

Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan

August 2025



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As at August 2025, Tasman District Council is the administering body for 36 park and reserve areas located within the Lakes-Murchison Ward. This Plan covers all 36 areas: 34 are existing reserves¹ that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977; while the other two areas are parks that are not subject to the Reserves Act but do form part of the open space network in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

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Final Plan, adopted by Tasman District Council at their meeting on 14 August 2025 (refer Council report RCN25-08-2). This document was published on the Council's website: www.tasman.govt.nz. Check any printed copy against the latest online version.

Cover photography:

View of Buller/Kawatiri River from Riverview Recreation Reserve, Murchison.

¹ The 34 reserve areas are made up of a total of 55 parcels of land (many reserves comprise of more than one land parcel).

WHAKATAUKI²: 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 Lakes-Murchison 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. Forests, lakes, wetlands and other freshwater ecosystems provided an abundance of resources.

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:

- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- 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.

Ngā Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere (i.e. the nine iwi whose Claims Settlement Act covers areas within Tasman District) have been invited to provide guidance and input to the development of this Plan.

LAKES-MURCHISON WARD RESERVES 2025 – 2035

This Reserve Management Plan sets out the vision, objectives, policies, implementation and priorities for parks and reserves located within Lakes-Murchison 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 36 park and reserve areas located within the boundaries of Lakes-Murchison Ward. This Plan covers all 36 areas: 34 are existing reserves³ that are formally protected and classified under the Reserves Act 1977 ('the Act'); the other two areas, while not subject to the Act, form an integral part of the open space network. This Plan provides management guidance for both categories of land.

Council adopted the first Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan in 2005. 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 Ngā Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere during 2024 and 2025 also informed development of a draft Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan document. The draft Plan was publicly notified on 11 April 2025. Submissions closed on 16 June 2025. In total, 107 submissions were received on the draft Plan, along with feedback from over 359 individuals on future options for Owen River Recreation Reserve. Nine submitters spoke to their submission at a hearing on 9 July 2025. The Hearing Panel, which comprised three Councillors and two mātauranga Māori advisors, deliberated on all submissions received on 9 July 2025. The Panel then directed staff to amend the draft Plan to incorporate many changes suggested by submitters. 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, 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.

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

³ The 34 reserve areas are made up of a total of 55 parcels of land (many reserves comprise more than one land parcel).

Foreword

Council has prepared this ten-year Reserve Management Plan for Lakes-Murchison Ward. Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere/the nine iwi of Tasman District, 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 LAKES-MURCHISON WARD

Agreed improvements and changes to the management regime for parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 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 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. Several 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 adaptation to and/or ecological retreat from climate change impacts.

Building partnerships

6. Strengthened relationships and partnerships with iwi/Māori are based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect.
7. Kaitiakitanga is reflected in the way that the parks, reserves and their values are managed.

8. There is increased understanding, respect and consideration of iwi/Māori worldview, tikanga and mātauranga Māori and this is incorporated into reserve management.
9. Council and Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere 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

10. An appropriate mixture of indigenous and exotic species are planted in parks and reserves, including for rongoā/medicinal or raranga/weaving purposes, food, water quality, greater amenity, shelter and shade. Harvesting produce from fruit trees and rongoā and raranga materials on a sustainable basis is encouraged.
11. 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.
12. Pedestrian access (for example, to mahinga kai sites) via the reserve network is enhanced. Walkway/cycleway linkages are progressively extended, as subdivision occurs.
13. 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.
14. Reserve design includes provision of spaces for social gatherings and informal recreation.
15. 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.
16. Lighting is purposefully absent from some reserves in rural areas, where management incorporates 'Dark Sky' principles.
17. 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.

The improvements, objectives and policies outlined in the Plan will not only protect the unique values and characteristics of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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

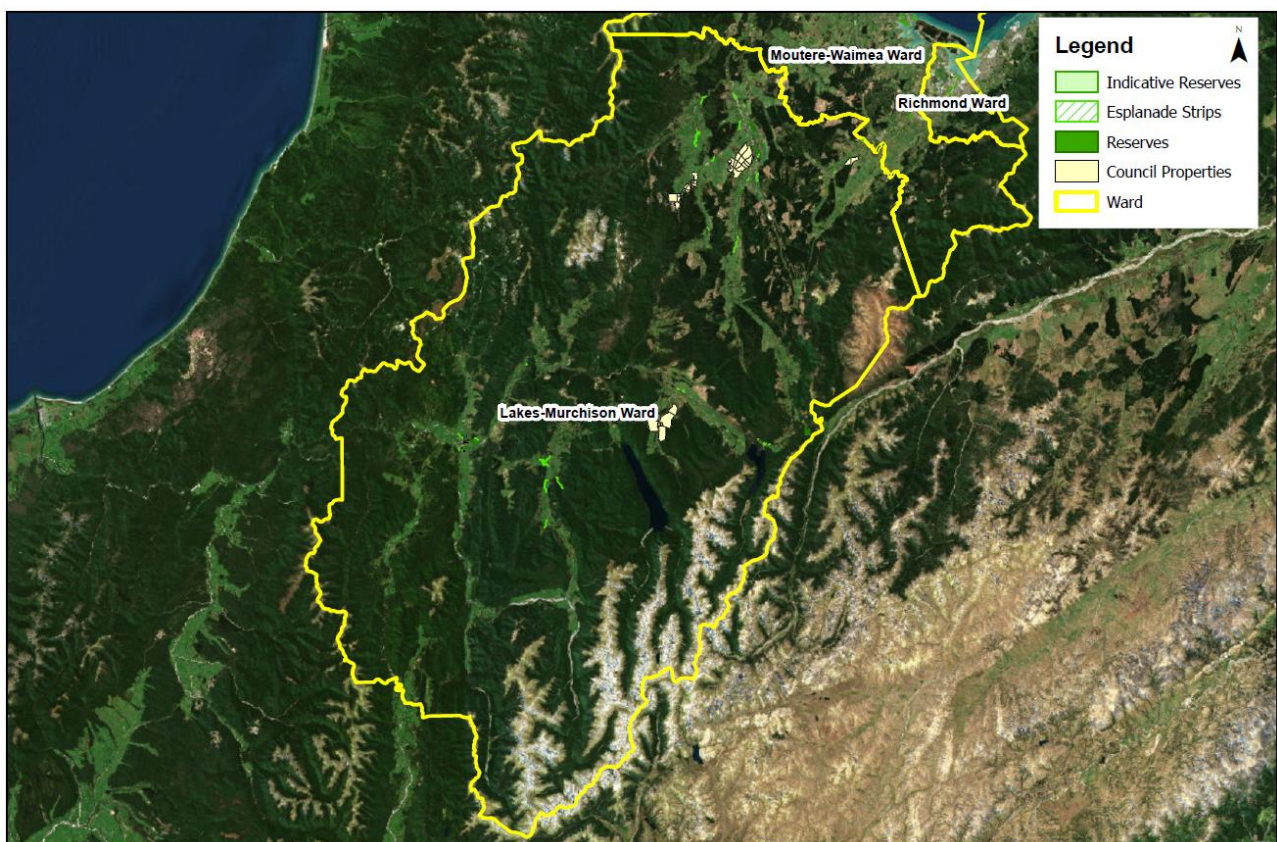


Figure 1: Lakes-Murchison Ward area

Aspirations & Key Outcomes Sought

ASPIRATIONS

Council works collaboratively with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere, 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward.

Strengthened relationships and partnerships with 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 – Māori Values and Principles

Ngā uara ō Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere - 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 well-being. 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 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere, 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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.

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 Lakes-Murchison 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. The precious remnant of lowland alluvial podocarp forest at Riverview Scenic Reserve in Murchison and the beech forest at Alpine Forest Reserve near Tophouse are sustained and encouraged to flourish.

Management of esplanade reserves and other parks and reserves that adjoin waterways 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 ecosystems is protected. At many esplanade reserves, riparian margins 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, lakes and wetlands. 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 and absorb storm events. Nature-based solutions are used for flood management.

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 policy documents, such as:

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

Cultural Outcomes

People's understanding and appreciation of the natural attributes, historical and cultural heritage values, and recreational opportunities of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward is fostered and enhanced. People have an increased understanding of the Council's reserve management obligations and Treaty of Waitangi responsibilities, Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere 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, interpretation, research and recreation projects. Increased participation leads to increases in the achievement of reserve management outcomes generally.

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. 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. Where appropriate, use of edible plants in reserves improves access to kai.

Māori Cultural Outcomes

The cultural and ecological integrity of parks and reserves is enhanced. Reserve management incorporates concepts such as rāhui and 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 Ngā Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere to: monitor and mitigate, where appropriate, threats to Māori cultural heritage and/or archaeological 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 Ngā Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere 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) via the reserve network is enhanced.

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.

Community Feedback

During the summer of 2023/24, we asked you what you'd like to see included in a draft reserve management plan for Lakes-Murchison 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 21 individuals and groups by 28 March 2024. Most people who provided feedback live locally in the Lakes-Murchison Ward.

We received many suggestions for potential improvements, most of which are generally in keeping with the existing nature of the parks and reserves.

Ideas included:

- Improved control of pest plants and animals in reserves.
- Nature-based solutions for flooding (avoiding channelisation or hard armouring of streams and riverbanks) and enhancing freshwater biodiversity through restoration of riparian margins.
- Fencing of vehicle parking areas to protect reserve areas from vehicle damage.
- Encouraging further community involvement in caring for reserves (e.g. implementing 'Adopt a Spot' programme).
- Managing 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.
- Providing drinking water fountains at playgrounds and sportsfields.
- Ensuring 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).
- Suggestions for Wai-iti Recreation Reserve included more signage advertising its location and Dark Sky status, increased monitoring to ensure campers are self-contained, provision of additional toilet facilities closer to the highway, improving the vehicle entrance from the highway (often very potholed) and implementation of policies that aim to protect the status of the Dark Sky Park including a lighting

management plan, and provision of infrastructure to support the Dark Sky status (e.g. a scale model of the solar system, information on Matariki stars etc).

- A preference for Tasman's Great Taste Trail at Belgrove to be rerouted to the eastern side of the highway to incorporate the windmill and its history (note this idea is outside the scope of the RMP).
- Removal of the 'dogs prohibited' status on Tasman's Great Taste Trail near Kohatu (note that this has been implemented via Council's 2025 dog bylaw, which allows dogs on leads from just north of Kohatu through to Tapawera).
- Suggestions for improving Tapawera Memorial Park (e.g. planting flowering and fruiting trees, providing more seating with backs on them, including memorial seats) and dealing with management issues (e.g. tree maintenance and replacement, control of Old Man's Beard, dumping of green waste into the reserve by neighbours).
- Requests for a green corridor/walkway along the entire Motueka River, and a walkway linking Tapawera village to the river.
- A suggestion that Council purchase the Tapawera Four Square if it is sold and convert it into a green space to beautify and open up the town centre. The building could be removed and site developed by planting trees, adding seating and installing charging stations for EVs/electric bikes.
- A range of suggestions for enhancing the ecological values of the lowland forest remnant at Riverview Scenic Reserve in Murchison, and a request for the ecological significance of the reserve to be assessed via the Native Habitats Tasman programme.
- A request for more signage indicating the location of the 2.5 km Kahikatea Walkway loop through Riverview Scenic Reserve and around the outskirts of the Murchison Golf Course and more regular maintenance of the vegetation on the track.
- Retention of existing and provision of more reserves and facilities (e.g. toilets and picnic tables) along the highway to Murchison as rest areas during long drives.
- A suggestion to collaborate with DOC to produce a pamphlet showing day walks available in Murchison (Kahikatea Walkway, Skyline, Six Mile, Eight Mile, Johnsons Creek etc).
- Ideas relating to Norris Gully Recreation Area (note this land is out of scope as Council has no management responsibility for this area).

Many of the ideas and suggestions received were 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). Several of the existing reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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 36 park and reserve areas in Lakes-Murchison 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 Taihū 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward Reserve Management Plan area, nine 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;
- viii. Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau; and
- ix. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae.

Statutory responsibilities the Council enacts under the various Treaty Settlements relating to Lakes-Murchison Ward derive from the:

- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998;
- 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 Rangitira 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 nine iwi. Ngā Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere 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

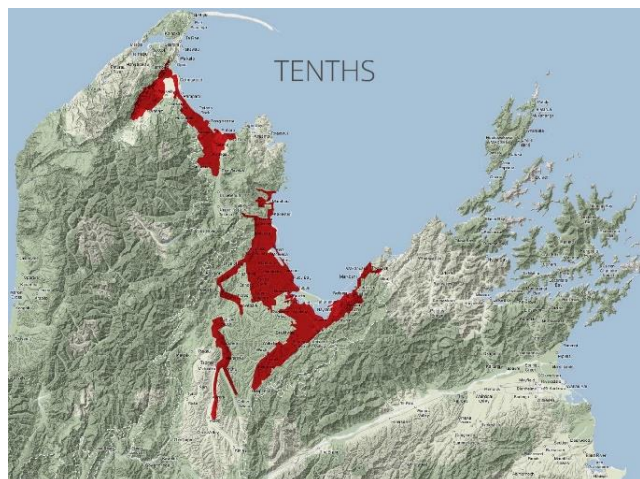
and local authorities to work together to achieve outcomes that benefit Māoridom and New Zealanders (Kingi 2016). For this Plan to succeed, reserve management practices should support Te Ao Māori and indigenous approaches to environmental management and ensure manawhenua kaitiakitanga needs and priorities are realised. Empowering whānau, hapū and iwi as Treaty Partners and Governors to be decision makers over taonga tuku iho within Lakes-Murchison Ward parks and reserves is also key. This ensures the right of iwi to self-determination or Tino Rangatiratanga. Deed of Settlements 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]⁴

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

⁴ Adapted from:

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55d5151be4b0fc2d9cec8c30/t/5>

[9005bebbefab0b1423ddf6/1493195757056/User+friendly+summary+of+the+Supreme+Court+decision+Wakatū+Others+v+Attorney+General.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.govt.nz/9005bebbefab0b1423ddf6/1493195757056/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.

2.0 Historic Landscape

2.1 PRE-HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The Lakes-Murchison Ward is characterised by a diverse landscape, ranging from the fertile valleys of the Buller/Kawatiri and Matakītaki Rivers to the rugged, steep terrain of the Kahurangi National Park and St Arnaud Range within Nelson Lakes National Park. Major waterways include the Buller/Kawatiri River, Gowan River, and Mangles River, as well as the glacial lakes of Rotoiti and Rotoroa. The Ward also encompasses expansive river terraces, valley floors, and mountain ranges, creating a variety of ecosystems and habitats.

Prior to human settlement, most of the Ward would have been densely forested, particularly the lowland valleys and terraces. These areas were dominated by towering podocarp forests consisting of species such as kahikatea, rimu, tōtara, mataī, and miro. In wetter lowland areas, the swampy ecosystems would have been rich in harakeke/flax, tī kouka/cabbage trees, and sedges such as *Carex secta*. Riparian zones along the Buller/Kawatiri and other rivers were lined with trees, shrubs, and flaxes, providing key habitats for native fauna.

The upland and mid-altitude slopes of the St Arnaud Range and surrounding hills were covered in mixed beech-podocarp forests. Black beech and red beech dominated the lower altitudes, while silver beech, southern rata, and pahautea/mountain cedar thrived in the cooler, higher elevations. Above the treeline, the landscape transitioned into subalpine shrublands, tussock grasslands, and alpine herbfields. At the highest altitudes, fellfields and rocky outcrops provided habitats for hardy alpine plants.

Wetlands were an important feature of the Ward, particularly in the low-lying areas around lakes and river flats. These supported a rich diversity of plant life, including rushes, sedges, and various species of native grasses. Lake margins were fringed by wetland species, creating vital ecosystems that supported a range of bird species, fish, and invertebrates. The lakes themselves, particularly Lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa, were pristine freshwater bodies, teeming with aquatic life including the endemic kōaro and longfin eel.

The geology of the area is highly varied, with a mix of greywacke, schist, and marble outcrops, along with extensive glacial deposits in the lake basins. The rugged terrain, shaped by both tectonic activity and glacial processes during the Pleistocene epoch, created a landscape that was at once rich in natural resources and biologically diverse.

2.2 MĀORI CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Te Tauīhu 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. Additionally, the boundary of the Ngāi Tahu takiwā (tribal area) runs through the southern part of the Lakes-Murchison Ward. 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward.

Areas of cultural significance to these nine iwi within the Lakes-Murchison Ward include, but are not limited to: urupā, wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga, waterways, pā, papakāinga and other occupation sites, ara tawhito, historical reserve lands, mahinga kai such as fishing grounds, 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 kiekie and harakeke were harvested for making clothing, crafts, and everyday implements.

Māori cultural sites provide present-day whānau with a physical and spiritual link to their tūpuna. Physical evidence of pre-European 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. The location of recorded archaeological sites in Lakes-Murchison Ward is shown in Figure 2. None of these recorded sites are located within any Council-administered reserve areas in the Ward.

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 Lakes-Murchison Ward that are of

significance to the various iwi with interests in the area. Note that this brief overview is not the full history of iwi presence in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

2.2.1 OVERVIEW OF MĀORI HISTORY

The Lakes-Murchison Ward holds profound cultural significance for some of the nine iwi within Te Tai o Aorere: Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, Rangitāne o Wairau, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and Ngāi Tahu (particularly Ngāti Waewae). Each iwi has its own unique relationship with the land, waters, and resources of this area, shaped by centuries of occupation, use, and spiritual connection.

Waterways of Significance

Kawatiri (Buller) River and Tributaries:

The Kawatiri River holds immense importance for multiple iwi. For Ngāti Waewae, it is a vital mahinga kai area, a key travel route, and a place of cultural and spiritual importance, deeply connected to their ancestral heritage and traditions. For Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, it symbolises their relationship with the environment and the mauri that binds the spiritual and physical worlds. Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa recognise it as a vital transport route and resource gathering area. The river and its tributaries were central to settlement patterns, mahinga kai practices, and spiritual beliefs for all iwi in the region.

Rotoroa and Rotoiti (Nelson Lakes):

These lakes are of great significance to several iwi. For Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, they are linked to the legend of Kupe and the great wheke (octopus) of Muturangi, symbolising their deep connection to the area. Rotoroa and Rotoiti were an integral part of the seasonal traditions of Ngāti Rārua; they were used as food baskets to replenish supplies on journeys to Te Tai Poutini, but also as seasonal or semi-permanent camps where kai and other materials were processed on-site and transported back to coastal papakāinga for later use or trading. Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri, an ancient iwi with connections to several modern iwi, considered these lakes as important mahinga kai. The lakes and surrounding areas were also significant to Ngāi Tahu as part of their seasonal food-gathering circuits and greenstone trails.

Motupiko and Motueka Rivers:

While the Motupiko River was named by Ngāti Apa tūpuna, its significance extends to other iwi as well. For Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa, these rivers form part of a network of waterways crucial for travel and resource gathering. The Motueka River is also a tupuna awa for these iwi, and

therefore its headwaters are of particular importance. Rangitāne o Wairau and Ngāti Toa Rangatira also acknowledge the cultural importance of these rivers within their rohe. The confluence of the Motupiko and Motueka Rivers is recognised by multiple iwi as a site of historical and cultural significance.

Mahinga Kai and Resource Areas

The diverse landscapes of the Lakes-Murchison Ward provided a rich array of resources for all iwi. Forests supplied timber, birds, and plants for food, medicine, and crafts. Rivers and lakes were vital for fishing. Each iwi had its own specialised knowledge of resource areas and harvesting techniques, passed down through generations.

For example, Ngāti Rārua and Te Ātiawa maintained extensive knowledge of forest resources and river fisheries. Ngāi Tahu's interests in the southern part of the Ward were particularly focused on seasonal food-gathering and as part of their pounamu trail network.

Wāhi Tapu and Sites of Significance

Throughout the Ward, there are numerous wāhi tapu and wāhi taonga of importance to various iwi. These include:

- Urupā
- Ancient pā sites and kāinga
- Battle sites and places of historical events
- Places associated with important ancestors
- Sites for gathering particular resources or performing rituals

While specific locations are of particular importance to certain iwi, there is often an overlapping and shared recognition of many sites' significance among the nine iwi.

Spiritual and Cultural Connections

For all nine iwi, the landscapes, waterways, and resources of the Lakes-Murchison 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.

The Ward also encompasses important travel routes, both physical and spiritual, connecting different parts of Te Tau Ihu with Te Tai o Poutini and beyond. These routes were crucial for trade, seasonal resource gathering, and maintaining relationships between iwi and hapū.

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

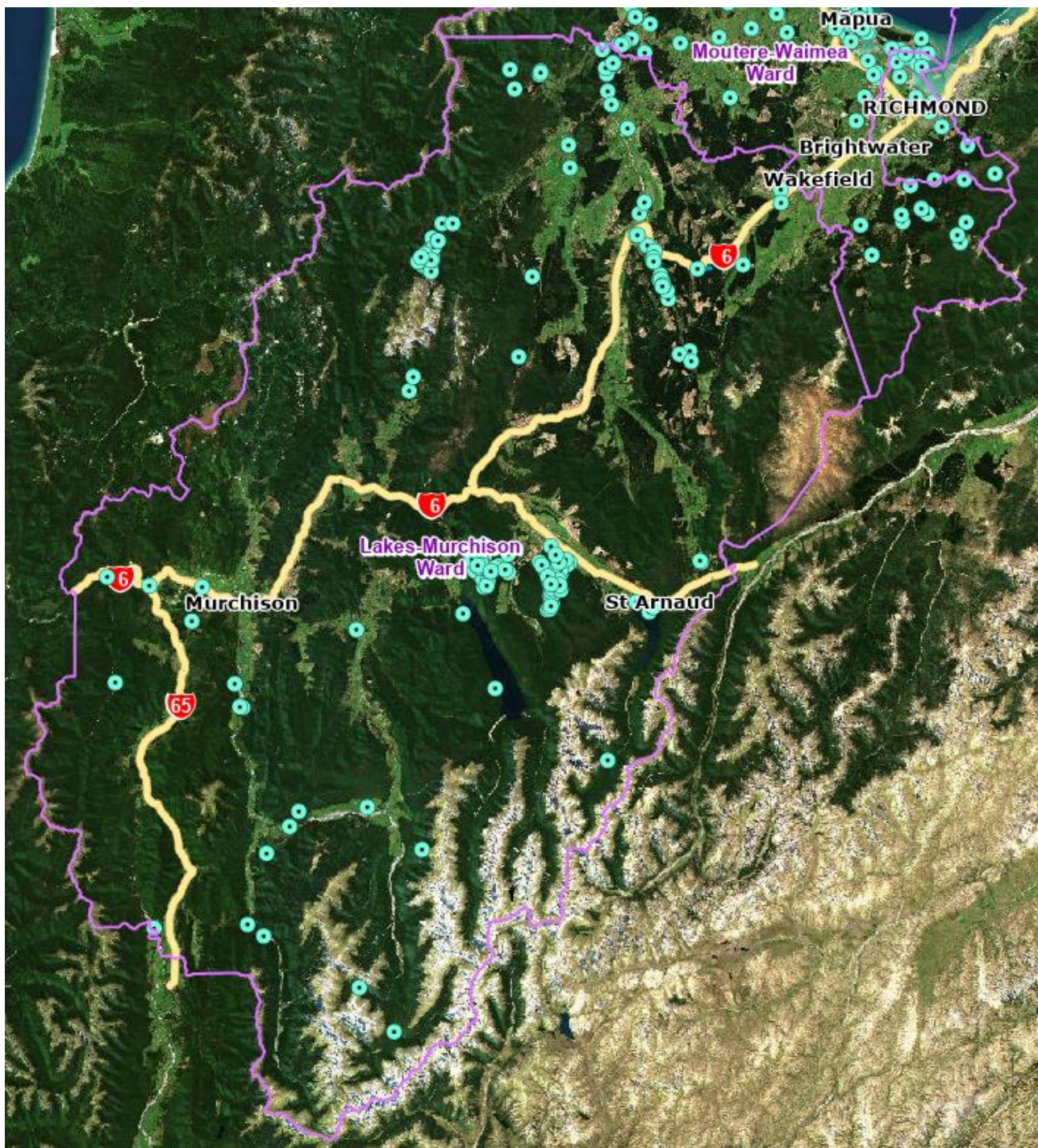


Figure 2: Archaeological evidence of Māori presence in Lakes-Murchison Ward

Note, teal dots represent sites listed in the NZ Archaeological Association database.

2.3 PĀKEHĀ CULTURAL HISTORY

2.3.1 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

The Pākehā cultural history of Lakes-Murchison Ward is deeply rooted in the European exploration and settlement of the region, which began in the mid-19th century. Early European settlers were drawn to the area by its natural resources, particularly gold, timber, and agricultural potential.

The discovery of gold in the mid-1860s in the Buller/Kawatiri and Matakītaki River valleys spurred a wave of settlement and development in the region. Gold mining quickly became a dominant industry, with several small mining settlements being established. Towns like Murchison (initially named Hampden in 1865 but renamed Murchison in 1882) grew rapidly as miners and prospectors flocked to the area, seeking their fortunes. The gold rush left a lasting impact on the landscape, with evidence of historic workings, water races, and tailings still visible in parts of the Ward today.

The Tasman Resource Management Plan identifies three 'Archaeological Precincts' in Lakes-Murchison Ward (the Rolling River, Howard and Maggie-Maud precincts), which contain evidence of gold mining activities.

The fertile river terraces and alluvial plains of the Buller/Kawatiri, Matakītaki and Motueka Rivers proved ideal for agriculture, and many settlers took up land for sheep and cattle farming. The timber industry also played a significant role in the early development of the region, with large areas of native forest being felled to provide timber for construction and export. Sawmills were established to process the timber, and the industry provided employment and infrastructure that supported the growth of small towns and communities.

The development of transport networks, including roads and bridges, was crucial to opening up the area for Pākehā settlers. The construction of the Nelson-Murchison Road, completed in the 1880s, connected the region with the wider South Island, facilitating the transport of goods and people. The advent of motor vehicles further improved access to the region, although many parts of the Ward remained remote and difficult to reach until well into the 20th century.

Natural disasters have also shaped the history of the area. The 1929 Murchison Earthquake caused widespread destruction across the region. Landslides and flooding

reshaped the landscape, and entire communities were displaced. The earthquake remains a defining event in the local history, remembered for both the physical damage it caused and the resilience of the local population in rebuilding their lives.

In more recent times, the Lakes-Murchison Ward has developed a reputation for its natural beauty and outdoor recreational opportunities. Nelson Lakes National Park, established in 1956, and Kahurangi National Park, created in 1996, have both become popular destinations for trampers, hunters, and nature enthusiasts, drawing visitors from around New Zealand and beyond. The tourism industry, built around the natural attractions of Lakes Rotoiti and Rotoroa, as well as the surrounding alpine and forested areas, has become an important part of the local economy.

2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF A NETWORK OF PARKS AND RESERVES

The Lakes-Murchison Ward area was formerly part of the Nelson Province from 1853 to 1876. In 1877, after the provincial system was abolished, it became part of Waimea County and Murchison County until 1989, when Tasman District was created through local government reforms.

The network of parks and reserves administered by Council within this Ward has grown over time to include 36 separate areas today. The Crown acquired many of these reserves and Council now has either vested authority to administer them or has been appointed to control and manage them. Examples of Crown-derived reserves include: several recreation reserves (Lower Maruia Memorial, Matakītaki, Murchison, Riverview, Owen River, Tapawera Memorial Park, Stanley Brook Memorial, Foxhill and Wai-iti Recreation Reserves), Riverview Scenic Reserve, and Riverside Holiday Park. Several parks and reserves were acquired at time of subdivision, while some others were strategic purchases by Council.

PART 3

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



Murchison township

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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere.

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 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward. Ancestral relationships, knowledge and history associated with Lakes-Murchison Ward and Te Taihū 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 rohe⁵.

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 together⁶ 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward (e.g. those in river valleys) are near important mahinga kai areas.

The spatial and temporal distribution of wāhi tapu in Lakes-Murchison Ward is evidence that these resources sustained whānau tūpuna for generations. Lakes, rivers and streams provided native fish, including the grayling (now extinct), īnanga, kōaro, kōkopu, tuna and kōura.

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/falcon, kererū, kākārīki/parakeet and were also harvested for kai. The wetlands and lowland forests provided sites where 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.

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

⁵ Tiakina te Taiao (2013). Cultural Impact Assessment – Nelson Tasman Cycleway Trust.

⁶ Marsden RM (1975). *God, Man & Universe: A Māori View* in 'Te Ao Hurihuri: The World Moves On'.

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.

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 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere and Council work in partnership to manage parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward.

POLICIES

- 1 Acknowledge and support hapū and whānau of Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere as kaitiaki of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere 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 Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere 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. project work from the conceptual stage onwards, to ensure maintenance and development work is sensitive to iwi/Māori issues of concern;
- viii. 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;
- ix. where natural processes (including erosion, slippage and inundation) present threats to Māori cultural sites along streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and steep ground;
- x. provision of safe access to Māori cultural sites;
- xi. disposal of land covered by this Plan – work with iwi/Māori on cultural review and assessment prior to disposal; and
- xii. implementation of tikanga practices as required.

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

- 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. Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere and Council work together on the signage/interpretation panels to ensure correct spelling of Māori names, use and location.

- 9 Enable cultural events/activities (e.g. wānanga) to take place on parks and reserves.

- 10 Promote signage for cultural sites of significance, to discourage abuse of sensitive sites.
- 11 Work with Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere to engage Iwi Monitors for development involving land disturbance at culturally sensitive locations.
- 12 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 some Council-administered parks and reserves (e.g. Alpine Scenic Reserve near Tophouse, which contains mature beech forest and adjoins Nelson Lakes National Park). These sites have been assessed under the Native Habitats Tasman (NHT) programme. The NHT project aims to survey the extent, type and values of natural vegetation, wetlands and wildlife habitat that remain on land outside of public conservation lands.

A detailed ecological assessment report for the Alpine Scenic Reserve has been prepared by Michael North and is available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews>.

Another Council-administered reserve of high ecological value is Riverview Scenic Reserve in Murchison, which contains a lowland forest remnant. This reserve has not yet been assessed under the NHT programme.

Information about the ecological values and associated management issues, along with objectives and policies that apply to these significant sites, are presented in the relevant Plan sections on individual parks and reserves (see Sections 5.9.1 and 5.13.3).

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 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, 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 compliments 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.

Seasonal restrictions may appropriately protect natural attributes, such as habitats for flightless native bird species. 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 manage indigenous biodiversity values of parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward in accordance with the expectations, policies and methods outlined in Section 5.1 of Council's Reserve General Policies document.
- 6 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 '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 Ngā Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere, 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.

Also see 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward 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 sites⁷.

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.

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.

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.

⁷ Archaeological protection often refers to tangible physical sites, while cultural heritage can extend beyond physical sites to include spiritual and ancestral significance.

- 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison Ward, including any new reserves created after this Plan is adopted.

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

3.0 Recreational Use of Parks and Reserves

3.1 VISITOR USE & MANAGEMENT

Nearby residents tend to be the main users of most parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison Ward. Passive and active outdoor recreation and enjoyment are common uses.

Each of the following reserves is classified as Recreation Reserve:

- Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve
- Poplars Recreation Reserve
- Tōtara Street Reserve
- Rata Reserve
- Tawa Reserve
- Tapawera Memorial Park (except for the ex-Railway parcel, which is not subject to the Reserves Act)
- Foxhill Recreation Reserve
- Wai-iti Recreation Reserve
- Dublin Road Recreation Reserve
- Porika Track Reserve
- Owen River Recreation Reserve
- Murchison Campground
- Riverview Recreation Reserve
- Murchison Recreation Reserve
- Lower Maruia Memorial Recreation Reserve
- Matakitaki Recreation Reserve

Other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Lakes-Murchison Ward includes Hampden Street Reserve and Murchison Playground.

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:

- Tapawera (Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve); and
- Murchison (Murchison Recreation Reserve and the golf course at Riverview Recreation Reserve).

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

- Stanley Brook hall, library and war memorial (at Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve)
- Tapawera Toy Library, Tapawera Memorial Hall, Tapawera Rugby Football Club, MENZSHED Tapawera, Tapawera Shearing Stand and Tapawera war memorial gates (at Tapawera Memorial Park)
- Lake Rotoiti Hall in St Arnaud
- Murchison Cultural and Recreation Centre, Murchison Bowling clubrooms, Murchison Tennis

clubrooms, Murchison A&P Association building and Murchison Pony Club shed (at Murchison Recreation Reserve)

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

- Kilkenny Place Walkway
- Dublin Place Walkway
- Black Valley Stream Walkway

Another walkway (the Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway) is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve.

ISSUES & OPPORTUNITIES

Most parks and reserves are already developed and require little further work other than ongoing maintenance and replacement of facilities and playground equipment over time. There is scope for limited further development and 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.

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).

A new community hub is planned for Tapawera. At the time of public notification, the Council was considering options for the location of the new hub, including sites on Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve and adjacent ex-Railway land. After considering feedback received on three proposed locations for the hub, the reserve was ruled out as a potential location. The area of Council-administered ex-Railway land north of Matai Crescent (behind the Four Square) is the recommended location for the new hub.

Management of Poplars Recreation Reserve in Tadmor defaulted to Council several years ago, after the domain board ceased to exist. This reserve is Crown-owned, but the Crown has never formally requested that the Council administer this land. A key consultation question for the draft Plan was whether Council should inform DOC that it needs to resume management responsibility for the reserve, or whether the Council should ask DOC to formally appoint the Council to manage the reserve. There was unanimous support from submitters for the latter option.

The Owen River Recreation Reserve was gifted to the Crown in the 1920s and is now vested in Council in trust for recreation purposes. The community hall was removed in the 1990s, but the reserve is still used as a remote campground today. Day-to-day management of the reserve relies on a contract with the owners of the neighbouring Owen Tavern, who clean the ablution block and collect camp fees. Another key consultation question for the draft Plan explored future options for this reserve. Most of the 370 submitters on this topic strongly supported retention and enhanced promotion of the campground and ongoing maintenance of its basic facilities.

Two other Crown-owned reserves in remote locations (the Lower Maruia Memorial and Matakaitaki Recreation Reserves) that Council administers also once had community halls on them. Today they are empty paddocks, providing little/no recreational value. Other key consultation questions included within the draft Plan were whether the Council should request that the vestings be removed and management responsibility for these two reserves returned to the Crown. Most submitters supported this course of action.

Murchison has several community rooms available for hire. The Council-owned building (which is not subject to the Reserves Act) at 5 Hampden Street is currently being utilised as a community gym. The long term plan is to relocate this activity to the MSRCC, when an extension is added to create a fitness centre. Disposal of this asset is recommended.

Public access to parks and reserves

Parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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). Sports grounds are often closed during periods of high rainfall, to prevent unnecessary damage.

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 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.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To manage Recreation Reserves, Local Purpose Reserves and other Council-administered land used primarily for recreation purposes in Lakes-Murchison 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).

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 Lakes-Murchison Ward, provided that the following objective and policies are observed.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To allow organised events to be held in parks and reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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/license 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) Additional portable toilets, rubbish bins etc 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.

4.0 Other Management Issues

4.1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Management of parks and reserves needs to take into account the impacts of climate change.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 To provide an adaptive response to the effects of climate change (including 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 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 increasing drought and wildfires, in areas which are likely to be affected by this;
 - b) 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;
 - c) The need of indigenous species to migrate to reflect the changing climate (e.g. seasonal and temperature shifts); and
 - d) The migration of pest species.
- 2 Increase carbon sequestration as part of ongoing management of parks and reserves, including: planting more trees to increase biomass; re-instating wetland habitat; managing animal pests; and minimising practices that reduce the capacity of vegetation to sequester carbon.

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

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 Lakes-Murchison Ward.

POLICIES

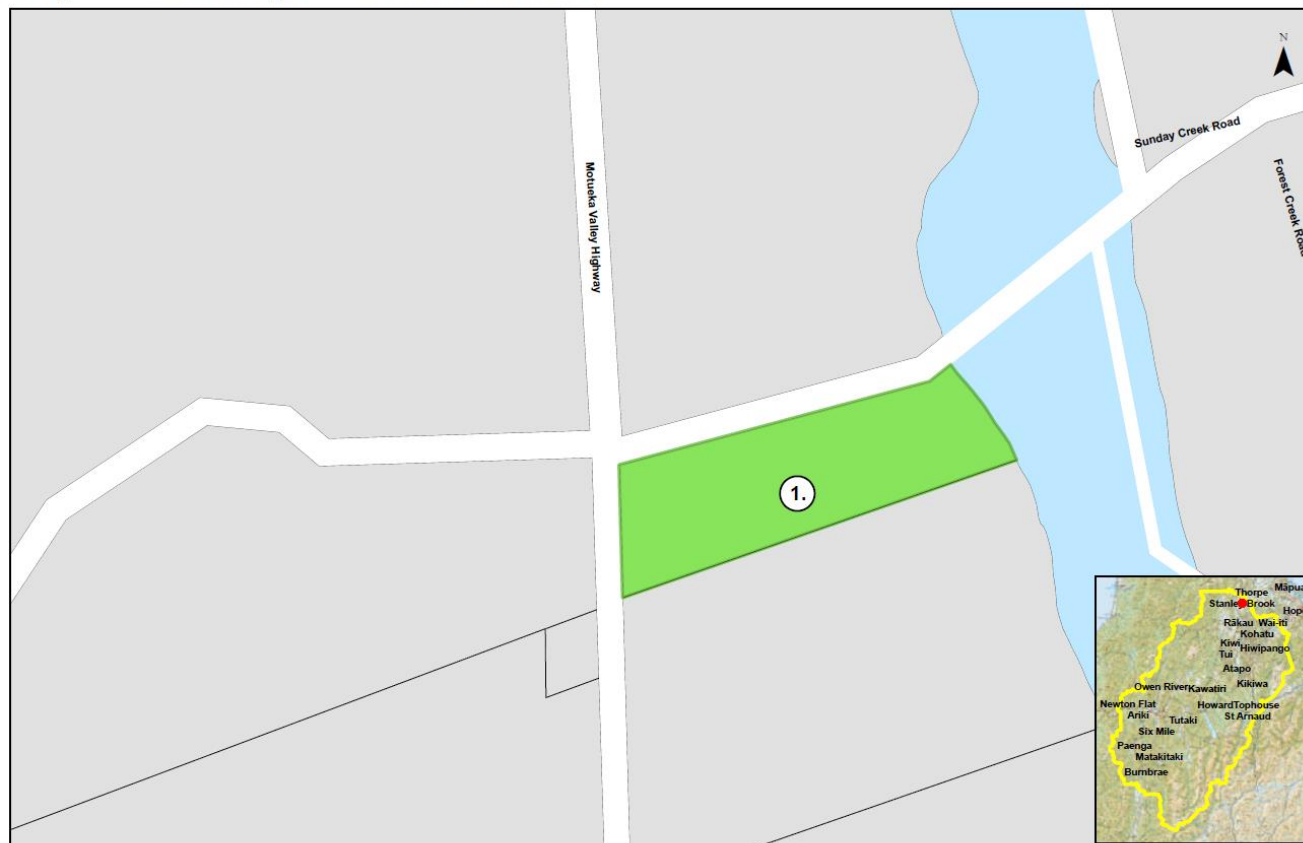
- 1 Applications for all activities requiring authorisation from Council will be assessed against the vision and key outcomes described in Part 1 of this Plan. Consideration will be given to whether a proposed activity is consistent with the key outcomes and whether conditions should be applied in order 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 STANLEY BROOK RESERVES

Map 1 - Stanley Brook Reserves



1. Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve - Sec 185 SQ 6

5.1.1 STANLEY BROOK MEMORIAL RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve is located on the corner of Sunday Creek Road and the Motueka Valley Highway, in Stanley Brook (see Map 1).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 185 SQ 6 Blk V Wai-iti SD
- Area: 2.53 ha

History

In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Stanley Brook Memorial Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 101). A

Domain Board was also appointed to control Stanley Brook Memorial Domain (GN 1948, p 137). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 3081). Then in 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091).



Values

Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve is a large rectangular-shaped section southeast of the corner of Motueka Valley Highway and Sunday Creek Road. The reserve is largely undeveloped, except for the

presence of a public hall (an old school building) at the northwest corner of the reserve and a smaller library building adjacent to Sunday Creek Road that contains books and furniture and is occasionally used for social events and meetings.



A large concrete war memorial with a flagpole, commemorating people who lost their lives in World War I, is located on the reserve. There are three protected trees (a giant redwood and two coast redwoods) located between the two buildings, and four groupings of established trees and shrubs across the reserve. Most of the reserve is fenced into paddocks and grazed. A small area around the hall is fenced and maintained as mown lawn.

Issues and Options

A management committee is responsible for day-to-day management of the Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve. This committee of volunteers, plus elected member appointed by Council, manage their own accounts. Support is provided from Council's Reserves and Facilities team.

Ongoing maintenance of both buildings, effective utilisation of these and the need for a valid grazing license over much of the reserve area are the main management issues.

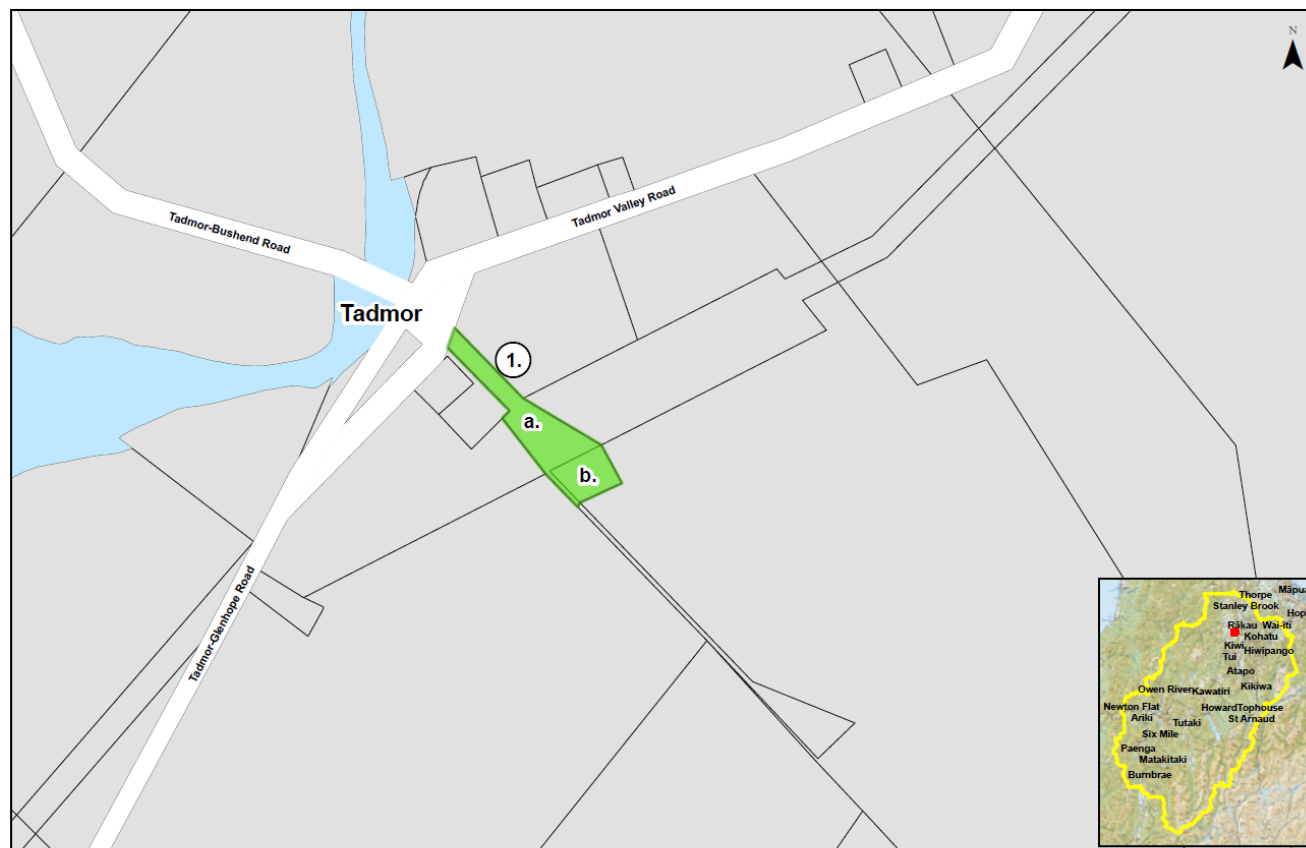
POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for passive recreation and for the secondary purposes of providing community facilities, preserving the war memorial and protecting the large feature trees.
- 2 Continue to support the management committee to maintain the war memorial and the two buildings for use by the local community.
- 3 Conserve the three listed Protected Trees on the reserve.
- 4 Ensure a valid grazing license is put in place over the majority of the reserve area, excluding the mown area around the hall (see Appendix 3, Table A).

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

5.2 TADMOR RESERVES

Map 2 - Tadmor Reserves



1. Poplars Recreation Reserve – (a) Sec 2 SO 14168 (b) Pt Sec 11 SQ 5

5.2.1 POPLARS RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Poplars Recreation Reserve is located on Tadmor-Glenhope Road, at Tadmor, approximately nine kilometres southwest of Tapawera (see Map 2).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve (both parcels)
- Legal Description: (a) Sec 2 SO 14168 (b) Pt Sec 11 SQ 5, Blk XV, Wangapeka SD
- Area: (a) 0.3386 ha (b) 0.1315 ha

History

In 1996, pursuant to s167 of the Land Act 1948, land parcel (a) was set aside as a recreation reserve (GN 1996, p 2754). In 1997, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1997, p 1323). This land parcel has been managed by Council in recent years.

In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve (land parcel (b)) for recreation is

brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Poplars Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 218). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Poplars Domain (GN 1948, p 217). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 2709). Although the Domain Board has never formally been disbanded, it is no longer in existence.

At the time of writing, Council had no formal authority over this reserve; it remains in Crown ownership.

Values

The reserve includes a formed vehicle track from the road, the old railway formation, an area of open grass and a two asphalt tennis courts. The Tadmor Tennis Club building is located next to the courts at the southwest side of the reserve. Established trees and shrubs surround the grassed area. The remains of what appears to be an old concrete railway platform lie within the reserve.



Poplars Recreation Reserve is outlined in aqua

Issues and Options

Although the Council has opted to manage this reserve and maintain its facilities in recent years, no vesting has taken place to formalise this arrangement. Technically DOC is responsible for control and management of this reserve.

Options include either requesting that the reserve be formally vested in Council in trust for recreation purposes or advising DOC that Council no longer wishes to be involved in management of this reserve. During public consultation, all 24 submitters who responded to a question on both options unanimously supported continued management of this reserve by the Council.

POLICIES

- 1 Write to DOC with a request that Poplars Recreation Reserve be vested in trust in Tasman District Council for recreation purposes, to formalise the existing management arrangements that have been in place for many years.
- 2 Manage Poplars Recreation Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, open space and enjoyment of the public.
- 3 Continue to maintain the tennis court, tennis club building and vehicle access track.
- 4 Investigate the historic value of the old concrete railway platform and ensure that any historic values are maintained and protected.

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

5.3 TAPAWERA RESERVES

Map 3 - Tapawera Reserves



5.3.1 TŌTARA STREET RESERVE

Location

Tōtara Street Reserve is located between the Motueka Valley Highway, Tōtara Street and Rata Avenue, at the northern end of Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 18882
- Area: 1.0493 ha

History

Council originally acquired this land parcel in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In-6377). The parcel was automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-In6377).

Values

Tōtara Street Reserve is an open grassed area dominated by a broad grassed storm-water swale. There are no facilities located on the reserve. Several established exotic tree species are scattered across the reserve.

Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance of the stormwater swale.

POLICIES

1. Manage Tōtara Street Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, open space and enjoyment of the public.
2. Maintain the stormwater swale.

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

5.3.2 TAPAWERA TO TADMOR VALLEY ROAD WALKWAY

Location

Tapawera to Tadmor Valley Road Walkway provides a connection between Main Road Tapawera and 33 Tapawera-Tadmor Valley Road, in Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 302811
- Area: 0.5969 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve when the ex-railway land was subdivided in 2001. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The Tapawera-Tadmor Valley Road Walkway follows the old railway formation at the northwest edge of Tapawera. It has been developed as a well-formed track providing access between the main road (State Highway 61) and the Tadmor Valley Road. The track forms part of Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

Issues and Options

The Council's water supply infrastructure for Tapawera is currently located in the northwestern corner of the reserve. This infrastructure is planned to be relocated to the opposite side of Tadmor Valley Road by 2027. Once the new water supply plant is operational, the old plant on the reserve will be decommissioned and removed.

There is scope to beautify the reserve by undertaking regular weed control and planting either side of the path.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the dual purposes of providing a walkway/cycleway linkage between between Main Road Tapawera and Tapawera-Tadmor Valley Road and water supply infrastructure.
- 2 Maintain the path surface to a standard suitable for Tasman's Great Taste Trail.
- 3 Undertake regular weed control and beautify with planting on both sides of the path.

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

5.3.3 RATA RESERVE

Location

Rata Reserve is located in Rata Avenue, Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 60 DP 13973
- Area: 1.9870 ha

History

In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377). The parcel was automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-In6377).

Values

Tapawera Playground is a large open grassed area located behind residential sections on Kowhai Street and Matai Crescent in the centre of Tapawera. It adjoins Tōtara Street Reserve to the north and Tawa Reserve to the southeast. There are formed footpaths to the reserve from Matai Crescent and Kowhai Street, and vehicle and pedestrian access from Rata Avenue.

Established trees grow at the edges of the reserve and several fruit trees have recently been planted. A broad swale that serves as a storm-water channel runs along the eastern edge of the reserve.

Play equipment located on the reserve includes swings, slide, climbing frame, rugby goal-posts, basketball half-court, skate park and adult fitness equipment. A shade sail and picnic tables are provided and additional shade trees have recently been planted near play equipment.

Issues and Options

Issues include ongoing maintenance, eventual replacement of play equipment and management of the storm-water swale through the reserve.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage Rata Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation and sporting activities, open space and enjoyment of the public.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment.
- 3 Maintain the stormwater swale.

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

5.3.4 TAWA RESERVE

Location

Tawa Reserve is located between Tawa Place, Kowhai Street and Matai Crescent in Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 59 DP 13973
- Area: 0.4613 ha

History

In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, ln6377). The parcel was automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

Values

The reserve comprises of an open grassed area with a few established trees around its margin and play equipment near the Tawa Place side of the reserve. The reserve boundaries are not fenced.

Issues and Options

Issues include ongoing maintenance and eventual replacement of play equipment.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage Tawa Reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, open space and enjoyment of the public.

- 2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment.

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

5.3.5 TAPAWERA MEMORIAL PARK RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve is located at 10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification:
 - Parcel (a) is not subject to the Reserves Act, hence not classified
 - Parcels (b)-(e) are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description:
 - (a) Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka Dist
 - (b) Lot 1 DP 11836
 - (c) Lot 1 DP 12619
 - (d) Lot 2 DP 12619
 - (e) Sec 2 SO 459136
- Area: The total area is 6.5537 ha, comprising of:
 - (a) 2.3221 ha
 - (b) 2.1487 ha
 - (c) 0.2600 ha
 - (d) 0.0174 ha
 - (e) 1.8055 ha

History

Parcel (a) was originally set apart by the Crown for the Nelson to Glenhope Railway. The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1995. Matai Crescent dissects this land parcel.

The Waimea County Council acquired parcels (b)-(d) as fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council resolved to declare that these three land parcels be reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005-ln6377). All three parcels were automatically classified as Recreation Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-ln6377).

First surveyed in 1936 as Lot 19 DP 2610 Blk IX Wai-iti SD (1.9941 ha), a new survey plan was created for parcel (e) in 2013 when the part of the land (0.1883 ha) containing buildings and a car park adjoining Main Road Tapawera was reclassified from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-ln4011). Parcel (e) contains the balance of the original recreation reserve and retains its 1981 classification as recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131).

In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142).

In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).

Values

The reserve is comprised of four land parcels, separated by an area of Council-owned ex-railway reserve.

Parcel (a), the ex-railway land at 10 Matai Crescent, runs through the middle and also includes an area on the northern side of Matai Crescent (see Map 3). A vehicle access road runs through the length of parcel (a), providing access to the Tapawera Rugby Football Clubrooms and, further south, the MENZSHED Tapawera. This access track also forms part of Tasman's Great Taste Trail.



Locations of buildings at Tapawera Memorial Park

These buildings are currently occupied by:

- 1 = Tapawera Toy Library*
- 2 = Memorial Hall, utilised by Tapawera Playcentre and other community groups*
- 3 = Tapawera Rugby Football Club*
- 4 = Covered shearing stand and sheep pens owned by Tapawera Shearing Committee*
- 5 = MENZSHED Tapawera*

The part of the reserve east of the ex-railway land (parcels (b), (c) and (d)) comprises an open grassed area with one

rugby field and an open-sided shed with shearing stand and sheep pens, owned by the Tapawera Shearing Committee.

The western part of the reserve (parcel (e)) is occupied by a rugby field and a former Scout Den building in the southeast corner, currently leased to MENZSHED Tapawera.

The reserve area is flat, grassed, tidy and well-maintained. A few established trees are scattered along the central part of the reserve, near the vehicle access track.

Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance will be required for the three buildings and vehicle access. Leases and licenses are required for occupation of the various buildings and some activities undertaken on the reserve.

The Tapawera Shearing Committee owns a covered shearing stand with sheep pens and a small storage shed near the north-western corner of the reserve. A lease is required to occupy the 224m² area of land where their two buildings are located, for use in shearing competitions.

The Tapawera Rugby Football Club owns a building near the centre of the reserve, on the ex-Railway land parcel. A lease is required to occupy the 330m² area of land where their rugby clubrooms building is located, for sports activities.

In 2013, the Tapawera Men's Shed expressed an interest in purchasing the building formerly utilised as a Scout Den as their Tapawera base and leasing the underlying land from Council. The local Scout group had not been active for a number of years prior and agreed to sell the building. The land was subsequently leased to Tapawera Men's Shed Inc, with the most recent lease expiring in September 2024. The lease allowed the group to occupy the 261m² area where their building is located, near the centre of the reserve's southern boundary, for indoor recreation, hobby and social support activities and meetings. With approval from Council, part of the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time (for safety reasons, tools and other equipment needs to be locked away). The lessee was required to maintain their building and improvements. A special condition was that any workshop machinery noise heard outside the building be kept to a minimum, with no loud workshop noise after 7pm. The RMP provides for a similar 10-year lease to be issued, to enable continued operation of MENZSHED Tapawera (see Policy 5 below).

In 2021, the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (NZMCA) approached Council with a proposal to establish a park over location for their members on the ex-Railway land fronting Matai Crescent. While this proposal was not

pursued, the NZMCA have sought and been granted permission from the Tapawera Memorial Hall Committee to allow overnight parking and camping in self-contained vehicles owned by NZMCA members for occasional event rallies on the reserve. Since 2007, the annual 'Music in the Mountains' event has been held at Tapawera Area School, which adjoins the reserve. It is the main fundraiser for many local groups and organisations who feed the crowd or open businesses and facilities for the duration of the rally. In 2025, the event attracted over 600 campervans and caravans. Rugby fields at Tapawera Memorial Park are used for additional parking/camping spots for this event. A license to occupy is required to formalise this activity on the reserve.



Annual Music in the Mountains rally at Tapawera, 2025

The Council's Long Term Plan 2024-2034 allocated budget for provision of a Tapawera Community Hub.

During public consultation on the draft RMP, we asked for feedback on locating the new Hub at Tapawera Memorial Park. We asked which of these three potential locations were preferred: (see image opposite):

- Option 1: on parcel (b) near the shearing stand building, i.e. on the Recreation Reserve; or
- Option 2: on parcel (a) (the ex-Railway land), between Matai Crescent and the existing rugby clubrooms; or
- Option 3: on parcel (a) (the ex-Railway land), north of Matai Crescent.

In total, 75 submitters responded to this question. Option 2 was preferred by 43% of submitters, followed by Option 3 (19%). Option 1 was supported by 15% of submitters and 17% of submitters were neutral or opposed to the new Hub.

The Tapawera Community Hub could include spaces for:

- community use, community functions and meetings
- health services (non-medical) for the community, including private spaces for support services
- reception hub area and wifi facilities and information areas with informal gathering spaces for youth and the elderly
- a kitchen, to support meeting and function spaces.

Accessible parking areas and green space will also be provided.

We also asked about the potential for the hub to include space for groups/organisations that provide not-for-profit services (e.g. educational training courses; the Tapawera Op Shop, which raises funds for grants for local community sports teams, gardens and events). In total, 72 submitters responded to this question, with 50 (69%) in support of this idea, 18 (25%) opposed, and 4 (6%) neutral or opposed.

The image below was included in the draft Plan, showing three potential locations for the new hub in light brown, the hub's potential building footprint as orange, associated car parking areas in light grey, and footpaths as dark grey. Two potential locations for the building are available within the Option 3 area.



The three potential locations for the new hub at Tapawera Memorial Park that were included in the draft Plan: Option 1 is on the bottom right; Option 2 is on the bottom left; and Option 3 is at the top of the image.

During deliberations, the Hearing Panel recommended that both Options 1 and 2 be ruled out as potential locations for the hub based on low preference, inundation risks, higher infrastructure costs and the land at Option 1 being subject to the Reserves Act 1977 with its additional constraints (noting that the ex-Railway land does not have reserve status).

The Hearing Panel recommended that the Plan list Option 3 as a viable location for the Tapawera Community Hub, subject to site investigation, community design input and cost appraisal. The Panel also recommended that the Plan provide for not-for-profit groups/ organisations (e.g. an Op Shop) to operate from the new Tapawera Community Hub, based on the majority support for this proposal.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (including the ex-Railway land parcel south of Matai Crescent) for the purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, sporting and community activities, and enjoyment of the public.
- 2 Allow the new Tapawera Community Hub to be constructed on parcel (a) of Tapawera Memorial Park, at the location labelled in the above image as Option 3 (i.e. north of Matai Crescent). Allow for the hub to include space for groups/organisations that provide not-for-profit services (e.g. educational training courses; the Tapawera Op Shop) and grant new leases and licenses for activities within the Hub as required (see Appendix 3, Table B).
- 3 Allow for the continued use of the building on parcel (a) – the ex-Railway land – (south of Matai Crescent) as the Tapawera Rugby Football Clubrooms, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Rugby Football Club (see Appendix 3, Table B).
- 4 Allow for the continued use of the building on parcel (b) for shearing competitions, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Shearing Committee (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 5 Allow for the continued use of the ex-Scout den on parcel (e) as the MENZSHED Tapawera, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Men's Shed Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 6 Allow for overnight parking and camping in self-contained vehicles on the reserve's sportsfields for occasional (i.e. no more frequently than annual) summer event rallies, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new five-year license with the New Zealand Motor Caravan Association (see Appendix 3, Table A).

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

5.3.6 TAPAWERA MEMORIAL PARK

Location

Tapawera Memorial Park is located at 56 & 60 Main Road Tapawera (State Highway 61), north of Tapawera Area School (see Map 3).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 1 SO 459136
- Area: 0.1883 ha

History

In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142).

In 1981 this reserve was classified as a recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131). In 2013 the classification was changed from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-In4011).

In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).

Values

Two buildings occupy this reserve, separated by a car park. The Tapawera Toy Library leases the small building to the north and the Tapawera Playcentre utilises the Memorial Hall and leases the area containing storage sheds and the outdoor playground area to the south. A large established oak tree provides natural shade for much of the playground area in summer.



Tapawera Memorial Hall and memorial gates

War memorial gates located outside the entrance to Memorial Hall honour the memory of those who fought in World War I and II.

Issues and Options

A management committee is responsible for day-to-day management of Tapawera Memorial Hall. This committee comprises of volunteers, plus an elected member appointed by Council. Support is provided from Council's Reserves and Facilities team, who manage the accounts for the hall.

The reserve area is well developed, but both buildings and the car park will require ongoing maintenance. The car park area is not subject to a lease and is available for public use.

The most recent lease to Tapawera Toy Library Inc expired in November 2023. The lease allowed the group to occupy the 82m² building, located at the northern end of the reserve, for activities associated with the operation of a children's toy library. With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee was required to maintain the building and improvements.

The most recent lease to Playcentre Aotearoa Inc expired in November 2023. The lease allowed the group to occupy the 926m² playground area, located at the southern end of the reserve, for activities associated with the operation of a playcentre. With approval from Council, the playground may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee was required to maintain their improvements.

Tapawera Playcentre also hires Tapawera Memorial Hall, located in the centre of the reserve, from the management committee via a booking system (other groups and users can also book the hall via this system). The playcentre is encouraged to have a representative on the management committee. A new lease to the Playcentre should include the hall hire component, to formally authorise this use of the facility.

POLICIES

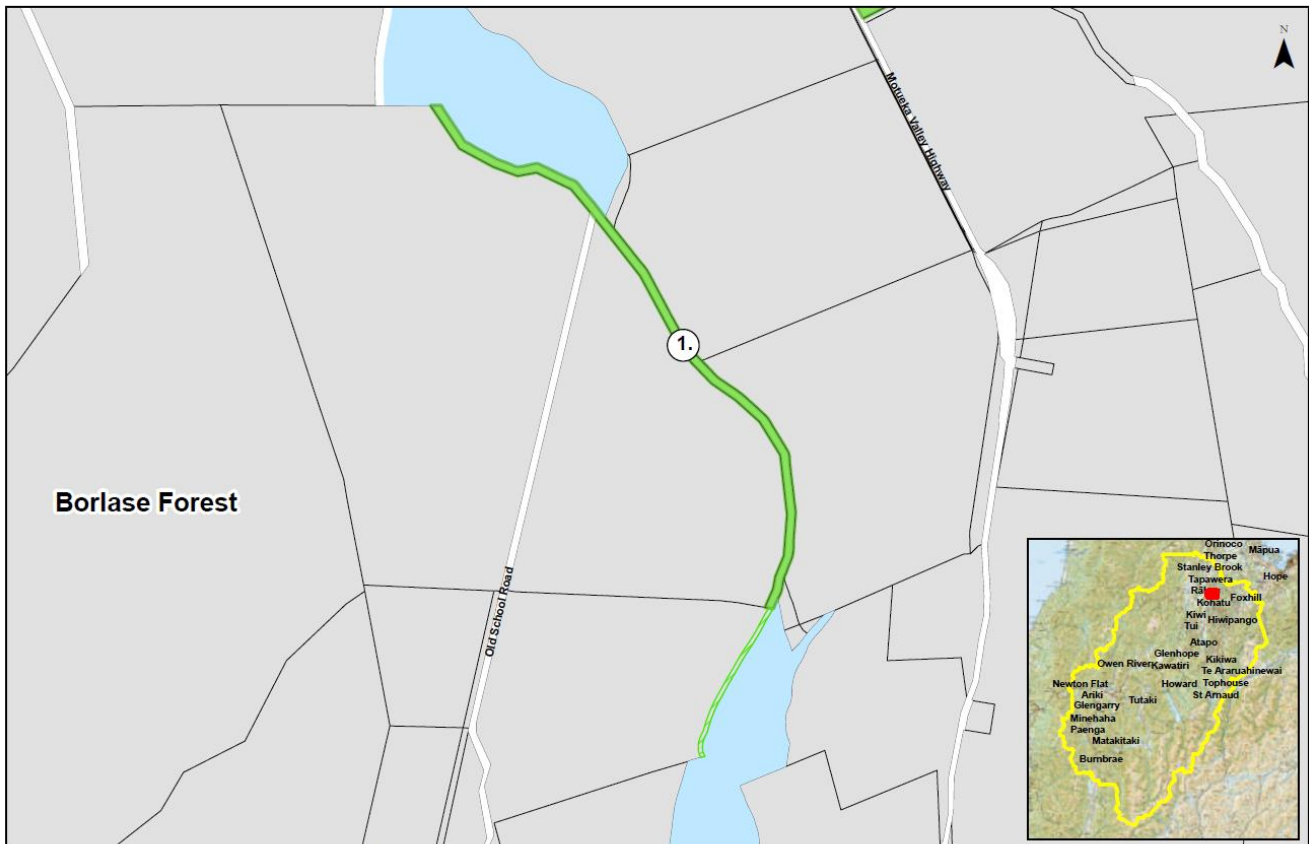
- 1 Manage Tapawera Memorial Park for the primary purpose of providing buildings for community use.
- 2 Support the management committee to manage bookings for the Tapawera Memorial Hall and to maintain this facility.
- 3 Maintain the car park as required.
- 4 Allow for the continued use of the building to the north as the Tapawera Toy Library, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Tapawera Toy Library Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

- 5 Allow for regular hire of Tapawera Memorial Hall and continued use of the fenced playground area at the southern end of the reserve by the Tapawera Playcentre, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Playcentre Aotearoa Association (see Appendix 3, Table A).

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

5.4 MARAREWA RESERVES

Map 4 - Mararewa Reserves



5.4.1 OLD SCHOOL ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Old School Road Esplanade Reserve is located on the west bank of the Motueka River just north of Kohatu, several kilometers south of Tapawera (see Map 4).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 17160
- Area: 3.1 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

Old School Road Reserve covers a narrow strip of land alongside the Motueka River. The reserve is not readily accessible from the road and the precise locations of reserve boundaries are difficult to determine on the ground.

Issues and Options



Near the southern end of the reserve, the Motueka River has moved west, eroding a section of the reserve. The location of fences does not match the western reserve boundary, with grazed farmland encroaching well into the reserve in several places. Scrubby riverbank vegetation exists within the fenced off sections.

Weed control is an ongoing management issue. There is scope to fence the reserve along the western boundary and revegetate with indigenous species in future.

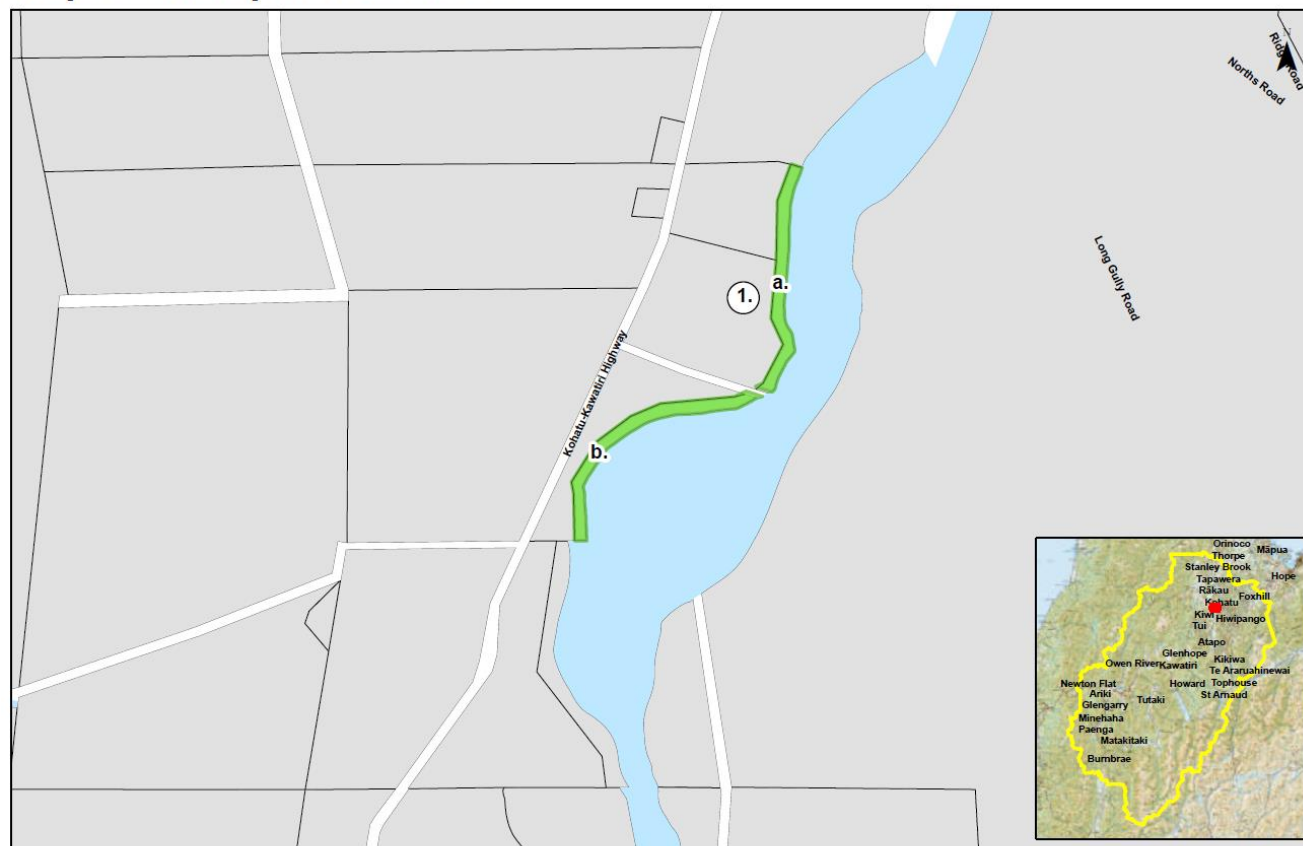
POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purposes of providing flood protection and improving riparian margin habitat along the Motueka River.
- 2 Work with neighbouring landowners to fence the reserve area and revegetate with indigenous species.
- 3 Undertake plant pest control on the reserve area as required.

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

5.5 MOTUPIKO RESERVES

Map 5 - Motupiko Reserves



1. Motupiko Esplanade Reserve (a) Lot 5 DP 16564 (b) Lot 4 DP 16564

5.5.1 MOTUPIKO ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Motupiko Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the Motupiko River, near the Kohatu-Kawatiri Highway, between Motupiko and Korere (see Map 5).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 5 DP 16564 (b) Lot 4 DP 16564
- Area: (a) 0.8540 ha (b) 0.9290 ha

History

Both land parcels were vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1994. In 2025, both parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).



Values

Motupiko Esplanade Reserve covers a narrow strip of land on the west bank of the Motupiko River. The reserve is accessible from State Highway 6 via a formed gravel road that leads to the Motupiko River between the two reserve parcels. The reserve appears to include a raised stop-bank and supports riverbank vegetation dominated by willow.

Issues and Options

In the southern section of the reserve, the fence line does not match the western reserve boundary, with grazed farmland encroaching well into the reserve. A rough vehicle track runs along much of the northern section of the reserve.

Scrubby riverbank vegetation exists on much of the reserve. Weed control is an ongoing management issue. There is scope to fence the reserve along the southwestern boundary and revegetate with indigenous species in future.

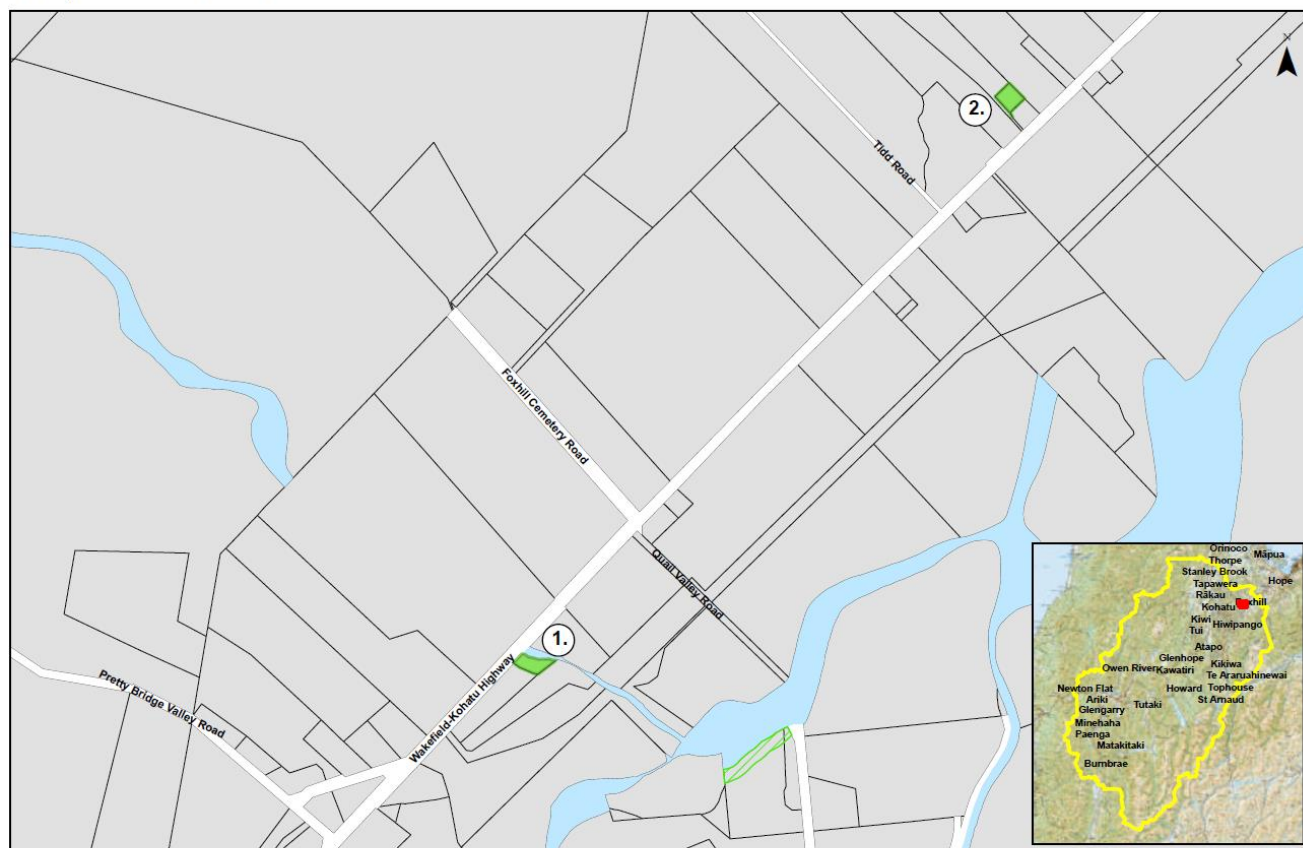
POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purposes of providing flood protection and improving riparian margin habitat along the Motupiko River.
- 2 Work with neighbouring landowners to fence the reserve area and revegetate with indigenous species.
- 3 Undertake plant pest control on the reserve area as required.

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

5.6 FOX HILL RESERVES

Map 6 - Foxhill Reserves



1. Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve - Lot 2 DP 411962
2. Foxhill Recreation Reserve - Sec 1 SO 356064

5.6.1 PRETTY BRIDGE STREAM ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the Pretty Bridge Stream, near the Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, at Foxhill (see Map 6).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 2 DP 411962
- Area: 0.1094

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve area is flat, grassed, with several deciduous trees.



Issues and Options

The reserve area adjoins a lifestyle block and is currently being used as an extension to that private property, for grazing. One shed encroaches into the reserve area at the eastern boundary.

There is scope to improve the values of the reserve by fencing the southern and eastern boundaries and revegetating the reserve area with native species.



POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purposes of providing flood protection and improving riparian margin habitat along the Pretty Bridge Stream.
- 2 Work with neighbouring landowner to fence the reserve area and revegetate with indigenous species.
- 3 Undertake plant pest control on the reserve area as required.

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

5.6.2 FOXHILL RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Foxhill Recreation Reserve is located on a back section off the Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, at Foxhill (see Map 6).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 1 SO 356064
- Area: 0.1108 ha

History

Vested authority. In 2005, pursuant to s52(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, this land parcel was declared to be set apart for the purpose of a recreation reserve, subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and vested in Council (GN 2005-In7189). An easement over part of the adjacent private land parcel to the southeast was also created in 2005, to provide access to the reserve from the highway (GN 2005-In7189). In 2025, the reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve area is paved and used by locals to play tennis.

Issues and Options

Ongoing maintenance of the paved surface.

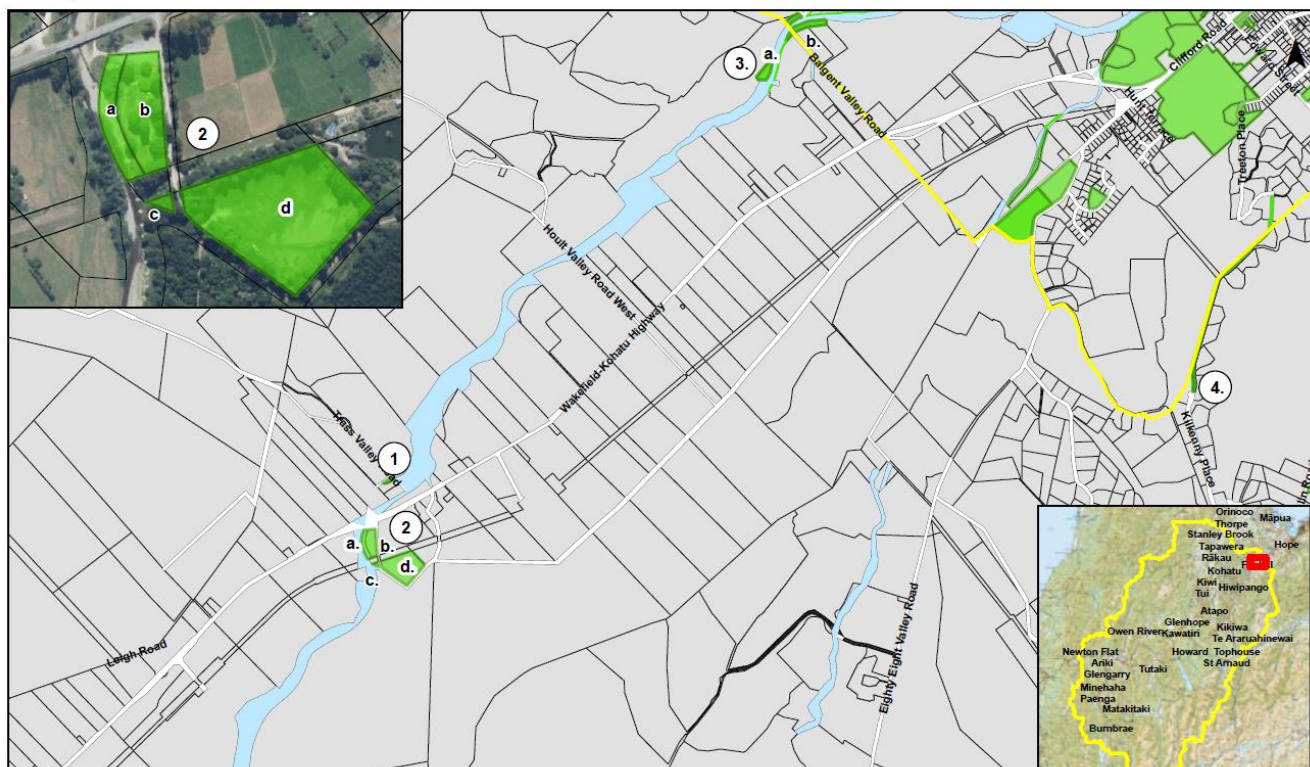
POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purpose of providing recreational enjoyment by the public.
- 2 Maintain the paved surface to a standard suitable for playing non-competitive tennis.

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

5.7 WAI-ITI RESERVES

Map 7 - Wai-iti Reserves



1. Trass Valley Esplanade Reserve – Lot 4 DP 514199
2. Wai-iti Recreation Reserve – (a) Sec 195 Waimea South DIST (b) Sec 191 Waimea South DIST (c) Sec 189 Waimea South DIST (d) Sec 190 Waimea South DIST
3. Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Esplanade Reserve – (a) Lot 3 DP 438207 (b) Lot 4 DP 17895
4. Kilkenny Place Walkway – Lot 9 DP 372973

5.7.1 TRASS VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Trass Valley Esplanade Reserve is located between Trass Valley Road and the Wai-iti River, at Wai-iti (see Map 7).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 514199
- Area: 0.0689 ha

History

The reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2018 and classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

Values

This small esplanade reserve on the Wai-iti riverbank is grassed.

Issues and Options

The reserve is unfenced and isolated from other esplanade reserves. There is scope to revegetate this area.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing pedestrian access alongside the Wai-iti River.

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

5.7.2 WAI-ITI RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Wai-iti Recreation Reserve is located alongside the Wai-iti River on the Wakefield-Kohatu Highway at Wai-iti (see Map 7). The reserve entrance is located approximately 10m from the Nelson side of the Wai-iti River Bridge.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve

- Legal Description: (a) Sec 195 Waimea South District (b) Sec 191 Waimea South District (c) Sec 189 Waimea South District (d) Sec 190 Waimea South District
- Area: (a) 0.2995 ha (b) 0.6024 ha (c) 0.0317 ha (d) 2.0725 ha
- Total Area: 2.9846 ha

History

Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1981, all four parcels were classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1981, p1132). In 1991, all four parcels were vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).



Values

Parcel (d), the main part of the reserve, is a large open grassed area with large trees around the perimeter of the reserve. Facilities here include picnic tables, one wood barbeque, two containment toilets and rubbish bins. The main use of this part of the reserve is for picnics, barbecues, informal recreation and occasionally camping during summer. The large trees are spectacular feature of the reserve.



Vehicle access to parcel (d) is restricted during winter.

Parcels (a) to (c) lie between the highway, the Wai-iti River and the reserve access road. This area has several large tōtara and two large kahikatea trees on an area of open mown grass. This area provides a roadside picnic area: picnic tables, a barbeque and rubbish bins are provided here. Road metal is also stockpiled in this area. Tasman's Great Taste Trail runs alongside parcel (b) then cuts through the corner of parcel (d) before continuing south. Horse riders and cyclists park in this part of the reserve and then go riding in the adjacent Tunnickliff Forest, which Council also owns. Parcels (a) and (b) have also been used by people camping overnight in vehicles.

Issues and Options

Management issues include the provision and maintenance of facilities, maintenance of dark sky values, management of camping activities, potential conflicts between horse riders and cyclists, management of access to the reserve during times of high fire risk, and the protection and maintenance (and eventual replacement) of the large trees.

Bollards and a low gate enable access to parcel (d) to be restricted when required (e.g. during times of high fire risk).

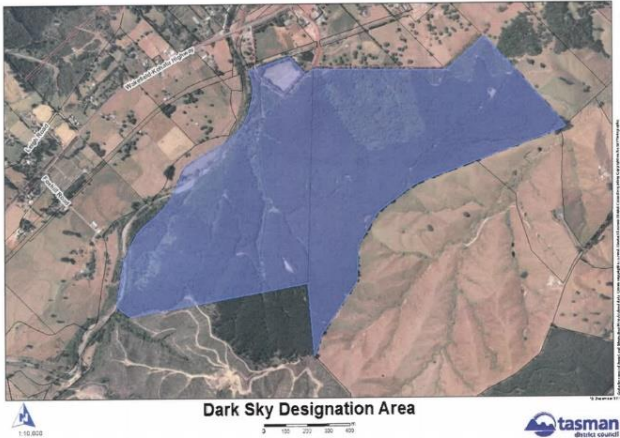
Both existing toilets are in need of replacement. Ideally these would be replaced with a double vault toilet sited within parcel (b) to better service campers and users of Tasman's Great Taste Trail.

Previously, much of the reserve area has been used by people camping overnight in vehicles. This Plan restricts camping to defined areas within parcel (b) and in self-contained vehicles only. Organised groups may only camp on parcel (d) after obtaining prior approval from the Reserves and Facilities Manager.

Vehicle camping in parcel (b) is a popular activity, which is resulting in damage to the roots of the large trees in this area. Fencing is needed to protect the trees. Additional picnic tables would enhance the camping experience.

In 2019, Council entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Top of the South Dark Sky Committee regarding the (then proposed) Dark Sky Designation over Wai-iti Recreation Reserve and Tunnickliff Forest.

In 2020, the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) granted the designation over the area shown below, which includes the Wai-iti Recreation Reserve. The designation provides opportunities for the public to enjoy quality viewing of stars in an area close to urban centres. The MOU includes a requirement to include relevant policies in this Plan.



Now that the Dark Sky designation is in place, there is a potential conflict with campers.

The formed road providing access into the recreation reserve is on land that is not subject to the Reserves Act, and also provides access to the commercial plantation forest. Maintenance of this road is the responsibility of the forestry manager.

The northern triangular area of Tunnick Forest, adjoining the Recreation Reserve, contains a native bush remnant and trial forestry area. Council could potentially declare this area to be Recreation Reserve, to provide long-term protection under the Reserves Act.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for informal recreation – including picnicking, camping and access to adjacent horse riding and cycling opportunities – and for the secondary purpose of protecting the large feature trees.
- 2 Replace trees as they decline or die, as far as possible maintaining the present character of the reserve.
- 3 Ensure that existing trees are protected from vehicle damage to the drip line/root zone by planting or fencing these areas.
- 4 Allow and contain informal camping to parcel (b), and only within the areas specifically provided for this activity, for up to two nights in any four-week period.
- 5 Allow the occasional use of parcel (d) for organised camping (e.g. Scouts, NZ Motor Caravan Association rallies etc) upon receiving approval from Council's Reserves and Facilities Manager,

but otherwise prohibit camping in this area of the reserve.

- 6 Maintain basic facilities to cater for informal use of the reserve.
- 7 Replace the two existing toilets with one accessible containment toilet near the western corner of parcel (d).
- 8 In relation to the Dark Sky Designation, Council will:
 - a) Keep lighting to a minimum and only install lights when and where absolutely necessary for visitor safety, or on a short-term basis for night harvesting in the forest. Ensure that any lights installed are fitted with timers and/or curfews imposed.
 - b) Respect the natural night-time environment by prohibiting illuminated signs, "light painting" and the use of searchlights in non-emergency situations.
 - c) Only install lights that comply with the requirements of the designation, in consultation with the Dark Sky Committee. Approved lighting will be fully shielded so as not to emit light above the horizontal plane and be below 3000K correlated colour temperature.
 - d) Only allow the use of non-conforming lighting (i.e. searchlights etc) in emergency or temporary situations. Any such installations will to the greatest possible extent possible adhere to these operating principles and their use will be limited to the shortest possible time.
 - e) Manage visitor activities to ensure visitors are aware of the dark sky status and request that any lighting of camping equipment and recreational vehicles is fully shielded and glare is minimized.
 - f) Erect and maintain signs acknowledging the IDA Dark Sky designation at the entrances to the reserve and forest.
- 9 Allow the Top of the South Dark Sky Committee to fulfil the commitments they agreed to undertake in relation to the Dark Sky designation over Wai-iti Recreation Reserve, as set out in the MOU, i.e. to:
 - a) Maintain a measurement programme to follow the evolution of light pollution in the area and assert that the night sky quality is not degrading.

- b) Commit to public education by providing on-site interpretation panels where the dark sky is the central theme, plus appropriate media releases and a website.
 - c) Host events at least four times a year that highlight the dark night sky in an appropriate way (e.g. cultural or historic value, importance to wildlife, astronomical or stargazing events).
 - d) Book for any significant event using the Council online reserve booking and approval process (one month notice is required for processing).
- 10 Close the main part of the reserve (parcel d) to vehicles during winter by locking the entrance gate – however, consider allowing vehicle access upon request for events.
- 11 Public access to the reserve may be restricted:
- a) When a community group is given consent to hold an event, which may also include overnight staying.
 - b) For public safety as the result of a natural hazard, e.g. wind storm, fire or flood etc.
 - c) When reserve maintenance is being carried out which requires the closure of the reserve for a period of time.

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

5.7.3 BAIGENT VALLEY ROAD – GOLF ROAD ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Baigent Valley Road – Golf Road Esplanade Reserve comprises of four parcels of land alongside the Wai-iti River at the end of Baigent Valley Road, near Wakefield (see Map 7). Parcel (a) lies on the true left (western) side of the river south of Baigent Valley Road. Parcel (b) lies on the true right (eastern) side of the river just upstream from Baigent Valley Road. Parcel (c) lies on the true left side of the river between Baigent Valley Road and an unformed portion of Golf Road. Parcel (d) lies on the true right side of the river downstream from Baigent Valley Road.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 3 DP 438207 (b) Lot 4 DP 17895 (c) Lot 8 DP 16046 (d) Lot 6 DP 16046
- Area: (a) 0.3704 ha (b) 0.0360 ha (c) 0.1740 ha (d) 0.3860 ha

History

All four parcels were vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision: in 2011 for parcel (a); in 1997 for parcel (b); and in 1993 for parcels (c) and (d). All four parcels were classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

Values

Tasman's Great Taste Trail runs alongside the Wai-iti River, on the true left side, passing through parcels (a) and (c). Parcel (a) has two picnic tables and gravelled rest area for cyclists. A small amount of planting has been undertaken between the river and the cycle trail, with the remainder of the area maintained as grass. The fence on parcel (c) does not align with the boundary and the neighbour grazes most of the reserve area. Weeds along the river boundary here include sycamore, gorse and broom.

Parcels (b) and (d) are covered in wattle, sycamore, broom and gorse. Half of parcel (d) is grazed by the neighbouring properties.

The boundaries of the four land parcels that make up this reserve are difficult to discern on the ground. However, all four areas adjoin the Wai-iti River and are contiguous with other riverbed areas. They function as river management areas and provide for public access along the Wai-iti River.

Issues and Options

Management issues include encroachment from neighbouring land uses and weed control.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage parcels (a) and (c) for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation and providing walking/cycling access alongside the Wai-iti River via Tasman's Great Taste Trail.
- 2 Manage parcels (b) and (d) for the primary purpose of enhancing riparian margin vegetation.
- 3 Undertake weed control on the reserve areas as required.
- 4 Revegetate the riparian margins of each reserve parcel. Undertake, or support community groups to undertake, plantings in the area.
- 5 Maintain the picnic tables and rest area for cyclists on parcel (a).

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

5.7.4 KILKENNY PLACE WALKWAY

Location

Kilkenny Place Walkway Reserve is located at Tōtara View Road, Wakefield (see Maps 7 and 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification:
 - Parcel (a) is classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve.
 - Parcel (b) is a right of way easement over private land.
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 9 DP 372973 (b)
- Area: 0.4404 ha

History

Parcel (a) was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2007 and classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2021 (GN 2021-In2599).

Values

This narrow walkway links Kilkenny Place to Treeton Place. The well-defined gravel track is fenced against road edge and along most of its length.

Issues and Options

The gravel track is prone to washing out. Signage could be improved at one end. Encroaching vegetation from neighbouring properties needs to be trimmed regularly.

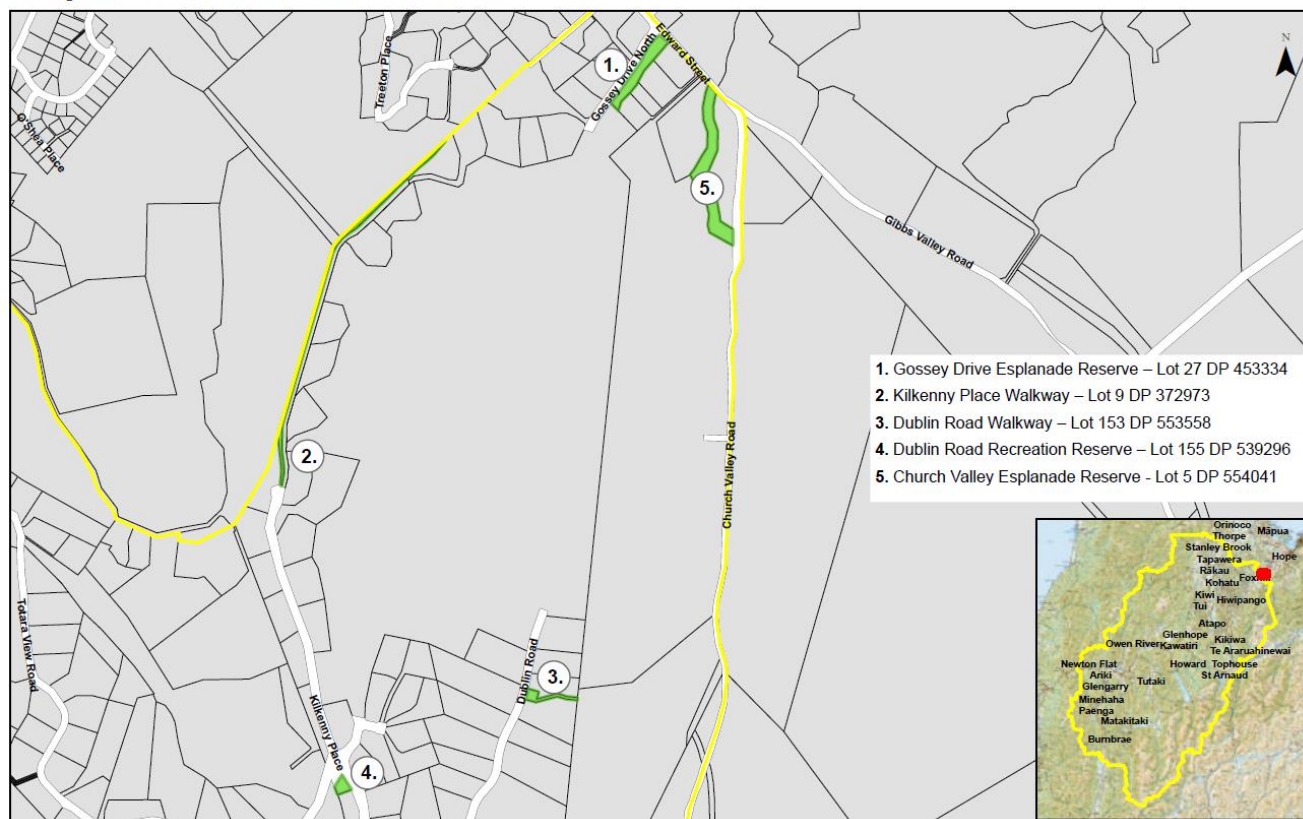
POLICIES

- 1 Maintain the gravel path through the walkway reserve and along the easement, to provide pedestrian access between Kilkenny Place and Treeton Place.

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

5.8 WAKEFIELD RESERVES

Map 8 - Wakefield Reserves



5.8.1 GOSSEY DRIVE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Gossey Drive Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the northern end of Gossey Drive, Wakefield (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 27 DP 453334
- Area: 0.4343

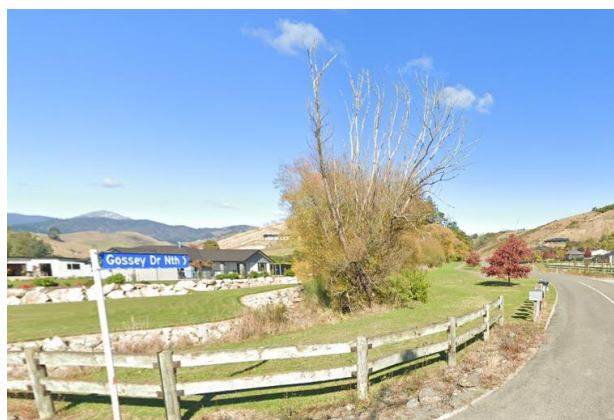
History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 2013. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

A small stream runs through the reserve. Rock protection has been placed along the northeastern stream bank. Mown grass covers much of the reserve area. A concrete

footpath runs along the western boundary, with deciduous street trees planted alongside.



Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the values of the reserve by removing the willows and weeds growing within the stream bed.

POLICIES

1. Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat.

- 2 Remove willows and revegetate stream banks with native species.
- 3 Undertake plant pest control as required.

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

5.8.2 KILKENNY PLACE WALKWAY

See Section 5.7.4 above.

5.8.3 DUBLIN ROAD WALKWAY

Location

Dublin Road Walkway is located near the northeastern end of Dublin Road, Wakefield (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 153 DP 553558
- Area: 0.1204 ha

History

This reserve was created via subdivision in 2021 and classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve is grassed and fenced. When neighbouring land to the east is subdivided, this reserve will provide pedestrian access from Dublin Road through to Church Valley Road.

Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the reserve by constructing a walkway, once the linkage through to Church Valley Road is in place.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of walkway.
- 2 When a linkage through to Church Valley Road has been established, install a walkway and maintain the surface.

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

5.8.4 DUBLIN ROAD RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Dublin Road Recreation Reserve is located near the roundabout at the northwestern end of Dublin Road, Wakefield (see Map 8).



The boundaries of Dublin Road Recreation Reserve are shown in aqua

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 155 DP 539296
- Area: 0.0941 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2020. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve area is a small area of flat land maintained in mown grass. Established vegetation on the adjoining road reserve along the north-western boundary provides some shade.



Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the recreational values by landscaping the borders of the reserve.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of providing open space for passive recreation and public enjoyment.
- 2 Plant vegetation along the southern boundary of the reserve.

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

5.8.5 CHURCH VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Church Valley Esplanade Reserve lies between Church Valley Road and Edward Street, Wakefield (see Map 8).



View west from Church Valley Road

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 5 DP 554041
- Area: 1.0373

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2023. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

A small stream runs through the reserve, which is fenced on either side. Some mature exotic trees are scattered throughout the reserve.



View south from Edward Street

Issues and Options

There is scope to improve the values of the reserve by creating a walking track, removing crack willow and other weeds and revegetating the stream banks with native species.

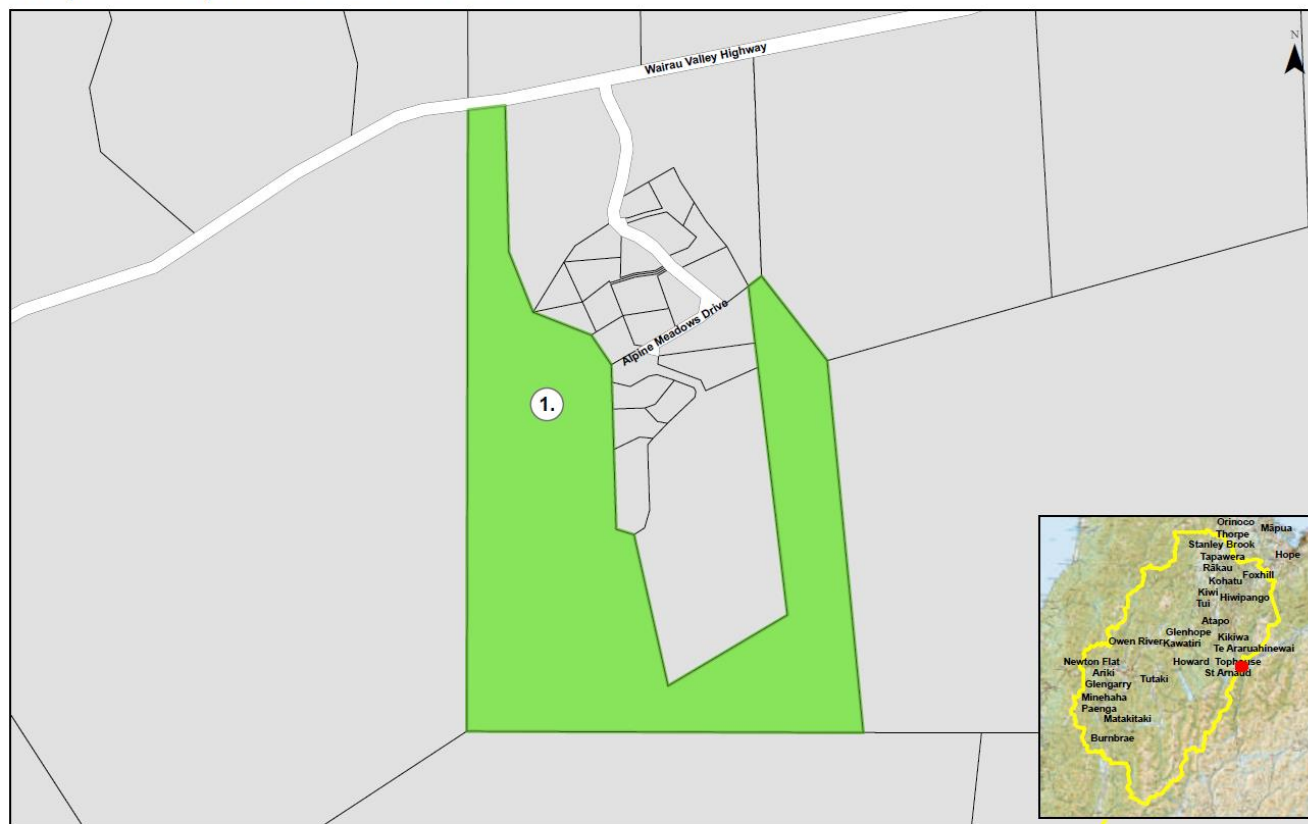
POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat.
- 2 Remove willows and revegetate stream banks with native species.
- 3 Undertake plant pest control as required.

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

5.9 TOPHOUSE RESERVES

Map 9 - Tophouse Reserves



1. Alpine Forest Scenic Reserve - Lot 16 DP 17874

5.9.1 ALPINE FOREST SCENIC RESERVE

Location

Alpine Forest Scenic Reserve is located off the Wairau Valley Highway, Tophouse (see Map 9). The reserve adjoins the Alpine Meadows subdivision on the northfacing slopes of the St Arnaud Range approximately seven kilometres east of St Arnaud.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a)
- Legal Description: Lot 16 DP 17874
- Area: 34.206 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1997. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a) (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The reserve adjoins Nelson Lakes National Park on two sides (west and south), which is administered by the Department of Conservation. It supports a forest community similar to that present in the National Park.



A large cedar



Red beech forest

The mixed beech forest remnant within Alpine Forest Reserve was assessed for ecological significance in 2022 by Michael North as part of the Council's Native Habitats Tasman (NHT) programme. The report for this site is available online at: <https://shape.tasman.govt.nz/rmp-reviews> under the section on 'Ecological values reports'. The remnant is 29 ha in size and lies between 740- 1000m

asl on the northern end of the St Arnaud Range overlooking the Tophouse area. It surrounds the Alpine Meadows residential development. Two main creeks run down through the area originating from public conservation land above, and a small gully at the bottom holds a small wetland. It is comprised of upland beech forest, including extensive areas of red-silver beech and silver-mountain beech forest, and a small stand of cedar. The site is continuous with extensive areas of public conservation land. The report ranks the site as 'significant' under Council's NHT criteria, due to its high rarity values. The three primary criteria for assessing significance are (i) representativeness, (ii) rarity and distinctiveness (iii) diversity and pattern. The site was assessed as having medium representativeness and medium-low diversity and pattern.

The reserve is an important part of a forest corridor between the forests of Buller and western Marlborough. It also supports forest bird habitat contiguous with much larger habitats on adjoining public conservation land. Birds recorded onsite include korimako/bellbird, piwakawaka/fantail, miromiro/tomtit, and kākā. Also known to be present in the locality and to probably inhabit or utilise this site are ruru/morepork, riroriro/grey warbler, tui, tauhou/waxeye, kererū, weka, kotare/kingfisher, toutouwai/robin, pipiwharau/shining cuckoo, pipipi/brown creeper and kārearea/falcon.

Issues and Options

The site is in moderately poor condition due to ungulate impacts. Pig rooting is moderately common throughout, with some of the heaviest damage within the small wetland. Ungulate browse pressure (likely red deer) is moderately high, and a long history of deer presence is responsible for the absence of browse-favoured species from accessible terrain. Weed issues are very minor, being confined to the small wetland with blackberry a problem locally.

Deer and pig control would help to restore forest vegetation, but a landscape scale programme would be needed for this to be effective. Regular hunting pressure by residents of the neighbouring subdivision would likely keep animals away.

Access to the reserve is from Alpine Meadows Drive (rather than directly from the highway).

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of protecting and preserving indigenous flora and fauna, scenic character and natural landscapes.

- 2 Eradicate or control pest plants and animals to the extent required for the protection of ecological values.
- 3 Encourage locals to regularly hunt deer and pigs in the reserve.

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

5.10 ST ARNAUD RESERVES

Map 10 - St Arnaud Reserves



5.10.1 BLACK VALLEY STREAM WALKWAY

Location

Black Valley Stream Walkway is located between Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve and native forest to the north, in St Arnaud (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 536298
- Area: 0.0817 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020 and classified as Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve in 2025 (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

This reserve provides for pedestrian access between Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve and a large block of public conservation land to the north, between two private properties.



The boundaries of Black Valley Stream Walkway reserve are highlighted in aqua. The southern tip of the walkway reserve boundary adjoins Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve.

Issues and Options

The walkway reserve area is covered in native vegetation and grass and no pathway has been formed. The reserve boundaries are not easily discernible from the ground.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of providing a walkway linkage between Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve and the large block of public conservation land to the north.

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

5.10.2 LAKE ROTOITI HALL RESERVE

Location

Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve is located at 22 Main Road St Arnaud (see Map 8).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Sec 92 SO 9257 (b) Pt Sec 92 SQ 46
- Area: (a) 0.4522 ha (b) 0.3450 ha

History

Both land parcels were acquired by the Crown in 1996 for a gravel pit under the Public Works Act 1981. When Transit NZ declared the land surplus, the St Arnaud community approached the Council requesting that they buy the land as a site for a community hall. In 1997 the Crown sold the land to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that both land parcels be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve (GN 2005-In6377). Both parcels were automatically classified as Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-In6377).

Values

Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve is located alongside the main road (State Highway 63) and opposite the school at St Arnaud. A large hall and car parking areas were constructed on the reserve in 2004. Public toilets on site feature heated flooring.

Native species have been planted between the hall and the highway and on the banks at the rear and sides of the building. A walking track provides access along the top of the banks around the hall, and through remnant native vegetation east of the hall to the highway near Black Valley

Stream. Two commemorative plaques are located alongside this track: a plaque on a rock is dedicated to the Tomlinson Family, and a plaque on a seat is dedicated to the memory of Murray Borlase.

Issues and Options

A management committee is responsible for day-to-day management of the hall. This committee of volunteers, plus elected member appointed by Council, manage their own accounts. Support is provided from Council's Reserves and Facilities team.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing a hall for community use.
- 2 Support the management committee to manage bookings for the Lake Rotoiti Hall and to maintain this facility and surrounding gardens.
- 3 Maintain the car park and public toilets as required.

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

5.10.3 BROOKDALE DRIVE ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Brookdale Drive Esplanade Reserve is located at 6 Brookdale Drive in St Arnaud (see Map 10).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 24 DP 20252
- Area: 0.0907

History

This land was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2000. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).



Values

A raised stop-bank separates Brookdale Drive from the stream that runs through the reserve. Mature native shrubs, predominantly toetoe, flax, broadleaf, *Olearia avicennifolia* and hebes, have been planted on the stop-bank and along the stream margins.

Issues and Options

Maintenance of flood control works alongside the stream (to prevent flooding of properties in Brookvale Drive) and ongoing weed control are the only management issues.

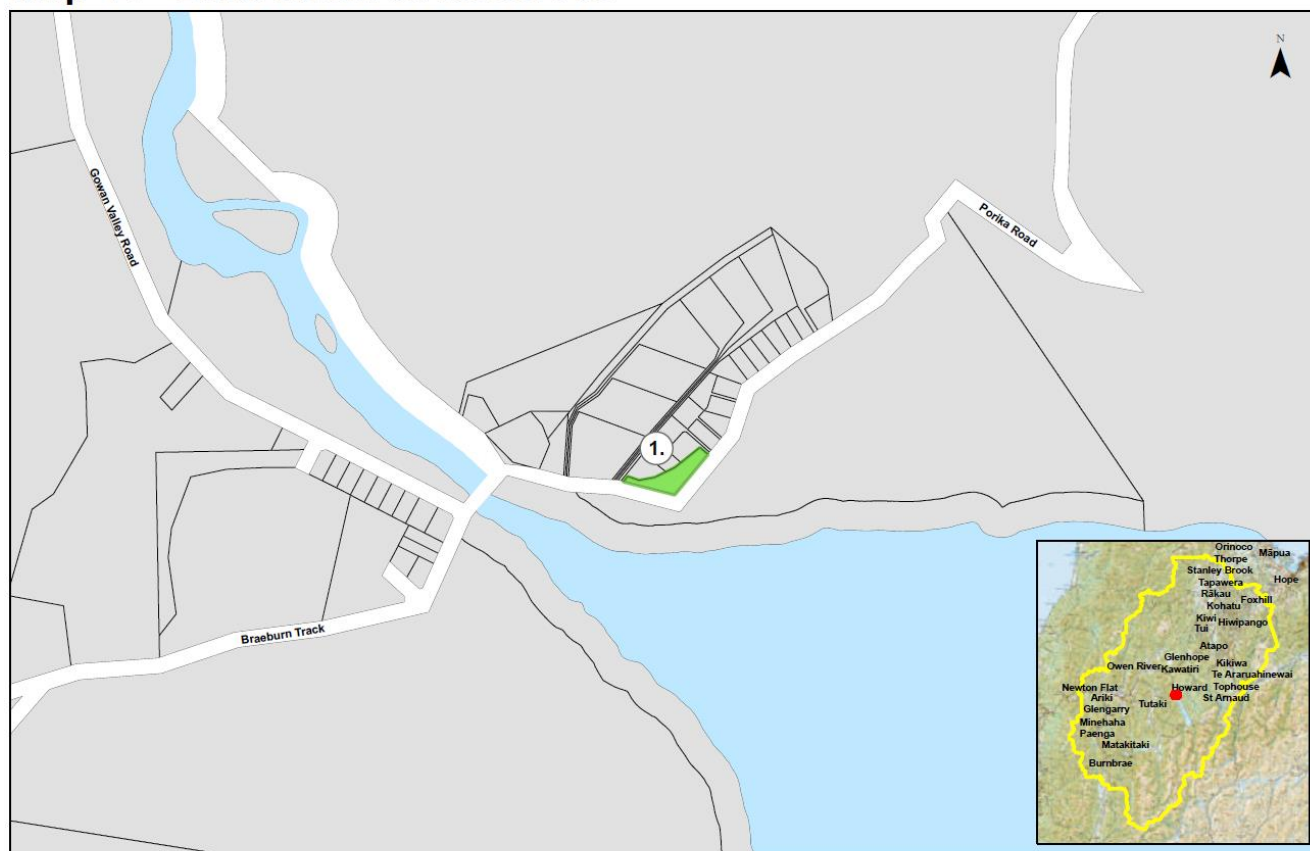
POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat.
- 2 Maintain the native vegetation within the reserve and the mown grassed area between the stopbank and Brookvale Drive.
- 3 Undertake plant pest control as required.

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

5.11 LAKE ROTOROA RESERVES

Map 11 - Lake Rotoroa Reserves



1. Porika Track Reserve - Lot 18 DP 9770

5.11.1 PORIKA TRACK RESERVE

Location

Porika Track Reserve is located near the south-western end of Porika Road at Lake Rotoroa (see Map 11).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 18 DP 9770
- Area: 0.2320 ha

History

This reserve was vested in Waimea County Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1976. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

Porika Track Reserve is a small reserve located between residential sections and the Porika Track, at the outlet of Lake Rotoroa in the Gowan Valley. The reserve supports tall

red beech forest with a diverse range of understorey species including horopito, kohuhu, fuchsia, wineberry, pate, lancewood, bush lawyer, broadleaf, parsonsia, prickly shield fern, *Coprosma rotundifolia* and *Astelia* sp. Young podocarps, miro and kahikatea, are also present. The reserve adjoins Nelson Lakes National Park across legal road (Porika Track) and the forest on the reserve is similar to and contiguous with that in the national park.



Porika Track Reserve boundaries are highlighted aqua

Issues and Options

A few years ago a house fire on a neighbouring property damaged part of the forest, destroying some large beech trees.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for passive recreational enjoyment of the native forest remnant, in a way that is compatible with management of the adjoining Nelson Lakes National Park.
- 2 Control and eradicate pest plant species on the reserve.

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

5.12 OWEN RIVER RESERVES

Map 12 - Owen River Reserves



1. Owen River Recreation Reserve - (a) Pt Sec 3 SQ 146 (b) Lot 3 DP 2787 (c) Sec 5 SQ 146

5.12.1 OWEN RIVER RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Owen River Recreation Reserve is located at 1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, near the confluence of the Owen and Buller/Kawatiri Rivers (see Map 12).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Sec 3 SQ 146 (b) Lot 3 DP 2787 (c) Sec 5 SQ 146 Blk VII Matiri SD
- Area: (a) 1.8868 ha (b) 0.0986 ha (c) 0.5317 ha

History

In the early 1900s, Len Newman and Annie McLean owned the former Owen Tavern (that burnt down) and surrounding land. They rebuilt the Tavern, which still exists today. A keen sportsman, Len donated the land adjoining

the confluence of the Owen and Buller/Kawatiri Rivers to the community (i.e. the Crown) for a recreation reserve in the 1920s or early 1930s. A community hall was built on the north-eastern corner of the reserve, providing an indoor space for local community dances, events and meetings. Cricket and football games were held on the open space area⁸.

In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, parcel (c) was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Owen Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845).

In 1981, all three parcels were classified as recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1132).

The Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).

⁸ Oral history provided by Len's nephew, Warwick Newman, in April 2024.

During the 1990s, the Owen River Recreation Reserve Management Committee managed the reserve on behalf of Council. The old hall was removed, but the local community continued to play an occasional game of social cricket on the reserve and a rafting company used the campsite as one of its bases.

In 2001 the management committee was disbanded and Council contracted the neighbouring landowner to undertake day-to-day running of the reserve.



Values

Owen River Recreation Reserve covers a large open grassed area at the confluence of the Owen and Buller/Kawatiri rivers. The main access to the reserve is via a moderately-steep gravel road across private land from the Kawatiri-Murchison Highway beside the Owen River Tavern. Easements are in place providing legal access across the private land that separates the reserve from the State Highway.

Facilities at the reserve include an open-sided shelter, an ablution block with two prefabricated toilets and hot water shower units (installed in 1996) and picnic tables. Trees on the reserve include large Lawson's cypress trees at the Buller/Kawatiri River side of the reserve, a single row of Eucalypts across the open grassed area, and crack willow and poplar trees at the edge of the reserve.

The reserve provides 'remote' campground facilities for campers and is also used by kayakers and rafters.

Issues and Options

In 2001 the management committee for this reserve was disbanded and the Council entered into an agreement with the neighbouring landowners (who own the Owen River Tavern) where they are contracted to carry out the day-to-day running of the reserve. As part of their duties, they regularly clean the ablution block and collect camping fees.

This remote campground must comply with the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985, which set minimum standards for campground facilities, including water supply, waste disposal and sanitation.

Management issues include maintenance of the ablution block and effluent disposal field, provision of potable drinking water, mowing of grassed area, and weed control. Council currently pays for the grass to be mown monthly and sheep also graze the area occasionally to control grass growth.

When the reserve was first formed, it had direct access from the adjacent highway. In 2002, the nearby road bridge across the Owen River was replaced with a new bridge slightly to the north and the highway was realigned and moved slightly to the north at this time. The reserve is now physically separated from the highway by the 5.3 ha block of private land where the Owen River Tavern is located. Vehicle access to the reserve from the highway is now via a right-of-way easement through the middle of this private land.



Access to the reserve is via the gates to the highway, across the parking area in front of the Owen River Tavern (pictured), through the gate at the base of the large tree on the left and continues along the ROW through private land.

There is scope to improve the recreational values of the reserve by increasing the profile and use of the campground. Additional signage near the highway entrance would draw attention to the existence of the campground. The existing signs are not visible from the highway: people must first drive through the Tavern car park to see it. The gates are often closed, which may deter potential campers from entering.

Rough vegetation dominated by crack willow, broom, blackberry and bracken are present around the reserve margins. Weed control is undertaken every second year to prevent further establishment of blackberry around the perimeter of the mown area and track (much of the weed ingress is from outside the reserve area). Revegetation of the reserve borders could enhance this reserve.

The contract for day-to-day management of the reserve would benefit from a review before the Owen River Tavern is sold to new owners (it was listed for sale in 2024).

During public consultation on the draft RMP, we asked for feedback on future management options for Owen River Recreation Reserve. We explained that at some point in future, the owners of the neighbouring property may not wish to take on or continue to be responsible for the day-to-day management of the reserve. If that outcome eventuates, the Council could either try to increase the profile and use of the campground (e.g. by engaging a manager to oversee the campground and installing signage at the highway entrance) (Option 1) or manage it more passively as a camping area for self-contained campers only, with no services provided, similar to the current situation at Wai-iti Recreation Reserve (the ablution block would be removed under the latter scenario) (Option 2). Alternatively, DOC could resume management of the reserve (Option 3). We asked which of these three options were preferred.

In total, 379 individuals responded to a poll on this question and 232 individuals provided written comments outlining the reasons for their preference. The poll results showed that 80% of respondents preferred Option 1 (Improve and promote the campground), 17% supported Option 2 (Self-contained campers only, no services) and only 3% selected Option 3 (DOC takes back management, likely closing campground). This strong majority support for Option 1 indicated a clear public preference for maintaining and enhancing the current campground facilities and management.

During deliberations, the Hearing Panel recommended endorsing Option 1 (and avoiding Options 2 and 3), formalising management arrangements, addressing facility maintenance needs, and implementing environmental and access improvements.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of recreation: as a remote campground, picnic and rest area.
- 2 Continue to manage Owen River Recreation Reserve as a campground with facilities, maintaining the current services (ablution block, potable water, shelter) and enhancing promotion through improved signage at the highway entrance.
- 3 Continue to support the owner of the neighbouring Owen River Tavern undertake day-to-day management of the reserve, in accordance

with an updated formal agreement (see Appendix 3, Table A).

Prioritise negotiating a formal, updated contract with the current owners or engage a dedicated campground manager to ensure continuity of day-to-day operations, fee collection, cleaning, and regulatory compliance.

- 4 When the neighbouring property owners no longer wish to undertake day-to-day management of the reserve and request termination of their contract, the Council will work to increase the profile and patronage of the campground (by engaging a manager to oversee the campground and installing signage at the highway entrance). All services currently provided would remain.
- 5 Maintain the open-sided shelter, picnic tables, BBQ stands, ablution block and effluent disposal field. Develop a plan to address urgent repairs to the ablution block and other site assets, recognising Council's policy constraints on capital expenditure. Explore potential funding options or partnerships to support necessary upgrades.
- 6 Install new signage near the highway entrance to the Owen River Tavern to highlight the reserve's location and presence of the campground.
- 7 Continue ongoing weed control and trial reducing the mowing schedule and allowing sheep grazing as the primary method of grass control to balance ecological and recreational values.
- 8 Investigate the option of a cattle stop to replace the existing gate at the far side of the Tavern parking area.
- 9 Over time, replace introduced riparian vegetation with native species, while maintaining open grassed areas for camping.

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

Map 13 - Murchison Reserves



2. Riverview Recreation Reserve – Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD

3. Riverview Scenic Reserve – Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD

Location

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All three parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 1 DP 10575 (b) Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (c) Pt Sec 94A SQ 170
- Area: (a) 1.7409 ha (b) 1.6187 ha (c) 0.6070 ha

Parcel (a): In 1986, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as a recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 1986, p 4857).

Parcel (b): In 1938, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserve for recreation was brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and

Parcel (c): In 1946, by Order in Council the Governor-General declared that the reserve set apart for public-utility purposes be changed to a reserve for recreation purposes (GN 1946, p 1927). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).

In 2015, all three parcels were classified as recreation reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-In183).

On the same day in August 2015, under the Reserves Act 1977, the appointment of the River View Domain Board to control and manage the Riverview Recreation Reserve ((i.e. the four land parcels shown as 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) was revoked (GN 2015-In1358).

Values

The reserve area is leased to private operators as a commercial campground, known as the Riverside Holiday Park.

Located on the Buller/Kawatiri River front, a 10 minute walk from Murchison township, the campground is a gathering place for kayakers and rafters.

The majority of the site is a flat grassed area, with mature trees and shrubs providing good shade and shelter. The driveway around parcel (a) leads past the cabins to the three-bedroom manager's accommodation and office.

An assortment of 36 buildings service the campground, all of which are owned by Council. Most are located on parcel (a), west of Riverview Road. There are five kitchens (three of which are fully equipped), a large waterfront deck for dining, three ablution blocks, a laundry, and a large lounge. There are also 90 camp sites (39 powered and 51 unpowered), BBQ's, a playground and a jumping pillow.

Adjacent to the campground is the 2.5 km Kahikatea Walkway loop around the Murchison Golf Course and through Riverview Scenic Reserve where kahikatea, mataī, miro and rimu trees still stand. Riverside Holiday Park is used as a base by whitewater paddlers, fishermen, hunters, trampers and mountain bikers.

Riverside Holiday Park is dog friendly, but dogs must always be on a lead and cleaned up after. Animals are not allowed in any buildings.

Issues and Options

In 2022, the Council issued a 33 year lease to Riverside Holiday Park Murchison Ltd to run a camping ground and holiday park and undertake rafting activities from the reserve. The lessee has also been issued with a separate licence to occupy part of the area of legal road at the north-western end of the campground for holiday park purposes (several cabins and a disused café are located here). This license to occupy also expires in 2055.

The holiday park is well developed. All 26 cabins are being renewed and services are being installed underground as each cabin is renewed. Ongoing maintenance of the buildings and facilities is the responsibility of the lessee.

The holiday park must comply with the Camping-Grounds Regulations 1985, which set minimum standards for campground facilities, including water supply, waste disposal and sanitation. Compliance with all such legislation and regulations is the responsibility of the lessee. The lessee is also responsible for maintaining the buildings and improvements, maintaining the grounds and vehicle turnaround area, undertaking weed and pest control, and providing a public toilet facility near the boat ramp.

In 2017 the Council granted an easement to Network Tasman Ltd for the right to convey electricity, telecommunications and computer media in gross over parcel (a), to enable an upgrade to the power supply servicing the campground.

There is scope to improve the ecological values of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve by maintaining and enhancing the existing native vegetation in the eastern parts of the reserve.

POLICIES

- 1 Continue to manage the recreation reserve for the primary purpose of a campground, while ensuring that the public have free access to and use of the playground and boat ramp.
- 2 Enhance the ecological values of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve (see Section 5.13.3) by: removing pest plants in parcel (c) and replanting eco-sourced native species in their place; and taking a staged approach to eventual replacement of exotic trees in parcel (b) with eco-sourced native trees.
- 3 Install wayfinding signage for the Kahikatea Walkway in parcels (a) and (b).
- 4 Allow for the continued use of parcels (a) and (b) of the reserve as a commercial campground (i.e. the Riverside Holiday Park) until 2055, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing lease and license to occupy with Riverside Holiday Park Murchison Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 5 Work with the lessee of the holiday park to ensure that the relevant terms and conditions of the lease over parcels (a) and (b) are complied with (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 6 Allow for a 795m² area within parcel (b) to be used as a base for a rafting operation, including use of an existing timber building owned by Council and a new two-bay farm shed owned by the licensee, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a

new license to occupy with Ultimate Descents Aotearoa Ltd (see Appendix 3, Table A).

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

5.13.2 RIVERVIEW RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Riverview Recreation Reserve (known locally as the Murchison Golf Course) is located at 3316 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison (see Map 13).

The Murchison Golf Club leases much of the reserve area. The Buller/Kawatiri River forms the northern boundary of the reserve, and a remnant of floodplain forest (Riverview Scenic Reserve) forms the southern boundary between the golf course and the highway. The Murchison Campground adjoins the reserve to the southwest.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD
- Area: 27.4175 ha

History

In 1949, by Order in Council the Governor-General set apart 62 acres of land (Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD) as a reserve under s167 of the Land Act 1948 for the purpose of stock holding (GN 1949, p 2786). In 1962, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands revoked the vesting of control by Murchison County Council and revoked the reservation for stock-holding purposes over Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD (GN 1963, p 23). On that same day in December 1962, pursuant to Land Act 1948, the Minister of Lands set apart Sec 136 (formerly Sec 25 and Crown land) Blk II Tutaki SD as a reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared the reserve to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of the latter Act, to form part of the Riverview Domain to be administered as a public domain by the Domain Board (GN 1963, p 23).

In 2015, the reserve was classified as recreation reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-In183).

On the same day in August 2015, under the Reserves Act 1977, the appointment of the River View Domain Board to control and manage the Riverview Recreation Reserve ((i.e. the four land parcels shown as 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) was revoked (GN 2015-In1358).

Values

The main reserve area is developed and maintained as a flat, 9-hole golf course, known as the Murchison Golf Course, with large planted trees and clubrooms.

Vehicle access from the highway runs through native forest in the adjoining Scenic Reserve before emerging onto the southern edge of the golf course and ending at a small car park alongside the clubhouse. An additional vehicle access track traverses the eastern edge of the golf course, providing vehicle access to the Buller/Kawatiri River.

A well-formed walking track (the Kahikatea Walkway) provides a 2.5 km loop track around the outskirts of the golf course, through the adjoining forest remnant and along the eastern edge of Murchison Campground. Much of this walkway is along the banks of the Buller/Kawatiri River, just outside of the reserve boundary, although the path does cross into the reserve in places. Occasional native species are present along the riverbank section of the walkway, including lowland ribbonwood, shining karamu, kohuhu, kiokio and kowhai.

Large remnant lowland ribbonwood trees are present at the eastern end of the golf course. Stands of tall pine and Douglas fir trees are also present alongside the golf course.



Issues and Options

Vegetation at the Buller/Kawatiri River edge (beyond the reserve boundary) is predominantly tall crack willow forest with rank grass and weeds including blackberry, barberry, broom, Himalayan honeysuckle and tutsan.

The Buller/Kawatiri River has moved further north and east of the original reserve boundary, meaning the riverbed now runs through the eastern-most reserve boundary. To the north, there is now a large area of land between the recreation reserve boundary and the riverbed. Much of the Kahikatea Walkway traverses this hydro parcel, beyond the

recreation reserve boundary. The vehicle access to the river also continues beyond the northern reserve boundary, through the accreted land within the hydro parcel, to the riverbank.

There is considerable potential for enhancement of remnant native vegetation around the margins of the reserve, in conjunction with management of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve. Reinstatement of wetlands that once existed within the recreation reserve could also increase the resilience of kahikatea trees within the Scenic Reserve to climate impacts such as drought. Previous works to drain these areas have threatened the long-term survival of the kahikatea stand, and a weir was constructed in the late 1990s in an effort to mitigate these impacts.



1941 plan of reserve area showing wetlands in blue

A closed landfill exists southwest of the golf clubhouse. The landfill is sited on a former wetland and was operational well into the 1990s. In 2016, Council staff and a small team of volunteers worked together to plant a swathe of native vegetation here. Natural regeneration of canopy species is now occurring under the shelter provided by these initial plantings.

The Murchison Golf Club has leased and managed the golf course and clubhouse since 1963, initially from the Crown and later from Council. The terms of the existing lease allow for sublet to other community groups with prior written approval from Council, and for casual (non-member) use of the golf course to be charged by the club.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the primary purpose of maintaining the existing golf course and recreation values, in a way that is compatible and complementary to management of the adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve.
- 2 Control weeds that may threaten the adjoining remnant of native forest, focusing on crack willow, chocolate vine, hops, virginia creeper, convolvulus and other invasive species.

- 3 Together with community volunteers, plant eco-sourced native species along the reserve boundaries, particularly in the areas adjoining Riverview Scenic Reserve and along the riverbank.
- 4 Maintain and enhance the Kahikatea Walkway, ensuring it is accessible, safe, and well-integrated with the reserve's other uses. Install additional wayfinding signage at key locations.
- 5 Investigate the feasibility of reinstating former wetland areas.
- 6 Monitor and manage the closed landfill located near the clubhouse.
- 7 Monitor and assess changes in the Buller/Kawatiri River's course and adjust management strategies to address emerging challenges, such as accreted land use and erosion.
- 8 Allow for continued use of the Murchison golf course and clubhouse, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Murchison Golf Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

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

5.13.3 RIVERVIEW SCENIC RESERVE

Location

Riverview Scenic Reserve is located alongside State Highway 6 on the eastern approach to Murchison (see Map 13). It adjoins Riverview Recreation Reserve (the Murchison Golf Course) to the north and Murchison Campground to the west. The road to the Murchison Golf Course traverses the eastern part of the reserve.

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Scenic Reserve
- Legal Description: Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD
- Area: 3.1363 ha

History

In December 1946, under s359 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General temporarily reserved this land for recreation purposes (1946, p 1932). In February 1947 under s360 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General permanently reserved this land for recreation purposes (1947, p 339). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public

Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).

In 2015, this reserve was classified as scenic reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the reserve for scenic reserve purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-In183).

Values

The reserve supports a remnant of native floodplain forest dominated by tall kahikatea trees. Other canopy species include mataī, tōtara and red beech.

The forest is in relatively good condition with a dense understorey dominated by mahoe, pate, tree ferns (wheki, ponga), *Coprosma rotundifolia*, and regenerating podocarps of mixed age. Larger specimens of lemonwood and kaikomako are found in the subcanopy. Throughout the forest are small-leaved milk tree (*Streblus heterophyllus*), horopito, *Lophomyrtus obcordata*, fuchsia, and *Melicope simplex*. Native ferns such as hen and chicken fern, prickly shield fern, and hound's tongue fern carpet the forest floor. The rare forest herb *Australina pusilla* is also present along sections of the walkway.

The reserve is a good example of the original tall podocarp floor forest that would have occupied river floodplains and other valley-floor sites in the area. It provides important habitat, including seasonal food resources, for native birds such as korimako/bellbird, tuī, kererū and toutouwai/robin.

The reserve is clearly visible from State Highway 6 and provides a scenic backdrop for visitors traveling on the highway.

A well-formed walking track (the Kahikatea Walkway) traverses the reserve, providing access from the campground to the golf course. It also provides a pleasant short round-trip through the forest. This track network is part of a wider 2.5 km loop track around the outskirts of the Riverview Recreation Reserve (golf course) and the eastern edge of Murchison Campground. Much of this walkway is along the banks of the Buller/Kawatiri River.

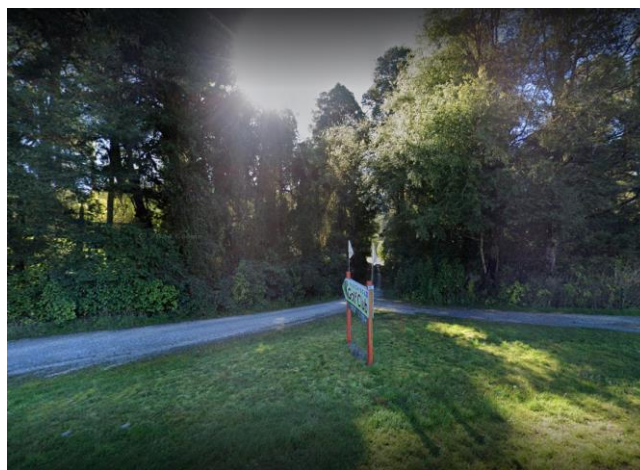
Issues and Options

Protection of the forest from invasive weeds and animal pests is an important management priority. Woody weeds present on the margins of the forest remnant include crack willow, hawthorn, barberry and cherry laurel. Non-woody weed species within the reserve area and surrounds include

chocolate vine, hops, virginia creeper and convolvulus. The native vine *Muehlenbeckia australis* can have detrimental effects by smothering trees and shrubs on forest margins and during forest restoration.

A drainage swale runs along the northern boundary of the reserve, while other parts of the reserve are permanently wet. Restoration of the water table would increase the forest remnant's resiliency to climate change impacts such as hotter summers and increasing periods of drought.

A vehicle track through the middle of the reserve provides access between the Kawatiri-Murchison Highway and the Murchison Golf Clubrooms. Emergent canopy trees and other vegetation growing alongside the track could potentially be impacted by maintenance or widening of this vehicle access track.



OBJECTIVES

- 1 To enhance and protect in perpetuity the important ecological, scientific, educational, recreational and landscape values of this significant tāonga.

POLICIES

- 1 Continue to work together with community volunteers to manage the reserve for the primary purposes of protecting and preserving the indigenous flora and fauna and the scenic qualities of this native forest remnant.
- 2 Undertake restoration plantings using only eco-sourced indigenous species appropriate to the locality, as identified by DOC⁹.

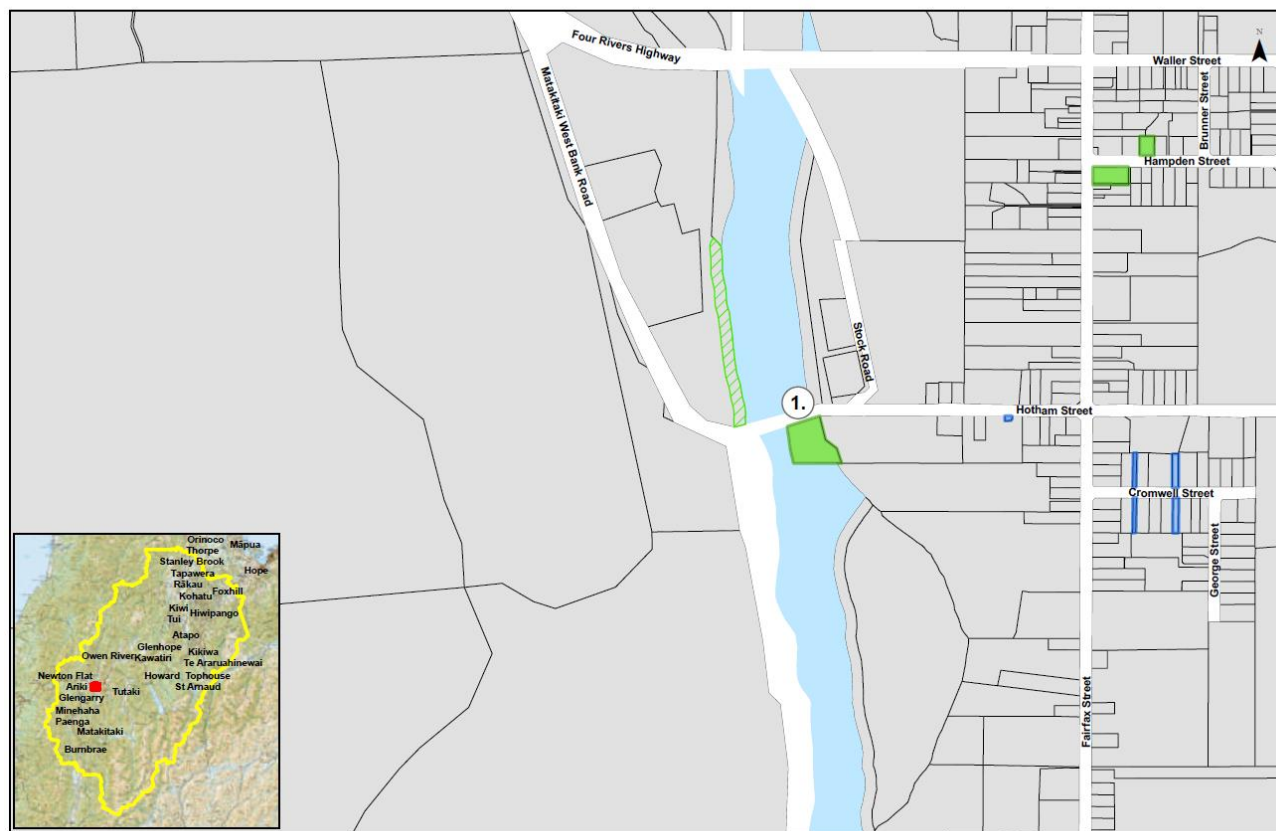
⁹ The DOC plant list for Riverview Scenic Reserve is available online at: <https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/publications/plant-lists/plant-lists-by-region/riverview-domain-murchison-rvvd/>

- 3 Encourage volunteers to raise plants from seeds sourced from the reserve for future plantings.
- 4 Improve the natural character and landscape values along the edges of the reserve by replacing exotic trees and weeds with native species.
- 5 Work with volunteers to undertake ongoing plant pest and animal pest control, to enhance the ecological integrity of the forest.
- 6 Control native *Muehlenbeckia australis* at forest margins and during forest restoration.
- 7 Trial initiatives aimed at restoring the water table, to enhance the resilience of the forest remnant to climate change impacts such as drought. Monitor ground-water levels and the effects of any water impoundment initiatives trialled.
- 8 Maintain the current loop track through the forest and provide additional wayfinding signage and on-site interpretation outlining the ecological importance of this lowland forest remnant.
- 9 Maintenance of the vehicle track through the reserve, providing access to the golf course, should not result in damage to native vegetation growing alongside the track. If a wider access road is required in future, the road should be relocated outside of the Scenic Reserve boundary and the old vehicle track closed and revegetated.

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

5.14 MURCHISON RESERVES

Map 14 - Murchison Reserves



1. Hotham Street Esplanade Reserve - Lot 3 DP 410098

5.14.1 HOTHAM STREET ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Hotham Street Esplanade Reserve is located alongside the Matakiki River, at the western end of Hotham Street, in Murchison (see Map 14).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 410098
- Area: 0.5080 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2008. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).



View of reserve from Hotham Street

Values

Mature vegetation covers the reserve area; a mix of native and exotic species. The Matakiki Willowgrove Walk loop runs through the reserve.

Issues and Options

Protection of mature native trees, ongoing weed control and maintenance of the walking track are the main management issues.

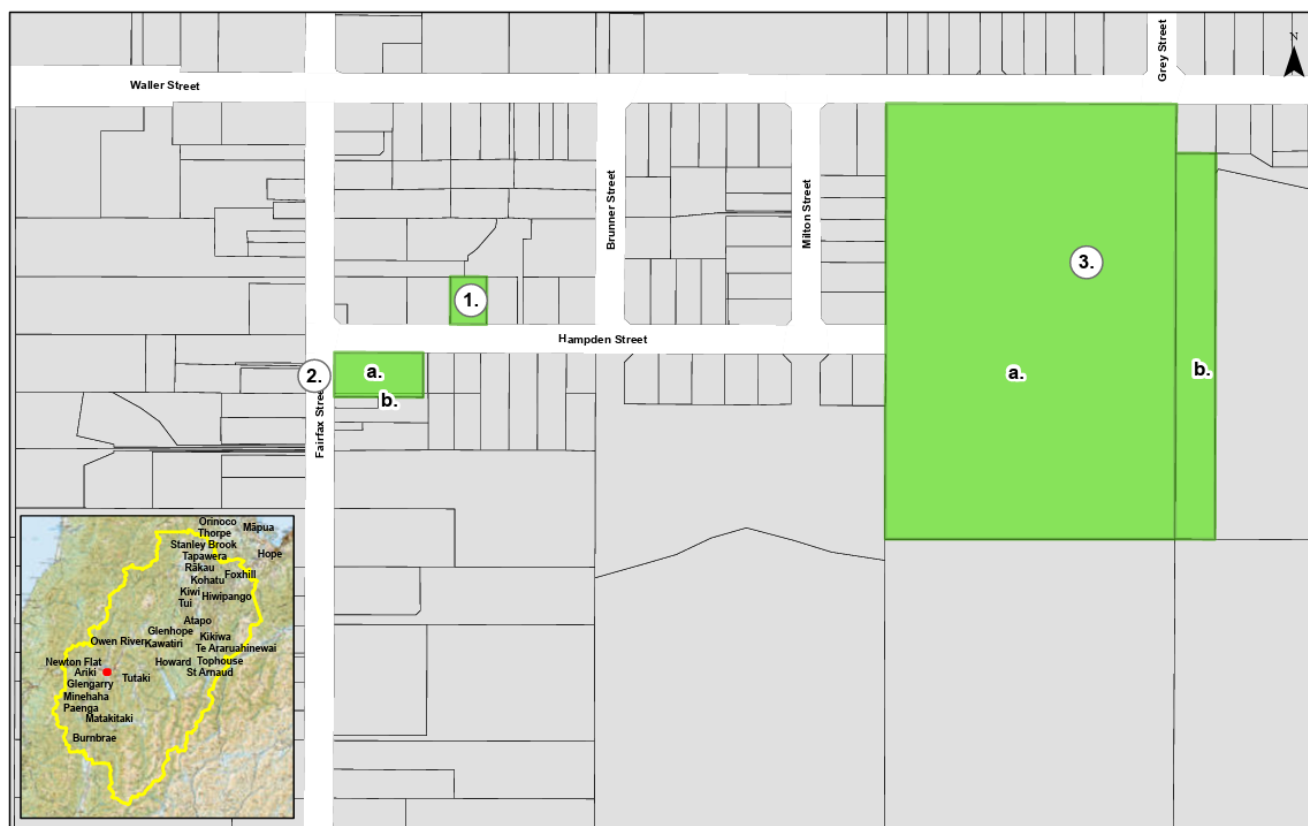
POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purposes of providing public access and enhancing riparian margin habitat alongside the Matakītaki River.
- 2 Undertake plant pest control as required.
- 3 Maintain the walkway loop.

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

5.15 MURCHISON RESERVES

Map 15 - Murchison Reserves



1. Hampden Street Reserve – Lot 3 DP 1724

2. Murchison Playground – (a) Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison (b) Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison

3. Murchison Recreation Reserve – (a) Sec 18 SQ 170 (b) Lot 2 DP 380256

5.15.1 HAMPDEN STREET RESERVE

Location

Hampden Street Reserve is located at 5 Hampden Street, Murchison (see Map 15).



Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Not subject to the Reserves Act, therefore not classified.
- Legal Description: Lot 3 DP 1724
- Area: 0.0827 ha

History

This fee-simple parcel was transferred to the Murchison County Council in 1936 then to Waimea County Council in 1956.

Values

The building on this town section was previously used as public restrooms and then by Plunket. It has since been renamed 'Murchison Community Rooms' and is currently being utilised as a community gym.

Issues and Options

A license to occupy the building and use it to operate a community gym is required to authorise the existing use. The longer term plan is to incorporate a community fitness centre into an extension to the Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC), located at the other end of Hampden Street.

Murchison is well served by community meeting rooms at Murchison Recreation Reserve, meaning this land no longer

plays a key role in the Council's parks and reserves network. As it is not subject to the Reserves Act, it could be sold.

POLICIES

- 1 Initiate the process to dispose of the land and building at 5 Hampden Street, Murchison.
- 2 Allow for use of the building as a community gym until the land is sold or an extension of the MSRCC is complete and the activity can be relocated to the new fitness centre (whichever occurs first), in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new lease or license with the Murchison Community Gym (see Appendix 3, Table B).

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

5.15.2 MURCHISON PLAYGROUND

Location

Murchison Playground is located at 65 Fairfax Street, Murchison (see Map 15).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison (b) Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison
- Area: (a) 0.1720 ha (b) 0.0136 ha

History

Both land parcels transferred from the Bank of New Zealand to Waimea County Council in 1971. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that both land parcels be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve (GN 2005, In6377). Both parcels were automatically classified as Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve under s16(2) of the Act upon publication of that gazette notice (GN 2005-In6377).

Values

Murchison Playground is located on the corner of Fairfax and Hampden streets in Murchison. The western part of the reserve is occupied by a car park. The remaining area is grassed and occupied by a small gazebo, scattered shrubs and play equipment, including a wooden climbing wall, slides, swings and a climbing frame.



Issues and Options

The playground equipment has not been updated for many years.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for recreation and playground activities, open space and enjoyment of the public.
- 2 Maintain and upgrade playground equipment.
- 3 Maintain the car park and landscaped areas.

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

5.15.2 MURCHISON RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Murchison Recreation Reserve is accessed via 80 Waller Street and 34 Hampden Street, Murchison (see Map 15).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Sec 18 SQ 170 (b) Lot 2 DP 380256
- Area: (a) 6.0703 ha (b) 0.7411 ha



History

The Council has vested authority over land parcel (a). In 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091).

In 1904, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 18 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to be managed as a domain (GN 1904, p 472). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Murchison Domain that same year (GN 1904, p 471).

Between 1906 and 1991, this recreation reserve comprised of two land parcels. The other 4.8562 ha land parcel (Pt Sec 20 SQ 170) is located on the opposite (northern) side of Waller Street. In 1906, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 20 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to form part of the Murchison Domain (GN 1906, p 1041).

In November 1991, Pt Sec 20 SQ 170 was set apart for a public school (Murchison Area School), pursuant to s52 of the Public Works Act 1981 (GN 1991, p 3592).

Interests listed on the record of title (part cancelled) note that the land is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to Part 9 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Council purchased parcel (b) from John Hodgkinson in 2007 for the purpose of recreation reserve. In 2025, parcel (b) was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

Murchison Recreation Reserve contains the main recreational facilities in Murchison, including the Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC) and car park, a pump track, rugby fields, bowling green and clubrooms, tennis courts, Murchison Emergency Services and St John Ambulance headquarters, an open-sided shed (axemen's shed), horse yards, Pony Club shed, and a sand equestrian arena. As well as the facilities on the reserve there is also a considerable area of open space utilised for rugby, Pony Club activities and A&P Shows. A section of the reserve adjoining the highway includes a war memorial and gardens, with public toilets alongside. An internal road runs through the reserve, providing vehicle access from the Hampden Street entrance through to facilities at the northern end of the reserve. A broad storm-water swale runs from Waller Street through parcel (b) then across parcel (a) south of the MSRCC (Neds Creek connects to the latter section).

The Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC) is a multipurpose venue.



Opened in 2008, the MSRCC at full capacity can host 650 people. The venue has a full commercial kitchen, facilities for indoor/outdoor sports, spaces for meetings, conferences, exhibitions and private functions. A generator is due to be installed in May 2025.

Used primarily by the local community, due to the accessibility of the Centre it makes it ideal to host inter-regional get togethers, including social and sporting events.

During 2024, the old bike track behind the MSRCC was replaced with an all-weather, all skill level pump track located closer to the car park. Contractors, volunteers and community members worked together to create the new pump track with crafted asphalt curves, landscaping, a new viewing platform and fencing. Shade sails and picnic tables will be soon be installed. In a nod to the Matakītaki, Buller/Kawātiri, Mangles and Matiri waterways that run through or near the Murchison township, the pump track was named 'Four Rivers Flow Zone'.

The open-sided Axemen's shed in the northern end of the reserve provides a large, covered area for informal recreation during wet weather, including skateboarding.



The Four Rivers Flow Zone pump track.



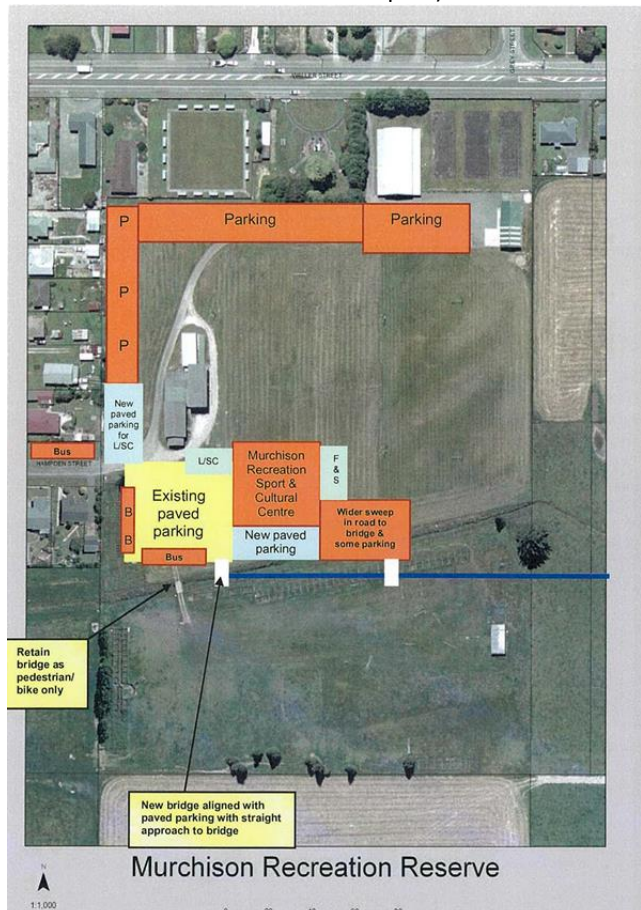
Issues and Options

The Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre (MSRCC) Committee is responsible for day-to-day management of the MSRCC, rugby fields, tennis courts and A&P Axemen's Shed, including bookings for these facilities. This committee of volunteers, plus elected member appointed by Council, manage their own funds. Two employees run the facility, with support provided by Council's Reserves and Facilities team.

In 2009, the Council contracted Strategic Leisure Ltd to prepare a development plan for the reserve. Key recommendations included:

- Relocating the Council's Murchison library and service centre to a new purpose built facility as an extension to the western end of the MSRCC building when funding is available.
- Extending the paved area of the tennis courts by 3m each and making them available for outdoor netball in winter.
- Extend the MSRCC building to the east to provide a mid-size multi-purpose room, a fitness room and two squash courts.
- Continue policy of shared use of sportsfields for rugby and horses but restrict all jumping events to the No 2 field and minimise use of No 1 field for horse/livestock purposes.
- Retain sufficient land area in the "pony club paddock" for equestrian use and A&P Show purposes (e.g. parking and camping or as the wet weather alternative to the sports fields).
- Development of a BMX track and equestrian arena in the southern part of the reserve (both now complete; the old BMX track has been replaced with a paved pump track).
- Refit the ageing western bridge over the drainage channel as a pedestrian and bike only bridge for access to BMX track (This bridge still exists but access is blocked by a new bund on the northern side of the drain. A bridge for pedestrian/bike access over the drain has been constructed on the western reserve boundary).

- Build a new bridge to the east for vehicle access to the southern part of the reserve below main car park (complete).
- Build a new shed to store grounds maintenance equipment in, including tractor and mower (complete; the 160m² shed is located east of the Emergency Services building).
- Install a fenced playground linked to the MSRCC facility to provide an integrated and secure indoor-outdoor activity area for children (a new location has been selected for a small, fenced playground near the north-western corner of the main car park).



Concept plan for 2009 Development Plan showing outcome if key recommendations are implemented

- Several recommendations relating to increasing vehicle parking and improving internal access roads - see concept plan image (most of these have not been implemented; the internal access road is paved but has not been widened as proposed).
- Formalise an MOU between MSRCC Committee and Murchison Area School for use of Monahan Park for community recreation, sport and overflow parking purposes.
- No need to provide a dedicated helicopter landing site for search and rescue purposes as these operations only occur rarely (once every few years).
- That a landscape plan be developed for the war memorial gardens and that large trees be removed or

pruned. As of 2025, the sealed paths within the gardens have deteriorated significantly and need resurfacing.

Leases are required for the following facilities/activities:

- Murchison Emergency Services Inc (203m² building behind tennis courts, near north-eastern corner of reserve)
- Murchison Bowling Club (0.33 ha in north-western corner of reserve)
- Murchison Pony Club Inc (1.3 ha at southern end of reserve)

The current lease to Murchison Emergency Services Inc enables exclusive use of their building near the north-eastern corner of the reserve for emergency services operation, including medical care, training, land and air transport. With approval from Council, their building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain the building and improvements.

The current lease to Bowls Murchison Inc allows the operation of the Murchison Bowling Club, whose facilities are located in the north-western corner of the reserve, including use of clubrooms, coaching and playing. With approval from Council, the leased area may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.

The current lease over the “pony club paddock”, shed and four yards at the south end of the reserve allows the Murchison Pony Club exclusive use for up to 40 days each year to undertake activities including riding, coaching and pony club events. It requires that the Club operate a booking system for use of the grounds (at no charge) and/or rental of the equestrian arena or show jumping equipment to non-members on days where the Club is not exercising exclusive use rights, to provide opportunities for others to use the land and facilities. The Club is required to make one bay of the Pony Club shed available for use of the A&P group and to vacate the paddock the week before and after the annual Murchison Agricultural and Pastoral (A&P) Association Show Day. The Club may also graze sheep in the leased area to control grass growth.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage the reserve for the purpose of providing opportunities for recreation, sporting and community activities, and enjoyment of the public.
- 2 Develop a landscape plan for the war memorial and formal gardens in the centre of the northern part of parcel (a) and continue to maintain these assets. Management recommendations for the large trees bordering the gardens should be

included in the landscape plan. Prioritise resurfacing of the sealed paths within the gardens.

- 3 Maintain and upgrade the public toilets adjoining Waller Street.
- 4 Maintain the paved surfaces of the Four Rivers Flow Zone pump track, tennis courts, main car park near Hampden Street entrance, and the internal vehicle access road from Waller Street through to Hampden Street and to the Emergency Services building and car park.
- 5 When the tennis courts are due for resurfacing, considering extending them each by 3m in length and utilising them for the dual purposes of tennis courts in summer and outdoor netball courts in winter.
- 6 Install a small, fenced playground with equipment for younger children.
- 7 As funding allows, extend the MSRCC to the east to provide a mid-size multi-purpose room, a fitness room and squash courts.
- 8 Consider relocating the Council’s Murchison Service Centre and Library to the reserve, as an extension to the north-western corner of the MSRCC facility.
- 9 Continue to support the Murchison Sport, Recreation and Cultural Centre committee to undertake the day-to-day management of the MSRCC, rugby fields, tennis courts and Axemen’s Shed, including bookings for these facilities.
- 10 Formalise an MOU between MSRCC Committee and Murchison Area School for use of Monahan Park for community recreation, sport and overflow parking purposes.
- 11 Enhance the open drainage channel running through the reserve by planting native riparian species along the banks.
- 12 Allow for use by Murchison Emergency Services of their 203m² building on parcel (a), in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Murchison Emergency Services Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).
- 13 Allow for the continued use of the 266m² building, bowling greens and other improvements in the north-western corner of parcel (a) for operation of the Murchison Bowling Club, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease

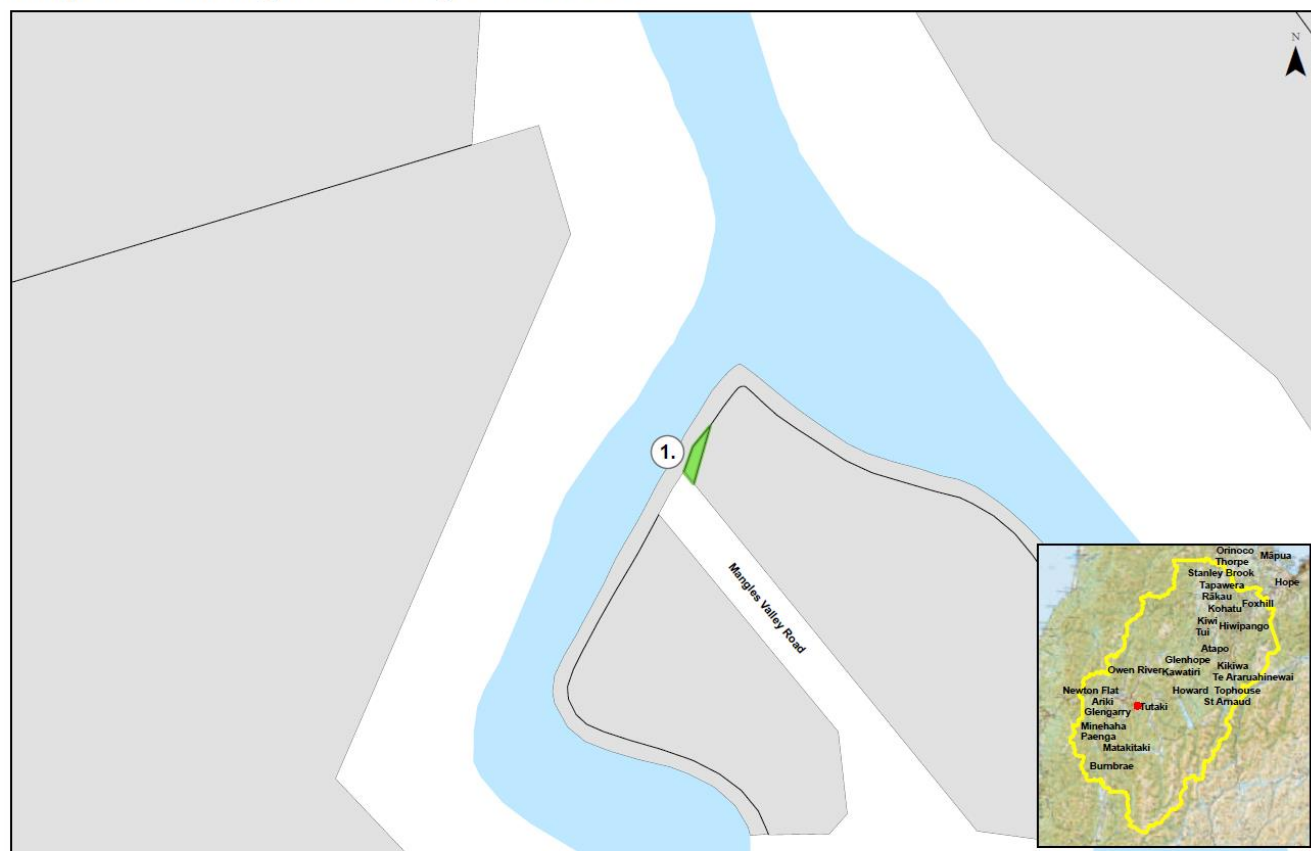
with the Bowls Murchison Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

- 14 Allow for the continued use of the “pony club paddock”, their 113m² shed, equestrian arena and four yards at the south end of the reserve for riding, coaching and pony club events, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a new 10-year lease with the Murchison Pony Club Inc (see Appendix 3, Table A).

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

5.16 MANGLES VALLEY RESERVES

Map 16 - Mangles Valley Reserves



1. Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve - Lot 4 DP 17476

5.16.1 MANGLES VALLEY ESPLANADE RESERVE

Location

Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve adjoins 587 Mangles Valley Road, near the confluence of the Blackwater and Mangles Rivers, southeast of Murchison (see Map 16).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

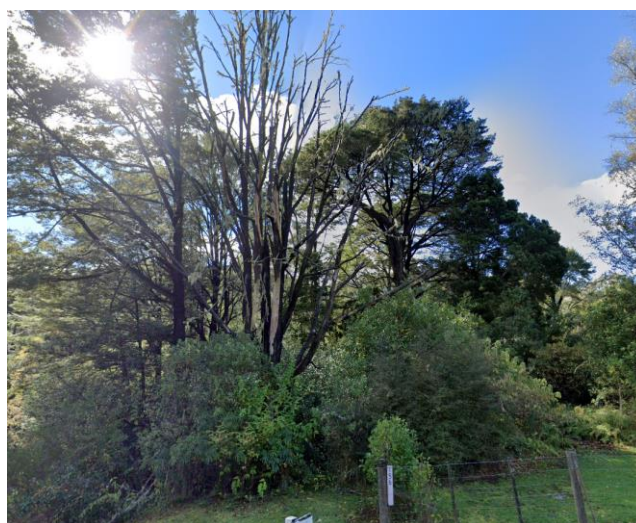
- Classification: Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
- Legal Description: Lot 4 DP 17476
- Area: 0.0025 ha

History

This land was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1996. In 2025, the reserve was classified as Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve (GN 2025-In1190).

Values

The precise locations of the boundaries of the reserve are difficult to determine on the ground. Regenerating native vegetation covers the small reserve area, including koromiko, broadleaf, wineberry and mountain beech.



Issues and Options

Ongoing weed control is the main management issue.

POLICIES

- 1 Manage for the purpose of enhancing riparian margin habitat.

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

5.17 SHENANDOAH/LOWER MARUIA RESERVES

Map 17 - Shenandoah/Lower Maruia Reserves



1. Lower Maruia Reserve - (a) Lot 1 DP 4584 (b) Lot 2 DP 4584 (c) Lot 2 DP 4487 (d) Lot 1 DP 4487

5.17.1 LOWER MARUIA RESERVE

Location

Lower Maruia Reserve is located alongside the Shenandoah Highway (SH65) in the Maruia Valley (see Map 17).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: All four parcels are classified as Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Lot 1 DP 4584 (b) Lot 2 DP 4584 (c) Lot 2 DP 4487 (d) Lot 1 DP 4487
- Area: (a) 0.4507 ha (b) 0.0759 ha (c) 0.3642 ha (d) 0.0387 ha

History

In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land (all four parcels) was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Lower Maruia Memorial Domain, to be administered by the

Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845). In 1981, all four parcels were classified as recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 2687).

The Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN 1984, p 4888).

The parcel of land adjoining the north-western boundary of parcel (a), Lot 1 DP 5171 Blk VIII Maruia SD, is also Crown land but that parcel is managed by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

Values

Formerly the site of the Lower Maruia Memorial Hall, whose concrete foundations remain, the building was not replaced. The reserve area is now indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland.

Issues and Options

The adjoining landowner has grazed the reserve land for many decades. A grazing license is required to authorise this use (see Appendix 3, Table A).

As the community hall no longer exists and the reserve is located in a remote, sparsely populated area, it no longer serves its designated purpose and is unlikely to do so in future.

The reserve is owned by the Crown and vested in the Council trust for recreation purposes. The Council could apply to DOC to remove the vesting in trust. If the application to remove the vesting is approved, the land's management and control would revert to the Crown. The Crown would then be responsible for determining its future management (e.g. retaining the land, leasing it, or disposing of it).

Public consultation is needed for any proposal to remove the vesting. Therefore, one of the key consultation questions we asked during public consultation on the draft Plan was: *Do you support or oppose the Council's proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the four parcels of land that form Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts back to the Crown and why?*

Eleven submitters responded to this question, with six submitters in support and four opposing the proposal. One had no opinion. Based on this feedback, the Hearing Panel recommend that Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve be returned to the Crown.

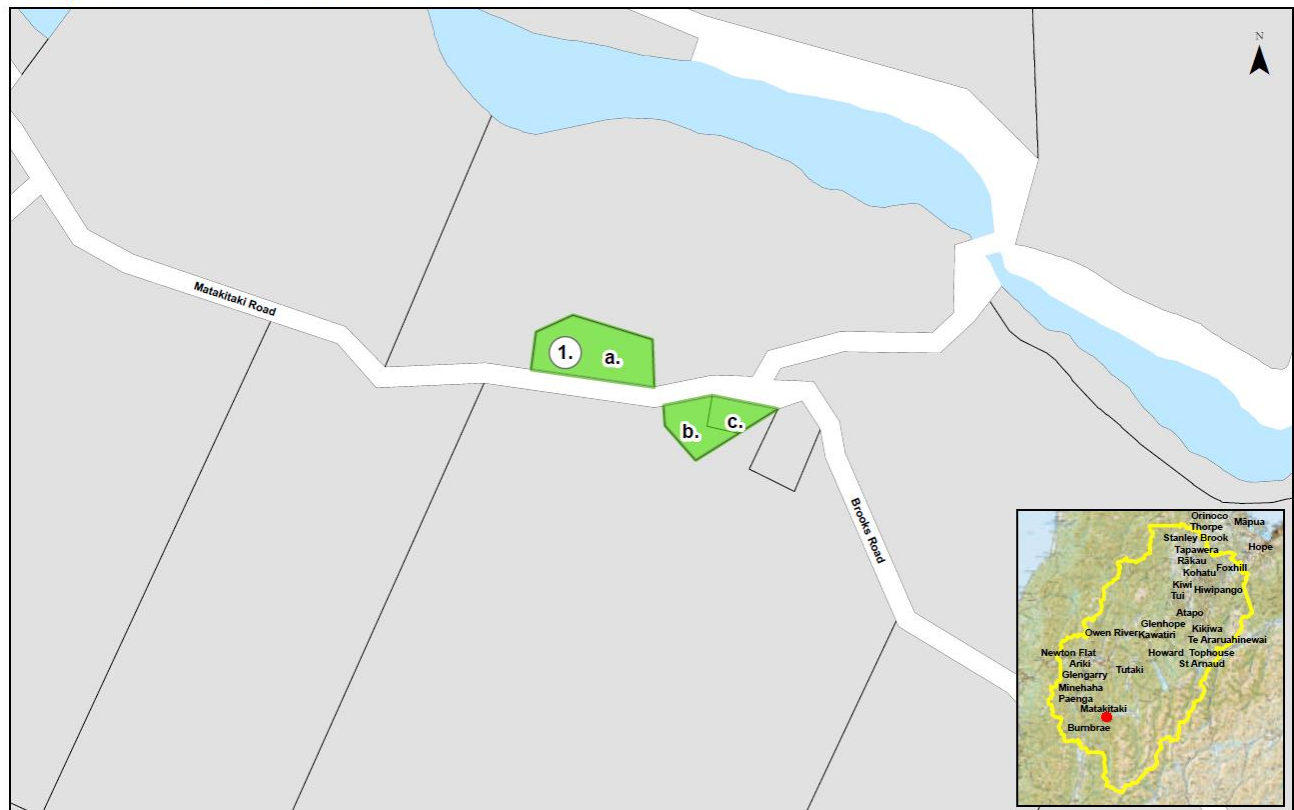
POLICIES

- 1 Proceed with the next steps in the process to have the vesting removed and management of the reserve returned to the Crown.

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

5.18 MATAKITAKI RESERVES

Map 18 - Matakītaki Reserves



1. Matakītaki Recreation Reserve - (a) Sec 27 Blk VI Matakītaki SD (b) Sec 28 Blk VI Matakītaki SD (c) Sec 26 Blk VI Matakītaki SD

5.18.1 MATAKITAKI RECREATION RESERVE

Location

Matakītaki Recreation Reserve is located at 2661 Matakītaki Road, near the junction with Brooks Road, in the Matakītaki Valley (see Map 18).

Classification, Legal Description and Size

- Classification: Recreation Reserve
- Legal Description: (a) Sec 27 Blk VI Matakītaki SD (b) Sec 28 Blk VI Matakītaki SD (c) Sec 26 Blk VI Matakītaki SD
- Area: (a) 0.5741 ha (b) 0.2276 ha (c) 0.1568 ha

History

In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought

under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakītaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakītaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645). In 1980, all four parcels were classified as recreation reserve (GN 1980, p 2566).

Council has vested authority over this reserve. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124).

Values

The three parcels of land that comprise this reserve are located on opposite sides of Matakītaki Road.

Parcel (a) on the northern side of the road supports regenerating vegetation dominated by kānuka, with bracken, koromiko, broadleaf, mahoe, three-finger, *Gaultheria antipoda* and young red beech trees. The

weeds barberry and cotoneaster are also present. A large slip has recently destroyed some of the regenerating vegetation in the centre of this parcel. The precise boundaries of this part of the reserve are difficult to ascertain on the ground, as the vegetation of the reserve is contiguous with similar vegetation on adjoining land.

Parcels (b) and (c) are located just east of parcel (a), on the south side of the Matakītaki Road. A private access road runs through the middle of parcel (b), providing vehicle access to adjoining farmland. A few mature trees are present on parcel (c). The rest of this part of the reserve is grazed and supports rough pasture, bracken, blackberry and Coprosma shrubs.

Issues and Options

The adjoining landowner uses parcel (b) to access their farm and utilises both parcels (b) and (c) for grazing. A license to occupy is required for both activities, but a valid license has not been in place for the last several years.

In 2008, the Council resolved to remove the derelict wooden hall located on parcel (c) and to initiate a process to revoke reserve status and sell the land. Use of the hall had declined significantly in recent decades and it had become a health and safety hazard that was uninhabitable. The hall was eventually removed in January 2025.



Site of the former Matakītaki Hall

As the community hall no longer exists and the reserve is located in a remote, sparsely populated area, it no longer serves its designated purpose and is unlikely to do so in future.

Although the Council publicly notified the proposal to revoke reserve status and dispose of the land in 2008, the

subsequent steps to complete this process were not undertaken.

The reserve is owned by the Crown and vested in the Council in trust for recreation purposes. The Council could apply to DOC to remove the vesting in trust. If the application to remove the vesting is approved, the land's management and control would revert to the Crown. The Crown would then be responsible for determining its future management (e.g. retaining the land, leasing it, or disposing of it).

Public consultation is needed for any proposal to remove the vesting. Therefore, one of the key consultation questions we asked during public consultation on the draft Reserve Management Plan was: *Do you support or oppose the Council's proposal to apply to DOC for removal of the vesting in trust over the three parcels of land that form Matakītaki Recreation Reserve, so that management and control of the reserve reverts back to the Crown and why?*

Ten submitters responded to this question, with six submitters in support of the proposal, three opposing the proposal and one had no opinion. Based on this feedback, the Hearing Panel recommend that Matakītaki Recreation Reserve be returned to the Crown.

POLICIES

- 1 Proceed with the next steps in the process to have the vesting removed and management of the reserve returned to the Crown.

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 Lakes-Murchison 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'. In addition, the south-western part of Lakes/Murchison falls within the takiwā of Ngāi Tahu, within the rohe of Ngāti Waewae. Collectively, the nine iwi whose rohe includes part of Lakes-Murchison Ward are referred to in this document as 'Ngā Iwi ō Te Tai o Aorere' or 'iwi'.
Kahikatea	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
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
Kānuka	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
Karakia	Prayer
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
Kōura	Crayfish (freshwater and saltwater)
Kupu	Word, vocabulary, saying, talk, message, statement, utterance, lyric
Mahere whakahaere	Management plan

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
Mahinga	Place where work is done, activity, garden, fishery
Mahinga kai	Food gathering places, garden, cultivation
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 Iwi o Te Tai o Aorere	A collective term for the nine iwi whose rohe includes part of Lakes-Murchison Ward (see 'iwi' above).
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
Pipi	Shellfish species
Pou, poupou	Post, pole, pillar
Pounamu	Greenstone, nephrite, jade
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
Takiwā	District, area, territory, vicinity, region

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
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"> • the health of the natural environment; • the intrinsic relationship between whānau, hapū, iwi and te taiao; • the interconnectedness of the natural environment; and • the essential relationship between the health of the natural environment and its life-sustaining capacity.
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"> • Whenua (soil and land) • Wai (all freshwater bodies and their connections) • Āhuarangi (climate across time) • Koiora (all living communities: human, plant, animal) 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. https://ourlandandwater.nz/news/why-te-taiao-matters-and-the-supporting-role-of-our-research/
Te Taihū iwi	A collective term for the eight iwi of the top of the South Island (see 'iwi' above).
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

Kupu Māori	Kupu Pākehā/English translation
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
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
Wheke	Octopus
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
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

Appendices

APPENDIX 1: ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL FOR PARKS AND RESERVES IN LAKES-MURCHISON 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 tūpuna¹⁰. 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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Act¹¹, 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.

¹⁰ Heritage New Zealand - Pouhere Taonga website, retrieved from: <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/maori-heritage>

¹¹ 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 artefact¹². 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.

¹² 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

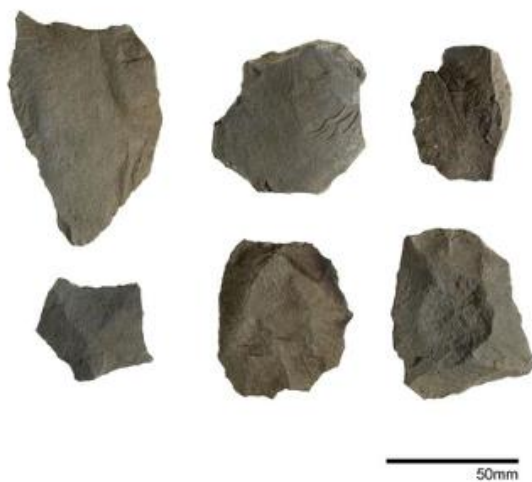
Middens, burnt patches of ground and hangi stones



Toki (adze)



Stone fragments



Pits/depressions



Examples of Common Finds – European Taonga



Sample of Maori post hole features



Pile holes and drains, house site

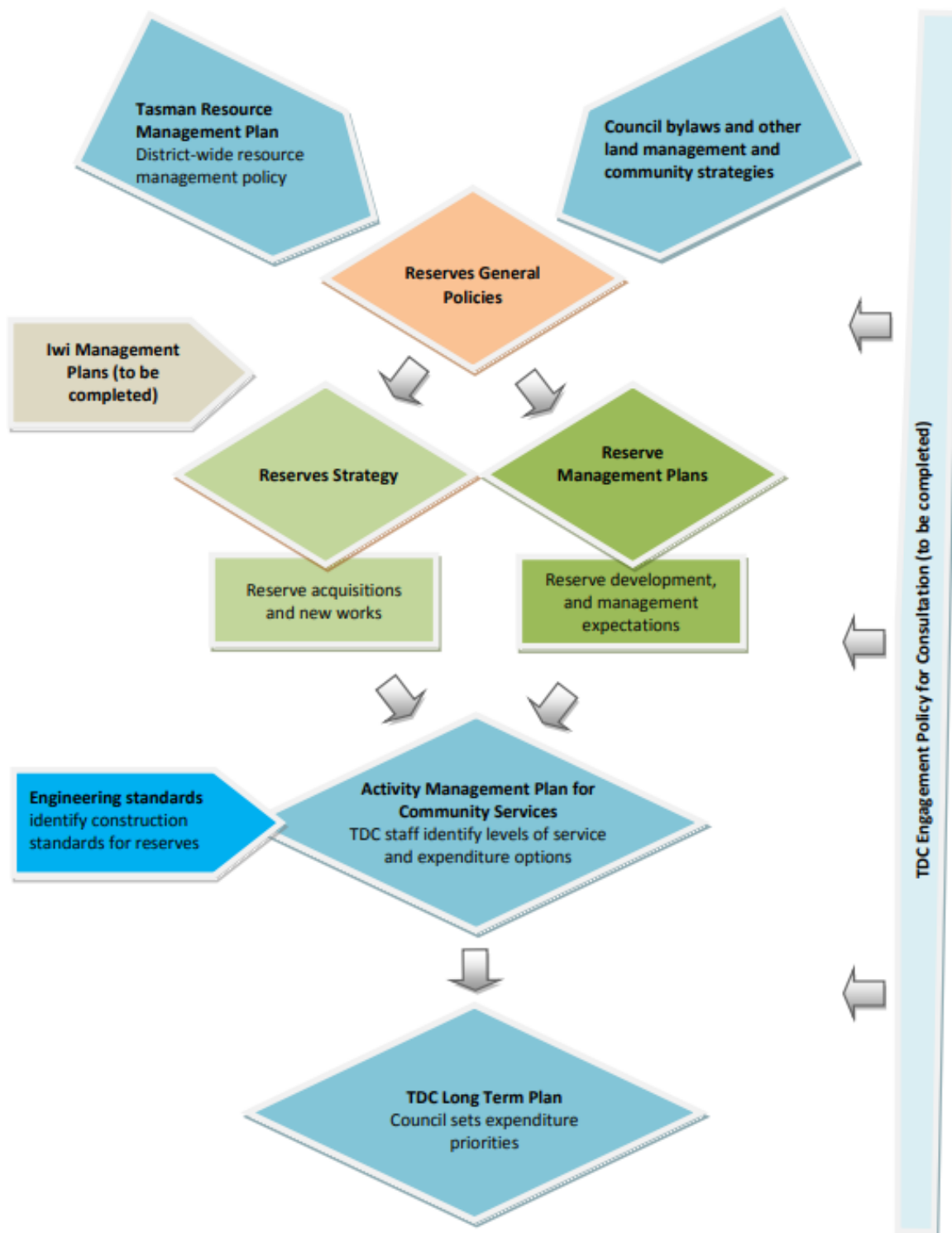


Samples of typical 19th century artifacts.

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 Lakes-Murchison 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 Lakes-Murchison 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/LICENSES RELATING TO LAKES-MURCHISON WARD RESERVES (AS AT AUGUST 2025)

Table A: Leases/licenses on existing reserves in Lakes-Murchison 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	
Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve	Corner of Sunday Creek Road and the Motueka Valley Highway, in Stanley Brook	21942	Baden Barker	License	Grazing of livestock to control grass on reserve.	Grazed area excludes the mown lawn area around the hall.	New license	New license	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park	60 Main Road Tapawera	21944L1	Tapawera Toy Library Inc	Lease	To occupy the 82m ² area of land where their building is located, at the northern end of the reserve, for a children's toy library.	With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1 Dec 2023	30 Nov 2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park	60 Main Road Tapawera	21944L3	Playcentre Aotearoa Inc	Lease	To occupy the 926m ² area of land where their playground is located, at the southern end of the reserve, for Tapawera Playcentre activities.	With approval from Council, the playground may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their improvements.	1 Dec 2023	30 Nov 2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L4	Tapawera Men's Shed Inc	Lease	To occupy the 261m ² area of land where their MENZSHED Tapawera building is located, near the centre of the reserve's southern boundary, for indoor recreation, hobby	With approval from Council, part of the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time (for safety reasons, tools and other equipment needs to be	Lapsed	Sep 2024	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)

					and social support activities and meetings.	locked away). The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements. Special condition: any workshop machinery noise heard outside the building be kept to a minimum, with no loud workshop noise after 7pm.			
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Tapawera Shearing Committee	Lease	To occupy the 224m ² area of land where their two buildings are located, near the north-western corner of the reserve, for shearing competitions.	The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements (i.e. the covered shearing stand with sheep pens and storage shed).	New lease	New lease	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	New Zealand Motor Campervan Association (NZMCA) Inc	License to occupy	To enable overnight parking and camping in self-contained vehicles on the reserve's sportsfields for occasional (i.e. no more frequently than annual) summer event rallies.	Duration of annual event rally shall not exceed one week. License only valid during summer period (1 December to 1 March). Any damage to reserve property, including sports fields, to be repaired promptly.	New license	New license	Five years
Owen River Recreation Reserve	1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Owen River	21941	Owners of neighbouring land and Owen River Tavern.	Management agreement	To undertake day-to-day management of the campground, including cleaning ablution block and collection of camping fees.	Review terms and conditions of management agreement in 2025.	2001	Ongoing	Until neighbouring landowner no longer wishes to manage the campground.
Riverside Holiday Park	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	21902L1	Riverside Holiday Park Murchison Ltd	Lease and license to occupy	(i) Commercial camping ground and holiday park and provision of visitor accommodation; residential quarters for manager and staff engaged in the provision of visitor accommodation;	Lease area covers parcels (a) and (b) on Map 13 above. Council owns all the buildings and improvements on this land. The lessee is	14/04/2022	13/04/2055	33 years

					<p>and recreational activities that are associated with, or are an integral part of, the provision of visitor accommodation and that is necessary to enable the public to obtain the benefit and enjoyment of the land or for the convenience of persons using the land.</p> <p>(ii) Rafting activities that are undertaken in accordance with the licence to occupy.</p>	<p>required to maintain these and undertake grounds maintenance and weed and pest control.</p> <p>Free pedestrian and vehicular access to, and use of, boat ramp and playground to be maintained between sunrise and sunset.</p> <p>Council has also issued the lessee with a license to occupy part of the legal road at the north-western end of the campground, where several cabins and a disused café are located. Maintenance of the vehicle turnaround area at northern end of Riverview Road and provision of a public toilet are conditions of this license.</p>			
Riverside Holiday Park	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	21902L2	Ultimate Descents Aotearoa Ltd	License to occupy	To occupy a 795m ² area within parcel (b) (see Map 13 above), including a Council owned timber structure for use for storage, and a two-bay farm shed owned by the licensee, for a rafting operation.	Access to camp facilities, such as ablutions.	One year trial expired on 31/10/2023	---	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Riverview Recreation Reserve	3316 Kawatiri-Murchison	21902L2	Murchison Golf Club Inc	Lease	Murchison Golf Course and clubhouse. Lease area is limited to the mown	Lessee manages exotic trees and shrubs within the mown area as they	1/12/2023	30/11/2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)

	Highway, Murchison				area (Council is responsible for managing vegetation near the reserve borders).	see fit but may not remove or trim any native tree exceeding 5m in height without prior written approval from Council. With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.			
Murchison Recreation Reserve	82 Waller Street, Murchison	21940L1	Murchison Emergency Services Inc	Lease	Exclusive use of the footprint of the Murchison Emergency Services Inc building near the north-eastern corner of the reserve for emergency services operation, including medical care, training, land and air transport.	With approval from Council, the building may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1/06/2021	31/05/2026	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Murchison Recreation Reserve	82 Waller Street, Murchison	21940L2	Bowls Murchison Inc (Murchison Bowling Club)	Lease	Use of the north-western corner of the reserve occupied by Murchison Bowling Club, including their clubrooms and bowling greens, for activities including coaching and playing.	With approval from Council, the leased area may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1/07/2021	30/06/2026	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Murchison Recreation Reserve	34 Hampden Street, Murchison	21940L3	Murchison Pony Club Inc	Lease	Activities consistent with the operations of a pony club including riding, coaching and pony club events.	The current lease over the "pony club paddock", shed and four yards at the south end of the reserve allows the Pony Club exclusive use for up to 40 days each year to undertake	1/03/2023	28/02/2028	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)

						<p>activities including riding, coaching and pony club events. It requires that the Club operate a booking system for use of the grounds (at no charge) and/or rental of the equestrian arena or show jumping equipment to non-members on days where the Club is not exercising exclusive use rights, to provide opportunities for others to use the land and facilities. The Club is required to make one bay of the Pony Club shed available for use of the A&P group and to vacate the paddock the week before and after the annual Murchison Agricultural and Pastoral (A&P) Association Show Day. The Club may also graze sheep in the leased area to control grass growth.</p>			
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Table B: Leases/licenses in Lakes-Murchison 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 LEASE AGREEMENT	EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	PROPOSED TERM OF AGREEMENT
Hampden Street Reserve	5 Hampden Street, Murchison	20002L	Murchison Community Gym	Lease or license to occupy	Use of the building as a community gym.	Term of agreement to end once the land is sold or an extension of the MSRCC is complete and the activity has relocated to the new fitness centre (whichever occurs first).	New	New	Five years or until new fitness centre at MSRCC opens, whichever occurs first.
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	22502L1	Tapawera Rugby Football Club Inc	Lease	To occupy the 330m ² area of land where the lessee's rugby clubrooms building is located, on ex-Railway land near the centre of the reserve, for club purposes.	Advertising may be added/ exchanged on the two existing signage boards from time to time. Signage boards should be maintained free of graffiti, family friendly and not obvious from any roads or homes. With approval from Council, the leased area may be sublet to other community groups from time to time. The lessee is required to maintain their building and improvements.	1 August 2024	31 July 2029	5 + 5 years (10 years in total)
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a north of Matai Crescent)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Specific health service providers tba	License to occupy	To occupy part of the new Tapawera Community Hub for the purpose of providing community health services.	A range of community health service providers may operate from the hub.	New license	New license	Five years
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a north of Matai Crescent)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Tapawera Op Shop	License to occupy	To occupy part of the new Tapawera Community Hub for the purpose of running an Opportunity Shop.	Profits from this shop are to be used to support non-profit community groups/activities in Tapawera and surrounds.	New license	New license	Five years
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve (parcel a north of Matai Crescent)	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	21944L	Various education providers	License to occupy	To occupy part of the new Tapawera Community Hub for the purpose of providing educational training courses.		New license	New license	Five years

APPENDIX 4: SCHEDULE OF PARKS AND RESERVES COVERED BY THIS LAKES-MURCHISON 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
SCENIC RESERVES												
Alpine Forest Scenic Reserve	Wairau Valley Highway, Renwick-St Arnaud	9 #1	Lot 16 DP 17874	Lot 16 DP 17874	34.2060	Scenic Reserve s19(1)(a)	2025-In1190	2025	1997	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 1997.	NL12A/339	Nature Conservation Reserve
Riverview Scenic Reserve	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison	13 #3	Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD	Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD	3.1363	Scenic Reserve	2015-In183	2015	2015	<p>In 2015, this reserve was classified as scenic reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the reserve for scenic reserve purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-In183).</p> <p>In December 1946, under s359 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General temporarily reserved this land for recreation purposes (1946, p 1932). In February 1947 under s360 of the Land Act 1924, the Governor-General permanently reserved this land for recreation purposes (1947, p 339). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928</p>		Nature Conservation 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
										and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).		
RECREATION RESERVES												
Stanley Brook Memorial Recreation Reserve	1035 Sunday Creek Road, Thorpe	1 #1	Sec 185 SQ 6 Blk V Wai-iti SD	Sec 185 SQ 6	2.5300	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 3081	1980	1984	<p>Vested authority. In 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091).</p> <p>In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Stanley Brook Memorial Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 101). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Stanley Brook Memorial Domain (GN 1948, p 137). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 3081).</p>	NL99/15	Neighbourhood reserve
Poplars Recreation Reserve	Tadmor-Glenhope Road, Tadmor-Glenhope	2 #1(a)	Sec 2 SO 14168	Sec 2 SO 14168	0.3386	Recreation Reserve	1997, p 1323	1997	NA	In 1996, pursuant to s167 of the Land Act 1948, this land parcel was set aside as a recreation reserve (GN 1996, p 2754). In 1997, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1997, p 1323). This land parcel has been managed	NL8B/681	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
										by Council in recent years.		
Poplars Recreation Reserve	Tadmor-Glenhope Road, Tadmor-Glenhope	2 #1(b)	Pt Sec 11 SQ 5, Blk XV, Wangapeka SD	Pt Sec 11 SQ 5	0.1315	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2709	1980	NA	In 1948, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserve for recreation is brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as Poplars Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1948, p 218). A Domain Board was also appointed to control Poplars Domain (GN 1948, p 217). In 1980, this land parcel was classified as Recreation Reserve (GN 1980, p 2709). Although the Domain Board has never formally been disbanded, it is no longer in existence, so this land parcel has been managed by Council in recent years.	NL98/104	Neighbourhood reserve
Tōtara Street Reserve	Tōtara Street, Tapawera	3 #1	Lot 1 DP 18882	Lot 1 DP 18882	1.0493	Recreation Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1997	Council originally acquired this land parcel in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL12B/190	Neighbourhood reserve
Rata Reserve	Rata Avenue, Tapawera	3 #3	Lot 60 DP 13973	Lot 60 DP 13973	1.9870	Recreation Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1989	In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee	NL9A/98	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
										simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).		
Tawa Reserve	Tawa Place, Tapawera	3 #4	Lot 59 DP 13973	Lot 59 DP 13973	0.4613	Recreation Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1989	In the 1970s, the New Zealand Forest Service surveyed the land and it was set apart for buildings for the general government (GN 1978, p 417). In 1989, this fee simple land parcel was transferred from Her Majesty the Queen to Council. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL9A/97	Neighbourhood reserve
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(b)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 12619 and Lot 1 DP 11836	Lot 1 DP 11836	2.1487	Recreation Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1986	The Waimea County Council acquired this fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL7C/1278	Sportsground
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(c)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 12619 and Lot 1 DP 11836	Lot 1 DP 12619	0.2600	Recreation Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1986	The Waimea County Council acquired this fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council	NL7C/1278	Sportsground

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
										resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).		
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(d)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 12619 and Lot 1 DP 11836	Lot 2 DP 12619	0.0174	Recreation Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1986	The Waimea County Council acquired this fee-simple land in 1986. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Tasman District Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Recreation Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL7C/1278	Sportsground
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	56 Main Road Tapawera, Tapawera	3 #5(e)	Sec 2 SO 459136	Sec 2 SO 459136	1.8055	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1131	1981	1988	<p>In 1981 this reserve was classified as a recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131).</p> <p>First surveyed in 1936 as Lot 19 DP 2610 Blk IX Wai-iti SD (1.9941 ha), a new survey plan was created in 2013 when the part of the land (0.1883 ha) containing buildings and a car park adjoining Main Road Tapawera was reclassified from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-In4011). This land parcel contains the balance of the original recreation reserve and retains its classification as recreation reserve.</p> <p>In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National</p>	Part NL115/133	Sportsground

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
										<p>Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142).</p> <p>In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).</p>		
Foxhill Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Koh	6 #2	Sec 1 SO 356064	Sec 1 SO 356064	0.1108	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2005	Vested authority. In 2005, pursuant to s52(1) of the Public Works Act 1981, this land parcel was declared to be set apart for the purpose of a recreation reserve, subject to the Reserves Act 1977, and vested in Council (GN 2005-In7189). An easement over part of the adjacent private land parcel to the south east was also created in 2005, to provide access to the reserve from the highway (GN 2005-In7189).	251063	Neighbourhood reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(a)-(d)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	All parcels	2.9846	Recreation Reserve						Destination 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
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(a)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 195 Waimea South District	0.2995	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(b)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 191 Waimea South District	0.6024	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(c)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 189 Waimea South District	0.0317	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Wai-iti Recreation Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	7 #2(d)	Secs 189-191 195, District of Waimea South, Blk XV Wai-iti S D	Sec 190 Waimea South District	2.0725	Recreation Reserve	1981, p1132.	1981	1991	Vested authority. In 1991, this reserve was vested in Tasman District Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1991, p455).	NL156/14	Destination Reserve
Dublin Road Recreation Reserve	233 Dublin Road, Wakefield	8 #4	Lot 155 DP 539296	Lot 155 DP 539296	0.0941	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	925410	Neighbourhood reserve
Porika Track Reserve	Porika Road, Rotoroa	11 #1	Lot 18 DP 9770	Lot 18 DP 9770	0.2320	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1976	This reserve was vested in Waimea County Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 1976.	Vest on Deposit	Neighbourhood reserve
Owen River Recreation Reserve	1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Murchison	12 #1(a)	Pt Sec 3 SQ 146	Pt Sec 3 SQ 146	1.8868	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1132	1981	1988	Vested authority. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).	NL107/53	Destination Reserve
Owen River Recreation Reserve	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Mu	12 #1(b)	Lot 3 DP 2787	Lot 3 DP 2787	0.0986	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1132	1981	1988	Vested authority. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council	NL83/90	Destination Reserve

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										in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).		
Owen River Recreation Reserve	1575 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Murchison	12 #1(c)	Sec 5 SQ 146 Blk VII Matiri SD	Sec 5 SQ 146	0.5317	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 1132	1981	1988	<p>Vested authority. In 1988, pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977, this reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1988, p 895).</p> <p>In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Owen Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845).</p>	SO Plan 10912	Destination Reserve
Murchison Campground and Riverview Recreation Reserve	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	13 #1(a)-(c) and #2	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	All parcels	31.3841	Recreation Reserve	2015-In183	2015	2015	<p>In 2015, these reserves (i.e. the four land parcels 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) were classified as recreation reserve and the Council was appointed to control and manage the recreation reserve for recreation purposes, subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 2015-In183).</p> <p>On the same day in August 2015, under the Reserves Act 1977, the appointment of the River View Domain Board to control and manage the Riverview Recreation</p>		Destination 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
										Reserve ((i.e. the four land parcels shown as 1(a)-(c) and 2 on Map 13) was revoked (GN 2015-In1358).		
Murchison Campground	19 Riverview Road, Murchison	13 #1(a)	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	Lot 1 DP 10575	1.7409	Recreation Reserve	2015-In183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1986, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as a recreation reserve subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 (GN 1986, p 4857).		Destination Reserve
Murchison Campground	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Kawatiri-Mu	13 #1(b)	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170	1.6187	Recreation Reserve	2015-In183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1938, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserve for recreation was brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as River View Domain and managed as a public domain (GN 1938, p 2464). The Murchison County Council was appointed to be the River View Domain Board to control River View Domain (GN 1938, p 2461).		Destination Reserve
Murchison Campground	Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison	13 #1(c)	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170	0.6070	Recreation Reserve	2015-In183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1946, by Order in Council the Governor-General declared that		Destination Reserve

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			136 Block II Tutaki Survey District; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.							the reserve set apart for public-utility purposes be changed to a reserve for recreation purposes (GN 1946, p 1927). In April 1947, by Order in Council, the Governor-General declared that the reserves for recreation (Sec 26 Blk II Tutaki SD and Sec 94A SQ 170 Blk II Tutaki SD) are subject to the provisions of Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928 and form part of the River View Domain and be managed as a public domain by the River View Domain Board (GN 1947, p 511).		
Riverview Recreation Reserve	3316 Kawatiri-Murchison Highway, Murchison	13 #2	Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1830129); Pt Sec 94A SQ 170 (Napalis Parcel #1917120); Sec 136 Block II Tutaki SD; Lot 1 DP 10575 Blk I Tutaki SD.	Sec 136 Blk II Tutaki SD	27.4175	Recreation Reserve	2015-In183	2015	2015	Appointed to control and manage in 2015 (see above). In 1949, by Order in Council the Governor-General set apart 62 acres of land (Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD) as a reserve under s167 of the Land Act 1948 for the purpose of stock holding (GN 1949, p 2786). In 1962, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands revoked the vesting of control by Murchison County Council and revoked the reservation for stock-holding purposes over Sec 25 Blk II Tutaki SD (GN 1962, p 23). On that same day in		Sportsground

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
										December 1962, pursuant to Land Act 1948, the Minister of Lands set apart Sec 136 (formerly Sec 25 and Crown land) Blk II Tutaki SD as a reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared the reserve to be a public domain subject to the provisions of Part III of the latter Act, to form part of the Riverview Domain to be administered as a public domain by the Domain Board (GN 1962, p 23).		
Murchison Recreation Reserve	34 Hampden Street, Murchison	15 #3(a)	Sec 18 SQ 170 and Pt Sec 20 SQ 170, Blk I, Tutaki SD	Sec 18 SQ 170	6.0703	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2191	1981	1984	<p>Vested authority. In 1984, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1984, p 1091).</p> <p>In 1904, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 18 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to be managed as a domain (GN 1904, p 472). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Murchison Domain that same year (GN 1904, p 471).</p> <p>Between 1906 and 1991, this recreation reserve comprised of two land parcels. The other 4.8562</p>	395405	Sportsground

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
										<p>ha land parcel (Pt Sec 20 SQ 170) is located on the opposite (northern) side of Waller Street. In 1906, by Order in Council the Governor in Council declared that the reserve for public recreation (Sec 20 SQ 170) was brought under the provisions of the Public Domains Act 1881, to form part of the Murchison Domain (GN 1906, p 1041).</p> <p>In November 1991, Pt Sec 20 SQ 170 was set apart for a public school (Murchison Area School), pursuant to s52 of the Public Works Act 1981 (GN 1991, p 3592).</p> <p>Interests listed on the record of title (part cancelled) note that the land is subject to the Reserves Act 1977 and subject to Part 9 of the Ngai Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.</p>		
Murchison Recreation Reserve	Waller Street, Murchison	15 #3(b)	Lot 2 DP 380256	Lot 2 DP 380256	0.7411	Recreation Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2007	Council purchased this land parcel from John Hodgkinson in 2007 for the purpose of recreation reserve.	321604	Sportsground
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(a)-(d)	Lots 1 & 2 DP 4487 and Lots 1 & 2 DP 4584, Blk VIII, Maruia SD	All parcels	0.9295							Neighbourhood reserve
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(a)	Lot 1 DP 4584	Lot 1 DP 4584	0.4507	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust	NL113/199	Neighbourhood reserve

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										for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888). In 1970, pursuant to the Land Act 1948, this land was set apart as reserve for recreation purposes and, pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, declared to be a public domain, to form part of the Lower Maruia Memorial Domain, to be administered by the Domain Board (GN 1970, p 845).		
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17#1(b)	Lot 2 DP 4584	Lot 2 DP 4584	0.0759	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	NL113/200	Neighbourhood reserve
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(c)	Lot 2 DP 4487	Lot 2 DP 4487	0.3642	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	NL111/189	Neighbourhood reserve
Lower Maruia Memorial Reserve	Shenandoah Highway, Buller Gorge-Spring	17 #1(d)	Lot 1 DP 4487	Lot 1 DP 4487	0.0387	Recreation Reserve	1981, p 2687	1981	1984	Vested authority. In 1984, the Lower Maruia Recreation Reserve was vested in the Waimea County Council in trust for Recreation Purposes (GN1984, p 4888).	NL111/189	Neighbourhood reserve
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road, Matakitaki Valley	18 #1(a)-(c)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	All parcels	0.9585							Neighbourhood reserve
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road,	18 #1(a)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	Sec 27 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	0.5741	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2566	1980	1989	Vested authority. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for	SO Plan 9640	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
	Matakitaki Valley									<p>recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124).</p> <p>In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645).</p>		
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road, Matakitaki Valley	18 #1(b)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	Sec 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	0.2276	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2566	1980	1989	<p>Vested authority. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124).</p> <p>In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645).</p>	SO Plan 9640	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
Matakitaki Recreation Reserve	2661 Matakitaki Road, Matakitaki Valley	18 #1(c)	Secs 26, 27 & 28 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	Sec 26 Blk VI Matakitaki SD	0.1568	Recreation Reserve	1980, p 2566	1980	1989	<p>Vested authority. In 1989, this reserve was vested in Waimea County Council in trust for recreation purposes (GN 1989, p 1124).</p> <p>In 1951, by Order in Council the Governor General declared that the reserves for recreation were brought under Part II of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, to be known as the Matakitaki Domain, and managed as a public domain (GN 1951, p 644). A Domain Board was appointed to have control of the Matakitaki Domain that same year (GN 1951, p 645).</p>	SO Plan 9640	Neighbourhood reserve
LOCAL PURPOSE RESERVES												
Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve												
Tapawera Memorial Park	56 & 60 Main Road Tapawera, Tapawera	3 #6	Sec 1 SO 459136	Sec 1 SO 459136	0.1883	Local Purpose (Community Buildings) Reserve	2013-In4011	1981 & 2013	1988	<p>In 1981 this reserve was classified as a recreation reserve (GN 1981, p 1131). In 2013 the classification was changed from a recreation reserve to a local purpose (community buildings) reserve (GN 2013-In4011).</p> <p>In 1945, by Order in Council, pursuant to s44 of the Public Reserves, Domains and National Parks Act 1928, the Governor General appointed several</p>	Part NL115/133	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
										<p>persons to be the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain Board to have control of the Tapawera Memorial Park Domain (GN 1945, p 142).</p> <p>In 1989, when Tasman District Council was formed, the Council was assigned responsibility for administering Tapawera Memorial Park. Up until that point, those responsibilities had previously been held by the Tapawera Reserve Board (GN 1989, p 2382).</p>		
Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve												
Murchison Playground	65 Fairfax Street, Murchison	15 #2(a)	Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison	Pt Sec 41 TN OF Murchison	0.1720	Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1971	This land parcel transferred from the Bank of New Zealand to Waimea County Council in 1971. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL35/181	Neighbourhood reserve
Murchison Playground	65 Fairfax Street, Murchison	15 #2(b)	Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison	Pt Sec 42 TN OF Murchison	0.0136	Local Purpose (Community Facility) Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1971	This land parcel transferred from the Bank of New Zealand to Waimea County Council in 1971. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Community Facility)	NL35/181	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
										Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).		
Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve												
Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve	22 Main Road St Arnaud, St Arnaud	10 #2(a)	Pt Sec 92 SO 9257	Pt Sec 92 SO 9257	0.4522	Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1997	This land parcel was acquired by the Crown in 1996 for a gravel pit under the Public Works Act 1981, then transferred to Council in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL12A/510	Neighbourhood reserve
Lake Rotoiti Hall Reserve	22 Main Road St Arnaud, St Arnaud	10 #2(b)	Pt Sec 92 SQ 46	Pt Sec 92 SQ 46	0.3450	Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve	2005-In6377	2005	1997	This land parcel was acquired by the Crown in 1996 for a gravel pit under the Public Works Act 1981, then transferred to Council in 1997. In 2005, under s14 of the Reserves Act 1977, the Council resolved to declare that this land parcel be a reserve for the purpose of Local Purpose (Hall) Reserve (GN 2005, In6377).	NL12A/510	Neighbourhood reserve
Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve												
Old School Road Esplanade Reserve	Old School Road, Kohatu	4 #1	Lot 3 DP 17160	Lot 3 DP 17160	3.1000	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	NL11B/187	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Motupiko Esplanade Reserve	Kohatu-Kawatiri Highway, Kohatu-Kawatiri	5 #1(a)	Lot 5 DP 16564	Lot 5 DP 16564	0.8540	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.	NL10D/592	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Motupiko Esplanade Reserve	Kohatu-Kawatiri Highway,	5 #1(b)	Lot 4 DP 16564	Lot 4 DP 16564	0.9290	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1994	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade)	NL10D/592	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
	Kohatu-Kawatiri									reserve at time of subdivision in 1994.		
Pretty Bridge Stream Esplanade Reserve	Wakefield-Kohatu Highway, Wakefield-Kohatu	6 #1	Lot 2 DP 411962	Lot 2 DP 411962	0.1094	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1995	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (esplanade) reserve at time of subdivision in 1995.	454558	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Trass Valley Esplanade Reserve	Trass Valley Road, Wai-iti	7 #1	Lot 4 DP 514199	Lot 4 DP 514199	0.0689	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-In2599	2021	2018	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 2018.	832436	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Esplanade Reserve	Baigent Valley Road, Wakefield	7 #3(a)	Lot 3 DP 438207	Lot 3 DP 438207	0.3704	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-In2599	2021	2011	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 2011.	540868	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Baigent Valley Road - Golf Road Esplanade Reserve	Baigent Valley Road, Wakefield	7 #3(b)	Lot 4 DP 17895	Lot 4 DP 17895	0.0360	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2021-In2599	2021	1997	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose esplanade reserve at time of subdivision in 1997.	NL12A/416	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Gossey Drive Esplanade Reserve	Gossey Drive North, Wakefield	8 #1	Lot 27 DP 453334	Lot 27 DP 453334	0.4343	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2013	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2013.	619786	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Church Valley Esplanade Reserve	Between Church Valley Road and Edward Street, Wakefield	8 #5	Lot 5 DP 554041	Lot 5 DP 554041	1.0373	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2023	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2023.	970130	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Brookvale Drive Esplanade Reserve	6 Brookvale Drive, St Arnaud	10 #3	Lot 24 DP 20252	Lot 24 DP 20252	0.0907	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2000	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2000.	NL13C/14	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Hotham Street Esplanade Reserve	Hotham Street, Murchison	14 #1	Lot 3 DP 410098	Lot 3 DP 410098	0.5080	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2008	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve (esplanade) at time of subdivision in 2008.	436889	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Mangles Valley Esplanade Reserve	Mangles Valley Road, Mangles Valley	17 #1	Lot 4 DP 17476	Lot 4 DP 17476	0.0025	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	1996	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve	NL11C/68	Recreation and Ecological Linkage

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										(esplanade) at time of subdivision in 1996.		
		Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve										
Kilkenny Place Walkway	Tōtara View Road, Eighty Eight Valley	7 #4 and 8 #2	Lot 9 DP 372973	Lot 9 DP 372973	0.4404	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2021-In2599	2021	2007	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose (walkway) reserve at time of subdivision in 2007.	327048	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Dublin Road Walkway	Dublin Road, Wakefield	8 #3	Lot 153 DP 553558	Lot 153 DP 553558	0.1204	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2021	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2021.	962985	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
Black Valley Stream Walkway	Main Road St Arnaud, St Arnaud	10 #1	Lot 3 DP 536298	Lot 3 DP 536298	0.0817	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2020	This reserve was vested in Council as recreation reserve at time of subdivision in 2020.	897546	Recreation and Ecological Linkage
		Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve										
Tapawera-Tadmor Road Walkway	33 Tadmor Valley Road, Tapawera	3 #2	Lot 1 DP 302811	Lot 1 DP 302811	0.5969	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	2025-In1190	2025	2001	This reserve was vested in Council as local purpose reserve at time of subdivision in 2001.	10818	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	SIZE (ha)	YEAR ACQUIRED	HOW ACQUIRED / NOTES	RECORD OF TITLE REFERENCE	RESERVE CATEGORY
Tapawera Memorial Park Recreation Reserve	Between 5 and 11 Matai Crescent, and 10 Matai Crescent, Tapawera	3 #5(a)	Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka Dist	Pt Sec 141 Upper Motueka Dist	2.3221	1995	This land was set originally apart by the Crown for the Nelson to Glenhope Railway. The Council acquired this fee-simple parcel in 1995.	NL11B/1086	Sportsground
Hampden Street Reserve	5 Hampden Street, Murchison	15 #1	Lot 3 DP 1724	Lot 3 DP 1724	0.0827	1936	This fee-simple parcel was transferred to the Murchison County Council in 1936 then to Waimea County Council in 1956.	NL75/173	Neighbourhood reserve

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