paton Reserve.
  - ii. Active recreation features, including a basketball half court and cinema wall (Lampton), beginner-friendly pump track (Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court reserves), a pump track and separation of bike and walking tracks in Easby Park.
  - iii. Improved community facilities, including picnic tables, shade sails, and accessible pathways at several reserves.
  - iv. Natural and sensory play elements, soft landscaping, feature rocks, and fruit trees to enhance play and biodiversity.
  - v. Amphitheatre for outdoor events and concerts, toilets, car parking and a potential café at Paton Reserve to support its development as a destination park.

We'd like to hear your thoughts on these proposed improvements, and whether there are other facilities or amenities you'd like to see added to Richmond Ward's reserves over the next 10 years.

The improvements, objectives and policies outlined in the Plan will not only protect the unique values and characteristics of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward but also provide improved amenities and opportunities for everyone to enjoy. Council is very grateful for the support, input and expertise of all who have contributed ideas for this Plan.

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# PART 1

## Aspirations & Key Outcomes

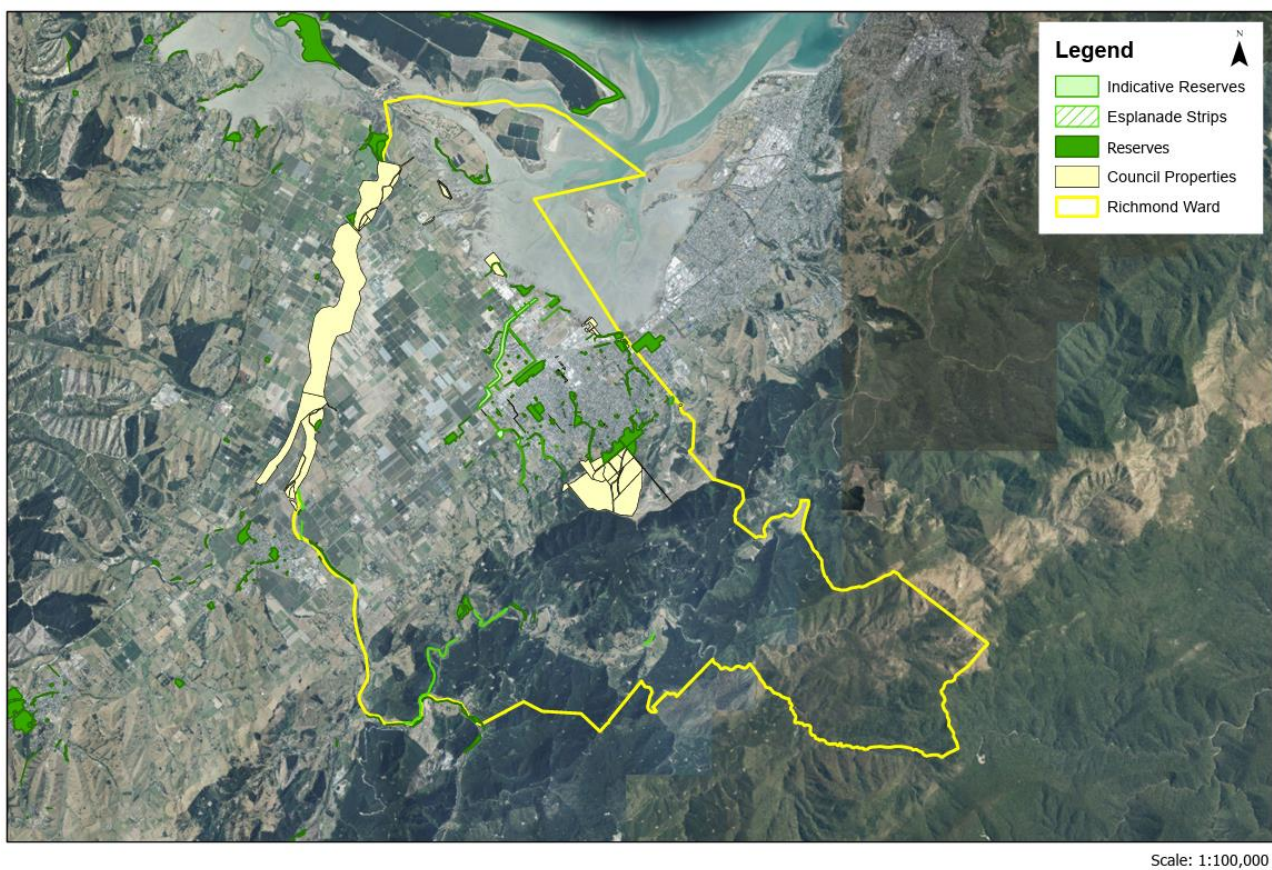


Figure 1: Richmond Ward area

## Aspirations & Key Outcomes Sought

### ASPIRATIONS

Council works collaboratively with Te Taihū Iwi and their hapū, local community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to maintain, restore and enhance the natural attributes, cultural values and recreational characteristics of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

Strengthened relationships and partnerships with Te Taihū Iwi are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed. There is an increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori perspectives, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.

Local communities continue to provide valued assistance to Council in the achievement of the objectives and policies of this Plan.

#### Ngā Uara ki Te Taihū – Manawhenua Iwi Values

Ngā uara o Ngā Iwi o Te Taihū - Māori values and principles guide the way we can approach protecting and restoring te taiao, including parks and reserves.

- **Whakapapa ki te Taiao** – whakapapa is a taxonomical classification system that specifies the origins and relationships of all organic lifeforms - both animate and inanimate. In the Māori world view, humans derive from and are part of the natural environment. Everything in the natural world is named and interconnected through whakapapa. Māori trace their descent from Papatūānuku and Ranginui - personifications of earth and sky, or earth mother and sky father.
- **Te Oranga o Te Taiao** – the health of te taiao is paramount. This principle reflects the deep interconnectedness of te taiao and the enduring, intergenerational relationship with iwi. As tēina, we have an inherent responsibility to protect, restore, and sustain its mauri by actively contributing to informed and responsible decision-making about natural resources.
- **Te Mana o Te Wai** – expresses the vital importance of water, prioritising freshwater health and human wellbeing. It reflects New Zealanders' deep connection to water, ensuring its protection sustains people and environments. Regional councils, communities, and tāngata whenua will collaboratively determine its local application in freshwater management.
- **Ki Uta Ki Tai** – a holistic approach to viewing te taiao.
- **Taonga Tuku Iho** – intergenerational effects, goods, or property. Both tangible, such as the natural environment, and intangible such as knowledge.

- **Rangatiratanga** – ability to exercise kaitiakitanga and have self determination to make decisions over te taiao and ngā taonga tuku iho.
- **Mātauranga Māori** – knowledge systems originating from Te Ao Māori – the Māori world and worldview.
- **Kaitiakitanga** – the active expression of care and protection for the environment by kaitiaki, or whānau, hapū, and iwi who bear that intergenerational responsibility through their whakapapa to the whenua.
- **Manaakitanga** – to care for each other, to be respectful, which includes an act of reciprocity of sharing ngā taonga tuku iho.
- **Tauutuutu** – Reciprocity.
- **Rāhui and Aukati** – customary protection and management mechanisms to protect, conserve and manage taonga.
- **Mauri** – restoration of the mauri of ngā taonga tuku iho and te taiao. Mauri is the cultural measurement for ecosystem health.
- **Ngā Atua** – atua are personifications of creation, existence, and the natural environment, to whom humans are connected through whakapapa.
- **All of this implies human activity must have a net restorative effect if we are not to degrade the world we live in.**

For Te Taihū Iwi, tino rangatiratanga is shared decision-making with Council and resource users. Collaboration is promoted to enhance opportunities to achieve net enduring restorative outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a shared responsibility with resource managers and users to actively protect natural and physical resources. Manawhenua seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori. Manaakitanga refers to shared responsibilities to look after and respect all living things, including parks, reserves and open spaces.

Manawhenua say that if we do things according to tikanga we will heal our relationship with te taiao. Tikanga is rooted on long experience with te taiao and is founded on whakapapa connections. This means that living in the world must be based on reciprocal restoration and care as we meet our needs. Placing tikanga at the centre offers the whole community an approach that leads to outcome sustainable for the whole environment and for people.

Living in this place confers privilege and responsibility in a framework of authority and accountability. Manawhenua, traditional authority, is conferred from ahi kā roa, the long burning fires of occupation. Kāwanatanga, the role of governorship conferred on the British Crown by the Treaty of Waitangi, formed the basis for law and regulation. Each citizen has responsibility to care the environment.

## KEY OUTCOMES SOUGHT

The following key outcome statements describe what parks and reserves in Richmond Ward will ideally be like in 2035 or beyond. These statements will guide decisions about how Council and others will manage and use these areas over the next 10 years.

### Overall Outcomes

Parks and reserves in Richmond Ward continue to be places for people to share and enjoy – places where the mauri is healthy, which means that the ecological, cultural and social integrity of these areas is enhanced and sustained. Kaitiaki obligations of iwi/Māori and hapū, to protect their taonga tuku iho and wāhi tapu, are actively acknowledged and protected. People's connections with parks and reserves in Richmond Ward continue to grow as they enjoy the range of open spaces and opportunities for relaxation, play and recreation.

### Environmental Outcomes

Parks and reserves in Richmond Ward provide spaces where our extraordinary natural heritage is flourishing and several areas have been restored. Many of these areas form part of a wider network of ecological corridors, creating and extending linkages ki uta ki tai/ between the mountains and the sea.

Biodiversity protection and ecological connectivity are paramount across Richmond Ward reserves of all sizes. Each reserve contributes uniquely to the network of habitats providing for native species and ecosystem functions. Management reflects an unequivocal commitment to safeguarding and restoring ecological values everywhere reserve land exists.

Te Oranga o te Taiao (a concept intended to express the intergenerational importance to Māori of environmental health and wellbeing - see Glossary definition) is upheld by maintaining, restoring, protecting and enhancing the natural environment of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Revegetation with eco-sourced indigenous species, regular weed and humane animal pest control, and protection from incompatible activities, enhances the integrity of these areas. Remnant saltmarsh habitat at Sandeman Reserve is sustained and encouraged to flourish. Native forest remnants alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee and Reservoir Creeks and at Meads Bridge reserves in the Lee Valley are maturing and thriving. Kingsland Forest Park is successfully transitioning from a commercial plantation forest to a diverse, permanent mixed forest, enhancing ecological resilience and biodiversity.

Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways/the coastline is aligned with the concept of Te Mana o te Wai (see Glossary definition) and aims to ensure that the health and wellbeing of water and freshwater/coastal ecosystems is protected. At many esplanade reserves riparian margins along rivers, creeks and the coastline are returning to a more natural state via restoration with indigenous vegetation. Riparian plantings contribute to improved water quality and increased native biomass. These reserves provide valuable riparian buffer zones alongside rivers, streams and the coastline. They also provide important links/biodiversity corridors between inland areas and the sea. Signage includes educational material about how reserve management protects waterways.

Resilience against climate change impacts has been enhanced through revegetation of esplanade reserves and strategic purchase of reserve land to facilitate ecological retreat in response to sea level rise and absorb storm events. Nature-based solutions are used for flood management. Sea-level rise and coastal inundation continues to erode many coastal reserves: this is accepted and management reflects this. Sustainable natural solutions are implemented to manage coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves, to minimise the impact on the natural environment and promote natural resilience. Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners complies with the process outlined in the '*Coastal erosion protection structures on Council reserve land Policy*'. A 'managed retreat' approach to sea level rise ensures that coastal hazards and climate change are taken into account in the location, design and construction of all buildings, facilities and improvements, and that facilities and structures in high-risk areas are designed to be removable or expendable.

Management of parks and reserves ensures that the enhancement and maintenance of the mauri of all living things is upheld, native species can thrive, and that naturally functioning ecosystems, ecological connections and resilience are protected, restored and enhanced. Maintenance practices continue to improve and reduce the potential for environmental harm. For example, minimising use of sprays and implementing alternative methods of weed control reduces potential runoff into waterways and protects habitat. Knowledge of ecological domains is considered when ecosourcing indigenous plant species for revegetation projects.

Reserve management also implements relevant ideas and principles from local and national policy documents, such as:

- [Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Strategy](#)
- [Bio Strategy for Tasman District](#)
- [Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan](#)



- [Iwi management plans](#)
- [Waimea Inlet Management Strategy and Action Plan](#)

### **Cultural Outcomes**

People's understanding and appreciation of the natural attributes, historical and cultural heritage values, and recreational opportunities of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward is fostered and enhanced. People have an increased understanding of the Council's reserve management obligations and Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities, Te Taihū Iwi values and the Council's management approach.

Bicultural values are increasingly reflected in parks and reserve, for example through the provision of bicultural signage and interpretation panels, use of Te Reo Māori names, and installation of pouwhenua at reserve entrances.

Successful partnerships with iwi/Māori and local communities continue to be established/expand and assist in the management of specific parks and reserves. People actively engage in ecological restoration, historical and cultural heritage protection, interpretation, research and recreation projects. Increased participation leads to increases in the achievement of reserve management outcomes generally.

Archaeological sites at Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2 and within Kingsland Forest Park are monitored for any adverse effects, including cumulative effects, arising from visitation and appropriate mechanisms are in place to ensure their continued protection. More information is obtained on the range of historic heritage remaining.

People flourish in harmony with nature – they live, care for, and benefit from the environment in ways that bolster natural ecology together with the communities that live within them. Nature has come back into people's lives in urban and rural landscapes and people are reconnected with nature. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and exotic species are planted in urban parks and reserves, including for urban food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Produce from fruit trees and community gardens is available for people to harvest. Where appropriate, use of edible plants in reserves improves access to kai. Indigenous remnants and threatened natural ecosystems are restored and reconnected in ways that also connects the wellbeing of communities into the wellbeing of these ecosystems.

### **Māori Cultural Outcomes**

The cultural and ecological integrity of parks and reserves is enhanced. Reserve management incorporates concepts such as rāhui, tapu vs noa (see Part 3, Section 1.1). Rongoā

form part of the landscaping of parks and reserves and are sustainably harvested for rongoā use. Plantings also provide sustainable sources of materials that are actively used for raranga. Mahinga kai sites are restored to a healthy state. Archaeological sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga are actively protected from incompatible uses.

Sites of cultural significance to iwi that are located within parks and reserves remain free of unauthorised human disturbance. Council works in partnership with Te Taihū Iwi to: monitor and mitigate, where appropriate, threats to Māori cultural heritage and/or archaeological sites (e.g. at coastal sites under threat from natural coastal erosion processes, specifically enable/support iwi to manage the threat); to actively manage specific sites; to increase knowledge about the Māori history of the area; and to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to protect wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga values.

People can learn about the cultural association iwi/Māori have with park and reserve areas via accurate and appropriate cultural interpretation. The common names of parks and reserves include the original Māori name, or other relevant Māori name, as identified by Te Taihū Iwi or hapū. Māori cultural design and expression are integrated into reserve fabric.

### **Recreational Outcomes**

People are attracted by the wide range of passive and active recreation opportunities available on many of the parks and reserves, along with opportunities to experience nature in their daily lives.

Management of parks and reserves reflects the concept of 'Healthy Nature Healthy People', which seeks to reinforce and encourage the connections between a healthy environment and a healthy society. The principles are:

- the wellbeing of all societies depends on healthy ecosystems, which in turn relies on responsible, respectful human behaviour;
- parks nurture healthy ecosystems; and
- contact with nature is essential for improving emotional, physical and spiritual health and wellbeing; and
- parks are fundamental to vibrant and healthy communities.

Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites and the coastal environment) via the reserve network is enhanced. Walkway/cycleway linkages are progressively extended, as subdivision occurs.

Urban parks and reserves provide safe spaces for people. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles are incorporated into reserve development.

Where lighting is provided, consideration is given to solar and passive lighting.

Most of the recreation facilities available in 2025 have been maintained. Additional or replacement recreational amenities (e.g. signage, information panels, toilets, picnic tables, barbeques, drinking fountains, shade sails, playgrounds, sports facilities etc) are progressively provided over time. A review of existing toilet provision and the adequacy of their performance is undertaken, with new/replacement toilets and/or wastewater infrastructure/discharge fields provided in response.

Over the next 10 years, the following new facilities are added:

- Development of new playgrounds, paved pathways and landscaping at Rosales Park, Central Park, Camberley Reserve, Lampton Reserve and Chertsey Reserve in Richmond West and Paton Reserve in Richmond South.
- An upgraded playground at Easby Park.
- Active recreation features, including a basketball half court and cinema wall (Lampton), beginner-friendly pump tracks (Chelsea Avenue and Easby Park), and separation of bike and walking tracks in Easby Park.
- Improved community facilities, including picnic tables, shade sails, and accessible pathways at several reserves.
- Natural and sensory play elements, soft landscaping, feature rocks, and fruit trees to enhance play and biodiversity.
- Amphitheatre for outdoor events and concerts, toilets, car parking and a potential café at Paton Reserve to support its development as a destination park.

## Community Feedback

During the winter of 2023/24, we asked you what you'd like to see included in a draft reserve management plan for Richmond Ward.

We offered a range of ways for people to get involved and tell us their thoughts and ideas about parks and reserves. The options included:

- filling out a survey (either online or in hard copy);
- pinning comments to on an online map showing reserve locations in the Ward; and
- sending other written feedback (either via Shape Tasman, email or letter).

We heard from 54 individuals and groups by 28 March 2024. Most people who provided feedback live locally in the Richmond Ward.

### Survey Responses

The survey asked people what they loved about parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, whether they could be improved in any way and what their long-term vision was. It also asked a range of questions about their current use of, and satisfaction with, existing facilities and opportunities available in parks and reserves.

Ideas for a vision for parks and reserves included:

*"Focus on restoring and enhancing indigenous biodiversity to support healthy, resilient ecosystems, creating connections across the landscape and engaging the community in this mahi, in the face of a rapidly changing climate."*

*"For all parks and reserves to have healthy, flourishing indigenous biodiversity creating connected, healthy, climate change-resilient ecosystems."*

*"Interconnected with pathways and cycleways and green/blue corridors, a haven for other species. Active pest control, including weeds on riverbanks. Places for families and communities to gather for half a day, not a few minutes until the sun beats you: lots of natural shade."*

*"To have a well-established permanent forest at Kingsland Forest Park, with a wide array of world class cycling and walking trails, viewing points, good toilet, water and signage amenity."*

*"More and bigger, ecologically valuable reserves, with a target that at least 20% of the land area of the district should be publicly accessible green space, providing more opportunities for informal recreation."*

*"Maintain green spaces with lots of trees: some deciduous, some evergreen, some low shrubs to look at the views."*

*Continue spaces for children to play. Other areas for dogs off lead and areas for people to kick a ball or ride a bike.*

*Provide some separation between fast bikes and everyone else."*

*"Mixed use in different parks, a place that brings community together."*

*"Opportunities for young people to engage with the park in a positive way (e.g. kids love forming jumps for bikes)."*

Survey results indicate that locals visit parks and reserves for a range of reasons on a frequent basis. Almost half of the respondents (47%) visit at least once a week, a quarter (26%) visit every day, while about a fifth (21%) visit once every few weeks.

We asked, *"When visiting parks and reserves within Richmond Ward, what activities have you undertaken?"* Walking is the most popular activity undertaken by respondents:

Answer Options	Response Percent
Walking	69%
Cycling	58%
Spending time outdoors with family/ friends	58%
Quiet enjoyment of open space, on my own	54%
Using the toilet facilities	50%
Picnicking	42%
Sporting activities	31%
Running	31%
Playing on the playground equipment (or talking children to a playground)	27%
Dog walking	19%
Tree planting, pest control or other ecological restoration work	19%
Camping	15%
School visit	8%

We received many suggestions for potential improvements, from both survey respondents and those who pinned comments to the map on Shape Tasman. Most of these ideas are generally in keeping with the existing nature of the parks and reserves. Key themes included:

- **Signage:** more wayfinding signage within larger parks and reserves, particularly for the confusing network of trails in Kingsland Forest Park; mobile app with live location tracking for better trail planning; signage to help protect wildlife.
- **Accessibility:** manage parks and reserves in a way that encourages passive and active recreation while being

accessible for all, inclusive of tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), older people, parents and children, to enhance people's wellbeing; ensure park infrastructure is accessible (e.g. bench seats have handrails so people can easily get in and out of seats, space is provided for wheelchairs, signage and wayfinding aligns with Low Vision Blind NZ guidelines etc).

- *Track and path improvements:* better trail variety: more walking and biking tracks, including shaded routes and dog-friendly shared paths; safer surfaces: replace excessive gravel on steep sections with a more stable alternative; dedicated walking-only tracks in the lower parts of Kingsland Forest Park (including trails following contours along rather than leading uphill), to separate walkers from fast-moving cyclists; cycle stands at entrances to walking tracks; continue to incorporate some low maintenance tree crop and other food resources (e.g., citrus, fig, feijoa, watercress) along neighbourhood cycleways and walkways, for those who do not have the space or resources to grow their own food, and let the local community know about the resources available at these sites for their use.
- *Facilities and amenities:* more shade, trees, and ponds in parks; more drinking water fountains at playgrounds and sportsfields; toddler-friendly playgrounds in enclosed areas with soft ground; inclusive toilets with child-friendly features; more toilets in high-use areas including Kingsland Forest Park; more picnic and BBQ areas for families.
- *Environmental enhancements:* increase native planting for biodiversity, birdlife, and green corridors; more exotics to provide colour; reduce the "boxy" feel of reserves near fenced properties by planting low-growing vegetation; more efforts to remove invasive species and pests; nature-based solutions for flooding (avoiding channelisation or hard armouring of streams and riverbanks) and enhancing freshwater biodiversity through restoration of riparian margins; fence car parking areas to protect reserve areas from vehicle damage.
- *Community involvement:* encourage further community participation in caring for reserves (e.g. implementing 'Adopt a Spot' programme and via planting days, weeding and other activities); use these events to educate the local community about native biodiversity, how to plant and care for native species on their properties, and how to control significant weeds; encourage community buy-in to parks and

reserves projects via citizen science projects (collecting data and observations about local flora and fauna) to help scientists and conservationists better understand and protect the region's biodiversity.

- *Ideas for new recreational opportunities:* a parkrun-friendly loop track suitable for buggies and dogs<sup>4</sup>; walk and talk facilities for older people; a dog park; designated horse-riding trails; a dedicated area to ride off road motorbikes; a gondola from Easby Park to the top of Kingsland Forest Park.

Requests for improvements to specific reserves included:

- *Hope Recreation Reserve:* Requests for gates to be added near the western corner and near the northern corner (south of the tennis courts), to provide access to Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

#### Richmond West Reserves:

- New facilities for Richmond West/Jubilee Park area to provide amenity for a range of ages, such as an upgraded skatepark, pump track, playground facilities, adult fitness equipment and astroturf (i.e. similar amenities to those provided in Pukehuia park in Newlands, Wellington).
- *Camberley Reserve (Berryfields):* Request for development beyond its current state as an empty paddock. Fruit trees suggested as a potential enhancement.
- *Oak Tree Reserve (Berryfields):* Requests for a boardwalk over the creek to improve accessibility. Trench above-ground pipes below ground and maintain grass around oak trees. Rewild and extend the tiny swamp area where pūkeko still roost in the old oak trees and forage for food.

#### Central Richmond Reserves:

- *Cambridge Street Playground:* Requests for more shade, a working water pump for play, fruit trees, more seating, and possibly a BBQ.
- *Washbourn Gardens:* Suggestion to purchase the private house surrounded by the reserve when it comes up for sale, incorporating it into the gardens. The upstairs could serve as a conference/wedding space, and the downstairs could house a café, addressing Richmond's lack of public bookable venues.

<sup>4</sup> In late 2024, after investigating several potential locations, a Park Run course was set up at Neale Park in Nelson.



- *Bill Wilkes Reserve*: Request to remove willows along Jimmy Lee Creek and replace them with indigenous riparian species due to their negative impact on biodiversity, waterway health, and flood management.
- *Chelsea Avenue Reserve*: Request to remove earthworks spoil in the middle of the reserve. Suggested improvements include an age-appropriate cycle path around the perimeter, similar to Nelson Intermediate School, and small bumps. Larger jumps should be relocated to a bigger reserve, ideally at the gateway to Richmond Hills mountain bike (MTB) tracks. Integration with the Kingsland Forest Park development plan and cycle networks is recommended. Additional proposals include more seating for gathering spaces, shade (trees or sails), improved grass maintenance, and solar lighting for safety.

#### Easby Park and Kingsland Forest Park:

- *Easby Park (SE corner)*: Suggested as a better location for a MTB jump facility due to its proximity to MTB tracks and the Council's cycle network, making better use of the space and reducing conflicts at Chelsea Avenue Reserve.
- *Easby Park (midway along northern dogleg)*: Proposed as a site for a bike pump track, leveraging recent upgrades such as toilets and additional parking. While flooding is a risk, regular creek maintenance and land shaping could mitigate damage.
- *Easby Park*: Concerns about poor dog control, with requests for on-leash requirements in the park, car parks, and playgrounds. Request for dog waste bins to be reinstalled at the top of the park.
- *Upper Jimmy Lee Creek Track*: The track is in poor condition and requires vegetation trimming, better track marking, and improved signage. The area contains significant remnant native forest, including large tawa and mataī trees, which are underappreciated due to poor accessibility.
- Requests for better maintenance of MTB tracks in *Kingsland Forest Park*, including regular grooming, pruning, and weed control. Additional walking track development above Grassy Saddle and Big Skid is suggested to improve accessibility. More seating, picnic tables, and public toilets would encourage wider use.
- Use the Miyawaki method to plant climax forest species (e.g. tōtara, kahikatea, mataī, rimu and miro)

in depth and in perpetuity along all ridges of *Kingsland Forest Park* and in its valleys.

#### Aniseed Valley Reserves:

- *Busch Reserve*: Concerns about declining maintenance, with gorse encroaching on native plantings. Willow growth in the riverbed is altering flow and reducing swimming areas. Requests for better road access, more enforcement against vehicle damage, and improved access to swimming holes. Fire hazard concerns highlighted, with a suggestion to replace wood burners with gas BBQs.
- *Twin Bridges Reserve*: Request for removal of Old Man's Beard and young willows, increased native plantings along the river edge, and better overall maintenance. Concerns about deteriorating maintenance standards, fire risks, and the need for improved access to swimming holes. Suggestion to replace wood-fired BBQs with gas BBQs and improve toilet water supply and septic system monitoring. Increased visitor monitoring is recommended due to high summer usage.
- *Awa Awa Reserve*: Not well recognised by the public. Suggested improvements include better access, legal boundary fencing, additional native planting, and better signage. The Roding River Catchment Enhancement Group is willing to assist with planting and maintenance. Other proposals include roadside fence repairs, proper access under the bridge from Twin Bridges Reserve, and the addition of tables and seating.
- *White Gate Reserve*: Removal of Old Man's Beard and willows, preparation for volunteer planting in winter 2025, and installation of fire hazard signs. Additional concerns include overgrown areas, broken safety posts at the cliff edge, and willow growth in the riverbed leading to costly flood cleanups. Restoration of river-edge plantings is also recommended.

Many of the ideas and suggestions received have been incorporated into the draft Plan.

## **PART 2**

### Legislative Context & Historical Overview

## 1.0 Legislative Context

### 1.1 RELATIONSHIP OF PLAN TO THE RESERVES ACT AND COUNCIL'S RESERVES GENERAL POLICIES DOCUMENT

The first section of Council's Reserve General Policies document sets out the legislative context for reserve management plans. Readers are referred to that document for an overview of the relevant national legislation and Council policies. Additional information is contained in Appendix 2 of this Plan, which briefly describes relevant Council strategies, plans and policies.

There is a hierarchical relationship between the Reserves Act 1977, Council's Reserves General Policies document and this Reserve Management Plan. Both of the latter documents must be consistent with the Reserves Act.

Reserve management plans must also be consistent with reserve classification. Classification determines the principal or primary purpose of a reserve and is used to guide the control, management, use and preservation of the reserve. Classification also guides decision-making during the management planning process (e.g. leasing). Most of the existing reserves in Richmond Ward were classified in 2025. A notice to this effect was published in the NZ Gazette on 5 March 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Council's Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council, including the 146 park and reserve areas in Richmond Ward that are covered by this Plan. Reserve General Policies are policies that generally apply across all reserves, to avoid the need for them to be repeated in all reserve management plans. Most of the policies in this Plan are site specific, to meet the specific needs of individual parks and reserves. These policies, therefore, supersede the Reserves General Policies where there are any inconsistencies.

The relationship of reserve management plans to Council's Reserves General Policies document and other relevant Council documents is discussed further in Appendix 2.

### 1.2 TE TIRITI O WAITANGI/TREATY OF WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of Aotearoa/New Zealand and partnership relationship between the Crown and Iwi. Council has specific responsibilities to implement Treaty obligations to

iwi in their activities. These include development and implementation of this Plan.

The Māori text has a different emphasis to the English text, however, the preamble to Te Tiriti is important because it sets out the intentions that both parties act in a manner that is binding and enduring (Kingi 2016). There are three key articles. The first article refers to Māori tino-rangatiratanga and self-determination. The second article refers to Māori having full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests, fisheries and other taonga. The third article refers to protection of Māori and Pākehā.

The Treaty partnership is a reciprocal relationship enhancing the ability of iwi to participate in Council activities, such as reserve management, and to work together for greater outcomes that will benefit Māori and the wider community. This Plan has been developed to foster good faith engagement at the highest level, collaborative relationships, and to create a platform for growing a shared vision into the future.

Treaty responsibilities for Tasman District Council and Crown agencies come from:

- the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in Acts of Parliament;
- acknowledgements in subsidiary regulations and instruments such as statutory acknowledgements; and
- Government policy.

For reserve management, the following Acts of Parliament are relevant:

- 1) The Reserves Act 1977 is one of the Acts contained in the First Schedule to the Conservation Act 1987. Section 4 of the Conservation Act requires "*This Act shall so be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi*".

The Court of Appeal in *Ngāi Tahu Māori Trust Board v Director-General of Conservation* [1995] 3 NZLR 553 held that the obligation in s.4 required each of the Acts in the First Schedule to be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, at least to the extent that the provisions of those Acts were clearly not inconsistent with those principles.

- 2) The Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 governs the work of Council and it states that "*In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take*

*appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes, Parts 2 and 6 provide principles and requirements for local authorities that are intended to facilitate participation by Māori in local authority decision-making processes.”*

- 3) Heritage New Zealand (HNZ) has statutory responsibility for the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. This includes managing any destruction, damage or modification of archaeological sites under the archaeological authority process. Archaeological sites are also protected under the Tasman Resource Management Plan, in which case an authority is required under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
- 4) The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 states in Section 8 that *“In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi).”* In Section 6 the Act requires those exercising powers to recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga and in Section 7 to have regard to kaitiakitanga. This is further elaborated for the Top of the South in the Te Tau Ihu/Te Taihu Statutory Acknowledgements, which insert provisions into the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

Administering bodies under the Reserves Act derive their authority over reserves from the Act. Accordingly, in performing functions and duties under the Act, Council – as the administering body – has a duty similar to the Crown’s to interpret and administer the Act to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. As the obligation relates to the administration of the Act, all reserves administered under the Reserves Act – whether they derive from the Crown or otherwise – are subject to the s.4 of the Conservation Act obligation.

As the administering body, Council cannot undertake actions or make decisions that are contrary to the purposes of the Reserves Act when meeting its responsibilities under the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Council also cannot do anything contrary to the trust under which the reserve in question is classified. As far as possible, however, both s.4 Conservation Act and Reserves Act requirements should be accommodated.

To summarise, the Reserves Act (via the First Schedule of the Conservation Act), LGA and RMA require local authorities to give effect to, or take into account, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Plan should be read with reference to the above. Treaty-related provisions in other plans, policies, and strategies are also relevant. These include iwi management plans and Council plans and strategies under these and related statutes.

## TE TIRITI/TREATY SETTLEMENT LEGISLATION

Within the Richmond Ward Reserve Management Plan area, all eight Te Taihu iwi are recognised by the Crown under statute and are represented by the following iwi authorities:

- i. Ngāti Koata Trust;
- ii. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rārua;
- iii. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira;
- iv. Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust;
- v. Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust;
- vi. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kuia Trust;
- vii. Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust; and
- viii. Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau.

Statutory responsibilities the Council enacts under the various Treaty Settlements relating to Richmond Ward derive from the:

- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

These Settlement Acts outline each area of interest – including statutory acknowledgements over land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga – for each of the eight iwi. Te Taihu Iwi work with Council and other local authorities to meet statutory obligations under the Deeds of Settlement for each iwi.

## PRINCIPLES OF THE TREATY

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, as articulated by the Courts and the Waitangi Tribunal, provide the framework for obligations that must be met under this Plan: Partnership, Active Protection and Redress:

<https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/WT-Principles-of-the-Treaty-of-Waitangi-as-expressed-by-the-Courts-and-the-Waitangi-Tribunal.pdf>

It is important that Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Treaty partnership is recognised and acknowledged, to enable iwi and local authorities to work together to achieve outcomes that benefit Māoridom and New Zealanders (Kingi 2016).



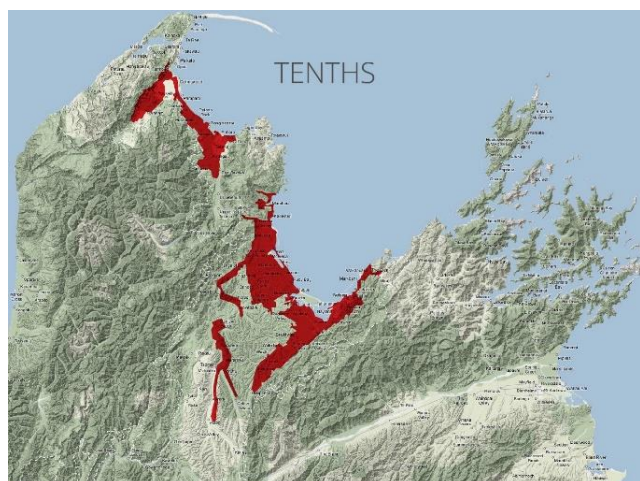
For this Plan to succeed, reserve management practices should support Te Ao Māori and indigenous approaches to environmental management and ensure manawhenua kaitiakitanga needs and priorities are realised. Empowering whānau, hapū and iwi as Treaty Partners and Governors to be decision makers over taonga tuku iho within Richmond Ward parks and reserves is also key. This ensures the right of iwi to self-determination or Tino Rangatiratanga. Deed of Settlements for Te Taihū Iwi provide a baseline for addressing iwi grievances.

Manawhenua iwi and the Council are keen to actively promote an enduring Treaty partnership for shared decision-making and shared management for te taiao (the environment) based on goodwill, good faith and active protection. The Plan is an opportunity to ensure iwi/Māori values, traditions and aspirations are actively protected.

### 1.3 NELSON TENTHS RESERVES – SUPREME COURT DECISION

Supreme Court decision in *Proprietors of Wakatū v Attorney-General* [2017]<sup>5</sup>

On 28 February 2017, the Supreme Court released its decision in *Proprietors of Wakatū & Rore Stafford v Attorney-General* [2017] NZSC 17, allowing the appeal, and sending the case back to the High Court to determine matters of breach, loss and remedy.



Nelson Tenth Reserves (in red). Credit: Wakatū Incorporation

The case relates to the creation of the Nelson Tenth Reserves, in the early days of colonial New Zealand. It seeks to secure the return of land from the Crown to make up the full 'tenth' that was guaranteed to the original Māori customary landowners of the Tenth and Occupation

Reserves, within the Tasman and Nelson district, but which the Crown never reserved in full.

Key findings by the Supreme Court in its decision:

(1) The Crown owed legally enforceable fiduciary duties to:  
(1.1) reserve one tenth of the 151,000 acres of land purchased by the New Zealand Company (15,100 acres) for the benefit of the Māori customary owners; and to  
(1.2) exclude their pā, urupā and cultivations from the sale;

(2) The Crown reserved only 5,100 acres of the Nelson Tenth and failed to reserve the remaining 10,000 acres. Further, there were subsequent losses to the 5,100 acres, but the extent of loss is not yet clear;

(3) Rore Stafford, as kaumātua and descendant of some of the customary owners of the land, has standing to continue the claims in the High Court as a representative for the descendants of the customary owners of the Tenth Reserves and Occupation Reserves;

(4) The claims are not time barred by the Limitation Act 1950, to the extent that they seek to recover from the Crown trust property either in the possession of the Crown, or previously received by the Crown and converted to its use;

(5) Nor are the claims barred by the Te Tau Ihu/Te Taihū Treaty settlements, provided for in the Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu and Te Ātiawa o te Waka-a-Maui Claims Settlement Act 2014, due to a provision within that Act specifically preserving Rore Stafford's right to continue to advance the claims on a representative basis and to obtain remedies for the descendants of the customary owners of the land;

(6) As the appeal was successful the Crown has to pay costs to Rore Stafford (to offset the cost of bringing the action).

The Supreme Court did not finally decide the case, on the basis that the High Court still needs to make findings on the extent to which the Crown has acted in breach of its fiduciary duties, and on what remedies should be granted for those breaches. The case was referred back to the High Court to decide these further points.

The Supreme Court's decision is significant because it is the first time a New Zealand court has found that the Crown owes fiduciary duties to Māori landowners to protect their property rights. Accordingly, the Crown has a legal obligation to protect those rights and fulfil the terms of the

<sup>5</sup> Adapted from:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55d5151be4b0fc2d9cec8c30/t/59005bebbefb0b1423ddf6/1493195757056/User+friendly+summary+of+the+Supreme+Court+decision+Wakatū+Others+v+Attorney+General.pdf>

9005bebbefb0b1423ddf6/1493195757056/User+friendly+summary+of+the+Supreme+Court+decision+Wakatū+Others+v+Attorney+General.pdf

Trust relating to the Tenth's Reserves and Occupation Lands.

In 2023, a significant phase of the case occurred. The 10-week trial held in Wellington's High Court focused on the Crown's liability and the valuation of losses experienced by Māori landowners. The plaintiffs estimate that restitution could amount to over \$2 billion, reflecting both the land lost and the harm caused by the Crown's failure to uphold its fiduciary duties. Further legal deliberations have been ongoing regarding the extent of the breaches by the Crown.

The Government lodged an appeal on the High Court ruling made in October 2024, meaning the case remains unresolved as at August 2025.

The Council acknowledges the importance of the case to the region and is working proactively with the claimants to ensure the protection of any lands that may be affected by the Supreme Court's decision, which are under the control of the Council.

## **1.4 NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY**

This Plan gives effect to the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) 2023, requiring the Council to prioritise protection of indigenous biodiversity and sensitive habitats, especially riparian margins and adjacent waterways, and to avoid adverse ecological effects wherever practicable. A precautionary approach will guide management of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, ensuring that where uncertainties exist regarding ecological impacts, protection measures take precedence over mitigation or offsetting.

## 2.0 Historic Landscape

### 2.1 PRE-HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The area now known as Richmond Ward comprises the eastern half of the Waimea Plains, Aniseed Valley, and part of the Lee Valley and Richmond foothills. Major waterways include the Waimea, Wairoa, Lee and Roding Rivers. The coastline includes the eastern half of Waimea/Waimeha Inlet.

Before human settlement, Richmond Ward was a diverse and vibrant landscape shaped by natural processes over millennia. This area is characterised by rolling hills and fertile alluvial plains, primarily formed from deeply weathered fluvio-glacial outwash gravels. The geology includes a mix of sedimentary deposits, which have contributed to the development of rich soils in the valleys and terraces.

The major waterways played a crucial role in shaping the local environment. These rivers carved through the landscape, some with braided riverbeds, creating fertile floodplains that supported a variety of ecosystems. The alluvial soils were well-drained and fertile, making them ideal for sustaining lush vegetation.

Prior to human arrival, the landscape was predominantly covered in dense forests. The Waimea Plains and valley floors were home to towering podocarp forests, featuring species such as tōtara, mataī, kahikatea, and rimu. These forests provided habitat for a wide range of wildlife, including birds, insects, and other fauna that thrived in this rich ecosystem.

On the surrounding hills, black beech forests dominated the drier sites, while hard beech flourished in wetter lowland areas. Further inland, red beech and silver beech became prominent on cooler slopes. In sheltered gullies, pockets of broadleaved forest emerged, showcasing species such as tawa, tītoki, kāmahī, and tree ferns.

The estuarine environments along the coast were particularly rich in biodiversity. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet was alive with wetland birds, fish and invertebrates and had vegetation sequences grading from eelgrass and saline turf into rushes, sedges, harakeke and shrubs (mainly saltmarsh ribbonwood, mingimingi and mānuka), and finally into forest.

Freshwater wetlands also existed in the coastal and inland valleys, characterised by fertile lowland swamps filled with kahikatea, harakeke, tī kōuka, tussock sedge/*Carex secta* and raupō. Riparian ecosystems (trees, shrubs, flaxes, toetoe, etc) bordered rivers and streams.

Overall, the pre-human landscape of Richmond Ward was a complex tapestry of ecosystems that provided essential resources for both terrestrial and aquatic life. The combination of diverse habitats created a thriving environment that would have been rich in flora and fauna long before human influence transformed the area.

### 2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Te Tauihu o te Waka a Māui (the prow of the canoe of Māui) or the Top of the South Island has a long, rich, and dynamic Indigenous history. Today, eight iwi hold manawhenua over the rohe: Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne of Kurahaupō waka; Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua and Ngāti Toa Rangatira of Tainui waka; Ngāti Tama and Te Ātiawa of Tokomaru waka. Each iwi has both shared and distinct histories and interests across the region and hold manawhenua and kaitiaki roles for managing taonga tuku iho, including those within the Richmond Ward.

Areas of cultural significance to Te Tauihu Iwi within the Richmond Ward include, but are not limited to: urupā, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, waterways, pā, papakāinga and other occupation sites, trekking trails, historical reserve lands, mahinga kai such as fishing grounds, shellfish beds, fowling areas, cultivated gardens, and other resource gathering sites. Highly prized mineral resources such as pounamu and pakohe were collected, worked, and traded, and flora such as pīngao and harakeke were harvested for making clothing, crafts, and everyday implements.

Within Richmond Ward, the Tasman Resource Management Plan identifies two 'Archaeological Precincts' at Bells Island. The closest Council-administered reserves to this location are on Best Island.

Māori cultural sites provide present-day whānau with a physical and spiritual link to their tūpuna. Physical evidence of prehistoric Māori associations has largely been modified or destroyed. Sites where physical evidence has been documented (using a Western science-based methodology) are listed as archaeological sites in the New Zealand Archaeological Association's Site Recording Scheme.

For iwi, the importance of cultural sites and areas does not diminish where there is no longer physical evidence of Māori occupation, as many cultural values encompass intangible or metaphysical aspects of Māori culture and include the spiritual realm. For example, sites linked by journeys or trails, geographic markers or places where battles took place.

*Note: Cultural sites do not exist in isolation, as each site will relate to others in an area, to form clusters of sites, which are intrinsically significant for determining historic land use and settlement patterns.*

The following information highlights the cultural landscape of areas within the Richmond Ward that are of significance to Te Taihū Iwi. Note that this brief overview is not the full history of Te Taihū Iwi presence in Richmond Ward.

### 2.2.1 OVERVIEW OF MĀORI HISTORY<sup>6</sup>

The Richmond Ward rohe possesses a rich Indigenous history, shaped by generations of occupation, cultivation, and resource management by Māori. The eight Te Taihū Iwi have deep ancestral connections with the area. Fertile plains, lowland forests, wetlands, freshwater and estuarine ecosystems provided abundant resources. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet was a particularly rich source of mahinga kai and extensive cultivation occurred on the Waimea Plains. Valued sources of pakohe exist in the Aniseed Valley area. Māori settlements and pā existed at Appleby (just beyond the Richmond Ward Boundary) and near the confluence of Wairoa and Wai-iti Rivers.

#### Significance of Mahinga Kai and Trade Routes

The area provided important mahinga kai sites, with its rivers, wetlands, and coastal areas offering a diverse range of fish, shellfish, birds, and plant resources. Iwi used the region for both permanent and seasonal occupation, moving between sites to gather kai and other resources necessary for their survival and wellbeing.

The Richmond Ward's location at the top of the South Island made it a central hub for trade and travel. The area provided access to fertile valleys and coastal areas, which were rich in resources such as tuna, īnanga and harakeke. These resources not only sustained Te Taihū Iwi but also played an essential role in trade with neighbouring iwi and across Te Moana-o-Raukawa (Cook Strait).

Iwi brought with them knowledge of horticulture and other skills, transforming the landscape and developing strong connections to the land. The lower reaches of the Waimea/Waimeha River, for instance, was an important mahinga kai or food gathering site and served as a site of seasonal occupation. This river, which forms the northern boundary of Richmond Ward, was vital for freshwater fish species and birdlife. Today, it is recognised not only for its ecological value but also for its cultural importance to all Te Taihū Iwi.

The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and its catchments were an especially important mahinga kai for iwi. Resources were harvested from the estuaries, river valleys, wetlands, river mouths, and coastal margins. The Inlet ecosystems sustained Māori for generations. Rivers and streams provided native fish, including the grayling (now extinct), īnanga, kōaro, kōkopu, tuna and kōura.

Te Tai-o-Aorere/Tasman Bay provided the opportunity for major fishing expeditions for species such as tāmure, mako, and pātiki, requiring the use of sophisticated fishing nets. The Waimea/Waimeha Inlet provided extensive shellfish gathering areas, for species such as kūtai, tuangi, tio, tuatua, pipi.

In the past, coastal estuarine birds were also harvested, including the katatai, tūturiwhatu, poaka, kuaka, kāruhiruhi and kōtuku ngutupapa. Bulk supplies of young birds and fish were preserved for winter. Many birds are now threatened and protected such as the tūturiwhatu and the banded rail, which are held in high esteem by iwi. Kōtuku is a taonga species and regarded as tapu and an environmental indicator by iwi.

Lowland forests and wetlands provided productive sources of raw materials for building, such as tōtara, mataī and kahikatea. These habitats were also home to birds such as weka, kākā, kārearea, kererū, kākāriki and were also harvested for kai. Plants were collected historically for weaving and rongoā purposes. Harakeke was harvested for kete, whariki, chords, net-making, muka, kākahu, tāniko and other garments and provided materials for housing and fishing.

#### Wāhi Tapu and Wāhi Taonga

The Richmond Ward is dotted with wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga that hold great significance for Te Taihū Iwi. These sites include urupā, battle sites, and areas connected to significant historical events. Protecting these wāhi tapu is a key priority for iwi, as these places are essential to the preservation of their history and cultural identity.

#### Specific Locations of Significance

- **Waimea/Waimeha Inlet:** The Inlet is one of the largest estuaries in the South Island and is of immense cultural significance to all eight Te Taihū Iwi. Historically, this area was a key mahinga kai and also served as an important meeting and trading site for iwi, particularly those with connections to both the North and South Islands. Today, the Inlet remains a culturally significant site, where iwi continue to uphold their

<sup>6</sup> Text is Section 2.2.1 adapted from: [Mitchell, Hilary and John \(2008\). Cultural significance of Māori Archaeological Sites and Wāhi Tapu in the Tasman District. Mitchell Research](#) and Mitchell H. & M.J. (2004). *History*

*of Māori of Nelson and Marlborough. Volume 1 of Te Tau Ihu o te Waka: Te Tāngata me te Whenua – The People and the Land.* Huia Publishers, Wellington, NZ.

role as kaitiaki of the environment. The Inlet is home to a variety of taonga and kai species and ecosystems of cultural significance to iwi. Several Council-administered reserves covered by this RMP adjoin the Inlet: Best Island Esplanade Reserves (see Section 5.3.2), Sandeman Reserve (see Section 5.2.2), Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.4), Estuary Place Esplanade Reserves (see Section 5.3.4), Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1, 2 & 3 (see Section 5.3.4) and Pukeko Park (see Section 5.2.15).

- **Waimea/Waimeha River:** The Waimea/Waimeha River played a vital role in the lives of iwi, providing freshwater fish species such as tuna and īnanga. The river was also used as a travel route, connecting the interior with the coastal areas of the region. Its cultural significance endures today: all eight Te Taihū Iwi have a statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition over the Waimea/Waimeha River. Council-administered land adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha River is covered by the separate 'Waimea River Park Management Plan'.
- **Waimea Plains:** More than 400 hectares of soils were cultivated by Māori for hundreds of years on the Waimea Plains, with river sands, gravels, and organic materials dated from AD1460. This extensive agricultural and horticultural area is known as the Waimea Gardens complex. Soil fertility has been enhanced by the addition of vegetable matter, wood ash, sand and fine gravel. Some of the organic materials date back to between AD1460 and 1650, probably during the time of Waitaha and Rapuwai tribes<sup>7</sup>. Part of the Waimea Gardens complex is located in Richmond Ward, however no Council-administered reserves covered by this RMP are located near the Gardens.
- **Richmond Hills and Barnicoat Range:** The Richmond Hills and the Barnicoat Range, which overlook the town of Richmond, were important areas for the collection of resources such as harakeke, timber, and birds. These hills were also historically significant as lookout points and travel routes for iwi moving between the coast and inland areas. The hills remain part of the cultural landscape that is important to iwi, both as a source of resources and for their historical associations. Several Council-administered parks and reserves that are covered by this RMP are situated on the Barnicoat Range: Easby Park (see Section 5.2.35), the large Kingsland Forest Park (see Section

5.2.36), Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.7), Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve (see Section 5.3.10), and several walkways (see Section 5.5.2):

- Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2-3
- Sunview Heights Walkway
- Hill Street (South End) Walkway
- Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 1-2
- Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1-3
- Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway

- **Aniseed Valley:** Pakohe resources abound at the Kahuroa/Richmond ranges to the east of the Waimea Plains. Māori traversed large areas of the hinterland either to travel to special resources such as pakohe and pounamu of Te Taihū, pounamu in Te Tai Poutini/the West Coast, or for seasonal harvest of bird or plant resources.

Traditional accounts of pakohe exploitation, attributed to Waitaha initially and continued by succeeding tribes, are illustrated by the quarries and working areas recorded in this area. Lenses of pounamu are believed to exist in some of these localities, evidenced by rare finds of grey-green nephrite boulders within the rivers and streams of the eastern Kahuroa/Richmond ranges.

The artefacts and flakes of pakohe found in archaeological sites throughout Tasman District all originate from resource areas of the Nelson-Marlborough mineral belt, and Māori from the Nelson-Tasman region must have traded the resource far afield, given the presence of pakohe tools, weapons and other implements in some of the earliest archaeological sites throughout Aotearoa.

This cluster of source sites and working areas is extremely significant for the information it provides about quarrying and stoneworking. An archaeological site on Rocky Knob (south of the Richmond Ward boundary), originally recorded as an area of 0.2 hectares consisting of buried boulders and numerous hammerstones, has had all visible artefacts removed but may yet provide important information. Another site, a pakohe quarry on a fairly steep slope, was described as triangular with the pakohe outcrop at its apex and quarried chunks below and spreading out into a flaking area at the base; it too has had visible artefacts removed but may retain important information. A site with two worked pakohe outcrops about thirty metres apart and associated

<sup>7</sup> Source: <https://www.theprow.org.nz/maori/maori-horticultural-skills-and-their-soils/>



reject adzes and hammerstones, along with another site, may also provide crucial elements of early stoneworking technology.

Some descendants of Kurahaupō waka, who escaped iwi from Tainui-Taranaki, sought refuge in the hills and secluded valleys on both sides of the Waimea Plains. The names of their settlements are lost, and none of the kāinga or residents appears in any census or estimate of population in early colonial times, perhaps because the refugees were keeping a low profile. Few of these habitations or cultivations, some of which may be hundreds of years old, have been officially described in archaeological records in more recent times.

Some Council-administered parks and reserves covered by this RMP adjoin the Roding River in Aniseed Valley: Busch Reserve (see Section 5.2.42), Twin Bridges Reserve (see Section 5.2.43), Awaawa Reserve (see Section 5.2.44), White Gate Reserve (see Section 5.2.45), Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.16), and Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway (see Section 5.5.2).

- **Wairoa River and its tributaries:** Pakohe resources are also found in the Wairoa River and surrounding Kahuroa/Richmond ranges. The cultural significance of this river endures today: all eight Te Taihū Iwi have a statutory acknowledgement and deed of recognition over the Wairoa River.

A few Council-administered reserves covered by this RMP are located near the Wairoa River: Waimea River Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.12), Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.13), Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves (see Section 5.3.14) and Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.3.15).

### Spiritual and Cultural Connections

For all Te Taihū Iwi, the landscapes, waterways, and resources of Richmond Ward are intrinsically linked to their identity, whakapapa, and spiritual beliefs. The concept of kaitiakitanga is central to their relationship with the environment, emphasising the responsibility to protect and nurture the natural world for future generations.

*Note: This overview is a simplification of the rich and diverse cultural landscape of the Ward.*

## 2.3 PAKEHA CULTURAL HISTORY

### 2.3.1 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT OF RICHMOND WARD<sup>8</sup>

The European exploration and settlement of Richmond Ward began in the early 1840s, driven by the ambitions of the New Zealand Company, which sought to establish agricultural communities in the region. In 1842, surveyors John Barnicoat and T.J. Thompson were commissioned to survey approximately 20,000 acres of land at Waimea East, marking the first significant European presence in the area. The fertile river terraces and alluvial plains attracted settlers, who recognised the agricultural potential of the land and subsequently established farms and sawmills.

Organised immigration was suspended in 1843 as the company was running out of money. The scheme had been hastily conceived and poorly thought out. The settlement in Nelson struggled, with too many labourers and not enough capital. There were also difficulties establishing rights to land acquired from Māori following the Wairau affray. The New Zealand Company was wound up in the early 1850s.

While most settlers were from the United Kingdom, 140 Germans arrived on the *St Pauli* in 1843 and another 141 on the *Skiold* in 1844. Led by Fedor Kelling, these settlers established the village of Ranzau (later renamed Hope). Germans were among the first to introduce commercial winemaking, and also specialised in growing fruit trees and hops.

The early settlers faced numerous challenges but also benefited from a temperate climate that supported their agricultural endeavours. The manaakitanga generously offered by Māori played a crucial role in assisting these settlers, sharing their knowledge of the land and its resources. The abundance of fish in nearby waters, particularly around Moturoa/Rabbit Island, further supplemented the livelihoods of settlers, who found plentiful catches in the channels.

By 1854, the settlement had grown sufficiently to warrant a name, and Richmond was officially established, named after Richmond on Thames in London. The early community quickly developed essential infrastructure, including churches—Methodist, Baptist, and Anglican—as well as shops and businesses such as bakers and butchers.

<sup>8</sup> Section 2.3.1 is adapted from: *Early Richmond – Stories from the Top of the South*. The Prow/Ngā Kōrero o Te Tau Ihu. Retrieved 31 January 2025: <https://www.theprow.org.nz/places/early-richmond/>

When the Taranaki War broke out in 1860, influential Taranaki families such as the Richmonds and Atkinsons relocated to Nelson.

The local economy flourished during the gold mining boom of the 1860s, which saw an influx of miners and prospectors to the region. Seven pubs operated in Richmond during this period, catering to the needs of those seeking fortune from nearby goldfields.

The settlers' agricultural endeavours were bolstered by the area's rich soils, which facilitated sheep and cattle farming. In addition to agriculture, timber extraction became a significant industry; large areas of native forest were cleared for timber production. Notably, mineral extraction also occurred in the vicinity during the 1880s, with copper mined from the Champion Copper Mine and coal extracted near Reservoir Creek.

Other cultural influences can be traced back to smaller waves of immigrants, particularly from Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. Many Scandinavian settlers, particularly from Denmark and Norway, arrived in the late 19th century. They often worked in the forestry sector, contributing to the region's sawmilling industry and development of timber resources.

Chinese immigrants also played a role in the broader Tasman District's history, particularly during the late 19th century, when many came to New Zealand to work in mining, market gardening, and small businesses. Although the largest Chinese populations were located further afield in areas such as the West Coast and Otago, some Chinese immigrants contributed to the commercial development of nearby Nelson, and their influence extended into the wider region.

Transport infrastructure was crucial for the growth of Richmond. The Nelson Railway connected Richmond to Nelson and Wai-iti from 1876 until 1955, facilitating movement for both goods and residents. This connection was vital for education as well; local students travelled by train to Nelson College until bus services replaced them in 1952.

Richmond was officially proclaimed a Borough in June 1891, with George Talbot elected as its first mayor. By 1896, the population had reached around 500 residents. The establishment of educational institutions like Richmond School in 1846, Hope School in 1851 and Waimea College in 1957 reflected the community's commitment to education and development.

In the 20th century, Richmond's continued growth saw further diversification in its population. European settlers were joined by newer immigrant communities, including small numbers of Dutch, Italian, and Pacific Island families

who settled in the region after World War II. These communities contributed to the growing agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural industries, particularly in fruit growing and dairy farming.

Pacific Island migrants, many of whom came to New Zealand during the 1960s and 1970s, found employment in seasonal work in the orchards and packhouses around Richmond. Their cultural traditions, such as music, dance, and language, enriched the region's cultural landscape, further enhancing the diverse identity of the Tasman District.

Today, Richmond Ward reflects the enduring legacy of its multicultural heritage. The landscape is marked by historic sites, churches, and reserves that continue to serve as important reminders of the cultural diversity that has shaped the area. Parks and reserves within Richmond Ward continue to provide spaces for communal gatherings, recreational activities, and cultural events that celebrate the rich tapestry of histories and cultures.

Richmond's growth from a rural agricultural community into a suburban and commercial hub mirrors the broader story of New Zealand's settlement, where diverse cultural influences have shaped both the physical landscape and the social fabric.

The legacy of Pākehā settlement is visible in the architecture, roadways, and public spaces of Richmond Ward, with reserves and parks continuing to serve as communal gathering spots, echoing the early settlers' emphasis on community and shared spaces.

## **2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK OF PARKS AND RESERVES**

The Richmond Ward area was formerly part of the Nelson Province (between 1853 to 1876), then part of Waimea County from 1877 until 1989, when Tasman District was created via local government reform.

The network of parks and reserves administered by Council within this Ward has grown over time to include 146 separate areas today.

Some parks and reserves have been gifted to Council, others have been strategic purchases, while the majority have been acquired at time of subdivision. Best Island Recreation Reserve and Collins Road Reserve were both originally acquired by the Crown, but ownership later transferred to the Council. A few reserves have been acquired by the Crown and vested in Council, including one parcel of land at Kingsland Forest Park. Another Crown-derived reserve, the Hope Recreation Reserve, was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes.



## **PART 3**

Values, Issues & Opportunities, Objectives & Policies (by Management Theme)

## Interpretation of Objectives & Policies

Council has an existing 'Reserves General Policies' document that applies to all parks and reserves in the District, including those in Richmond Ward. The Plan refers to that document, rather than repeating policies. Sections on individual reserves therefore only include additional policies, specific to that reserve. Both documents should be read together for a complete picture of reserve management.

The objectives in this Plan, along with the expectations presented in Council's Reserves General Policies document, establish the management philosophy for parks and reserves. Policies outline the proposed method for achieving those objectives and expectations. All decisions on future management and development of parks and reserves are to be consistent with these objectives, expectations and policies.

Some of the objectives and policies in this Plan apply to all parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Others apply to individual parks or reserves, or to specific activities.

Unless this Plan specifies otherwise, each of the policies within Council's Reserves General Policies document also apply to all parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Where both documents contain policies on the same management theme, the policies in this Plan override those in the Reserves General Policies document.

Interpretation of the objectives and policies in this Reserve Management Plan will not deviate from the provisions of the relevant legislation.

The words '**will**', '**should**' and '**may**' have the following meanings:

- i. Policies where legislation provides no discretion for decision-making, or a deliberate decision has been made by the Council to direct decision-makers, state that a particular action or actions '**will**' be undertaken.
- ii. Policies that carry with them a strong expectation of outcome without diminishing the role of the Council and other decision-makers, state that a particular action or actions '**should**' be undertaken.
- iii. Policies intended to allow flexibility in decision-making, state that a particular action or actions '**may**' be undertaken.

## 1.0 Ki uta ki tai – Mountains to the sea

### 1.1 TE AO MĀORI WORLDVIEW

The fundamental Te Ao Māori view pays homage to our parents Ranginui (Rangi) the Sky Father and Papatūānuku (Papa) the Earth Mother. This is the overarching korowai that protects us the children or the 'teina' and simply provides sustenance for the survival of humanity. The acknowledgment of these tūpuna or ancestors ensures that whatever we do is made accountable to them. We have a responsibility to ensure that we are respectful and look after our brothers and sisters, and their children. This philosophy is the personification of Rangi and Papa and all the atua of te taiao and enables us to guide our behaviour as a society through a structure that ensures both our survival and the sustainability of te taiao. It also captures the view that we are connected to te taiao through whakapapa and we have an intrinsic relationship with natural ecosystems and species within those ecosystems and that we are not separate from te taiao.

#### VALUES

Māori values are shaped by Te Ao Māori, the Māori worldview. Te Ao Māori is holistic and based on whakapapa to atua kaitiaki and tūpuna, tikanga, kawa and the relationship between whānau, hapū and iwi and the natural world, flora and fauna and all living things. The history of ngā Atua kaitiaki is complex and requires learning and understanding of the Māori worldview.

#### Mātauranga Māori

Mātauranga Māori is a traditional knowledge system founded on cosmology of the universe and the creation of the world and all living things contained in the world. This reflects a Māori world view for Te Taihū Iwi.

Core to mātauranga Māori is the interconnected relationship between the spiritual world, natural world, te Taiao, and people. Tāngata whenua, the people of the land therefore share a whakapapa with Ngā Atua kaitiaki and te taiao.

Ngā Atua kaitiaki relate to the natural world, taonga, and management practices important to sustaining te taiao. These Atua are the offspring of Papa and Rangi and are therefore siblings. They connect by whakapapa, the people of the land and their natural environment and all living things on land and sea.

Ngā Atua kaitiaki listed by Te Taihū Iwi are:

- **Tāwhirimātea** – guardian of winds, air and clouds.
- **Tangaroa** – guardian of all fish, seas, ocean, rivers and waterways.
- **Tūmataurangi** – guardian of war, conflict, negotiations and people.
- **Rongomaraeroa or Rongomātane** – guardian of peace and cultivated foods.
- **Tāne Mahuta** – guardian of ngahere, birds, and creator of light and people.
- **Tūtewehiwehi** – guardian of reptiles and amphibians.
- **Haumiatiketike** – guardian of uncultivated foods and fern roots.

Tāngata whenua are the physical representation of Ngā Atua kaitiaki and therefore kaitiaki of te taiao, the environment.

The physical elements of Ngā Atua kaitiaki require the elements of each other to coexist. Plants require water, water is replenished by rain and snow, and wind requires heat from the earth and vapours and moisture from the oceans. All animals and humans require all environments to exist and be healthy. Te taiao is critical to the sustenance of life. The management of te taiao is dependent on how natural attributes are managed and utilised, preserved and conserved, restored, and replenished for their own intrinsic worth against developments and impacts of pollution and natural disasters.

Giving expression to this world view, and the inter-relatedness of people and all living and physical things is fundamental to this Plan. The core values that underpin the relationship of care and utilisation are the values that will govern implementation of the Plan.

#### Whakapapa

Iwi/Māori have a whakapapa link to whenua including the park and reserve areas in Richmond Ward. Ancestral relationships, knowledge and history associated with Richmond Ward and Te Taihū Iwi are shared through oral traditions such as pūrākau, waiata, karakia and mihi. Māori have an inherited obligation and responsibility to look after the natural world, te taiao, including park and reserve areas. For Māori, their spiritual and physical wellbeing is dependent on their ability to protect, enhance and maintain

cultural landscapes, sites of significance, wāhi tapu and taonga as kaitiaki of the rohe<sup>9</sup>.

### **Kaitiakitanga**

Kaitiakitanga is acknowledged in legislation and is defined as the exercise of guardianship by the tāngata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship (section 2 RMA).

Māori have a duty to their future generations to take care and protect the natural world, te taiao and seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori.

### **Mauri**

Mauri refers to the life force or energy that binds all physical and spiritual things together<sup>10</sup> and can be measured as the overall health and wellbeing of the natural world and humans.

### **Holistic management**

Ki uta ki tai recognises the interconnectedness of te taiao from the mountains to the sea; a holistic, landscape approach to the management of the natural world. This value emphasises the interconnectedness of ecosystems, and that if something happens in one part of the system then it will impact on another part of the system. It is important that parks and reserves are managed as part of a whole ecosystem.

### **Tapu vs noa**

Tapu is the strongest force in Māori life. It has numerous meanings and references. Tapu can be interpreted as 'sacred', or defined as 'spiritual restriction', containing a strong imposition of rules and prohibitions. A person, object or place that is tapu may not be touched or, in some cases, not even approached.

Noa is the opposite of tapu and includes the concept of 'common'. It lifts the 'tapu' from the person or the object. Noa also has the concept of a blessing in that it can lift the rules and restrictions of tapu.

To associate something that is extremely tapu with something that is noa is offensive to Māori.

The concepts of tapu and noa can be applied to reserve management when making decisions about appropriate

locations for barbeques, picnic tables and toilets, for example.

### **Mahinga kai**

Mahinga kai refers to iwi/Māori interests in traditional food areas and other natural resources and the places where those resources are obtained. Some of the parks and reserves in Richmond Ward are important mahinga kai areas. They include Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, river valleys, wetlands and river mouths.

The spatial and temporal distribution of wāhi tapu in lowland/coastal areas of Richmond Ward is evidence that these resources sustained whānau tūpuna for generations.

## **ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES**

### **Management principles**

The key principles for iwi/Māori that guide management of parks and reserves are explained in the 'Aspirations and Key Outcomes' section above.

For iwi/Māori, tino rangatiratanga is shared decision-making with Council and resource users. Collaboration is promoted to enhance opportunities to achieve outcomes. Kaitiakitanga is a shared responsibility with resource managers and users to actively protect natural and physical resources. Manawhenua seek to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with tikanga Māori, kawa and mātauranga Māori. Manaakitanga refers to shared responsibilities to look after parks, reserves and open spaces.

### **Loss of mahinga kai**

The loss of habitat, pollution, damage and destruction of mahinga kai areas impacts on the cultural values and interests of iwi/Māori. The inability for iwi/Māori to harvest traditional foods and to manaaki manuhiri by providing local cuisine is a reflection on the mana and kaitiaki role of iwi/Māori to not be able to look after the environment and kai resources. It is therefore important for iwi/Māori and Council to identify opportunities to protect and enhance mahinga kai areas.

### **Degradation of ecosystems**

The degradation and destruction of the mauri of ecosystems, water and taonga species has a detrimental impact on the health and wellbeing of all living things including people. It is important to enhance, protect and maintain the mauri of parks and reserves to contribute to the mauri of the whole ecosystem.

<sup>9</sup> Tiakina te Taiao (2013). Cultural Impact Assessment – Nelson Tasman Cycleway Trust.

<sup>10</sup> Marsden RM (1975). *God, Man & Universe: A Māori View* in 'Te Ao Hurihuri: The World Moves On'.

## Coastal erosion and climate change

Coastal erosion and inundation is an ongoing issue that is exacerbated by climate change. Historical occupation and use of coastal locations means the likelihood of potential damage/destruction of Māori cultural values is high. For example, human bones, middens or other archaeological items may potentially be exposed.

## Protection of Māori cultural heritage

The Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) cultural heritage site overlay only identifies archaeological sites (and even then, not all of the sites on the ArchSite Site Recording Scheme). When the TRMP is relied on to identify cultural heritage sites this means that sometimes iwi monitors are not present for works that involve land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.

## OBJECTIVE

- 1 Te Taihū Iwi and Council work in partnership to manage parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

## POLICIES

- 1 Acknowledge and support hapū and whānau of Te Taihū Iwi as kaitiaki of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.
- 2 Give recognition and effect to iwi/Māori values in management of parks and reserves, where consistent with legislation.
- 3 Promote integrated management for parks and reserves.
- 4 Enhance, protect and maintain the health and mauri of parks and reserves, associated ecosystems, species and waterbodies.
- 5 Te Taihū Iwi and Council work together to enhance and restore native habitats and areas over time. Planting of eco-sourced indigenous species in appropriate areas will be encouraged, along with provision of habitat for threatened flora and fauna species, while restoring mahinga kai areas.
- 6 Te Taihū Iwi and Council work together to integrate Te Ao Māori values and kaitiakitanga aspirations into the management of parks and reserves. Examples include (but are not limited to):
  - i. water quality issues;
  - ii. flood management;
  - iii. wetland retention and enhancement, including salt-marsh areas;
- iv. projects that involve the restoration of indigenous vegetation and general vegetation management;
- v. enhancement of eco-corridor connections and habitat for threatened species, where this can be accomplished throughout the reserve network;
- vi. natural world matters, relating to issues of cultural importance (e.g. management of taonga species and materials for raranga and rongoā, scientific investigation of taonga species and species translocation programmes);
- vii. inclusion of mahinga kai (e.g. fruit trees, nut trees, native species that can be harvested for kai, and or rongoā) in parks and reserves, noting this is not appropriate for land located within close proximity to a known cemetery or urupā;
- viii. project work from the conceptual stage onwards, to ensure maintenance and development work is sensitive to iwi/Māori issues of concern;
- ix. management of infrastructure and wastewater services, to ensure the mauri of the natural world, te taiao is enhanced/restored to improve its current state, with positive benefits to the environment;
- x. where natural processes (including erosion, slippage, inundation and sea level rise) present threats to Māori cultural sites along streams, rivers, lakes/ponds, coastlines and steep ground;
- xi. provision of safe access to Māori cultural sites;
- xii. disposal of land covered by this Plan – work with iwi/Māori on cultural review and assessment prior to disposal; and
- xiii. implementation of tikanga practices as required.

7 Protect culturally significant sites, as identified by Te Taihū Iwi. Ensure public facilities and infrastructure are located in areas away from archaeological, cultural or ecological sites of importance to Te Taihū Iwi.

8 Provide opportunities for expressions of tikanga Māori, such as installation of pouwhenua, bilingual signage and interpretation panels at culturally significant sites, to enhance iwi/Māori visibility in the landscape. Te Taihū Iwi and Council work together on the signage/interpretation panels to ensure correct spelling of Māori names, use and location.

- 9 Encourage use of mātauranga Māori frameworks and narratives in educational materials for reserves to foster a deeper public understanding of place and whakapapa connections.
- 10 Enable cultural events/activities (e.g. wānanga) to take place on parks and reserves.
- 11 Promote signage for cultural sites of significance, to discourage abuse of sensitive sites.
- 12 Work with Te Taihira Iwi to engage Iwi Monitors for development involving land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.
- 13 Continue to work with the claimants in the Nelson Tenth's Reserves case to inform them of any proposal to dispose of Council-administered reserves/parks located within the Nelson Tenth's Reserves Area.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE ECOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the ecological values relating to Council-administered parks and reserves.

A description of the ecosystems that existed in Richmond Ward prior to human settlement is included in Part 2, Section 2.1 of this Plan.

### SIGNIFICANT NATIVE HABITATS

Despite the large-scale modification that has taken place, remnants of 'Significant Native Habitats' remain at or alongside five Council-administered parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. These sites have been assessed under the Native Habitats Tasman programme. Council initiated the Significant Native Habitats project to survey natural areas on private land and on public land outside public conservation lands. The project aims to survey the extent, type and values of natural vegetation, wetlands and wildlife habitat that remain.

Detailed ecological assessment reports for each of these sites have been prepared by either Michael North or Mike Hickford and are available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews>.

The following list notes the type of each significant native habitat and the park/reserve it is located within or alongside and identifies the Plan section to refer to for further details. Information about the ecological values and associated management issues, along with objectives and policies that

apply to these significant sites, are presented in these Plan sections on individual parks and reserves:

- Saltmarsh habitat (rush and sedge beds through to coastal margin shrubland) at Sandeman Reserve, Richmond (see Part 3, Section 5.2.2)
- Īnanga/whitebait spawning habitat at Borck Creek, Headingly Lane, Richmond (see Part 3, Section 5.3.4)
- Lowland beech-podocarp forest remnant alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee Creek, Richmond (see Part 3, Sections 5.2.36 and 5.3.10)
- Gully forest remnant rich in tītoki and tawa at Reservoir Creek, Kingsland Forest Park, Richmond (see Part 3, Section 5.2.36)
- Lowland tōtara-black beech-kahikatea-matai forest remnant at Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve, Lee Valley (see Part 3, Section 5.2.46).

## ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

### Destruction of Mahinga Kai

The loss, pollution, destruction and damage of mahinga kai resources is a concern for iwi/Māori. This issue is explained in more detail in Part 3, Section 1.1 of this Plan.

### Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity "Ngā taonga tuku iho"

It is important to enhance, protect and maintain the ecological integrity of parks and reserves.

### Habitat restoration opportunities

The potential exists for creation, maintenance and enhancement of indigenous habitats in some park and reserve areas. Restoration has inherent biodiversity value and would also provide ecosystem services.

For example, a buffer of appropriate indigenous vegetation could be formed on some coastal and riparian margins held as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves. Vegetated buffers would improve the aesthetic values of these reserves, improve habitat for native species and assist with the filtering of sediment/stormwater/spray runoff. They would also contribute to the provision of wildlife corridors between remnant habitats. Note that one of the purposes of esplanade reserves is to provide public (walking) access along waterways and coastlines, meaning revegetation projects need to be designed to provide for walking access.

Council's Open Space Strategy outlines additional opportunities for enhancing and extending habitat continuity. The Strategy complements the provisions of this Plan and should be referred to when planning and implementing habitat restoration projects in the Ward.

Restoration needs long-term commitment, relevant knowledge, and hands-on attention, in the choice, placement and care of plants. Restoration projects should continue to be carried out progressively over time.

### **Pest management**

Exotic pest species may potentially displace native species, change ecosystem functioning and reduce amenity value. Pest plant and pest animal monitoring and control/eradication programmes evaluate the risks and set priorities for implementation, based on key biodiversity values at each site. Implementation needs to be adequately funded and accompanied by on-going pest monitoring, so that progress is recorded and potential issues are identified early.

### **Recreational use, public access and protection of ecological values**

While Part 3, Section 3.1 of this Plan encourages a wide range of outdoor recreation activities, these activities should not compromise the natural attributes of parks and reserves. For example, nesting and/or roosting shore birds are easily disturbed by human activities.

Seasonal restrictions may appropriately protect natural attributes, such as shore bird nesting. Council's Dog Control Bylaw prohibits or restricts dog exercise in some of these areas. Simple signage that describes why people should stay away from some areas would also be helpful.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- 1 To enhance and maintain mahinga kai areas for overall ecosystem health and cultural integrity.
- 2 To identify and establish partnerships to support kaitiakitanga initiatives.
- 3 To protect 'Significant Native Habitats' and other existing natural attributes.
- 4 To extend and restore habitat for indigenous species over time.
- 5 To retain functioning, healthy coastal ecosystems by proactively managing habitat retreat in areas where parks and reserves are at risk of coastal inundation.
- 6 To prioritise the protection, enhancement, and restoration of indigenous biodiversity and ecological connectivity across the entire Richmond Ward reserves network, including smaller and less prominent reserves, as integral components of resilient ecosystems.

7 To manage indigenous biodiversity values of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 5.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

8 To provide information to the public about the ecological, biodiversity and cultural values of parks and reserves via a range of channels (e.g. signage, online etc).

## **POLICIES**

- 1 Actively protect and manage each of the five 'Significant Native Habitat' sites in accordance with the policies specified in the relevant sections of Part 3 of this Plan.
- 2 With Council oversight, work in partnership with Te Tauihu Iwi, community groups, other organisations, neighbours and volunteers to implement an ongoing programme of habitat restoration, including integrated plant pest and animal pest management and fire protection.
- 3 Ensure plant pest and animal pest management is seasonally appropriate, to avoid damage to spawning and nesting areas.
- 4 Where practicable, utilise innovative, humane and environmentally sensitive alternative plant pest and animal pest control methods (e.g. minimise the use of chemical sprays).
- 5 Specific consultation with tangata whenua will be undertaken when use of bio-control is being considered in Council-administered reserves.
- 6 Plants used in restoration or revegetation projects should be appropriate to the locality, enhance climate resilience (e.g. include a mix of drought/fire/flood tolerant species) and be eco-sourced wherever possible.
- 7 'Significant Native Habitat' areas may provide seed sources for restoration and revegetation projects.
- 8 Recognise and provide for the effects of sea level rise and climate change, particularly in relation to native species whose habitat is the coastal margin, where sea level rise projections show that extensive inland migration will be required over the next few decades.
- 9 Recognise all reserves, regardless of size, as vital contributors to biodiversity conservation and ecological networks.



- 10 Promote and fund biodiversity protection and restoration activities across the entire parks and reserves portfolio, avoiding a focus limited only to larger or flagship reserves.
- 11 Ensure that connectivity between reserves is enhanced through integrated habitat corridors, supporting movement and resilience of native flora and fauna.
- 12 Actively discourage activities and development that fragment habitat or diminish ecological values in any part of the reserve network.
- 13 Work with iwi and community groups to establish ecological monitoring across a range of reserves to track trends in indigenous biodiversity, ecological health, and restoration outcomes.

*Also see Policy 1 in Section 4.1 'Climate Change' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 2.0 Cultural and Historical Heritage

### 2.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATTERS UNDER THE HNZPT ACT

#### VALUES

Parks and reserves in the Richmond Ward may contain, or be within close proximity of, archaeological sites of significance to both Māori and European heritage. These sites include both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites and are protected by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Act 2014, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Resource Management Act 1991. Protection applies equally to Māori and European heritage archaeological sites, including those with historical, social, and cultural significance.

#### ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

##### Loss and damage to archaeological areas

The risk of loss and damage to archaeological sites is a significant concern. Factors contributing to this risk include natural processes, earthworks, construction of buildings, and land use or development. This risk applies to both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, and both types must be appropriately protected. Notably, some unrecorded sites may hold significant cultural or historical value but may not yet be identified or recorded.

All activities undertaken on parks and reserves must comply with the requirements of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, in relation to the protection of recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites. It is illegal to modify or destroy an archaeological site without obtaining an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand. An authority should be obtained where development may affect recorded archaeological sites or where there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present.

There is a need for further investigation, assessment and proactive protection of archaeological sites on parks and reserves.

##### Accidental discovery

There is a risk of accidental discovery of unrecorded archaeological sites being revealed through erosion, earthworks or other activity.

It is important that iwi/Māori are involved in the archaeological assessment undertaken prior to any earthworks, to determine the likelihood of cultural/archaeological material being uncovered and potential effects on known sites. Iwi/Māori are also

included in the process when unrecorded archaeological sites are discovered.

Archaeological assessments can provide information about whether there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present.

To manage the risk of the accidental discovery and potential damage to recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, works involving earthworks or the construction of buildings on parks and reserves may need to be accompanied by an archaeological assessment. This assessment would identify any new sites, assess effects on recorded sites and assess if there is reasonable cause to suspect unrecorded sites are present. Along with informing when an archaeological authority is required (where recorded sites are affected or unrecorded sites are suspected), the results of the assessment should be incorporated into project design.

The Accidental Discovery Protocol included in Appendix 1 of this Plan is to be implemented to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of culturally sensitive sites. However, where an archaeological authority has been obtained, this takes precedence over the Accidental Discovery Protocol.

Recorded archaeological sites and other sites identified in the future are best protected by keeping the ground surface undisturbed. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 also requires the protection of all archaeological sites, both recorded sites and unrecorded sites not yet revealed. To reduce damage by fossickers, new sites should not be publicly identified.

#### OBJECTIVES

- 1 To protect both Māori and European archaeological sites in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, the Reserves Act, and the Resource Management Act.

#### POLICIES

- 1 Protect all recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites from damage, in accordance with the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act.
- 2 Where an archaeological authority is not required, apply the Accidental Discovery Protocol (see Appendix 1) for all activities on parks and reserves and where archaeological sites are uncovered through natural processes.

- 3 Ensure any activities involving earthworks or the construction of buildings are designed to minimise risks to recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites, including an archaeological assessment for these activities if required.
- 4 Provide information to the public on archaeological requirements, including the illegality of damaging or modifying an archaeological site.
- 5 At each of the locations where archaeological sites have been recorded, the ground surface should be left undisturbed.
- 6 Iwi/Māori and Council should work together to actively protect and restore recorded archaeological sites on parks and reserves, where practicable.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL HERITAGE

### VALUES

Parks and reserves in the Richmond Ward (particularly near the coastline and in Aniseed Valley) may contain Māori cultural heritage, including wāhi tapu, urupā, kōiwi, and other taonga, which tangata whenua recognise as being of cultural, spiritual, and historical significance. This section focuses on the protection of Māori cultural values that extend beyond the scope of archaeological sites<sup>11</sup>.

### ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

#### Loss and damage to cultural sites of significance

The loss and damage to Māori cultural heritage sites, including wāhi tapu and taonga, are significant concerns for iwi/Māori. These sites are often vulnerable to disturbance from natural processes, earthworks, development, and human activity. Protection of these sites requires careful cultural and archaeological assessments to identify and protect Māori cultural heritage, including potential impacts from accidental discoveries during earthworks or other activities.

While archaeological sites are protected under the HNZPT Act, Māori cultural heritage requires additional considerations that relate to cultural values, spiritual beliefs, and historical connections, which may not be captured in archaeological assessments alone.

<sup>11</sup> Archaeological protection often refers to tangible physical sites, while cultural heritage can extend beyond physical sites to include spiritual and ancestral significance.



*Midden exposed by coastal erosion*

#### Accidental discovery

There is a risk of accidental discovery of cultural material occurring on parks and reserves. An accidental find includes when an unrecorded taonga, kōiwi or wāhi tapu is revealed (e.g. through earthworks or erosion).

The discovery of cultural material at parks and reserves is a concern for iwi/Māori. As outlined in section 2.1.1 above, it is important that iwi/Māori are involved in the cultural assessment and archaeological assessment undertaken prior to any earthworks, to determine the likelihood of cultural/archaeological material being uncovered and potential effects on known sites. Iwi/Māori are also included in the process when unrecorded archaeological sites are discovered.

The Accidental Discovery Protocol included in Appendix 1 of this Plan is to be implemented to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of culturally sensitive sites. However, where an archaeological authority has been obtained, this takes precedence over the Accidental Discovery Protocol.

#### Protection of Māori cultural heritage

The protection of wāhi tapu sites, urupā, kōiwi and taonga from further disturbance and destruction, is a concern and high priority for iwi/Māori. Sites identified in the future are best protected by keeping the ground surface undisturbed. To reduce damage by fossickers, new sites should not be publicly identified.

## OBJECTIVES

- 1 To manage and protect Māori cultural heritage in a culturally appropriate way, recognising both cultural and historical significance.
- 2 To ensure that Māori cultural heritage is protected from development or disturbance.

Signage and other public information sources will be updated with the new park or reserve name, as time and resources allow.

## POLICIES

- 1 Where an archaeological authority is not required, apply the Accidental Discovery Protocol (see Appendix 1) for all activities on parks and reserves and where Māori cultural heritage may be present.
- 2 Ensure any activities involving earthworks or the construction of buildings are designed to minimise risks to Māori cultural heritage.
- 3 Iwi/Māori and Council should work together to actively protect and restore Māori cultural values on parks and reserves, where practicable. Restoration planting can be a mechanism to protect wāhi tapu.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 2.3 NAMING OF PARKS AND RESERVES

### ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Names of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward have not been formalised under the Reserves Act 1977. Where available, Council uses place names approved by the New Zealand Geographic Board (the Board).

Council's Reserves General Policies document includes a section (3.9) on naming reserves. The guidance provided by that document applies to all parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, including any new reserves created after this Plan is adopted. Council acknowledges that the naming and interpretation of parks and reserves is a continuing, evolving process that must be sensitive to tikanga Māori and respond to iwi aspirations.

Council is aware that a number of spellings of Māori names are likely to be changed by the Board in future. The additional policy below provides guidance on this matter.

### POLICY

- 1 As place names are updated by the New Zealand Geographic Board, all relevant parks and reserves will be renamed using the newly approved name.

## 3.0 Recreational Use of Parks and Reserves

### 3.1 VISITOR USE & MANAGEMENT

The Richmond Ward's open space network is centred around a provision network focused on residential neighbourhoods, providing neighbourhood reserves, recreation and ecological linkage reserves and sportsgrounds. Beyond the urban areas, additional reserves that are specific destinations (e.g. Aniseed Valley) and other open spaces are located along the Waimea/Waimeha River, Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, Richmond Hills, and Aniseed Valley. Most of these reserves are administered by the Council, except for the public conservation land in the Hackett catchment and the confluence with the Aniseed River.

Of the 292 ha of Council-administered park and reserve land in Richmond Ward, most fall into one of six parks categories (Thrive, 2025):



Nearby residents tend to be the main users of most parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. Passive and active outdoor recreation and enjoyment are common uses, particularly in urban areas. Some of the riverside reserves are recreation destinations for both locals and visitors to Tasman District.

Each of the following reserves is classified as Recreation Reserve:

- Best Island Recreation Reserve
- Sandeman Reserve
- Oak Tree Reserve
- Summersfield Park
- Central Park
- Rosales Park
- Kotata Reserve
- Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve
- Ascot Reserve

- Camberley Reserve
- Lampton Reserve
- Chertsey Reserve
- Jean Berriman Park
- Arbor Lea Reserve
- Burbush Park
- Park Drive Reserve
- Norman Andrews Place Reserve
- Collins Road Reserve
- Ben Cooper Park
- St James Avenue Reserve
- Langdale Reserve
- Chelsea Avenue Reserve
- Harriet Court Reserve
- Centenary Place Reserve
- Winston Park
- Easby Park
- Kingsland Forest Park (two land parcels only)
- Paton Reserve
- Malcolm Reserve
- Hart Reserve
- Tōtara View Reserve
- Hukere Reserve (one parcel only)
- Hope Recreation Reserve
- Busch Reserve
- Twin Bridges Reserve
- Awaawa Reserve
- White Gate Reserve (one parcel only)
- Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve

Other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Richmond Ward includes:

- Pukeko Park
- Jubilee Park
- Homepark Reserve
- Cambridge Street Playground
- Norm Large Park
- Bill Wilkes Reserve
- Kingsland Forest Park (16 of the 19 land parcels)
- White Gate Reserve (one parcel)

Washbourn Gardens and Memorial Gardens are civic spaces in the CBD that provide opportunities for passive recreation and reflection.

Sports grounds are well used by a range of sports codes for organised sports, and also for more informal use. Sports grounds are located at:

- Jubilee Park
- Ben Cooper Park
- Hope Recreation Reserve

The Council also owns half of the land that forms Saxton Field, located across the Ward boundary within the Nelson region. The joint provision of sports facilities at Saxton Field supplements the sports grounds within Richmond Ward. A separate RMP guides management of Saxton Field.

Community buildings and memorials are located on several parks and reserves, including:

- Jubilee Park
- Memorial Gardens
- Ben Cooper Park
- Hope Recreation Reserve

Three reserve areas are classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Utility) Reserves, due to their dual recreation and stormwater management functions:

- Washbourn Gardens (one parcel only)
- Bill Wilkes Reserve
- Bateup Stream Reserve

Walkways provide pedestrian access to parks, reserves, rivers and the coastline. Each of the following reserves is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve:

- Carmine Crescent Walkway
- Borck Avenue Walkway
- Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway
- Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway
- Borck Creek Walkway
- Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway
- Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway
- Poutama Creek Walkway
- McPherson Street Walkway
- Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway
- Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway
- Holdaway Grove Walkway
- Heritage Crescent Walkway
- Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway
- Gilbert Street Walkway
- Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Ledger Close Walkway
- Walker Place Walkway
- Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway
- Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway
- Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway
- Corriedale Close Walkway
- Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway
- Paramu Place Walkway
- Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway
- Melfield Place to Wensley Road Walkway
- Calla Grove Walkway
- Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway

- Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway
- Bateup Stream Walkway
- Sunview Heights Walkway
- Paton Road Walkway
- Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Cupola Crescent to Fairrose Drive Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway
- Fairrose Drive Walkway
- Hill Street (South End) Walkway
- Olympus Way Walkway Reserve
- Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway
- Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway
- Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway

Each of the following reserves is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve:

- Borck (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Kingsland Forest Park (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Fairrose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve

## ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Some parks and reserves have yet to be developed, having been more recently acquired through subdivision. The majority are already developed, requiring ongoing maintenance and replacement of facilities or playground equipment over time.

There is scope for further development of some reserves. Using the existing open space network as a foundation, some parks and reserves could be redeveloped to include multi-purpose/multi-functional areas to cater for more concentrated demand.

The need for recreation reserve areas to continue to provide for recreation activities is recognised. This Plan



also recognises the potential for conflict between different activities (e.g., between different types of recreational activity, and between recreational activities and the protection/enhancement of cultural and ecological values).

This Plan aims to provide clear guidance on:

- a) what recreational activities are appropriate;
- b) where such activities are appropriate;
- c) how the activities will be managed; and
- d) how proposals for new activities (not anticipated by the Plan) will be dealt with.

### **Neighbourhood Reserve provision**

Neighbourhood Reserves are important pieces in the reserve network. They provide for a wide range of experiences and multi-purpose functionality. Some households may treat them as an alternative to private greenspace, essentially an extension of their homes. Neighbourhood reserves in the District are small to medium sized, accessible green spaces ideally sized at 0.2500 hectares, with a minimum size of 0.1250 hectares, and located within 500 meters walking distance of urban residential zones. These reserves are designed to serve as local gathering spaces, providing residents with accessible outdoor areas for relaxation, social interaction, and passive recreation close to home. Typical design features include informal open areas with seating, pathways, and shaded areas that encourage both solitary relaxation and social imperatives, such as chance meetings, general interaction and gatherings. Basic amenities, such as playground equipment and benches, support a range of passive recreational activities, especially for children and families. Landscaping often incorporates specimen and amenity trees and grass to create a comfortable, natural environment in keeping with the amenities that people anticipate a predictable park experience to have. Some neighbourhood reserves also feature pathways that link to broader pedestrian or cycling networks, further enhancing connectivity and accessibility within the neighbourhood.

Richmond Ward is home to 29 Neighbourhood Reserves. Some areas do not currently meet the recommended 500m walking distance provision, therefore demonstrating the need for additional reserves in those specific residential areas. These provision gaps are in parts of Richmond North, Richmond East and Richmond South. All of Richmond West is well provided for, with a variety of neighbourhood reserves connected with a central recreation and ecological linkage. This open space network approach helps to ensure equity of access to greenspace, supports indigenous biodiversity, and caters to a variety of recreation experiences.

Overall, the Richmond Ward is well provided for in terms of neighbourhood reserves, which play a vital role in the open space network by offering multi-functional local spaces that

meet residents' daily recreational needs. These reserves, often an extension of private greenspace, provide accessible outdoor areas for relaxation, social interaction, and play (Thrive, 2025).

### **Playgrounds**

As playgrounds are scheduled for regular renewal and maintenance, there are ongoing opportunities to improve these sites to meet increasing levels of service with some incremental and concurrent capital investment. This work could incorporate Universal Design and non-traditional play features for all ages (including space for carers) as well as those with varying abilities. Accommodations can incorporate adaptive play equipment, nature play, and adult play equipment to cater to all users. There are currently no gaps in playground provision across the Richmond Ward (Thrive 2025).

New playgrounds are being carefully targeted to growth areas (e.g., Richmond West) or to replace aging equipment where needed. Other parks and reserves may instead be enhanced with trees, woodland areas, open space, natural play, and informal recreation spaces where appropriate.

### **Sportsgrounds**

Sportsgrounds are focused on organised sport and recreation. They cater to both local residents and citywide or regional population (for competition purposes). These parks are typically larger open green spaces with formal outdoor sports surfaces (natural turf, artificial turf and hard surfaces). Some sports fields host indoor sporting facilities that include court spaces, indoor training and clubrooms. Sportsgrounds provide the community with benefits beyond sporting surfaces and facilities through multi-purpose functionality for exercise and informal sport competitions and practice. The Richmond Ward has three designated sports grounds: Hope Recreation Reserve, Jubilee Park and Ben Cooper Park, and is supported by the joint provision at Saxton Field.

Sportsground provision is a key element in supporting the Richmond community's recreational and sporting needs, catering to a wide range of sports and organised activities. These spaces are typically larger than other types of reserves and are designed to accommodate team sports such as rugby, soccer, and cricket, as well as individual activities that require larger fields or specialised surfaces. Richmond's sportsgrounds not only serve local residents but also attract users from surrounding areas, enhancing regional access to quality recreational infrastructure.

The Richmond Ward has a well-established network of sportsgrounds, including Saxton Field, which is co-managed between Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council and is a major sports hub for the region. Saxton Field

provides extensive facilities, including multiple playing fields, courts, and supporting amenities, positioning it as a central venue for regional events and competitions. Tasman District Council owns the land that forms the southern part of Saxton Field, but this land is located within Nelson City.

Sports ground provision is sufficient to meet both existing and future demands, even as urban intensification progresses (Thrive, 2025).

### **Public access to parks and reserves**

Parks and reserves in Richmond Ward are generally open to the public year-round, although access may be restricted at times (e.g. during times of extreme fire risk, when there are high winds, during storm events, etc). To prevent vehicle damage to grassed areas, parts of recreation reserves in the Aniseed Valley are closed to vehicles between Easter and Labour weekend and occasionally during summer. Sports fields are often closed during periods of high rainfall, to prevent unnecessary damage.

### **Dog exercise and recreation areas**

Dog walking is a popular and valued recreational activity within Richmond Ward parks and reserves, where it is appropriate and compatible with other values and users. To balance recreation with ecological protection, dog exercise areas are provided in accordance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw, prioritising off-leash zones that are clearly delineated and located away from ecologically sensitive habitats. Clear signage and targeted public education support responsible dog ownership, helping to protect wildlife and promote a safe, enjoyable experience for all park users.

### **Iwi/Māori values**

Management of recreational activities is required to ensure that sensitive archaeological sites, wāhi tapu and ecologically significant sites are protected. Iwi/Māori view many development activities as a threat to the mauri of lands and would be hesitant to support major developments in areas with sensitive cultural values. Concepts such as tapu and noa can inform appropriate placement of recreational facilities (e.g. picnic tables, barbeques, toilets) on reserves.

### **Signage**

Signs play a major part in establishing the image of a reserve. Sensitive design, together with careful selection of information, will increase users' enjoyment of the reserve. Many of the existing signs are old and due for replacement.

Iwi/Māori wish to be involved with the development of future signage, to ensure that values of cultural significance are interpreted in an appropriate way for visitors. Iwi/Māori also encourage the implementation of poupou (carved poles) representing the historical significance of parks and reserve. Recognition of the correct Māori names should be included on all future signage installed in parks and reserves.

### **Planting for amenity, shade and revegetation opportunities**

There are many opportunities for improving the stability, ecological value and visitor enjoyment of park and reserve areas by undertaking revegetation projects of various scales. Revegetation projects are discussed in more detail in Part 3, Section 5 of this Plan.

Using trees as natural shade to block or filter direct sunlight enables prolonged and more versatile use of greenspaces, due to a more comfortable temperature and protection from harmful UV rays. Additional tree planting also improves the air quality, reduces surface flooding, supports biodiversity, is a lower cost option than other shade alternatives and contributes to a greener environment enhancing mental and physical well-being.

### **Amenities, accessibility and accommodating a growing and aging population**

Richmond Ward's growing and aging population means there is a pressing need for low-impact, accessible, and proximate recreation opportunities across all types of parks and reserves. To support active living, inclusion, and social wellbeing, outdoor spaces must provide a wide variety of amenities and clear wayfinding for users of all ages and abilities.

Incremental improvements in basic amenities—such as accessible toilets, shelters, picnic tables, barbeque areas, rubbish/recycling bins, and drinking fountains—should be provided not only in major parks but also in high-use neighbourhood reserves and urban greenways. These enhancements make reserve spaces more welcoming, comfortable, and usable for regular visits and community gatherings, particularly for children, parents with prams, older adults, and people with disabilities.

Wayfinding and interpretive signage are crucial for helping all users, including those new to the area or with limited mobility, to navigate parks confidently and understand the recreational, ecological, and cultural features on offer. Signage should employ clear, accessible fonts, pictograms, and bilingual information (English and te reo Māori), and be strategically placed at park entrances, path junctions, and key amenities. Maps and directional signs improve visitor safety, promote greater use, and make it easier to access

features like play areas, toilets, accessible paths, picnic spots, and exercise equipment.

Accessible and age-friendly design remains a central principle of all amenity upgrades. This includes installing smooth, well-drained paths suitable for wheelchairs and strollers; benches with backrests and armrests at regular intervals; shaded seating and gathering areas; and providing handrails, ramps, or tactile surfaces where appropriate. Outdoor exercise equipment and intergenerational spaces such as community gardens, play zones with adjacent seating for caregivers, picnic areas, and skate or scoot pathways with spectator areas can all promote social interaction and wellness for all ages.

Promoting environments where different age groups can interact (such as playgrounds with seating areas for older adults), multi-use spaces for whanau-friendly and intergenerational activities, and flexible gathering spots encourages social cohesion as the population grows. Ongoing renewals and new installations should use universal design standards and be informed by community feedback to ensure amenities, wayfinding, and park environments are welcoming, inclusive, and easy to use for the current and future Richmond Ward community.

#### **Potential enhancements to the open space network in Richmond Ward**

The Council recently commissioned an assessment of the open space network in the Richmond Ward (Thrive, 2025) for insights into the current state and future needs of the community.

As Tasman District experiences growth and demographic shifts, particularly with an aging population, the demand for accessible and multifunctional open spaces has never been more pronounced. The existing open space network meets most of the needs for the current community and some minor modifications and acquisition of new reserve land will help to meet the anticipated increase in population density, particularly in the newly designated Medium Density Residential Zones.

Key findings from the assessment indicate several gaps in the current provision of parks and reserves, notably the need for more strategically located spaces that can serve multiple purposes. Community preferences highlight a desire for diverse recreational opportunities, including playgrounds, parks, and ecological linkages. A comprehensive demographic analysis underscores varied needs across different age groups, advocating for inclusive designs that cater to all residents.

The report's recommendations emphasise the importance of enhancing the current reserve network to accommodate projected population growth. Strategic priorities identified

in the report have been included in this draft Plan as Policies 2-7 below.

Prioritising these recommendations would ensure that open spaces not only sustain growth but also enhance the quality of life for all residents and the economy. The anticipated impact of these initiatives would be to foster stronger community ties, promote physical and mental health, and contribute to a sustainable environment.

Looking forward, a proactive approach in managing the reserve network will be essential to navigate the challenges of urban intensification.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1 To manage Recreation Reserves, Local Purpose Reserves and other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Richmond Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 4.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.

Note: Local Purpose Reserves are classified for a variety of purposes, and they should be managed for their primary purpose, with other uses allowed or provided for to the extent that they are compatible with that purpose.

### **POLICIES**

- 1 See Section 4.1 and Section 6 of Council's Reserve General Policies document and the section in this Plan on individual reserves (i.e. Part 3, Section 5).

#### **Connections and Recreation Linkages**

- 2 Enhancing pedestrian and cycle pathways as part of the established ecological linkages can strengthen connectivity among urban areas, promoting healthier lifestyle choices and preserving biodiversity.

#### **Recreation and Experiences**

- 3 The design of flexible, multi-use open spaces should be prioritised, allowing for diverse recreational opportunities that cater to Richmond's diverse demographic needs while integrating nature-based experiences.

#### **Blue and Green Infrastructure**

- 4 The integration of blue and green networks into Richmond's urban infrastructure should focus on mitigating urbanisation impacts, enhancing quality

of life, and preserving cultural narratives linked to natural waterways.

### Additional Greenspace Acquisition

5 Proactively identify and secure land for additional greenspace to meet the needs of a growing and changing community:

(a) Give priority to securing larger land parcels where possible, as smaller neighbourhood greenspaces often arise through subdivision and development processes.

(b) Consider acquisitions in existing neighbourhoods that are currently underserved or in areas identified for housing intensification, to ensure equitable access to greenspace.

(c) Acquisition of land adjoining some existing reserves may be pursued where this would improve visibility, functionality, access, or overall reserve quality, as identified in Part 5 of this Plan.

6 Key gaps in open space provision within the Richmond urban area should be addressed as opportunities arise and resources allow. Proactive acquisition should focus on these priority areas:

(a) In Richmond North, a significant gap exists northeast of Queen Street, below Sutton Street through to William Street and Queen Street. A new neighbourhood reserve of 600m<sup>2</sup> to 2,500m<sup>2</sup>, complemented by neighbourhood greenway connections to Reservoir Creek, would enhance access.

(b) Richmond East, south of Champion Road and between the Barnicoat Range, Hill Street, and Selbourne Avenue, also faces under-provision, with Park Drive Park as the sole neighbourhood park. This area would benefit from an additional reserve featuring grassy play areas, canopy cover, shade infrastructure, and picnic facilities.

### Amenities, Accessibility and Accommodating a Growing and Aging Population

7 Open space design should prioritise accessibility and encourage intergenerational use through thoughtful design elements that enhance usability for people of all ages and abilities, including spaces for outdoor fitness, play, and community interaction.

(a) Reserve management should promote both passive and active recreation that is accessible and inclusive for everyone — including disabled people, older adults, parents with young children, and others. Infrastructure should support accessibility by, for example, providing bench seats with handrails for ease of use, wheelchair-accessible paths and spaces, and signage and wayfinding that meet Low Vision NZ guidelines.

8 Incrementally upgrade facilities such as accessible toilets, shelters, picnic tables, seating, and rubbish/recycling bins across reserves showing high visitor use or serving as key access points and gateways to the open space network.

9 Prioritise the installation and upgrading of amenities to comply with universal design principles, ensuring equitable access for all users, including tāngata whaikaha (disabled), older adults, families with children, and others with mobility challenges.

10 Ensure that amenity locations and designs respect ecological and cultural sensitivities, integrating natural materials and native planting to complement surrounding environments.

11 Improve wayfinding and signage across the reserve network with a particular focus on high-use reserves, gateway sites, and urban greenways. This includes clear directional signage, interpretive panels, and maps that aid navigation, accessibility, and understanding of ecological and cultural values.

12 Wayfinding improvements shall incorporate bilingual (English and te reo Māori) text, consistent with Council's bicultural aspirations, and use universally recognisable symbols and accessible fonts.

13 Coordinate amenity upgrades with broader reserve maintenance schedules and, where appropriate, community consultations to reflect user needs and priorities and promote long-term sustainable management.

14 Where appropriate, invest in placemaking and programmed activities in under-used small parks to enhance local pride, reduce antisocial behaviour, and foster community identity.

15 Promote the integration of edible plants, including native and culturally significant species, into park

landscaping where consistent with ecological values and safety.

- 16 Adopt universal and inclusive design principles for park infrastructure to accommodate the widest possible range of users and abilities.

#### **Natural Shade**

- 17 Support the expansion of natural shade by planting juvenile trees within existing and new reserves, following good establishment practices and applying “right tree, right place” principles.

#### **Asset Management and Affordability**

- 18 When planning new or replacement assets, consider affordability, long-term maintenance, and whole-of-life costs. Reserve development should balance community needs with cost-effectiveness, and in some locations, low-maintenance options such as natural landscaping or informal play areas may be more appropriate than additional built infrastructure.

*Also see Council’s ‘Reserves General Policies’ document.*

## **3.2 ORGANISED EVENTS**

Organised events may be held on some of the parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, provided that the following objective and policies are observed.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1 To allow organised events to be held in parks and reserves in Richmond Ward, subject to Council approval and in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 4.2 of Council’s Reserve General Policies document.

### **POLICIES**

- 1 Recreation reserves, urban parks, sports grounds and community facilities may be used for organised events, including (but not limited to) sporting, recreational, cultural, community and family events.
- 2 Members of the public should be permitted to use parks and reserves, except at times when informal public use would disrupt specific events.
- 3 Applications to hold major organised events and activities associated with such events (such as the provision of food and beverages, amplified sound, entry charges, overnight security, and portable

sponsorship signs) will be considered by the Reserves and Facilities Manager on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with the following:

- a) Sale of food and beverages will only be permitted in accordance with a current lease/licence or with the prior approval of the Reserves and Facilities Manager. Non-profit groups should be engaged to sell food/beverages, in preference to commercial providers of these services.
- b) A bond may be required to be paid to the Council.
- c) Appropriate insurance for the event, including public liability and fire, must be carried by the organiser.
- d) The area may be closed to the public and an entry fee charged by an organisation staging a special event (Council reserves the right to charge organisers a fee to hold events on a case-by-case basis). Notice of such a closure must appear in print/online media, one week in advance of the event. All costs of notification are to be met by the organiser.
- e) Portable sponsorship signs may be erected for the duration of the event only.
- f) Amplified sound at events shall be directed away from neighbouring houses.
- g) Waste bins and additional portable toilets may be required to be provided by the event organiser, for large events.
- h) Alternative parking areas may be required.
- i) Organisers of large events are encouraged to follow Zero Waste Event Guidelines.
- 4 Applications must be forwarded to the Reserves and Facilities Manager at least six weeks prior to an event. Permits may be issued for approved events and activities associated with these events. Conditions may be placed on the permit.
- 5 The event organiser is responsible for the removal of all rubbish and any temporary structures from the site.
- 6 Open fires in parks and reserves are prohibited at all times.
- 7 The event organiser will be responsible for ensuring that areas used for events (including all plantings, buildings and facilities) are returned to a tidy condition, to Council’s satisfaction, within one day of the event ending.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 3.3 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Community stewardship and active engagement are vital to the ongoing care, restoration, and enjoyment of Richmond Ward's parks and reserves. Encouraging collaboration with local volunteers, schools, and community groups not only strengthens connections to place but also enhances ecological, cultural, and recreational outcomes. This section outlines the Council's commitment to supporting and enabling meaningful community involvement across all reserves, including smaller and less-developed sites.

#### OBJECTIVES

- 1 To foster and support community stewardship of Richmond Ward reserves through active engagement, partnerships, and volunteer contributions across the parks and reserves network, including smaller and less-developed sites.

#### POLICIES

- 1 Encourage the formation and ongoing support of "friends of" groups, school partnerships, and other community organisations to undertake restoration, maintenance, and educational activities in reserves.
- 2 Actively promote community-led volunteer events, such as planting days, pest control, litter clean-ups, and biodiversity monitoring, particularly targeting smaller reserves that may otherwise receive less attention.
- 3 Continue to facilitate connections between local schools and reserves to integrate environmental education, kaitiakitanga practices, and hands-on learning opportunities.
- 4 Recognise volunteers as key partners in achieving ecological, cultural, and recreational outcomes for the Richmond Ward open space network.
- 5 Support mechanisms for effective volunteer-led stewardship, including coordinating with

community groups to identify priorities and opportunities within reserves.

- 6 Provide clear information and encouragement via Council channels (websites, social media, newsletters) about ways to get involved and forthcoming volunteer opportunities.
- 7 Consider providing in-kind support to volunteer activities, including training, lending of materials and tools, and administrative support.
- 8 Collaborate with iwi and ecological experts to support culturally appropriate training and guidance to volunteers.
- 9 Explore partnerships with local businesses, schools, and community groups to resource and incentivise volunteer participation.
- 10 Recognise volunteer contributions through events, awards, or formal acknowledgements.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*



## 4.0 Other Management Issues

### 4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Management of parks and reserves needs to take into account the impacts of climate change. Over the next century and beyond, sea-level rise and coastal inundation will inevitably impact many coastal reserves: this is accepted and management of these areas reflects this.

Sustainable natural solutions are implemented to manage coastal hazards and vulnerabilities on coastal reserves, to minimise the impact on the natural environment and promote natural resilience.

Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners must comply with the process outlined in the Council's [‘Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land Policy 2024’](#).

#### OBJECTIVES

- 1 To provide an adaptive response to the effects of climate change (including continuing coastal erosion, tidal inundation, changes in rainfall patterns, drought and wildfires) and to plan use and development of parks and reserves accordingly.
- 2 To align the use and development of parks and reserves with the emission reduction goals of the Council's [Tasman Climate Response and Resilience Strategy and Action Plan](#).

#### POLICES

- 1 Recognise and provide for the effects of climate change in management of parks and reserves, including:
  - a) The effect of sea-level rise, particularly in relation to indigenous species whose habitat is the coastal margin where sea level rise projections show that extensive inland migration will be required over the next few decades, or in low-lying areas where salination is predicted to occur;
  - b) The effect of increasing drought and wildfires, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;
  - c) The effect of more extreme weather events and the flooding and erosion that can result, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;

d) The need of indigenous species to migrate to reflect the changing climate (e.g. seasonal and temperature shifts); and

e) The migration of pest species.

- 2 Promote soft engineering and adaptation to coastal erosion, rather than hard defences, including ensuring coastal ecosystems have room to retreat.
- 3 Coastal protection work on reserve land that is undertaken by adjacent landowners should comply with the process outlined in the [‘Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land Policy 2024’](#).
- 4 Take a ‘managed retreat’ approach to sea level rise by ensuring that coastal hazards and climate change are taken into account in the location, design and construction of all buildings, facilities and improvements, and that facilities and structures in high risk areas are designed to be removable or expendable.
- 5 Enable the retreat of coastal ecosystems by proactively planting indigenous coastal species further inland. Preference will be given to planting indigenous species.
- 6 Increase carbon sequestration as part of ongoing management of parks and reserves, including: planting more trees to increase biomass; re-instating wetland habitat; establishing ‘blue carbon’ coastal plantings; managing animal pests; and minimising practices that reduce the capacity of vegetation to sequester carbon.

*Also see Council's ‘Reserves General Policies’ document and Council's policy on ‘Coastal Erosion Protection Structures on Council Reserve Land’.*

## 4.2 EVALUATING NEW PROPOSALS

Proposals for new developments in parks and reserves each bring new opportunities but may also foreclose other opportunities for recreation or restoration. It is impossible to predict what future developments may be proposed. Part 1 of this Plan articulates a clear vision for parks and reserves and describes the key outcomes against which all new proposals must be evaluated.

Iwi provide cultural impact assessments (CIA) for activities in their rohe. The purpose of a CIA is to assess the potential impacts of a proposed activity or management on Māori cultural values, including the spiritual and physical wellbeing of ngā taonga tuku iho, such as natural attributes, people and sites. Recommendations are focused on upholding kaitiaki responsibilities and enhancing or protecting te taiao.

### OBJECTIVES

- 1 To provide a process for assessment and consideration of unanticipated future development proposals for parks and reserves in Richmond Ward.

### POLICIES

- 1 Applications for all activities requiring authorisation from Council will be assessed against the vision and key outcomes described in Part 1 of this Plan. Consideration will be given to whether a proposed activity is consistent with the key outcomes and whether conditions should be applied in order to ensure the proposed activity does not detract from the values of parks and reserves.
- 2 The advice of tangata whenua should be sought to determine whether a cultural impact assessment (CIA) is required as part of process for assessing and evaluating proposed new land uses or activities on parks and reserves.
- 3 Proposals for any significant new land use on a park or reserve area will require a review of the management plan, including full public consultation (see Part 3, Section 6).

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.0 Individual Parks and Reserves

### 5.1 COASTAL RESERVES

The following objective and policies apply to all parks and reserves Council administers that adjoin the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet coastline in Richmond Ward.

#### OBJECTIVES

- 1 To protect and enhance the ecological integrity of reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and all estuarine/saltmarsh margins, prioritising native biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

#### POLICIES

- 1 Engage an iwi monitor for any activity involving land disturbance below original ground level, or the movement of beach material. The coastline is a culturally sensitive location; there is the potential for exposure of human bones and midden.
- 2 Facilitate opportunities for visual expressions of tikanga Māori (e.g. installation of pouwhenua, bilingual signage and interpretation panels). Work with Te Taihū Iwi to ensure cultural integrity for the use and placement of Māori artwork.
- 3 Engage with Te Taihū Iwi early in the planning process for any proposed upgrade/ development of coastal parks and reserves.
- 4 Work together with Te Taihū Iwi to ensure the mauri of te taiao is enhanced/restored, resulting in improvements to the health of the natural world.
- 5 Work together with Te Taihū Iwi to address any threats to Māori cultural sites arising from natural processes, including erosion and sea level rise.
- 6 As part of the Council's next Dog Control Bylaw review, all parks and reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and sensitive estuarine areas should be considered for dog prohibitions or restrictions, to protect vulnerable wildlife (e.g. shorebirds, banded rail etc) from dogs. This should be guided by ecological monitoring, seasonal wildlife needs, and stakeholder feedback. Any changes to the Bylaw should be clearly communicated to the public to protect vulnerable species and support community compliance.

- 7 Work with Te Taihū Iwi and environmental groups to protect significant native habitats (e.g. saltmarsh, coastal forest and sedgeland/herbfields) around Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and link these protected areas together.
- 8 Encourage and support the use of the sections of Tasman's Great Taste Trail that pass through coastal reserves as a shared path that may be used by pedestrians, cyclists, riders of mobility devices and riders of wheeled recreational devices. Users must use it in a careful and considerate manner and must not use it in a manner that constitutes a hazard to other persons using it. A rider of a cycle, mobility device, or wheeled recreational device on the path must not operate the cycle or device at a speed that constitutes a hazard to other persons using the path. Motorised vehicles, including motorbikes, mopeds, electric scooters exceeding 300W, and other powered vehicles, are not permitted on the Trail, except where specifically authorised for maintenance, emergency or accessibility purposes.
- 9 Establish and maintain buffer planting using eco-sourced indigenous species along the margins of all reserves adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and other estuarine or saltmarsh areas, to filter runoff, prevent erosion, and provide wildlife habitat.
- 10 Prioritise habitat protection for sensitive estuarine and saltmarsh ecosystems, including minimising unnecessary disturbance and actively restoring degraded areas.
- 11 Assess and implement pathway and fencing controls (including boardwalks, fencing off sensitive areas, or rerouting tracks as needed) to prevent trampling, restrict inappropriate access, and protect vulnerable habitats and nesting sites, especially during critical seasonal windows for wildlife.
- 12 Develop and deliver targeted education and interpretation initiatives within these reserves (e.g., on-site signage, interpretive panels, online information, and community days) to raise public awareness of estuarine ecological values, the significance of habitat protection, and responsible visitor behaviour.

## 5.2 RECREATION RESERVES

### 5.2.1 BEST ISLAND RECREATION RESERVE

#### Location

Best Island Recreation Reserve is located near the southeastern tip of Best Island (see Map 1).

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 13 SO 604409
- Area: 0.2431 ha

#### History

This reserve was vested in the Crown as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1954, with ownership transferring to the Council with the passing of the Counties Amendment Act 1961 (s44). The original 0.3541 ha reserve area vested on DP 5090. It was subsequently reduced in size in 2024, to enable legalisation of the existing formed road through the former northern edge of the land parcel. Public consultation on the proposal to revoke reserve status from part of the land parcel and to classify the remaining area as recreation reserve was undertaken in late 2022 and early 2023. The Minister of Conservation provided approval to revoke reserve status in 2024. The remaining reserve area will be classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-Inxxxx).

#### Values

Best Island Recreation Reserve is a neighbourhood reserve featuring gently undulating sand dunes covered in grass, with a large macrocarpa tree providing shade at the centre. It offers a quiet space for outdoor recreation and relaxation.



*Best Island Recreation Reserve's boundaries are highlighted in aqua*

#### Issues and Options

The legal boundary of the formed road that provides access to properties at the southern end of Best Island ends north of the house at 122 Barnett Avenue. The Council is working through a process to legalise an extension to Barnett Avenue, to provide legal road access to all properties. As part of that process, the Council has consulted on and agreed to implement a proposal to revoke the northern part of Best Island Recreation Reserve and then create a legal road corridor through the land adjoining the remaining reserve area (the latter area is highlighted in aqua in the image above).

For many decades, residents have used part of Best Island Recreation Reserve to access their properties, by driving vehicles along the gravel road formation visible in the image above. Ideally, once the road legalisation process has been completed, new roads would be formed within the legal road corridors that will be created alongside the northern and western boundaries of the reserve. The road formations currently located within the reserve area could then be removed and that land returned to lawn so that the entire reserve area could be utilised for its primary purpose: recreation. While a policy to this effect is specified below, in reality it may be many years before the Council allocates sufficient budget to implement the policy.

The secluded nature of this reserve and the location (as it acts as a private reserve to the residents) would benefit from better signage and wayfinding. All non-Council owned signage needs to be removed as this is deterring the public from accessing this reserve.

Flattening an area of lawn for sports and provision of picnic tables would enhance the reserve's amenity values.

#### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Improve signage by removing all non-Council signs and installing a reserve name sign and wayfinding signage at the entry to Best Island.
- 3 Enhance the amenity of the reserve by flattening part of the grassed area and installing a picnic table.
- 4 In the short to medium term, continue to allow vehicles to utilise the existing gravel road formation within the reserve area. In the longer term, remove the old road formation

from within the reserve boundaries and replace with lawn. Consider installing bollards to prevent vehicles driving on the reserve once the old road formation has been removed.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.2 SANDEMAN RESERVE

### Location

Sandeman Reserve is located between the northeastern end of Sandeman Road and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, at 38 Sandeman Road, Richmond (see Map 2).



*Sandeman Reserve's boundaries are highlighted in aqua*

In the longer term, part of Lot 1 DP 720 to the east will be added to Sandeman Reserve.

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 5 DP 18918 (b) Lot 101 DP 574207 (c) pt Lot 1 DP 720
- Area: (a) 3.9925 ha (b) 0.3503 ha (c) yet to be surveyed

### History

Parcel (a) was created in 1998 via subdivision. Parcel (b) was added when the adjoining land was subdivided in 2023. Parcels (a) and (b) were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Previous landowners had dumped a large amount of fill on parcel (a) before the Council acquired the reserve. One of the first actions taken when the land transferred was to contour the fill and create meandering intertidal waterways through the reserve to the Inlet edge.

Parcel (c) will eventually be added to Sandeman Reserve (Lot 1 DP 720 will be divided, with the northwestern area added to Sandeman Reserve and the wastewater pump station and Borck Creek land retained for utility purposes).

### Values

Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) winds through Sandeman Reserve, much of which has been extensively revegetated with coastal native species, thanks to the efforts of various school groups, Keep Richmond Beautiful and other voluntary organisations. A pest trapping network is also maintained by Battle for the Banded Rail volunteers. A viewpoint near the centre of the reserve is grassed and has a picnic table and seating. Gravel paths wind through the reserve, creating a network of short trails for visitors. A small car park adjoins the northern end of Sandeman Road, and a public toilet is nearby. A pā harakeke has been established, where people can harvest flax for raranga purposes.



In recent years, funding from the Ministry for the Environment (Waimea Inlet Enhancement project) has been used to undertake salt marsh restoration trials on the adjoining Council-owned land to the southwest (i.e. in parcel (c), which will eventually be added to Sandeman Reserve).



An ecological assessment report (North, 2010), completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme, identifies the 2.5 ha area of saltmarsh habitat adjoining Sandeman Reserve as having high rarity and distinctiveness values, moderate representativeness values, and medium-low diversity and pattern values. Overall, the site is deemed to be significant in the context of the Motueka Ecological District. The site is characterised by a mosaic of vegetation types, including saltmarsh ribbonwood, glasswort and sea rush. The



ribbonwood forms its largest stand along the eastern shoreline, with much sea rush towards its outer margins where the ribbonwood is of lower stature. Unusually, sea rush tends not to form pure stands, rather merging as above, or in mosaics with glasswort, and oioi at the western end. Bands of estuary tussock run along much of the outer margins of the vegetation. An inner band of earlier surface disturbance largely features glasswort. Around a freshwater channel, oioi features locally. The habitat is suitable and large enough for banded rail.

## Issues and Options

Climate change has already impacted this reserve, with temporary inundation occurring during extreme weather events and coastal surges, and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet edge permanently encroaching into parcel (a) along the northern boundary. A small section of TGTT has already been rerouted to avoid this encroachment, and a bridge that previously crossed an area of ever-widening mudflats was removed for safety reasons.



*The Inlet margin has encroached southwards into Sandeman Reserve (the former TGTT bridge was located near the centre of the above image).*

One of the management policies for Sandeman Reserve is to provide space for ecological retreat of coastal species. The space available in Sandeman Reserve allows for the potential re-establishment of a natural transition from saltmarsh to coastal forest. Several small, grassed areas remain within parcels (a) and (b), providing opportunities for revegetation with native coastal species. Parcel (c), once added to Sandeman Reserve, offers even greater potential for saltmarsh restoration. Several voluntary groups are keen to continue their involvement in ecological restoration projects here.

There is potential to enhance educational and interpretive signage throughout Sandeman Reserve. This could educate visitors on local ecology, coastal species, and the significance of the restoration work being undertaken.

Ongoing management issues include illegal dumping and freedom camping in the Sandeman Reserve car park. Closing or reducing the size of the car park may help mitigate these issues, as there is ample parking space on Sandeman Road.

The ecological assessment report (2010) states that the saltmarsh area adjoining parcel (a) is generally in fine condition and *“essentially self-sustaining, with no obvious threats or management issues in situ. However, heavy metals have been reported in concentrations toxic to fauna in runoff from Nelson Pine Industries, apparently attributable to the large expanses of metal roofing. ...The site is backed by a stopbank and Sandeman Reserve. With the removal of the bank along this section of coast and appropriate replanting, this area offers one of the few opportunities to restore original coastal vegetation sequences from saltmarsh to high forest along the Waimea Inlet margins.”*

The stopbank within the north-western end of the reserve provides some protection from coastal erosion for the adjoining MDF factory land to the south and is unlikely to be removed in the medium to long term. Further to the east, particularly on parcel (c), there is scope to relocate the stopbank further south, closer to the wastewater pump station, to allow the Inlet edge to move further south. As much of the TGTT formation is built on top of the stop bank, the trail would need to be rerouted further inland.

A lease is in place authorising a radio transmitter tower sited within the reserve, just north of the boundary with Sandeman Road.

An easement is also in place for two barrier arms to drop down and block public access to the small section of the TGTT that runs through the western most part of Sandeman Reserve, in the event of a chemical spill from the adjacent AICA property.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the dual purposes of providing opportunities for ecological retreat from sea level rise and passive recreation, including public enjoyment of the Inlet margin.
- 2 Maintain the grassed viewpoint near the car park in parcel (a) and install and maintain additional seating and picnic tables.
- 3 Work with community groups to revegetate the remaining lawn areas with native coastal species over time and allow the Inlet edge to continue encroaching southwards into the reserve.

- 4 As the Inlet encroaches into the reserve, and when parcel (c) is added to Sandeman Reserve, restore these areas with saltmarsh species.
- 5 Continue plant pest control and animal pest trapping to protect banded rail, fernbird and other coastal wildlife.
- 6 Enhance educational and interpretive signage throughout the reserve as resources allow.
- 7 Maintain and enhance the pā harakeke by planting additional flax varieties and encourage harvesting and use for raranga purposes.
- 8 Maintain the network of gravel paths and bridges within the reserve, rerouting or removing these facilities in response to encroachment of the Inlet margin into the reserve.
- 9 Reroute TGTT further inland. When parcel (c) is added to Sandeman Reserve, reroute the section of TGTT in that parcel much further inland, near the wastewater pump station, and remove a section of the stop bank along the coastline to allow the Inlet to permanently encroach into this parcel.
- 10 Maintain the public toilet and upgrade as required to meet increasing demand.
- 11 Reduce the size of the car parking area adjoining the end of Sandeman Road to discourage illegal dumping and freedom camping.
- 12 Allow for the continued use of the radio transmission tower in parcel (a), located just north of the Sandeman Road boundary, for radio transmission purposes, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease agreement with TAB New Zealand (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 13 Monitor the impacts of runoff from neighbouring industrial sites, particularly heavy metal contamination affecting the reserve's saltmarsh habitat.
- 14 Consider the long-term role of the stopbank in coastal defence and explore options for its removal or relocation.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.3 OAK TREE RESERVE

#### Location

Oak Tree Reserve runs alongside Lower Queen Street, Richmond opposite the junction with McShane Road (see Map 2).



*Oak Tree Reserve's boundary is highlighted in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

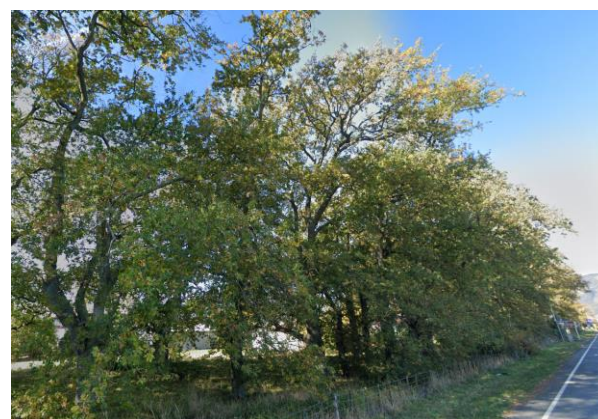
- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 24 DP 429773
- Area: 0.5473 ha

#### History

This reserve was created in 2010 via subdivision and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

A row of mature oak trees adjoins Lower Queen Street, providing screening from the industrial area to the northeast. A row of six of these oaks are protected trees.



#### Issues and Options

Ongoing protection and maintenance of the oak trees is the main management issue. There is potential to develop a meandering gravel path through the trees from end to end, with some seating, to provide a shaded walkway for pedestrians.



At the time of writing, the Council is working to widen Borck Creek between Lower Queen Street and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet. This project will involve removal of mature oak trees from the adjoining Local Purpose (Utility) Reserves that form part of Borck Creek.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the dual purposes of passive recreation and retaining the landscape values of the mature oak trees.
- 2 Maintain all oak trees within the reserve, including the row of six protected trees.
- 3 Protect the root zone of all oak trees.
- 4 Construct a meandering gravel path underneath the trees and install seating at rest points.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.4 SUMMERSFIELD PARK

#### Location

Summersfield Park is located at 49 Borck Avenue, alongside the intersection with Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond West (see Map 4a).



*Summersfield Park's boundary is highlighted in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 509 DP 561194
- Area: 0.1424 ha

#### History

Summersfield Park was created via subdivision in 2021 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Most of this small neighbourhood reserve area is grassed. There are a few deciduous shade trees, small areas of garden, a swing, and a few items of adult exercise equipment, and fully accessible park benches. Summersfield Park is a good utilisation of residential corner and acts as a linkage and community hub. Summersfield Park adjoins a section of utility reserve containing an open stormwater drainage channel, which has been revegetated with native riparian species.



## Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance of improvements is the only management issue.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and community connection.
- 2 Maintain the swing, adult exercise equipment, shade trees and other improvements.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.5 CENTRAL PARK

#### Location

Central Park is located alongside the intersection of Berryfield Drive with Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond (see Map 4a). The reserve is situated within the hospitality precinct of The Meadows in Richmond West.



*Central Park's boundaries are highlighted in aqua  
The potential location for an additional playground is highlighted in yellow*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 508 DP 555640 (b) Lot 507 DP 555640
- Area: (a) 0.0592 ha (b) 0.2280 ha

### History

Both parcels were created in 2021 via subdivision and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

The two parcels of land comprising Central Park are separated by a utility reserve with an open stormwater drainage channel, whose banks are planted with native riparian species. The smaller part of Central Park, adjoining Summersfield Boulevard, has a lawn area, meandering paved pathway, two shade trees, gardens and some fitness equipment.



A paved path runs through the larger J-shaped land parcel. Two oval grassed areas, two oval playground areas and much of the pathway are surrounded by landscaped gardens. Several bench seats are provided near the Berryfield Drive boundary.

The playground, completed in late 2024, is designed and built especially with the little ones in mind. The

ground is covered in shock-absorbing composite matting.



Both playground spaces are landscaped with low-growing plants, meaning parents can keep an eye on their youngsters from nearby venues.

To complement the surrounding commercial buildings and houses, all playground equipment has been built in matching styles and finished in similar colours.

This popular neighbourhood reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all-around open space.



### Issues and Options

High use of this reserve requires more frequent maintenance and turf restoration, and earlier replacement of playground equipment compared to other locations.

The two playgrounds at Central Park have proven to be immensely popular. One of these was installed by Council and the other by the developer. If there is enough interest, the developer may consider converting the smaller of the two remaining oval areas into a similar playground, with different equipment, to

complement the other two spaces. During public consultation, 72% of the 188 individuals who responded to the proposal to add a third playground at Central Park supported this idea.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, community connection and young children's play.
- 2 Support the development of a third playground at Central Park that complements existing equipment and provides a safe, engaging space for a broader age range. Ensure play and gathering areas offer diverse, inclusive equipment and robust shelter. Consider inclusion of swing sets, toddler-appropriate equipment, and rubber matting for safety and accessibility. Incorporate bike racks and design elements that promote natural supervision and risk-managed play.
- 3 Maintain the playground equipment and replace as needed.
- 4 Reseed lawn areas as needed.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.6 ROSALES PARK

### Location

Rosales Park adjoins the intersection of Summersfield Boulevard and Rosales Street, Richmond West (see Map 4a).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: (a) Recreation Reserve (b) not yet classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 180 DP 586031 (b) Lot 511 DP 605643
- Area: (a) 0.0531 ha (b) 0.2623 ha

## History

Summersfield Park was created via subdivision in 2023 and 2024. Parcel (a) was classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190), but parcel (b) has yet to be classified.

## Values

This newly acquired neighbourhood reserve provides a linkage between Summersfield Boulevard, Rosales Street and Ambrosia Street.

The final layout plan for Rosales Park includes a main lawn and entrance lawn areas, a shaded picnic area with fully accessible picnic bench and picnic tables, a drinking fountain, subtle mounding to create separation between play and open space, a shared pathway for walkers and cyclists, a loop pathway with seating around a playground, perimeter planting featuring native planting with low trees, shade trees and street trees.

The playground, designed to cater for older children, will include the following equipment: a tower, traditional swing set, scramble nets, accessible play equipment (seesaw or roundabout) and natural play features in a sunken eddy space for kids to hang out, including rocks and balance logs.

## Issues and Options

In early 2025 we sought feedback from the community on a preliminary design for Rosales Park, with 112 submissions received. Provision of additional shade was the common request received. Rosales Park will be developed during 2025/26. Ongoing maintenance of improvements is the main management issue.



*Final layout plan for Rosales Park*



## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space, older children's play and a community hub.
- 2 Develop Rosales Park in line with the final reserve landscape plan.
- 3 Maintain improvements and replace as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 5.2.7 KOTATA RESERVE

### Location

Kotata Reserve is located at 2 Kotata Street, Richmond West (see Map 4b).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 101 DP 530930
- Area: 0.0574 ha

### History

Kotata Reserve was created via subdivision in 2019 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



### Values

This small, grassed pocket park, with two deciduous shade trees and a seat, adjoins Poutama Creek. A section of the Poutama Creek walkway (a gravel path) passes through Kotata Reserve.

### Issues and Options

Bollards have been installed along the road frontage to prevent vehicles from driving on the reserve. There is potential to pave the path and install a picnic table.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Install a picnic table and, in the longer term, pave the path.
- 3 Maintain the improvements.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 5.2.8 BERRYFIELD OAK TREE RESERVE

### Location

This reserve is located on the south side of Berryfield Drive and runs alongside the true right of Poutama Creek, in Richmond West (see Map 4b).

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 200 DP 547413 (b) Lot 104 DP 513553
- Area: (a) 0.0619 ha (b) 0.3561 ha

### History

Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve was purchased by Council for recreation reserve purposes: parcel (a) in 2020 and parcel (b) in 2018. Both parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

Both reserve parcels run alongside Poutama Creek. A row of mature oak trees (all protected trees) border the creek and a mown strip of grass forms the remainder of the reserve area.



## Issues and Options

Ongoing protection and maintenance of the oak trees and the mowing regime are the main management issues. At present the strip of grass alongside the houses is mown more frequently for walkers, while the grass underneath the oaks is mown less frequently and kept longer.

Bollards have been installed along the road frontage to prevent vehicles from driving into the reserve.

Feedback on Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve, received during the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, included requests for a boardwalk over Poutama Creek to improve accessibility, trench above-ground pipes below ground, maintain grass around oak trees, and rewild and extend the tiny swamp area where pūkeko still roost in the old oak trees and forage for food.

If a pedestrian bridge across Poutama Creek is built in future, then a meandering gravel path through the trees could be installed, to provide a linkage from Berryfield Drive to the new bridge. Seating could also be provided for pedestrians using the new path.

## POLICIES

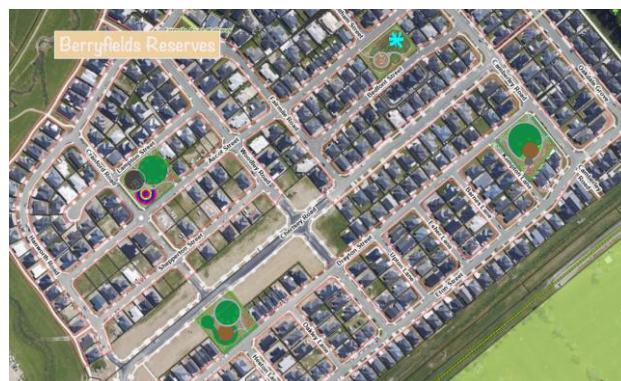
- 1 Manage for the dual purposes of passive recreation and retaining the landscape values of the mature oak trees.
- 2 Protect the root zone of all oak trees.
- 3 Maintain the mown strip of lawn alongside the houses at a higher grade, while mowing underneath the trees less frequently.
- 4 Once a footbridge over Poutama Creek has been installed, create a connecting, meandering gravel path under trees.
- 5 Consider installing a seat under the trees.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

### 5.2.9 ASCOT RESERVE

#### Location

Ascot Reserve is located at 10 Bedford Street, Richmond West (see Map 4b).



The aqua-coloured asterisk indicates Ascot Reserve's location

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 301 DP 542339
- Area: 0.2579 ha

#### History

Ascot Reserve was created via subdivision in 2020 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



#### Values

This neighbourhood reserve has great topography, shape and visibility from the street and has recently been developed with a barked playground area encircled by paved pathways, play equipment, bench seats, fruit trees, deciduous shade trees throughout the reserve, open green space, and border gardens with feature rocks along boundaries. The paved pathway that encircles the playground connects Ascot Street to Bedford Street.





*Development of Ascot Reserve was based on this concept plan, which Council consulted on in 2024*

## Issues and Options

Bollards have been installed along both road frontages to prevent vehicles from driving on the reserve.

Ongoing maintenance of improvements is the main management issue.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.
- 2 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.10 CAMBERLEY RESERVE

### Location

Camberley Reserve is located at 4 Kempton Lane in Richmond West. It is also bounded by Camberley Road and Drayton Street (see Map 4b).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 601 DP 560621
- Area: 0.2771 ha

### History

Camberley Reserve was created via subdivision in 2022 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

This small, flat neighbourhood reserve was undeveloped as at July 2025. Deciduous trees have been planted along three of the reserve boundaries; these will provide shade as they establish and grow.



## Issues and Options

Camberley Reserve offers the potential to be a community hub, with a 'village green' feel, where people can gather and connect. The draft concept plan (see image opposite) shows a paved pathway encircling a lawn and playground with feature trees, a shade sail over picnic tables, fruit trees, feature rocks and soft landscaping, along with natural play features.



*Draft concept plan for Camberley Reserve*

Based on feedback received during consultation, further concept development will consider refining the placement of play equipment to minimise impact on neighbouring residents, improve accessibility, and ensure a diversity of play features that are distinct from other nearby reserves. Shade, safety fencing, and natural but varied play elements appropriate for multiple age groups may be incorporated.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Camberley Reserve for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space, natural play and community connection.
- 2 Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan. Design and implement features that align with a village green function while addressing community concerns around noise, access, and equipment placement. Prioritise low-maintenance landscaping and inclusive, diverse play opportunities. Adopt best-practice water-sensitive design, especially for managing drainage and vegetation.

- 3 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 5.2.11 LAMPTON RESERVE

### Location

Lampton Reserve is located at 46 Ascot Street in Richmond West; it is bounded by Lampton Street, Cranford Road and Ascot Street (see Map 4b).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 603 DP 578033
- Area: 0.2771 ha

### History

Lampton Reserve was created via subdivision in 2023 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

This small neighbourhood reserve, with great size, topography, shape and location, was undeveloped as at May 2025.



### Issues and Options

Lampton Reserve could be developed with active play in mind. The draft concept plan (see image below) shows a partially fenced circular asphalt area for basketball, with a wall showing the reserve name facing the road that doubles as a cinema wall on the interior side.

Across a section of paved pathway to the south is a circular accessible playground area with colourful, shock-absorbing composite matting on the ground; this area is also partially fenced near road boundaries. An adjoining wider paved area has a shade sail over picnic tables.



Draft concept plan for Lampton Reserve

Opposite these two play areas is a circular lawn area with stepping stones providing a connection to paths, feature trees and bench seating near the eastern corner. Fruit trees adjoin the boundary with neighbouring houses. Feature rocks and soft landscaping, along with natural play features, make up the remainder of the reserve area.

Based on feedback received during consultation, the concept plan will be refined to respond to concerns about the location and function of the basketball court and cinema wall. Alternative locations and/or reconfiguration will be explored to reduce impact on surrounding homes and ensure safety, usability, and community support. The Hearing Panel recommends that the half basketball court is not located at Lampton Reserve, but could be considered at Jubilee Park.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage Lampton Reserve for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.
- 2 Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan. Maintain substantial central open space suitable for multiple uses. Design play and active recreation spaces to minimise noise, enhance safety, and support inclusive access. Consider adaptive re-use of built elements (e.g. cinema wall as interpretive or sport feature) and incorporate feedback from neighbouring residents in final design.
- 3 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.



## 5.2.12 CHERTSEY RESERVE

### Location

Chertsey Reserve is located at 43 Chertsey Road, Richmond West (see Map 4b).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 602 DP 592624
- Area: 0.2935 ha

### History

Chertsey Reserve was created via subdivision in 2024 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

Other than a paved pathway through the reserve, creating a linkage between Chertsey Road and Drayton Street, this small neighbourhood reserve was undeveloped as at May 2025.



### Issues and Options

Chertsey Reserve could be developed as a throughway and community gathering space. The draft concept plan (see image below) shows a paved pathway encircling a lawn with feature trees, adjoining a smaller circular playground. A grassed path encircles much of the playground, leading to a smaller circular lawn area; benches adjoin these lawn areas. Feature trees are also planted near both road boundaries. A narrow section of walkway between a grove of fruit trees in the eastern corner connects to the existing paved pathway. Feature rocks and soft landscaping, along with natural play

features make up the remainder of the reserve area. A bike rack could also be installed.



*Draft concept plan for Chertsey Reserve*

Further refinement of the concept plan will consider opportunities for enhanced access and low-impact play elements, while retaining the reserve's informal, nature-focused character. Community feedback has highlighted the importance of minimising noise and visual impacts on neighbouring homes.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space, children's play and community connection.
- 2 Develop the reserve in line with the final concept plan:
  - a. Prioritise Chertsey Reserve as a flexible, passive recreation space and maintain the reserve's core open and low-impact function.
  - b. Support development of informal play and nature-based features that reflect the reserve's residential setting. Avoid introducing high-intensity or noise-generating uses.
  - c. Improve pedestrian access and safety through pathway and streetscape enhancements, and install low wooden bollards along the Drayton Road boundary to prevent vehicles from driving through the reserve.
  - d. Continue to plan with community partners for possible garden or event activation uses.

- e. Design to avoid overdevelopment—keep core park area green and flexible.
- 3 Maintain improvements and replace play equipment as required.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.13 JEAN BERRIMAN PARK

#### Location

Jean Berriman Park is located at 14 Bird Street, Richmond (see Map 5).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 11542
- Area: 0.1188 ha

#### History

Jean Berriman Park was created via subdivision in 1987, vested as Local Purpose (Playground) Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

Jean Berriman Park meets the expectations of a neighbourhood reserve and is fit-for-purpose. Amenities include a few items of playground equipment, a bench seat, a triangular area of lawn, established trees and gardens alongside two boundaries. Fruit trees within the reserve were planted by a community group.



### Issues and Options

Play equipment is at end of life and needs replacing. If the new playground was moved to the opposite side of the reserve, the adjacent walkway could be rerouted through Jean Berriman Park and widened, to improve passive surveillance and accommodate cycling.

Passive surveillance could also be improved by removing shrubs from underneath the cherry trees at the reserve entrance. Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity.

#### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.
- 2 Relocate the playground to the northern side of the reserve and prioritise replacement of all equipment.
- 3 Provide additional seating and shelter.
- 4 Reroute and widen the paved pathway so it runs through the reserve rather than alongside it.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.14 ARBOR LEA RESERVE

#### Location

Arbor Lea Reserve is located at 3 Albizia Place on the corner of Arbor Lea Avenue, in Richmond (see Map 5).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 13 DP 16521
- Area: 0.1869 ha

#### History

Arbor Lea Reserve was created via subdivision in 1993 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



## Values

This well-appointed neighbourhood reserve contains a well-equipped playground, two picnic tables, signage, a border garden alongside neighbouring houses, mown grass and a few deciduous trees.



## Issues and Options

A low fence has been installed along the road frontage to prevent vehicles from driving into the reserve. Additional shelter and seating would make the reserve more fit for purpose. Playground equipment will need replacing by 2030.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.
- 2 Maintain and replace the playground equipment.
- 3 Provide additional seating and shade trees.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.15 PUKEKO PARK

### Location

Pukeko Park is situated between the Richmond Deviation and Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, Richmond (see Map 6). The park straddles the boundary between Tasman District and Nelson City.



*Pukeko Park's boundaries are highlighted in aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 2 DP 457909 (b) Lot 3 DP 457909
- Area: (a) 1.6475 ha (b) 0.1827 ha.

## History

Council purchased Pukeko Park from the Alliance Group in 2012. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.



## Values

Over the past few years, school and community groups have worked together with the Council to revegetate approximately one third of the park's area in native coastal species. The remaining areas are retained as mown grass, providing a view across the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet to Moturoa/Rabbit Island and the Kahurangi Ranges.

Part of TGTT runs through reserve, providing a linkage between the Richmond Aquatic Centre and the Inlet via an underpass beneath the Richmond Deviation (this underpass was previously used to drive stock from the holding paddocks to the freezing works).

## Issues and Options

One of the management policies for the park is to provide space for ecological retreat of coastal species as coastal erosion of the nearby Inlet margin occurs over time. The space available in the park allows for the potential re-establishment of a natural transition from saltmarsh to coastal forest. Approximately two-thirds of the park remains in grass: much of this area could be revegetated with native coastal species. Schools and other voluntary groups are keen to continue their involvement in ecological restoration projects here.

A viewpoint area alongside northern boundary near centre of reserve could be retained as a mown lawn area with seating/picnic tables. An earth bund could be constructed along the park's southern boundary, to provide some separation from traffic on the Richmond Deviation. There is potential to install educational and interpretive signage in the park. This could educate

visitors on local ecology, coastal species, and the significance of the restoration work being undertaken.

Overhead power lines run east to west, and two major sewage pipes run south to north through the park (an easement is in place to drain sewage). It is important to ensure that restoration planting does not adversely affect this infrastructure or access to it.



There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future, to provide legal protection for its ecological and recreational values.

Following feedback from earlier consultation rounds, and to avoid confusion with reserves located near Pukeko Lane (further around the Inlet), Council agrees that this park should have a new name. Reflecting strong community support for choosing a name that honours local identity and values, Council will now invite iwi to propose a name for the park, working in partnership to ensure the final name reflects the area's cultural, natural, or historical significance. Previous community suggestions and comments will be shared with iwi as part of this process.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the dual purposes of providing opportunities for ecological retreat from sea level rise and passive recreation, including public enjoyment of the Inlet margin.
- 2 *(Pending outcome of consultation with iwi)* The area formerly known as 'Pukeko Park' shall be known as '\_\_\_ Park' and all references updated with this new name.
- 3 Maintain a viewpoint near the northern border of parcel (a) as mown lawn and install and maintain seating/picnic tables here.
- 4 Continue to work with school and community groups to revegetate most of the remaining grassed areas with native coastal species. Easement areas (e.g. under power lines and above sewage pipes) should only be planted with low-growing, shorter-lived species. As the Inlet encroaches into the reserve, restore the

areas subject to coastal inundation with saltmarsh species.

- 5 Continue plant pest control and animal pest trapping to protect banded rail, fernbird and other coastal wildlife.
- 6 Develop educational and interpretive signage explaining the park's name and its ecological features, with input and involvement from iwi and local schools.
- 7 Consider constructing an earth bund along much of the park's southern boundary, to provide further separation from traffic on the Richmond Deviation.
- 8 Maintain the section of TGTT that runs through the park, rerouting the trail inland to minimise disturbance to shore birds and in response to encroachment of the Inlet margin as required.
- 9 Work with the relevant service providers to ensure appropriate easements are in place for all infrastructure located within the Park.
- 10 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Park area as Recreation Reserve or Local Purpose Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational and ecological values of this land.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.16 SAXTON FIELD

### Location

Saxton Field is located across the boundary in Nelson City (see Map 6).

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All four parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2008, p 1828)
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 1 DP 20000 (b) Lot 1 DP 8366 (c) Lot 2 DP 8366 (d) Lot 2 DP 326169
- Area: (a) 4.538 ha (b) 4.0468 ha (c) 4.0468 ha (d) 3.89 ha

### Land subject to separate Reserve Management Plan

All reserve parcels at Saxton Field are subject to the [Saxton Field Reserve Management Plan](https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/reserves-general-policies-and-management-plans) (adopted in 2021 and amended in 2024) <https://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-council/key-documents/more/environment-reserves-and-open-space/reserves-general-policies-and-management-plans>, and therefore not subject to this Richmond Ward RMP.

## 5.2.17 JUBILEE PARK

### Location

Jubilee Park is situated at 20-22 Gladstone Road, Richmond (see Map 7).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification:** None of the 14 parcels are subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**
  - (a) Pt Lot 1 DP 11787 – 0.7444 ha
  - (b) Lot 1 DP 10976 – 0.2832 ha
  - (c) Lot 1 DP 9418 – 2.4717 ha
  - (d) Pt Lot 3 DP 945 – 0.8300 ha
  - (e) Pt Lot 4 DP 945 – 0.2804 ha
  - (f) Pt Lot 1 DP 819 – 0.1343 ha
  - (g) Lot 2 DP 9698 – 0.2426 ha
  - (h) Lot 1 DP 9698 – 0.2411 ha
  - (i) Lot 1 DP 5950 – 0.9500 ha
  - (j) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST – 4.1260 ha
  - (k) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST – 0.2056 ha
  - (l) Lot 1 DP 7506 – 0.2188 ha
  - (m) Lot 2 DP 414023 – 0.7118 ha
  - (n) Lot 4 DP 414739 – 0.0832 ha
- **Total area:** 11.4399 ha.

### History

Council acquired the 14 fee-simple parcels that make up Jubilee Park at various times between 1926 and 2022:

- Parcels (j) and (k) were conveyed to Council in 1926.
- Parcel (i) was acquired in 1960.
- Parcels (l) and (m) were added in 1969.
- Parcels (g) and (h) were transferred to Council in 1977 (from Hazel Taylor and Desmond Stratford, respectively).
- Parcels (d), (e), and (f) were transferred from Albert Fiddymont in 1979.
- Parcels (b) and (c) were acquired in 1982.
- Parcel (a) was acquired in 1995.
- The most recent addition, parcel (n), was acquired via subdivision in 2022.

None of the land at Jubilee Park is subject to the Reserves Act and therefore remains unclassified.

### Values

Jubilee Park is one of the District's key recreational and community assets, offering a wide range of opportunities for sport, active recreation, and social connection. It serves as a hub for outdoor sports, acting as the home ground for several local clubs, including Richmond Athletic Associated Football Club (AFC) and Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club (RFC) who both have clubrooms at Jubilee Park. In 2025, an additional building was constructed near the Richmond Athletic AFC clubrooms (new changing rooms with ablution block). Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club also use the AFC facilities. The park's well-maintained sports fields accommodate rugby and football in winter and cricket and touch rugby in summer. Floodlights illuminate the sports fields during winter.

Most of the buildings used by sports clubs at Jubilee Park, including the Waimea Old Boys RFC clubrooms, are located in the northern part of the park. Twelve outdoor tennis courts/pickleball courts and the clubrooms of Richmond Tennis Club are located here. Nelson Badminton Association lease the old YMCA building, which is home to Four indoor badminton courts. Target Shooting Richmond lease a facility for the sport of rifle target shooting.

Jubilee Park is also used for other organised sports, while open spaces support informal activities such as walking, running, and casual play. A skatepark and area with adult fitness equipment are also provided.

The park's central location and high-quality facilities make it a focal point for regional and local sporting events.



Other buildings at Jubilee Park include: the former Information Centre (currently used by Days for Girls NZ) and a separate building with public toilets – both located near the Gladstone Road boundary; a building leased by the Richmond Waimea Toy Library; a depot for the reserves maintenance contractor; a storage shed for Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club equipment; and an old toilet in a separate small building located near the Richmond Athletic AFC clubrooms.

Car parking areas are located at the southern end of the park, accessed via Gladstone Road, and at the northern end of the park. Parcel (k) currently acts as a vehicle service lane between Gladstone Road and the old railway formation, providing access to the latter car parks.

Jubilee Park features mature trees, including four protected trees, and large open green spaces. The plantings enhance the park's natural character and contribute to its appeal as a relaxing green space.

Jubilee Park is also a well-used gathering place for families, community events, and public celebrations. It supports social well-being by offering an accessible space for people of all ages to connect, exercise, and enjoy outdoor activities. The park has historical significance to the Richmond community, having been developed and enhanced over time to meet the needs of a growing population. It continues to be an important space for community pride and identity.

The park's accessibility and connectivity are further enhanced by its integration into Richmond's walking and cycling network, ensuring easy access for residents and visitors. The open design allows for multiple entry points and facilitates safe movement throughout the reserve. Its location near the town centre and key transport routes further enhances its accessibility. The park is actively used by various clubs and community groups, contributing to its vibrant community atmosphere.

## Issues and Options

The main management issues are:

- Accommodating the range of different recreation and sports activities that occur on the park.
- Resolving conflicts caused by crowding and overuse.
- Provision of additional car parking and management of vehicle access from the busy adjoining highway.
- Tree planting and/or landscaping of the park's margins.

- Occasional vandalism, mainly around skate park.
- Managing overland flow and stormwater detention during intense rainfall events.
- Ensuring valid leases and licenses are in place for the various buildings at Jubilee Park.
- The toilets in the Target Shooting Richmond building are still connected to an outdated septic tank, which needs to be removed and the building connected to the piped wastewater network.
- The Richmond Tennis clubrooms building does not have a compliant fire escape from the upper storey.

Additionally, the proposed Hope Bypass (an upgrade and rerouting of State Highway 6) would run through the old railway formation adjoining Jubilee Park's northern boundary. The park would then lie between two busy main roads (State Highway 6 and Gladstone Road). At the time of writing, the old railway formation is often used for car parking by users of Jubilee Park. Vehicle parking options are likely to be impacted by the new bypass.

Should the Bypass be constructed past Jubilee Park and reduce adjacent parking availability, two main options exist for improving onsite vehicle access and parking. Additional on-site car parking (with space for 50 vehicles) could be provided within the grassed area between the tennis courts and Target Shooting Richmond building in the northern corner of Jubilee Park. During consultation, 70% of 193 respondents indicated support for adding approximately 50 extra car parks near the tennis courts, highlighting strong community backing for this option as a practical response to projected parking pressures.



*The grassed area highlighted yellow could potentially be used for additional onsite car parking in future*

Vehicle management and parking at the southern end of Jubilee Park could potentially be improved by purchasing a property between 50 and 52 Gladstone Road (if the opportunity arose and funding was available) and using this as an exit-only point for

vehicles to create a one-way vehicle system and more efficient parking spaces here. The existing vehicle accessway located between 38 and 38A Gladstone Road could either be retained as a dual entry and exit point, or be converted to a one-way, entry-only, vehicle access way.

A number of submitters expressed mixed views on the future of the Jubilee Park skatepark, with many highlighting both the need for high-quality youth recreation facilities and concerns around its current location, safety, and occasional antisocial behaviour. The majority of respondents expressed a strong desire for an upgraded skatepark that caters to all ages and abilities, with improved design, visibility, and user safety. Staff advice is to retain and improve the existing skatepark in its current location, as upgrading the facility—using Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and ongoing community engagement—can help address safety and antisocial behaviour while meeting local youth needs. Relocation of the skatepark is not recommended unless a comprehensive risk assessment or future operational review identifies unresolvable issues at this site. The upgrade will be informed by professional design advice and regular consultation with park users and neighbours.

During consultation on the Draft Plan feedback was received on a proposal to construct a half basketball court at Lampton Reserve. There was mixed support for this proposal, with many in support but others concerned about potential impacts on nearby residents. The Hearing Panel recommends that the half basketball court is not located at Lampton Reserve, but could be considered at Jubilee Park.

Jubilee Park is occasionally affected by overland flow and surface flooding during intense rainfall, which can lead to temporary sports field closures. While the park's primary purpose remains recreational use, there may be opportunities to support wider stormwater management needs by subtly incorporating features such as grassed bunds or underground pipes into the landscape.

These features could help direct or temporarily hold water during heavy rain, while maintaining the park's amenity and functionality for sport and passive recreation. For example, low grassed mounds may also serve as viewing areas for sports events. Any such changes would need to be carefully designed to avoid compromising public use and enjoyment of the reserve.

Leases are required for the following facilities/activities at Jubilee Park:

- Richmond Athletic AFC Inc (clubrooms and change facilities and separate toilet on parcel (d) in southern area of the Park)
- Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club (use of the shed on parcel (d) to store cricket equipment)
- The ex-Information Centre building on parcel (j) is currently being utilised by Days for Girls NZ
- Waimea Old Boys RFC Inc (clubrooms building on parcel (j) in northern area of the Park)
- Nelson Badminton Association (ex-YMCA building on parcel (l) in northern area of the Park)
- Richmond Waimea Toy Library Inc (building north of badminton building on parcel (m) in northern area of the Park)
- Richmond Tennis Inc (building near tennis courts on parcel (m) in northern area of the Park)
- Target Shooting Richmond Inc (building on parcel (m) in northern area of the Park)

Additionally, a new license to occupy agreement with Richmond Unlimited is required to authorise their two-sided sign near the Gladstone Road boundary (sited near the ex-Information Centre building).

The current lease to Richmond Athletic AFC Inc, which expires in 2033 (but has two 10-year right of renewals, with a final expiry of 2053), enables exclusive use of their 634m<sup>2</sup> building on parcel (d) in the southern area of the Park for operating a football club, including football playing, coaching and socialising. The lessee may sublet its building to the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club but may only sublet to other community groups with prior written approval from Council. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements. Richmond Athletic AFC has recently indicated that the club would be willing to take on responsibility for maintaining and cleaning the old toilet located in a separate building near the AFC clubrooms, which the Council has recently decided to close to save costs. This use should be authorised by way of variation to their existing lease.

The shed on parcel (d) near the Richmond Athletic AFC clubrooms could be used by the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club for storage of their cricket equipment. As no formal agreement is yet in place to authorise this use, a new 10-year lease with this group is proposed.

The ex-Information Centre building at 22 Gladstone Road, in parcel (j) near the centre of the park is currently being used by the Days for Girls NZ charitable organisation to store materials and create hygiene kits for girls and women in need. As no formal agreement is



yet in place to authorise this use, a new 10-year lease with this group is proposed.

The current lease to Waimea Old Boys RFC Inc, which expires in 2038, enables exclusive use of their 1,246m<sup>2</sup> building on parcel (j) in the northern area of the Park for clubrooms and provision of facilities for recreational purposes. With written approval from Council, their building may be sublet to others, but not for commercial purposes. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements.

The current lease of 0.2188 ha of land (parcel (l)) at Jubilee Park to Nelson Badminton Association Inc, to use their building for indoor sports activities, expires in 2031 but has a 33-year right of renewal. The building may be sublet to non-profit groups on a temporary basis. The lessee is required to maintain their building, while Council maintains the car park (the latter is for general public use, not the sole use of the lessee).

The current lease to Richmond Waimea Toy Library Inc, which expires in 2028, enables use of their 205m<sup>2</sup> building and 30m<sup>2</sup> of adjoining land on parcel (m) in the northern area of the Park for activities consistent with the operation of a Toy Library. With approval from Council, their building may be sublet to others. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements.

The current lease to Richmond Tennis Club Inc, which expires in 2028, enables use of their 256m<sup>2</sup> clubrooms building and 0.6862 ha of surrounding land, including 12 outdoor tennis/ pickleball courts, located on parcel (m) in the northern area of the Park, for operation of a tennis club, including clubrooms, tennis playing and coaching. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements and replace tennis court surfaces, fences and lighting as required. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. The lessee needs to work to resolve the issue of the non-complying fire exit on the top storey of their clubrooms building.

The most recent lease to Target Shooting Richmond Inc, which expired in late 2023, enabled use of their 289m<sup>2</sup> building on parcel (m) in the northern area of the Park for activities consistent with the operation of a target shooting club. A new lease agreement is required, to authorise the club's continued use of this building. One of the clauses in the new lease agreement should require the club to connect the building to piped wastewater services and decommission the septic tank at their cost, within five years of signing the new agreement.

There is scope to declare Jubilee Park a reserve in future, ensuring legal protection for its high recreational values. Alternatively, the Council may choose to retain the land's current unencumbered fee-simple status, preserving flexibility for alternative uses in future. We invited feedback on whether or not to include a policy in this section of the RMP that would direct the Council to initiate the process of declaring Jubilee Park a reserve under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977. There was strong community support for long-term protection of Jubilee Park, with 76% of 194 respondents in favour of this option.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Jubilee Park primarily as a sportsground with a range of facilities including clubrooms, sports fields and tennis courts.
- 2 Continue to work together with the reserve maintenance contractor and various lessees to maintain and enhance the park's grounds and facilities to preserve its role as a vibrant and accessible community asset.
- 3 Maintain the protected trees and understorey on the Gladstone Road frontage of Jubilee Park.
- 4 Retain and upgrade the Jubilee Park skatepark in situ to cater to all ages and abilities, using CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles, professional design advice, and continued community engagement. Relocation of the skatepark will only be considered if a future risk assessment or operational review identifies significant, unresolvable issues with the current site.  
  
*Explanation: This approach reflects strong community support for retaining and improving the skatepark at its present location and ensures investment in youth infrastructure and safety. It avoids unnecessary expenditure on relocation unless new evidence arises that cannot be managed through improved design or operations.*
- 5 Consider installing a half basketball court near the skate park at Jubilee Park.
- 6 Install paved car parking in the grassed area on parcel (m) north of the tennis courts, in order to provide an additional 50+ onsite parking spaces. The proposed design should emphasise separation of vehicle and

	pedestrian/cycle route movements and consider integrating complementary amenities where feasible.		new 10-year license to occupy agreement with Richmond Unlimited (see Appendix 3, Table B).
7	If the opportunity arises and funding is available, consider purchasing a property between 50 and 52 Gladstone Road to enhance vehicle management and parking at the southern end of Jubilee Park. Utilise this property as an exit-only point for vehicles. Create a one-way vehicle system and more efficient parking spaces along the Park boundary adjoining 38A to 54A Gladstone Road. The existing vehicle accessway located between 38 and 38A Gladstone Road should either be retained as a dual entry and exit point, or be converted to a one-way, entry-only vehicle access way.	12	Allow for use of the ex-Information Centre building at 22 Gladstone Road (83m <sup>2</sup> ) on parcel (j) to store materials and create hygiene kits for girls and women in need, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Days for Girls New Zealand Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).
8	Enable stormwater management infrastructure to be integrated within Jubilee Park where this supports both the recreational and flood mitigation functions of the park:  (a) Support the use of grassed bunds and/or underground infrastructure where required to manage overland flow paths, provided that recreational use, amenity values, and safety are maintained.  (b) Allow the creation of easements within the park where necessary to formalise stormwater flow paths or accommodate stormwater infrastructure, subject to appropriate design.	13	Allow for continued use by Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club of their clubrooms building on parcel (j), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing 35-year lease with the Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).
9	Allow for continued use by Richmond Athletic AFC of their two buildings (clubrooms and changing facilities) on parcel (d), in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease with the Richmond Athletic Associated Football Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B). Vary this lease to include the separate 38m <sup>2</sup> toilet facility near the clubrooms, which the Club have indicated they are willing to assume management responsibility for.	14	Allow for the continued use of parcel (l), including their 773m <sup>2</sup> building for indoor sports, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease with the Nelson Badminton Association Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).
10	Allow for use of the 65m <sup>2</sup> shed on parcel (d) for storage of cricket equipment, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).	15	Allow for the continued use of the 205m <sup>2</sup> building and 30m <sup>2</sup> of adjoining land to northeast on parcel (m) for toy library activities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Richmond Waimea Toy Library Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).
11	Allow for use of 4m <sup>2</sup> area on parcel (j) near the boundary with Gladstone Road for displaying a freestanding two-sided information sign, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a	16	Allow for the continued use of the 256m <sup>2</sup> clubrooms building and 0.6862 ha of surrounding land, including 12 outdoor tennis/pickleball courts for tennis playing, coaching and club activities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Richmond Tennis Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B).
		17	Work together with Richmond Tennis Club Inc to resolve the issue of the non-complying fire exit from the top storey of their clubrooms.
		18	Allow use of the 289m <sup>2</sup> building on parcel (m) for operation of a target shooting club, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with Target Shooting Richmond Inc (see Appendix 3, Table B). A condition of the new lease agreement should require the lessee to connect their building to piped wastewater services and decommission the septic tank at their cost, within five years of signing the new agreement.

- 19 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Jubilee Park area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.18 HOMEPARK RESERVE

### Location

Homepark Reserve is located at 121 Gladstone Road, Richmond (see Map 7).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 13500
- Area: 0.1810 ha.

### History

This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Council in 1990. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.

### Values

The park is comprised of a gently undulating, low bund that provides a partial visual barrier between the highway and Waimea Village residents. Mown grass covers the bund and some mature deciduous trees are scattered across the park. A seat is provided under the tree on the corner of the entrance to Waimea Village.



The location of this park has good visibility and road frontage although it is located next to the highway.

## Issues and Options

When the Hope Bypass is established, this park will become a key open space supporting the TGTT network. Upgrades to infrastructure (inclusion of more seating and shelter) will make the reserve more fit for purpose. There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Homepark Reserve primarily to ensure its preservation as an open green space for passive recreation.
- 2 Maintain the mown grass area and mature exotic trees.
- 3 Once the Hope Bypass is in place, install additional seating and planting along the Gladstone Road frontage.
- 4 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare Homepark Reserve as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.19 MEMORIAL GARDENS

### Location

Memorial Gardens are located at 60 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 7).

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 3621
- Area: 0.0992 ha.

### History

This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Henry Papps in 1973. Mrs Papps was a well-known local, who generously provided board and lodgings for new teachers employed by Richmond School. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.

## Values

Memorial Gardens contains a circular lawn area surrounded by a concrete path, seats, shrubs, mature deciduous trees, an RSA memorial and a flagpole. Used primarily for Anzac Day celebrations and other war memorial purposes, this park also provides a relaxing area of shaded green space in Richmond's CBD.



## Issues and Options

Tree roots have damaged the circular pathway, which needs replacing. Other management issues include maintenance of the war memorial, and replacement of trees over time.

There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage primarily as a memorial garden and rest area.
- 2 Maintain the war memorial, flagpole, seating and mown lawns.
- 3 Replace the paved pathway and specimen trees as required.
- 4 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare Memorial Gardens as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.20 CAMBRIDGE STREET PLAYGROUND

### Location

Cambridge Street Playground is located at 58 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 7).



## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Lot 6 DP 2720 (b) Pt Lot 5 DP 2720
- Area: (a) 0.1037 ha (b) 0.0255 ha

## History

Both fee-simple parcels of land were transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Raymond Duncan in 1952. The park is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore is not classified.



## Values

Approximately half of the park is grassed open space, with bark covering the remainder, where a range of playground equipment is located. An artificial stream runs through the centre of the park. This waterplay feature is designed to incorporate a hand pump. A few deciduous trees adjoin the Oxford Street boundary and other areas are landscaped. Several seats and a picnic table are provided. A paved pathway dissecting the park provides a linkage between the Oxford Street pedestrian crossing and the small car park in the eastern corner.

The park meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all-around open space in the CBD and is an example of a fit-for-purpose playground.

## Issues and Options

Management issues include ongoing maintenance and replacement of playground equipment and seating. The hand pump from the waterplay feature has been prone to vandalism and theft in the past and needs replacing.

Feedback on Cambridge Street Playground, received during the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, included



requests for more shade, a working water pump for play, fruit trees, more seating, and possibly a BBQ.

There is scope to declare Cambridge Street Playground a reserve in future, ensuring legal protection of its recreational values. Alternatively, the Council may choose to retain the land's current unencumbered fee-simple status, preserving flexibility for alternative uses in future. We invited feedback on whether or not to include a policy in this section of the RMP that would direct the Council to initiate the process of declaring this land a reserve under section 14 of the Reserves Act 1977. There was unanimous support for long-term protection of this land.

There is also an opportunity to explore extending the park into the adjoining Council-owned property at 56 Oxford Street (Lot 2 DP 2971), which could increase the park's capacity and enhance its overall amenity.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Cambridge Street Playground primarily as an open space area for passive recreation and children's play.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment as required. Ensure core play equipment is modern, inclusive, and accessible. Monitor community needs and update features as demographics evolve.
- 3 Replace the hand pump component of the waterplay feature, to reinstate its functionality.
- 4 Provide additional shade, seating and fruit trees.
- 5 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Cambridge Street Playground area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.
- 6 Any future consideration of a park extension, to potentially incorporate Lot 2 DP 2971 into the park, should take into account the existing lease arrangement with Plunket and the community services provided from that site.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.21 NORM LARGE PARK

### Location

Norm Large Park is located between 17 and 30 Staig Street, Richmond (see Maps 7 and 12).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 16 DP 8550 (b) Lot 17 DP 8550 (c) Lot 18 DP 8550 (d) Lot 1 DP 10085
- Area: (a) 0.0612 ha (b) 0.0819 ha (c) 0.0783 ha (d) 0.0674 ha.

### History

Fee-simple parcels (a), (b) and (c) transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976. The Richmond Borough Council acquired parcel (d), another fee-simple parcel, in 1978 – that parcel is subject to 351E(1)(c) Municipal Corporations Act 1954. None of the four land parcels are not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore the Park is not classified.



*View of Norm Large Park from Staig Street*

### Values

Norm Large Park meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around neighbourhood reserve with great passive surveillance. There are a few large mature trees, a playground with low earth bund along two edges, picnic table and seating, a paved path providing a connection from Cautley Street through to Staig Street.



*View of Norm Large Park from Cautley Street*

## Issues and Options

Older playground equipment needs replacing within next five years. There is scope to declare the land a reserve in future.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Norm Large Park primarily to ensure its preservation as an open green space for passive and informal recreation and children's play.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment, seating and paved pathway.
- 3 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the Norm Large Park area as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.22 BURBUSH PARK

### Location

Burbush Park is located at 10 Fauchelle Avenue, Richmond (see Map 8).



## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 6 DP 4144
- Area: 0.2089 ha

## History

Burbush Park was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2004 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Burbush Park meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space. This flat neighbourhood reserve contains a few items of playground equipment, two picnic tables, established trees and gardens alongside two boundaries, a mature shade tree in the northern corner and an area of mown lawn.



## Issues and Options

Due to its close proximity to several schools, this reserve is popular with + and teens. Passive surveillance is limited. The picnic tables and play equipment are often vandalised.

Expanding this reserve through to Herbert Street would open up the space, increasing passive surveillance and its accessibility to other residences in the neighbourhood.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and children's play.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.
- 3 If the opportunity arises and funding is available, consider purchasing an adjacent property on Herbert Street to expand the reserve area and enhance accessibility, passive surveillance and use of the reserve.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*



## 5.2.23 WASHBOURN GARDENS

### Location

Washbourn Gardens is located at 15 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 8).



*Washbourn Gardens comprises of parcels 6(a)-(j)*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification:**  
Parcel (j) is classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve.  
Parcels (a) to (i) are not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore are not classified.
- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**
  - (a) Lot 1 DP 9490 – 0.8363 ha
  - (b) Lot 1 DP 15187 – 0.0171 ha
  - (c) Lot 1 DP 16457 – 0.0171 ha
  - (d) Lot 4 DP 14397 – 0.0287 ha
  - (e) Lot 3 DP 14154 – 0.0137 ha
  - (f) Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST – 0.1449 ha
  - (g) Pt Lot 2 DP 9490 – 0.2223 ha
  - (h) Lot 1 DP 13802 – 0.1094 ha
  - (i) Pt Lot 180 DP 12091 – 0.0488 ha
  - (j) Lot 203 DP 12091 – 0.2610 ha
- **Total Area:** 0.9130 ha

### History

Washbourn Gardens was developed and expanded during the 1980s and 1990s.

### Land acquisition history

Parcel (j) was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) in 1986 and classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

All other land parcels at Washbourn Gardens are fee simple parcels that are not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified:

- Parcels (a) and (e) were acquired by Council in 1990.
- Parcel (b) was transferred to Council from the neighbouring landowner in 1995, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.
- Parcel (c) was acquired by Council in 1997.
- Parcel (d) was transferred to Council as a gift from the estate of Hazel Robertson in 1989, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.
- Parcel (f) was purchased by the Richmond Borough Council in May 1987. Originally created in 1885, this land was transferred several times to various people before Council purchased it.
- Parcel (g) was acquired by the Richmond Borough Council in 1988. At time of acquisition the parcel was 0.5185 ha. This parcel was then subdivided to create a separate parcel for the existing 'Currie house' on the middle part of Lot 2 DP 9490, which the Council sold, and Lot 1 DP 13802 to the southwest.
- Parcels (h) and (i) were acquired by the Richmond Borough Council in 1986.

### Values

Washbourn Gardens is a treasured Civic Space that also supports many neighbourhood reserve functions. The formal garden layout, featuring carefully planned flowerbeds, ornamental feature trees, and neatly manicured lawns, provides a tranquil and visually appealing environment for both casual visitors and those seeking a more structured park setting.



*Carols in the Park event 2023*

The Gardens are widely recognised for their role as a passive recreational space. Visitors regularly enjoy walking, picnicking, and relaxing in this picturesque environment, which offers a peaceful retreat from the bustle of everyday life. The park's design, with its tree-lined pathways and open lawns, encourages both social



and solitary activities, making it an important asset for the local community.

As a civic space, Washbourn Gardens hosts a variety of community events throughout the year, playing a central role in local life. These events include the annual Carols in the Park, Summer Movies al Fresco screenings, Nelson Tasman Parks Programme events, and the Tasman Asian Night Food Fair, all of which draw large crowds and foster a sense of community spirit. The Gardens are also frequently booked for weddings and private events, adding to the venue's appeal as a flexible space for social and cultural occasions.

In addition to its recreational and civic functions, Washbourn Gardens also serves a key role in stormwater management. The detention pond helps to manage runoff and reduce the risk of flooding in the surrounding area.



*Land parcels adjoining Washbourn Drive fulfilling their stormwater detention function during the August 2022 severe rainfall event*

## Issues and Options

Issues and opportunities for Washbourn Gardens include:

- balancing passive recreation with event space
- location of event stage and toilets
- enhancing accessibility
- stormwater management and maintenance
- potential acquisition of adjoining properties
- scope to declare the other nine land parcels as reserve in future.

The Gardens serve as a popular venue for large community events, which sometimes lead to congestion and limited space for passive recreational activities. During events, some areas of the park can become overcrowded, and the turf may be damaged. Improved signage and temporary event infrastructure could help manage crowd flow and minimise disruption to passive users.

The current location of the wooden stage in Washbourn Gardens is not optimally situated. Positioned near the

entrance and next to the toilets, the stage creates a cramped space for events. Relocating the stage to the opposite side of the front lawn area would allow for better flow of people, improve the layout of future events and make better use of the park. However, this would require the removal of a mature Gleditsia tree. Relocation would place the toilets behind the crowd rather than beside the stage, improving the experience for both performers and spectators.

While Washbourn Gardens is centrally located, accessibility could be improved for people with mobility challenges by upgrading pathways, adding more seating options that cater to different needs, and improving entry points. The toilets would also benefit from an upgrade to ensure they are fully accessible for all users.

The stormwater management features, including the detention ponds and open drainage channel, require regular maintenance to remain effective. Over time, sediment and debris buildup could impair their ability to manage runoff and water quality. The duck pond area at the base of the detention area could be improved, to enhance both the ecological function and aesthetic value of the park.

During the initial 'seeking ideas' consultation round, a suggestion was made to expand Washbourn Gardens through the acquisition of adjoining properties. Expanding the park could enhance its role as a vibrant civic space and increase its capacity to host community events and activities.

There is scope to declare the other nine land parcels at Washbourn Gardens as reserve in future, to provide legal protection for this open space area.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Washbourn Gardens for its multiple functions, balancing its primary roles as a civic space, passive recreation area and formal garden, with its secondary stormwater management function. Ensure that all uses complement each other, while maintaining the park's aesthetic values.
- 2 Relocate the wooden stage to the opposite side of the front lawn area to improve space usage, crowd flow, and event layout. The relocation should be carefully planned to ensure that it minimises disruption to existing trees and other features of the park, noting that removal of the mature Gleditsia tree may be necessary.

- 3 Upgrade the toilets to improve accessibility for all users, including those with mobility challenges.
- 4 Enhance accessibility throughout Washbourn Gardens by improving pathways and adding seating areas that cater to various needs.
- 5 Develop clear signage and temporary infrastructure to manage crowd flow during events and minimise disruption to nearby residents.
- 6 Improve the stormwater management features, including the detention ponds and open drainage channels, to ensure their continued effectiveness in managing runoff and water quality. This should include regular maintenance and potential enhancements, such as improving the duck pond area to enhance both ecological function and aesthetic value.
- 7 Stormwater should not be re-routed within the reserve; it should stay within the current alignment (generally south to north, exiting west of the car park).
- 8 Investigate opportunities to acquire adjoining properties, as they become available for sale, to expand Washbourn Gardens and enhance its capacity to host community events and amenities.
- 9 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare the other nine parcels of land at Washbourn Gardens as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.24 PARK DRIVE RESERVE

### Location

Park Drive Reserve is located at 21 Park Drive, Richmond (see Map 9).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 49 DP 312159
- Area: 0.1991 ha

### History

Park Drive Reserve was created via subdivision in 2001, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

Park Drive Reserve meets the expectations of a neighbourhood reserve and is fit-for-purpose.

This reserve contains a well-equipped playground, picnic tables, several mature exotic trees and a narrow strip of garden along the southern boundary.



### Issues and Options

Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.
- 3 Install additional shelter and seating

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 5.2.25 NORMAN ANDREWS PLACE RESERVE

### Location

Norman Andrews Place Reserve adjoins 14 Norman Andrews Place, Richmond (see Map 11).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 6 DP 14389
- Area: 0.0680 ha

### History

Norman Andrews Place Reserve was created via subdivision in 1990, vested as Local Purpose Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



### Values

This small neighbourhood reserve at the end of a cul-de-sac contains a few items of playground equipment, a picnic table, a few established trees, and shrubs along the south-eastern boundary.

### Issues and Options

Acquisition of the neighbouring empty grass would increase the size and function of this reserve. However, this land is likely to form part of the Hope Bypass. The designation for the bypass is over part of the reserve. If the Bypass goes ahead this would significantly impact on the amenity and useability of this reserve.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

## 5.2.26 HOPE RESERVE

### Location

Hope Reserve is located at 184 Main Road Hope, Hope (see Map 11).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 5356
- Area: 3.9103 ha

### History

In 1956, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands declared the reserve for recreation, to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of that Act, to be known as the Hope Domain, and appointed the Hope Domain Board to have control of the domain (GN1956, p 1225). In 1958, the reserve area was expanded with the addition of Lot 3 DP 5109 (GN1958, p 877), which increased the number of vehicle access points from Ranzau Road from one to two. The reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve in 1980 (GN1980, p 3081). The Hope Domain Board retained control of the reserve until 1984, when the reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888). Although Council is the administering body for Hope Reserve, it has delegated the task of day-to-day management of the much of the reserve to the Hope Hall Management Committee, which remains active as



at 2025. In 2003, the reserve status of Lot 3 DP 5109 was revoked and the land sold.

## Values

Hope Reserve is a significant community asset, providing a variety of recreation and social spaces that support local activities and events. It serves a broad range of users, including clubs, organisations and the wider community. A section of Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) runs alongside the northwestern reserve boundary.

**Community Hub:** The Hope Hall is a central feature of the reserve, hosting a wide array of community events throughout the week, including indoor bowls, badminton, dance classes, workshops, and local meetings. The hall is also booked regularly for events during many weekends, including markets, fundraisers, community events, family events and social gatherings. This popular venue fosters social cohesion and local engagement. Public toilets adjoining the Hope Hall are open day and night, servicing users of TGTT and Hope Reserve. Additionally, the smaller Druids Hall is a notable space for its historical value and potential future use.

**Sports and Recreation:** The tennis courts, petanque court, and large open space area provide opportunities for both organised and informal recreation, including dog training. These amenities contribute to a strong community focus on outdoor activities and sports.

The tennis courts are a popular feature of the reserve; all 10 courts are well-maintained and used regularly for both social and competitive play. The Hope Tennis Clubrooms, located near the courts, support the club's activities and events.

The outdoor petanque court is a unique feature, offering a space for casual sports. It provides a quieter, slower-paced recreational option compared to more physically demanding sports. The Richmond Petanque Inc group regularly use this court.

Several items of outdoor fitness equipment are located near the petanque court.

Hope Reserve plays a significant role in supporting the growing interest in dog training, competitions and agility sports in the area. The Nelson Dog Training Club have clubrooms and storage sheds located adjacent to the northwestern reserve boundary and regularly use the open space area south of these buildings for their activities. The Nelson Ladies Kennel Association also book part of the open space area for occasional events.

Hope Reserve is designated as a controlled exercise area under the Council's Dog Control Bylaw, meaning dogs can be exercised off-leash here.

**Playground:** Located between the two halls, the playground provides a dedicated space for children to play and enjoy outdoor activities. It serves as an important amenity for families in the area.

**Open Space:** The large open area of the reserve is used informally by the community for a variety of activities, including casual sports, picnicking, kite flying, and outdoor leisure. This open space gives the reserve a neighbourhood park-like feel and is widely appreciated for its versatility. Shrubs and gardens adjoin some boundaries and two outer walls of Hope Hall, and several feature trees are scattered throughout the reserve. A food forest has been planted along part of the northwestern boundary, with a wide variety of fruit trees.

**Car Parking and Vehicle Access:** There are 90 spaces in the paved car park alongside Hope Hall, accessed via the main entrance off Main Road Hope. An internal sealed road provides vehicle access from the car park to the other vehicle access on Ranzau Road.

## Issues and Options

Despite the valuable amenities provided at Hope Reserve, some issues require attention to improve functionality.

Leases are required for the following facilities/activities at Hope Reserve:

- Hope Tennis Club Inc (clubrooms and 10 tennis courts in northeastern area of the reserve); and
- Nelson Dog Training Club Inc (clubrooms and storage sheds alongside the northwestern boundary and use of part of the open space area for dog training activities and events).

The Hope Tennis Club have expressed an interest in creating a small outdoor BBQ area for club members use alongside their clubhouse. Their existing lease would need to be varied to encompass this additional land area and authorise the proposed activity.

The Nelson Dog Training Club utilises part of the reserve three times a week, and the Nelson Ladies Kennel Association also use part of the open space area for occasional events. However, no formal agreements or booking systems are in place to authorise and schedule these uses.

Conflicts sometimes occur between the various user groups and/or other people wishing to utilise the open space area, affecting the ability of all users to fully enjoy the reserve. Discussions between groups could be facilitated to agree on scheduling and resource sharing, ensuring each can use the space without conflict, and explore the need for dedicating specific times or sections of the reserve to ensure equitable access.

The Maitai Lodge (ex-Druids Hall) is a historic building with a unique character but limited use - presently occupied mostly by an arts club once a week. Its condition is subpar, being cold and cramped, which deters new users and limits its community role. Council will seek a viable community purpose and responsible occupant for the Lodge, such as a local group, individual, or tenant willing to restore and upgrade the space for broader community benefit (for example, as a flexible meeting or event space). If no such use is identified within a reasonable timeframe, Council may consider funding upgrades to the Lodge or careful deconstruction of the building, prioritising sustainable practices and salvaging historic materials where possible. Any decision about the Lodge's future will aim to maximise long-term resilience, sustainability, and public benefit, and will include further community consultation where appropriate.

The Hope Hall Management Committee currently oversees bookings and regular cleaning for the main hall, Maitai Lodge, and associated open space areas. Submissions on the future management model expressed a clear preference for retaining strong local involvement, while also enabling more efficient and accessible booking systems.

Management will move to a hybrid model that maintains the Committee's leadership in booking and day-to-day management, supported by Council staff as needed—especially in transitioning to or managing an online booking system provided by Council. This approach offers transparency, ease of access, and a gradual shift to digital tools, without losing local knowledge or engagement.

Should the Management Committee become unsustainable (for instance, if there are not enough volunteers), the RMP allows for a transition to a Council-led model following engagement with regular users and the local community. This provides flexibility for the management structure to evolve over time in response to changing needs and resources, while keeping decision-making as close to the community as possible.

The reserve's boundary alongside the TGTT is fenced and lacks any access points for pedestrians and cyclists.

During the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, participants expressed a desire for additional gates to improve access to and from the reserve, especially for users of the trail. A policy has been included below to install a self-closing cycle/pedestrian gate in the fence near the northern end of Hope Reserve, just south of the tennis courts, to provide better access for TGTT users. A path will also be built alongside the tennis courts, guiding people to the car park and then to the public toilets at the south end of Hope Hall.

## **POLICIES**

- 1 Manage Hope Reserve for the primary purposes of providing opportunities for recreation, sporting and community activities, and enjoyment of the public.
- 2 Continue to support the Hope Hall Committee in the day-to-day management of Hope Hall, Maitai Lodge and the open space areas (such as those used by dog groups), including approving bookings – now or in the future - via an online booking system set up and supported by Council.

Council staff will provide assistance to the Committee as needed, particularly in the adoption and operation of any online system, to ensure efficient and accessible processes for the community.

If in the future the Committee is unable to fulfil its management role (for example, due to lack of volunteers), Council may transition to a Council-led management model, following further engagement with regular users and the wider community.

- 3 Promote responsible dog ownership through clear signage and public education to ensure compliance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.
- 4 Continue to maintain the reserve's facilities to ensure their long-term viability.
- 5 Prioritise upgrading the public toilets adjoining the Hope Hall and make these accessible.
- 6 Upgrade or replace playground equipment as required.
- 7 Install a self-closing cycle/pedestrian gate in the fence near the northern end of Hope Reserve, just south of the tennis courts, to provide direct access for TGTT users, and build

- a path alongside the tennis courts between the new gate and the car park with wayfinding signage directing people to the public toilets.
- 8 No camping will be permitted anywhere within Paton Reserve.
  - 9 Support retention of the Maitai Lodge building provided that a viable community purpose and responsible occupant (individual, group, or tenant) can be found, with provision for Council to grant a lease for exclusive or shared use to any party committing to restoration, upgrade, and ongoing maintenance, subject to assessment of proposals and demonstration of community benefit.
- If, after a reasonable period, no sustainable use or group emerges, consider either allocating Council funding to upgrade the Lodge or allow for careful deconstruction of the Lodge, prioritising material salvage and sustainability, with Council to consult with the community on alternatives prior to any final decision.
- All decisions relating to Maitai Lodge will prioritise long-term resilience and continued public access or benefit where practicable.
- If a community group is willing to invest in upgrading the Maitai Lodge and maintaining this facility, allow this group to have exclusive use of this building in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with that group (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 10 Allow for the continued use of the 174m<sup>2</sup> clubrooms building and adjacent 0.5610 ha area to the northeast, including 10 outdoor tennis courts, for tennis playing, coaching and club activities, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing 30-year lease with the Hope Tennis Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- Vary the lease by expanding the footprint to include an outdoor BBQ area between the clubhouse, car park and tennis courts in the southeastern part of the reserve.
- 11 Allow use of the buildings (approximately 184m<sup>2</sup>) located alongside the northwestern border to store dog agility equipment and use of approximately \_\_m<sup>2</sup> of the adjacent open space area for the operation of a dog training club, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with Nelson Dog Training Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A). One of the lease conditions should require the lessee to share the open space area with the general public, and with other dog clubs for occasional events via a booking system or scheduling agreement.
  - 12 Council will facilitate communication and cooperation between all groups who wish to book reserve facilities/areas to resolve scheduling conflicts and ensure equitable access to these. Potential solutions, such as booking systems or scheduling agreements, will be explored.
- Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.27 COLLINS ROAD RESERVE

### Location

Collins Road Reserve is located at 11 Main Road Hope, Richmond (see Map 11).



*Collins Road Reserve boundaries are highlighted aqua*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 40 DP 4046
- Area: 0.5248 ha

### History

In 1949, pursuant to Section 13 of the Land Subdivision in Counties Act 1946, the land was vested in His Majesty the King as a Recreation Reserve, subject to the Public Reserves and Domains and National Parks Act 1928. Ownership of Collins Road Reserve subsequently transferred to the Council under s44 of The Counties Amendment Act 1961. This reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



## Values

This neighbourhood reserve contains a few items of playground equipment, large expanses of lawn, several established exotic trees and provides a pedestrian linkage from Collins Road through to Main Road Hope.

## Issues and Options

The reserve has great potential to be a well-functioning neighbourhood reserve. If an opportunity arose to acquire an adjacent section on Collins Road or Main Road Hope and expand the reserve, this would provide better visibility and increase passive surveillance. Amenity upgrades would also enhance this reserve.

## POLICIES

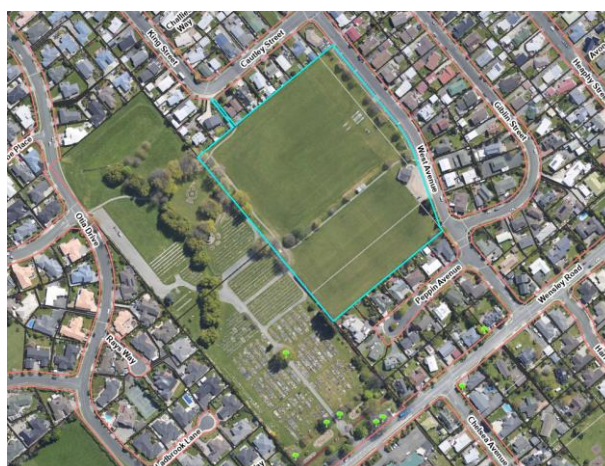
- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.
- 3 Undertake further landscaping and pathway formation through the reserve.
- 4 If the opportunity arises, consider purchasing an adjacent section on Collins Road or Main Road Hope, to expand the reserve area and increase its amenity.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.28 BEN COOPER PARK

### Location

Ben Cooper Park is located at 20 West Avenue, Richmond (see Map 12).



*The boundaries of Ben Cooper Park are shown in aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Lot 2 DP 6761 (b) Lot 1 DP 11636 (c) Lot 18 DP 10077
- Area: (a) 2.8056 ha (b) 0.4954 ha (c) 0.2550 ha

## History

The Richmond Borough originally acquired parcel (a) in 1984 and parcel (c) in 1981; both were fee-simple parcels. Then in 1998, the Council resolved that both these land parcels be declared as recreation reserve under s14 of the Reserves Act (GN 1998, p 1953).

Parcel (b) was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 1987 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Ben Cooper Park is a valuable community asset, offering a range of recreational and sporting opportunities. Though primarily designed as a sportsground, it also serves as a neighbourhood reserve, catering to a range of community needs. Situated adjacent to the Richmond Cemetery, the park offers a well-maintained and versatile open space that benefits the local area.

The park is well-used by junior footballers and cricketers, featuring five football fields and cricket facilities, including a new artificial cricket wicket. This wicket provides a low-maintenance alternative to traditional grass wickets, allowing for consistent practice conditions without impacting match-day surfaces. The park's central location in suburban Richmond makes it easily accessible for local residents and sports teams.

In addition to its sporting facilities, Ben Cooper Park's open green spaces enhance the overall aesthetic and environmental quality of the area. The park's design and management also play a role in stormwater management, helping to mitigate potential environmental impacts.



Ben Cooper Park serves as a social hub for the community, hosting various sports events and activities that foster social connection and community pride. Its proximity to residential areas ensures that it remains a popular gathering place for families and community groups. The park's facilities are designed to be inclusive, providing opportunities for both organised sports and casual recreation, which supports the health and well-being of the local community.

The park's accessibility is enhanced by its location off West Avenue, making it easily accessible for both residents and visitors. The layout of the park allows for safe movement and multiple entry points, contributing to its appeal as a vibrant community space. As Richmond continues to grow, maintaining and enhancing Ben Cooper Park will remain crucial for preserving its role as a key recreational and community asset.

### Issues and Options

Ben Cooper Park, while a vital community space, faces some limitations in terms of its capacity to meet the growing demand for recreational and sporting facilities, particularly for adult sports. The park's design and dimensions, coupled with the surrounding urban development, restrict the use of the space for adult-level competitions. Currently, the park's sports facilities are primarily used by junior teams, limiting opportunities for adult leagues and more intensive sporting activities.

A lease to the Morepork Dart Club authorises their use of the 150m<sup>2</sup> building near the western reserve boundary, however this lease will expire in 2028. A new 10-year lease is proposed to enable continuation of this activity.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of providing a sportsground for junior sports and other active, passive and informal recreation activities.
- 2 Continue to maintain and enhance the sportsgrounds and associated amenities.
- 3 Allow for the continued use of the 150m<sup>2</sup> building near the eastern reserve boundary, for operation of a Dart Club, including dart games, dart competitions, club meetings and small social gatherings, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Morepork Dart Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.29 ST JAMES AVENUE RESERVE

### Location

St James Avenue Reserve is located at 28 St James Avenue, Richmond (see Map 12).



*The boundaries of St James Avenue Reserve are shown in aqua*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 21 DP 19848
- Area: 0.2992 ha

### History

St James Avenue Reserve was created via subdivision in 1999, vested as Recreation Reserve, and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

This medium sized, flat neighbourhood reserve contains a playground, several established trees and two picnic tables. St James Avenue Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around neighbourhood reserve with great passive surveillance.



## Issues and Options

Additional shelter would increase amenity.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.
- 3 Plant more deciduous shade trees, including near the playground.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.30 LANGDALE RESERVE

#### Location

Langdale Reserve is located at 10 Langdale Drive, Richmond (see Map 12).



*The boundaries of Langdale Reserve are shown in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 55 DP 545884
- Area: 0.1019 ha

#### History

Following receipt of a petition advocating for a reserve in the subdivision located near the Olive Estate retirement village, Langdale Reserve was purchased by the Council and vested as Recreation Reserve in 2020 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

This small neighbourhood reserve has good aesthetic amenity. Formerly a pond, Langdale Reserve was transformed into a space for community connection and aesthetic enjoyment. The 2024 planting initiative

was driven by the collective efforts of local families and residents, who sought to enhance the reserve as a space for gathering and sensory engagement.



The creation of a sensory garden, designed to stimulate the senses of sight, smell, sound, taste, and touch, is a key element of this revitalisation. The landscaping reflects the community's desire for an inclusive and accessible space that caters to all ages and abilities. The sensory elements—such as lavender and fragrant flowering shrubs, fruit trees, and textured groundcovers—are not only visually appealing but also enrich the reserve's role as a year-round sanctuary that changes with the seasons.

## Issues and Options

There are minimal alternative uses for the space due to its small size. Infrastructure and design do not support multiple types of recreation at this reserve.

With seating in place and signage soon to be installed, the reserve is set to continue evolving as a place where people of all ages can connect with nature, with each other, and with the seasons.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation, open space and community connection.
- 2 Work with neighbouring residents to maintain and enhance the sensory garden.
- 3 Install reserve signage.

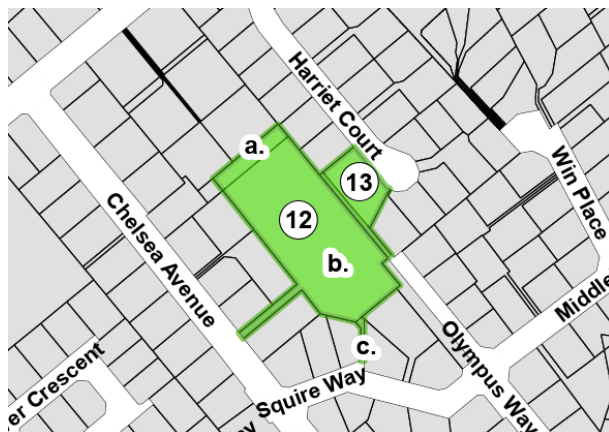
*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*



### 5.2.31 CHELSEA AVENUE RESERVE

#### Location

Chelsea Avenue Reserve is located at 23 Chelsea Avenue, Richmond (see Map 12).



Chelsea Avenue Reserve comprises of parcels 12(a)-(c)

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Lot 5 DP 1274 (b) Lot 49 DP 12204 (c) Lot 12 DP 14470
- Area: (a) 0.0531 ha (b) 0.6293 ha (c) 0.0066 ha

#### History

Chelsea Avenue Reserve was created via subdivision: parcel (a) in 1991, parcel (b) in 1985, parcel (c) in 1990; vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

This neighbourhood reserve contains a few items of playground equipment in three separate barked areas, clusters of established trees and large areas of lawn. A large dirt mound near the centre of the reserve provides an informal pump track; this mound has been in place for more than 30 years. A smaller grassed mound also exists on the reserve.



Harriet Court Reserve adjoins this reserve to the north. Chelsea Avenue Reserve provides pedestrian linkages from Chelsea Avenue, Squire Way and Olympus Way through to Harriet Court.

#### Issues and Options

The reserve has potential to be more fit-for purpose as a neighbourhood reserve. The reserve would benefit from infrastructure upgrades, amenity planting, and additional trees.

Community feedback revealed strong overall support for establishing a small, well-designed pump track at Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court Reserves, providing local children and families with opportunities for safe, accessible wheeled play. Many submitters highlighted the benefits for skill-building and active recreation, particularly for younger children and beginners.

At the same time, some neighbouring residents and passive users expressed concern about preserving the reserves' tranquil and open-space amenity. These concerns included the risk of user conflict between wheeled and passive users, the adequacy of available space, and potential impacts on the peaceful character valued by the local community. Suggestions were also made for additional seating—particularly age-friendly options near Harriet Court for elderly residents—picnic tables, more shade (trees or structures), and improved safety and accessibility features such as solar lighting.

In response, a whole-of-reserve plan will be developed to ensure any upgrades—particularly the siting and design of the pump track—are fully integrated with other uses and community expectations. The final design should balance active and passive uses, protect contiguous open green space, improve accessible seating and shading, and incorporate best-practice principles from successful local examples. Any changes to existing dirt mounds should prioritise safety and visual amenity, with removal or reshaping as needed to restore flat, grassed open space.

#### POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve primarily for both passive recreation and open space amenity purposes, preserving their peaceful character alongside new play opportunities.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment to serve a range of ages and abilities, with robust and safe surfacing.

- 3 Undertake further landscaping and planting of shade trees (and/or structures), especially to provide shaded, accessible gathering areas.
- 4 Install additional seating, picnic tables and solar lighting for safety.
- 5 Assess and manage the two existing dirt mounds as part of any new plan, ensuring that any retained features are safe, visually appealing, and compatible with the agreed future design; remove the central mound to restore open, flat, grassed space.
- 6 Develop and implement a whole-of-reserve plan to guide the coordinated design and siting of new features—including installation of a beginner-friendly pump track within Chelsea Avenue and Harriet Court reserves. The final design for any pump track will:
  - Be guided by assessment of site capacity and best-practice design principles;
  - Clearly define activity and quiet/passive zones;
  - Minimise impacts on general recreation, sightlines, movement routes, and open green space;
  - Limit earthworks and integrate with passive uses;
  - Address safety and user conflict, especially at key access points;
  - Incorporate input from local residents and reserve users to achieve a balanced, inclusive, and broadly supported outcome.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.32 HARRIET COURT RESERVE

#### Location

Harriet Court Reserve, which adjoins Chelsea Avenue Reserve, is located at 16 Harriet Court, Richmond (see Map 12).



*Harriet Court Reserve comprises of parcels 13(a)&(b)*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 31 DP 425924 (b) Lot 32 DP 433081
- Area: (a) 0.1010 ha (b) 0.0190 ha

#### History

Harriet Court Reserve was created via subdivision in 2010 (parcel (a)) and 2012 (parcel (b)). Both parcels were vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



#### Values

This small, flat neighbourhood reserve has lawn, one tree and a paved path providing a linkage through to Olympus Way. It directly adjoins the larger Chelsea Avenue Reserve, effectively providing one cohesive neighbourhood reserve area.

#### Issues and Options

Bollards along the road boundary prevent vehicles from driving on the reserve.

This reserve has great potential for further development (see Section 5.2.31).

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve primarily for both passive recreation and open space amenity purposes, preserving their peaceful character alongside new play opportunities.
- 2 Maintain the paved pathway surface.
- 3 Undertake further landscaping and planting of shade trees, to enhance amenity.
- 4 Install additional seating and age-friendly, accessible seats near Harriet Court pathway for elderly users, as well as solar lighting for safety.
- 5 Install a beginner-friendly pump track within Harriet Court and Chelsea Avenue reserves in accordance with Policy 6 in Section 5.2.31.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.33 CENTENARY PLACE RESERVE

#### Location

Centenary Place Reserve is located at 16 Centenary Place, Richmond (see Map 13).



*Centenary Place Reserve's boundary is shown in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 16 DP 15627
- Area: 0.0785 ha

#### History

Centenary Place Reserve was created via subdivision in 1992, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

This small neighbourhood reserve is located between the end of Centenary Place and the Aotea Place Council

Cottages. Several established trees, gardens and lawn cover the reserve grounds. The footpath through the reserve forms part of a walkway between Centenary Place and Hill Street.

## Issues and Options

The footpath through the reserve has low visibility and low surveillance. Infrastructure upgrades and plantings would increase the reserve's amenity values.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space and walking access.
- 2 Install solar lighting along the path.
- 3 Maintain the path and improve amenity with additional landscaping.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.34 WINSTON PARK

#### Location

Winston Park is located at 14 Churchill Avenue, Richmond (see Map 14).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 58 DP 7076
- Area: 0.3961 ha

#### History

Winston Park was created via subdivision in 1970, vested in Council as recreation reserve (Winston Park), and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

Winston Park meets the expected size metric for neighbourhood reserve. The central lawn area is surrounded by established trees and gardens along most boundaries. A narrow paved walkway provides



pedestrian access from Kingsley Place, while a wider grassed strip provides for pedestrian and reserve maintenance vehicle access from Churchill Avenue.

### Issues and Options

The reserve has great potential to be a well-functioning neighbourhood reserve with improved amenity. If the opportunity arose to acquire an adjacent property on Kingsley Place, Warwick Street or Churchill Avenue, in order to expand the reserve area, this would provide better visibility and increase passive surveillance.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain and enhance reserve amenity by constructing a shared path and updating reserve signage.
- 3 If the opportunity arises and funding is available, consider purchasing an adjacent property on Kingsley Place, Warwick Street or Churchill Avenue to expand the reserve area and enhance accessibility, passive surveillance and use of the reserve.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.35 EASBY PARK

### Location

Easby Park is situated on Marlborough Crescent, Richmond (see Map 14). The northern end of the reserve can also be accessed from Selbourne Avenue.



*Easby Park's boundaries are highlighted in aqua*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve (both parcels)
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 68 DP 11145 (b) Lot 88 DP 7551

- Area: (a) 0.1612 ha (b) 0.6523 ha

### History

Parcel (a) was created via subdivision in 1982 and vested as Local Purpose Reserve. In 1970, Richmond Borough Council acquired parcel (b) as recreation reserve under s352(3) and (4) Municipal Corporation Act 1954. Both parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

Easby Park functions as a versatile neighbourhood reserve offering high amenity value. Located between Marlborough Crescent and Selbourne Avenue, this L-shaped reserve features a predominantly grassy landscape interspersed with several established trees, including a protected Ginkgo tree. The park offers a variety of amenities, including playground equipment, seating, tables, and a small parking area.

A bridge spanning Reservoir Creek improves accessibility for pedestrians, cyclists, and reserve maintenance vehicles. The stream banks upstream of the bridge have been extensively revegetated with native riparian species, enhancing both biodiversity and water quality.

Easby Park serves as a primary gateway to the adjoining Kingsland Forest Park, making it an integral part of the local recreational network.

### Issues and Options

Reservoir Creek exists in its natural state where it runs downhill through the adjoining Kingsland Forest Park and through the southern portion of Easby Park, before transitioning into a piped underground system as it exits Easby Park (near the tree symbol on the image opposite).

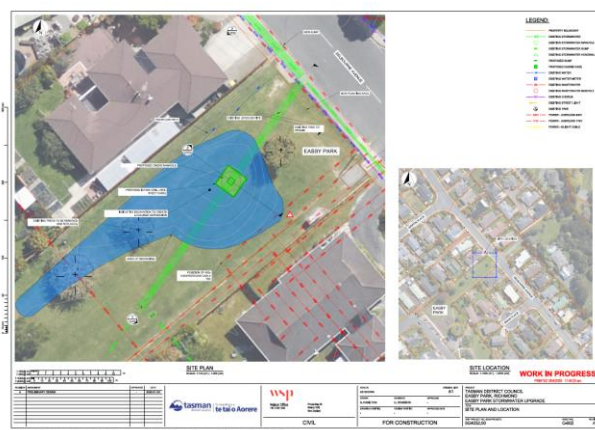
During periods of heavy rainfall, water levels in Reservoir Creek can exceed the channel's capacity. The creek can overflow, flooding the northern part of the reserve – including part of the playground area. These events damage playground surfacing, wash away bark, and leave flood debris, resulting in high maintenance costs.

To reduce future flood damage, the playground layout will be revised, and new equipment will be relocated to a more flood-resilient part of the reserve during the upcoming upgrade. We consulted on two options for the playground upgrade.

While a small minority of submitters supported splitting play equipment on both sides of Reservoir Creek for access, the majority expressed a clear preference for grouping all main playground equipment together, prioritising the western corner (away from the creek). Reasons cited included ease of parental supervision, opportunities for social connection, improved accessibility from main pathways, and more efficient resource use for safety surfacing and maintenance. Many submitters also supported the retention and refurbishment of the park's well-loved heritage play features (the giraffe, duck, and climbing bars), provided they meet modern safety standards. Associated amenities such as accessible seating, shade, and picnic facilities—especially suitable for group or school gatherings—were also requested. Submitters emphasised the importance of robust, flood-resilient design to ensure the playground remains usable year-round, including raised areas, durable surfacing, and siting away from regular flood risk. Works should minimise disturbance to mature trees and limit periods with no functioning playground.

Council is actively working to manage flooding issues through a comprehensive stormwater management initiative. Plans include channelling overflow through the northern "dogleg" section of the park. A shallow stormwater detention area will be developed here to temporarily retain excess water during storm events.

This area will remain as open, grassed space, designed to tolerate intermittent inundation while still providing recreational value in dry conditions.



*Proposed location of shallow stormwater detention feature at Easby Park*

Shared use of the main path leading from the bridge toward Kingsland Forest Park by both walkers and bikers has created occasional conflict and safety concerns. Many regular users, families, and older residents supported development of a dedicated walking path along the southern/eastern boundary to

separate slower, vulnerable users from faster-moving bikes. Feedback stressed that the design should support all mobility levels, use visually unobtrusive surfaces, and retain the park's open space and informal, playful character. Community engagement on alignment and materials can help balance access improvements with protection of amenity and vegetation. Some respondents wanted a scaled approach—addressing the busiest/conflict-prone areas first, and monitoring effectiveness before considering further extensions or new paths. Others noted that, in some locations, improved signage or etiquette may provide a simpler solution.

The southeastern corner of Easby Park is already popular for informal picnicking. Installing picnic tables here will enhance the area's usability and comfort.

Consultation showed broad support for a modest, well-designed pump track or bike jump area at the park's southern end, provided it is carefully integrated with the overall park layout and passive use. Key conditions included siting the track away from sensitive ecological areas and established trees, minimising noise or conflict with neighbours and passive users, low-profile design, and landscape screening where possible. Submitters expected any new facility to be subject to detailed design and consultation—addressing traffic, safety, and integration with existing paths—and for Council to monitor and adapt its management over time to respond if use or effects change.

Under the Council's Dog Control Bylaw, dogs are required to be on leash within Easby Park, due to the reserve's location within an urban area.

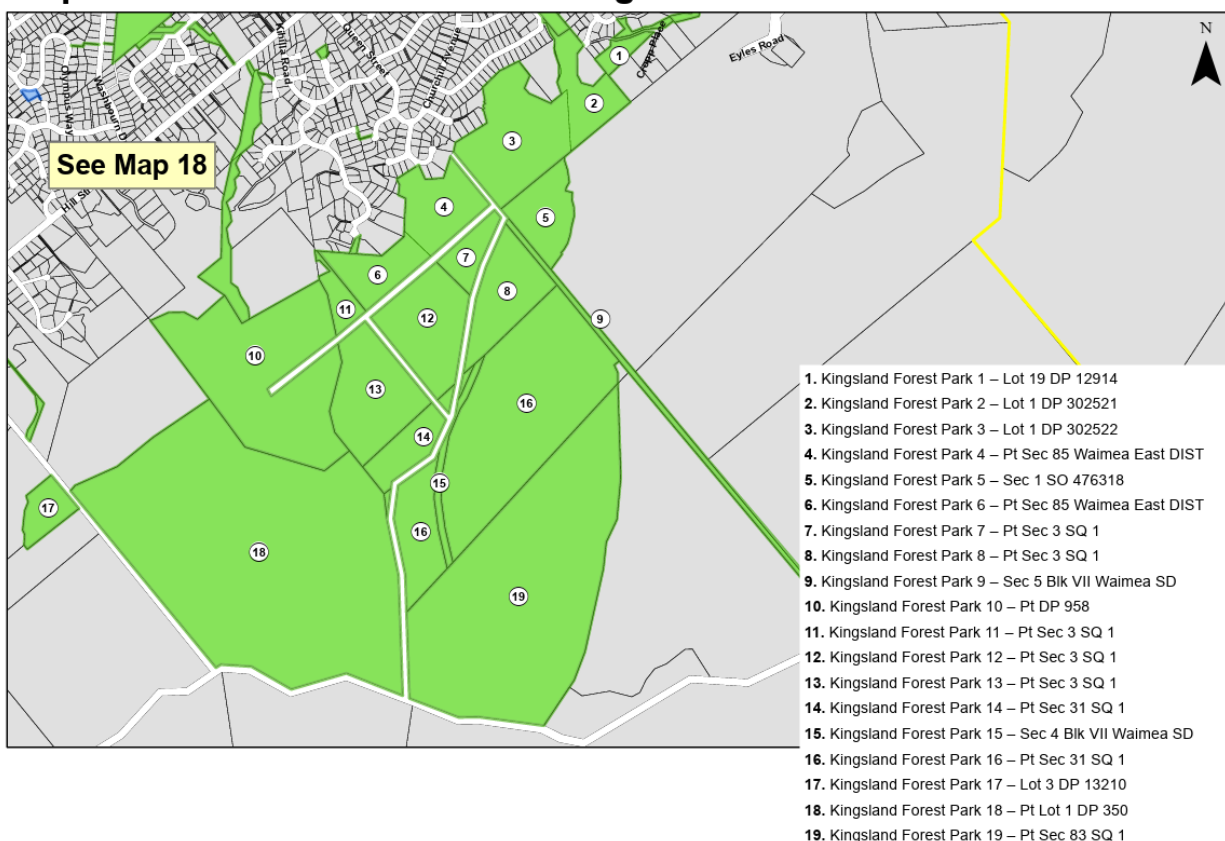
## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Easby Park primarily for passive and active recreation, open space and children's play. Secondary purposes include stormwater management and serving as a key gateway to Kingsland Forest Park.
- 2 Relocate and consolidate all main playground equipment to a single, flood-resilient location in the western corner of Easby Park, ensuring robust, inclusive, and modern play design. Incorporate raised surfacing, shaded seating, passive supervision areas, and retain and refurbish heritage play features subject to safety review. All works to minimise mature tree disturbance and ensure minimal disruption to playground availability.

- 3 Regularly maintain the playground equipment to ensure it remains safe, accessible and enjoyable for users of all ages.
- 4 Provide additional seating and picnic tables in locations (including the southeastern corner) that serve both small and large groups, with improved shade and visibility.
- 5 Develop a dedicated, accessible walking-only path along the southeastern boundary. Retain the current shared-use path as a mountain biking route to improve user safety and experience.
- 6 Investigate, design and install a modest pump track in the southern end of Easby Park, adjacent to the dedicated mountain biking route, to diversify recreational offerings. Ensure the facility:
  - Is sited to maximise safety and supervision, outside of main flood and significant ecological areas;
  - Is of a scale and form that fits the neighbourhood setting;
  - Is integrated with a wider vision for the park that balances active and passive recreation;
  - Is subject to a robust management, monitoring, and review process, with adaptive responses if effects or demand exceed expectations.
- 7 Continue enhancing stormwater infrastructure, including the development of a shallow detention area in the northern part of Easby Park and natural channel improvements to divert overflow from the playground.
- 8 Coordinate all significant upgrades—playground or otherwise—with stormwater projects for maximised efficiency and minimal disruption to the community.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## Map 19 - Richmond Reserves / Kingsland Forest Park



### 5.2.36 KINGSLAND FOREST PARK

#### Location

Kingsland Forest Park is located in the foothills behind Richmond, southeast of the urban residential area (see Map 19). Key access points to the Park are via Cropp Place, Easby Park, Lodestone Road, Valhalla Drive, Jimmy Lee Creek Reserve and Hill Street South Walkway/Will's Gully. The Park is comprised of 19 separate land parcels.

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

**Classification:** Parcels (2) and (3) are classified as Recreation Reserve and parcel (5) is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve. The remaining 16 parcels are not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified.

**Legal Descriptions and Areas** of each of the 19 land parcels:

1. Lot 19 DP 12914 – 0.8481 ha
2. Lot 1 DP 302521 – 3.4503 ha
3. Lot 1 DP 302522 – 8.5514 ha
4. Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST – 4.9525 ha
5. Sec 1 SO 476318 – 3.8654 ha
6. Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST – 3.3812 ha
7. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 2.0000 ha

8. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 5.4000 ha
9. Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD – 2.3648 ha
10. Pt DP 958 – 18.4538 ha
11. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 1.3621 ha
12. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 6.7000 ha
13. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 7.3000 ha
14. Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 – 2.8989 ha
15. Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD – 1.1634 ha
16. Pt Sec 31 SQ 1 – 25.6551 ha
17. Lot 3 DP 13210 – 1.9638 ha
18. Pt Lot 1 DP 350 – 52.4325 ha
19. Pt Sec 83 SQ 1 – 35.9331 ha

**Total Area:** 188.6764 ha

#### History

Kingsland Forest has a rich history of land use dating back to the 1920s. The area has long been a plantation forest particularly focused on the *Pinus radiata* species.

Over time, it became clear that the future use of the forest could be diversified to support recreational and ecological functions. In 2020, the Council began to shift its focus from commercial timber production to a recreational area. The renaming of the area to Kingsland Forest Park symbolised this shift.

The Kingsland name acknowledges the efforts of Henry and Tom Kingsland, father and son, who were involved in the pine industry in Richmond from the 1920s.

### Land acquisition history

Parcel (2) was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2001 and parcel (3) was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (plantation) in 2001. Both of these parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

The Council has vested authority over parcel (5). This land was acquired by the Crown under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for Local Purpose (Public Utility and Walkway) Reserve and vested in Council in 2015 (GN 2015-In1125). Parcel (5) was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

All other land parcels at Kingsland Forest Park are simple parcels that are not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified:

- Parcel (1) was transferred from Avonbank Subdivisions Ltd to Council in 1992.
- Parcel (4) was transferred to Council in 1996.
- Parcel (6) transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.
- Parcel (7) comprising the original part of the Waterworks Reserve Block, was acquired by the Council (the then Richmond Borough Council) in 1923 to provide a protected water catchment for the Richmond Borough. It was conveyed to Council in 1926 by Deeds of Conveyance Nos 24156, 41779, 48516 and 49359.
- Parcels (8), (16) and (19) also form part of the Waterworks Reserve Block (see note on parcel (7) above).
- Parcels (9) and (15) were both acquired by Richmond Borough Council in 1923 under Section 11 of the Land Act 1908.
- Parcel (10) was purchased by Council and planted in forestry (known as the Brown Block) in 1994.
- Parcels (11), (12), (13) and (14) all transferred to Council in 1996. The title is limited as to parcels.
- Parcels (17) and (18) were both purchased by Council in 1988 (known as the Heslop Block).

### Values

Kingsland Forest Park is a nature conservation area that is easily accessible to Richmond residents, providing opportunities for outdoor recreation, primarily mountain biking and walking.



The forest provides habitat for a range of plant and animal species, including both native and exotic plants. Kārearea, kererū, ruru, kāhu and other native birds are often seen in the Park. Some unique and notable features include 'Kupe' a 400 year old tōtara in Reservoir Creek<sup>12</sup>, the 'Barrington Gum'<sup>13</sup> (a *Eucalyptus regnans* or mountain ash, reputed to be one of the tallest trees in New Zealand) and stands of mature trees. Native forest remnants in two gullies contains species such as tawa, mātai, tītoki and tōtara, and act as a seed source for surrounding regenerating areas. There are also pockets of native species within the forest that are being restored through additional planting and pest control by active and keen volunteers.

Ecological assessment reports completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme in 2008 and 2012, identified two sites of ecological significance within Kingsland Forest Park:

- a 12 ha site alongside the upper reaches of Reservoir Creek (North, 2008); and
- a 9.5 ha site alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee Creek (North, 2012) – this site extends into Jimmy Lee Creek Esplanade Reserve.

The Reservoir Creek site supports several communities. The gully bottom contains relatively undisturbed broadleaved forest associations with occasional podocarp and rare beech species and may have been selectively logged in the past. The side-slopes support a range of secondary broadleaved forest and scrub/shrubland communities that would once have supported matai, black beech and lowland totara forest rising into hard beech forest. Gully forest rich in tītoki (and tawa) is considered a rare community in the Bryant Ecological District and the size of a remnant tōtara and kahikatea is remarkable. The more mature main gully bottom and lower side-slopes in the lower section have moderately high representativeness and rarity values that in combination qualify these areas for significance.

<sup>12</sup> <https://register.notabletrees.org.nz/tree/view/1876>

<sup>13</sup> Photo credit: Carl Gardiner (2024)



The Jimmy Lee Creek site also supports a range of communities, including titoki-mahoe-[tawa]-[matai]-[pigeonwood] forest on gully bottoms and side-slopes, matai forest on the spur crest, mahoe and kānuka forest on side-slopes, and mixed broadleaf secondary forest associations. The strong presence of matai with a scattering of very mature trees amongst mature titoki and tawa give this site particular value, in the context of the entire Bryant Ecological District. With its high rarity values and moderately high representativeness values this lowland forest remnant is clearly significant.

Areas previously cleared for commercial timber harvesting provide a significant opportunity for ecological restoration. At the time of writing, 95,000 trees had recently been planted for this purpose with another 34,000 native trees due to be planted during 2025.

The Wills Gully Group, a volunteer-led initiative, has been restoring a gully near the western edge of Kingsland Forest Park for many years, focusing on native planting and pest control. Operating informally without a formal structure or funding, the group has made significant progress, clearing and planting 95% of the area from The Bottoms Track to Grassy Saddle, primarily using native species grown from seed. The group's efforts have led to the recovery of native plants such as kowhai, kahikatea, and ake ake, and the return of wildlife like weka, which had not been seen in the area for years<sup>14</sup>.

Māori cultural values are intrinsic to the landscape and history of Kingsland Forest Park. While the Park area was not considered to have been sites of occupation, Māori would have travelled through this area to access other locations further inland and utilised ara/pathways along the entire Barnicoat Range ridgeline<sup>15</sup>. Te Taihū Iwi values are reflected in the Park's management. The concept of kaitiakitanga underpins the approach to environmental stewardship, ensuring that natural resources are protected and managed sustainably for future generations. The forest is seen not only as a recreational resource but also as a taonga that holds cultural significance.

The Park is highly valued for its recreational opportunities, particularly for walking, mountain biking, and other outdoor activities. The variety of terrains and landscapes in the forest provides excellent opportunities for outdoor sports and community engagement. The diverse trails cater to a wide range of users, from intermediate to advanced mountain bikers, further promoting healthy living and outdoor connection for all members of the community.

The forest's historical connection to the Kingsland family and its role in the early timber industry provide important cultural and historical context. The area fosters a deep connection with nature, and its transformation into a Park reflects the changing values of the community, embracing both ecological sustainability and recreational enjoyment, while also recognising the importance of Māori cultural heritage.

Thousands of new trees have recently been planted to restore the aesthetic of the hillside behind Richmond and plentiful native regeneration is occurring. Significant weed and pest control work is also underway. Planting started in 2022 with 10,000 native trees planted in the Reservoir Creek area. In 2023, contractors planted 51,000 trees (native and mixed forest species) in areas harvested in 2020 around the Jimmy Lee catchment. Over 44,000 native trees were planted in 2024, mostly in areas harvested in 2023 and within the Lodestone and Jimmy Lee Creek catchments/gullies. These trees are small at the moment, but in time they will grow to become integral parts of this new phase of life for Kingsland Forest Park. A further 34,000 native trees will be planted in 2025.



A lot has been going on to improve Kingsland Forest Park since Council adopted the Development Plan in 2020:

- Two fire ponds have been constructed on the Fowler and Henry Road Skids and they have started to fill with water. Should the worst occur, the immediate availability of water in this location can make a critical difference in controlling and extinguishing fires before they spread.
- A toilet has been installed at Richmond Hill and another at a central point in the forest – between Big Skid and Fowler Road Skid (this was one of the most popular suggestions received when Council consulted on the Development Plan). At peak times, from past track counters, more than 500 people per day are in the area – so there's a reasonable need for a toilet.

<sup>14</sup> Rickerby, W (2024). *The Restoration of a Gully: 1999 to 2023*.

<sup>15</sup> Māori cultural site review, Te Atiawa Trust, 2019.

Kingsland Forest Park Track Map and Guide





- Three new park benches have been installed at the Fowler, Henry and Heaton Road Skid sites – with the help of volunteers from Keep Richmond Beautiful. Picnic tables have been installed at major viewpoints.
- Ten new way-finding signs have also been installed at the main entranceways and strategic locations and two mountain bike tracks were rebuilt in 2023.
- The Escalator climbing track has been aligned to ensure an average of six degrees is maintained and extended to the top of the Park.
- The Ejector exit track has been developed to separate walkers and mountain bikers, from the bottom on Hang Ten track to Easby Park.
- The Reservoir Creek walking track has been extended up to the ridge.

## Issues and Options

The [Kingsland Forest Park Development Plan \(2020\)](#) identified several issues about the future management of this area. Critical issues include:

- Stormwater and run off implications are paramount.
- Native areas need protection and enhancement/ expansion.
- Transition from plantation forest to permanent forest needs to be strategically planned to overcome significant weed burdens.
- Land use needs to take into account the risks of more intense storm events resulting from climate change.
- Both walking and cycling needs to be catered for, minimise conflicts and reduce adverse effects on each other or the environment.
- Need to maximise land use synergies with neighbouring areas.



Kingsland Forest is one of several forests that the Council owns to raise revenue and reduce the demand on rates. In 2020, the Council decided to progressively retire Kingsland from its commercial forestry portfolio. Reasons for this include that it is the least profitable of

the plantation forests the Council owns and manages; harvest cycles impinge on recreational use of the area and on biodiversity; and harvesting can also present a downstream risk to the urban community of Richmond, particularly given the more frequent storms we are experiencing in the District. Other reasons include:

### Conflicting land use

The historical use of the forest for commercial timber production has conflicted with emerging recreational uses. The focus on pine plantation management has limited the types of recreational and ecological opportunities that could be provided.

### Ecological management

There are concerns regarding the balance between exotic pine forestry and the potential for ecological restoration. The presence of invasive species (both plant and animal) and the management of native habitats are challenges to enhancing biodiversity in the area.

### Resilience to climate change impacts

The forest is susceptible to storm damage, particularly given the aging state of some of the pine trees. This poses risks to safety, trail accessibility, and the overall health of the forest ecosystem.

### Transition from commercial forestry

There are challenges in transitioning the forest from commercial forestry to a more ecologically sustainable and recreational focus. This involves replanting with permanent, mixed forest species, facilitating native regeneration and managing the legacy of the pine plantation.

### Public engagement and education

There is a need for increased education about the vision/key outcomes sought for Kingsland Forest Park.

More detailed information about issues relating to Kingsland Forest Park are outlined in the Development Plan.

Options for addressing these issues include the gradual removal of commercial pine trees, replanting with permanent forest species, improving trail infrastructure, and enhancing pest control and ecological restoration programmes, among others.

Taking advantage of the harvesting cycles in 2020 and 2023, the Council has begun the process of transitioning from commercial forestry at Kingsland to managing the forest solely as a recreational and biodiversity asset for Richmond. There is a need to develop a planting plan for the remaining 37 ha of plantation forest (mainly in the Reservoir Creek catchment) yet to be harvested

(most likely in 2035) that provides for a transition to permanent mixed forest.

As outlined in the Development Plan, the Council is replanting harvested areas in permanent mixed forest and improving the recreational tracks. This work will be undertaken over the next 20 years as we gradually retire from commercial forestry operations to focus on recreational usage.



The Wills Gully Group, Keep Richmond Beautiful, Native Bird Recovery Richmond and other voluntary groups face ongoing challenges that disrupt their restoration efforts, including the impact of free-ranging dogs and feral cats who kill weka. Despite these issues, volunteers continue their work, focusing on practical tasks like weeding, planting, and trap maintenance. The groups emphasise the importance of volunteer-led efforts, suggesting that the most effective conservation work happens when volunteers have a sense of ownership of their projects. Time contributed by volunteers is vital to the success of projects. They seek occasional recognition and support from the Council, including appreciation events and assistance with tools and materials. The work of community groups has significantly improved local ecology and raised community awareness of conservation, but ongoing support is needed to manage pest issues and engage more volunteers.

Volunteers are also actively involved in maintaining the mountain bike network. Occasionally wayfinding signage is removed and unauthorised tracks are built by individuals – these are ongoing management issues.

Leases are in place with three separate telecommunication providers (see Appendix 3, Table B). An easement is in place for the Reservoir Creek dam, located in the Heslop Block above Easby Park.

For the 16 parcels of land at Kingsland Forest Park that are not currently subject to the Reserves Act, there is scope to declare these areas as reserve.

## KEY OUTCOMES SOUGHT

**Protection:** Land use activities are managed on a catchment-wide basis to protect the natural and heritage values of the site and avoid any downstream negative effects.

**Multiple Use:** The Forest provides for a range of outcomes for the community minimising conflict through careful design and management.

**Maximising Benefits:** The overall net benefit of the Forest to the community is maximised by considering all potential benefits, including commercial, natural, cultural and recreational outcomes.

**Recreation:** Activities in the Forest cater to a range of activities, ages, and abilities, with barriers to participation minimised.

**Connections:** The surrounding land use is taken into account by providing for biodiversity and recreational connections below the Forest to the urban area and sea and the wider Barnicoat Range and beyond.

**Partnerships:** Council works together with manawhenua iwi, and the local community to provide for natural, cultural and recreational outcomes for the Kingsland Forest.

## OBJECTIVES

O1 To cease commercial plantation forestry after the remaining crop is harvested and transition towards a more sustainable, mixed-use forest park.

This involves removing mature pine, macrocarpa and cypress trees and replacing them with a mix of permanent species, while maintaining some stands of exotic trees where they provide benefits for recreation.

O2 To improve the biodiversity and ecological health of the forest.

This includes planting native trees, enhancing existing native vegetation, and reducing weed and pest species.

O3 To improve recreational infrastructure to cater to the growing demand for mountain biking, walking, and other outdoor activities.

This includes better trail networks, signage, and facilities for users.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>O4 Te Tauihu iwi are suitably acknowledged for their customary use of these catchments and waterways being ara/trails inland to areas of harvest and opportunities to work in partnership with the Council on the development of the forest are available.</p> <p>O5 Rongoā species and species used for other Māori customary purposes (such as for rāanga) form part of the landscaping of parks and reserves and are available for sustainable harvest.</p> <p>O6 Historical, cultural and archaeological sites are protected and interpreted where appropriate.</p> <p>O7 To increase public awareness of the ecological and recreational value of the forest and involve local communities.</p> <p>O8 To actively manage the Council's landowner fire prevention, control, and safety obligations, to minimise risks to recreational users.</p> <p>O9 To ensure land-use decisions within Kingsland Forest do not adversely affect critical utilities infrastructure.</p> | <p>mixed species forest through replanting programmes.</p> <p>4 Re-establish and maintain forest cover over the Park to reduce runoff, erosion and sedimentation.</p> <p>5 Prevent Emissions Trading Scheme liabilities from any decisions taken.</p> <p>6 Select species that do not create a wilding or weed issue.</p> <p>7 Develop a planting plan for the remaining areas yet to be harvested (dates projected to be from 2035) that provides for a mix of permanent forest species.</p> |
|---|---|

#### Catchment Management

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|--|--|
| <p>8 Harvesting activities and other land management activities should not create any significant increase in flows or sediment load that will adversely affect the Richmond streams, urban stormwater and Waimea/Waimeha Inlet:</p> | <p>i. Ensure best practice harvest techniques to manage runoff and mobilisation of sediment, including limiting the construction of new roads and consider debris barriers and further detention areas if required. These actions should be developed and recorded in the harvest plan following consultation with Council stormwater and reserves staff.</p> <p>ii. Ensure active revegetation of harvested slopes occurs as soon as practicable after harvest using species with good erosion controlling properties. Aerial grass seeding post-harvest may be implemented as an interim step.</p> |
| <p>9 Progressively improve water quality and habitats:</p>   | <p>i. Replant additional streamside areas where further shade is required.</p> <p>ii. Identify any further fish passage obstacles downstream and pursue resolving these.</p>   |

To achieve the outlined objectives, the following policies aim to balance ecological sustainability, recreation, and public engagement in the long-term stewardship of Kingsland Forest Park.

#### POLICIES

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|--|--|
| <p>1 Manage Kingsland Forest Park for the primary purposes of enhancing both recreational and ecological values and managing stormwater runoff.</p> <p>2 Continue to implement the Kingsland Forest Park Development Plan (2020), focusing on the high priority actions listed in Policies 3-64 below.</p> | <p>Note that policies shaded salmon are identified as high priority actions in the Development Plan, policies shaded yellow are medium priority actions and policies shaded blue are low priority actions.</p> |
|--|--|

#### Forest Cover

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>3 Over time, convert areas previously dedicated to commercial pine production to permanent</p> |  |
|---|--|

#### Ecological Restoration

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|--|--|
| <p>10 Harvest practices are undertaken using techniques that minimise damage to areas of native forest in the gullies and adjacent flanks.</p> |  |
|--|--|



- 11 Biodiversity corridors are developed to link existing native gullies from the top of the Barnicoat Range to the backyards of urban Richmond.
- 12 Continue to develop a band of native vegetation on lower slopes by not replanting exotics in lower compartments.
- 13 In conjunction with recreational track development objectives, provide access tracks around the edge of native forest areas to provide for good access for weed (and pest) control activities.
- 14 Maintain an active weed and pest animal control programme to prevent damage to forest values and forest reestablishment.
- 15 Work with adjoining landowners to encourage control of invasive weeds such as woolly nightshade.
- 16 Work with volunteer groups to better define biodiversity objectives for the important work that they do and establish robust monitoring to measure results and advocate for the work being undertaken.
- 17 Support and enhance volunteer-led ecological restoration efforts at Kingsland Forest Park:
  - i. Encourage and support local volunteer groups, by providing practical assistance, including tools, resources, and plant donations, to aid their ecological restoration work.
  - ii. Foster a collaborative relationship with voluntary groups, recognising the valuable contributions of volunteers and facilitating a high degree of autonomy.
  - iii. Promote volunteer engagement by facilitating opportunities for public recognition, such as annual appreciation events or community gatherings.
  - iv. Prioritise the ongoing restoration of native vegetation and biodiversity, building on the success of volunteer-led initiatives and ensuring the continued improvement of the area's ecological health.

## **Landscape Protection and Enhancement**

- 18 Maintain a green forested vista to Richmond Hill from Richmond, south Nelson and the Waimea Plains by re-establishing forest within the Park.
- 19 Where there is alignment in aspirations for landscape development with neighbouring properties, consider a common approach to achieve a wider positive landscape effect along the Barnicoat Range.
- 20 Seek to limit new network utility assets to existing areas.
- 21 Create and maintain a selection of viewpoints across the Waimea Plains and Tasman Bay within the Park's walking and biking track network.

## **Cultural, Historical and Archaeological Values**

- 22 Ensure the manawhenua iwi association with the land and partnership with Council is reflected on any new signboards for the reserve.
- 23 Rongoā/medicinal species and species used for rāranga/weaving form part of the planting plans for native restoration areas and are available for sustainable harvest for use.
- 24 As a registered historic site, Reservoir Creek dam is protected and interpreted.

## **Fire Presentation, Control and Safety**

- 25 Install signs at entry points to the Forest with steps to take in case of a fire and install markers at designated safe areas.
- 26 Consider using broadleaf natives and species with low flammability alongside tracks.
- 27 Undertake regular maintenance of fire ponds and designated safe areas and remove vegetation to make these sites suitable as an evacuation point and water take for firefighting purposes.
- 28 Work with Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) on closing public access to the Forest during periods of high fire risk.

## Utilities Infrastructure

- 29 Follow relevant codes of practice and consult with Transpower in the development of planting plans, earthworks and construction in proximity to the National Grid assets and associated access.
- 30 Allow for the continued use of approximately 88m<sup>2</sup> in parcel (7) of Kingsland Forest Park, for a telecommunication network site, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease agreement with Spark NZ Trading Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table B).
- 31 Allow for the continued use of approximately 306m<sup>2</sup> in parcel (18) of Kingsland Forest Park, for telecommunication purposes, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease agreement with Vodafone NZ Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table B).
- 32 Allow for the continued use of approximately 40m<sup>2</sup> in parcel (7) of Kingsland Forest Park, for a telecommunications facility, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease agreement with Two Degrees Mobile Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table B).

## Recreational Use

- 33 Maintain the existing recreational infrastructure, including picnic areas, lookouts and the network of mountain biking tracks and walking paths.
- 34 Provide well signposted and easy to use entrances to the Forest and ensure information about recreational opportunities in the Forest is readily available.
- 35 Actively provide for both walking and biking and a range of different grade tracks for a variety of abilities.
- 36 Use activity zones, shared use, designated trails and a range of other methods to reduce the potential for conflict between walkers and bikes.
- 37 Continue to ensure hubs and intersections are clearly signposted.

- 38 Provide for wider connections to other public recreation areas.

- 39 Ensure that new track building activity only occurs where current and projected use levels warrant it and that it is within the carrying capacity of the catchment in order to reduce the risk of erosion, land stability, or sedimentation issues.

- 40 Seek opportunities to increase the number and quality of entrance points into the Forest.

- 41 Review track naming, signage and wayfinding hierarchy to ensure necessary information is available at each intersection and align between GIS records.

- 42 Take into account activity zones when planning for new track development.

- 43 Seek geotechnical advice before construction of new tracks that require earthworks in sensitive areas.

- 44 Follow best practice guidelines when constructing, modifying and maintaining tracks<sup>16</sup>.

- 45 Assess intersections between downhill mountain bike tracks and walking tracks to provide as much safety as possible for users.

- 46 Retain forest roads as shared-use tracks.

## Mountain biking

- 47 Provide a range of consistently graded and well-signposted trails for a range of users with a focus on the north-eastern side of the Forest.

- 48 Ensure the number and location of tracks provided over time does not adversely affect other forest values.

- 49 Ensure sufficient resourcing is in place to maintain existing trails (including regular grooming, pruning and weed control) before new trail development is considered.

- 50 Develop a new trail around the margin of the native area of Reservoir Creek to link with the Silvan Forest boundary.

<sup>16</sup> International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) Guide to Building Sweet Single Track, New Zealand

Standard HB 8630:2004 Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures.

51 Consider options for longer cross-forest return loop from the top of the extended Escalator.

52 Provide a range of other downhill tracks of different grades within environmental constraints as demand warrants.

53 Prevent mountain bike use of valley floor tracks in the native gully areas of Jimmy Lee, Reservoir Creek and Wills Gully.

54 Explore options to provide further easier grade mountain bike tracks.

### **Walking**

55 Provide a range of return loop walking options for different abilities from each entry point as well as high, mid and low-level traverses of the Forest.

56 Develop a new track to bypass Cypress Road at a better gradient.

57 Provide a connection track back to Valhalla Track from Allans Gully Track.

58 Utilise forestry road extension, if constructed, for walking to connect Heaton Road to Oliver Road.

59 Review gradients of the forestry roads to determine if they meet necessary standards for use as walking tracks and easy tramping tracks and consider developing bypass tracks on steeper sections.

60 Consider a bridge for the lower Jimmy Lee Creek.

### **Dog Walking**

61 Monitor issues associated with the Council's current Dog Control Bylaw provision for parts of Kingsland Forest Park being a dog exercise area.

62 Consider seeking future change to the Dog Control Bylaw to 'dogs on lead' within native forest restoration areas if required.

### **Supporting Facilities**

63 Ensure that supporting facilities enhance the visitor experience by meeting essential needs while retaining the undeveloped natural character of the forest.

64 Continue to upgrade and replace signs in a coordinated way.

### **Scope to declare land as reserve**

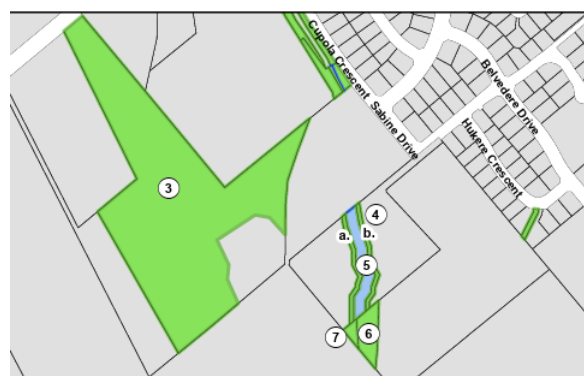
65 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare 16 parcels at Kingsland Forest Park as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this Park.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## **5.2.37 PATON RESERVE**

### **Location**

Paton Reserve is located at 53 Paton Road, Richmond (see Map 15).



*Location of Paton Reserve (3) in southern Richmond*

### **Classification, Legal Description and Size**

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 20243
- Area: 4.4912 ha

### **History**

Paton Reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of purchase in 2024 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### **Values**

This neighbourhood reserve was previously a lifestyle block and is currently undeveloped as a public park. The existing vehicle entrance is located on Paton Road, between the switchbacks. The land has been extensively planted with a diverse variety of tree, orchard and shrub species by previous owners.

## Issues and Options

An initial concept plan for the development of this new reserve was prepared, and we invited your feedback (see the draft plan on the following four pages).

The vision for Paton Reserve is to transform it into a reserve offering visitors a taste of rural life on the edge of Richmond. The reserve will provide opportunities for people to stroll among trees, pick fruit from established orchards, picnic, play, and enjoy outdoor events. A natural amphitheatre and café could serve as venues for concerts and live performances.



Currently, the only legal vehicle access to the reserve is via the driveway entrance at 53 Paton Road. As indicated in the image opposite, a potential future road (shown in red) could provide an additional connection through to Paton Road. Alternatively,

a new road connection (represented by a series of aqua-coloured dots) may be developed between the eastern edge of the reserve and Cupola Crescent. In the short term, the Council could initiate discussions with the neighbouring landowners to explore the possibility of establishing access to the eastern portion of Paton Reserve.

The initial concept plan includes a proposed vehicle access point from the Cupola Crescent side of the reserve, which would lead to a car park with 36 spaces. A second car park, providing 14 spaces, is planned near the existing entrance on Paton Road. Initially, only the smaller car park near Paton Road would be constructed to accommodate some public use. The existing driveway will serve as an internal access road connecting the two proposed car parks, which could be upgraded to include passing bays, enabling vehicles to move between the two areas.

Once legal and physical access is established, providing vehicle connection between the main car park and Cupola Crescent, the internal road could be converted to a one-way system. In this scenario, vehicles would travel east from the smaller car park near Paton Road and exit through the main car park to Cupola Crescent (or, if developed, the indicative road leading to Paton Road). Alternatively, the internal road could be restricted for use by reserve maintenance vehicles only.

The concept includes an accessible walking track that would enter and exit the reserve near both vehicle

access points, with connections to both car parks and providing a loop around the reserve's widest area. The path will also offer connections to a meadow/orchard picnic area near the smaller car park, a lookout point in the southern corner, and a citrus grove and coop picnic area near the main car park. Several seating areas are planned along the walking track.

An ephemeral stream flows through the gully, exiting beneath Paton Road. Proposed developments for the southern portion of the stream include stormwater retention and wetland ponds. The land to the east and west of the stream forms a natural amphitheatre. These areas could be developed into an outdoor amphitheatre by clearing some existing vegetation and maintaining the space in mown grass.

Near the main car park on the hill is a potential site for a future playspace, toilets and/or a concessionaire café, with views over Richmond. If a café is not developed, there is potential for one or more mobile food or coffee carts to be granted licenses to occupy sites within the reserve.

As outlined above, Paton Reserve is envisioned as a significant park for Richmond South, embracing a semi-rural character and offering a rich blend of ecological, recreational, and community experiences. The vision focuses on providing a large woodland park with accessible pathways, integrated natural adventure play spaces, and picnic areas, aiming to become a central green heart as surrounding areas urbanise.

Feedback received during consultation affirmed broad support for this overall vision, particularly for ecological restoration, accessible walking trails, and family-friendly informal play spaces. Submitters emphasised the importance of creating diverse, climate-resilient native ecosystems through extensive eco-sourced indigenous plantings, particularly in riparian and wetland areas, which also serve critical stormwater management functions.

The community expressed a strong desire for a universally accessible network of paths, connecting to neighbouring streets and popular desire lines, to support a wide range of users, including those with mobility challenges. Ongoing partnerships with local schools, iwi, and conservation groups for environmental education, kaitiakitanga, and stewardship are also seen as vital.

While there was enthusiasm for activating the reserve, some initial proposals, such as a large upper car park, a permanent commercial café, or a high-capacity amphitheatre, received mixed feedback. Consultation highlighted the need to balance active recreation with

the retention of generous open green spaces for unstructured community use, and to avoid overdevelopment. There is strong support for removing redundant outbuildings to enhance the park's natural amenity.

Regarding access, an Integrated Traffic Assessment or similar should be completed, recognising that essential upgrades to pedestrian connections (such as the Bateup Stream walkway and Paton Road footpath) will be required. Modest, well-screened car parking is supported to facilitate access, with an emphasis on compact design and integration with native landscaping.

The RMP now provides for flexibility to host small-scale mobile food/coffee carts for events or peak periods, prioritising convenience without permanent infrastructure. Similarly, a small, earth-formed amphitheatre is supported, provided it is naturally designed, integrates into the landscape, and is managed as a multi-purpose community space rather than a commercial venue.

All future developments will proceed with a phased approach, subject to ongoing monitoring, and clear management guidelines to ensure the reserve's unique character, ecological integrity, and primary recreational purpose are maintained.

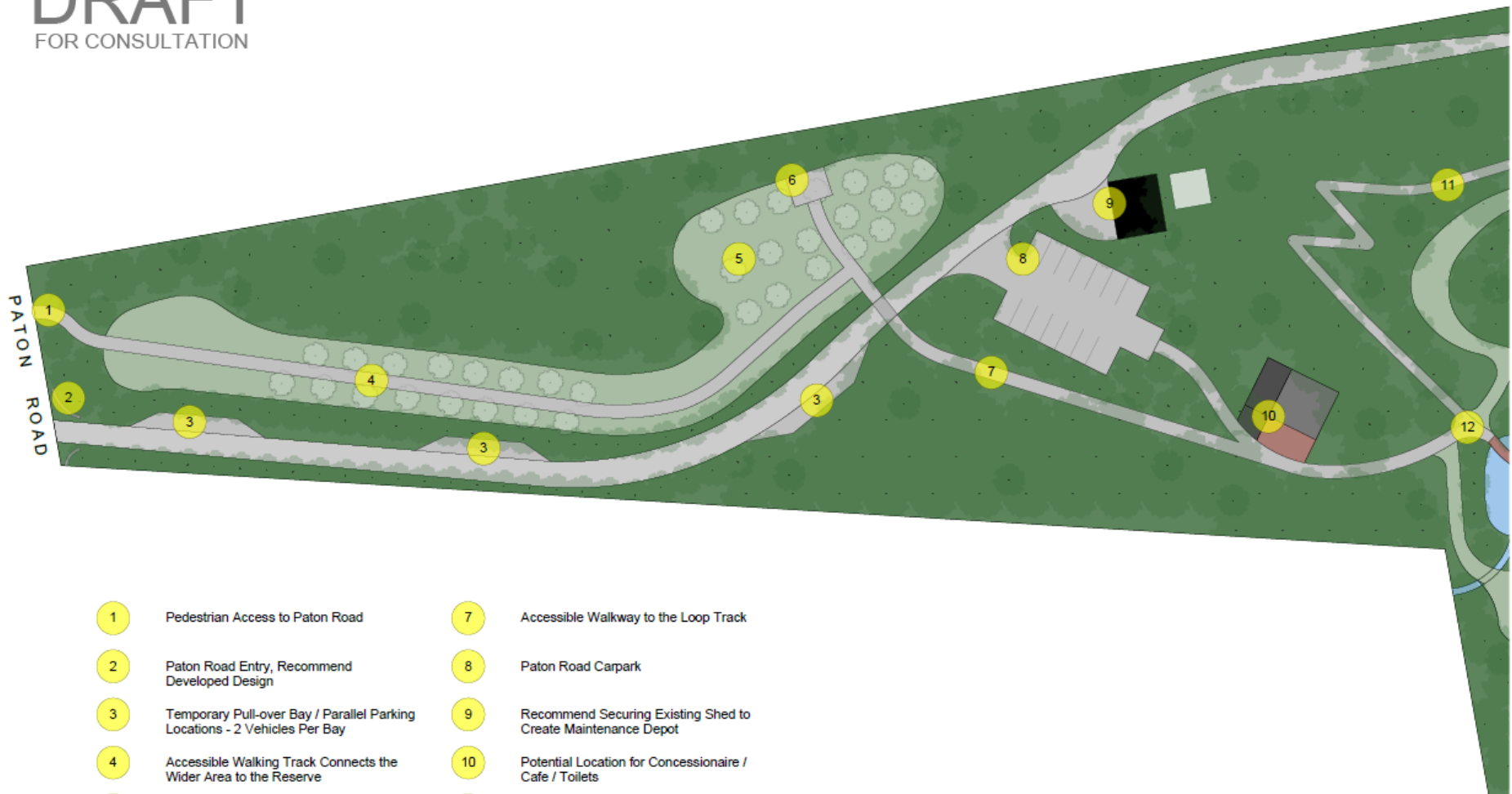


- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Proposed Seating Area                                       |  8 Lookout Location   |
|  1 Paton Road Entry  |  9 Natural Amphitheatre   |
|  2 Paton Road Pedestrian Connection                          |  10 Citrus Grove and Coop Picnic Area with Potential for Concessionaire |
|  3 Meadow/Orchard Picnic Area                                |  11 Cupola Crescent Carpark   |
|  4 Paton Road Carpark  |  12 Potential Location for Playspace Development                        |
|  5 Potential Location for Concessionaire / Cafe / Toilets    |  13 Cupola Crescent Exit  |
|  6 Stormwater Retention including Wetland / Pond Development |  14 Cupola Crescent Entry   |
|  7 Deck Area overlooking Wetland                             |  15 Initial Cupola Crescent Pedestrian Connection                       |



# DRAFT

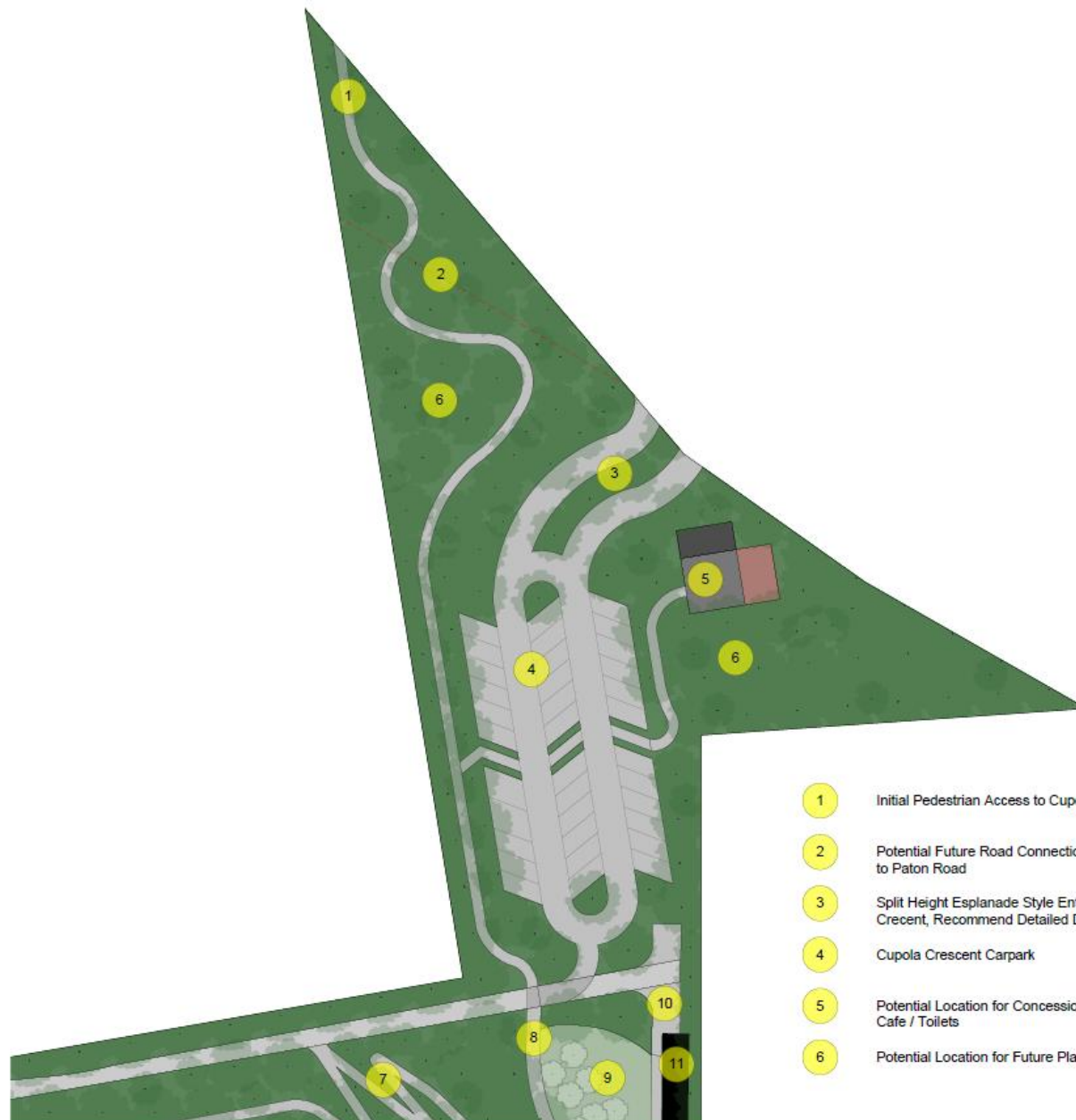
FOR CONSULTATION



- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Pedestrian Access to Paton Road   | 7 Accessible Walkway to the Loop Track                                    |
| 2 Paton Road Entry, Recommend Developed Design                              | 8 Paton Road Carpark  |
| 3 Temporary Pull-over Bay / Parallel Parking Locations - 2 Vehicles Per Bay | 9 Recommend Securing Existing Shed to Create Maintenance Depot            |
| 4 Accessible Walking Track Connects the Wider Area to the Reserve           | 10 Potential Location for Concessionaire / Cafe / Toilets                 |
| 5 Meadow / Orchard Picnic Area  | 11 Accessible Loop Track Connects Paton Road and Cupola Crescent Carparks |
| 6 Potential Seating Location, recommend Community Style Picnic Tables       | 12 Central Node Including Connection to Wetland Development               |

# DRAFT

FOR CONSULTATION



- |   |  |    |  |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 | Initial Pedestrian Access to Cupola Crescent                                     | 7  | Accessible Loop Track Connects Cupola Crescent and Paton Road Carparks |
| 2 | Potential Future Road Connection to Paton Road                                   | 8  | Accessible Connection from Cupola Crescent onto Loop Track             |
| 3 | Split Height Esplanade Style Entry to Cupola Crescent, Recommend Detailed Design | 9  | Citrus Grove Picnic Area   |
| 4 | Cupola Crescent Carpark  | 10 | Potential Location for Concessionaire i.e. Coffee Cart                 |
| 5 | Potential Location for Concessionaire / Cafe / Toilets                           | 11 | Covered Seating / Picnic Area Area Utilising Existing Coop Structure   |
| 6 | Potential Location for Future Playspace  |    |  |



**DRAFT**  
FOR CONSULTATION





View into Orchard Meadow



View into Proposed Carpark



View along Proposed Pedestrian Path



View into Existing Wetland



View into Proposed Carpark



View into Existing Stream







View onto Natural Ampitheatre



View from Coop Seating Area



View along Open Field



View across Reserve



View into Proposed Carpark



View from Lookout Picnic Area



## POLICIES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Manage Paton Reserve primarily as a space focused on passive recreation, ecological restoration, community connection, and sustainable open space values.</p> <p>2 Develop Paton Reserve in line with the final concept plan, subject to available resources. This will involve a phased approach, with gradual additions to infrastructure and park features over time. Carefully stage new facilities and enhancements, using robust usage data and further consultation to adjust plans and prevent overdevelopment or loss of valued open space and rural character.</p> <p>3 Maintain improvements as needed to ensure Paton Reserve remains a welcoming, safe and functional space for the community.</p> <p>4 Prioritise riparian, wetland, and woodland plantings that support habitat, natural character, and landscape resilience.</p> <p>5 Implement ongoing monitoring and maintenance of riparian and wetland areas, employing adaptive management to respond to changes in stormwater flows, water quality, or erosion, and to address any adverse ecological effects as they arise.</p> <p>6 Provide a universally accessible network of main paths and play/picnic areas throughout the reserve, shaped with input from disabled users, families, and community groups at design stage. Prioritise safe connections to neighbouring streets, public transport, and popular informal desire lines.</p> <p>7 Foster ongoing partnerships with local schools, iwi, and conservation organisations to include kaitiakitanga and deliver environmental education, citizen science, hands-on stewardship, volunteer planting, and long-term monitoring and maintenance.</p> <p>8 Incorporate interpretive signage that celebrates the reserve's ecological features, wetland and water management innovations, and cultural connections developed in partnership with iwi.</p> <p>9 Remove redundant outbuildings and clarify that no permanent on-site maintenance depot will be required.</p> | <p>10 Complete an Integrated Transport Assessment or similar, recognising that essential upgrades to pedestrian connections (such as the Bateup Stream walkway and Paton Road footpath) will be required.</p> <p>11 Provide for modest, well-screened car parking at Paton Reserve to support access and public safety, while protecting open space and ecological values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a small to moderate car park near the Paton Road entrance, with native landscaping, permeable surfaces, and visual screening.</li> <li>• Consider a second compact parking area from a future residential road only if justified by proven demand, open space constraints, and further community input.</li> <li>• Ensure all car parks avoid sensitive wetland, planted or play areas, and maintain safe pedestrian connections to key amenities.</li> <li>• Promote excellent bike parking and universal access.</li> <li>• Actively manage car parks (including for safety, signage, and litter) to discourage anti-social behaviour.</li> <li>• Require targeted local engagement before any construction or expansion, with design finalised in consultation with residents and users.</li> </ul> <p>12 Initiate discussions with neighbouring landowners to explore the possibility of establishing an easement that would facilitate vehicle access to the eastern portion of Paton Reserve. The aim is to ensure mutually beneficial terms that accommodate both parties' interests and provide safe, legal access to the reserve.</p> <p>13 Permit the potential for a small-scale, earth-formed or naturally designed amphitheatre as a multi-purpose community asset, fully integrated with native planting and passive park values. Any amphitheatre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be modest in scale, blend with the natural contours, and be set well back from residential or sensitive ecological areas;</li> <li>• Must be constructed from natural materials and designed to visually recede into the landscape when not in use;</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

- May proceed with consideration of noise, vegetation and wetland protection, and traffic/parking effects;
  - Must be managed as a low-intensity, multi-use community space (not a commercial/hospitality venue) with strong guidelines on booking, maintenance, and post-event restoration of amenity;
  - Must be supported by clear maintenance and event management guidelines to safeguard park values.
- 14 Permit occasional outdoor concerts and events within the natural amphitheatre of Paton Reserve, in accordance with the Council's 'Planning an Event' guide and the park booking system. Event attendance should be capped, to mitigate parking constraints and preserve the park's atmosphere. All events must adhere to relevant rules and regulations, including noise and safety standards.
- 15 Provide for small-scale, mobile food or coffee carts to operate at Paton Reserve during designated community events, weekends, or peak periods as approved by Council, subject to a license to occupy agreement (see Appendix 3, Table A). These agreements will be for a term not exceeding one year, and each new opportunity to operate will be publicly tendered. All operations must comply with waste minimisation and environmental standards, be visually low-impact, and require careful site management.
- 16 Permanent café or commercial food infrastructure is not supported at this stage. Any consideration of a permanent facility will require full community consultation, detailed assessment of design, parking, amenity, environmental/operational impact, and clear demonstration it would complement rural character, ecological function, and the primary open-space purpose of the reserve. If approved, a lease agreement for construction and operation of a commercial café on Paton Reserve would be required. If/when a café is established and operational, mobile carts will no longer be permitted, except for one-off events.
- 17 Ensure that any future significant developments (e.g. new facilities, road access, car parks, event spaces, or amenities) are subject to targeted consultation with local residents, iwi, reserve stakeholders, and notified users. Include ongoing monitoring of operational and environmental outcomes with flexibility to adapt as issues arise.
- 18 No camping will be permitted anywhere within Paton Reserve.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.38 MALCOLM RESERVE

### Location

Malcolm Reserve is located at 6 Sabine Drive, Richmond (see Map 16).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 80 DP 513715
- Area: 0.2421 ha

### History

Malcolm Reserve was created via subdivision in 2017, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



### Values

This neighbourhood reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space. In addition to the large expanse of lawn, there is a climbing net, swing, picnic tables, bench seat, paved paths, landscaped gardens and a few exotic trees.



## Issues and Options

Additional seating and shelter would increase useability.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space and children's play.
- 2 Maintain the playground equipment and recreational amenities.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.39 HART RESERVE

#### Location

Hart Reserve adjoins 46 Fairrose Drive, Richmond (see Map 17).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 23 DP 460142
- Area: 0.2036 ha

#### History

Hart Reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2013 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

This small neighbourhood reserve has great street frontage. A paved path runs through the reserve, providing linkages to the Fairrose Drive Walkway, and a gravel path is inset from the reserve's southern border. There is a swing set and seesaw, a wooden bench underneath an established Sequoia tree in the centre of the reserve, and a grassed mound. Garden borders have been established along the reserve's western boundary.



## Issues and Options

The reserve is an awkward triangular shape and slightly sloped.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade the playground equipment.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.2.40 TŌTARA VIEW RESERVE

#### Location

Tōtara View Reserve is located at 25 Bramley Street, Richmond (see Map 17).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 20 DP 571125
- Area: 0.0527 ha

#### History

Tōtara View Reserve was created via subdivision in 2022, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

This small neighbourhood reserve contains a mature tōtara tree.



## Issues and Options

This recently acquired reserve has sloped topography, an awkward shape and has yet to be developed.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Protect the tōtara tree by mulching around the trunk to prevent mowing over the root plate.
- 3 Improve the reserve's amenity by constructing a path up onto the lawn area and provide seating.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.41 HUKERE RESERVE

### Location

Hukere Reserve is located between 7 and 9 Hukere Crescent, Richmond (see Map 17).



### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 36 DP 586601
- Area: 0.0244 ha

## History

Hukere Reserve was created via subdivision in 2024, vested as Recreation Reserve and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

This parcel of land will form a linkage through to a larger recreation reserve planned for the next stage of subdivision. A paved path has been installed and gardens planted either side of the path.

## Issues and Options

Once the larger reserve area vests in Council, a concept plan will be developed for community consultation. This will likely include seating and areas for outdoor play and passive recreation.

## POLICIES

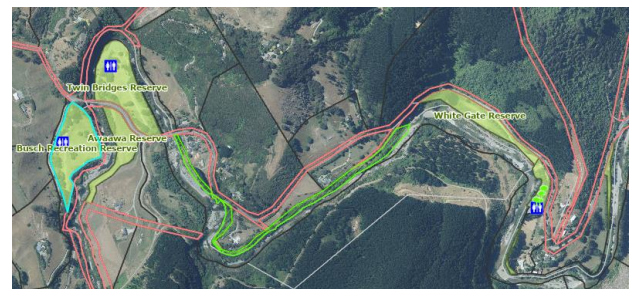
- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of passive recreation and open space.
- 2 Maintain the paved walkway and plantings.
- 3 Once the larger reserve parcel has been vested, prepare and consult on a concept plan for Hukere Reserve, then develop the reserve in line with the final plan.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.42 BUSCH RESERVE

### Location

Busch Reserve is located at 374 Aniseed Valley Road, on the true left (western) bank of the Roding River, at the base of Aniseed Hill in the Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



*Busch Reserve's boundary is highlighted in aqua*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 19777
- Area: 2.5560



## History

This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1999 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Named after the first European settlers to live in Aniseed Valley, this area was part of the Hans Busch family holdings. Both H.H. Busch and his wife are buried in a marked grave at the bottom of the hill on the Aniseed Valley side.

Mr and Mrs Busch and their five children were in the second group of a planned settlement of Germans to Nelson, arriving on the Skiold in 1844 and originally allotted land at Ranzau. In 1851 Hans made the first of several purchases in the Aniseed, with eight more children helping with the bush felling and grass sowing.

## Values

Bush Reserve covers an undulating river terrace adjoining the Roding River. This large destination reserve also has nature conservation values.

A gravel vehicle track provides access to the northern section of the reserve. A large part of the reserve is maintained as mown grass, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge. Many mature trees adjoin the reserve's western border and river's edge, with clumps of other trees scattered throughout.

The reserve is a very popular recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. It borders an attractive section of the Roding River with two deep swimming holes. Facilities include containment toilets on the upper terrace, one gas BBQ, and picnic tables and platforms.

A commemorative plaque to Hans Heinrich Busch (died 1873 aged 73) and his wife Dorothea (died 1880 aged 74) is located near the reserve entrance.

## Issues and Options

Management issues include the continued control of weeds, maintenance of recreational facilities and occasional vandalism. The water supply intake for the toilets is vulnerable due to fluctuating river levels and weather events.

There are several large willow trees on the reserve and weed species include old man's beard, barberry, gorse and hawthorn.

Vehicle barriers/gates provide the option of restricting access to the reserve to protect turf, prevent vandalism or during times of high fire risk.

Infrastructure upgrades would improve amenity and pedestrian access to the swimming holes could be enhanced. Installation of passive surveillance equipment could help to monitor and manage instances of vandalism.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Busch Reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation and access to the Roding River.
- 2 Maintain the reserves amenities and improvements and enhance pedestrian access to the swimming holes.
- 3 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve to protect turf and recreational amenities as needed, and when fire risk is high, by locking gates at the reserve entrance.
- 4 Undertake ongoing weed control.
- 5 Carry out enrichment plantings using eco-sourced plants.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.43 TWIN BRIDGES RESERVE

### Location

Twin Bridges Reserve is located at 397 Aniseed Valley Road, adjacent to a horseshoe bend in the Roding River, in the Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



*The boundaries of Twin Bridges Reserve are highlighted in aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 18073
- Area: 2.2930

## History

The reserve area was created by a realignment of Aniseed Valley Road and gifted to the Council as a recreation reserve by the Baigent family in 1989. It was classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Twin Bridges Reserve lies on a peninsula adjacent to a horseshoe bend in the Roding River. This large destination reserve has nature conservation values. A vehicle track traverses the length of the reserve, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge. Much of the reserve area is maintained as mown grass. Originally developed in 1990, guided by a landscape plan, the vegetation bordering the river is predominantly native and numerous mature exotic trees provide shade throughout the reserve.

This attractive reserve is a very popular recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. Facilities include a toilet block, one gas barbeque and picnic tables.



## Issues and Options

Management issues include the continued control of weeds, ongoing maintenance of recreational facilities, and occasional vandalism.

Several large willow trees adjoin the river just beyond the reserve boundary. Other weed species present include old man's beard, barberry, gorse and hawthorn.

Infrastructure upgrades would improve amenity. For example, the toilet block has accessibility issues and the

water supply intake for the toilets is vulnerable due to fluctuating river levels and weather events.

Gates at the reserve entrance can be locked to restrict access to the reserve to protect turf or during times of high fire risk. Installation of passive surveillance equipment could help to monitor and manage instances of vandalism.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation and access to the Roding River.
- 2 Maintain the reserves amenities and improvements and consider upgrading the toilet block with accessible toilets in the longer term.
- 3 Enhance the main pedestrian access down to the river to make it safer and more accessible.
- 4 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve to protect turf and recreational amenities as needed, and when fire risk is high, by locking gates at the reserve entrance.
- 5 Undertake ongoing weed control.
- 6 Carry out enrichment plantings using eco-sourced plants.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.44 AWAAWA RESERVE

### Location

Awaawa Recreation Reserve is located on the opposite bank of the Roding River from Busch Reserve and across Aniseed Valley Road from Twin Bridges Reserve in Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



*The boundaries of Awaawa Reserve are highlighted aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 425410
- Area: 1.3646

## History

This reserve was vested in Council as a local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2008 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Awaawa Reserve is located on a river terrace adjoining the Roding River. A large part of the reserve is maintained as mown grass. Much of the steep riverbank has been planted in native vegetation, providing a riparian buffer.

The reserve is a lesser-known recreation area in the Aniseed Valley, despite its close proximity to two popular destination reserves. An informal footpath under the eastern end of the road bridge to the west in the above image provides pedestrian access between Awaawa Reserve and Twin Bridges Reserve.

## Issues and Options

Underutilisation of Awaawa Reserve is an issue, despite its close proximity to Twin Bridges and Busch Reserves. There is no way finding signage indicating that the area is a reserve and no recreational amenities are provided. Walking access down the steep riverbank to the middle swimming hole shared with Busch Reserve is very difficult. Fencing does not align to the reserve boundaries and is in need of repair along the road boundary.

Provision of picnic tables and seating, a vehicle parking area, steps down to the swimming hole would enhance access and utilisation. The Roding Catchment Enhancement Group is keen to assist with further riparian vegetation planting and ongoing weed control.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation and access to the Roding River.
- 2 Install wayfinding signage from Twin Bridges and Busch Reserves and onsite signage to raise the profile of this reserve.

- 3 Develop a small area for vehicles to park within, near the reserve entrance.
- 4 Enhance access to the river by installing steps down to the swimming hole and upgrade the informal path between Awaawa and Twin Bridges Reserves.
- 5 Install picnic tables and seating.
- 6 Repair the roadside fence and realign fencing along the reserve boundary.
- 7 Work together with the Roding Catchment Enhancement Group to undertake additional plantings and ongoing weed control within the riparian margin.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.45 WHITE GATE RESERVE

### Location

White Gate Reserve is located at 538 Aniseed Valley Road, on the true left (northern) bank of the Roding River, in the Aniseed Valley (see Map 21).



*The boundaries of White Gate Reserve are highlighted in aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: (a) Recreation Reserve (b) Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 5 DP 20452 (b) Pt Sec 8 SQ 1
- Area: (a) 1.4500 ha (b) 0.5969 ha

## History

Parcel (a) was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

After considering a petition from over 300 people requesting that parcel (b) be protected as a public reserve, the Council purchased this fee-simple land parcel from the New Zealand Automobile Association Inc and it was transferred to Council in 1995. The Nelson branch of NZAA originally acquired this parcel in 1933 as a picnic ground. Parcel (b) is not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified.

## Values

White Gate Reserve is a large destination reserve with nature conservation values. A gravel vehicle track bisects the reserve, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge.

Some areas within the reserve are maintained as mown grass, surrounded by native vegetation.

A small remnant of lowland forest is present at the southern end of the reserve. Within this remnant are four protected trees: two tōtara and two matai trees, positioned alongside the internal vehicle track. Several mature kānuka trees are also present and the modified understorey vegetation is dominated by mahoe on the steeper banks beneath the road.

The reserve is a popular casual recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. It borders the Roding River with several swimming holes. Facilities include one containment toilet close to the road boundary, picnic tables/platforms and BBQs.

## Issues and Options

Management issues include ongoing control of weeds, maintenance of recreational facilities, occasional vandalism, and conservation of the forest remnant at the southern end of the reserve, which is prone to weed infestation. Due to their location alongside the internal vehicle track, the protected trees could be damaged by vehicles parking underneath their canopies – installation of bollards could prevent this.

In 2024 an operation to remove many of the established weedy species was undertaken across the entire reserve area. Crack willow, old man's beard, barberry, gorse and broom had previously dominated much of the reserve area. The Roding Catchment Enhancement

Group has offered to assist with planting of riparian vegetation and ongoing weed control.

Infrastructure upgrades would improve amenity. Gates at the reserve entrance can be locked to restrict access to the reserve to protect turf or during times of high fire risk. Installation of passive surveillance equipment could help to monitor and manage instances of vandalism.

The record of title for parcel (b) notes that the land is subject to the following interests:

- (i) an exemption to the western side generally of Aniseed Valley Road from the provisions of s128 of the Public Works Act 1928, restricting the removal of stones and earth when land is abutting upon any river or stream; and*
- (ii) a building-line condition restricting building within 10m from the centre of Aniseed Valley Road.*

A small triangular land parcel (0.48 ha) located adjacent to the southern boundary of the reserve has been developed as a vehicle turning circle for users of the internal access track. As a result, the reserve's utilised area now extends beyond its legal boundary. This land is currently owned by Tasman Pine Forests Ltd, the company that owns the majority of the plantation forest land in the Aniseed and Lee Valleys.

To address this encroachment, a formal agreement or easement could be established between the Council and Tasman Pine Forests Ltd, allowing for the continued use of the turning circle while ensuring that the legal boundaries are respected. Alternatively, the land in question could be acquired from the company to incorporate it into the reserve, preventing future boundary disputes.

There is scope to declare parcel (b) a reserve in future.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve primarily to provide for informal recreation, access to the Roding River and conservation of the native forest remnant at the southern end.
- 2 Maintain the toilet and other amenities.
- 3 Replace signage.
- 4 Restrict vehicle access to the reserve to protect turf and recreational amenities as needed, and when fire risk is high, by locking gates at the reserve entrances.



- 5 Maintain the wooden-rail barriers surrounding the four protected trees to protect their root systems from damage or replace the rails with bollards.
- 6 Work together with the Roding Catchment Enhancement Group to:
  - a) Undertake ongoing weed control, particularly within the forest remnant.
  - b) Carry out enrichment plantings within the forest remnant, using eco-sourced plants.
  - c) Revegetate areas formerly occupied by weedy species across much of the reserve area with native riparian species that can tolerate occasional flooding.
- 7 Work together with Tasman Pine Forests Ltd to address the encroachment issue, by entering into a formal agreement or establishing an easement to enable continued use of the small area of land beyond the southern boundary for vehicle access.
- 8 Following the conclusion of the Nelson Tenth Reserve claim process, engage with iwi before initiating a public consultation process to declare parcel (b) at White Gate Reserve as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act, in order to provide appropriate legal protection for the recreational values of this land.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.2.46 MEADS BRIDGE RECREATION RESERVE

### Location

Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve is located on the true right (northern) bank of the Lee River just upstream from the Meads Road Bridge, in the Lee Valley (see Map 22).



*Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve boundaries are highlighted in aqua*

The boundary between Richmond and Moutere-Waimea Wards runs through the reserve, with the northern part located in Richmond Ward and the southern part located in Moutere-Waimea Ward. For this reason, a section on Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve is included in both RMPs.

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 9798
- Area: 1.6374

### History

This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1977 and classified as Recreation Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

The former Waimea County Council purchased this area for a recreation reserve in 1976, and the first draft management plan was prepared in 1985.

### Values

Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve covers an undulating river terrace with prominent rock outcrops and hollows. A vehicle track traverses the reserve, providing easy access to several sheltered picnic areas and the river's edge.

A large part of the reserve is maintained as mown grass, with clumps of kānuka and smaller clumps of beech trees. Other important native species amongst the kānuka and beech are mahoe, lemonwood, karamu, and matipo. Isolated mataī, tōtara and *Lophomyrtus obcordata* are also present.

A small (0.2ha) remnant of lowland tōtara-black beech-kahikatea-mataī forest is present at the south-eastern end of the reserve. An ecological assessment report (North, 2012), completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme, identifies this remnant as having moderately high rarity values, but only moderate representativeness values and low diversity/pattern values, not quite sufficient to be deemed significant in the context of the entire Bryant Ecological District. It does however have local significance.

The reserve is a very popular recreation area, especially for swimming and picnicking during the summer months. It borders an attractive section of the Lee River with several swimming holes. Facilities include a single containment toilet, and picnic tables and platforms.

## Issues and Options

Management issues include the continued control of weeds, further development of recreational facilities, and conservation of native vegetation – especially the forest remnant at the south-eastern end of the reserve, which is prone to drying of the forest interior and weed infestation.

There are several large willow trees on the reserve and weed species include old man's beard, barberry, gorse and broom.

The toilet is located on the lower terrace, where it is prone to flooding; it also has accessibility issues. A replacement toilet could be provided on the upper terrace.

There are currently no vehicle safety barriers between terraces, or gates to restrict access to the reserve to protect turf in winter, or during times of high fire risk etc. Gates could be installed at either end of vehicle track to better control access when required.

## POLICIES

- 1      Manage the reserve primarily to provide recreational access to the Lee River and also to protect the small forest remnant at the south-eastern end.
- 2      Remove the existing toilet and replace with an accessible toilet on the upper terrace.
- 3      Restrict vehicle access to the reserve during winter/wet weather conditions and when fire risk is high, by installing and locking gates at both entrances to the reserve.
- 4      Undertake ongoing weed control, particularly within the forest remnant.
- 5      Revegetate the margins of the forest remnant with dense vegetation and carry out enrichment plantings within the remnant, using eco-sourced plants.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## **5.3 LOCAL PURPOSE (ESPLANADE) RESERVES AND LOCAL PURPOSE (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVES**

### **5.3.1 OVERVIEW AND POLICIES FOR LOCAL PURPOSE (ESPLANADE) AND (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD**

This section outlines the key values, common issues and opportunities, and overarching policies that apply to all Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserves and Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves in the Richmond Ward. These reserves are part of the wider “Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves” parks category, as defined in the Draft Open Space Assessment for Richmond Ward (Thrive, 2025).

Subsequent sections (5.3.2 onwards) provide more detailed and site-specific information and policies for individual reserves.

#### **VALUES**

##### **Integrated Recreation and Ecological Network**

Richmond Ward has an established and expanding network of reserves that connect the foothills to the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet. Many of these esplanade reserves are located alongside natural watercourses such as Reservoir Creek, Jimmy Lee Creek, and Bateup Stream. These reserves play a vital role in providing off-road pedestrian and cycle linkages, facilitating multimodal transportation, and connecting neighbourhoods to town centres and green spaces.

##### **Ecological and Environmental Significance**

Esplanade and Esplanade & Utility Reserves form vital green and blue infrastructure, supporting urban biodiversity, ecosystem connectivity, and stormwater management. They contribute to climate resilience by mitigating flood risk and urban heat effects, while also supporting clean water outcomes, native habitat protection, and improved ecological function.

##### **Cultural and Social Connection**

These reserves also provide cultural, educational, and recreational opportunities. They act as places for community connection, storytelling, and expression of cultural identity. Enhancing access to nature through reserve networks strengthens social cohesion and public health outcomes, while also enabling traditional

cultural practices through appropriate design and partnership with Te Taihū Iwi.

#### **ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Local Purpose (Esplanade) and (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves in Richmond Ward are multifunctional spaces that provide both community-facing benefits and critical infrastructure services. A key challenge lies in managing these reserves in ways that balance their diverse roles—acting as stormwater corridors, biodiversity sanctuaries, and recreational pathways—while maintaining safety, accessibility, and aesthetic appeal. Their placement along natural waterways also positions them as essential to the district’s stormwater resilience. By protecting and enhancing these green corridors, the reserves help manage flooding risks, improve water quality, and contribute to the overall health of aquatic ecosystems.

There is significant potential to strengthen the ecological value of these reserves through riparian restoration, pest control, and the reintroduction of native vegetation and habitat features. Many of these reserves already function as wildlife corridors, but targeted ecological enhancement could significantly improve their connectivity and biodiversity outcomes. The opportunity to daylight previously piped or degraded streams—especially in urban areas—would further enhance the ecological and amenity value of these spaces. However, the cost of daylighting many streams is likely to be unaffordable in the short to medium term. Projects that bring hidden watercourses back to the surface can also reconnect people with the town’s natural heritage and reinforce the role of Richmond’s town centre as a green and blue heart linking the foothills with the coast, so should be considered in future work programmes.

These reserves also offer opportunities for public engagement and education. Thoughtfully designed signage, restoration projects, and school or community-led initiatives can raise awareness about local biodiversity, stormwater care, and climate resilience. Equally important is the potential for these spaces to reflect cultural identity and support traditional practices through appropriate design, planting, interpretation, and naming. As urban growth continues, there will be increasing need to protect and extend these networks to support climate resilience, community wellbeing, and cultural visibility—ensuring that all reserve development and management decisions are future-focused and inclusive.

## POLICIES

The following policies apply to all Local Purpose (Esplanade) and (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves administered by Council in the Richmond Ward.

- 1 Ensure that reserve management is consistent with the purpose and classification of each reserve under the Reserves Act 1977, while taking into account the objectives of the Richmond Catchment Management Plan—particularly in relation to flood risk mitigation, infrastructure integration, water quality improvement, erosion control, and habitat enhancement.
- 2 Collaborate with Te Taihū Iwi to implement *Te Mana o te Wai* principles, ensuring that water health and mauri are prioritised, human health needs are provided for, and that cultural values are respected in all aspects of reserve management.
- 3 Manage these reserves as part of the wider ecological, recreational, cultural and stormwater network, recognising their role in supporting biodiversity corridors, recreational routes, cultural values and catchment-scale stormwater management.
- 4 Promote ecological restoration through riparian planting with indigenous species, pest plant and animal control, and the protection and enhancement of streambanks, wetlands and habitat corridors. Revegetation and restoration planting in esplanade and utility reserves should utilise eco-sourced native plant species appropriate to local ecological domains to maximise ecological integrity and resilience.
- 5 Enhance safe and inclusive public access through accessible pathways, bridges and signage, encouraging walking and cycling as sustainable transport modes that connect neighbourhoods to nature and community destinations.
- 6 Retain and restore the natural form and function of waterways by avoiding piping or hard engineering solutions where possible, supporting stream daylighting projects, and applying water-sensitive urban design (WSUD) principles in alignment with catchment management priorities.
- 7 Nature-based solutions for stormwater management, such as constructed wetlands, riparian buffers, and biofiltration, should be incorporated wherever practical to improve water quality, support indigenous biodiversity, and enhance ecological connectivity.
- 8 Integrate stormwater and flood management objectives into reserve design and upgrades, ensuring resilience to climate change and storm events through measures such as overland flow path protection, floodplain restoration, and increased infiltration capacity.
- 9 Encourage local action through environmental education, community partnerships, planting and restoration projects, and interpretive signage that promotes awareness, to improve water quality, optimise biodiversity outcomes, and enhance climate resilience.
- 10 Celebrate and reflect Māori cultural identity in the design and management of reserves, through partnership with Te Taihū Iwi on naming, interpretation, planting, and site design that acknowledges traditional practices and narratives.
- 11 Work together with relevant external agencies to monitor and evaluate ecological and stormwater performance of reserves and use data and community feedback to inform adaptive management approaches that respond to environmental change, development pressures, and community needs.
- 12 Seek opportunities to acquire additional esplanade land or access easements to close gaps in pedestrian/cycle connectivity, protect natural waterways, and support the integrity of Richmond's blue-green infrastructure network.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document and the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.*

### 5.3.2 BEST ISLAND ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

Best Island Esplanade Reserve is comprised of seven separate parcels of land adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, mainly along the southwestern edge of Best Island (see Map 1).





## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification:** All seven parcels are classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**
  - (a) Lot 3 DP 456465 – 0.2656 ha
  - (b) Lot 4 DP 456465 – 0.2680 ha
  - (c) Part Lot 1 DP 5478 – 0.2681 ha
  - (d) Part Lot 1 DP 5478 – 0.1585 ha
  - (e) Part Lot 1 DP 6849 – 0.4745 ha
  - (f) Part Lot 1 DP 5478 – 0.4729 ha
  - (g) Lot 37 DP 5090 – 3.3083 ha
- **Total Area:** 5.2159 ha

## History

Parcel (a) was created via subdivision in 2016. Parcel (b) was vested in Council in 2013 when that parcel was exchanged with another parcel owned by the Greenacres Golf Club Inc and declared to be local purpose (esplanade) reserve (GN 2013, p45). Parcels (c)-(f) were acquired in 1985 under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council (GN 1985, p138). Parcel (g) was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1954. All seven parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Best Island Esplanade Reserve supports a range of ecological values, including important salt marsh and estuarine habitats. These coastal margins support native bird species and aquatic life, including several threatened and migratory species. Riparian restoration efforts are underway, with extensive planting undertaken in recent years.



The continuing ecological changes, including the signs of natural regeneration of salt marsh species in the reserve parcels adjoining the Greenacres Golf Course (following the removal of surface compaction in 2023), demonstrate the resilience of the ecosystem, even in the face of challenges like tidal inundation.

This regeneration (depicted in the above image) demonstrates the positive impact of targeted ecological restoration efforts and highlights the potential for further habitat recovery in the area.

Aesthetically, the reserve offers scenic views of Best Island, the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and surrounds. These areas provide opportunities for relaxation and outdoor activities such as birdwatching that foster a connection with nature.



## Issues and Options

Over the decades the reserve has become subject to tidal inundation due to rising sea levels and changing water patterns. Much of parcel (g) at the southern end of the island is now below MHWS, as shown in the image below.



The tidal inundation issue also raises concerns about the long-term viability of certain habitats within the reserves. As sea levels continue to rise, the natural migration of salt marsh and other coastal plant communities may be constrained by development on

adjacent private property, leading to a reduction in available habitats for wildlife.

One option to mitigate this is to enhance the resilience of the reserves through habitat restoration and the creation of buffer zones that can accommodate the natural shift of these ecosystems in response to climate change. Additional salt marsh restoration is planned in response.

Weed and animal pest control is an ongoing management issue.

## POLICIES

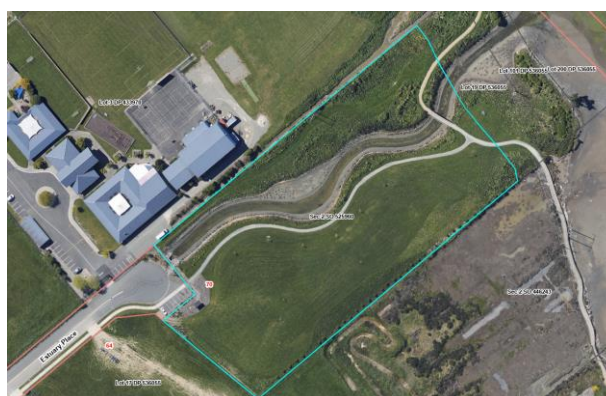
- 1 Manage Best Island Esplanade Reserve for the primary purpose of protecting and enhancing its ecological and cultural values, particularly those related to tidal wetland ecosystems and salt marsh regeneration, while ensuring that public access and recreational use are managed in a way that does not compromise these core functions. This includes prioritising habitat restoration, protecting biodiversity, and integrating climate resilience strategies to adapt to changing tidal conditions.
- 2 Continue to revegetate reserve areas with indigenous coastal plant species, including salt marsh.
- 3 Undertake weed and animal pest control as required.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.3 ESTUARY PLACE (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVE

#### Location

Estuary Place Reserve is located at 70 Estuary Place, Richmond and adjoins parcel (b) of the Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve (see Map 2).



## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 2 SO 525960
- Area: 2.1713 ha

## History

Vested authority. Pursuant to section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981, in 2018 the land was acquired for local purpose (utility) reserve and vested in Council subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to section 59 of the Land Act 1948, section 8 of the Coal Mines Amendment Act 1950, a right to convey water contained in Transfer 184349.1 and Compensation Certificate 11069842.1 (GN 2018-In5596). It was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

The reserve plays a key role in stormwater management, with a stream channelling runoff from the adjoining industrial subdivision into the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet. This waterway provides ecological connectivity and has been enhanced through native riparian planting along its banks, contributing to improved water quality and habitat values.



A formed pathway runs parallel to the stream, creating a recreational link between Estuary Place and Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) at the northeastern end of the reserve. This connection supports active transport and enhances the area's accessibility.

The southern half of the reserve comprises undulating, grassed mounds created through contoured fill. These open spaces offer potential for informal recreation and future planting, while also acting as a buffer between industrial activities and the reserve's ecological features.

## Issues and Options

A key management issue for Estuary Place Reserve relates to the quality of stormwater entering the stream from the adjacent industrial subdivision. This runoff can carry sediment, pollutants, and debris, which may

degrade water quality and impact the ecological health of the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet.

The successful establishment of native planting along the stream margins will improve biodiversity and water quality. Ongoing maintenance and weed management will be required.

As the surrounding area continues to develop, including industrial and infrastructure growth, there may be increased pressure to use parts of the reserve for additional utility purposes. Any such proposals would need to be carefully assessed to ensure they do not compromise the reserve's ecological or recreational values.

While public access and informal use of the reserve are encouraged, there is a need to balance this with the reserve's role in stormwater management and habitat protection. Careful planning and monitoring will be required to manage this balance over time.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Estuary Place Reserve for the dual purposes of supporting esplanade reserve functions and providing stormwater management infrastructure.
- 2 Protect and enhance the natural character of the stream and its margins and accommodate necessary stormwater infrastructure in a way that minimises adverse effects on ecological and recreational values.
- 3 Enhance native riparian vegetation along the stream through ongoing planting and maintenance, with a focus on improving habitat quality, supporting biodiversity, and stabilising streambanks.
- 4 Monitor and manage stormwater inflows in collaboration with infrastructure teams to reduce sedimentation, contaminant loads, and erosion, supporting both water quality and downstream ecological health.
- 5 Maintain the streamside pathway and TGTT to ensure safe and accessible public use.
- 6 Assess proposals for new or expanded utility infrastructure to ensure consistency with the reserve's classification and values, giving priority to approaches that avoid or mitigate impacts on natural character, public access, and ecological function.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.3.4 ESPLANADE RESERVES ADJOINING WAIMEA/WAIMEHA INLET

Six esplanade reserves in Richmond Ward adjoin the Inlet and have small sections of Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) running through them:

- Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve
- Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve (two parcels)
- Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1, 2 & 3

Details about each of these esplanade reserves are listed below. The 'Issues and Options' and 'Policies' sections have been combined for all six esplanade reserves, due to their similarities (see the end of section 5.3.4).

### HEADINGLY LANE ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve adjoins the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet east of Headingly Lane, Richmond (see Map 2).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 433970
- Area: 0.4358 ha

#### History

Council purchased this reserve in 2013 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



#### Values

TGTT runs through this narrow esplanade reserve alongside the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. The trail



is formed on top of the stop bank and some riparian vegetation has been planted along the inland edge of the stop bank. On the Inlet side, the high tide now encroaches a few metres into the northern reserve boundary. At the western end of the reserve, adjoining Headingly Lane, is a small carpark with space for two vehicles.

On the opposite side of Headingly Lane from this reserve, within a parcel of Council-owned land on the true left bank of Borck Creek, is a relatively large spawning area (60m<sup>2</sup>) for inanga/whitebait occurring in tall fescue and creeping bent. An ecological assessment report (Hickford, 2012), completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme, identifies the spawning area as being significant due to its high rarity values.

## ESTUARY PLACE ESPLANADE RESERVE

### Location

Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve is comprised of two separate parcels of land adjoining the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet northeast of Estuary Place, Richmond (see Map 2).



*The location of parcel (b) is highlighted in aqua.  
Parcel (a) adjoins the northeastern boundary of parcel (b)*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 101 DP 536055 (b) Lot 19 DP 536055
- Area: (a) 0.2167 ha (b) 0.3166 ha

### History

Both parcels were created via subdivision in 2019 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

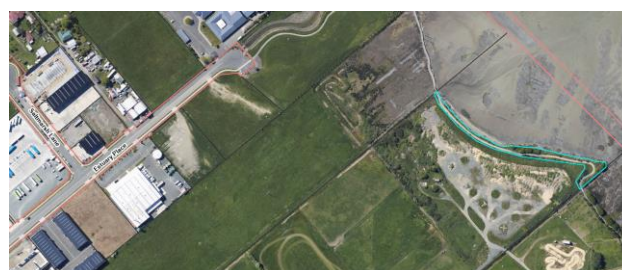
A stream flows from the end of Estuary Place, through the adjoining Estuary Place Reserve to the southwest, then through both esplanade reserve parcels and out into the Inlet. Much of the land has been revegetated with native riparian species.

TGTT runs through both parcels near the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. The trail curls inland to a small bridge over the stream.

## WAIMEA INLET ESPLANADE RESERVE 3

### Location

Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3 adjoins the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet and 384 Lower Queen Street, Richmond (see Map 2).



*The location of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3 is highlighted in aqua.*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 5 SO 567805
- Area: 0.2723 ha

### History

Pursuant to section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981, the land was declared acquired for local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council (GN 2022-In2676). It was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

TGTT runs through this narrow esplanade reserve alongside the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. Apart from a small section of boardwalk at the western end of the reserve, the trail is formed on top of the stop bank.

Some riparian vegetation has been planted on either side of the trail.



## WAIMEA INLET ESPLANADE RESERVES 1 & 2

### Location

Both esplanade reserves border the Waimea Inlet, west of the Reservoir Creek mouth, Richmond (see Map 5).



*The locations of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2 are highlighted in aqua: 1 is the larger parcel and 2 is the small parcel to the west.*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description:
  - (1) Lot 4 DP 457909
  - (2) Lot 4 DP 445349
- Area:
  - (1) 1.007 ha
  - (2) 0.0288 ha

### History

Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1 was purchased by Council in 2012 and Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2 was created via subdivision in 2011. Both parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

TGTT runs through both of these esplanade reserves alongside the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin. In the eastern half of Reserve 1 a mown strip of grass is maintained on either side of the trail. Riparian vegetation has been planted either side of the trail in the western half of Reserve 1: overhead power lines also run through this section of the reserve.



*Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2*

A small stream runs through Reserve 2, and a small bridge spans this stream as part of TGTT. The stream banks have been planted in native vegetation, by volunteer groups while adjoining land to the west has been planted by the adjacent business.

The TRMP includes a cultural heritage overlay (N27/135) that partially overlaps with the edges of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2. This overlay indicates areas where there is a known or potential presence of Māori archaeological or cultural heritage values, suggesting that the coastal margin in this area has cultural significance.

### Issues and Options

TGTT passes through all six esplanade reserve parcels, providing a regionally significant route for walking and cycling that connects Richmond to the wider coastal trail network. These trail sections support both recreational enjoyment and active transport, attracting locals and visitors alike.

However, the trail infrastructure in these reserves is particularly vulnerable due to its proximity to the coastal edge and its low-lying elevation. Increasing frequency and intensity of storm surges, coastal inundation, and extreme weather events pose risks to trail usability and safety. Past events have caused surface degradation, erosion, and debris accumulation, particularly where the trail runs close to the inlet edge or across constrained sections of reserve land. Climate change is expected to exacerbate these risks over time.

Vegetation management is also an ongoing concern. Encroachment from both native and exotic species can obstruct trail use and reduce visibility, while inappropriate clearing could compromise the ecological values of the esplanade reserves and increase erosion risk. Additionally, in some locations the narrow width of the esplanade reserves restricts options for realignment or retreat of the trail infrastructure.

Maintaining the trail's function requires balancing the esplanade reserve purposes—such as conserving natural values, enabling public access to the coast, and providing for public recreational use—with the need to adapt to climate impacts and protect infrastructure investment. Long-term planning, adaptive design, and collaborative management with trail partners will be essential.

The cultural heritage overlay in the vicinity of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2 triggers specific statutory protections. Any disturbance—whether through trail maintenance, planting, erosion control, or infrastructure development—may impact

archaeological or cultural values and require authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Protection of these cultural values should be guided by iwi engagement and partnership. Further archaeological assessment may be needed prior to any ground-disturbing activity. At the same time, the ongoing pressures from storm surges, coastal erosion, and recreational use may pose risks to the integrity of these values if not carefully managed.

Stormwater flow paths cross these reserves in various locations (see examples on the image below, flow paths are indicated in blue). This utility function also needs to be recognised and provided for.



## POLICIES

- 1 Manage each of these six esplanade reserves for the primary purposes of providing and maintaining public access along the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet margin via Tasman's Great Taste Trail, while also protecting the natural character of the coastal environment and responding to climate change-related risks. Maintenance of existing stormwater flow paths is an important secondary function of many of these reserves.
  - 2 Undertake ongoing weed control and restoration plantings using eco-sourced indigenous coastal species.
  - 3 Maintain the trail corridor to a safe and accessible standard through regular inspection, surface repair, and vegetation management, ensuring clear passage and protection of adjacent streambanks and inlet margins.
  - 4 Identify and monitor high-risk sections of the trail that are vulnerable to storm surges, coastal inundation, or erosion, and prioritise these for resilience measures such as drainage improvements, surface upgrades, protective planting, or realignment where feasible.
  - 5 Collaborate with trail partners and infrastructure teams to ensure coordinated planning and funding for trail upgrades and climate adaptation measures, consistent with the purposes of esplanade reserves and the long-term vision for the TGTT.
  - 6 Avoid new structures or modifications within the reserve that would restrict future trail realignment, reduce public access, or compromise the natural and open character of the esplanade edge.
- Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History', Part 5 Section 5.1 'Coastal Reserves' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*
- Additional policies for Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2:*
- 7 Recognise and protect the archaeological and cultural heritage values associated with the cultural heritage overlay N27/135 in the vicinity of Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves 1 and 2, in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Reserves Act 1977.
  - 8 Avoid ground disturbance or development activities within or near the cultural heritage overlay unless supported by a site-specific assessment and, where required, an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
  - 9 Engage with mana whenua to ensure the protection and interpretation of cultural values associated with the site, and to guide management activities in a way that reflects tikanga Māori and iwi aspirations.
  - 10 Incorporate cultural heritage considerations into planning for trail maintenance, stormwater infrastructure, planting, and erosion control, ensuring any works are designed to avoid or minimise impacts on known or potential cultural heritage values.

### 5.3.5 MCPHERSON STREET TO WAIMEA INLET ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

This esplanade reserve comprises of two parcels that border a small stream running between McPherson Street and the Waimea/Waimeha Inlet, Richmond (see Map 5).



*Parcel (a) is the larger parcel to the east and parcel (b) is the smaller parcel to the west (both highlighted aqua)*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 3 DP 445349 (b) Lot 6 DP 445349
- Area: (a) 0.0798 ha (b) 0.0020 ha

### History

Both parcels were created via subdivision in 2011 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

### Values

A stream flows from near McPherson Street out to the Inlet, through both parcels. Riparian vegetation is established on parcel (b) and on the western end of parcel (a).

### Issues and Options

There is some encroachment into the reserve areas by adjoining industrial activities. Much of parcel (a) is devoid of riparian vegetation.

### POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve areas primarily for purposes of revegetating their riparian margins.
- 2 Work with the occupiers of neighbouring industrial sites to remove encroachments from the reserve areas.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.3.6 RESERVOIR CREEK ESPLANADE AND UTILITY RESERVES

This section addresses 12 reserves adjoining Reservoir Creek: Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves 1-

9, Templemore Ponds (three reserve parcels), plus one parcel of land (the Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way) vested in Council that is not subject to the Reserves Act. Detailed information about each of these 13 parcels is provided below.

The 'Issues and Options' and 'Policies' sections have been combined for all 13 parcels, due to their similarities (see the end of section 5.3.6).

### Location



The 12 reserve parcels and additional fee-simple parcel line the lower section of Reservoir Creek between the Richmond Deviation and Hill Street in Richmond (refer to Maps 6, 8 and 9). Their general location is highlighted in aqua in this image.

The three Templemore Ponds reserves border Reservoir Creek and adjoin properties at 21 & 23 Templemore Drive, 12 & 25 Magnolia Place, 1, 3 & 5 Garin Grove, 4 Kareti Drive and 12 Antoine Grove, Richmond (see Map 6).



*The boundaries of Templemore Ponds are highlighted in aqua*



*The boundary of the fee-simple parcel (Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way) is highlighted in aqua*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification:  
All 12 reserve parcels are classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve.



The Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way parcel is not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore not classified.

- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**

*Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves:*

- (1) Sec 2 SO 466402 – 0.3408 ha
- (2) Lot 4 DP 18824 – 0.2812 ha
- (3) Lot 5 DP 17032 – 0.0148 ha
- (4) Lot 4 DP 17032 – 0.1935 ha
- (5) Lot 74 DP 20038 – 0.2130 ha
- (6) Lot 106 DP 18519 – 1.1157 ha
- (7) Lot 14 DP 20129 – 0.0350 ha
- (8) Lot 3 DP 352146 – 0.0531 ha
- (9) Lot 3 DP 362961 – 0.1147 ha

*Templemore Ponds reserves:*

- (a) Lot 1 DP 306483 – 0.6017 ha
- (b) Lot 35 DP 307871 – 0.0288 ha
- (c) Lot 2 DP 306483 – 0.0270 ha

*Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way:*  
Sec 4 SO 466402 – 0.3888 ha

## History

*Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserves:*

- Parcel (1) was declared a local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council in 2014 (GN 2014, p 730).
- Parcels (2) to (9) were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:
  - 1995: parcels (3) and (4) as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
  - 1997: parcel (6) as recreation reserve.
  - 1998: parcel (2) as local purpose reserve.
  - 2000: parcel (5) as local purpose (drainage) reserve and parcel (7) as drainage reserve.
  - 2005: parcel (8) as local purpose (walkway) reserve.
  - 2006: parcel (9) as local purpose (drainage) reserve.

*Templemore Ponds reserves:*

- All three parcels were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:
  - 2001: Parcels (a) and (c) as recreation reserve.
  - 2002: Parcel (b) as recreation reserve.

All 12 reserve parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

*Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way:*

- Vested authority. Pursuant to sections 20(1) and 50 of the Public Works Act 1981, this parcel was

acquired for a pedestrian and cycle access way and vested in Council in 2002 (GN 2002, pp3387-3388).

## Values

The 13 parcels provide an almost continuous riparian corridor along Reservoir Creek from Hill Street to the Richmond Deviation, acting as a buffer between the creek and surrounding residential development. They support a range of functions, including ecological enhancement, public access and stormwater management.

Reservoir Creek contains a mix of natural, meandering sections and modified, channelled segments. Its banks have been planted over time with a variety of native and exotic vegetation. These plantings contribute to slope stability, shading, and habitat provision, and support the ecological health of the wider catchment.

A shared pedestrian and undersized cycle path through the reserves forms an important local transport and recreation link. Near Kareti Drive, the creek has been widened to form Templemore Ponds, where open water, vegetation, lawn areas and paved walkways enhance amenity and habitat values. Together, these areas play a key role in Richmond's urban stormwater network, attenuating flows and helping to manage runoff from surrounding development.

## Issues and Options

Reservoir Creek serves multiple functions—supporting biodiversity, enabling recreation, and providing critical stormwater conveyance. However, several challenges affect the long-term performance of the corridor.

A section between Walker Place and Templemore Drive has been engineered into a channel, reducing habitat diversity and increasing flow velocities during heavy rain events. This makes downstream sections particularly susceptible to erosion and scouring, especially under pressure from more frequent and intense storm events associated with climate change.

The significance of these risks was highlighted in 2023, when Council surveyed over 400 homes in the Reservoir Creek catchment as part of a broader assessment of flood vulnerability and potential stormwater improvements. The survey reflected increasing community concern about flooding and reinforced the need to strengthen the resilience of the creek corridor.

The width of the esplanade reserves varies considerably. In many places the reserve corridor is narrow and provides limited capacity for flood attenuation or future adaptive measures such as bank realignment or wetland restoration.



Encroachment by adjacent private landowners and the ongoing spread of invasive plant species further limit the potential of the reserves to provide natural buffering and ecosystem services.

Despite these pressures, the reserve network remains a critical asset. Opportunities exist to enhance stormwater resilience through targeted planting, erosion control, and improved design of creek margins. Strengthening partnerships with stormwater engineers, ecological specialists, and relevant external agencies will be key to balancing infrastructure, ecological and public access goals.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage all 13 parcels for the dual purposes of esplanade functions (including public access) and urban stormwater management, through nature-based approaches that respect the natural character of Reservoir Creek.
- 2 Prioritise riparian enhancement along Reservoir Creek, focusing on continuous native planting to improve ecological connectivity, stabilise streambanks, and support the creek's capacity for stormwater conveyance and treatment.
- 3 Support progressive removal of invasive or ecologically inappropriate vegetation, replacing it with native species suited to site conditions, stormwater functions, and biodiversity objectives identified in the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.
- 4 Focus restoration work on sections of the creek where ecological or hydrological function is most compromised, including narrow or modified reaches, with consideration for floodplain enhancement and improved habitat structure.
- 5 Maintain and enhance the pedestrian and cycle route through the reserve corridor, ensuring, contiguous, safe and accessible public access that connects with surrounding streets, schools, and town centre destinations.
- 6 Incorporate interpretation and wayfinding signage that highlights the unique values of Reservoir Creek —its role in Richmond's natural stormwater system, ecological function, and cultural significance— in a way that complements the district-wide signage strategy.

- 7 Work together with infrastructure and transport teams and relevant external agencies to ensure the ongoing protection, enhancement, and multifunctional use of the full length of the Reservoir Creek corridor, including its esplanade values.
- 8 Investigate opportunities to widen or realign constrained sections of Reservoir Creek, particularly in areas prone to flooding or ecological degradation, to enable better public use, flood resilience, and futureproofing in response to climate change.
- 9 Support ongoing monitoring and adaptive management of the creek corridor, with a focus on water quality, biodiversity, and stormwater performance in key locations identified in the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.
- 10 Use the findings of flood risk assessments, including the 2023 Reservoir Creek catchment survey, to inform future design, planting, and infrastructure upgrades within the esplanade reserves.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.3.7 FARADAY RISE ESPLANADE RESERVE

### Location

This esplanade reserve is located at Faraday Rise, Richmond (see Map 15).



*The boundary of Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua*

### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 12 DP 13852
- Area: 0.1876 ha

## History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1994 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

A small stream flows through the reserve, which is entirely covered in riparian vegetation.

## Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is the main management issue.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation.
- 2 Undertake weed control as required.

Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.

### 5.3.8 BATEUP STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVES 1-6 AND BATEUP STREAM DRAINAGE AND AMENITY AREA

#### Location



These seven reserve parcels are situated on either side of Bateup Stream, extending from the southern side of Paton Road to just north of the junction of Cupola Crescent and Sabine Drive in Richmond (see Map 16).

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- **Classification:**
  - All six parcels of Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve are classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve.
  - Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area is not subject to the Reserves Act and therefore is not classified.
- **Legal Descriptions and Areas:**

*Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserves 1-6*

(1) Lot 147 DP 513715 – 0.0737 ha

- (2) Lot 148 DP 513715 – 0.1020 ha
- (3) Lot 157 DP 523952 – 0.0126 ha
- (4) Lot 154 DP 523952 – 0.0933 ha
- (5) Lot 156 DP 523952 – 0.1192 ha
- (6) Lot 2 DP 550903 – 0.0310 ha

*Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area*  
Sec 2 SO 527522 – 0.0769 ha

## History

#### *Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserves 1-6:*

- All six parcels were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:
  - 2017: Parcels (1) and (2) as local purpose reserve.
  - 2018: Parcels (3) and (4) as local purpose reserve, and (5) as local purpose (esplanade) reserve.
  - 2021: Parcel (6) as local purpose (walkway/cycleway) reserve.
- All six parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### *Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area:*

- In 2018, a notice of intention to take land for drainage purposes was published in the New Zealand Gazette (GN 2018-In5144). Then in 2019, this land was acquired for Drainage and Public Amenity Purposes and vested in Council (GN 2019-In3077). This area is not subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and therefore is not classified.



## Values

Bateup Stream flows between the six reserve parcels, which provide a riparian corridor that supports both ecological and recreational values. A paved pathway facilitates pedestrian access along the true right bank of the stream, adjacent to Cupola Crescent. Bench seating is provided at intervals along the pathway. The top of the opposite bank has been planted with native riparian vegetation, while the stream banks and either side of the path are mostly maintained in mown grass.

## Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is necessary to maintain the health and diversity of native plantings. Given the narrow width of the reserves, there is limited capacity

for flood attenuation. Management practices should focus on enhancing the creek's capacity to manage runoff and prevent bank erosion during heavy rainfall events.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserves 1–6 for the dual purposes of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and facilitating public access, in alignment with the Richmond Catchment Management Plan.
- 2 Implement integrated stormwater management solutions to reduce erosion, improve water quality, and mitigate flooding risks, consistent with the Urban Stormwater Strategy.
- 3 Undertake regular weed control to support native plant regeneration and maintain ecological health.
- 4 Maintain the pedestrian pathway to ensure safe, year-round access.
- 5 Recognise the role of Bateup Stream in stormwater conveyance and ensure that reserve management practices maintain or improve the creek's capacity to manage runoff.
- 6 Ensure any development, maintenance, or planting within the reserves avoids adverse effects on natural hydrology.
- 7 Promote responsible dog ownership through clear signage and public education to ensure compliance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.9 HART ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

Hart Road Esplanade Reserve adjoins 63 Hart Road, Richmond (see Map 17).



*The boundary of Hart Road Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 9 DP 543278
- Area: 0.0330 ha

## History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2020 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



## Values

The small reserve area forms part of the bank of Hart Stream and has been planted in riparian vegetation.

## Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is the main management issue.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Hart Road Esplanade Reserve for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation.
- 2 Undertake weed control as required.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.10 JIMMY LEE CREEK (ESPLANADE & UTILITY) RESERVES 1-3

#### Location

This esplanade reserve comprises three parcels that border Jimmy Lee Creek upstream of Hill Street, Richmond (see Map 18). The reserve's northern entrance is situated between 267 and 271 Hill Street.



*The boundaries of Jimmy Lee Creek reserves are highlighted in aqua*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description:
  - (1) Lot 1 DP 315029
  - (2) Lot 16 DP 12551
  - (3) Lot 6 DP 19745
- Area:
  - (1) 0.0483 ha
  - (2) 0.9032 ha
  - (3) 1.7350 ha

## History

Reserve 1 was vested in Council as local purpose reserve upon purchase in 2003. Reserve 2 was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995, and Reserve 3 was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at the time of subdivision in 1999. All three parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

## Values

Jimmy Lee Creek runs continuously through all three reserve parcels, forming a natural and recreational corridor that links residential areas to Kingsland Forest Park. The reserve supports both ecological and amenity values, acting as a key piece of green infrastructure within Richmond's urban setting.

A pedestrian walkway follows the creek, providing off-road access from Hill Street and Milne Place to Kingsland Forest Park. In the southernmost parcel, where the reserve widens, is a short section of loop track. The track network is used regularly by nearby residents, dog walkers, and recreational walkers en route to the forest.

The reserve is entirely covered in regenerating native vegetation, including young kānuka, mānuka, pittosporum, and other native understory species. This vegetation provides riparian shade, supports biodiversity, and helps stabilise the stream banks. The natural character of the creek corridor is one of the

reserve's defining features and reflects the ecological restoration efforts in the wider catchment. An ecological assessment report completed for the Native Habitats Tasman programme (North, 2012) identified a 9.5 ha site alongside the upper reaches of Jimmy Lee Creek, with high rarity values and moderately high representativeness values, as ecologically significant. While most of this site is located within Kingsland Forest Park, it also extends into the upper part of Jimmy Lee Creek Esplanade Reserve (see Section 5.2.36 for further details).

The creek and its margins also contribute to local stormwater management, acting as a natural channel for runoff and providing a buffer during high rainfall events.

## Issues and Options

While the reserve performs well as a natural corridor, there are several issues that require ongoing management attention.

The existing walkway network is popular but can become muddy and uneven in wet conditions. Drainage improvements and minor track surfacing upgrades may be needed to maintain year-round usability. In the wider southern section of the reserve, increased informal use may lead to vegetation trampling or track widening without appropriate path management.

The regenerating vegetation is generally self-sustaining, but ongoing weed control is necessary to support the health and diversity of native plant species.

Dogs are permitted on-leash within the reserve (subject to the Council's Dog Control Bylaw). While most users are compliant, there is occasional evidence of dog fouling and dogs being off-leash, especially closer to Kingsland Forest Park. Improved signage and community education may be required.

Although the creek provides stormwater conveyance, the narrow channel and limited floodplain width mean that during heavy rain events, water may overtop the banks. Maintaining vegetated buffers and avoiding obstruction within the creek corridor will help retain its stormwater capacity.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve areas for the dual purposes of esplanade functions and urban stormwater management, including the protection of the natural character of Jimmy Lee Creek, conservation of indigenous



vegetation, and enabling public access and recreational enjoyment.

- 2 Maintain and enhance the walkway network to ensure safe, year-round pedestrian access between Hill Street, Milne Place, and Kingsland Forest Park, while avoiding damage to regenerating vegetation.
- 3 Support natural regeneration and ecological restoration by controlling invasive weed species and, where necessary, supplementing native plantings with appropriate locally sourced species.
- 4 Recognise the role of Jimmy Lee Creek in stormwater conveyance and ensure that reserve management practices maintain or improve the creek's capacity to manage runoff.
- 5 Ensure any development, maintenance, or planting within the reserve supports the dual functions of ecological protection and stormwater management, while avoiding adverse effects on natural hydrology.
- 6 Promote responsible dog ownership through clear signage and public education to ensure compliance with the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.
- 7 Seek opportunities to improve public access to the upper sections of this esplanade reserve through any future development of the surrounding areas (for example, from Cushendall Rise and Resolution Place).

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.11 WAIMEA RIVER PARK

#### Location

Waimea River Park is located on the boundary of Mouere-Waimea Ward and Richmond Ward, encompassing land in both Wards (see image below).

With the exception of Waimea River Esplanade Reserve, Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve and Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves, all other land at Waimea River Park within the Richmond Ward is not subject to the Reserves Act.



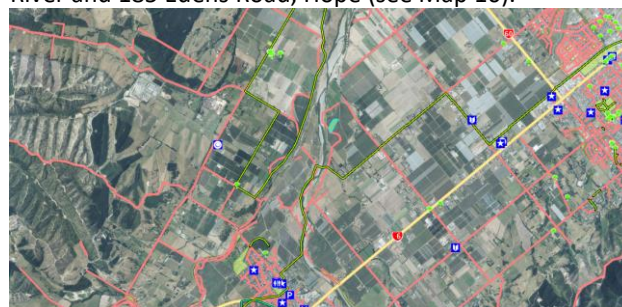
#### Land subject to separate Reserve Management Plan

The Council is currently reviewing the [Waimea River Park Management Plan](#). With regards to Waimea River Park, this Richmond Ward RMP only applies to the Waimea River Esplanade Reserve, Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve and Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves. Management of all other land within Waimea River Park is guided by the separate Waimea River Park Management Plan and [Mouere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan \(2019\)](#) (the latter plan guides management of reserves in the northern end of the River Park).

### 5.3.12 WAIMEA RIVER ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

This esplanade reserve is located between the Waimea River and 185 Edens Road, Hope (see Map 10).



*The boundary of Waimea River Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua, near the centre of this image*

## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 363658
- Area: 1.7181 ha

## History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (soil conservation) at time of subdivision in 2008 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



*The Waimea River Park (shown in yellow) surrounds much of the esplanade reserve (shown in green), while private land adjoins the reserve's eastern boundary.*

## Values

The reserve is located alongside the Waimea River Park, near the confluence of the Wairoa and Wai-iti Rivers. Private land adjoins the reserve's boundary. At present, the reserve is indistinguishable from the surrounding vineyard.



*The boundary of Waimea River Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua*

## Issues and Options

The entire reserve area and part of the adjoining Waimea River Park is currently in productive use for viticulture, with grape vines established across both sites. These vines were planted without authorisation from Council in 2008. While the land remains publicly owned, this private use restricts public access and limits the reserve's capacity to deliver the esplanade functions.

As climate change increases the frequency of flood events, restoration or enhancement of the river margin's buffering capacity will be needed. The ongoing presence of vineyard infrastructure would constrain such ecological restoration or floodplain functions.

There are also long-term considerations around the compatibility of intensive land use with esplanade reserve purposes. The policies below indicate that a transition toward public access and river margin restoration should be pursued.

The existing lease over both types of Council-administered land is for grazing only and does not permit viticultural activities. Section 9.4.1 of the Draft Waimea River Park Management Plan (2025) includes the following policy *"Other capital-intensive horticultural land uses such as vineyards or orchards, that do not contribute positively to flood management and other Park outcomes will not be permitted"*.

The Council proposes to continue allowing viticultural use on a temporary basis until 2030, to lawfully authorise this existing use of the esplanade reserve and part of the Waimea River Park. However, the lessee will be required to cease using the land for this purpose and remove all grapevines and viticultural infrastructure by the time the lease expires. The Council may then choose to issue temporary grazing licenses over the reserve area in the short term, if these are desired, or to retire the land for environmental enhancement (e.g. to develop a floodplain wetland).

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve area primarily for esplanade reserve purposes, including the protection of the natural character of the river margin, conservation of ecological values, and enabling public access to and along the Waimea/Waimeha River.
- 2 Authorise the existing use of the esplanade reserve and adjacent part of Waimea River Park for grape production via a new lease that expires in 2030. One of the conditions of this lease should be to require the lessee to remove all grape vines and vineyard infrastructure from the leased area before the lease expires (see Appendix 3, Table A). From 2030 onwards, temporary licenses to occupy the esplanade reserve for grazing on a short term basis may be issued until the Council proceeds with environmental enhancement of the reserve.



- 3 Investigate opportunities for staged environmental enhancement of the esplanade reserve, such as floodplain wetland restoration.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.13 CLOVER ROAD WEST ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve adjoins the Wairoa River near Clover Road West, Hope (see Map 20).



*The boundary of Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve is highlighted in aqua, near the centre of this image*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 2 SO 355132
- Area: 0.2850 ha

#### History

This reserve comprises of land formed from accretion alongside the bank of the Wairoa River. It was vested in Council in 2014, when a survey was undertaken to create a legalisation plan and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

#### Values

An almost contiguous network of unformed paper roads and esplanade strips run alongside the Wairoa River from the end of Clover Road West, all the way back to Lightband Road (State Highway 6). The esplanade reserve forms part of this network.

#### Issues and Options

The neighbouring landowner utilises part of the reserve as a vehicle track. The reserve is not fenced and is covered in weeds. If this landowner consented to an easement over the small section of land that creates a gap in the network of public land, there would be scope to create a walkway alongside the Wairoa River from Lightband Road through to the end of Clover Road West.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the esplanade reserve for the purposes of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing public access to the Wairoa River.
- 2 Undertake weed control on the reserve areas as required.
- 3 Investigate opportunities to establish a walkway along the true right of the Wairoa River between Lightband Road and the end of Clover Road West, utilising the existing network of esplanade reserves and strips and unformed legal road, along with easements over private property.
- 4 If a walkway is to be established, fence the inland boundary of the reserve, form a path inland of the riverbank and revegetate the reserve using indigenous riparian species.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.14 LIGHTBAND ROAD WEST ESPLANADE RESERVES 1-4

#### Location

Comprising of four separate parcels, this esplanade reserve is located between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope (see Map 20).



*Lightband Road West Reserve boundaries are highlighted in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (1) Pt Sec 171 Waimea East District (2)-(4) Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District
- Area: (1) 0.0907 ha (2) 0.0389 ha (3) 0.3282 ha (4) 0.5419 ha

#### History

In 1993 all four parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 1993, p 2408). Then in 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).

## Values

The reserve is indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland.

## Issues and Options

Much of the reserve area is currently in productive use: mostly in pasture and grazed by stock, while grape vines and a vehicle track have been established within the northwestern part of the reserve. While the land remains publicly owned, this private use restricts public access and limits the reserve's capacity to deliver the esplanade functions.

The current use has not yet been formalised through a licence to occupy, which is required to lawfully authorise private occupation of reserve land.

There are also long-term considerations around the compatibility of rural land use with esplanade reserve purposes. Council will need to consider whether continued agricultural and horticultural use is appropriate or whether a transition toward public access and river margin restoration should be pursued.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve area primarily for esplanade reserve purposes, including the protection of the natural character of the river margin, conservation of ecological values, and enabling public access to and along the Wairoa River, while recognising the current grazing activity may continue if appropriately authorised and consistent with these values.
- 2 Require that occupation of the reserve for grazing animals be formalised through a licence to occupy, subject to conditions that protect esplanade functions and avoid long-term adverse effects on the river environment (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 3 Investigate opportunities for staged restoration of the river margin, including revegetation, enhancement of habitat connectivity, and creation of future public access routes where feasible.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.15 WAIROA RIVER ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve is located on the true right (north-eastern) side of the Wairoa River just above

Lightband Road (State Highway 6), Brightwater (see Map 20).



#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Pt Lot 3 DP 16911
- Area: 2.5800 ha

#### History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1994 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

#### Values

The esplanade reserve provides a connection from Lightband Road (State Highway 6) alongside the Wairoa River through to a length of unformed legal road. The unformed road links through to a remnant of native forest known locally as Max's Bush and Haycock Road. However, no walking track has been formed through either area.

#### Issues and Options

Farmland and a vineyard on neighbouring properties encroach into much of the reserve area. Part of the southern section has been eroded by the Wairoa River. The remainder of the reserve is covered in rank grass and weeds, with some willows also present.

The main management issues are weed control, encroachment from neighbouring land use and maintaining the potential for public access. The riparian margin could potentially be revegetated at some point in future.

During intense rainfall events, modelling shows that overland flow from the adjacent Waimea plains crosses the northern end of the reserve and into the Wairoa River, meaning walking/cycling access through the reserve would be disrupted during those events. Construction of a shared path through the reserve would need to factor this in.



## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the esplanade reserve for the purposes of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing public access to the Wairoa River.
- 2 Undertake weed control on the reserve areas as required.
- 3 Investigate opportunities to establish a walkway through the reserve, as part of a longer walkway along the banks of the Wairoa River.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.16 ANISEED VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

#### Location

Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve lies between 442 Aniseed Valley Road and the Roding River in Aniseed Valley (see Map 21). The reserve adjoins an esplanade access strip that extends along the Roding Riverbank from opposite Twin Bridges Reserve (west of 418 Aniseed Valley Road) to near White Gate Reserve.



*The reserve's boundary is highlighted in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 7 DP 20452
- Area: 0.0427 ha

#### History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2001 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

#### Values

This small esplanade reserve contributes to riparian protection by providing a buffer between the waterway

and surrounding land use and holds future value for public access and river-edge connectivity.

## Issues and Options

The reserve is difficult to identify on the ground due to a lack of formed access or track infrastructure. Its indistinct boundaries and proximity to neighbouring lifestyle properties have led to informal encroachment, limiting visibility and use. No off-road parking is available nearby.

Improving visibility and passive use of this reserve, including through the development of a river-edge track network, would help unlock its recreational and ecological potential as part of a longer-term vision for Roding River access.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve primarily for riparian protection and future public access to the Roding River, while respecting its limited size and current lack of formal access.
- 2 Investigate opportunities to establish a low-impact walkway through the reserve and adjacent access strip, contributing to a future river-edge walking route along the Roding River.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

### 5.3.17 LEE VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVES AND MEADS BRIDGE ESPLANADE RESERVES

#### Location

Lee Valley Esplanade Reserves comprise of two parcels of land at Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley (see Map 22).

Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve is located on the true left (southern) bank of the Lee River, in the Lee Valley (see Map 22). The two parcels of land that make up the reserve lie either side of the Meads Road Bridge. The reserve adjoins part of the Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve to the south and is across the river from the Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve. Access to the reserve is from the Lee Valley Road.

All four land parcels are located within the Moutere-Waimea Ward, just across the boundary with Richmond Ward.

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

*Lee Valley Esplanade Reserves:*

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (1) Lot 8 DP 15699 (2) Lot 3 DP 17556
- Area: (1) 0.5510 ha (2) 0.5800 ha

*Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserves:*

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 7 DP 15210 (b) Lot 9 DP 15210
- Area: (a) 1.0116 ha (b) 0.2266 ha

**Land subject to separate Reserve Management Plan**

All four reserve parcels are subject to the [Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan \(2019\)](#), and therefore not subject to this Richmond Ward RMP.

## 5.4 LOCAL PURPOSE (OPEN SPACE & STORMWATER DETENTION) RESERVES

### 5.4.1 WASHBOURN GARDENS

#### Location

Washbourn Gardens is located at 15 Oxford Street, Richmond (see Map 8).



*Washbourn Gardens comprises of parcels 6(a)-(j)*

Only one of the 10 parcels of land at Washbourn Gardens, parcel (j), is classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve. Part of the duck pond and stormwater detention basin is located in parcel (j), with the remainder of both situated in parcel (a). Jimmy Lee Creek/the stormwater flowpath runs from south to north, through parcels (j), (a) and (f).

#### Classification:

- Parcel (j) is classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve.
- Parcels (a) to (i) are not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore are not classified.

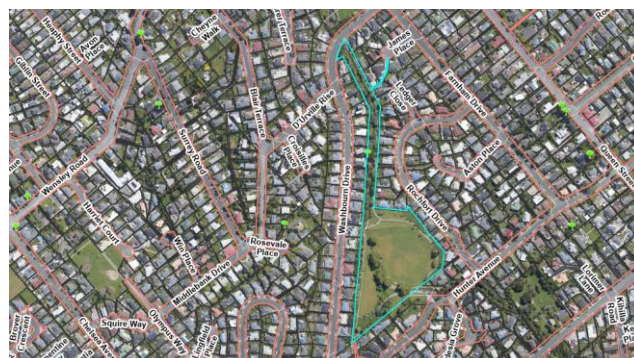
Section 5.2.23 of this RMP provides management guidance for all 10 land parcels at Washbourn Gardens, including parcel (j).

*See Section 5.2.23 of this RMP.*

### 5.4.2 BILL WILKES RESERVE

#### Location

Bill Wilkes Reserve is situated at 43 Hunter Avenue, Richmond, with its northern boundary located between 18 and 22 Washbourn Drive (see Map 13).



*Location of Bill Wilkes Reserve  
– parcel (a) is highlighted in aqua*

#### Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Both parcels are classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 204 DP 12091 (b) Lot 44 DP 16495
- Area: (a) 3.3640 ha (b) 0.1474 ha

#### History

Both parcels were vested in Council at the time of subdivision:

- Parcel (a) in 1986 as a local purpose reserve (recreation)
- Parcel (b) in 1993 as a recreation reserve.

Both parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

#### Values

Bill Wilkes Reserve serves dual functions: providing a space for active and passive recreation and stormwater management – offering a range of amenities that cater to various community needs and preventing flooding and erosion. Jimmy Lee Creek runs from south to north through the reserve.

The reserve features a small car park off Hunt Street and adult fitness equipment nearby. Gravel pathways run through the reserve and encircle the stormwater detention basin, with seating areas provided at multiple points along the route.

Bill Wilkes is popular with dog owners. The larger open space area is designated as a controlled exercise area, with walkways leading into this area being on-leash under the Council's Dog Control Bylaw.

The presence of fruit trees and other feature trees enhances the aesthetics of the reserve, offering seasonal produce and providing shade for users.

The stormwater detention basin is vital for managing excess water during heavy rainfall, mitigating flood risks in the surrounding area. Riparian vegetation along the northern section of Jimmy Lee Creek contributes to the ecological value of the area, supporting local wildlife and improving water quality. This balance between stormwater management and green space offers both environmental and community benefits.

## Issues and Options

Vegetation management, particularly along the creek banks, presents a challenge due to the need to balance ecological preservation with the practical requirements of stormwater detention. Revegetating the banks of Jimmy Lee Creek within the stormwater detention basin could enhance biodiversity and reduce erosion, but certain plantings could obstruct the flow of water and negatively impact the detention basin's function. Before proceeding with any revegetation plans, it is important to ensure that the selected plant species and techniques will not compromise the reserve's stormwater management capacity. If revegetation is deemed feasible, it should focus on stabilising the banks and supporting native biodiversity without hindering the basin's primary function.

During the 'seeking ideas' consultation round, requests were received to remove the mature willows along the creek in the stormwater detention basin. While the willows provide shading and habitat, their root systems may interfere with the creek's natural flow and could potentially impact the stormwater detention function. To address this issue, a comprehensive assessment should be conducted to determine if removal is necessary for both ecological and flood management reasons. If removal is deemed appropriate, native species could be considered as replacements, though care must be taken to ensure that these do not negatively affect the stormwater management system. Alternatively, management strategies such as selective pruning could be explored to mitigate the concerns without full removal.

The reserve's dual role as a recreational space and stormwater detention basin can result in areas being less accessible, particularly after heavy rainfall, when parts of the basin may flood. This can limit the public's use of the space during storm events, creating a perceived conflict between the two functions. Educational signage could inform the public about the seasonal nature of the reserve's accessibility, helping to manage expectations during wet weather.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Bill Wilkes Reserve for its dual purposes of recreation and stormwater management, ensuring that both functions are prioritised in all management decisions.
- 2 Maintain the recreational amenities and replace fitness equipment as required.
- 3 Any interventions, such as tree removal or revegetation, should be carefully evaluated to ensure they do not negatively impact the reserve's ability to manage stormwater and reduce flood risk.
- 4 Assess the potential for willow removal or management in the stormwater detention basin, considering both ecological benefits and stormwater detention functionality. If removal is agreed upon, ensure suitable replacement species and methods are employed.
- 5 Where possible, enhance riparian and other vegetation with native plant species that support biodiversity and water quality. Ensure that any revegetation projects do not interfere with the stormwater management system.
- 6 Provide clear signage and educational materials to inform the public about the reserve's stormwater management function and the seasonal changes in accessibility.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document*

### 5.4.1 BATEUP STREAM RESERVE

#### Location

Bateup Stream Reserve adjoins 33 Paton Road, Richmond (see Map 16).



*Location of Bateup Stream Reserve is highlighted in aqua*



## Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 146 DP 513715
- Area: 0.4838 ha

## History

Bateup Stream Reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (stormwater detention) at time of subdivision in 2018 and classified as Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).



## Values

This reserve has been contoured to form a small stormwater detention pond on the true left of Bateup Stream. The interior banks of the pond have been planted with native rushes and other wetland species, while native shrubs have been planted around the perimeter of the pond. A mown grass track runs along the top of the bank, and the base of the pond is maintained in longer grass.

A gravel driveway into the basin of the pond provides access for reserve maintenance vehicles from Paton Road. On the opposite side of the pond a concrete channel has been cut into the bank, to channel water into the detention pond during high rainfall events when Bateup Stream floods.

## Issues and Options

There is potential for the stormwater management function of this reserve to become redundant in future, if development downstream incorporates larger scale stormwater management. If this scenario eventuates, the emphasis of reserve management could at Bateup Stream reserve could shift to passive recreation and ecological enhancement.

## POLICIES

- 1 Manage Bateup Stream Reserve for its dual purposes of passive recreation and stormwater management, ensuring that both

functions are prioritised in all management decisions.

- 2 If the stormwater detention function becomes redundant, shift the management emphasis to passive recreation and ecological enhancement.

To improve pedestrian access to the reserve, construct a boardwalk over Bateup Stream from Cupola Crescent and/or construct a paved footpath alongside Paton Road when the road is widened and upgraded.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document*

## 5.5 LOCAL PURPOSE (WALKWAY) RESERVES AND LOCAL PURPOSE (WALKWAY & UTILITY) RESERVES

### 5.5.1 OVERVIEW OF WALKWAY NETWORK

Richmond Ward contains a large number of reserves classified as either *Local Purpose (Walkway)* or *Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility)*. To reduce repetition and improve clarity, this section provides a general overview of the walkway network within the Richmond urban area, including key values, challenges, and opportunities. It is based on a recent open space assessment for Richmond (Thrive, 2025).

#### VALUES

Both *Walkway* and *Walkway & Utility* reserves are part of the wider 'Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves' parks category.

These green corridors provide essential off-road routes for pedestrians and cyclists, and help integrate Richmond's parks, neighbourhoods, waterways, and natural features into a connected open space network.

As green infrastructure, these reserves serve multiple roles:

- **Recreation & Transport:** Supporting active transport modes like walking and cycling.
- **Ecological Linkage:** Providing shaded corridors and habitat for birds, lizards, and invertebrates.
- **Urban Cooling:** Offering relief from urban heat through canopy cover and vegetation.
- **Stormwater Management (especially in *Walkway & Utility* Reserves):** Enhancing the performance of natural and engineered stormwater systems.

Key linkage corridors include:

- **Route 1:** Kingsland Forest Park → Jimmy Lee Creek → Washbourn Gardens → CBD
- **Route 2:** Great Taste Trail → Sandeman Reserve → Borck Creek → Poutama Creek → CBD
- **Route 3:** Kingsland → Hill Street South → stream corridor north of Bateup Road → Paton Road → future link to Main Road Hope
- **Route 4:** Hill Street → Reservoir Creek → Templemore Ponds → Waimea Inlet

The infographic of Recreation and Ecological Linkages on the following page shows the approximate locations of each of these four routes and gaps in the walkway network.

#### ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

##### Gaps in the Walkway Network

While Richmond has an extensive and well-used walkway network, there remain notable gaps in connectivity, particularly in areas undergoing urban expansion. Addressing these discontinuities will strengthen the functionality and appeal of the walkway network, encourage active transport, and support health and wellbeing outcomes.

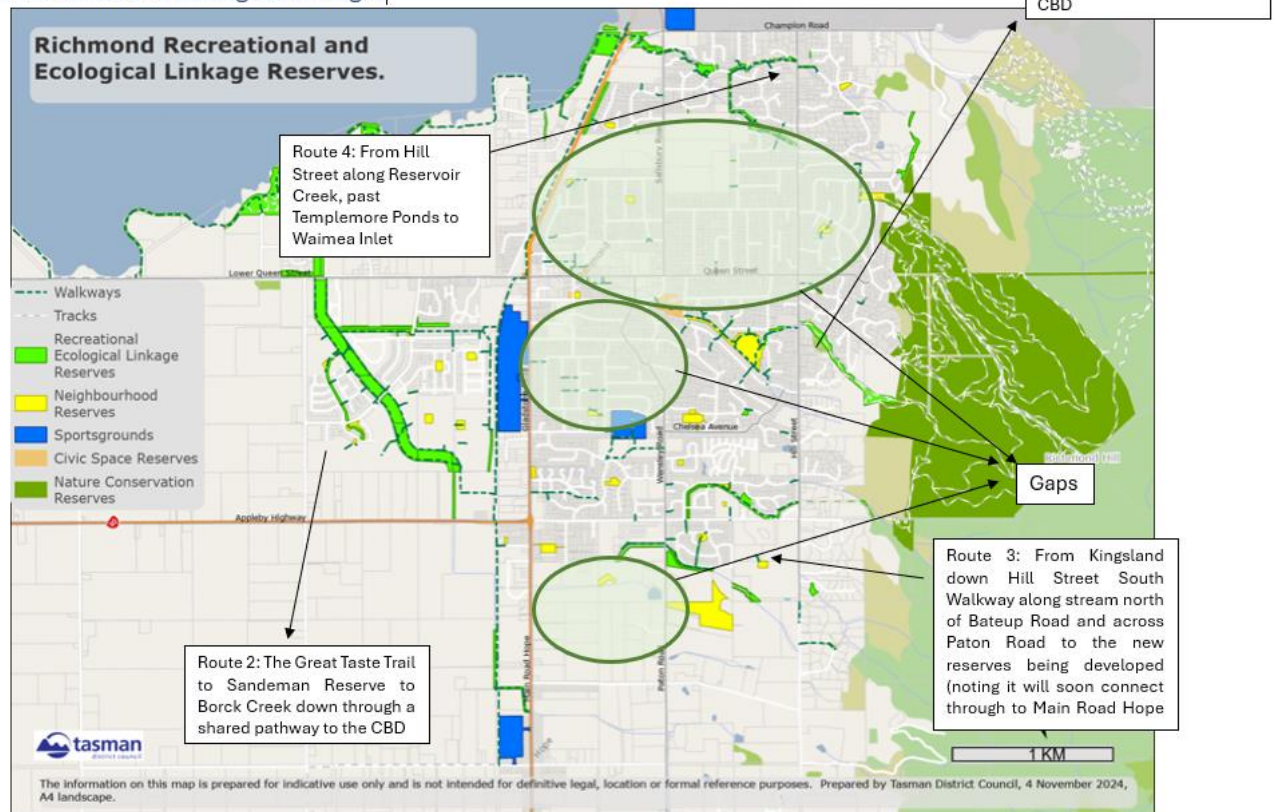
- **Richmond North:** South of Reservoir Creek contains visible gaps in Recreation and Ecological Linkages. This area would benefit from additional walkways or greened street corridors to better connect neighbourhoods to key natural and recreational assets. Opportunities may exist to utilise road reserves or underused open space corridors for this purpose.
- **Richmond South:** Although there are informal passages along reserves connecting areas west of Paton Road up to Kingsland Forest Park (similar to the Kingsland–Jimmy Lee–Bill Wilkes–Washbourn connection), there are visible gaps in formal linkage provision.

A key opportunity lies in creating a connection between Ben Cooper Park and the CBD to support active transport.

Development of the Paton Reserve area to include walking and cycling trails would further strengthen linkages between South Richmond and other urban nodes.

Establishing a safe walking and cycling connection from Haycock Road to Richmond, utilising the unformed legal road between Aniseed Valley Road and Hill Street South, presents a valuable opportunity. This route would offer a safer and more direct alternative to Paton Road for school students and cyclists travelling into central Richmond, and could potentially also connect with the Bateup Stream walkway, strengthening the active transport network.

## Recreation and Ecological Linkages



- **Richmond West:** Linkages in this area are emerging but incomplete. Some segments, such as the shared path between TGTT and Borck Creek near Lower Queen Street, require surface upgrades and signage to fulfil their role as part of the wider network.

### Infrastructure Maintenance and Accessibility

**Path Surface Quality:** Many walkway reserves contain gravel or natural surface paths, which can become muddy, rutted, or uneven during winter months or after storms. Sealing, surfacing upgrades, or improved drainage may be required in high-use or flood-prone areas to maintain usability year-round, especially where walkways serve as key commuter routes.

**Wayfinding and Signage:** A lack of consistent directional signage can make it difficult for users—especially those unfamiliar with the area—to navigate the walkway network or link from one reserve to another. There is an opportunity to improve wayfinding signage, particularly at reserve entrances, intersections, and key connectivity points.

**Accessibility:** Some existing walkways do not meet universal design standards. Barriers such as steep gradients, narrow pathways, steps, or uneven surfaces

can limit access for those using wheelchairs, mobility scooters, prams, or bikes. Future upgrades and new linkages should incorporate accessible design principles to ensure equitable access for all users.

### Vegetation and Visual Amenity

**Encroachment and Overgrowth:** Encroachment of private plantings or overgrown vegetation can reduce usable path width, obstruct sightlines, and create a sense of confinement or reduced safety. Regular maintenance, including vegetation trimming and boundary management, is needed to retain clear sightlines and improve walkability.

**Shade and Tree Cover:** Increasing canopy cover across walkways can improve user experience and support climate resilience by offering shade, reducing surface temperatures, and enhancing biodiversity. Integrating low-maintenance native plantings along walkways can help meet the goals of the Council’s urban forest and ecological strategies.

### Safety and Security

**Lighting and Surveillance:** Some walkways, especially those used after dark or in winter months, lack

adequate lighting. Prioritising lighting in urban connectors and busy commuter routes would improve perceived and actual safety. Ensuring clear visibility into walkway corridors from neighbouring properties and roads also helps improve passive surveillance.

### Stormwater and Dual-Use Conflicts

**Stormwater Reserves:** Many walkway reserves, particularly those classified as Walkway & Utility Reserves, follow urban stream corridors like Borck Creek, Poutama Creek, Jimmy Lee Creek, Bateup Stream, and Reservoir Creek. These areas play a dual role in stormwater conveyance and flood mitigation. In such locations, it is essential to balance ecological and access goals with flood protection requirements. Any vegetation management or track works must maintain stormwater capacity and avoid damage to engineered assets.

**Use Conflicts:** Dual-use areas can sometimes present tensions between passive recreation (walking, cycling) and maintenance access for utilities. Ongoing coordination between parks, stormwater, and infrastructure teams is required to ensure walkways remain open and safe while supporting essential services.

## 5.5.2 INVENTORY OF WALKWAY RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

### Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserves

Each of the following reserves was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190):

- Carmine Crescent Walkway
- Borck Avenue Walkway 1-3
- Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway
- Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway
- Borck Creek Walkway 1-2
- Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway
- Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway
- Poutama Creek Walkway 1-3
- McPherson Street Walkway
- Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway 1-2
- Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway 1-2
- Holdaway Grove Walkway
- Heritage Crescent Walkway
- Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway
- Gilbert Street Walkway
- Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway 1-2
- Ledger Close Walkway
- Walker Place Walkway
- Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway

- Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway
- Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway
- Corriedale Close Walkway 1-2
- Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway
- Paramu Place Walkway
- Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway
- Melfield Place to Wensley Road Walkway
- Calla Grove Walkway
- Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway
- Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway
- Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 2
- Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 2
- Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway
- Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway
- Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2-3
- Bateup Stream Walkway 1-3
- Sunview Heights Walkway
- Paton Road Walkway 1-3
- Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Cupola Crescent to Fairrose Drive Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway
- Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway 1-2
- Fairrose Drive Walkway 1-6
- Hill Street (South End) Walkway
- Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 1-2
- Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1-3
- Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway
- Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway

### Values

These walkway reserves primarily function to provide safe, non-vehicular access between streets, or from streets to nearby parks and reserves. They enable active transport for local residents and often reduce walking distances to key destinations such as schools, town centres, or other green spaces. Many are short, narrow linkages with gravel or sealed paths, sometimes with lighting, fencing, or planting that enhances safety and user experience. Several provide more meaningful connections, linking suburban streets to large open spaces like Bill Wilkes Reserve. As part of the broader green network, these reserves contribute to neighbourhood livability, encourage walking and cycling, and create corridors of open space within the urban fabric of Richmond.

Further details about all *Walkway* reserves are included within Appendix 5: Schedule of Parks and Reserves Covered by this Richmond Ward RM – Table A: Schedule



of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

### Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserves

Each of the following reserves was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190):

- Borck (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1-2
- Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1-6
- Kingsland Forest Park 5 (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1-2
- Fairrose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve

### Values

These reserves have a dual function—providing public access and also supporting essential infrastructure, most commonly urban streams and stormwater systems. All of these reserves adjoin or incorporate sections of watercourses, including Borck Creek, Poutama Creek, Bateup Stream, and the unnamed stream corridor near Meadow Lane that feeds into Reservoir Creek. Walkways within these reserves typically follow alongside the stream and are accompanied by riparian vegetation, mown grass, or gravel surfaces. The co-location of utility and public functions supports efficient land use while contributing to stormwater management, ecological connectivity, and recreational access. These corridors form part of Richmond’s blue-green infrastructure and are essential to supporting climate resilience, especially in flood-prone areas. Strategic enhancement of planting and path quality can increase biodiversity, shade, and public use while safeguarding infrastructure.

Further details about all *Walkway & Utility* reserves are included within Appendix 5: Schedule of Parks and Reserves Covered by this Richmond Ward RM – Table A: Schedule of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

### Other Walkway Corridors

The following three walkways are not subject to the Reserves Act, hence have not been classified:

- Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 1
- Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 1
- Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1

### Values

These walkway corridors function much like the classified walkway reserves, offering valuable local connections between residential streets and open spaces. Although not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977, they are managed as part of the walkway network and contribute to active transport, neighbourhood connectivity, and local accessibility. Their unclassified status does not reduce their community value, and appropriate policies from Section 5.5.3 of this RMP apply to their management and enhancement.

Further details about these three walkways are included within Appendix 5: Schedule of Parks and Reserves Covered by this Richmond Ward RM – Table B: Schedule of parks and ‘reserves’ that are not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

## 5.5.3 POLICIES FOR ALL WALKWAY RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

A set of generic policies for both classifications of walkway reserves (and the three additional walkways that are not subject to the Reserves Act) is provided below. Additional policies may apply to some individual reserves where their circumstances warrant it.

### POLICIES

The following policies apply to all walkway reserves administered by Council in the Richmond Ward:

- 1 Manage all Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserves for the primary purpose of providing safe, attractive, and accessible pedestrian, cycle, and micro-mobility connections that support active transport, recreation, and ecological linkages across Richmond.
- 2 Maintain and enhance formed pathway surfaces as required.
- 3 Incorporate shade planting and storm-resilient infrastructure (e.g. raised paths, permeable surfaces) to improve user comfort and climate resilience.
- 4 Protect and enhance ecological values by supporting riparian planting, maintaining native vegetation where present, and removing invasive species where required.
- 5 Work together with Te Tauihu Iwi to incorporate mātauranga Māori and cultural

narratives where appropriate in walkway signage.

- 6 Ensure paths are inclusive and accessible for all users, including older people, mobility aid users, and children.
- 7 Install clear wayfinding signage to support orientation and linkages across the wider reserve network, with emphasis on connections to schools, town centres, transport hubs, and significant recreational destinations.

*Also see Part 2 Section 2.2.1 'Overview of Māori History' and Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

Additional policies for Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserves:

- 1 Manage all Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserves for the dual purpose of providing public walkway/cycleway connections and accommodating utility infrastructure, while ensuring that both functions are integrated in a way that maintains public access and enhances ecological and stormwater values as far as practicable.
- 2 Integrate naturalised stormwater functions—such as vegetated swales, detention areas, or rain gardens—into walkway reserves wherever possible, in ways that complement public access and ecological values.
- 3 Collaborate with infrastructure and stormwater teams and relevant external agencies to ensure that pathway development and vegetation management support both utility and recreational objectives.
- 4 Where walkway reserves include utility infrastructure (e.g. pipes, drains), vegetation should be managed to avoid conflicts while still maximising biodiversity and shading benefits.
- 5 Design or retrofit walkways in these reserves to accommodate temporary inundation, erosion-prone soils, or other effects of stormwater flows.
- 6 Ensure utility access and maintenance needs are not compromised by revegetation or community uses, while exploring dual-use design options that maximise public and ecological value.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*  
The following policy applies to the unformed legal road located between Hill Street South and Aniseed Valley Road:

- 1 Establish a safe walking and cycling shared path connection along the unformed legal road corridor between Aniseed Valley Road and Hill Street South, to provide a safer and more direct alternative to Paton Road for school students and cyclists travelling into central Richmond. Motorised vehicles, including motorbikes, mopeds, electric scooters exceeding 300W, and other powered vehicles, will not be permitted on this shared path, except where specifically authorised for maintenance, emergency or accessibility purposes.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 5.6 LOCAL PURPOSE (UTILITY) RESERVES

### 5.6.1 OVERVIEW

To reduce repetition and improve clarity, this section provides a general overview of Local Purpose (Utility) Reserves in Richmond Ward, including key values, issues, and opportunities.

Utility reserves form an important part of the Council's green and grey infrastructure network. While they are not typically designed for public recreation, these reserves contribute significantly to the functionality and resilience of the urban environment.

Utility reserves are primarily established to support stormwater management and other infrastructure needs, such as drainage, overland flow paths, and in some cases, utility access. They often adjoin or incorporate stream corridors, detention basins, or stormwater swales. While their primary function is infrastructure-focused, many of these reserves also provide ecological value and, in some cases, opportunities for passive use or informal recreation, particularly where they connect with walkway reserves or form part of broader green corridors.

Some utility reserves also provide visual amenity within urban neighbourhoods, especially where natural vegetation, planted swales, or water features are present. Their maintenance and design play a key role in urban liveability, contributing to the management of climate resilience and biodiversity outcomes alongside essential stormwater infrastructure.

### VALUES

#### Stormwater and Flood Management

Utility reserves are often located in flood-prone or low-lying areas and play a critical role in mitigating flood risk by conveying and temporarily storing stormwater runoff. Many reserves include constructed or natural stormwater infrastructure such as detention basins, culverts, or open channels that allow for controlled water movement and filtration.

#### Environmental and Ecological Benefits

Some utility reserves contain or border natural streams (such as Bateup Stream) while others are manmade drains through old swamps (such as Borck Creek and Poutama Creek). These utility reserves also serve ecological functions. These include supporting aquatic habitat, providing riparian buffer zones, and enhancing

biodiversity through native vegetation. When managed sensitively, they can contribute to water quality improvement and urban ecological connectivity.

#### Integration with the Walkway Network

Although not primarily designed for public access, many utility reserves run alongside or underlie key walkway linkages, especially where they follow stream corridors. These overlaps are particularly common in areas like Borck Creek and Fairrose Drive, where dual-purpose reserves help meet both movement and stormwater objectives. This co-location creates opportunities to integrate natural infrastructure with informal recreation and access.

#### Urban Form and Visual Amenity

Even where not publicly accessible, utility reserves contribute to neighbourhood character by softening the built form, enhancing views, and breaking up urban density. Landscaping and planting along these reserves can support urban cooling and provide a buffer between residential areas and infrastructure.

### ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### Stormwater Function vs. Ecological Enhancement

Many utility reserves serve dual roles, with potential to contribute to ecological health while still functioning as engineered stormwater infrastructure. However, achieving this balance can be complex. Inappropriate vegetation—such as large woody species or dense understorey plantings—may obstruct water flow, restrict maintenance access, or damage culverts and bank structures. While native riparian planting is desirable, especially along reserves like Borck Creek, Bateup Stream, and Poutama Creek, all revegetation projects must be carefully planned to ensure the stormwater system remains functional and accessible.

Opportunity exists to develop design and planting guidelines specifically tailored for utility reserves, identifying species and planting densities that stabilise stream banks, support biodiversity, and allow for continued stormwater performance.

#### Maintenance and Access Constraints

Many utility reserves include underground infrastructure, culverts, or detention features that require regular inspection and maintenance. Over time, vegetation overgrowth or the development of informal public use (e.g., walkways or neighbouring landscaping encroachment) can limit access for maintenance crews. Reserves within newer subdivisions—such as those in

Summersfield, Fairrose Drive, and Headingly Lane—require ongoing coordination between asset managers and parks teams to ensure that maintenance access is preserved without compromising environmental or aesthetic values.

Opportunity exists to standardise infrastructure access requirements and coordinate reserve designs at the subdivision stage to ensure long-term maintainability.

### **Integration with Green Corridors and Walkway Network**

Although not typically intended for public recreation, many utility reserves follow natural stream corridors that align with key walkway routes, particularly in the Borck Creek, Fairrose Drive, and Bateup Stream catchments. In some cases, utility reserves may function as de facto green spaces or pedestrian linkages due to their layout or proximity to urban neighbourhoods. However, these areas may lack formalised paths, signage, or design for safe public access.

Opportunity exists to identify which utility reserves could be safely integrated into the wider walkway network, particularly where they connect to existing Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserves or Recreation and Ecological Linkages. Where this is feasible, upgrades such as gravel paths, low-profile signage, or habitat planting can support safe use while maintaining stormwater function.

### **Urban Development Pressures**

Utility reserves are often located in rapidly developing areas where land use change is ongoing. As stormwater volumes increase due to intensification and climate change, existing reserves may need to be adapted or expanded to meet future demand. In some cases, reserves may be under-sized or inappropriately shaped to accommodate modern infrastructure needs, particularly older utility parcels vested prior to 2005.

Opportunity exists to assess older reserves for future suitability and identify areas where upgrades, capacity expansion, or acquisition of adjacent land may be required to support long-term infrastructure resilience.

### **Lack of Community Awareness and Interpretation**

Because these reserves are not typically recognised as part of the public park network, the community may not understand their purpose or value. Misuse (e.g., dumping, encroachment) can occur where reserves are seen as vacant land. This is particularly relevant for smaller reserves tucked behind houses or between

private properties (e.g., Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve, Bateup Road Utility Reserve).

Opportunity exists to install low-profile, educational signage at key utility reserves to raise awareness of their stormwater function, ecological value, and contribution to flood mitigation.

## **5.6.2 INVENTORY OF LOCAL PURPOSE (UTILITY) RESERVES**

Each of the following reserves was classified as Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

- Borck Creek Utility Reserves 1-7
- Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserves 1-5
- Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve
- Bateup Road Utility Reserves 1-2
- Sauer Pond Utility Reserve
- Paton Road Utility Reserve
- Upper Borck Creek Utility Reserve
- Bateup Stream Utility Reserves 1–3
- Fairrose Drive Utility Reserves 1–6
- Olympus Way Utility Reserve

Further details about each reserve is provided in Appendix 5 – Table A: Schedule of existing reserves formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977.

## **5.6.3 POLICIES FOR ALL UTILITY RESERVES**

The following policies apply to all Local Purpose (Utility) Reserves managed by Council in Richmond Ward:

- 1 Manage these reserves for the primary purpose of supporting stormwater management, flood mitigation, and other essential utility infrastructure. Ensure that the function of these reserves to safely convey, detain, or treat stormwater is maintained and enhanced where possible.
- 2 Protect and enhance natural values where they do not conflict with infrastructure requirements. Support riparian planting and biodiversity improvements in utility reserves that border or include watercourses (e.g., Borck Creek, Poutama Creek, Bateup Stream, Sauer Pond), provided this does not obstruct stormwater flow or infrastructure access.
- 3 Ensure regular inspection and maintenance of infrastructure assets within utility reserves. This includes clearing debris from culverts, ensuring access for maintenance vehicles,



repairing erosion or damage to banks, and keeping stormwater assets in functional condition.

- 4 Coordinate with parks and infrastructure teams when utility reserves intersect with walkway reserves or green corridors. Ensure shared use is compatible with infrastructure function and that access or recreational improvements do not compromise stormwater capacity or maintenance access.
- 5 Encourage planting of native, low-maintenance vegetation suited to stormwater environments (the Council's Reserves & Facilities team can provide advice on appropriate species to plant at specific sites). Avoid the use of invasive or high-maintenance species and prioritise plants that support ecological values and stabilise stream banks.
- 6 Maintain visual amenity where reserves are visible from public roads or residential areas. Manage vegetation to ensure attractive presentation and reduce perceptions of neglect, particularly in newer subdivisions where reserves may be prominently located.
- 7 Work with Te Tauihu iwi and the community to explore options for enhancing environmental health and cultural values associated with waterways within utility reserves.
- 8 Incorporate climate change resilience in future planning for utility reserves. Where possible, design reserves to accommodate more intense rainfall events and increased stormwater volumes.

*Also see Council's 'Reserves General Policies' document.*

## 6.0 Review of this Reserve Management Plan

The Reserve Management Plan is the strategic document which sets the direction for how parks and reserves in Richmond Ward will be managed and is required to be reviewed at least every 10 years. Ten-yearly reviews of the Reserve Management Plan will ensure that changes in public needs and priorities are reflected in the Plan.

The management plan review process is prescribed by the Reserves Act 1977. Section 41(3) of the Act requires a reserve management plan 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 purposes for which it is classified ...'* The Act makes extensive requirements for public participation in the preparation of this framework. Once the management plan has been commented on, amended if necessary, and subsequently adopted by Council, managers can use the Plan as a basis for decision-making, knowing that their decisions will reflect the views of the public.

Implementation of this Reserve Management Plan will be supported by the Reserves and Facilities Activity Management Plan (AMP). The AMP will allocate budgets to achieve implementation of the Reserve Management Plan.

### POLICIES

- 1 The Reserve Management Plan will be reviewed at intervals of not more than ten years.

## **PART 4**

### Glossary, Appendices & References

## Māori Glossary

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Aotearoa	New Zealand
Ara tawhito	Traditional travel routes
Atua kaitiaki	Deity gods
Awa	River, stream
Hapū	Sub-tribe
Harakeke	Flax
Hui	Gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference
Īnanga	Whitebait (native)
Iwi	Tribe. There are eight iwi at the top of the South Island: Ngāti Rārua, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō and Rangitāne. Collectively, they are often referred to as 'Te Taihū iwi'.
Kahikatea	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Kāhu	Harrier hawk
Kāhuhiruhiru	Pied shag
Kai	1. (verb) To eat, consume, feed oneself, devour 2. (noun) Food, meal
Kāinga	Home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling
Kaitiaki	Trustee, minder, guard, custodian, guardian, keeper
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship, stewardship, trustee
Kākahu	Cloak
Kākāriki	Parakeet
Kānuka	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
Karakia	Prayer
Kārearea	New Zealand falcon
Katatai	Banded rail
Kawa	Kawa refers to the protocols, customs, and guiding principles that govern behaviour, particularly in formal or sacred settings within te ao Māori. It is often associated with marae ceremonies, pōwhiri (welcoming rituals), and other traditional practices. While kawa varies between iwi and hapū, it serves to uphold tikanga (customary practices) and maintain respect, order, and cultural integrity.
Kererū	Native pigeon
Kete	Flax baskets
Ki uta ki tai	Between the mountains and the sea
Kōaro	Native freshwater fish species
Kōiwi	Human remains
Kōkopu	Native freshwater fish species
Kōtuku	White heron



Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Kōtuku ngutupapa	Royal spoonbill
Kōura	Crayfish (freshwater and saltwater)
Kuaka	Bar-tailed godwit
Kupu	Word, vocabulary, saying, talk, message, statement, utterance, lyric
Mahere whakahaere	Management plan
Mahinga	Place where work is done, activity, garden, fishery
Mahinga kai	Food gathering places, garden, cultivation
Mako	Shark
Mana	Prestige, authority, influence
Manaakitanga, Manaaki	Hospitality, kindness, caring, looking after another
Manawhenua	Authority over land
Manuhiri	Visitors
Mānuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Mataī	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>
Mātauranga	Knowledge, wisdom, understanding, skill, education
Mātauranga Māori	Māori knowledge – the body or systems of knowledge originating from Māori worldview
Mauri	Life force, essence of all living things
Mihi	Greetings
Muka	Prepared flax fibre
Ngā	The (plural)
Ngahere	Bush, forest
Ngā taonga tuku iho	Treasures inherited from the ancestors. Intergenerational assets, goods, or property – both tangible (such as land, forests, fisheries, cultivation sites, adornments, weapons, carvings, marae) and intangible (such as songs, genealogy, oral histories, customs and protocols).
Ngāti	Prefix for a tribal group, now written as a separate word, e.g. Ngāti Rārua
Noa	Noa is the opposite of tapu and includes the concept of ‘common’. It lifts the ‘tapu’ from the person or the object. Noa also has the concept of a blessing in that it can lift the rules and restrictions of tapu.
Pā	Fortified village, fort
Pakohe	Metasomatised argillite
Pātiki	Flounder
Pipi	Shellfish species
Poaka	Pied stilt
Pou, poupou	Post, pole, pillar
Pounamu	Greenstone, nephrite, jade

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Pūrākau	Foundational stories
Rāhui	Customary protection and management mechanisms to protect, conserve and manage taonga
Rangatira	Chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess
Raranga	Weaving
Rohe	Boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
Rongoā	Māori herbal medicine, remedy, cure, treatment, tonic
Ruru	Morepork
Tāmure	Snapper
Tāngata whenua	Local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried
Tāniko	A uniquely Māori variation of twining, used to weave the colourful, intricate borders of cloaks
Taonga	Treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered of value, things that hold special significance (both tangible and intangible. See ngā taonga tuku iho above.)
Taonga tuku iho	Heirloom, treasure passed down, cultural property, heritage (both tangible and intangible. See ngā taonga tuku iho above.)
Tapu	Be sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden, under atua protection
Te Ao Māori	The Māori world and worldview
Te Mana o te Wai	Te Mana o te Wai refers to the vital importance of water. When managing freshwater, it ensures the health and well-being of the water is protected and human health needs are provided for before enabling other uses of water. It expresses the special connection all New Zealanders have with freshwater. By protecting the health and well-being of our freshwater we protect the health and well-being of our people and environments. Through engagement and discussion, regional councils, communities and tāngata whenua will determine how Te Mana o te Wai is applied locally in freshwater management.
Te Oranga o te Taiao	The concept of 'Te Oranga o te Taiao' reflects a Te Ao Māori approach to environmental management recognising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the health of the natural environment;</li> <li>• the intrinsic relationship between whānau, hapū, iwi and te taiao;</li> <li>• the interconnectedness of the natural environment; and</li> <li>• the essential relationship between the health of the natural environment and its life-sustaining capacity.</li> </ul>
Te Tai-o-Aorere	Tasman Bay
Te taiao	Te taiao is the natural environment that contains and surrounds us. It has four major components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whenua (soil and land)</li> <li>• Wai (all freshwater bodies and their connections)</li> <li>• Āhuarangi (climate across time)</li> <li>• Koiora (all living communities: human, plant, animal)</li> </ul> Thinking about the environment in this way encourages us to aspire to a future where humanity and the natural world sustain each other in an interconnected relationship of respect, and we all act as land stewards. <a href="https://ourlandandwater.nz/news/why-te-taiao-matters-and-the-supporting-role-of-our-research/">https://ourlandandwater.nz/news/why-te-taiao-matters-and-the-supporting-role-of-our-research/</a>
Te Taihu iwi	A collective term for the eight iwi of the top of the South Island (see 'iwi' above).

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Te Taihū o te Waka ā Māui	The top of the South Island
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi (Māori version)
Tekoteko	Carved figure on the gable of a meeting house; figurehead (of a canoe).
Ti kōuka	Cabbage tree
Tikanga	Protocol, correct procedure, custom
Tino rangatiratanga	Self-determination, autonomy
Tohunga	Skilled person, chosen expert, priest, healer - a person chosen by the agent of an atua and the tribe as a leader in a particular field because of signs indicating talent for a particular vocation.
Tōtara	A native tree species
Tuhinga	Document, text, writing, script
Tuna	Eel
Tupuna	Ancestor
Tūpuna	Ancestors
Tūturiwhatu	Banded dotterel
Urupā	Burial ground, cemetery
Wāhanga	Zone(s), section(s), part(s)
Wāhi taonga	Some cultural values are regarded as wāhi taonga. These comprise cultural materials and associated practices, such as the gathering of flora and fauna for rongoā (medicine), highly valued flora and fauna for weaving (e.g., pīngao, kiekie, pigeon feathers), and wood for carving purposes (e.g., tōtara).
Wāhi tapu	Sacred place
Wai	Water
Waiata	Songs
Wairua	Spirit
Waka	Canoe, vehicle
Wānanga	To meet and discuss, deliberate, consider
Weka	Native flightless bird
Whakataukī	Proverb, saying (original orator is not known)
Whakatauāki	Proverb, saying (original orator is known)
Whakapapa	Genealogy, genealogical table, lineage, descent
Whānau	1. Family 2. To be born, to give birth
Whāriki	Mat
Whenua	1. Land – often used in the plural, ground, country, nation, state 2. Placenta, afterbirth

## Abbreviations & Definitions of Terms

Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, among other things, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity)
Blue carbon	Blue carbon is the carbon sequestered in marine and coastal ecosystems, primarily in sediment layers. Due to water-logging, estuarine sediments are very low in oxygen. These anaerobic conditions mean that the carbon fixed in these sediments as a result of plant processes remains in situ for extremely long periods of time (centuries or millennia), if the sediment remains undisturbed. This is unlike terrestrial soils where soil carbon can be more readily released back into the atmosphere by microbial processes. The accretion of estuarine sediment over time results in the accretion of blue carbon.
Council	Tasman District Council
DOC	Department of Conservation
Eco-sourced plants	Plants grown from seeds or propagules collected from naturally occurring vegetation, in a locality close to where they are replanted as part of a restoration or revegetation project.
ED	Ecological District
HNZ	Pouhere Taonga/Heritage NZ
HNZPT Act	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
LGA	Local Government Act 2002
MCH	Taonga Tūturu/Ministry for Culture and Heritage
Natural attributes	Refers to those parts of the specific ecosystems under management that define its characteristics and influence its responsible management.
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
Parks	Form part of the open space network, but not all are formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
Reserves	Reserves classified under the Reserves Act 1977 have a specific legal definition.
TDC	Tasman District Council
TGTT	Tasman's Great Taste Trail
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan
Treaty principles	The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, identified from time to time by the Government of New Zealand.
TRMP	Tasman Resource Management Plan
WSUD	Water-Sensitive Urban Design



## Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL FOR PARKS AND RESERVES IN RICHMOND WARD

**This protocol applies to any discoveries resulting from land disturbance not covered by a specific archaeological authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga or conditions on a specific resource consent. This protocol covers any land disturbance activities at parks and reserves within Richmond Ward that meet the permitted activity rules in the Tasman Resource Management Plan. The protocol is current as at August 2025. Check with Council's Kaihautū to ensure that no later update applies.**

There is a high risk of disturbance and accidental discovery of cultural material in many of the parks and reserves within Richmond Ward resulting from earthworks and/or erosion. Cultural material includes: taonga (Māori artefacts), kōiwi (human bone) or wāhi tapu. Many potential permitted activity construction/land disturbance activities will be in areas that are not within identified cultural precincts or discovery 'hotspot' areas. Iwi/Māori generally do not support activities that require earthworks – due to the threat to, and risk of damage of, both taonga and wāhi tapu sites.

Where there is an archaeological authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to modify or destroy a cultural site, any finds uncovered are to be recorded and given to iwi/Māori.

In the event of an accidental discovery, the following protocols will be implemented. These protocols aim to mitigate any damage to and/or fossicking of wāhi tapu, taonga and kōiwi. It is important that adequate measures are taken to protect the area and cultural material. Key organisations involved in this process include:

- Taonga Tūturu (Ministry for Culture and Heritage (MCH)) – administration of the Protected Objects Act 1975
- Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ (HNZ)) administration of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- NZ Police – if the find involves kōiwi tāngata
- District Health Board – if the find involves reinternment of kōiwi tāngata.

The diagrams on the following pages outline the processes to follow in the event of a taonga/archaeological material find or a kōiwi tāngata find at parks and reserves within Richmond Ward.

#### **Taonga/Archaeological Material Discovery Protocol Explanation**

Taonga or 'ngā taonga tuku iho' (gifts handed down from the ancestors) are recognised, but not exclusive to, physical tangible heritage places that can be described as those land-based places created, formed or shaped by earlier inhabitants or tūpuna<sup>17</sup>. These are cultural sites, such as: urupā (burials); pā; hangi pits; terraces; oven stones; middens; stone/rock structures; rock art; waka; house sites; pounamu (greenstone); modified soils; gardens; pakohe (argillite); fishing nets; sinkers; toki (artefacts); tools; weapons; Māori built heritage places, such as marae buildings; wharenui (carved meeting house); pataka (food storage house); whare (house); post holes from remnant whare; occupation sites; carvings; artworks; and other structures such as waharoa (gateways) and various other taonga.

Taonga also reflects natural heritage sites such as natural features, with traditional activities (e.g. springs, trees, wetlands, caves) or a hapū and iwi landmark (e.g. mountain, river, lands, sea/lake, village, pā harakeke (flax harvesting area), taonga species) where no human activity is evident.

Taonga also includes intangible heritage, places where no visible feature or evidence is present but where a significant event or traditional activity may have occurred – such as a battlefield, waka landing sites, places of meeting, of learning, of ritual, fishing grounds, taniwha den – to name a few.

Various traditional activities have taken place across Tasman District, including at or within close proximity to several parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. There is evidence of occupation (pa and village sites), warfare, burials, marakai (gardens), large mahinga kai sites where natural resources and kai species were harvested, and other taonga have been found.

Note that, under the Protected Objects Act<sup>18</sup>, all taonga tūturu found are in the first instance (prima facie) Crown owned, to allow claims for ownership to be heard by the Māori Land Court.

<sup>17</sup> Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga website, retrieved from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/maori-heritage>.

<sup>18</sup> Protected Objects Act: <http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/protected-objects/taongatuturu>

Process to follow in the event of any discovery of taonga/archaeological material:

## Discovery of Taonga/Archaeological material

### Accidental Discovery Protocol

**STOP WORK** within 30m\* of discovery of find

\*The 30m buffer around find site is limited by property boundary or site works area

The **contractor/works supervisor** is to immediately report the Taonga/Archaeological material discovery to Tasman District Council (TDC) (**03 543-8400**) and, in conjunction with the **Iwi monitor** (if present), take immediate steps to secure the site (tape it off) to ensure the archaeological material is undisturbed and the site meets health and safety requirements. Work may continue outside of the site area.

TDC will notify and contact the **Iwi Trusts** and **Heritage NZ** of the discovery within 24 hours. Organise an onsite meeting for the assessment. Involve the **Site Manager/Contractor, Iwi rep/monitor** and an **Archaeologist**.

### On confirmation that discovery is Taonga/Archaeological material

The **Iwi rep/monitor** will provide advice from the **Iwi trust/s** for protection/storage. Will assist with site recording, lead tikanga onsite and secure the area.

The **Archaeologist** will inspect site. Complete site records.

Works can restart on location once the **Iwi Trust/s, Heritage NZ** and **Taonga Tūturu** have given approval to proceed. Approval for continued activity **may** require Iwi monitoring of all earth disturbance.

The **Iwi rep/monitor** and **Archaeologist** will transfer taonga to an appropriate location to be determined by the **Iwi Trust/s**.

Once secured the **Iwi rep/monitor** will finalise tikanga process for those involved with handling of the taonga e.g. Iwi monitor, archaeologist and any others involved.

### **Kōiwi Tāngata/Human Ancestral Remains Discovery Protocol Explanation**

Kōiwi tāngata are identified by iwi/Māori as the remains of deceased tūpuna. Kōiwi tāngata is highly tapu, requiring particular tikanga to facilitate the management of such discoveries. Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga refer to kōiwi tāngata as human remains, particularly referring to bones that have not been made or incorporated into an artefact. 'Cultural items' refers to any taonga/artefacts discovered with the kōiwi tāngata/human remains. Kōiwi tāngata are not considered an artefact<sup>19</sup>. Taonga that is found with kōiwi tāngata must be reinterred with the kōiwi. The process to follow if kōiwi tāngata are revealed is outlined in the diagram on the following page.

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<sup>19</sup> Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga 'Guidelines for kōiwi tāngata/human remains', retrieved from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/archaeological-guidelines-and-templates>.

Process to follow in the event of discovery of kōiwi tāngata/human ancestral remains:

## Discovery of kōiwi tāngata (human ancestral remains)

### Accidental Discovery Protocol

**STOP WORK** within 100m\* of discovery of find

\*The 100m buffer around find site is limited by property boundary or site works area

The **contractor/works supervisor** is to immediately report the **kōiwi tāngata** discovery to Tasman District Council (TDC) ( **03 543-8400**) and in conjunction with the **Iwi monitor** (if present), take immediate steps to secure the site (tape it off) to ensure the archaeological remains are undisturbed and the site meets health and safety requirements. Work may continue outside of the site area.

TDC will immediately notify the **Police**, **Iwi Trusts** and **District Health Board** of the discovery and notify **Heritage NZ** and **Taonga Tūturu** within 24 hours.  
Organise onsite meeting for the assessment.  
Involve **Site Manager/Contractor**, **Iwi rep/monitor** and an **Archaeologist**.

### On confirmation that discovery is a Kōiwi tāngata find

**Police**, with **Iwi** presence, conduct inspection. Wait for clearance.

The **Iwi rep/monitor** will provide advice from the **Iwi trust/s** for protection/storage. Will assist with site recording, lead tikanga onsite and secure find.

The **Archaeologist** will inspect site. Complete site records.

Works can restart on location once the **Police**, **Iwi Trust/s**, **Heritage NZ** and **Taonga Tūturu** have given approval to proceed.  
Approval for continued activity **may** require monitoring by iwi of all earth disturbance.

The **Iwi rep/monitor** and **Archaeologist** will transfer Kōiwi tāngata/taonga to an appropriate location, to be determined by the **Iwi Trust/s**.

Once secured the **Iwi rep/monitor** will finalise tikanga process for those involved with handling of the Kōiwi tāngata/taonga e.g. Iwi monitor, Archaeologist and any others involved.

# Examples of Common Finds – Taonga Māori

Middens, burnt patches of ground and hangi stones

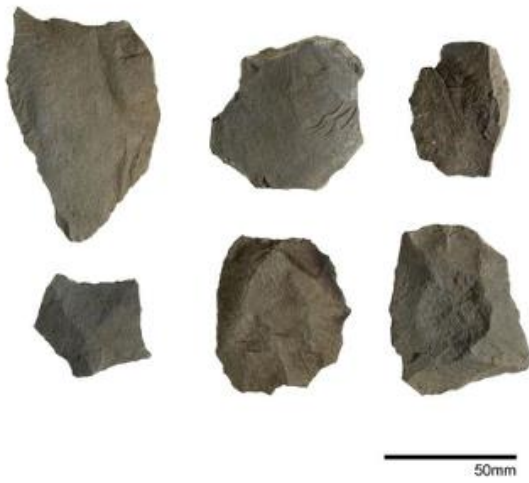


Toki (adze)





### Stone fragments



### Pits/depressions





*Sample of Maori post hole features*

## Examples of Common Finds – European Taonga



*Pile holes and drains, house site*

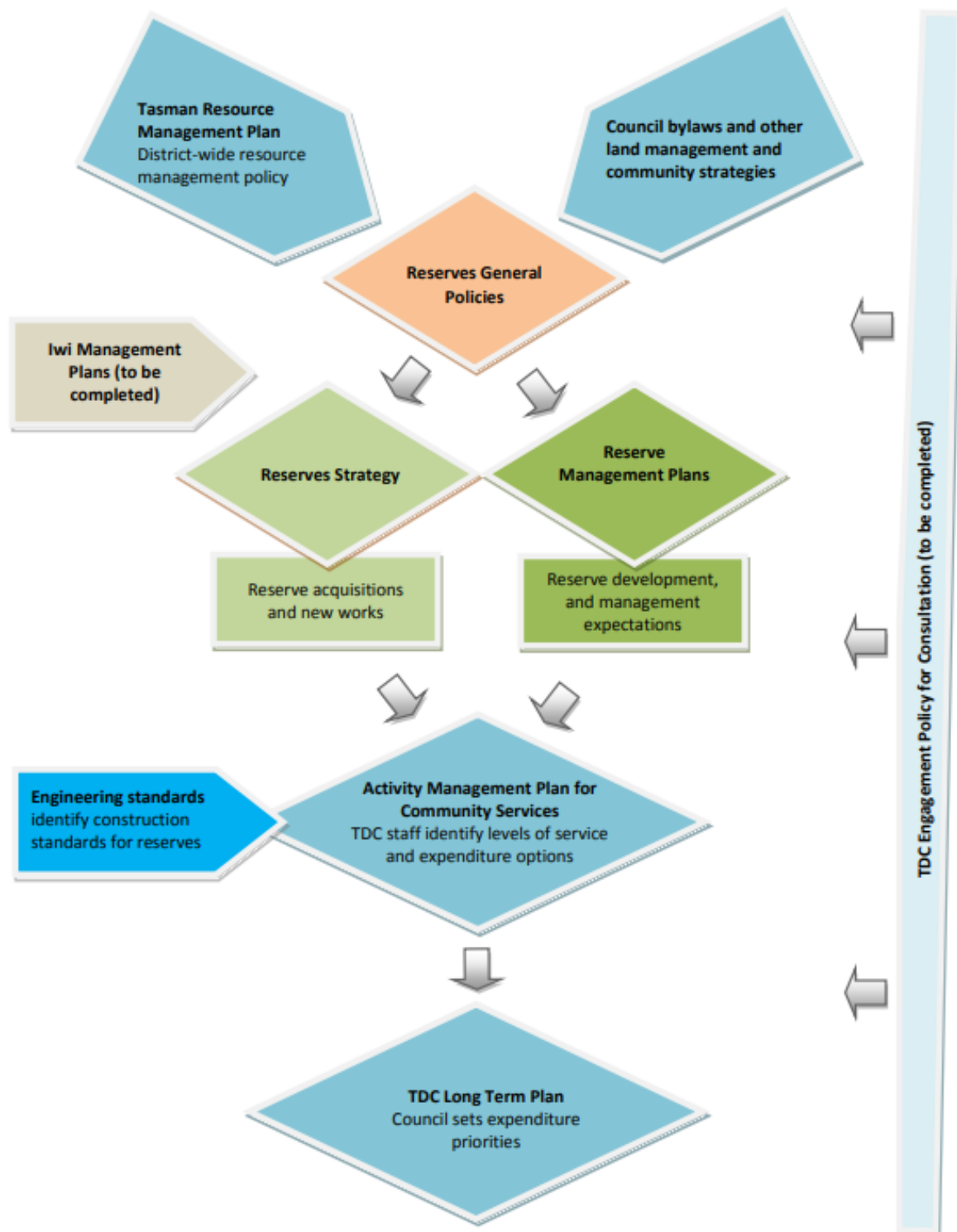


*Samples of typical 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts.*

## APPENDIX 2: CONSISTENCY/RELATIONSHIP WITH RELATED LEGISLATION AND OTHER COUNCIL STRATEGIES, MANAGEMENT PLANS & POLICIES

Relationship between reserve management plans and other planning documents (from Council's Reserves General Policies).

**Figure 1: Relationship between General Policies and other Council planning tools**





This reserve management plan needs to recognise and be consistent with other strategies, plans and policies that have been developed by Council in recent years, including the following:

**Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies, September 2015**

<http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/plans/parks-and-reserves-management-plans/>

The Reserves General Policies document has been prepared to consolidate policies that apply to all reserves owned and/or administered by the Tasman District Council. This allows a consistent approach to reserve management and removes the need for policies to be repeated in omnibus or site-specific management plans. Reserve General Policies are policies that generally apply across all reserves, to avoid the need for them to be repeated in all reserve management plans. The policies in this Plan are site specific, to meet the specific needs of parks and reserves in Richmond Ward. These policies, therefore, supersede the Reserves General Policies where there are any inconsistencies.

**Tasman District Council Open Space Strategy 2015-2025**

<http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/strategies/open-space-strategy-2015-2025/>

The intent of this Strategy is to help maximise the benefit the environment, residents and visitors gain from Council's investment in the District's open spaces – by responding to changes in demand resulting from population growth and age profiles, as well as seeking to better link existing areas of open space for improved ecological values and recreation access. The Strategy also aims to make the most of Council's relationships with other providers and managers of open spaces (such as the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Education) and the many volunteer agencies that work to protect and enhance the natural world, te taiao, which embraces ngā taonga tuku ihu and improves access to recreation settings. The Strategy is a companion document to the Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies.

Management of Richmond Ward reserves should contribute to achieving the Vision (section 6.1) and Desired Outcomes (section 6.2) of the Open Space Strategy. The reserve management plan should also give effect to Actions 18, 19 and 21-23 in section 7.3 (Natural Heritage); Action 27 in section 7.4 (Partnerships); Action 31 in section 7.5 (Landscape and Historic Heritage Values); and Action 32 in section 7.6 (Resilience).

**Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP)**

<http://www.tasman.govt.nz/policy/plans/tasman-resource-management-plan/>

Chapter 14 of the TRMP addresses reserves and open space issues. Reserves and open space provide for people's recreational interests, amenity values, protection of landscape and ecosystems; and recognise historic and cultural values.

TRMP objectives for Reserves and Open Space are:

- Adequate area and distribution of a wide range of reserves and open spaces to maintain and enhance recreation, conservation, access and amenity values.
- Efficient and effective use of open space and reserves to meet community needs for recreation and amenity.
- The conservation of those areas in the District which have significant natural and scientific values such as landform, ecosystems, natural character and heritage values.
- The avoidance of significant adverse effects of activities and facilities on open space and recreational areas, and on the amenity values of surrounding areas.

Zone rules are outlined in Chapter 17 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LEASES/LICENCES RELATING TO RICHMOND WARD RESERVES (AS AT AUGUST 2025)

Table A: Leases/licences on existing reserves in Richmond Ward (i.e. those formally protected under Reserves Act 1977)

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Sandeman Reserve	38 Sandeman Road, Richmond	51727L1	TAB New Zealand	Lease	To use the small, fenced area of land on the reserve where a radio telephone aerial and power pole and transmitter hut has been erected for the purposes of radio transmission.	The lessee may also erect other buildings on the land to assist with the purpose of radio transmission, subject to obtaining, at its own cost, the Council's consent and any requisite consents from the local authority provided that the lessee shall not transmit or allow to be transmitted from the site any radio, telephone or other transmission other than for its own radio station or an affiliated or contracted radio station. Maintenance of fencing, transmitter hut and transmission mast is the responsibility of the lessee.	01/12/2017	30/11/2027	Ten years
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	51936L2	Hope Tennis Club Inc	Lease	Activities associated with the operation of a Tennis Club, including member clubrooms, tennis	The leased area includes the 174m <sup>2</sup> clubrooms and 0.5610m <sup>2</sup> of land in the northeastern part of the reserve, where the 10 tennis courts are located.	01/10/2018	30/09/2028	Two rights of renewal, ten years each. Final expiry date is 30/09/2048



RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
					playing and coaching.	<p>The lease is subject to the lessee having finalised construction of new clubrooms facilities prior to the first expiry of this lease. The lease area being maintained by the lessee includes the rural fences on the reserve boundary alongside the courts, as well as the fenced designed for the courts. Any posts or wires designed to support fences and/or lighting fixtures on the reserve and associated with the courts are also included in the leased area.</p> <p>Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups.</p> <p>Lessee to maintain their building and improvements, including tennis court surfaces and fencing.</p> <p>Vary the lease by expanding the footprint to include an outdoor BBQ area between the clubhouse, car park and tennis courts in the</p>			

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
						southeastern part of the reserve.			
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	51936L3	Nelson Dog Training Club Inc	Lease	Activities associated with a Dog Training Club, including clubrooms and storage of equipment and use of part of the open space area for dog training and agility competitions and events.	Leased area includes the 184m <sup>2</sup> building footprint (their clubrooms and storage shed) near the northwestern reserve boundary and adjoining xm <sup>2</sup> of open space [area to be determined in discussion with club]. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of their buildings to community groups. Lessee to maintain their buildings and improvements. The lessee is required to share the open space area with the general public, and with other dog clubs for occasional events via a booking system or scheduling agreement.	----	----	Ten years
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	51936L?	Yet to be determined	Lease	Use of the Maitai Lodge for (yet to be determined) activities of a (yet to be determined) community group.	Lessee to maintain the building and work together with Council to invest in upgrading the Maitai Lodge.	---	---	Ten years

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	51721L1	Morepork Dart Club Inc	Lease	Activities consistent with the operation of a Dart Club, including dart games, dart competitions, club meetings and small social gatherings.	Leased area is the footprint of the 150m <sup>2</sup> building near the eastern reserve boundary. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements.	01/12/2023	30/11/2028	Ten years
Paton Reserve	53 Paton Road, Richmond		To be assigned via tender opportunity	License to occupy	In the absence of a café, one mobile food/coffee cart may operate daily within a designated area of Paton Reserve.	Mobil cart can remain onsite but only operate during daylight hours. Each license to occupy agreement will be for a term not exceeding one year, and each new opportunity to operate will be publicly tendered. Once a café is established and operational, mobile carts will no longer be permitted to operate from Paton Reserve, except for one-off events.	---	---	Not to exceed one year.
Paton Reserve	53 Paton Road, Richmond		To be assigned via tender opportunity	Lease	To construct and operate a café on Paton Reserve.	Lessee to own and maintain the building.	---	---	Ten years
Waimea River	Between Waimea		Seifrieds	Lease (until	To continue to grow grapes on the	Structures or buildings on the reserve are prohibited,	---	---	New lease to expire in five

RESERVE KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Esplanade Reserve	River and 185 Edens Road, Hope			2030) then license to occupy	reserve area until 2030. Post 2030, to graze animals on a short-term basis.	as are hard structures or earthworks that might affect flood flow or riverbank integrity. Lessee required to remove all grape vines and associated infrastructure before the lease expires in 2030 and reinstate the land to a condition suitable for public use or ecological restoration.			years' time or by the end of 2030. Any licenses to occupy the land for grazing animals issued post 2030 must be short term.
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves 1-4	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope		Adjoining landowner	License to occupy	To graze animals.	Structures or buildings on the reserve are prohibited, as are hard structures or earthworks that might affect flood flow or riverbank integrity.	---	---	Five years

**Table B: Leases/licences in Richmond Ward for park areas not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977**

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Jubilee Park	36A Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L1	Richmond Athletic Association Football Club Inc	Lease	Activities consistent with operating a football club, including football playing, coaching and socialising.	Total area of leased footprint is approximately 634m <sup>2</sup> . The lessee owns and maintains the buildings and other improvements on this footprint. Vary the lease to also include the separate 38m <sup>2</sup> toilet facility located near the clubrooms, noting the lessee is responsible for cleaning the toilets and maintaining this Council-owned facility. The lessee must comply with all terms of the separately signed Deed of Funding with Council. Sharing of community buildings is beneficial. The	01/12/2023	30/11/2033 After two rights of renewal, final expiry date is 30/11/2053	The existing lease has two rights of renewal of ten years each.



PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
						lessee has permission from Council to sublet its buildings to the Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to other community groups.			
Jubilee Park	36A Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L?	Waimea Toi Toi United Cricket Club Inc	Lease	To store cricket equipment.	The shed is approximately 65m <sup>2</sup> and is owned by the Council.	---	---	Ten years
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L11	Richmond Unlimited	License to occupy	To display a two-sided sign near the boundary with Gladstone Road.		---	---	Ten years
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L?	Days for Girls New Zealand Inc	Lease	To store materials and equipment related to Days for Girls' charitable activities, including but not limited to the assembly, packing, and distribution of hygiene kits for girls and women in need, the organisation of working bees, and other activities supporting the	The ex-Information Centre building utilised by the lessee is approximately 83m <sup>2</sup> and is owned by the Council.	---	---	Ten years

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
					mission of Days for Girls. The lessee may also use the space for educational purposes related to its mission, community outreach, and volunteer engagement.				
Jubilee Park	20A Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L6	Waimea Old Boys Rugby Football Club Inc	Lease	Clubrooms and provision of facilities for recreational purposes.	The current lease for Waimea Old Boys Clubrooms shows the building comprising of change rooms/bar (double storey) at the north end, dining room (single storey) in middle, and gymnasium and change rooms in single storey extension at the south end. The lessee shall use the property solely for the purposes of the permitted use. Written consent from Council is required to sublet or make any alterations or	01/11/2003	30/10/2038	Similar terms and conditions to previous lease.

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
						additions to building or property or place advertising on exterior. Lessee to maintain building and pay for expenses (services, damage etc).			
Jubilee Park	20 Gladstone Road, Richmond	51707L1	Nelson Badminton Association Inc	Lease	To use their building for indoor sports activities.	Lease area is entire land parcel (0.2188 ha), including their 773m <sup>2</sup> building, but lessee is required to permit the general public to use any of the car parking spaces. May sublet premises on temporary basis to other non-profit groups. Lessee is required to maintain their building, but Council maintains the car parks.	01/04/1998	31/03/2031	The existing lease has a right of renewal of 33 years, if lessee requests renewal at least three months prior to lease expiry date.
Jubilee Park	20B Gladstone	51720L7	Richmond Waimea	Lease	Activities that are consistent with the operation of a Toy Library.	Lease area includes 205m <sup>2</sup> building and	01/12/2023	30/11/2028	Ten years

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
	Road, Richmond		Toy Library Inc			30m <sup>2</sup> of adjoining land to northeast. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements.			
Jubilee Park	20C Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L5	Richmond Tennis Club Inc	Lease	Activities that are consistent with the operation of a tennis club, including clubrooms, tennis playing and coaching.	Lease area includes 256m <sup>2</sup> building and 0.6862 ha of surrounding land, including 12 outdoor tennis/ pickleball courts. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements and replace tennis court surfaces, fences and lighting as required. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups.	01/12/2023	30/11/2028	Ten years

PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Jubilee Park	20D Gladstone Road, Richmond	51720L4	Target Shooting Richmond Inc	Lease	Activities that are consistent with the operation of a target shooting club.	Lease area is 289m <sup>2</sup> building footprint. Lessee to connect the building to piped wastewater services and decommission the septic tank at their cost, within five years of signing the new agreement. Lessee to maintain their building and improvements. Written approval from Council is required to sublet all or part of the leased area to community groups.	01/12/2018	30/11/2023	Ten years
Kingsland Forest Park 7	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1	52002L1	Spark New Zealand Trading Ltd	Lease	Telecommunication network site	Non-exclusive rights of access to use the leased area (approx. 88m <sup>2</sup> ) for the permitted use.	01/08/2016 (renewed on 01/08/2022)	31/07/2046 (final expiry date)	The lease term is six years, with four renewal periods each for six years.
Kingsland Forest Park 18	Lot 1 DP 350	52002L2	Vodafone NZ Ltd	Lease	Telecommunication purposes	Non-exclusive rights of access to use the leased area (approx. 306m <sup>2</sup> ) for the permitted use.	01/09/2021	31/08/2056 (final expiry date)	The lease term is 35 years, with five renewal periods each for six years.



PARK/LAND AREA KNOWN AS	LOCATION	REF #	LESSEE	TYPE	USE	SPECIFIC MATTERS TO BE ADDRESSED IN AGREEMENT	TERM OF CURRENT AGREEMENT		PROPOSED TERM OF NEW AGREEMENT
							EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	
Kingsland Forest Park 7	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1 (Gum Road)	52002L3	Two Degrees Mobile Ltd	Lease	To install, maintain, upgrade, operate and remove the telecommunications facility, including the connection of any utility lines to the facility.	Non-exclusive rights of access to use the leased area (approx. 40m <sup>2</sup> ) for the permitted use.	01/12/2011	01/12/2035 (final expiry date)	The lease term is six years, with three rights of renewal each for six years.

APPENDIX 4: RICHMOND WARD RESERVE MAP SERIES

## Map 1 - Best Island Reserves



## Map 2 - Waimea Inlet Reserves

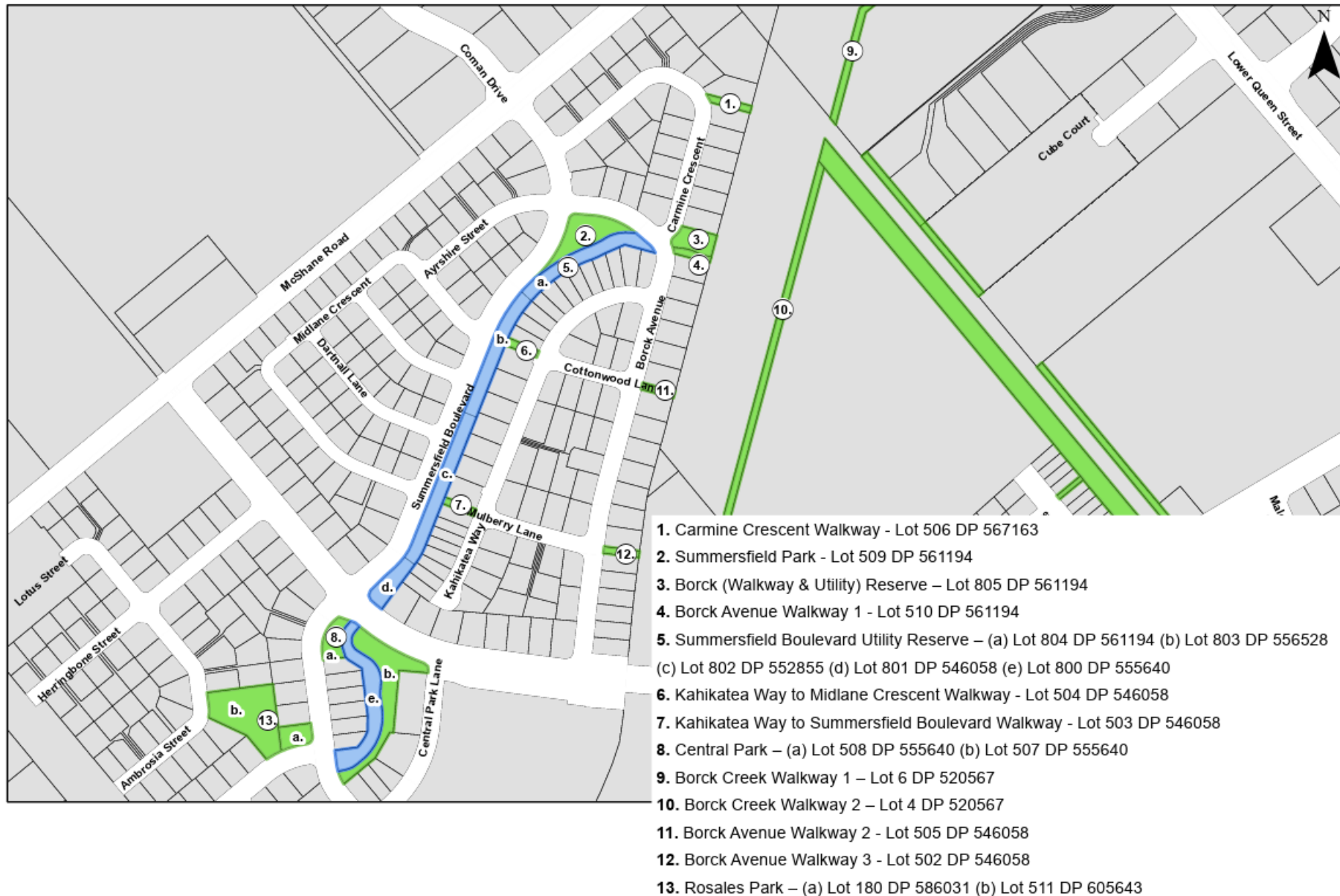


1. Sandeman Reserve – (a) Lot 5 DP 18918 (b) Lot 101 DP 574207
2. Oak Tree Reserve – Lot 24 DP 429773
3. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 1 – Lot 22 DP 431433
4. Borck Creek Utility Reserve 2 – Lot 23 DP 431433
5. Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve – Lot 2 DP 433970
6. Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve – (a) Lot 101 DP 536055 (b) Lot 19 DP 536055
7. Estuary Place (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve – Sec 2 SO 525960
8. Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3 – Sec 5 SO 567805

**Map 3 - Richmond West Reserves (overview map)**



## Map 4(a) - Richmond West Reserves

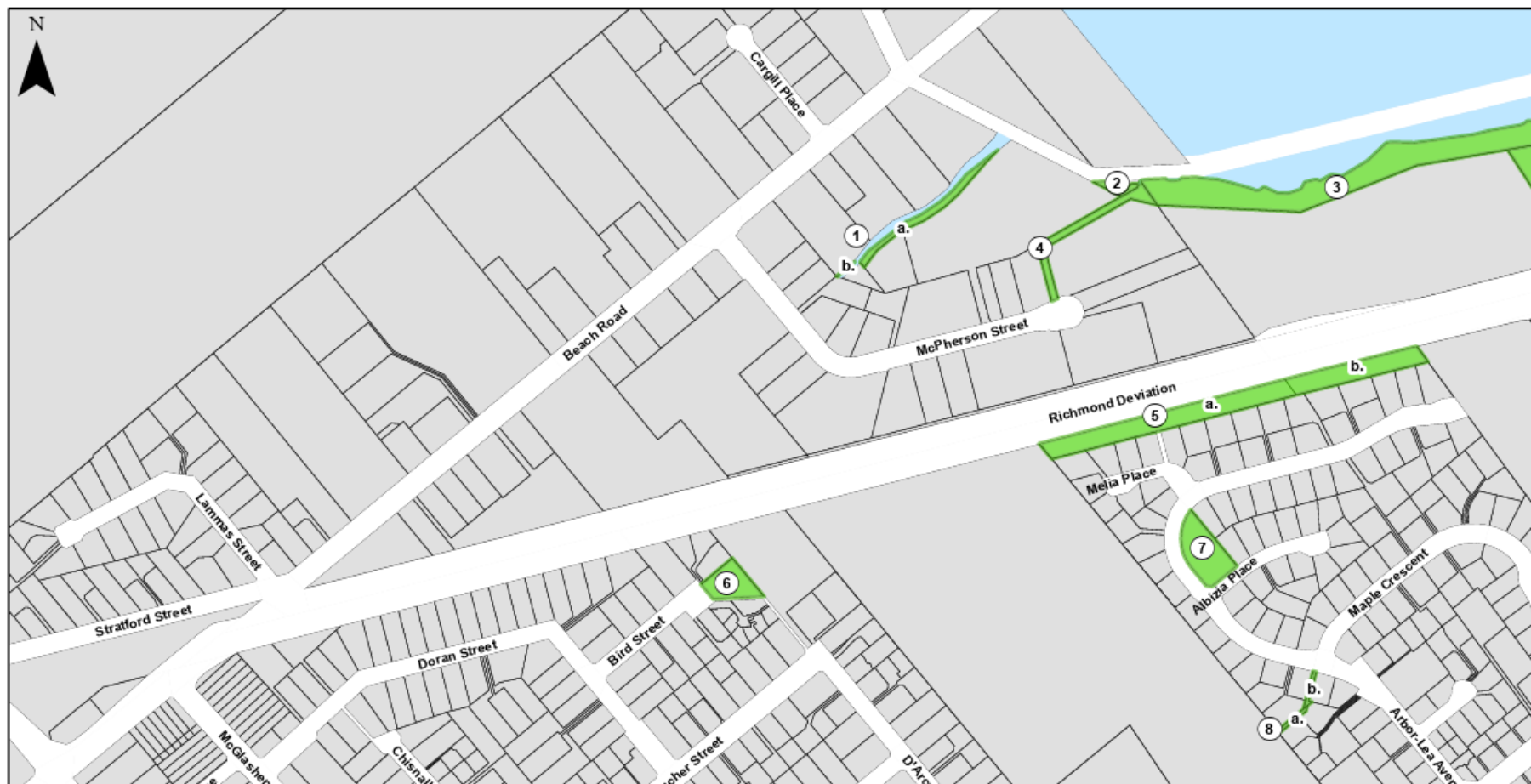




## Map 4(b) - Richmond West Reserves

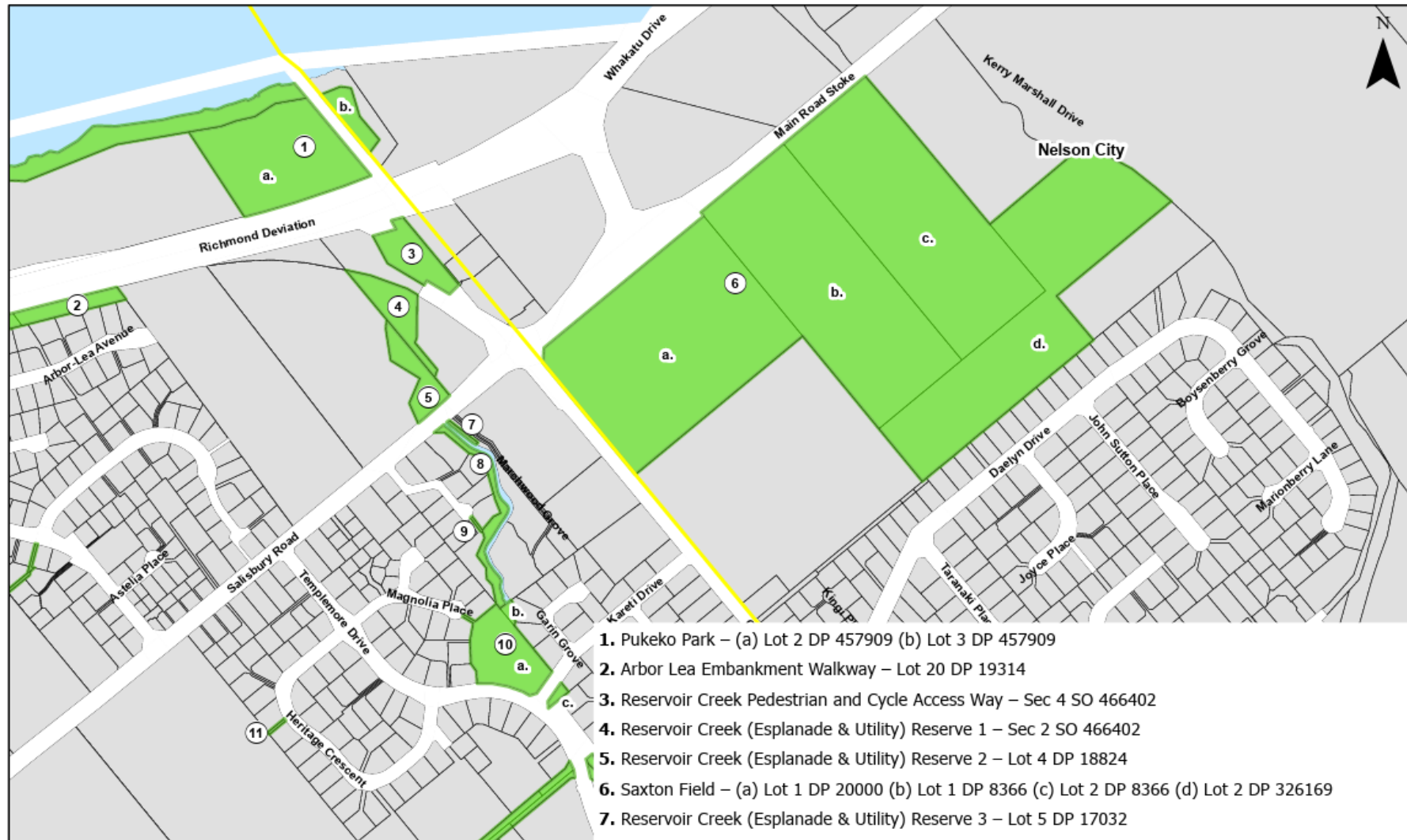


## Map 5 - Richmond Reserves



1. McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1 – (a) Lot 3 DP 445349 (b) Lot 6 DP 445349
2. Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2 – Lot 4 DP 445349
3. Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1 – Lot 4 DP 457909
4. McPherson Street Walkway – Sec 2 SO 563198
5. Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway – (a) Lot 81 DP 17209 (b) Lot 20 DP 19314
6. Jean Berriman Park – Lot 4 DP 115442
7. Arbor Lea Reserve - Lot 13 DP 16521
8. Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway – (a) Lot 14 DP 17331(b) Lot 3 DP 16521

## Map 6 - Richmond North Reserves



1. Pukeko Park – (a) Lot 2 DP 457909 (b) Lot 3 DP 457909
2. Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway – Lot 20 DP 19314
3. Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way – Sec 4 SO 466402
4. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1 – Sec 2 SO 466402
5. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 4 DP 18824
6. Saxton Field – (a) Lot 1 DP 20000 (b) Lot 1 DP 8366 (c) Lot 2 DP 8366 (d) Lot 2 DP 326169
7. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3 – Lot 5 DP 17032
8. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 4 – Lot 4 DP 17032
9. Holdaway Grove Walkway – Lot 14 DP 17720
10. Templemore Ponds – (a) Lot 1 DP 306483 (b) Lot 35 DP 307871 (c) Lot 2 DP 306483
11. Heritage Crescent Walkway – Lot 43 DP 18679



## Map 7 - Richmond Central Reserves



1. Jubilee Park – (a) Pt Lot 1 DP 11787 (b) Lot 1 DP 10976 (c) Lot 1 DP 9418 (d) Pt Lot 3 DP 945 (e) Pt Lot 4 DP 945 (f) Pt Lot 1 DP 819 (g) Lot 2 DP 9698 (h) Lot 1 DP 9698 (i) Lot 1 DP 5950 (j) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST (k) Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST (l) Lot 1 DP 7506 (m) Lot 2 DP 414023 (n) Lot 4 DP 414739
2. Homepark Reserve – Lot 3 DP 13500
3. Memorial Gardens – Lot 2 DP 3621
4. Cambridge Street Playground – (a) Pt Lot 6 DP 2720 (b) Pt Lot 5 DP 2720
5. Norm Large Park – (a) Lot 16 DP 8550 (b) Lot 17 DP 8550 (c) Lot 18 DP 8550 (d) Lot 1 DP 10085



## Map 8 - Richmond Central Reserves



6. Washbourn Gardens – (a) Lot 1 DP 9490 (b) Lot 1 DP 15187 (c) Lot 1 DP 16457 (d) Lot 4 DP 14397 (e) Lot 3 DP 14154 (f) Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST

(g) Pt Lot 2 DP 9490 (h) Lot 1 DP 13802 (i) Pt Lot 180 DP 12091 (j) Lot 203 DP 12091

7. Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway – (a) Lot 208 DP 13325 (b) Lot 209 DP 13927

8. Ledger Close Walkway – Lot 10 DP 15066



## Map 9 - Richmond Reserves



1. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 7 – Lot 14 DP 20129
2. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 8 – Lot 3 DP 352146
3. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 9 – Lot 3 DP 362961
4. Walker Place Walkway - Lot 73 DP 315526
5. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 5 – Lot 74 DP 20038
6. Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 6 – Lot 106 DP 18519
7. Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway - Lot 108 DP 19222
8. Forget-Me-Not Lane Walkway - Lot 28 DP 471201
9. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1 – Lot 29 DP 471201
10. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 4 DP 352146
11. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 3 – Lot 8 DP 18941
12. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 4 – Lot 29 DP 361354
13. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 5 – Lot 28 DP 361354
14. Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 6 – Lot 10 DP 19426
15. Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway – Lot 5 DP 324500
16. Corriedale Close Walkway – (a) Lot 18 DP 429313 (b) Lot 4 DP 580600
17. Park Drive Reserve – Lot 49 DP 312159
18. Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway – Lot 28 DP 303808

## Map 10 - Richmond/Waimeia River Reserves



1. Waimea River Esplanade Reserve - Lot 3 DP 363658

## Map 11 - Richmond/Hope Reserves





**Legend:**

- 5. Ben Cooper Park – (a) Pt Lot 2 DP 6761 (b) Lot 1 DP 11636 (c) Lot 18 DP 10077
- 6. St James Avenue Reserve – Lot 21 DP 19848
- 7. Bateup Road Utility Reserve – (a) Lot 101 DP 524729 (b) Lot 103 DP 503668

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## Map 13 - Richmond Reserves



1. Sauer Pond Utility Reserve – Lot 1 DP 13355
2. Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway – (a) Lot 208 DP 13325 (b) Lot 209 DP 13927
3. Bill Wilkes Reserve – (a) Lot 204 DP 12091 (b) Lot 44 DP 16495
4. Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway – (a) Lot 210 DP 13927 (b) Lot 211 DP 14534
5. Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway – Lot 212 DP 14534
6. Ledger Close Walkway – Lot 10 DP 15066
7. Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway – Lot 21 DP 15511
8. Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway – Lot 37 DP 16166
9. Chelsea Avenue Reserve – (a) Pt Lot 5 DP 1274 (b) Lot 49 DP 12204 (c) Lot 12 DP 14470
10. Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway – Lot 68 DP 15511

11. Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway – (a) Lot 5 DP 12202 (b) Lot 22 DP 14088
12. Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway – (a) Lot 3 DP 12202 (b) Lot 18 DP 12247
13. Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway – Lot 112 DP 20085
14. Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway – Lot 113 DP 20085
15. Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1 – Lot 1 DP 315029
16. Centenary Place Reserve – Lot 16 DP 15627



## Map 14 - Richmond Reserves



1. Winston Park – Lot 58 DP 7076
2. Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway – Lot 31 DP 483309
3. Easby Park – (a) Lot 68 DP 11145 (b) Lot 88 DP 7551
4. Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1 – Lot 2 DP 303147
5. Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2 – Lot 2 DP 375320
6. Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 3 – Lot 3 DP 375320
7. Kingsland Forest Park 1 – Lot 19 DP 12914
8. Kingsland Forest Park 2 – Lot 1 DP 302521
9. Kingsland Forest Park 3 – Lot 1 DP 302522
10. Kingsland Forest Park 4 – Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST
11. Kingsland Forest Park 5 – Sec 1 SO 476318

## Map 15 - Richmond Reserves



## Map 16 - Richmond Reserves



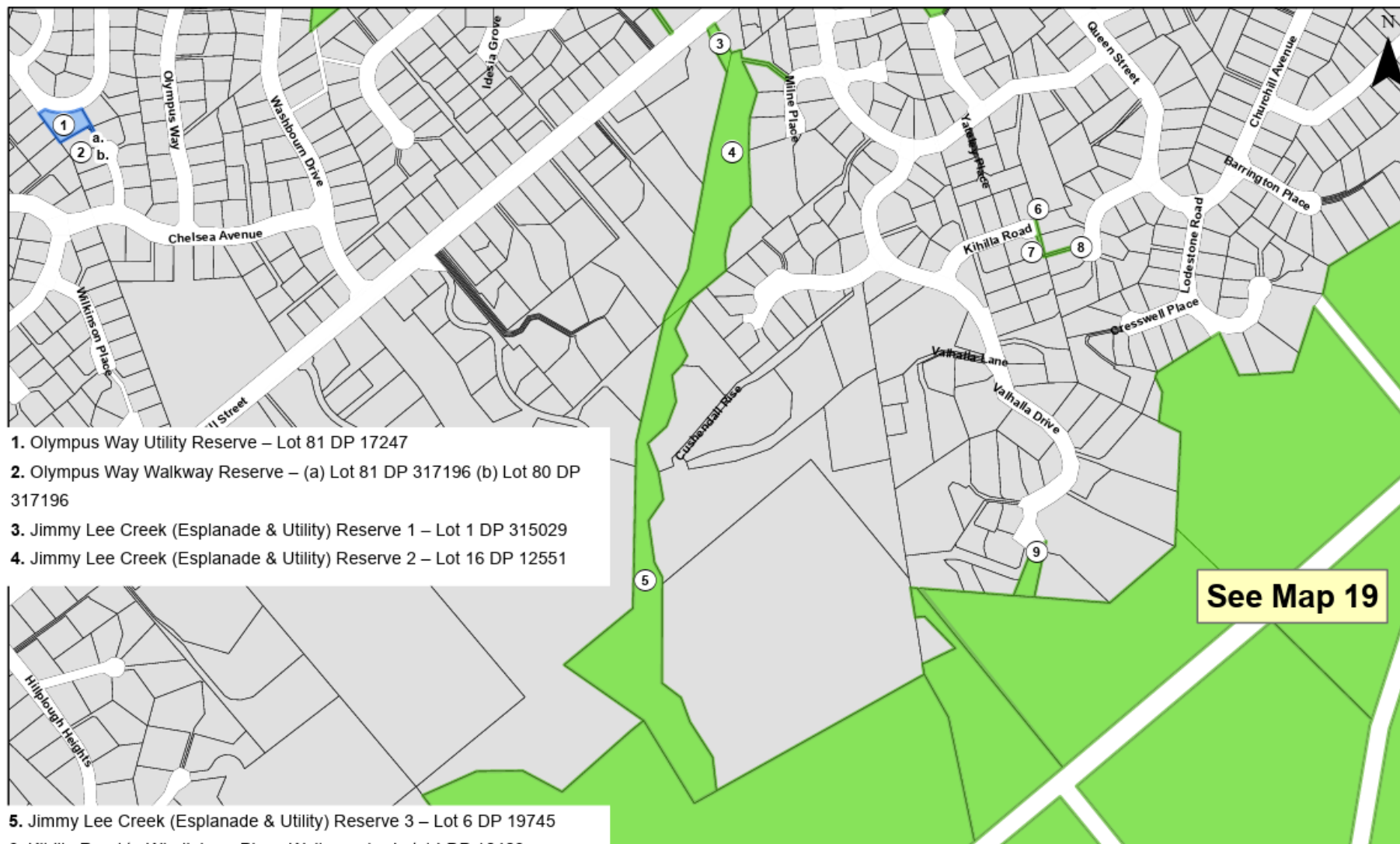
1. Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2 – Lot 5 DP 446793
2. Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2 – (a) Lot 102 DP 542915 (b) Lot 300 DP 607205 (c) Lot 301 DP 607205
3. Paton Road Walkway – (a) Lot 108 DP 542915 (b) Lot 109 DP 542915 (c) Lot 401 DP 607205
4. Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway – Lot 144 DP 523952
5. Cupola Crescent to Fairose Drive Walkway – Lot 143 DP 513715
6. Bateup Stream Reserve – Lot 146 DP 513715
7. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 1 – Lot 147 DP 513715
8. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 2 – Lot 148 DP 513715
9. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 3 – Lot 157 DP 523952
10. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 4 – Lot 154 DP 523952
11. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 5 – Lot 156 DP 523952
12. Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway – Lot 142 DP 523952
13. Travers Avenue to Tam Close Walkway – (a) Lot 153 DP 523952 (b) Lot 141 DP 513715
14. Malcolm Reserve – Lot 80 DP 513715
15. Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 3 – Lot 1 DP 550903
16. Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 6 – Lot 2 DP 550903
17. Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area – Sec 2 SO 527522



## Map 17 - Richmond Reserves

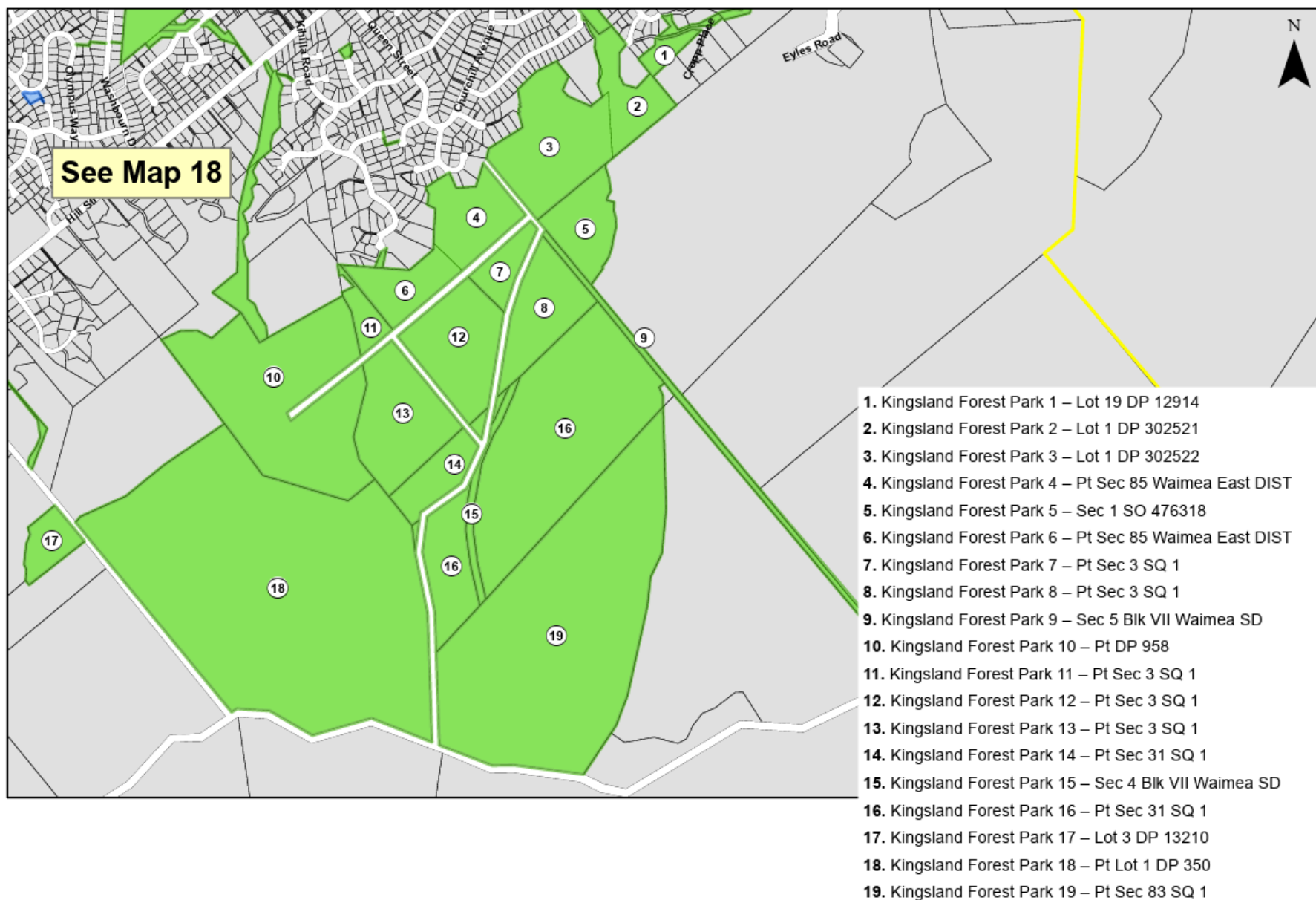


## Map 18 - Richmond Reserves





## Map 19 - Richmond Reserves / Kingsland Forest Park



## Map 20 - Richmond Reserves / Wairoa River



1. Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve – Sec 2 SO 355132
2. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 1 – Pt Sec 171 Waimea East DIST
3. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 2 – Pt Sec 170 Waimea East DIST
4. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 3 – Pt Sec 170 Waimea East DIST
5. Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 4 – Pt Sec 170 Waimea East DIST
6. Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve – Pt Lot 3 DP 16911

## Map 21 - Richmond Reserves / Aniseed



1. Busch Reserve – Lot 4 DP 19777

2. Twin Bridges Reserve – Lot 1 DP 18073

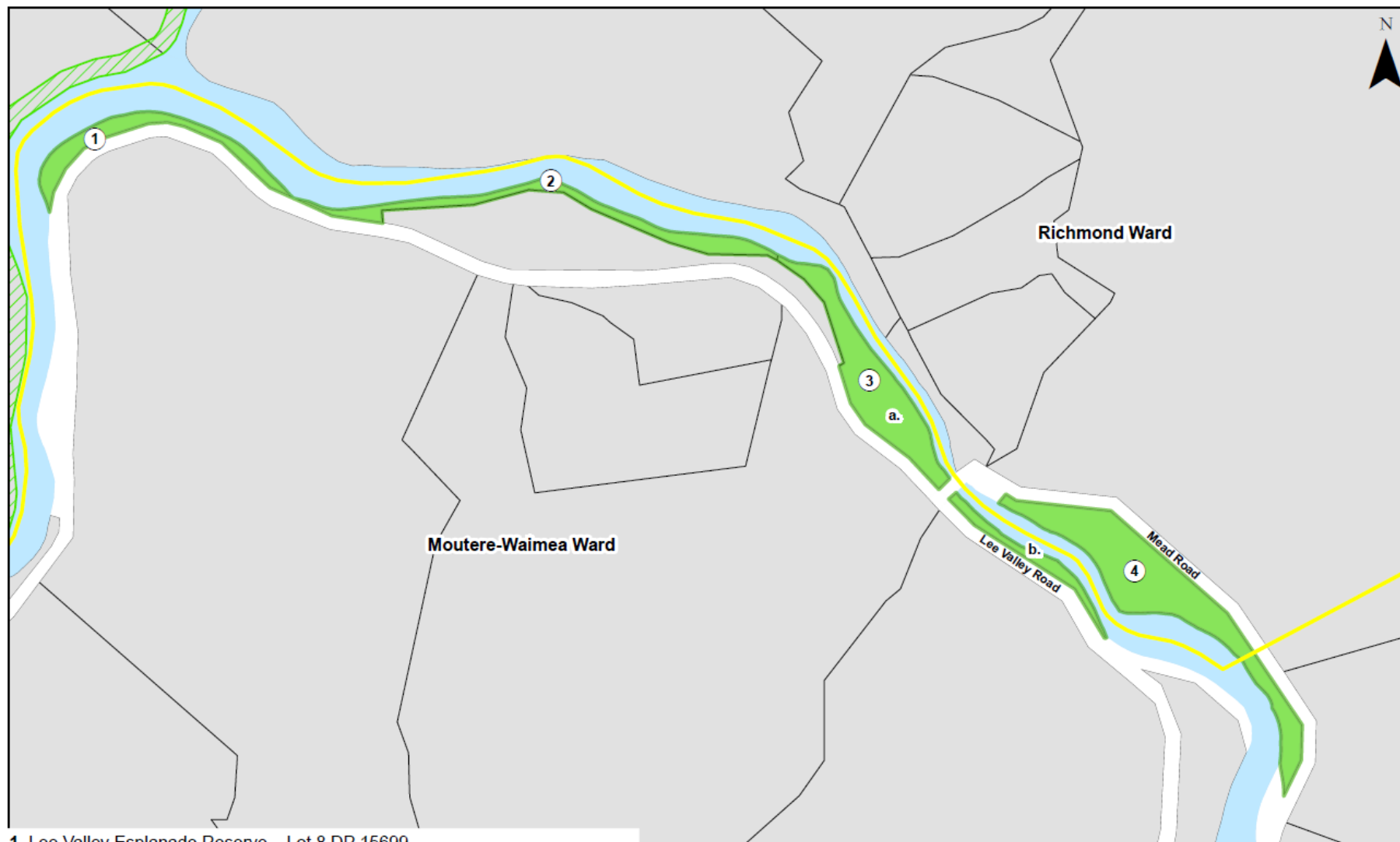
3. Awaawa Reserve – Lot 3 DP 425410

4. Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 7 DP 20452

5. White Gate Reserve – (a) Lot 5 DP 20452 (b) Pt Sec 8 SQ 1

6. Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway – (a) Lot 2 DP 19710 (b) Lot 3 DP 19710

## Map 22 - Richmond Reserves / Lee Valley



1. Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 8 DP 15699
2. Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 3 DP 17556
3. Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve – (a) Lot 7 DP 15210 (b) Lot 9 DP 15210
4. Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve – Lot 1 DP 9798



## APPENDIX 5: SCHEDULE OF PARKS AND RESERVES COVERED BY THIS RICHMOND WARD RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

**Table A: Schedule of existing reserves, formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977**

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
RECREATION RESERVES												
Best Island Recreation Reserve	Adjoins 111, 138, 140 and 142 Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #2	Sec 13 SO 604409	Sec 13 SO 604409	0.2431	Recreation Reserve	2025-InXXXX	2025	1961	This reserve was vested in the Crown as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1954, with ownership transferring to the Council with the passing of the Counties Amendment Act 1961 (s44). The original 0.3541 ha reserve area vested on DP 5090. It was subsequently reduced in size in 2024, to enable legalisation of the existing formed road through the former northern edge of the land parcel. Public consultation on the proposal to revoke reserve status from part of the land parcel and to classify the remaining area as recreation reserve was undertaken in late 2022 and early 2023. Council resolved to classify the remaining area as recreation reserve in	tba	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
										2023. The Minister of Conservation provided approval to revoke reserve status over the northern part of the reserve in 2024. The land was surveyed in 2024 and a new record of title issued in 2025.		
Sandeman Reserve	38 Sandeman Road, Richmond	2 #1(a)	Lot 5 DP 18918	Lot 5 DP 18918	3.9925	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/379	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Sandeman Reserve	38 Sandeman Road, Richmond	2 #1(b)	Lot 101 DP 574207	Lot 101 DP 574207	0.3503	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1049007	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Oak Tree Reserve	Lower Queen Street, Richmond (borders Borck Creek)	2 #2	Lot 24 DP 429773	Lot 24 DP 429773	0.5473	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2010	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2010.	531536	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Park	49 Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #2	Lot 509 DP 561194	Lot 509 DP 561194	0.1424	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	1006984	Neighbourhood reserve
Central Park	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #8(a)	Lot 508 DP 555640	Lot 508 DP 555640	0.0592	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	968358	Neighbourhood reserve
Central Park	Berryfield Drive, Richmond	4a #8(b)	Lot 507 DP 555640	Lot 507 DP 555640	0.2280	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	968357	Neighbourhood reserve

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Rosales Park	56 Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #13(a)	Lot 180 DP 586031	Lot 180 DP 586031	0.0531	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1107039	Neighbourhood reserve
Rosales Park	4 Rosales Street, Richmond	4a #13(b)	Lot 511 DP 605643	Lot 511 DP 605643	0.2623	Not yet classified	-	-	-	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2024.	1191408	Neighbourhood reserve
Kotata Reserve	2 Kotata Street, Richmond	4b #3(b)	Lot 101 DP 530930	Lot 101 DP 530930	0.0574	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	865133	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve	Berryfield Drive, Richmond	4b #5(a)	Lot 200 DP 547413	Lot 200 DP 547413	0.0619	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	944091	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve	Berryfield Drive, Richmond	4b #5(b)	Lot 104 DP 513553	Lot 104 DP 513553	0.3561	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	801240	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Ascot Reserve	10 Bedfont Street, Richmond	4b #7	Lot 301 DP 542339	Lot 301 DP 542339	0.2579	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	916707	Neighbourhood reserve
Camberley Reserve	4 Kempton Lane, Richmond	4b #8	Lot 601 DP 560621	Lot 601 DP 560621	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	997686	Neighbourhood reserve
Lampton Reserve	46 Ascot Street, Richmond	4b #12	Lot 603 DP 578033	Lot 603 DP 578033	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1075813	Neighbourhood reserve

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Chertsey Reserve	43 Chertsey Road, Richmond	4b #13	Lot 602 DP 592624	Lot 602 DP 592624	0.2935	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2024	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2024.	1154648	Neighbourhood reserve
Jean Berriman Park	14 Bird Street, Richmond	5 #6	Lot 4 DP 11542	Lot 4 DP 11542	0.1188	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1987	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (playground) at time of subdivision in 1987.	NL7A/124	Neighbourhood reserve
Arbor Lea Reserve	3 Albizia Place, Richmond	5 #7	Lot 13 DP 16521	Lot 13 DP 16521	0.1869	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10D/95	Neighbourhood reserve
Burbush Park	10 Fauchelle Avenue, Richmond	8 #2	Lot 6 DP 4144	Lot 6 DP 4144	0.2089	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2004	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2004.	186614	Neighbourhood reserve
Park Drive Reserve	21 Park Drive, Richmond	9 #17	Lot 49 DP 312159	Lot 49 DP 312159	0.1991	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	47864	Neighbourhood reserve
Norman Andrews Place Reserve	Adjoins 14 Norman Andrews Place, Richmond	11 #1	Lot 6 DP 14389	Lot 6 DP 14389	0.0680	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Hope Reserve	184 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #6	Lot 1 DP 5356	Lot 1 DP 5356	3.9103	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 3081	1980	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Hope Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	221089	Sportsground
Collins Road Reserve	11 Main Road Hope, Richmond	11 #7	Lot 40 DP 4046	Lot 40 DP 4046	0.5248	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1961	In 1949, pursuant to Section 13 of the Land Subdivision in	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve



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										Counties Act 1946, Lot 40 was vested in His Majesty the King as a Recreation Reserve, subject to the Public Reserves and Domains and National Parks Act 1928. Ownership subsequently transferred to the Council under s44 of The Counties Amendment Act 1961.		
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	12 #5(a)	Pt Lot 2 DP 6761	Pt Lot 2 DP 6761	2.8056	Recreation Reserve	1998, p 1953	1998	1984	The Richmond Borough originally acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1984. Then in 1998, the Council resolved that this land parcel be declared a recreation reserve under s14 of the Reserves Act (GN 1998, p 1953).	NL7A/820	Sportsground
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	12 #5(b)	Lot 1 DP 11636	Lot 1 DP 11636	0.4954	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1987	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 1987.	Vest on deposit	Sportsground
Ben Cooper Park	20 West Avenue, Richmond	12 #5(c)	Lot 18 DP 10077	Lot 18 DP 10077	0.2550	Recreation Reserve	1998, p 1953	1998	1981	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Giblins Orchard Ltd to Richmond Borough Council in 1981. Then in 1998, the Council resolved that this land be declared a recreation reserve under s14 of the Reserves Act (GN 1998, p 1953).	NL5B/1353	Sportsground

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St James Avenue Reserve	28 St James Avenue, Richmond	12 #6	Lot 21 DP 19848	Lot 21 DP 19848	0.2992	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13B/127	Neighbourhood reserve
Langdale Reserve	12 Langdale Drive, Richmond	12 #11	Lot 55 DP 545884	Lot 55 DP 545884	0.1019	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 2020.	946647	Neighbourhood reserve
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	23 Chelsea Avenue, Richmond	12 #12 (a)	Pt Lot 5 DP 1274	Pt Lot 5 DP 1274	0.0531	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	NL9C/306	Neighbourhood reserve
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	23 Chelsea Avenue, Richmond	12 #12 (b)	Lot 49 DP 12204	Lot 49 DP 12204	0.6293	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1985	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1985.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	Between 3 and 5 Squire Way, Richmond	12 #12(c)	Lot 12 DP 14470	Lot 12 DP 14470	0.0066	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Harriet Court Reserve	16 Harriet Court, Richmond	12 #13 (a)	Lot 31 DP 425924	Lot 31 DP 425924	0.1010	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2010	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2010.	507475	Neighbourhood reserve
Harriet Court Reserve	Adjoins 88 Olympus Way, Richmond	12 #13 (b)	Lot 32 DP 433081	Lot 32 DP 433081	0.0190	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2012	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2012.	526458	Neighbourhood reserve
Centenary Place Reserve	16 Centenary Place, Richmond	13 #16	Lot 16 DP 15627	Lot 16 DP 15627	0.0785	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1992	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1992.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve

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Winston Park	14 Churchill Avenue, Richmond	14 #1	Lot 58 DP 7076	Lot 58 DP 7076	0.3961	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1970	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve (Winston Park) at time of subdivision in 1970.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Easby Park	Between 24 & 26 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #3(a)	Lot 68 DP 11145	Lot 68 DP 11145	0.1612	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1982	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1982.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Easby Park	Between 19 & 25B Marlborough Crescent, Richmond	14 #3(b)	Lot 88 DP 7551	Lot 88 DP 7551	0.6523	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1970	Richmond Borough Council acquired this land parcel as recreation reserve under s352(3) and (4) Municipal Corporation Act 1954 at time of subdivision in 1970.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Kingsland Forest Park 2	Marlborough Crescent, Richmond	14 #8 and 19 #2	Lot 1 DP 302521	Lot 1 DP 302521	3.4503	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2001.	NL13B/799	Nature Conservation Reserve
Kingsland Forest Park 3	Marlborough Crescent, Richmond	14 #9 and 19 #3	Lot 1 DP 302522	Lot 1 DP 302522	8.5514	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (plantation) in 2001.	NL13B/800	Nature Conservation Reserve
Paton Reserve	53 Paton Road, Richmond	15 #3	Lot 1 DP 20243	Lot 1 DP 20243	4.4912	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2024	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of purchase in 2024.	NL13B/1284	Neighbourhood reserve
Malcolm Reserve	6 Sabine Drive, Richmond	16 #14	Lot 80 DP 513715	Lot 80 DP 513715	0.2421	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	794997	Neighbourhood reserve
Hart Reserve	Adjoins 46 Fairrose Drive, Richmond	17 #11	Lot 23 DP 460142	Lot 23 DP 460142	0.2036	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2013.	602607	Neighbourhood reserve

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Tōtara View Reserve	25 Bramley Street, Richmond	17 #18	Lot 20 DP 571125	Lot 20 DP 571125	0.0527	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1033809	Neighbourhood reserve
Hukere Reserve	Between 7 & 9 Hukere Crescent, Richmond	17 #20	Lot 36 DP 586601	Lot 36 DP 586601	0.0244	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2024	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2024.	1110437	Neighbourhood reserve
Busch Reserve	374 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #1	Lot 4 DP 19777	Lot 4 DP 19777	2.5560	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13A/1215	Destination Reserve
Twin Bridges Reserve	397 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #2	Lot 1 DP 18073	Lot 1 DP 18073	2.2930	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1989	The reserve area was created by a realignment of Aniseed Valley Road and gifted to the Council as a recreation reserve by the Baigent family in 1989.	NL12A/962	Destination Reserve
Awaawa Reserve	Adjoins 396 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #3	Lot 3 DP 425410	Lot 3 DP 425410	1.3646	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2008.	500316	Destination Reserve
White Gate Reserve	538 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #5(a)	Lot 5 DP 20452	Lot 5 DP 20452	1.4500	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/595	Destination Reserve
Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #4	Lot 1 DP 9798	Lot 1 DP 9798	1.6374	Recreation Reserve	2021, In2599	2021	1977	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1977.	Vest on Deposit	Destination Reserve

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<i>Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve</i>												
Best Island Esplanade Reserve a	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(a)	Lot 3 DP 456465	Lot 3 DP 456465	0.2656	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve in 2013.	590145	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve b	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(b)	Lot 4 DP 456465	Lot 4 DP 456465	0.2680	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	Pursuant to s15 of the Reserves Act 1977, this land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve in 2013 as part of a land exchange with the Greenacres Golf Club Inc (GN 2013, p45).	590146	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve c	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(c)	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	0.2681	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve d	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(d)	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	0.1585	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve e	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(e)	Pt Lot 1 DP 6849	Pt Lot 1 DP 6849	0.4245	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage



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										Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).		
Best Island Esplanade Reserve f	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(f)	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	Pt Lot 1 DP 5478	0.4729	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1985	Vested authority. This land was acquired under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local reserve purposes and vested in the Waimea County Council in 1985 (GN 1985, p 138).	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Best Island Esplanade Reserve g	Barnett Avenue, Best Island	1 #1(g)	Lot 37 DP 5090	Lot 37 DP 5090	3.3083	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1954	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1954. The record of title issued in 2024 lists Tasman District Council as the registered owner and notes that the land is subject to the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928.	1201433	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve	Headingly Lane, Richmond	2 #5	Lot 2 DP 433970	Lot 2 DP 433970	0.4358	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	529053	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve a	70 Estuary Place, Richmond	2 #6(a)	Lot 101 DP 536055	Lot 101 DP 536055	0.2167	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	890040	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve b	70 Estuary Place, Richmond	2 #6(b)	Lot 19 DP 536055	Lot 19 DP 536055	0.3166	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	890039	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										at time of subdivision in 2019.		
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 3	Adjoins 384 Lower Queen Street, Richmond	2 #8	Pt Sec 217 District of Waimea East, shown as Sec 5 SO 567805, (part Record of Title NL56/155 – (Limited as to Parcels)).	Sec 5 SO 567805	0.2723	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	Vested authority. Pursuant to s20 of the Public Works Act 1981, this land was acquired for local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council in 2022 (GN 2022, In2676).	Pt NL56/155	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	McPherson Street, Richmond	5 #1(a)	Lot 3 DP 445349	Lot 3 DP 445349	0.0798	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	561547	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	McPherson Street, Richmond	5 #1(b)	Lot 6 DP 445349	Lot 6 DP 445349	0.0020	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	564660	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 2	McPherson Street, Richmond	5 #2	Lot 4 DP 445349	Lot 4 DP 445349	0.0288	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	561548	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	Richmond Deviation, Richmond	5 #3	Lot 4 DP 457909	Lot 4 DP 457909	1.0070	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2012	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of purchase from Alliance in 2012.	594664	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Waimea River Esplanade Reserve	Between Waimea River and 185 Edens Road, Hope	10 #1	Lot 3 DP 363658	Lot 3 DP 363658	1.7181	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (soil conservation) at time of subdivision in 2008.	282676	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve	Faraday Rise, Richmond	15 #8	Lot 12 DP 13852	Lot 12 DP 13852	0.1876	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 1	Opposite 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #7	Lot 147 DP 513715	Lot 147 DP 513715	0.0737	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	795522	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 2	Adjoins 21 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #8	Lot 148 DP 513715	Lot 148 DP 513715	0.1020	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	798930	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 3	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #9	Lot 157 DP 523952	Lot 157 DP 523952	0.0126	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839431	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 4	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #10	Lot 154 DP 523952	Lot 154 DP 523952	0.0933	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839428	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 5	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #11	Lot 156 DP 523952	Lot 156 DP 523952	0.1192	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839430	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve 6	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #16	Lot 2 DP 550903	Lot 2 DP 550903	0.0310	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway/cycleway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	950766	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hart Road Esplanade Reserve	Adjoins 63 Hart Road, Richmond	17 #15	Lot 9 DP 543278	Lot 9 DP 543278	0.0330	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	918514	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										(drainage) at time of subdivision in 2020.		
Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve	Clover Road West, Hope	20 #1	Sec 2 SO 355132	Sec 2 SO 355132	0.2850	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-In2599	2021	2014	This reserve comprises of land formed from accretion alongside the bank of the Wairoa River. It was vested in Council in 2014, when a survey was undertaken to create a legalisation plan.	670699	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 1	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #2	Pt Sec 171 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 171 Waimea East District	0.0907	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 2	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #3	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	0.0389	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 3	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #4	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	0.3282	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserve 4	Between Wairoa River and 48 Lightband Road, Hope	20 #5	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	Pt Sec 170 Waimea East District	0.5419	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	1993, p2408.	1993	2002	In 2002, DOC transferred powers to control and manage the reserve to Tasman District Council (GN 2002, p 213).	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve	Lightband Road (between Wairoa River and 42 Clover	20 #6	Pt Lot 3 DP 16911	Pt Lot 3 DP 16911	2.5800	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, In2599	2021	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as Local Purpose Reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.	NL11A/657	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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	Road East), Hope											
Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve	Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #4	Lot 7 DP 20452	Lot 7 DP 20452	0.0427	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/596	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #1	Lot 8 DP 15699	Lot 8 DP 15699	0.5510	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, In2599	2021	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10B/1360	Destination Reserve
Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #2	Lot 3 DP 17556	Lot 3 DP 17556	0.5800	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, In2599	2021	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11C/374	Destination Reserve
Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #3(a)	Lot 7 DP 15210	Lot 7 DP 15210	1.0116	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, In2599	2021	1992	In 1992, this parcel was vested in Council as recreation reserve, pursuant to s306(4) of the LGA 1974.	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve	Lee Valley Road, Lee Valley	22 #3(b)	Lot 9 DP 15210	Lot 9 DP 15210	0.2266	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021, In2599	2021	1992	In 1992, this parcel was vested in Council as recreation reserve, pursuant to s306(4) of the LGA 1974.	Vest on Deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
<b>Local Purpose (Esplanade &amp; Utility) Reserve</b>												
Estuary Place (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	70 Estuary Place, Richmond	2 #7	Sec 2 SO 525960	Sec 2 SO 525960	2.1713	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	Vested authority. This reserve was acquired under section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for local purpose (utility) reserve and vested in Council in 2018 (GN 2018, In5596).	867239	Recreation and Ecological Linkage



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Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1	Adjoins 149 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #4	Sec 2 SO 466402	Sec 2 SO 466402	0.3408	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2014	Vested authority. Pursuant to section 52(4) of the Public Works Act 1981 this parcel was declared to be set apart for local purpose (esplanade) reserve and vested in Council in 2014 (GN 2014, p 730).	649120	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2	Between 141 & 149 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #5	Lot 4 DP 18824	Lot 4 DP 18824	0.2812	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/194	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3	138 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #7	Lot 5 DP 17032	Lot 5 DP 17032	0.0148	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11A/612	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 4	138 Salisbury Road, Richmond	6 #8	Lot 4 DP 17032	Lot 4 DP 17032	0.1935	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11A/611	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Ponds	Adjoins 23 Templemore Drive, Richmond	6 #10(a)	Lot 1 DP 306483	Lot 1 DP 306483	0.6017	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	25369	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Ponds	Adjoins 5 Garin Grove, Richmond	6 #10(b)	Lot 35 DP 307871	Lot 35 DP 307871	0.0288	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2002	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2002.	30780	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Ponds	Adjoins 4 Kareti Drive, Richmond	6 #10(c)	Lot 2 DP 306483	Lot 2 DP 306483	0.0270	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at	25370	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										time of subdivision in 2001.		
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 5	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	8 #4, 9 #5	Lot 74 DP 20038	Lot 74 DP 20038	0.2130	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/638	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 6	Between 140 Hill Street & 118 Templemore Drive, Richmond	8 #5, 9 #6	Lot 106 DP 18519	Lot 106 DP 18519	1.1157	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1997	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1997.	NL12B/769	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 7	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #1	Lot 14 DP 20129	Lot 14 DP 20129	0.0350	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as drainage reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/936	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 8	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #2	Lot 3 DP 352146	Lot 3 DP 352146	0.0531	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2005	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2005.	213973	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 9	Between 48 & 60 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #3	Lot 3 DP 362961	Lot 3 DP 362961	0.1147	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2006	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2006.	256989	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1	Between 267 and 271 Hill Street, Richmond	13 #15 and 18 #3	Lot 1 DP 315029	Lot 1 DP 315029	0.0483	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve upon purchase in 2003.	59282	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 2	8 Milne Place, Richmond	18 #4	Lot 16 DP 12551	Lot 16 DP 12551	0.9032	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	Vest on deposit.	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 3	8 Milne Place, Richmond	18 #5	Lot 6 DP 19745	Lot 6 DP 19745	1.7350	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13A/1133	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
<b>Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve</b>												
Carmine Crescent Walkway	Between Carmine Crescent and Borck Creek, Richmond	4a #1	Lot 506 DP 567163	Lot 506 DP 567163	0.0232	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1028910	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Avenue Walkway 1	Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #4	Lot 510 DP 561194	Lot 510 DP 561194	0.0195	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1006985	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway	Between 26 & 28 Kahikatea Way, Richmond	4a #6	Lot 504 DP 546058	Lot 504 DP 546058	0.0197	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934741	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway	Between 40 & 42 Kahikatea Way, Richmond	4a #7	Lot 503 DP 546058	Lot 503 DP 546058	0.0180	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934740	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Walkway 1	Northern end starts at Lower Queen Street opposite Headingly Lane, Richmond. Runs alongside the true right of Borck Creek.	4a #9	Lot 6 DP 520567	Lot 6 DP 520567	0.1879	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	844283	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Borck Creek Walkway 2	Between Berryfield Drive and Kotata Street, Richmond. Runs alongside the true right of Borck Creek.	4a #10	Lot 4 DP 520567	Lot 4 DP 520567	0.2765	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	844283	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Avenue Walkway 2	Between 26 & 28 Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #11	Lot 505 DP 546058	Lot 505 DP 546058	0.0178	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934742	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Avenue Walkway 3	Between 12 & 14 Borck Avenue, Richmond	4a #12	Lot 502 DP 546058	Lot 502 DP 546058	0.0189	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	934739	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway	Between 14 & 16 Kotata Street, Richmond	4b #2	Lot 200 DP 535766	Lot 200 DP 535766	0.0110	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	899348	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway	Fairmile Road, Richmond	4b #6	Lot 201 DP 537200	Lot 201 DP 537200	0.0310	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	893140	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek Walkway 1	Lower Queen Street, Richmond	4b #9	Lot 3 DP 578232	Lot 3 DP 578232	0.1151	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1069297	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek Walkway 2	Lower Queen Street, Richmond	4b #10	Lot 7 DP 584031	Lot 7 DP 584031	0.0483	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1097266	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Poutama Creek Walkway 3	Lower Queen Street, Richmond	4b #11	Lot 9 DP 581385	Lot 9 DP 581385	0.0484	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1084113	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
McPherson Street Walkway	Between McPherson Street and Waimea Inlet	5 #4	Sec 2 SO 563198	Sec 2 SO 563198	0.1116	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	Vested authority. Pursuant to section 20 of the Public Works Act 1981, this land was declared acquired for reserve purposes and vested in Council in 2022 (GN 2022-In2409).	1096323	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway 1	Richmond Deviation, Richmond	5# 5(a)	Lot 81 DP 17209	Lot 81 DP 17209	0.3830	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (recreation) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/409	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway 2	Richmond Deviation, Richmond	5# 5(b) and 6 #2	Lot 20 DP 19314	Lot 20 DP 19314	0.2061	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (recreation) reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/1276	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway 1	Between 21 & 31 Arbor-Lea Avenue, Richmond	5# 8(a)	Lot 14 DP 17331	Lot 14 DP 17331	0.0103	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/880	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway 2	Between 27 & 29 Arbor-Lea Avenue, Richmond	5# 8(b)	Lot 3 DP 16521	Lot 3 DP 16521	0.0108	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10D/85	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Holdaway Grove Walkway	Between 12 & 13 Holdaway Grove, Richmond	6 #9	Lot 14 DP 17720	Lot 14 DP 17720	0.0053	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1996.	NL11C/1030	Recreation and Ecological Linkage



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Heritage Crescent Walkway	Between 18 & 20 Heritage Crescent, Richmond	6 #11	Lot 43 DP 18679	Lot 43 DP 18679	0.0074	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12B/1293	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway	Between 237 & 243 Queen Street, Richmond	8 #1	Lot 2 DP 10537	Lot 2 DP 10537	0.0093	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1983	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 1983.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Gilbert Street Walkway	Between 1 Appaloosa Avenue and 27 Gilbert Street, Richmond	8 #3	Lot 107 DP 17923	Lot 107 DP 17923	0.0141	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1996.	NL12A/546	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway 1	Between 21 & 23 Shearer Terrace, Richmond	8 #7(a) and 13 #2(a)	Lot 208 DP 13325	Lot 208 DP 13325	0.0039	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1989	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1989.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway 2	Between 25 & 27 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	8 #7(b) and 13 #2(b)	Lot 209 DP 13927	Lot 209 DP 13927	0.0042	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Ledger Close Walkway	Between 9 & 11 Ledger Close, Richmond	8 #8 and 13 #6	Lot 10 DP 15066	Lot 10 DP 15066	0.0058	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Walker Place Walkway	Between 6 & 7 Walker Place, Richmond	9 #4	Lot 73 DP 315526	Lot 73 DP 315526	0.0112	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	61043	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway	Between 106 & 108 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #7	Lot 108 DP 19222	Lot 108 DP 19222	0.0361	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/1105	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway	Between 19 & 21 Forget-Me-Not-Lane, Richmond	9 #8	Lot 28 DP 471201	Lot 28 DP 471201	0.0177	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2014	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2014.	643014	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway	Between 69 and 71 Hill Street, Richmond	9 #15	Lot 5 DP 324500	Lot 5 DP 324500	0.0913	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	98882	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Corriedale Close Walkway 1	Between 7 & 9 Corriedale Close, Richmond	9, #16(a)	Lot 18 DP 429313	Lot 18 DP 429313	0.0098	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2010	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2010.	514841	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Corriedale Close Walkway 2	Between 7 & 9 Corriedale Close, Richmond	9, #16(b)	Lot 4 DP 580600	Lot 4 DP 580600	0.0043	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	1112857	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway	Between 36 & 38 Park Drive, Richmond	9, #18	Lot 28 DP 303808	Lot 28 DP 303808	0.0388	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	15219	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paramu Place Walkway	Between 26 & 28 Paramu Place, Richmond	12 #3	Lot 28 DP 20520	Lot 28 DP 20520	0.0079	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	7756	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway	Bateup Road, Richmond	12 #8	Lot 100 DP 524729	Lot 100 DP 524729	0.0087	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	861086	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Melfield Place to Wensley	Between 16 & 18 Melfield	12 #9	Lot 69 DP 457640	Lot 69 DP 457640	0.0100	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	604114	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Road Walkway	Place, Richmond									at time of subdivision in 2013.		
Calla Grove Walkway	Between 9 Calla Grove and 117 Wensley Road, Richmond	12 #10	Lot 11 DP 463987	Lot 11 DP 463987	0.0130	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	617762	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway	Between 7 & 9 Croisilles Place, Richmond	13 #4(a)	Lot 210 DP 13927	Lot 210 DP 13927	0.0048	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway	Between 39 & 41 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #4(b)	Lot 211 DP 14534	Lot 211 DP 14534	0.0042	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway	Between 40 & 42 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #5	Lot 212 DP 14534	Lot 212 DP 14534	0.0042	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1990.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Rochfort Drive to Washbourn Drive Walkway	Between 32 & 34 Rochfort Drive, Richmond	13 #7	Lot 21 DP 15511	Lot 21 DP 15511	0.0213	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway	Between 23 & 27 Aston Place, Richmond	13 #8	Lot 37 DP 16166	Lot 37 DP 16166	0.0515	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10C/48	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	Between 14 & 16 Rochfort Drive, Richmond	13 #10	Lot 68 DP 15511	Lot 68 DP 15511	0.0088	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1991	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1991.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 2	Between 8 Rochfort Drive & Bill Wilkes Reserve, Richmond	13 #11(b)	Lot 22 DP 14088	Lot 22 DP 14088	0.0150	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1998	This land parcel became subject to the Reserves Act in 1998 and was transferred from Charles & Vivienne Grant and Aaron & Carol Delaney to Council in 1998 for the purpose of a recreational reserve.	NL8C/1266	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 2	Between 244 and 254 Hill Street, Richmond	13 #12(b)	Lot 18 DP 12247	Lot 18 DP 12247	0.0203	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1986	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve in 1986.	Vest on deposit	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway	Between 30 and 32 Olympus Way and 65 and 67 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #13	Lot 112 DP 20085	Lot 112 DP 20085	0.0142	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose walkway reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/775	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	Between 64 and 66 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #14	Lot 113 DP 20085	Lot 113 DP 20085	0.0046	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose walkway reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13B/776	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway	Between 38 Concordia Drive and 33 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #2	Lot 31 DP 483309	Lot 31 DP 483309	0.0368	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	681651	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 2	Adjoins 48B Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #5	Lot 2 DP 375320	Lot 2 DP 375320	0.2354	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2007	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2007.	303138	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 3	Adjoins 0 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #6	Lot 3 DP 375320	Lot 3 DP 375320	0.1106	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2007	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2007.	303139	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Walkway 1	Between 30 Sabine Drive and 44 Hart Road, Richmond	15 #4(a)	Lot 3 DP 431455	Lot 3 DP 431455	0.0719	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	521678	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Walkway 2	Between 30 Sabine Drive and 44 Hart Road, Richmond	15 #4(b)	Lot 5 DP 431455	Lot 5 DP 431455	0.0714	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	521680	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Walkway 3	Adjoins 52 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	15 #7	Lot 4 DP 572986	Lot 4 DP 572986	0.0341	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1042014	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Sunview Heights Walkway	Between 25 & 29 Sunview Heights, Richmond	15 #9	Lot 26 DP 364407	Lot 26 DP 364407	0.0876	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2008.	261753	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Walkway 1	Runs alongside Greenway Crescent and Hallmark Drive, Richmond	16 #3(a)	Lot 108 DP 542915	Lot 108 DP 542915	0.1500	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway/ cycleway) at time of subdivision in 2020.	923990	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Walkway 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #3(b)	Lot 109 DP 542915	Lot 109 DP 542915	0.1581	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway/ cycleway) at time of subdivision in 2020.	923991	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Walkway 3	Adjoins Ara o Kahuroa, Richmond	16 #3(c)	Lot 401 DP 607205	Lot 401 DP 607205	0.0449	Not yet classified	-	-	2025	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	1196250	Recreation and Ecological Linkage



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										at time of subdivision in 2025.		
Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway	Between 15 & 17 Paton Road and 26 & 28 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #4	Lot 144 DP 523952	Lot 144 DP 523952	0.0335	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (access/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839426	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Cupola Crescent to Fairrose Drive Walkway	Between 12 & 14 Cupola Crescent and 10 & 12 Hart Road, Richmond	16 #5	Lot 143 DP 513715	Lot 143 DP 513715	0.0342	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	795003	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway	Between 15 & 17 Travers Avenue and 39 & 41 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #12	Lot 142 DP 523952	Lot 142 DP 523952	0.0348	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839425	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway 1	Between 10 & 12 Travers Avenue Travers Avenue, Richmond	16 #13(a)	Lot 153 DP 523952	Lot 153 DP 523952	0.0168	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	839427	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway 2	Between 12 & 14 Tarn Close, Richmond	16 #13(b)	Lot 141 DP 513715	Lot 141 DP 513715	0.0161	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (accessway/drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	795002	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairrose Drive Walkway 1	Opposite 1, 3 & 5 Fairrose Drive, Richmond	17 #1	Lot 68 DP 418996	Lot 68 DP 418996	0.0291	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476579	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 2	Adjoins 15 Hart Road and 4 Bramley Street, Richmond	17 #2	Lot 70 DP 418996	Lot 70 DP 418996	0.0291	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476581	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 3	Runs alongside Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #4	Lot 73 DP 418996	Lot 73 DP 418996	0.1129	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476584	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 4	Adjoins odd numbered properties on Margil Way, Richmond	17 #5	Lot 71 DP 418996	Lot 71 DP 418996	0.1026	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476582	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 5	Opposite 33 & 35 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #7	Lot 74 DP 418996	Lot 74 DP 418996	0.0097	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476585	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Walkway Reserve 6	Adjoins 8 McAuley Street, Richmond	17 #8	Lot 76 DP 418996	Lot 76 DP 418996	0.0127	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476587	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hill Street (South End) Walkway	Between 409 & 421 Hill Street, Richmond	17 #19	Lot 5 DP 17821	Lot 5 DP 17821	0.2726	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1996.	NL12A/153	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 1	Between 7 & 10 St Leonard Place, Richmond	18 #2(a)	Lot 81 DP 317196	Lot 80 DP 317196	0.0008	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	67398	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Olympus Way Walkway Reserve 2	Between 7 & 10 St Leonard Place, Richmond	18 #2(b)	Lot 80 DP 317196	Lot 81 DP 317196	0.0015	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	67397	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 1	Between 44 & 45 Kihilla Road, Richmond	18 #6	Lot 14 DP 16429	Lot 14 DP 16429	0.0016	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10D/636	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 2	Adjoins 45 Kihilla Road, Richmond	18 #7	Lot 13 DP 502887	Lot 13 DP 502887	0.0061	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	793138	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway 3	Between 47 Kihilla Road and 10 & 12 Windleborn Place, Richmond	18 #8	Lot 15 DP 16241	Lot 15 DP 16241	0.0085	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10C/428	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway	37 Valhalla Drive, Richmond	18 #9	Lot 26 DP 15725	Lot 26 DP 15725	0.0833	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1992	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1992.	NL10B/69	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway	Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #6(a)	Lot 2 DP 19710	Lot 2 DP 19710	0.2159	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13A/1020	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway	Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #6(b)	Lot 3 DP 19710	Lot 3 DP 19710	0.0788	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (walkway) at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13A/1021	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
<b>Local Purpose (Open Space &amp; Stormwater Detention) Reserve</b>												
Washbourn Gardens	15 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	8 #6(j)	Lot 203 DP 12091	Lot 203 DP 12091	0.2610	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1986	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) in 1986.	Vest on deposit	Civic Space

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Bill Wilkes Reserve	Between 18 & 22 Washbourn Drive, Richmond	13 #3(a)	Lot 204 DP 12091	Lot 204 DP 12091	3.3640	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1986	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) at time of subdivision in 1986.	Vest on deposit	Neighbourhood Reserve
Bill Wilkes Reserve	43 Hunter Avenue, Richmond	13 #3(b)	Lot 44 DP 16495	Lot 44 DP 16495	0.1474	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	1993	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1993.	NL10C/1288	Neighbourhood Reserve
Bateup Stream Reserve	Adjoins 33 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #6	Lot 146 DP 513715	Lot 146 DP 513715	0.4838	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (stormwater detention) at time of subdivision in 2018.	795521	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
<b>Local Purpose (Walkway &amp; Utility) Reserve</b>												
Borck (Walkway and Utility) Reserve	Between 38 Borck Avenue and 41 Carmine Crescent, Richmond West	4a #3	Lot 805 DP 561194	Lot 805 DP 561194	0.0678	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2022.	1006997	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1	Between Berryfield Drive and Borck Creek, Richmond	4b #1	Lot 3 DP 520567	Lot 3 DP 520567	0.7722	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	821359	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2	Adjoins 1 Oakdale Grove, Richmond	4b #4	Lot 201 DP 531356	Lot 201 DP 531356	0.0186	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2019	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2019.	870839	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 1	Between Forget-Me-Not-Lane and Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #9	Lot 29 DP 471201	Lot 29 DP 471201	0.1451	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025- ln1190	2025	2014	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2014.	643015	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2	Between 21 & 43 Templemore Drive, Richmond	9 #10	Lot 4 DP 352146	Lot 4 DP 352146	0.0897	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2005	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2005.	213974	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 3	Behind 51 Templemore Drive and 8 Bellamona Way, Richmond	9 #11	Lot 8 DP 18941	Lot 8 DP 18941	0.1383	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1998	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1998.	NL12C/438	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 4	Between 9 & 11 Heron Grove, Richmond	9 #12	Lot 29 DP 361354	Lot 29 DP 361354	0.0370	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2006	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2006.	249549	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 5	Adjoins 15 Heron Grove, Richmond	9 #13	Lot 28 DP 361354	Lot 28 DP 361354	0.0021	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2006	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2006.	249548	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 6	Between 68 & 78 Hill Street, Richmond	9 #14	Lot 10 DP 19426	Lot 10 DP 19426	0.2241	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	NL13A/301	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kingsland Forest Park 5	14 Lodestone Road, Richmond	14 #11 and 19#5	Sec 1 SO 476318	Sec 1 SO 476318	3.8654	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2015	Vested authority. This land was acquired by the Crown under s20 of the Public Works Act 1981 for Local Purpose (Public Utility and Walkway) Reserve and vested in Council in 2015 (GN 2015-In1125).	690156	Nature Conservation Reserve
Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Adjoins 52 Cupola	15 #6	Lot 3 DP 572986	Lot 3 DP 572986	0.1614	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	1042013	Recreation and Ecological Linkage



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Utility) Reserve 1	Crescent, Richmond									at time of subdivision in 2022.		
Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve 2	Bateup Road, Richmond	16 #1	Lot 5 DP 446793	Lot 5 DP 446793	0.0830	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2013.	572136	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Adjoins 63 Hart Road, Richmond	17 #14	Lot 100 DP 485765	Lot 100 DP 485765	0.4230	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2015.	713050	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Corner of Hart Road and Pine Crest Drive, Richmond	17 #16	Lot 31 DP 501077	Lot 31 DP 501077	0.0350	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	747649	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Adjoins 1-11 Mindys Place, Richmond	17 #17	Lot 32 DP 501077	Lot 32 DP 501077	0.1980	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2015	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2015.	747653	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
<b>Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve</b>												
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 1	61 Headingly Lane, Richmond	2 #3	Lot 22 DP 431433	Lot 22 DP 431433	1.5995	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	534422	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 2	61 Headingly Lane, Richmond	2 #4	Lot 23 DP 431433	Lot 23 DP 431433	0.7641	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	534423	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(a)	Lot 804 DP 561194	Lot 804 DP 561194	0.1430	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	1006986	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										at time of subdivision in 2021.		
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(b)	Lot 803 DP 556528	Lot 803 DP 556528	0.1399	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	973850	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(c)	Lot 802 DP 552855	Lot 802 DP 552855	0.1676	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	958103	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(d)	Lot 801 DP 546058	Lot 801 DP 546058	0.0721	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	928769	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	Summersfield Boulevard, Richmond	4a #5(e)	Lot 800 DP 555640	Lot 800 DP 555640	0.1905	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	968360	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 3	Between 36 and 48 Appleby Highway, Richmond	4b #14	Lot 1008 DP 572271	Lot 1008 DP 572271	0.6895	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2022.	1047174	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 4	148 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #2	Lot 10 DP 20535	Lot 10 DP 20535	0.2814	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/858	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 5	154A Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #3	Lot 8 DP 20535	Lot 8 DP 20535	0.1578	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/856	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 6	148 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #4	Lot 6 DP 20535	Lot 6 DP 20535	0.1874	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	NL13C/855	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										(accessway) at time of subdivision in 2001.		
Borck Creek Utility Reserve 7	Between 154 & 174 Main Road Hope, Hope	11 #5	Lot 3 DP 20535	Lot 3 DP 20535	0.1972	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	NL13C/853	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve	Adjoins 135 Gladstone Road, Richmond	12 #2	Lot 187 DP 315381	Lot 187 DP 315381	0.0101	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1999	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1999.	60637	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Road Utility Reserve	Adjoins 8-9 Mellifera Place, Richmond	12 #7(a)	Lot 101 DP 524729	Lot 101 DP 524729	0.0119	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve in 2018.	844575	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Road Utility Reserve	Adjoins 9-10 Carmello Grove, Richmond	12 #7(b)	Lot 103 DP 503668	Lot 103 DP 503668	0.0085	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2017	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2017.	774690	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Sauer Pond Utility Reserve	Adjoins 31 Blair Terrace, Richmond	13 #1	Lot 1 DP 13355	Lot 1 DP 13355	0.1149	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1990	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (recreation) at time of subdivision in 1990.	NL9A/1003	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Paton Road Utility Reserve	Between 82 & 86 Paton Road, Hope	15 #1	Lot 3 DP 448196	Lot 3 DP 448196	0.1478	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2012	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2012.	576687	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Upper Borck Creek Utility Reserve	Between 289 & 293 Ranzau Road, Hope	15 #2	Lot 2 DP 310495	Lot 2 DP 310495	0.2220	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2003	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2003.	41145	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 1	Between 30 Sabine Drive and 44 Hart	15 #5	Lot 4 DP 431455	Lot 4 DP 431455	0.2178	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2022	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	521679	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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	Road, Richmond									at time of subdivision in 2022.		
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #2a	Lot 102 DP 542915	Lot 102 DP 542915	0.4685	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	916110	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #2b	Lot 300 DP 607205	Lot 300 DP 607205	0.1612	Not yet classified	-	-	2025	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2025.	1196248	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 2	Between 14 & 20 Paton Road, Richmond	16 #2c	Lot 301 DP 607205	Lot 301 DP 607205	0.4381	Not yet classified	-	-	2025	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2025.	1196249	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve 3	Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #15	Lot 1 DP 550903	Lot 1 DP 550903	0.0125	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (drainage) reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	950765	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 1	Between Hart Road and Bramley Street, Richmond	17 #3	Lot 69 DP 418996	Lot 69 DP 418996	0.0466	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476580	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 2	Between Bramley Street and McAuley Street, Richmond	17 #6	Lot 72 DP 418996	Lot 72 DP 418996	0.1724	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476583	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 3	Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #9	Lot 75 DP 418996	Lot 75 DP 418996	0.0203	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2009	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2009.	476586	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	NZ GAZETTE REFERENCE	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 4	Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #10	Lot 4 DP 460142	Lot 4 DP 460142	0.0031	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2013.	602610	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 5	Opposite 35 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #12	Lot 2 DP 460142	Lot 2 DP 460142	0.0953	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2013.	602609	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve 6	Near 44 Fairose Drive, Richmond	17 #13	Lot 3 DP 460142	Lot 3 DP 460142	0.0001	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (drainage) at time of subdivision in 2013.	605835	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Olympus Way Utility Reserve	43 Olympus Way, Richmond	18 #1	Lot 81 DP 17247	Lot 81 DP 17247	0.1012	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/581	Recreation and Ecological Linkage



**Table B: Schedule of parks and 'reserves' that are not formally protected under the Reserves Act 1977**

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	STREET ADDRESS / LOCATION DESCRIPTION	MAP #	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	PARCEL DESCRIPTION	AREA (ha)	YEAR LAND ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Pukeko Park	Between Richmond Deviation and Waimea Inlet, Richmond	6 #1(a)	Lot 2 3 DP 457909	Lot 2 DP 457909	1.6475	2012	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel from Alliance in 2012.	594663	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Pukeko Park	Between Richmond Deviation and Waimea Inlet, Richmond	6 #1(b)	Lot 2 3 DP 457909	Lot 3 DP 457909	0.1827	2012	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel from Alliance in 2012.	594663	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way	Adjoins 6 & 8 Champion Road, Richmond	6 #3	Sec 4 SO 466402	Sec 4 SO 466402	0.3888	2002	Vested authority. Pursuant to sections 20(1) and 50 of the Public Works Act 1981, this parcel was acquired for a pedestrian and cycle access way and vested in Council in 2002 (GN 2002, pp3387-3388).	649041	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Jubilee Park	20-22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(a)-(n)	Multiple parcels	All 13 parcels	11.4399				
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(a)	Pt Lot 1 DP 11787	Pt Lot 1 DP 11787	0.7444	1995	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1995.	NL11B/957	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(b)	Lot 1 DP 10976 and Lot 1 DP 9418	Lot 1 DP 10976	0.2832	1982	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1982.	NL6C/710	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(c)	Lot 1 DP 10976 and Lot 1 DP 9418	Lot 1 DP 9418	2.4717	1982	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1982.	NL6C/710	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(d)	Pt Lots 3-4 DP 945 and Pt Lot 1 DP 819	Pt Lot 3 DP 945	0.8300	1979	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Albert Fiddymont to Council in 1979.	NL159/57	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(e)	Pt Lots 3-4 DP 945 and Pt Lot 1 DP 819	Pt Lot 4 DP 945	0.2804	1979	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Albert Fiddymont to Council in 1979.	NL159/57	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(f)	Pt Lots 3-4 DP 945 and Pt Lot 1 DP 819	Pt Lot 1 DP 819	0.1343	1979	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Albert Fiddymont to Council in 1979.	NL159/57	Sportsground

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Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(g)	Lot 2 DP 9698	Lot 2 DP 9698	0.2426	1977	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Hazel Taylor to Council in 1977.	NL5B/303	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(h)	Lot 1 DP 9698	Lot 1 DP 9698	0.2411	1977	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Desmond Stratford to Council in 1977.	475525	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(i)	Lot 1 DP 5950	Lot 1 DP 5950	0.9500	1960	Council acquired this land in fee simple in 1960.	NL160/63	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20A & 22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(j)	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	4.1260	1926	This fee-simple parcel of land was conveyed to Council in 1926.	NL56/114	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(k)	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 102 Waimea East DIST	0.2056	1926	This fee-simple parcel of land was conveyed to Council in 1926. It forms a vehicle service lane between Gladstone Road and old railway.	141000	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(l)	Lot 1 DP 7506	Lot 1 DP 7506	0.2188	1969	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1969. It includes a building and car park on the northern side of service lane.	NL3A/1105	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	20B, 20C & 20D Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(m)	Lot 2 DP 414023	Lot 2 DP 414023	0.7118	1969	Council acquired this land in fee simple in 1969.	468761	Sportsground
Jubilee Park	22 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #1(n)	Lot 4 DP 414739	Lot 4 DP 414739	0.0832	2022	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel via subdivision in 2022.	475525	Sportsground
Homepark Reserve	121 Gladstone Road, Richmond	7 #2 and 12 #1	Lot 3 DP 13500	Lot 3 DP 13500	0.1810	1990	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Council in 1990.	NL8C/220	Neighbourhood reserve
Memorial Gardens	60 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #3	Lot 2 DP 3621	Lot 2 DP 3621	0.0992	1973	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Henry Papps in 1973.	NL98/192	Civic Space
Cambridge Street Playground	58 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #4(a)-(b)	Pts Lots 5 6 DP 2720	Both parcels	0.1292				
Cambridge Street Playground	58 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #4(a)	Pts Lots 5 6 DP 2720	Pt Lot 6 DP 2720	0.1037	1952	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Raymond Duncan in 1952.	NL86/210	Neighbourhood reserve

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Cambridge Street Playground	58 Oxford Street, Richmond	7 #4(b)	Pts Lots 5 6 DP 2720	Pt Lot 5 DP 2720	0.0255	1952	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from Raymond Duncan in 1952.	NL86/210	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 17 & 30 Staig Street, Richmond	7 #5(a) and 12 #4(a)	Lot 16 DP 8550	Lot 16 DP 8550	0.0612	1976	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976.	NL4A/689	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 17 & 30 Staig Street, Richmond	7 #5(b) and 12 #4(b)	Lot 17 DP 8550	Lot 17 DP 8550	0.0819	1976	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976.	NL4A/690	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 17 & 30 Staig Street, Richmond	7 #5(c) and 12 #4(c)	Lot 18 DP 8550	Lot 18 DP 8550	0.0783	1976	This fee-simple parcel of land was transferred to Richmond Borough Council from W.E. Wilkes Ltd in 1976.	NL4A/691	Neighbourhood reserve
Norm Large Park	Between 35 and 39 Cautley Street, Richmond	7 #5(d) and 12 #4(d)	Lot 1 DP 10085	Lot 1 DP 10085	0.0674	1978	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1978. The land is subject to 351E(1)(c) Municipal Corporations Act 1954.	NL5B/1358	Neighbourhood reserve
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(a)-(j)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	All parcels	0.9130				
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(a)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 1 DP 9490	0.8363	1990	The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1990.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(b)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 1 DP 15187	0.0171	1995	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to Council from the neighbouring landowner in 1995, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(c)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 1 DP 16457	0.0171	1997	The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1997.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(d)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP	Lot 4 DP 14397	0.0287	1989	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to Council as a gift from the estate of Hazel Robertson in 1989, for the purpose of incorporating it into Washbourn Gardens.	NL10D/893	Civic Space

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			15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457						
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(e)	Lot 4 DP 14397, Lot 1 DP 9490, Lot 3 DP 14154, Lot 1 DP 15187 and Lot 1 DP 16457	Lot 3 DP 14154	0.0137	1990	The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1990.	NL10D/893	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(f)	Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 11 Sec 26 Waimea East DIST	0.1449	1987	This fee-simple parcel was purchased by the Richmond Borough Council in May 1987. The parcel was created in 1885 and was transferred several times to various people before Council purchased it.	NL9/49	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(g)	Pt Lot 2 DP 9490	Pt Lot 2 DP 9490	0.2223	1988	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1988. The original size of parcel acquired by Council was 0.5185 ha. This parcel was then subdivided to create a separate parcel for the existing 'Currie house' on the middle part of Lot 2 DP 9490, which the Council sold, and Lot 1 DP 13802 to the southwest.	NL8C/140	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(h)	Lot 1 DP 13802	Lot 1 DP 13802	0.1094	1988	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1988.	NL8C/138	Civic Space
Washbourn Gardens	15 Oxford Street, Richmond	8 #6(i)	Pt Lot 180 DP 12091	Pt Lot 180 DP 12091	0.0488	1986	The Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1986.	NL8C/141	Civic Space
Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway 1	Hunter Avenue, Richmond	13 #11(a)	Lot 5 DP 12202	Lot 5 DP 12202	0.1618	1985	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Eric Homer to Richmond Borough Council in 1985.	NL7B/1283	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway 1	36 Hunter Avenue, Richmond	13 #12(a)	Lot 3 DP 12202	Lot 3 DP 12202	0.1882	1985	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Eric Homer to Richmond Borough Council in 1985 and to Tasman District Council in 1993.	NL7B/1281	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1	Between 46 & 48 Selbourne Avenue, Richmond	14 #4	Lot 2 DP 303147	Lot 2 DP 303147	0.3037	2002	Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 2002 after a boundary adjustment was made to allow a pedestrian link from Selbourne Avenue to the Council reserve area above Cropp Place.	12463	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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Bateup Stream Drainage and Amenity Area	Adjoins 33 Paton Road and 52 Cupola Crescent, Richmond	16 #17	Sec 2 SO 527522	Sec 2 SO 527522	0.0769	2019	In 2018, a notice of intention to take land for drainage purposes was published in the New Zealand Gazette (GN 2018-In5144). Then in 2019, this land was acquired for Drainage and Public Amenity Purposes and vested in Council (GN 2019-In3077).	901653	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Kingsland Forest Park 1	29 Cropp Place, Richmond	14 #7 and 19 #1	Lot 19 DP 12914	Lot 19 DP 12914	0.8481	1992	This fee-simple parcel was transferred from Avonbank Subdivisions Ltd to Council in 1992.	NL8A/540	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 4	14 Lodestone Road, Richmond	14 #10 and 19 #4	Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST	Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST	4.9525	1996	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to Council in 1996.	NL10D/28	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 6	43 Valhalla Drive, Richmond	19 #6	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 85 Waimea East DIST	3.3812	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 7	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #7	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1	2.0000	1923	This fee-simple parcel, comprising the original part of the Waterworks Reserve Block, was acquired by the Council (the then Richmond Borough Council) in 1923 to provide a protected water catchment for the Richmond Borough. It was conveyed to Council in 1926 by Deeds of Conveyance Nos 24156, 41779, 48516 and 49359.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 8	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #8	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 SQ 1	5.4000	1923	This fee-simple parcel is part of the Waterworks Reserve Block.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 9	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #9	Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD	Sec 5 Blk VII Waimea SD	2.3648	1923	Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1923 under Section 11 of the Land Act 1908.	NL50/87	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 10	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #10	Pt DP 958 Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt DP 958	18.4538	1994	Council purchased and planted this fee-simple parcel (known as the Brown Block) in 1994.	NL10D/964	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 11	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #11	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 Sq 1	1.3621	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 12	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #12	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea	Pt Sec 3 Sq 1	6.7000	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation



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			East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD						
Kingsland Forest Park 13	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #13	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 3 Sq 1	7.3000	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 14	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #14	Pt Secs 3 31 Sq 1 & Pt Sec 85 Waimea East Dist Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Sec 31 Sq 1	2.8989	1996	This fee-simple parcel transferred to Council in 1996. Title is limited as to parcels.	NL10D/27	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 15	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #15	Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD	Sec 4 Blk VII Waimea SD	1.1634	1923	Richmond Borough Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1923 under Section 11 of the Land Act 1908.	NL50/89	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 16	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #16	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 31 SQ 1	25.6551	1923	This fee-simple parcel is part of the Waterworks Reserve Block.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 17	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #17	Lot 3 DP 13210 & Pt Lot 1 DP 350 Blk VII Waimea SD	Lot 3 DP 13210	1.9638	1988	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel (known as the Heslop Block) in 1988.	NL8B/140	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 18	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #18	Lot 3 DP 13210 & Pt Lot 1 DP 350 Blk VII Waimea SD	Pt Lot 1 DP 350	52.4325	1988	Council purchased this fee-simple parcel (known as the Heslop Block) in 1988.	NL8B/140	Nature Conservation
Kingsland Forest Park 19	Hart Road, Richmond	19 #19	Pts Secs 3 31 83 Sq 1 Waimea SD	Pt Sec 83 SQ 1	35.9331	1923	This fee-simple parcel forms the southern part of the Waterworks Reserve Block.	NL56/229	Nature Conservation
White Gate Reserve	Opposite 615 Aniseed Valley Road, Aniseed Valley	21 #5(b)	DP 2170 Pt Sec 8 SQ 1, Block X, Waimea SD	Pt Sec 8 SQ 1	0.5969	1995	<p>After considering a petition from over 300 people requesting this area be protected as a public reserve, the Council purchased this fee-simple land parcel from the New Zealand Automobile Association Inc and it was transferred to Council in 1995. The Nelson branch of NZAA originally acquired this parcel in 1933 as a picnic ground.</p> <p>The title is subject to the following interests: (i) an exemption to the western side generally of Aniseed Valley Road from the provisions of s128 of the Public Works Act 1928, restricting the removal of stones and earth when land is</p>	NL72/191	Destination Reserve

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							abutting upon any river or stream; and (ii) a building-line condition restricting building within 10m from the centre of Aniseed Valley Road.		

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