



Parks Network Plan



Quality for Life



greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao



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Date of effect of plan

This Greater Wellington Parks Network Plan was adopted by the Greater Wellington Regional Council on December 2010 and came into effect on 1 January 2011. This is now the operative management plan for all Greater Wellington parks and replaces the previous management plans for each area:

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

Minister of Conservation sign-off

Approval of management plan under Section 41(1) of the Reserves Act 1977

The Minister of Conservation, through her delegate the Conservation Support Manager of the Department of Conservation, Wellington Hawke's Bay Conservancy, approves the Park Network Plan as it pertains to the classified scenic reserves vested in Greater Wellington Regional Council and for those classified scenic reserves for which Greater Wellington holds a delegated appointment from Hutt City Council.

 date: 24/3/2011
Ben Reddiex
Conservation Support Manager
Acting pursuant to a delegation from the
Minister of Conservation dated 29.10.97

Contents

Foreword	5
Part 1 Introduction to the plan	7
1.1 Purpose of the plan	7
How to use the plan	8
1.2 Requirement for the plan.....	9
Part 2 Greater Wellington parks	10
2.1 History of Greater Wellington parks.....	10
2.2 Relevant legislation and policies.....	11
2.3 The relationship of Greater Wellington parks to other public lands	13
2.4 Relationship of Greater Wellington parks to the community	15
2.5 Why our parks are valuable	15
Part 3 General management framework	17
3.1 Management framework summary.....	17
3.2 Greater Wellington parks vision	17
3.3 Guiding principles for management.....	17
Part 4 General management outcomes and policies	20
4.1 Biodiversity and ecosystems	21
4.2 Landscape and geological features	22
4.3 Cultural heritage	23
4.4 Land management	24
4.5 Visitor services.....	27
4.6 Park infrastructure	28
4.7 Partnership in parks	30
4.8 Research.....	31
4.9 Land tenure, acquisition and disposal	31
Part 5 Monitoring and review of this plan	33
5.1 Plan review.....	33
5.2 Plan monitoring.....	33
Part 6 Park-specific management and policies	35
6.1 Akatarawa Forest	35
6.2 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park	43
6.3 Belmont Regional Park.....	49
6.4 East Harbour Regional Park.....	59
6.5 Kaitoke Regional Park.....	69
6.6 Pakuratahi Forest.....	77

Contents

6.7	Queen Elizabeth Park.....	85
6.8	Wainuiomata Recreation Area	93
Part 7 Rules for use and development.....		99
7.1	Introduction	99
7.2	Allowed activities.....	102
7.3	Managed activities.....	104
7.4	Restricted activities	107
7.5	Prohibited activities.....	111
Glossary		113
References/bibliography		116
Appendix 1 - History of parks		i
Appendix 2 - List of lands in each park - legal descriptions		iii
Appendix 3 - Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009		xxiv

Foreword

Wellington's regional parks are a precious community resource. They are valuable storehouses of biodiversity and a source of great pleasure for the ever increasing numbers of people who visit them. They provide a superb scenic backdrop to the urban settings of the Region.

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

In the Wellington Regional Strategy, quality open space is recognised as a fundamental requirement of world class cities and regions. People are becoming more aware of regional parks' role in conserving vital ecosystems and the merits of linking the open spaces provided around the region by territorial authorities and the Department of Conservation.

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

Working with the community in developing the range of experiences in our parks will be a core element of the new management regime. There are clearly opportunities to develop new recreational and educational experiences and provide for sustainable economic activities where these are compatible with the local ecology and public amenity values.

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

Nigel Wilson

Chair Social and Cultural Wellbeing Committee,
Greater Wellington Regional Council

Introduction



1 Introduction to the plan

1.1 Purpose of the plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How to use the plan

The parks network plan is comprised of the following parts:

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

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

The plan should also be read with reference to the individual current and future changes park maps. The physical layout of each of the

parks is shown in the “current” maps. These place each park in context by showing the surrounding area, including its natural and cultural features, along with existing facilities.

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

1.2 Requirement for the plan

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

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

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

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

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

2 Greater Wellington parks

2.1 History of Greater Wellington parks

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 Relevant legislation and policies

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

Statutory framework.	Reserves Act 1977	Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	Local Government Act 2002
Strategic planning		GW Parks Network Plan	
Operational planning		Individual Parks Operation Plans Asset Management Plans	
Funding		Long Term Plan Annual Plan	
Monitoring & evaluation		Annual Report Parks Annual Report	

Key legislation includes:

- Local Government Act 2002
This Act provides a framework for local authorities to play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of their communities through a sustainable development approach. The Act sets out principles and consultation requirements for local authorities in performing their functions. The only specific provisions relating to parks are about restrictions on disposal. It requires local authorities to consult before selling any park or part of a park that is not a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. This Act also allows regional councils to apply for regional parks to be protected in perpetuity through an Order in Council and also create bylaws for managing reserves.
- Reserves Act 1977
Provides for the acquisition of land for reserves, and the classification and management of reserves (including leases and licences). The majority of Greater Wellington's parks classified under the Reserves Act reserves are "recreation" reserves, with some scenic and local purpose. Refer to "legislative status" for each individual park in part 6.
- Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972
Sets out Greater Wellington's legal responsibilities and powers over the forest lands. Greater Wellington officers and rangers are empowered by the Act's bylaws to control activities in the forests (see Appendix 3). In 2005 a local Bill was passed by Parliament allowing renewable energy generation to take place on land designated for water catchment or forestry purposes. This resulted in the *Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005*.

- Resource Management Act 1991

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

Other relevant legislation includes:

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

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

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

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

2.3 The relationship of Greater Wellington parks to other public lands

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

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

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

At the other end of the spectrum, city and district councils focus on meeting local

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

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

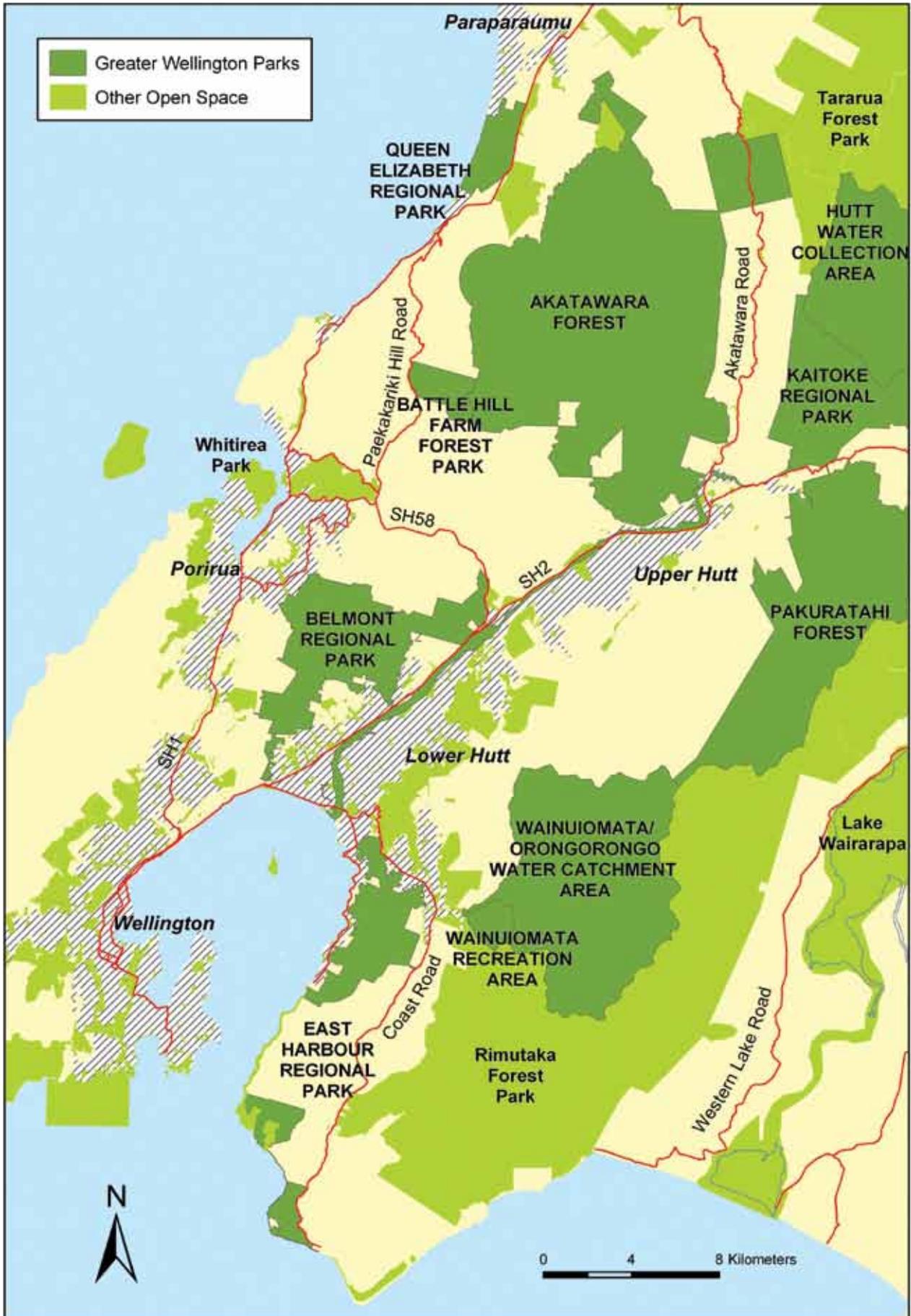
Together, these various public lands offer a broad spectrum of recreational opportunities and meet a wide range of community, environmental and conservation needs. Greater Wellington, the Department of Conservation and territorial authorities work together to ensure that environmental and heritage values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

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

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

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

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



2.4 Relationship of Greater Wellington parks to the community

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

Tangata whenua

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

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

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

Community groups and individuals

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

Greater Wellington, in partnership with individuals and groups, provides opportunities for people to achieve a variety of benefits

including: the sense of satisfaction of giving something to places they value and enjoy, physical exercise, social interaction with like minded people, learning a range of skills, and passing on knowledge to others.

2.5 Why our parks are valuable

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

Parks conserve nature, cultural and scenic values

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

Cultural features and historic sites in parks represent the living history of our relationships with the land, for both pakeha and Māori. These are special and irreplaceable parts of our identity and should be protected for future generations. Care of these places is particularly relevant from a Māori world view where the land is part of our ancestor (Papatūānuku). Greater Wellington parks contain many areas and values of significance to tangata whenua (as expressed in recent Treaty settlements), who continue to have interests in the lands.

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

Parks provide social and economic benefits and recreational opportunities

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

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

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

Parks contribute to healthy lifestyles and wellbeing

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

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

3.1 Management framework summary

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

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

3.2 Greater Wellington parks vision

To enrich lives by connecting people with healthy natural places

This means that in our parks you will find:

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

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

3.3 Guiding principles for management

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

ENVIRONMENT

1 – Protect and care for ecosystems of important ecological value

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 – Enhance ecological connections between natural areas and within catchments

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

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

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

RECREATION

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

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

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

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

Risk from natural hazards to people and assets is minimised.

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

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

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

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

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

HERITAGE

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY

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

Tangata whenua will be involved in areas of mutual interest.

14 – Promote community participation and sense of ownership

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

15 – Ensure the Greater Wellington parks are accessible to all

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

MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 General management outcomes and policies

4.1 Biodiversity and ecosystems

Outcomes

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

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

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

Policies

4.1.1 Indigenous plants and fauna

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

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

Policy 2: To enhance or restore areas that:

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

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

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

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

- a. The species have previously been recorded or there is evidence of the species being present in the area
- b. Conditions can be controlled to provide a high chance of their survival in the area
- c. Appropriate translocation approval and permits have been obtained from the Department of Conservation
- d. Best practice is followed for the release and post-release monitoring.

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

4.1.2 Removal of natural materials

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.3 Introduced plants

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

Policy 12: To plant introduced plants only where:

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

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

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

4.1.4 Pest plants and pest animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.1.5 Water

Policy 19: To maintain aquatic ecosystem values by:

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

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

4.2 Landscape and geological features

Outcomes

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

Policies

Policy 22: To identify:

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

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS

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

- Design guidelines
- Education
- Research and inventory.

4.3 Cultural heritage

Outcomes

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

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

Policies

4.3.1 Protection and management

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

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

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

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

Policy 30: To adhere to nationally established procedures where historic and cultural heritage features or artefacts are unearthed (refer to Historic Places Act 1993 or Antiquities

Act 1975) or sites discovered during day to day park operations noting that:

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

4.3.2 Information gathering and interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

4.4 Land management

Outcomes

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

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

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

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

Policies

4.4.1 Farm and plantation forestry

Policy 35: To protect soil resources by:

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

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

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

Policy 37: To allow pastoral farming where it:

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

4.4.2 Natural hazards

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

4.4.3 Climate change

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

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

4.4.4 Park closures

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

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

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

4.4.5 Utilities

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

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

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

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

Policy 51: Additional utility facilities approved under Policy 50 and Part 7 (Rules) will be subject to a licence or an easement where:

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

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

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

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

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

for more information relating to the use, operation, maintenance, upgrading, replacement and relocation of transmission lines and the use of access tracks.

4.4.6 Renewable energy generation

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

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

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

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

4.4.7 Mineral exploration, prospecting and mining

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

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

4.5 Visitor services

Outcomes

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

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

Policies

4.5.1 Education and promotion

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

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

4.6 Park infrastructure

Outcomes

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

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

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

Policies

4.6.1 Design principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.2 Access

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.3 Naming and commemorations

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

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

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

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

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

- a. The person(s) has contributed in a significant way to the regional parks network or to the structure on which the plaque is placed
- b. It relates to significant historical, environmental, or cultural events within the park, or the opening or naming of a park or a major facility in the park
- c. The design and location does not detract from the park's key characteristics or cause the displacement of other park activities.

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

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

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

METHODS

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

- Design guidelines
- Concept plans
- Advocacy/monitoring.

4.6.4 Use and development

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.7 Partnership in parks

Outcomes

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

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

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

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

Policies

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Park friends groups, volunteer programmes
- b. Collaboration in running events
- c. Consultation and engagement over park issues, including development and/or planning.

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

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

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

METHODS

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

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

4.8 Research

Outcome

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

Policies

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

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

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

4.9 Land tenure, acquisition and disposal

Outcome

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

Policies

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

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

- a. Enhance the benefit, enjoyment and use of parks by the public
- b. Improve public access to or use of open space
- c. Further protect the character of existing parks
- d. Protect the important environmental and cultural heritage values
- e. Enhance or add to existing recreational opportunities
- f. Rationalise boundaries so as to achieve better linkages to other open space areas and benefit the future management of the park
- g. Enhance or add to ecological corridor opportunities
- h. And that no other mechanism (such as a management agreement by another agency) can achieve the purpose.

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

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

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

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

5

Monitoring and review of this plan

Outcome

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

Policies

5.1 Plan review

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

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

Explanation

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

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

5.2 Plan monitoring

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

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

Table 1 - Monitoring methods

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

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

Park-specific management and policies
Akatarawa Forest



6.1 Akatarawa Forest

6.1.1 Legal status

Title held:	Wellington Regional Council
Legislative status:	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972
Territorial Authority:	Kapiti Coast District Council, Upper Hutt City Council

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

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal description of land parcels.

6.1.2 Background

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

In terms of the lower North Island, the area's indigenous values are considered to be ecologically significant. There are several wetlands in the Akatarawa and Whakatikei River catchments. Past logging of podocarp from large areas of the Akatarawa Forest has left a mosaic of forest, bush and shrub lands, which provide for a high diversity of bird and insect life. Some 1,000 hectares of original lowland podocarp forest and 500 hectares of red beech/miro/rimu forest still

remain in parts of the Akatarawa Forest. In addition, small but significant, stands of the original montane totara/kamahahi and miro/kamahahi forest remain on high ridges around the peaks of Mounts Maunganui, Wainui, Titi and Barton.

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

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

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

These exotic forests include the Whakatikei, Valley View, Hukinga, Maungakotukutuku, Akatarawa Saddle and Puketiro blocks.

These are managed primarily for commercial purposes but also provide some recreational opportunities. This plan does not cover the forestry operations or harvesting, as these are covered by operational plans for Greater Wellington's production forestry.

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

Land status - a future water collection area

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

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

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

Off-road recreation

The Akatarawa Forest is one of the few places in the Wellington region where the wider community can undertake off-road activities with motorbikes, quads and 4WD vehicles. The area also caters for a range of mountain biking and multisport events. The Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee (ARAC) whose membership is made up of 4WD, off-road enthusiasts and other like minded groups who use the Akatarawa Forest for a range of recreation opportunities, jointly developed the Motorised Recreation User Code and Management Guidelines (1997) with Greater Wellington.¹¹

ARAC was formed to be a voice for the user groups within the forests and is one of many groups that work alongside Greater Wellington to promote the values of the parks and develop opportunities to be involved. Refer to Map 20 for a map of the area approved for use by motorised recreation, and to Greater Wellington website for more information.

6.1.3 Park key characteristics

Land

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

¹⁰ Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.

¹¹ The motorised recreation user code outlines the restrictions and behaviour standards necessary to meeting statutory obligations protecting the environment, other recreational users and adjoining landowners.

People

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

6.1.4 Management focus

The primary focus for Akatarawa Forest is to:

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

The secondary focus is to:

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

6.1.5 Specific policies for Akatarawa Forest

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

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

Cultural heritage

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

Land management

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

Visitor services

- g. To offer varied opportunities for park users by providing multiple use tracks and facilities where possible, appropriate and compatible with the primary management outcome of future water supply.
- h. To allow public access on foot or bicycle to all parts of the park, subject to:
 - Temporary or localised restrictions where plantation forestry operations are taking place
 - Other management purposes (including but not limited to: spraying, fire management and pest management).
- i. To allow public access by motorised vehicles on designated tracks subject to:
 - All clubs and individuals following the principles of Tread Lightly and the Motorised Recreational User Code and Management Guidelines 1997
 - Periodic or localised restrictions, eg, when plantation forestry operations occur.
- j. To maintain with ARAC and community input, the Orange Hut, as a shelter for recreationalists in the forest.
- k. To liaise with Upper Hutt City Council and Kapiti Coast District Council regarding provision of vehicle parking areas and other facilities at park entrances.
- l. To manage the following as the main public entrances:
 - Maungakotukutuku (Raumati – off Maungakotukutuku Road)
 - Karapoti (Upper Hutt – off Karapoti Road).
- m. To maintain the following secondary entrances:
 - Via Battle Hill Regional Park (ridge entrance)
 - Bulls Run/Cooks Road (off Moonshine Road)
 - Valley View Road (Totara Park – Upper Hutt)
 - Tulsa Park and Bridge Road (Totara Park and Upper Hutt).
- n. To require applicants to give three months notice and public notification of any closure of the Akatarawa Forest.

Partnership in parks

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

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

AREA	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR SIGNIFICANCE
General	Indigenous bird, fish and macroinvertebrate habitat	Threatened species: kaka (nationally endangered) New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) kereru (gradual decline) yellow crowned kākārīki (gradual decline) long finned eel (gradual decline) giant kokopu (gradual decline) dwarf galaxiids (gradual decline) koura (gradual decline).
Mt Wainui	Lowland to montane miro rimu/kamahi forest on lower hill slopes; montane halls totara – kamahi forest on upper hill slopes	Regional example of montane miro-kamahi forest. Contains rare ferns and original pre-European forest types for the area. Relatively unmodified on upper slopes. Snow grass species are found at the summit. <i>Adiantum fulvum</i> (regionally sparse) <i>Adiantum viridescens</i> (regionally sparse) <i>Streblus banksii</i> (nationally sparse).
Mt Barton, Maunganui, Titi and Wainui Summits	Hill slopes and summits: Montane miro-kamahi forest. Main ridges: Montane Halls totara – kamahi forest.	Representative examples of montane podocarp – broadleaved forest types, little modified from pre-European times. Hall's totara-kamahi forest occurs on only two peaks in the Region - Mt Wainui and Maunganui. Maunganui and Wainui summits identified in the Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17).
Upper Akatarawa Valley	Lowland to montane red beech/ rimu/kamahi forest and rimu/ rata/hinau/kamahi forest. Lowland podocarp/kamahi forest; lowland to montane hard beech forest; montane kamahi forest	One of few remaining large areas of accessible and reasonably unmodified native forest. Contains excellent stands of Hall's totara. High scenic and recreational value. Important habitat and natural corridor values. Identified in the Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17). Significant species: <i>Brachyglottis kirkii var kirkii</i> – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regionally critical) <i>Drucella integristipula</i> (a threatened liverwort only known from a handful of sites in New Zealand) <i>Trichomanes strictum</i> – fern (nationally sparse, regionally data deficient) <i>Trichomanes colensoi</i> – fern (nationally sparse, regionally critical) <i>Trichomanes elongatum</i> – fern (regionally critical), <i>Grammitis pseudociliata</i> – strap fern (regionally deficient data) <i>Hymenophyllum atrovirens</i> (nationally sparse, regionally critical).

AREA	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR SIGNIFICANCE
Akatarawa, West Deep Creek, Plateau	Unmodified red beech forest with some podocarp forest to the north	In the 1980s this area was recommended to become a formally recognised as a conservation area. Kākāriki are present in numbers. Identified in the Kapiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17).
Draper's Flat Martin's River Whakatikei Headwaters Valley View	Raupo wetland Kahikatea swamp Kahikatea, sphagnum moss Manuka, sphagnum moss	Akatarawa wetlands: these wetlands all provide important examples of threatened wetland ecosystems. Martin's River and Whakatikei headwater wetlands have been identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity.

6.1.6 Projected changes

Refer to Map 4 (following pages).

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

6.1.7 Park maps

The following pages contain:

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

For more information

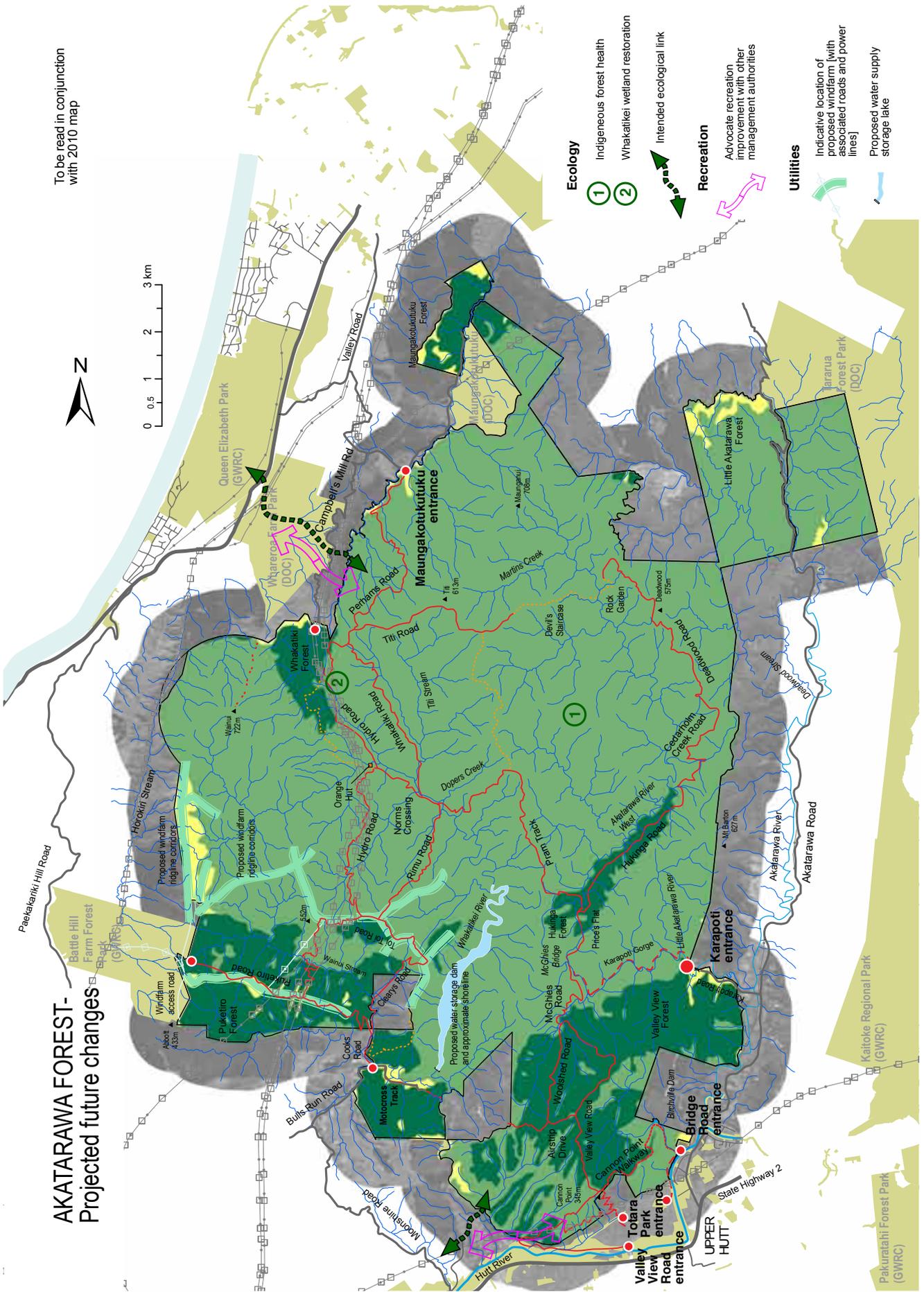
Greater Wellington Plantation Forest Working Plan 2000-2010 (for information on the forestry operations, including harvesting)

Regional Forest Lands Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2008)

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



AKATARAWA FOREST- Projected future changes



- 1 Indigenous forest health
- 2 Whakatiki wetland restoration

Recreation

Advocate recreation improvement with other management authorities

Utilities

Indicative location of proposed windfarm (with associated roads and power lines)
Proposed water supply storage lake

Park-specific management and policies
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park



6.2 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

6.2.1 Legal status

Title held:	Wellington Regional Council
Legislative status:	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, the park includes scenic reserve under the Reserves Act 1977
Territorial Authority:	Porirua City Council

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

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

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

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

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions of land parcels.

6.2.2 Background

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park (Battle Hill) is situated on the Paekakariki Hill Road in the Horokiri Valley. It is the smallest of the regional parks, covering 500 hectares. The park is rich in Māori and European history.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

6.2.3 Park key characteristics

Land

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

People

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

6.2.4 Management focus

The focus for Battle Hill Farm Forest Park is to:

1. Protect and interpret the historical and ecological sites located in the park
2. Provide a working farm experience for all visitors
3. Provide education on sustainable farming and forestry practices
4. Allow for limited camping opportunities
5. Provide a backdrop for compatible recreation activities
6. Ensure access links across the park are retained when Transmission Gully motorway is developed
7. Implement sustainable farm management plan actions.¹²

¹² Sustainable Farm Plans are being prepared for each of the major farmed areas in the regional parks. The recommendations of these will assist Greater Wellington to make decisions about what areas remain farmed, what areas should be retired or put into alternative use.

6.2.5 Specific policies for Battle Hill

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

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

Land management

- d. To permit the use of aircraft for farming, management purposes or emergency purposes within the park.
- e. To prohibit the construction of wind turbines within the Battle Hill Farm Forest Park.
- f. To recognise a potential route for a wind farm access road and ancillary underground services in conjunction with existing and /or future logging roads.

Explanation: In 2009 the adopted Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Management Plan prohibited construction of wind turbines (or blade flyover) within the park boundary. This provision has been included in this Plan. However, the Plan includes a specific policy to allow wind farm

development within Akatarawa Forest, adjacent to Battle Hill Farm Forest Park. There is the potential for a wind farm access road and ancillary underground services to be developed through Battle Hill Farm Forest Park at or about the 350 metre contour in conjunction with the upgrading of existing, and the provision of new, logging roads. The construction of one access road capable of serving both purposes of a logging road and a wind farm access will minimise adverse effects and be an efficient use of resources.

Visitor services

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

Partnership in parks

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

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

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

6.2.6 Projected changes

Refer to the Map 6 (following pages).

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

6.2.7 Park maps

The following pages contain:

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

For more information

Battle Hill Sustainable Farm Plan (Hanford, 2009)

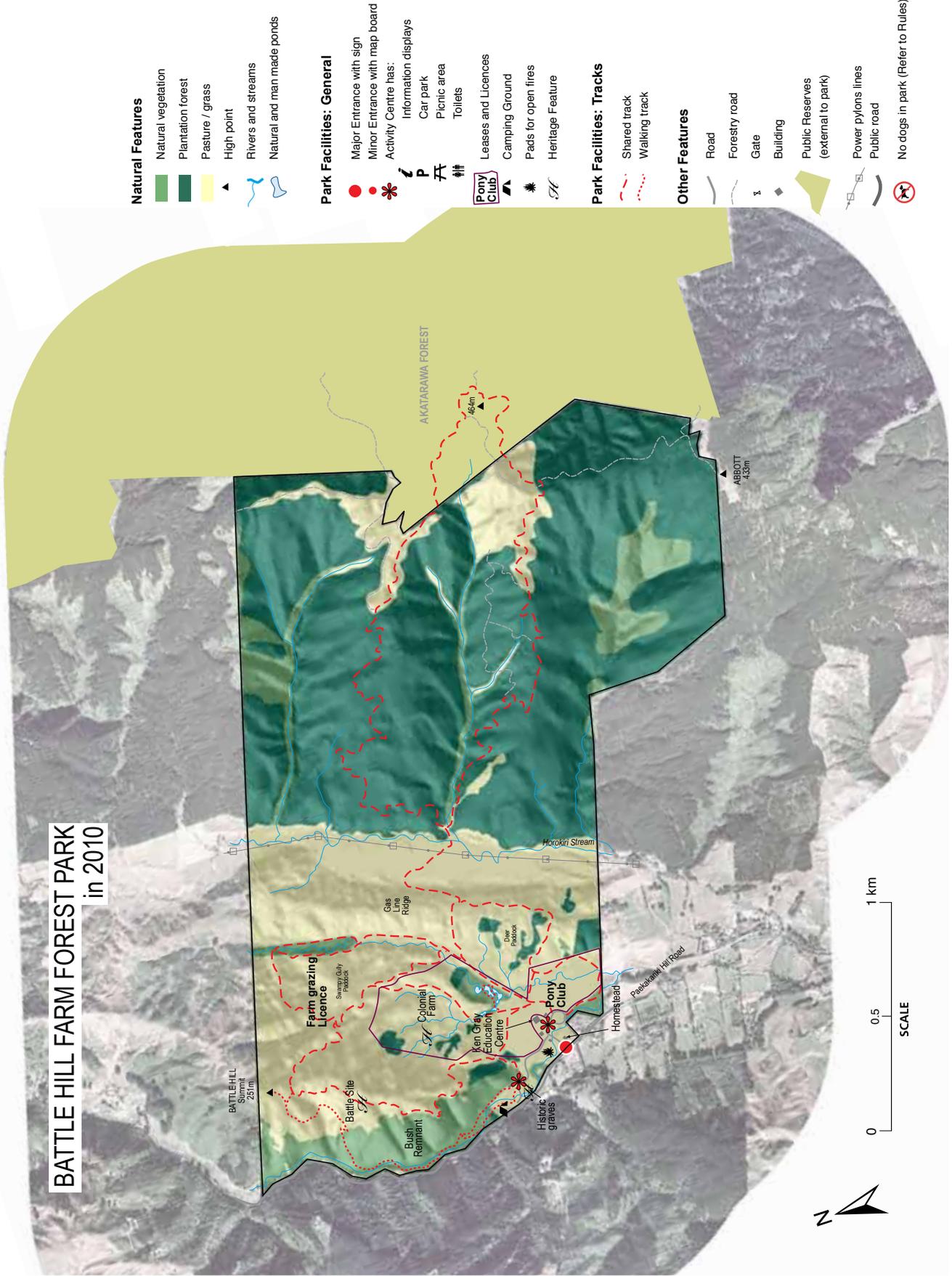
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2006)

Design Report: Battle Hill Farm (Bowman, 1988)

Battle Hill House Report: conservation assessment (Bowman, 1991)

Graves, Battle Hill: conservation plan (Bowman, 2006)

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK in 2010



Natural Features

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

Park Facilities: General

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

Park Facilities: Tracks

- Shared track
- Walking track

Other Features

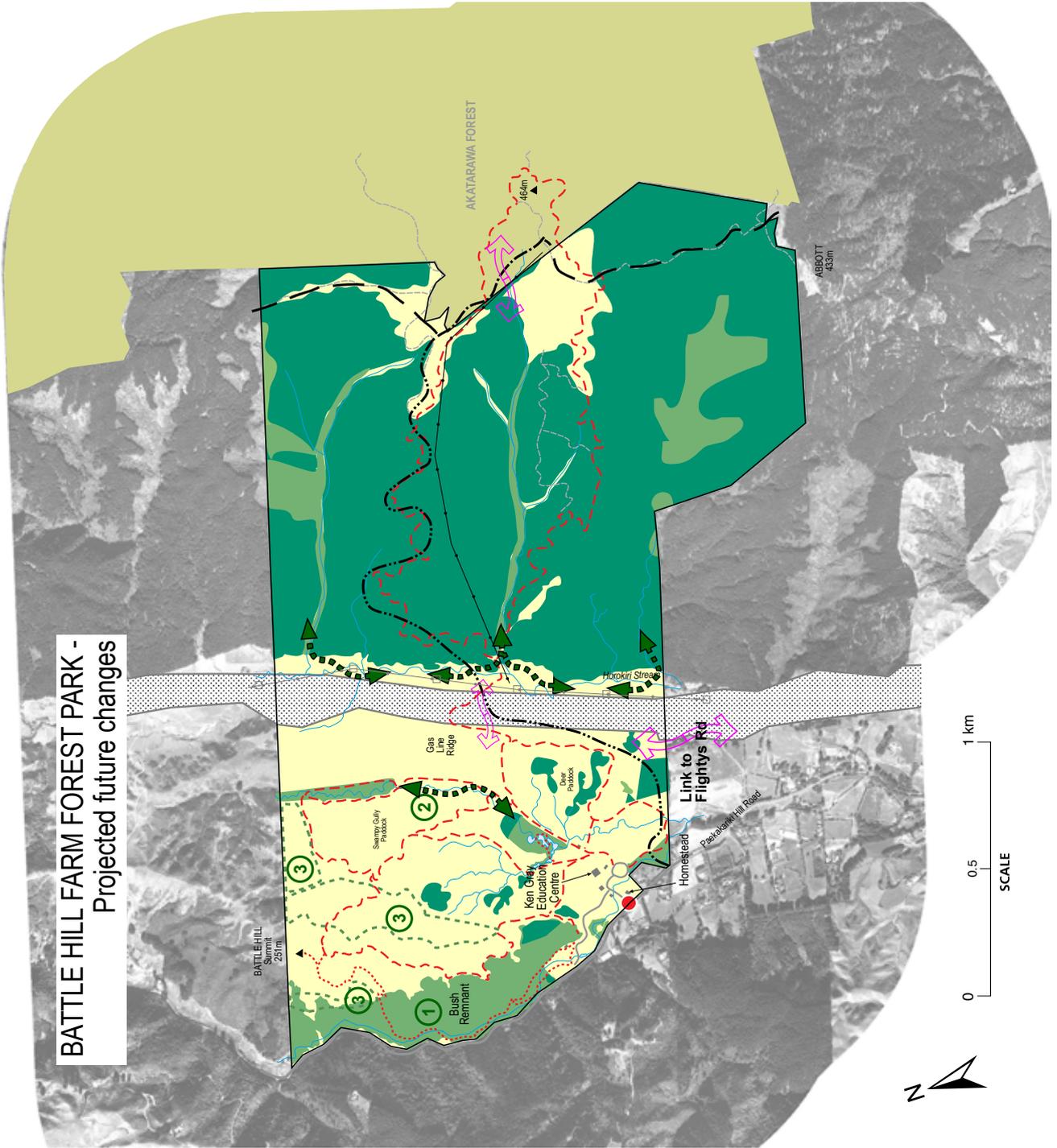
- Road
- Forestry road
- Gate
- Building
- Public Reserves (external to park)
- Power pylons lines
- Public road
- No dogs in park (Refer to Rules)



BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map

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



Park-specific management and policies
Belmont Regional Park



6.3 Belmont Regional Park

6.3.1 Legal status

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

TITLE HELD	EXPLANATION
Wellington Regional Council	<p>Waitangirua Farm¹³ within the park is owned by Wellington Regional Council and was purchased with the assistance of Crown grants from Landcorp Farming Ltd in July 2006, totalling 1,000 hectares. It is primarily managed as farm, by way of a lease. However, it also contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walkway through the farm under the New Zealand Walkways Act 1990 • Eight areas covenanted to the Minister of Conservation (80 hectares). <p>Wellington Regional Council also owns three areas of land as fee simple, totalling 293 hectares. A small 0.56 hectare block at the end of Cornish Street, Petone, and two larger blocks at Stratton Street. A further 2.12 hectare block is held as a utility reserve for the purpose of a future water reservoir to transfer to Porirua City Council.</p>
Hutt City Council	<p>Owens 1,078 hectares of the park. The majority of these lands are recreation reserve and by agreement (dated 22 November 2004) Hutt City Council transferred its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Greater Wellington. These areas are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kilmister Block (632 hectares) currently leased to Landcorp Farming Limited • Korokoro Valley/Maungaraki recently gazetted scenic reserve • Sweetacres (Normandale Road area) a number of recreation reserves (43 hectares in total) • Speedy's Stream/Belmont Stream (65 hectare block).
Department of Conservation	<p>Owens two recreation reserves: Dry Creek Recreation Reserve (532 hectares) and the Takapu Block (290 hectares) that are controlled and managed by Greater Wellington.</p>
Wellington City Council	<p>Owens 105 hectare parcel (accessed off Horokiwi Road). Proposed to be gazetted as scenic reserve and managed by Greater Wellington</p>
Porirua City Council	<p>Owens 44 hectare parcel (near Takapu Road). To be managed by Greater Wellington by agreement (Section 17 of LGA 2002)</p>

¹³ Porirua City Council also acquired 44.23 hectares of Waitangirua Farm. This land is held as recreation reserve. It is intended that Porirua City Council (PCC) and Greater Wellington will enter into an agreement, whereby Porirua City Council will transfer its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Greater Wellington.

Porirua City Council also owns the eight hectare recreation reserve Cannons Creek Lake Reserve which provides a western entrance to the park, as outlined in a memorandum of understanding between Councils.

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions of land parcels.

There is also a designation for the Transmission Gully route project¹⁴ which dissects the western section of the park (Cannon's Creek) from the rest of Belmont Park. This has significant implications for the park and its future management. At the time of writing of this plan the New Zealand Transport Agency was gathering information in preparation for the possible future lodging of regulatory consents for the project.

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

6.3.2 Background

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

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

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

The park's European heritage features include the original main coach road from Wellington, the Korokoro concrete gravity dams¹⁵ built in 1903 – and munitions bunkers from World War II.

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

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

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

¹⁴ The 27-kilometre Transmission Gully route is a proposed highway that will run from MacKay's Crossing, just north of Paekakariki, crossing State Highway 58 to the southern reconnection to State Highway 1 near Linden. The project is one component of a package of rail and road options that are intended to address congestion, traffic flow and road safety in the Wellington Region [Source: New Zealand Transport Agency website, April 2010]

¹⁵ The upper dam was built for town water supply and the lower dam for mill operations. (Source: Walls for water, Offer R.E. 1997)

6.3.3 Key park characteristics

Land

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

People

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

6.3.4 Management focus

The focus for Belmont Regional Park is to:

1. Protect the geological landscape of the boulder block fields
2. Provide extensive open space for outdoor recreation by retaining farming of the open tops
3. Conserve and enhance native forest in the valleys
4. Maintain examples of the historic munitions bunkers

5. Implement a sustainable farm management plan¹⁶
6. Re-evaluate future land management of areas that are separated by the Transmission Gully motorway project from the main park body.

6.3.5 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

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

¹⁶ Sustainable farm plans are being prepared for each of the major farmed areas in the regional parks. The recommendations of these will assist Greater Wellington to make decisions about what areas remain farmed, what areas should be retired or put into alternative use, or riparian management.

Cultural heritage

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

Land management

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

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

Visitor services

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

- Takapu Road
- Belmont Road (Pauatahanui).

Partnership in parks

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

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

GREATER WELLINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AREAS)	DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ECOSITES	DISTRICT PLAN STATUS	CONSERVATION COVENANT	RESERVE STATUS RESERVES ACT 1977	ECOLOGICAL VALUES (All lowland forest or scrubland on hill country)
1. Korokoro Valley 2. Stratton Street	Korokoro Stream Bush (400 hectares)	SNR 26 Hutt City DP	Department of Conservation	Recreation Reserve *	Rimu-rata/tawa-kohekohe forest remnant Broadleaf regenerating forest, Nikau regeneration Species: Forest gecko, New Zealand pigeon. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel.
3. Speedy's Bush	Speedys Bush (40 hectares)	SNR 49 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Pukatea/tawa forest remnant. Broadleaf regenerating forest. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel.
4. Landcorp Remnants	Hill Road Bush (70 hectares)	SNR 63 Hutt City DP	Yes (4 plus 1) Belmont Road (D) 0.37 hectares (E) 0.46 hectares (F) 1.57 hectares (G) 7.45 hectares (H) 23.20 hectares Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977		Broadleaf regenerating forest (mahoe, tawa).
5 Kilmister Block Bush	Belmont Saddle Bush (15 hectares)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Broadleaf regenerating forest (rimu, pigeonwood)
	Belmont Road Bush A (5 hectares)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Regenerating broadleaf forest. Coprosma areolata shrubland.

GREATER WELLINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AREAS)	DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ECOSITES	DISTRICT PLAN STATUS	CONSERVATION COVENANT	RESERVE STATUS RESERVES ACT 1977	ECOLOGICAL VALUES (All lowland forest or scrubland on hill country)
	Belmont Road Bush B (5 hectares)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Regenerating broadleaf forest. Coprosma areolata shrubland.
6. Boulder Hill Bush	Boulder Hill Bush (200 hectares)	SNR 3 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Tawa/miro forest remnant Regenerating broadleaf forest. Species: New Zealand pigeon.
7. Dry Creek Bush	Belmont Bush (60 hectares)	SNR 1 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Pukatea-matai/tawa forest remnant Species: New Zealand pigeon.
	Haywards Shrubland (200 hectares)	SNR 17 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Regenerating shrubland.
8. Cannon's Creek Bush	Cannons Creek Bush (50 hectares)	SES 12 Porirua City DP	Yes- Cannon's Creek (B) 11.3 hectares	Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City	Tawa-kohekohe forest remnant.
		SES 12 Porirua City DP	Yes- Takapu Road (A) 29.2 hectares	Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City	Regenerating broadleaf forest.
9. Nikau Remnant	Belmont Hills Bush (10 hectares)	Wellington City Council - Not in District Plan	Yes-nr, Round Knob (C) 9 hectares Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977		Regenerating broadleaf forest (Nikau, broadleaf).
10. Duck Creek					Rare and threatened native freshwater fish.
11. Boulder Hill remnant					Podocarp remnant with broadleaf.

Abbreviations: *Reservation in process SNR Significant Natural Area SES Significant Ecological Area SSWI Sites of Special Wildlife Interest

6.3.6 Projected changes

Refer to Map 8 (following pages).

- Implement the recommendations outlined within the sustainable farm management plan when completed¹⁷.
- Map known traditional trails through the park, and develop interpretation at appropriate sites.
- Develop walking and biking tracks that link the park's track network to complement, and where possible connect to other open space areas, for instance, the Hutt River Trail, the Eastern Hills and Wellington city's 'Outer Green Belt'.
- Encourage and provide public access tracks and recreational corridors into the park from adjacent land, eg, Lincolnshire Farm, Porirua East and Warspite Avenue, Whitby, Brady Road and Cornish Street.
- Work with community groups to:
 - Identify options for providing mountain biking opportunities in the park
 - Restore ecological areas within the park.
- Develop and implement a conservation plan to preserve examples of the Belmont historic munitions bunkers.
- Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency with regards to the Transmission Gully route and with other agencies to ensure recreational and management access links across the park from Porirua to Hutt City are maintained.
- Improve ecological linkages running along the western (Hutt Valley) side of Belmont and from Korokoro to Cannons Creek.

6.3.7 Park maps

The following pages contain:

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

For more information

Amenity Lakes Management Plan (Cannons Creek Lake Reserves)

Northern Reserves Management Plan (Wellington City Council, 2008)

Making tracks (Hutt City Council, 2009)

Urban Forest Plan (Hutt City Council, 2009)

Reserve Strategic Directions (HCC, 2001)

Cannons Creek Restoration and Development Plan (WRC, 2001)

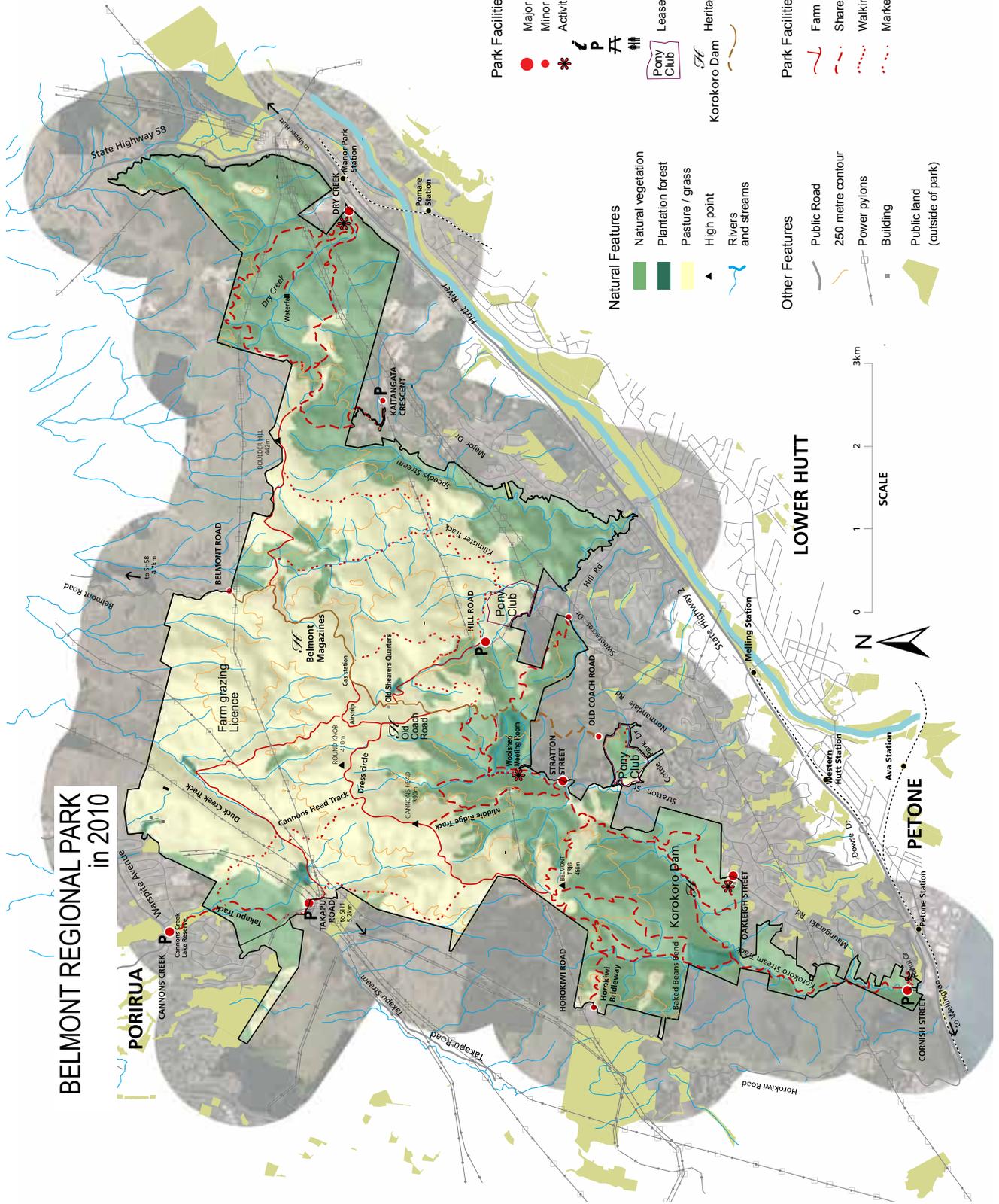
Landscape Concept Development: Dry Creek (Boffa Miskell, 2004)

Concept Design: Korokoro Dam Lookout (GWRC, 2004)

Belmont Magazines, Heritage Assessment (2 volumes) (Bowman, 2006)

¹⁷ The sustainable farm management plan will assist Greater Wellington when making decisions about the farmland within the park (including the Waitangirua Farm) to identify productive farmland and retire other areas such as gullies for soil conservation and sediment control, as well as for carbon sequestration.

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK in 2010



- Park Facilities: General**
- Major Entrance with sign
 - Minor Entrance with map board
 - * Activity Centre has:
 - Information displays
 - Car park
 - Picnic area
 - Toilets
 - Leases and Licences
 - Pony Club
 - Heritage Feature
 - Korokoro Dam
 - Old Coach Road Formation (Shared track and Farm road - refer to Rules)
- Natural Features**
- Natural vegetation
 - Plantation forest
 - Pasture / grass
 - High point
 - Rivers and streams
- Other Features**
- Public Road
 - 250 metre contour
 - Power pylons
 - Building
 - Public land (outside of park)
- Park Facilities: Tracks**
- Farm roads
 - Shared track (refer to Rules)
 - Walking track
 - Marked route

LOWER HUTT



SCALE

Park-specific management and policies
East Harbour Regional Park



6.4 East Harbour Regional Park

6.4.1 Legal status

REGIONAL PARK/FOREST	TITLE HELD BY	LEGISLATIVE STATUS
East Harbour Regional Park – Northern Forest	Wellington Regional Council Hutt City Council (Hutt City Council transferred its administering body powers and responsibility for management to Wellington Regional Council) Crown – Department of Conservation (Land vested in Wellington Regional Council)	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. The majority is held under the Reserves Act 1977 as Scenic reserve.
East Harbour Regional Park – Pencarrow Lighthouse ¹⁷ Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head	Wellington Regional Council Crown - Department of Conservation (land vested in Wellington Regional Council) Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. The majority is also held under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation reserve. The area also includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Esplanade reserves • Scientific reserve

Territorial Authority: Hutt City Council

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

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

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

¹⁸ The historic Pencarrow Lighthouse is located adjacent to the park and accessed through land managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

6.4.2 Background

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

The northern forest covers the steep hill country between Eastbourne, eastern bays and Wainuiomata. These hills, covered in beech/rata forest, provide a forest backdrop to the harbour. The valley floors contain lush lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest. The area is easily accessible from Eastbourne and Wainuiomata, and provides excellent opportunities for walking, tramping, dog walking and picnicking. This area has deer and pig hunting managed through a permit system. The upper Gollans Valley is a designated "remote zone", providing a wilderness experience close to the city. The park is also used for multisport events.

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

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

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

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

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, a collective of people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 1830s and signed the Port Nicholson Block Deed of Purchase in 1839. The Port Nicholson Block runs from the Rimutaka Summit to the south coast at

Pipinui Point (Boomrock) around the coastline to Turakirae in the east and up the Rimutaka ridgeline to the summit.

Treaty of Waitangi redress recognises the traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual association of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with places and sites managed by the Crown within their area of interest. The deed of recognition¹⁹ signed in December 2008 allows Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and the Crown to protect and enhance the conservation values associated with these sites, and includes:

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

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

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

¹⁹ Deed of Recognition – refer to Glossary for definition

Conservation, Hutt City Council and Greater Wellington. The park is now managed by Greater Wellington as East Harbour Regional Park.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

6.4.3 Key park characteristics

Land

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

People

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

6.4.4 Management focus

The focus for East Harbour Regional Park is to:

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

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

6.4.5 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

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

Cultural heritage

- f. To support the protection of significant modified landscape features of the historic Pencarrow Lighthouse and the Baring Head Lighthouse, from inappropriate use or development²⁰.

Land management

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

Visitor services

- h. To manage the small-scale picnic facility at Butterfly Creek.
- i. To maintain the following as secondary entrances to the park:
 - Eastbourne: Burdans Gate, Korohiwa Bay (bus barn), Kowhai Street, Muritai Park and MacKenzie Road
 - Days Bay: Williams Park (Kereru Track), Ferry Road, Korimako Road
 - York Bay: Kaitawa Road
 - Lowry Bay: Cheviot Road, Dillon Street
 - Point Howard: Howard Road, Ngaumatau Road
 - Wainuiomata Hill Road: near the lookout
 - Wainuiomata: Lees Grove, Fraser Street, Gardiner Grove, Stanley Street, Puriri Street and Broad Gully
 - Moana Road (Days Bay).

Partnership in parks

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

²⁰ The Historic Pencarrow Lighthouse is owned by the Historic Places Trust as well as the small footprint of land on which it sits.

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

AREA	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR SIGNIFICANCE
<p>Northern Forest and Gollans Valley Remote Area</p>	<p>Throughout northern block.</p> <p>Eastbourne Hills – predominantly covered in lowland beech forest – black beech (<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var <i>solandri</i>) dominate on dry, exposed ridges and hard beech (<i>N. truncata</i>) on shallow slopes.</p> <p>Lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest found in valleys of lower Butterfly Creek and middle reaches of Gollans Stream.</p>	<p>Diverse mix of native plant communities.</p> <p>264 species of native vascular plants recorded in area, including 10 regionally threatened species and one endemic species (<i>Libertia edgariae</i>).</p> <p>One of the richest orchid floras for an area of this size with 33 species recorded.</p> <p>Wide range of native bird species present: tui, bellbird, grey warbler, fantail, silvereye, rifleman, tomtit, shining cuckoo, kereru, whitehead, morepork, long-tailed cuckoo and New Zealand falcon.</p> <p>Good numbers of Wainuia sp. land snails present.</p> <p>Forest Ringlet butterfly.</p> <p>Northern rata (<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>) found throughout hills. There are large stands of terrestrial rata, but epiphytic rata are also present.</p> <p>Podocarps present: mature rimu (<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>), miro (<i>Stachypitys ferrugineus</i>), matai (<i>prumnopitys taxifolia</i>) and kahikatea (<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes</i>). Pukatea also common emergent species.</p> <p>86 species of moss have been recorded in Butterfly Creek area and 105 species of fungi in the park as a whole.</p>
<p>Gollans Stream, Butterfly Creek</p>	<p>The upper reaches of these streams pass through relatively pristine beech and podocarp/broadleaf forest.</p> <p>Gollans Stream is about 14 kilometres long and has a catchment of 1,700 hectares.</p>	<p>Nine species of native freshwater fish have been recorded in Gollans Stream and Butterfly Creek. Some of these species may no longer be present because of built and natural barriers at the coast that restrict fish migration between freshwater and the sea.</p> <p>Recent surveys indicate long finned eels, giant kokopu, koura, banded kokopu.</p>

AREA	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR SIGNIFICANCE
Pencarrow Lakes and wetlands	<p>Kohangapiripiri – freshwater lake fed by Cameron Creek. Lake is about 13 hectares, and 1-2 metres deep with 43 hectares of wetland.</p> <p>Kohangatera – slightly more brackish than Kohangapiripiri. Fed by Gollans Stream. 17 hectares with 150 hectares of wetland.</p> <p>The lakes are separated from sea by gravel beach ridges.</p>	<p>Wetlands support highly indigenous plant communities in a relatively unmodified state – identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity. There are a number of regionally threatened species, including two aquatic plants – <i>Lepilaena bilocularis</i> and <i>Ruppia polycarpa</i> and three semi-aquatics – <i>Crassula kirkii</i>, <i>Glossostigma diandrum</i> and <i>Ranunculus macropus</i>. Also regarded as locally significant are – <i>Eryngium vesiculosum</i> (sea holly), <i>Glossostigma elatinoides</i>, <i>Gratiola sexdentata</i>, <i>Limosella lineate</i> (mudwort) and <i>Scheonoplectus validus</i> (clubrush).</p> <p>30 bird species have been recorded for the two lakes.</p> <p>Native fish, including long finned eels, giant kokopu and bullies.</p> <p>Gravel beaches are outside the park but are important because they preserve a unique record of historical uplifts, support a rare biotic community (including <i>Muehlenbeckia ephedrodes</i>) and are a natural water levelling mechanism for the lake and gateway for fish populations.</p>
Baring Head		The rare spotted skink (<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>) present.

6.4.6 Projected changes

Refer to Map 10 (following pages).

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

6.4.7 Park Maps

The following pages contain:

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

Note: There is no East Harbour Regional Park – Parangarahu Lakes area and Baring Head projected future changes map. This will be reviewed when the new management regime for Parangarahu Lakes is finalised.

For more information

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

Wetlands Action Plan (Greater Wellington, 2003)

A landscape restoration plan for the Kohanga Lakes Block (Park, 2007)

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK: NORTHERN FOREST - Projected future changes

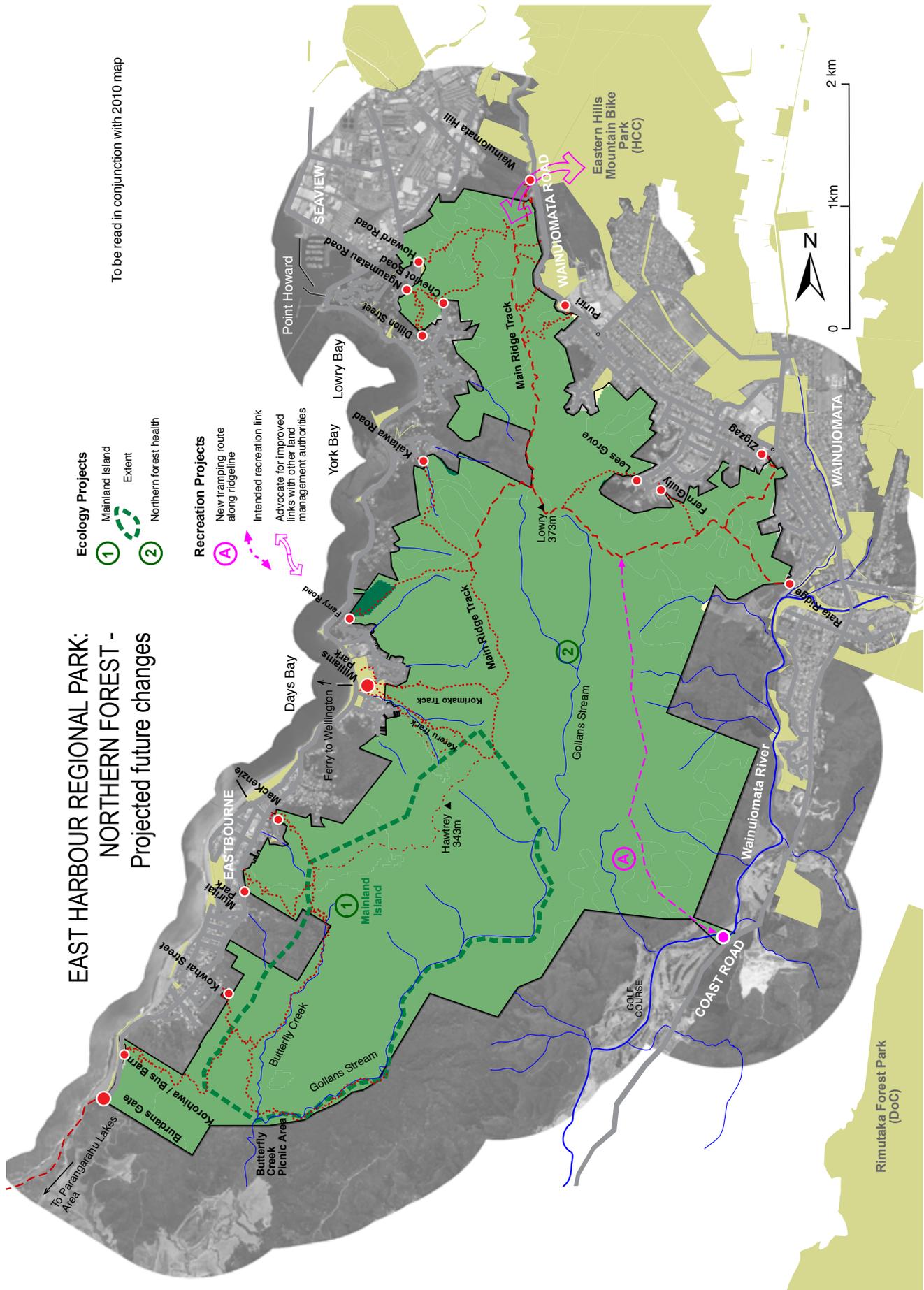
To be read in conjunction with 2010 map

Ecology Projects

- ① Mainland Island Extent
- ② Northern forest health

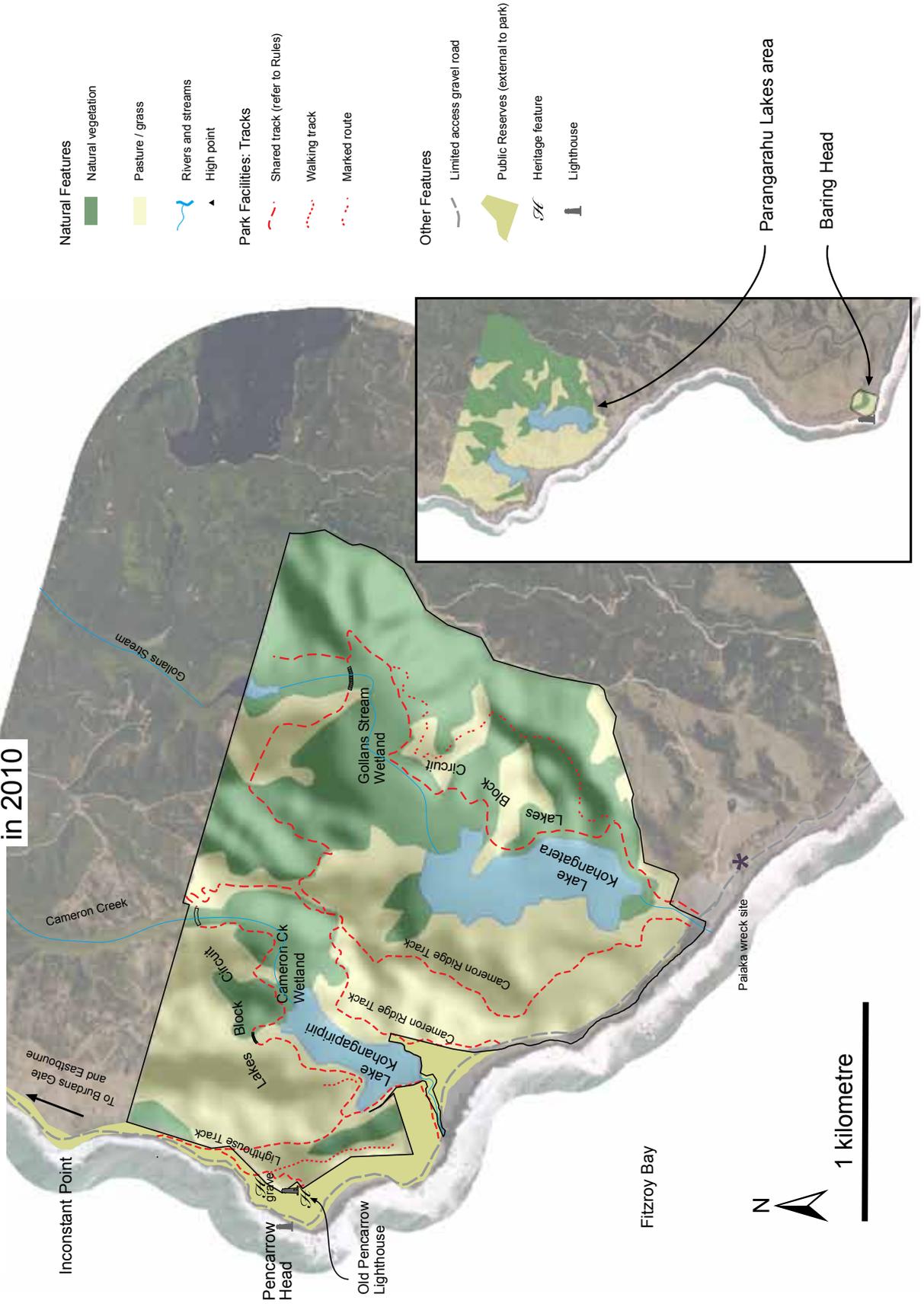
Recreation Projects

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



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

Note: No projected future changes map is provided for in this plan.



Park-specific management and policies
Kaitoke Regional Park



6.5 Kaitoke Regional Park

6.5.1 Legal status

Title held:	Wellington Regional Council
Legislative status:	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 (for water supply and recreation)
Territorial Authority:	Upper Hutt City Council

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

Refer to Appendix 2 for legal descriptions of land parcels.

6.5.2 Background

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, the water treatment plant, the Kaitoke weir and the Stuart Macaskill Lakes - key parts of the water supply system for the Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, Porirua and Wellington metropolitan areas - are viewable from lookouts within the park.

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

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

Key park characteristics

Land

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

People

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

6.5.3 Management focus

The focus for Kaitoke Regional Park is to:

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

6.5.4 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

- c. To protect the park's key landscape features and values list below from inappropriate use and development, including: Hutt River Gorge, Kaitoke Hill, Southern Ridge and Wellington Fault line, River Terraces, and Putaputa catchment.
- d. To protect geological features such as the Pleistocene gravel exposures and fault terraces at Te Marua, landscape features and indigenous forest along the southern ridge and the Hutt Gorge.

- e. To advocate for the protection of the park's key geological features and values listed below from inappropriate use and development:
- Pleistocene gravel exposures to the south of Te Marua
 - Pakuratahi bluff and loess deposits
 - Fault preservation site behind the Te Marua Plant (an example of an offset Ohakea terrace and riser)
 - Vertical strata visible from the Kaitoke weir.

Cultural heritage

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

Land management

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

Visitor services

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

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

Partnership in parks

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

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

AREA	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR SIGNIFICANCE
Te Marua Bush	Small remnant found below Stuart Macaskill Lakes	Matai-totara bush that was once widespread in the area and is now one of the few examples in the region of this ecotype. A native flowering mistletoe is also found here.
Hutt River	Generally Downstream of the Kaitoke Weir Te Marua, including lower terraces	Good diversity of indigenous fish species relatively unaffected by development. Recognised as having important trout habitat in the <i>Regional Freshwater Plan</i> . Identified as part of the Upper Hutt groundwater zone in the <i>Regional Freshwater Plan</i>
Pakuratahi River	Generally South-eastern area of park	Good diversity of indigenous fish species relatively unaffected by development, endemic dwarf galaxiids and long finned eel. Identified as part of the Pakuratahi groundwater zone in the <i>Regional Freshwater Plan</i> .
Southern Ridge	Ridge track: Native flowering mistletoe (<i>Peraxilla tetrapetala</i>)	Threatened plant species: chronically threatened – gradual decline.
Park interior	Lowland/flat land black beech forests Steep land rimu-rata/hinau/kamahi forests Hard beech forest; red beech-rimu/kamahi forest; black beech. Also rewarewa, Halls totara, miro, maire, kahikitea, pukatea, northern rata associations.	Large variety of plant species and community types, identified in New Zealand Forest Service Surveys and the Biological Resources of the Wellington Region as significant. Also identified in several “Key Native Ecosystem” surveys in the 1990s and Department of Conservation in 2004. Easily accessible examples of forest successional processes, including regeneration, as well as altitudinal sequences. Threatened plant species: Umbrella fern (<i>Sticherus cunninghamii</i> – regionally rare), strap fern (<i>Grammitis pseudociliata</i> - regionally data deficient), gully tree fern (<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i> – regionally sparse. <i>Thelymitra aff. Ixioides</i> (regionally critical) Threatened bird species: New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) and kereru (gradual decline)
Pakuratahi Forks	Umbrella fern (<i>Gleichenia microphylla</i>)	Regionally rare species.

6.5.5 Projected changes

Refer to Map 13 (following pages).

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

6.5.6 Park maps

The following pages contain:

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

For more information

Kaitoke Regional Park Resource Statement
(Greater Wellington, 2005)

Top terrace development plan: Pakuratahi Entrance
(Armstrong, 2000)

Te Marua: Kaitoke Regional Park Development Plans (Anstey, 2002)

Park-specific management and policies
Pakuratahi Forest



6.6 Pakuratahi Forest

6.6.1 Legal status

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

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

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

6.6.2 Background

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

775 hectares). It contains both original and regenerating indigenous vegetation and has important environmental, cultural and heritage values, as well as providing recreation opportunities.

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

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

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

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

Gully area is also popular for picnicking, events and short walks. The Mangaroa forest area is often used by horse riders.

On Mt Climie there are a number of leases for communication masts which form an important part of the Region's communication infrastructure. The road to these masts is maintained by those who own them.

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

6.6.3 Key park characteristics

Land

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

People

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

6.6.4 Management focus

The primary focus for Pakuratahi Forest is to:

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

Secondary focus for Pakuratahi Forest is to:

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

6.6.5 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

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

Cultural heritage

- c. To protect significant modified landscape features of the Rimutaka rail formation and any associated historic structures from inappropriate use or development. This includes:
 - Setting aside buffer zones of permanent indigenous vegetation on either side of the Rimutaka Rail Trail
 - When replanting exotic forests leaving 40 metres setback on either side of the railway formation

- Retaining existing exotic forests which have the primary purpose of protecting unstable slopes where they are more effective than indigenous vegetation.

Land management

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

Visitor services

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

- j. To manage the following areas as recreation areas:

- Rimutaka Trig Track
- Rimutaka Rail Trail
- Summit Rail Yards
- Tunnel Gully recreation area.

Partnership in parks

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

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

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

AREA	DESCRIPTION	REASONS FOR SIGNIFICANCE
The Puffer, Tararua Forest Park	Various ferns and orchids	The area is nationally recognised for the diversity of orchid species and contains regionally rare ferns and orchids: <i>Brachyglottis kirkii var kirkii</i> – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regional critical) <i>Pterostylis cardiostigma</i> (regionally sparse); <i>Pterostylis tasmanica</i> (nationally serious decline).
Rifle Range Bush	Podocarp/hardwood/hard beech	Significant remnant containing maire tawake (swamp maire), now much depleted in the area.

6.6.6 Projected changes

Refer to Map 15 (following pages).

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

6.6.7 Park maps

The following pages contain:

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

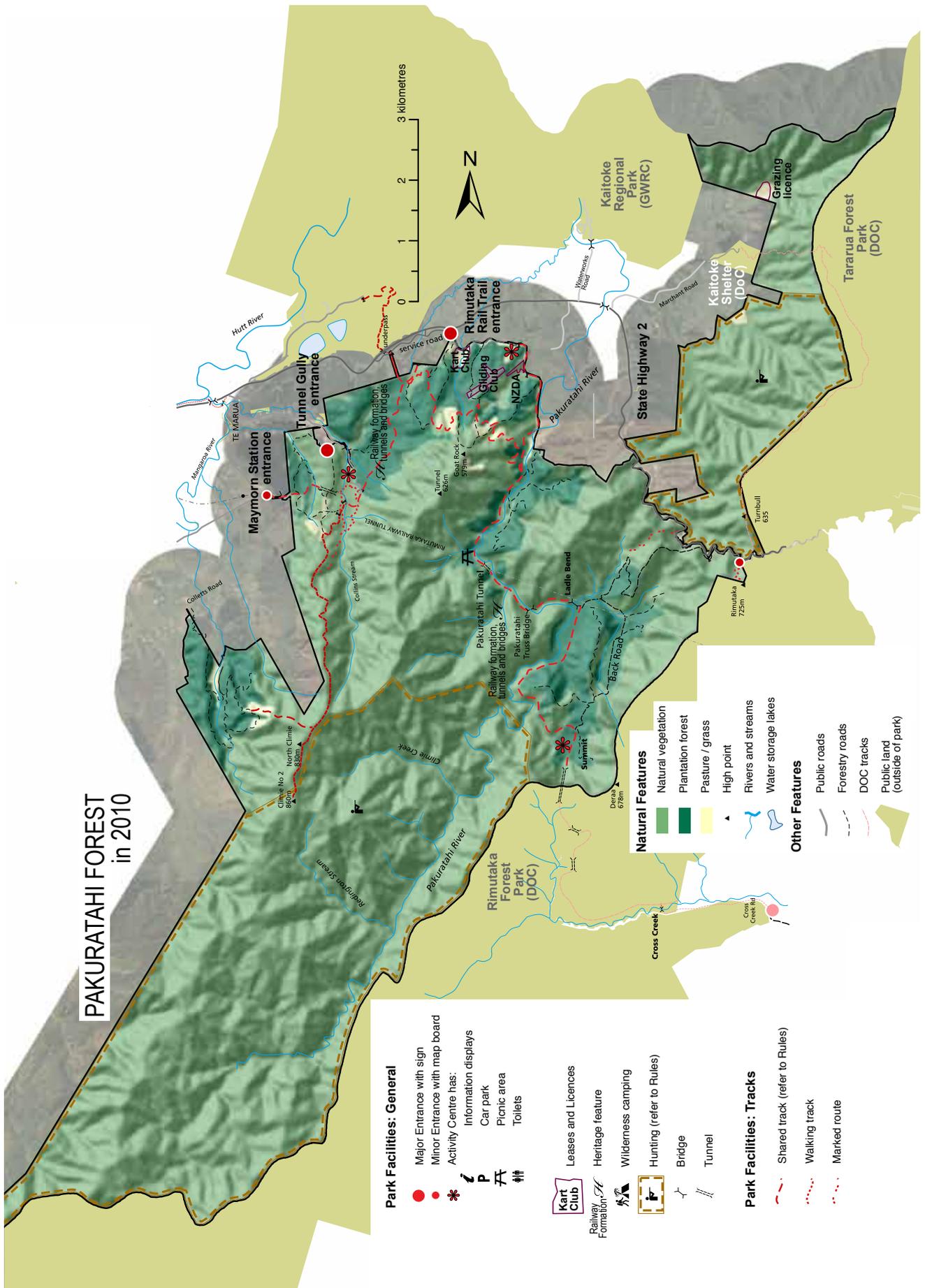
For more information

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

Regional Forest Lands Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2008)

Ecological Assessment of selected ridgelines in Pakuratahi Forest: Mount Climie Area (Froude, 2004)

PAKURATAHI FOREST in 2010



Park Facilities: General

- Major Entrance with sign
- Minor Entrance with map board
- * Activity Centre has:
- Information displays
- Car park
- P Picnic area
- ♣ Toilets



- Leases and Licences
- Heritage feature
- Wilderness camping
- Hunting (refer to Rules)
- Bridge
- Tunnel

Park Facilities: Tracks

- Shared track (refer to Rules)
- Walking track
- Marked route

Natural Features

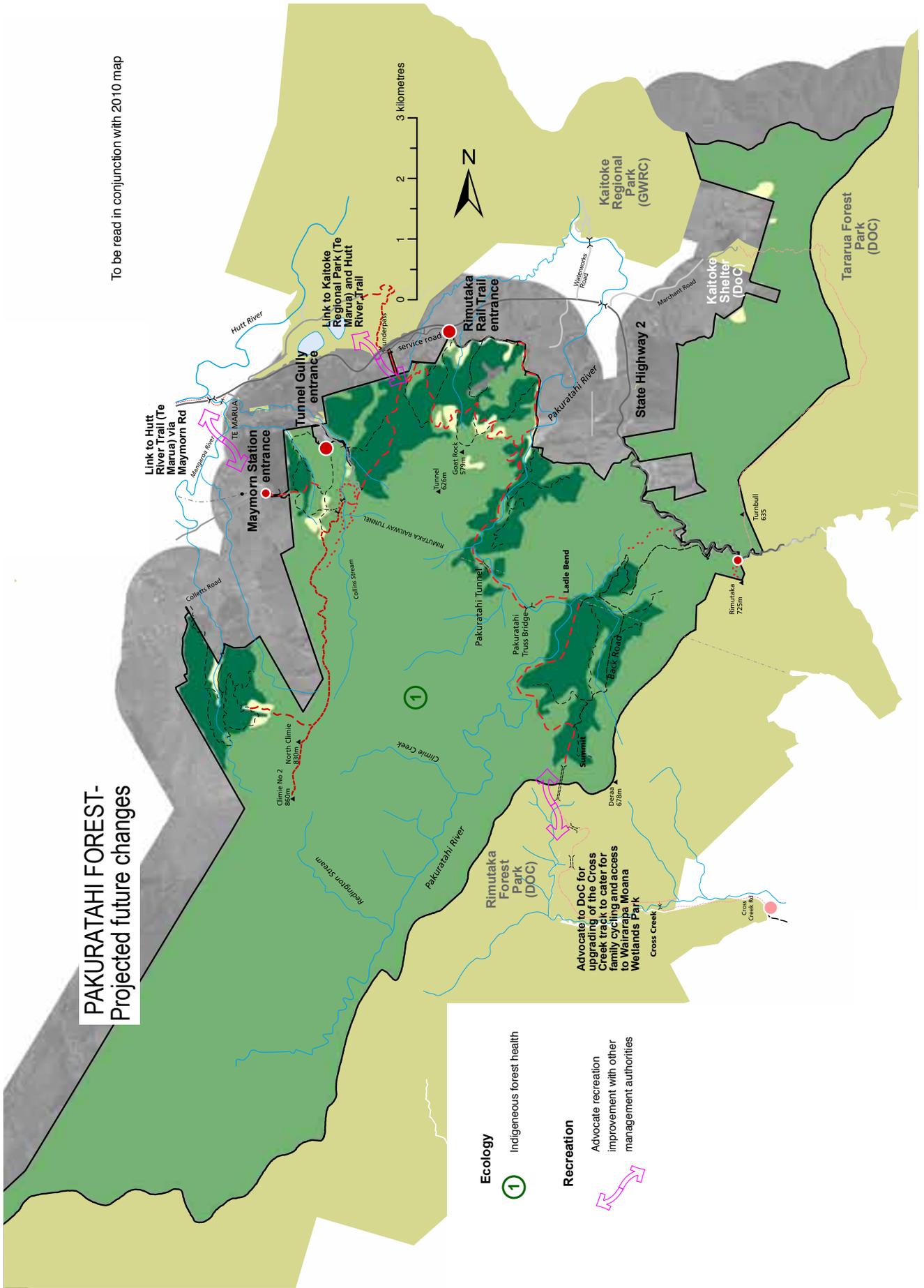
- Natural vegetation
- Plantation forest
- Pasture / grass
- High point
- Rivers and streams
- Water storage lakes

Other Features

- Public roads
- Forestry roads
- DOC tracks
- Public land (outside of park)

PAKURATAHI FOREST- Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



Ecology

- ① Indigenous forest health

Recreation

Advocate recreation improvement with other management authorities



Park-specific management and policies
Queen Elizabeth Park



6.7 Queen Elizabeth Park

6.7.1 Legal status

Title held:	Department of Conservation (Greater Wellington appointed to control and manage)
Legislative status:	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, the whole park is recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.
Territorial Authority:	Kapiti Coast District Council

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

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

6.7.2 Background

Queen Elizabeth Park²¹ is located on the Kapiti Coast between Paekakariki and Raumati, 40 kilometres north of Wellington city. It sits on the seaward side of the Whareroa Farm (currently managed by the Department of Conservation). The park's 638 hectares are predominately farmland and dunes - one of the Kapiti Coast's last areas where the complete dune system (from beach to the inland dunes) is intact and undeveloped. The eastern length of the park is adjacent to State Highway 1 and is currently farmed.

Queen Elizabeth Park is an area rich in history. Māori lived here for hundreds of years with major settlements at Wainui and Whareroa until the late 19th century. The area was a significant wetland with waterways that were canoed by Māori. The area that is now Queen Elizabeth Park includes several

pa areas occupied by Māori and Ngāti Toa Rangātira who retain mana whenua over the lands.

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

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

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

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

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

²¹ The naming of Queen Elizabeth Park occurred after the death of George VI and prior to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, hence the omission of "Second" from the name.

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

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

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

6.7.3 Key park characteristics

Land

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

People

- Recent history of European occupation, early settlement, farming, military camps
- Significant occupation site for local Māori with associated features, including pa and middens
- Historic tramway from MacKay's Crossing to Whareroa Beach
- Wide range of recreational opportunities, including walking, swimming, picnicking, bicycle rides, camping and community events
- Historic and current links through to Whareroa farm (which is managed by Department of Conservation)
- Horse riding and associated events
- Significant sites for community restoration projects
- Coastal setting of a tranquil nature.

6.7.4 Management focus

The focus for Queen Elizabeth Park is to:

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

6.7.5 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Landscape and geological features

- c. To protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development, specifically:
 - The beach from Raumati to Paekakariki
 - The Whareroa dune complex
 - All wetlands and streams
 - The modified landscapes of Whareroa and Wainui pa.
- d. To advocate for the protection of the following significant geological features which contribute to the landscape experience of Queen Elizabeth Park:
 - Kapiti Island
 - Te Ramoroa fan
 - MacKay's Crossing sea cliff.

Cultural heritage

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

Land management

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

Visitor services

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

Partnership in parks

- m. To consult and/or involve Tangata Whenua in the following:
 - Any Resource Management Act planning matters
 - Commercial proposals within the Queen Elizabeth Park

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

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

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

6.7.6 Projected changes

Refer to Map 17 (following pages).

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

- Work with the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) and other agencies to maximise recreational opportunities from any proposed roading developments by NZTA.

6.7.7 Park maps

The following pages contain:

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

For more information

Wetlands Action Plan (Greater Wellington, 2003)

Pest Plant Control Plan for Queen Elizabeth Park

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

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

Wellington Regional Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan

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

Queen Elizabeth Park Cycling Concept Plan (The Kennett Brothers, 2008)

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

Five Year restoration plan for QE Park foredunes (Harley & Bergin 2010)

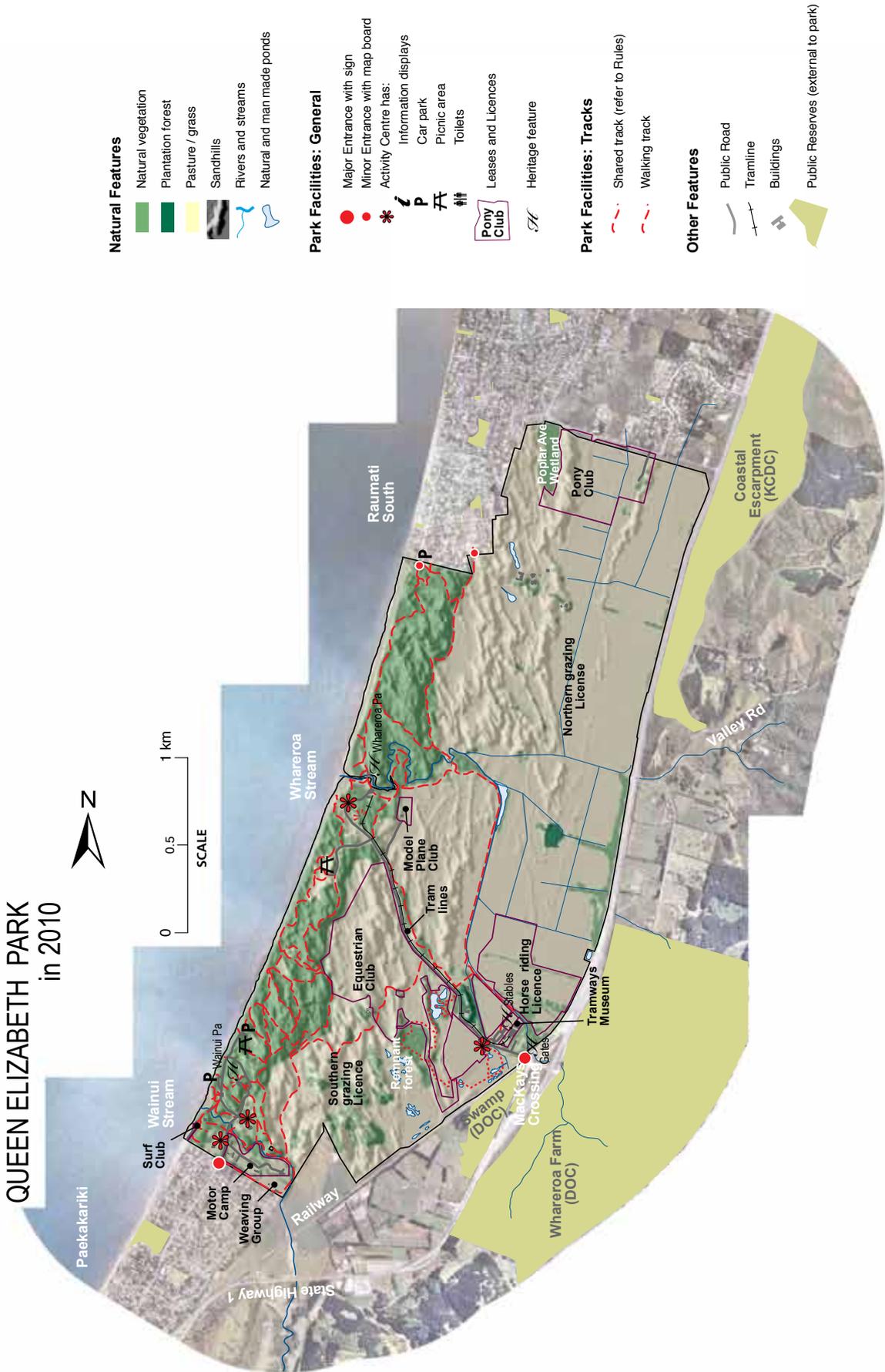
Contaminated sites assessment (Montgomery Watson, 2001)

Mackays Crossing Wetlands: hydrogeological study and evaluation of wetlands restoration proposal (Phreatos Groundwater Consulting, 2001)

Poplar Avenue wetland revegetation plan: Raumati South (Wildland Consultants 2009)

Restoration and Revegetation Sites in QEP (Carson, 2009)

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK in 2010



Natural Features

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

Park Facilities: General

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

Park Facilities: Tracks

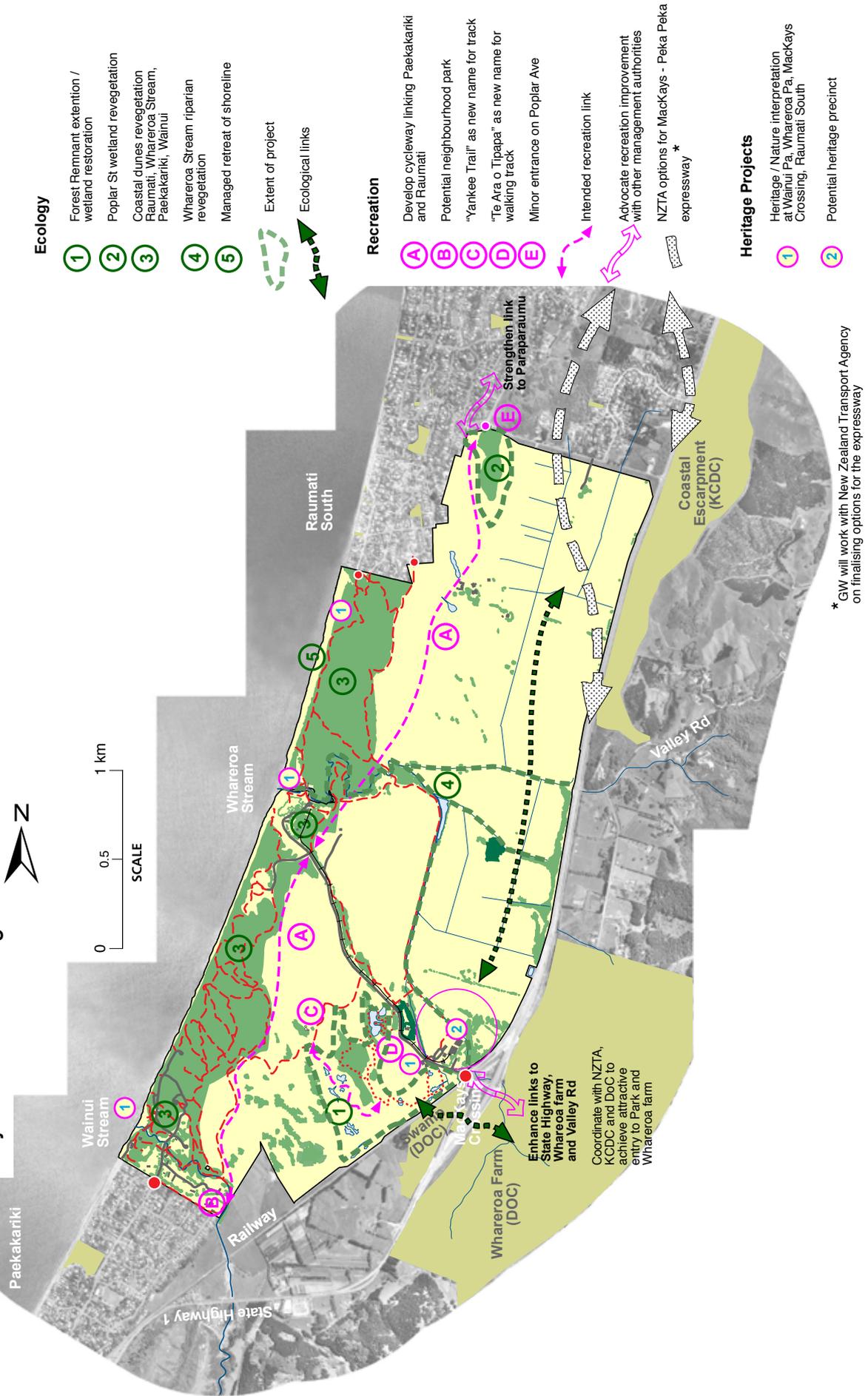
- Shared track (refer to Rules)
- Walking track

Other Features

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

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



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

Park-specific management and policies
Wainuiomata Recreation Area



6.8 Wainuiomata Recreation Area

6.8.1 Legal status

Title held: Wellington Regional Council

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

Territorial Authority: Hutt City Council

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

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

6.8.2 Background

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

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

for public safety and security reasons²².

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

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

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

²² Since 2001 Greater Wellington has allowed controlled access above Morton Dam, running a small number of organised group walking tours in the water collection area.

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

For more information refer to the resource statement documents.

6.8.3 Park key characteristics

Land

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

People

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

6.8.4 Management focus

The focus for the Wainuiomata Recreation Area is to:

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

6.8.5 Specific policies

Biodiversity and ecosystems

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

Cultural heritage

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

Land management

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

Visitor services

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

Partnership in parks

- e. To recognise Ngāti Toa Rangatira and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust's relationship to the park through:
 - Participation in assessment of significant features of the park
 - Identification of traditional trails through the park.
- f. To support a partnership approach in maintaining the Wainuiomata catchment through:
 - Maintaining water quality of the Wainuiomata catchment
 - Protecting and enhancing the indigenous forest cover and insect and bird life
 - Maintaining the habitat for indigenous fish.

- g. To liaise with, in regard to decision making, Hutt City Council and the Department of Conservation on the management and use of the land to provide an integrated approach to environmental management programmes and recreational activities.
- h. To ensure that any new partnerships contribute to advocacy, restoration or education outcomes for Wainuiomata Recreation area.

6.8.6 Projected changes

Refer to Map 19 (following pages).

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

6.8.7 Park maps

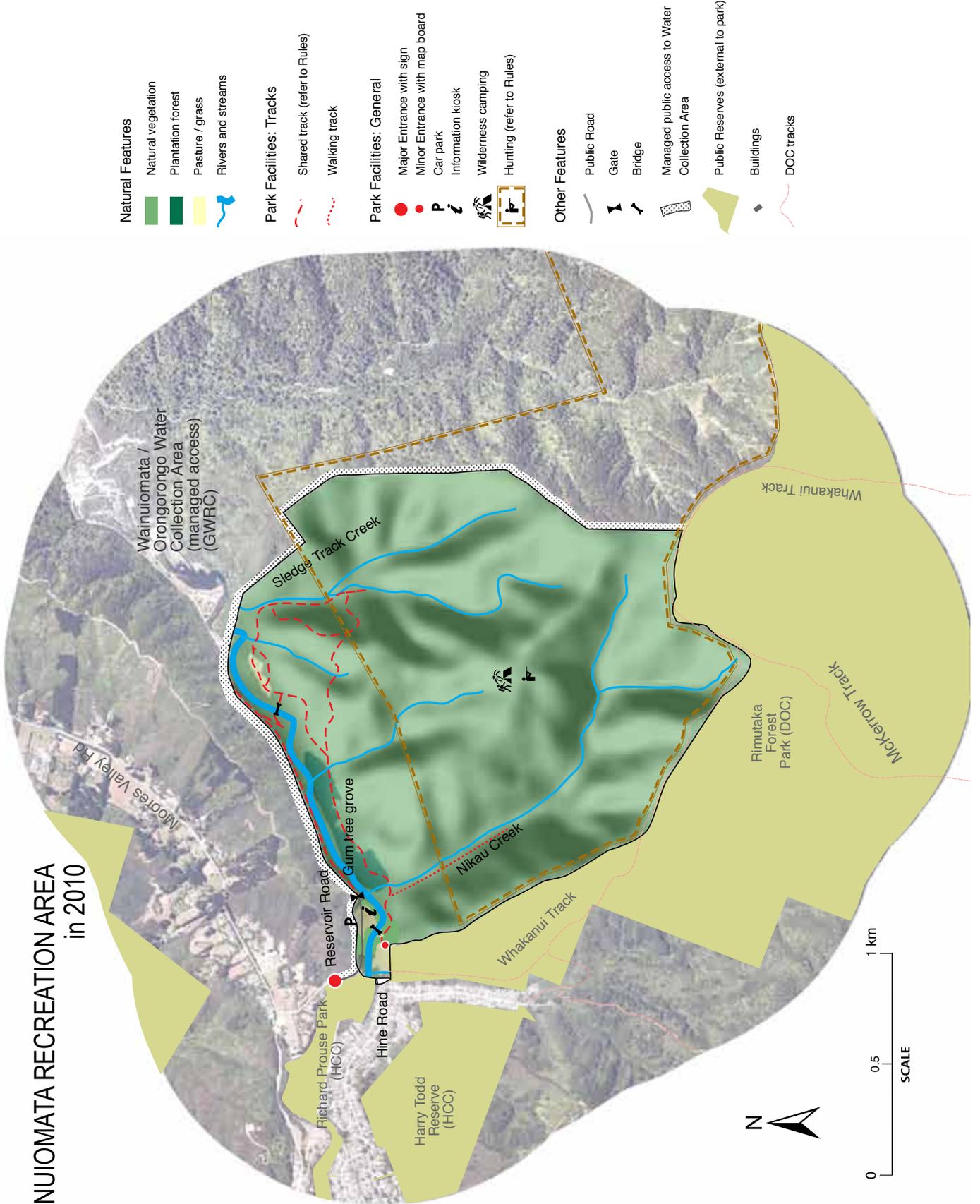
The following pages contain:

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

For more information

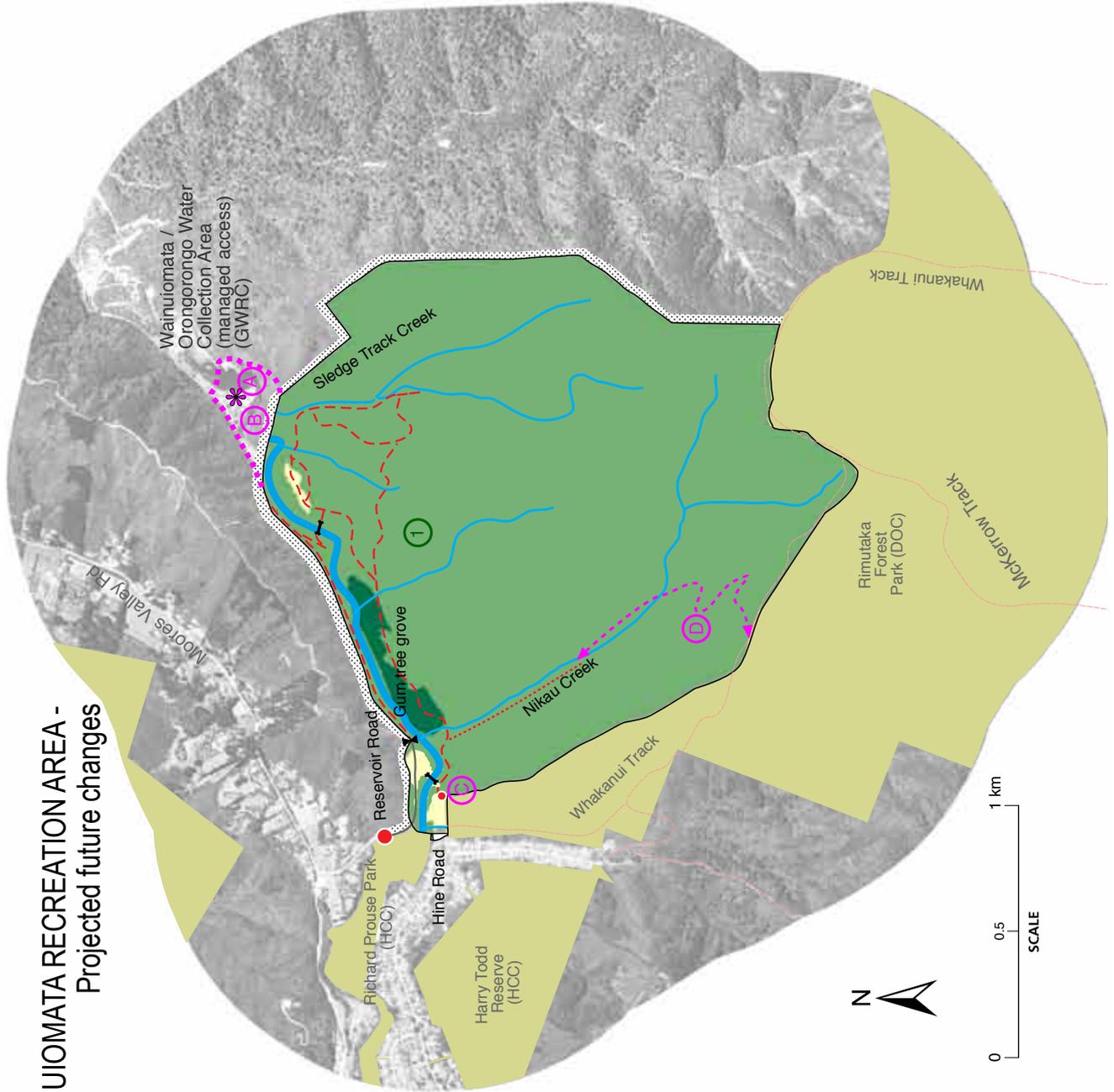
Wainuiomata Recreation Area Draft Concept Plan
(Greater Wellington, March 2002)

WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA in 2010



WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA - Projected future changes

To be read in conjunction with 2010 map



Rules for use and development



7 Rules for use and development

7.1 Introduction

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

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

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

Table 9 provides a summary of the activities by park.

Table 9 - Rules applying to activities in the parks network

Note: The following table is intended as a guide. Refer to specific rules for detailed requirements.

ACTIVITY IN PARKS	AKATARAWA	BATTLE HILL	BELMONT	EAST HARBOUR NORTHERN FOREST	EAST HARBOUR PARANGARAHU/ BARING HEAD	KAITOKE	PAKURATAHI	QUEEN ELIZABETH	WAINUIOMATA	SPECIFIC RULES
Aircraft landings	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	7.4
Animals, excluding dogs/horses	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	7.4
Ashes – burial/spreading	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7.5
Camping (designated sites)	×	○	○	×	×	○	×	×	×	7.3.1 – .5
Camping (wilderness based)	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	✓	×	✓	7.3.1-2 7.3.6 – .8
Collecting natural materials	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	7.3
Commercial activity	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	7.4
Dog walking	✓	×	✓*	✓	×	✓	✓	✓*	✓	7.2.2 – .6 *excludes farm areas
Events (commercial, or larger than 30 people)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	7.4
Filming (commercial)	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	7.4
Firearms (refer also Hunting)	→	×	×	→	×	→	→	×	×	7.3.1-2 7.3.10-12
Fires (open)	○	✓	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	7.3.2, 7.3.17 -19
Fireworks	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7.5

ACTIVITY IN PARKS	AKATARAWA	BATTLE HILL	BELMONT	EAST HARBOUR NORTHERN FOREST	EAST HARBOUR PARANGARAHU/ BARING HEAD	KAITOKE	PAKURATAHI	QUEEN ELIZABETH	WAINUIOMATA	SPECIFIC RULES
Hang gliding/ para penting	○	○	○	×	○	×	○	○	×	7.3.2
Horse riding	○	✓	✓	×	○	○	○	✓	×	7.2.2, 7.2.7-11, 7.2.15-16
Hunting	○	×	×	○	×	○	○	×	○	7.3.2, 7.3.10-12
Informal games	n/a	✓	✓	n/a	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.2.2-.3, 7.2.14
Lease/licence	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	➔	7.4
Motorised recreation (Cat A: club/casual)	○	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7.3.2., 7.3.13-16
Motorised recreation (Cat B: special events)	➔	➔	➔	➔	×	➔	➔	×	➔	7.4.3
Mountain biking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.2.2-.3, 7.2.12-13 7.2.15-16
Picnicking	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.2.2, 7.2.14
Swimming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.2.2, 7.2.17-18
Walking, tramping running	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.2.2-.3, 7.2.15 7.2.19-20

ACTIVITY CATEGORY

✓ Allowed

○ Managed

➔ Restricted

×

7.2 Allowed activities

- 7.2.1 These are activities that are generally “allowed” in all parks, but may be subject to restrictions in order to protect park values and provide for the health, safety and well being of visitors.
- 7.2.2 The following activities are allowed to be undertaken by individuals or groups for non-commercial purposes and may be subject to certain conditions and temporary restrictions:
- a. Walking, hiking, tramping
 - b. Running
 - c. Picnicking, barbequing
 - d. Informal group games
 - e. Swimming
 - f. Filming or photography for personal, family and non-commercial purposes²³
 - g. Mountain biking on designated shared trails, and with consideration to other users on shared trails, refer to Rules 7.2.15 - 16
 - h. Dog walking, where responsible dog handling practices are followed at all times refer to Rules 7.2.4-6
 - i. Horse riding on designated shared trails, and with consideration to other users on shared trails, refer to Rules 7.2.15 – 16
 - j. Fires in designated areas at Battle Hill and Kaitoke Regional Parks.
- 7.2.3 In order to protect the park environment, the health, safety and well-being of other users and to facilitate park operations, restrictions may be placed on “allowed” or “managed” activities relating to:
- a. Group size (up to 30 people is considered to be allowable)
 - b. Time of the day and duration of the activity (assessed on impact)
 - c. Location (ensuring that there is no user conflict with park users or park occupiers)
 - d. Season or time of the year (restrictions in regards to: events during public holidays, and farming, eg, lambing)
 - e. Infrastructure conditions (any use of tents, marquees, stages, etc.)
 - f. Environmental conditions (any impact on the land, surrounding environment)
 - g. Where the activities are large in scale (over 30 people), or may have other impact, they will be managed through a concession (refer to Restricted activities in Rule 7.4).

Explanation

Allowed activities are largely informal, unstructured activities that are traditionally associated with parks. They have a low impact on park values and other users and need few restrictions. The public do not need to book these activities or seek specific approval for them.

Some activities, including mountain biking and horse riding, will only be allowed on identified tracks or areas, otherwise these are specifically prohibited.

²³ Definition of “Non commercial” – the person undertaking the filming/photography or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment or gain for the activity.

Dogs

- 7.2.4 Dogs must be under control as defined in the Dog Control Act 1996 in Greater Wellington parks.
- 7.2.5 Dogs are specifically prohibited in:
- Battle Hill Farm Forest Park
 - Farmed areas of Belmont Regional Park and Queen Elizabeth Park
 - Parangarahu Lakes (East Harbour Regional Park).
- 7.2.6 Notwithstanding 7.2.5, dogs are allowed for:
- farming purposes (where they are under the control of a Greater Wellington officer or lessee)
 - disability assistance (certified to assist a person with a disability)
 - hunting purposes (where a hunting permit specifies the use of a dog).

Horse riding

- 7.2.7 Casual horse riding is allowed on designated shared trails in Queen Elizabeth (excluding the coastal dune area), Belmont and Battle Hill Farm Forest Parks only (refer to Rules 7.2.15 - 16).
- 7.2.8 Horse riding may be undertaken through the allocation of a permit in East Harbour (Parangarahu Lakes) and Kaitoke Regional Parks, Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests.
- 7.2.9 Horse riding in Pakuratahi Forest is prohibited on the Mt Climie Road, and above Ladle Bend bridge on the Rimutaka Incline Track.
- 7.2.10 Horse riding adjacent to the Parangarahu Lakes at East Harbour is only permitted on the Cameron Ridge Track, and prohibited elsewhere.
- 7.2.11 Horse riding may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).

Mountain biking

- 7.2.12 Mountain biking is allowed on roads and shared tracks (refer to Rules 7.2.15 -16, and park maps).
- 7.2.13 Mountain biking may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).

Picnics, barbequing, informal gatherings and group games

- 7.2.14 Picnics, barbequing, informal gatherings and group games and other similar activities are allowed and some facilities are provided, but restrictions may apply to some locations or conditions (refer Rule 7.2.3).

Shared track use

- 7.2.15 All users of shared tracks must respect and be courteous to other users.
- 7.2.16 When riding, users must be especially cautious around walkers and other shared track users.

Swimming

- 7.2.17 Swimming, kayaking and other similar activities are allowed, but restrictions may apply to some locations (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.2.18 Swimming is prohibited in any water catchment dam, water reservoir or water supply facility.

Walking, tramping, running

- 7.2.19 Walking, hiking, tramping, running and other similar activities are allowed on all parks network tracks, open country and farmed areas, but restrictions may apply to some locations (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.2.20 Where these activities are undertaken through untracked bush or farmland, participants are encouraged to consider how they can minimise the impact of their activity on the surrounding environment.

7.3 Managed activities

- 7.3.1 Managed activities are generally undertaken in a specific location and may involve temporary allocation of a park area or structure for a specific use.

Approval for partaking in a managed activity will be by way of a “permit” which is issued by a Greater Wellington park ranger or a Greater Wellington authorised officer.

- 7.3.2 Managed activities (via a permit system or ranger approval):

- a. Camping at designated sites (as per each park map)
- b. Designated picnic areas or specified site reservations for groups
- c. Recreational hunting in specified areas
- d. Usage of key park facilities
- e. Motorised recreation (club/casual use) in Akatarawa Forest
- f. Removal of exotic materials, eg, pine firewood
- g. Lighting fires outside designated areas
- h. Conducting research
- i. Collection of natural materials, eg, seeds for propagation
- j. Horse riding at Pakuratahi and Akatarawa Forests, and East Harbour
- k. Hunting including carrying a firearm in Akatarawa, East Harbour (northern area), Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
- l. Parapenting and gliding at designated sites
- m. Other activities identified in this parks network plan where a permit is required.

Explanation

Permits will be allocated for activities where there is a need to regulate the temporary exclusive use of an area, and to avoid over-allocation of resources and conflict between users.

Key park facilities currently include the Ken Gray Educational Centre at Battle Hill and the Stratton Street Woolshed at Belmont.

Motorised recreation, including motorbikes and 4WD vehicles, is only permitted in the identified areas of the Akatarawa Forest.

Camping

- 7.3.3 To provide camping at the following designated sites:
- a. Battle Hill Farm Forest Park: Battle Hill entrance campground
 - b. Belmont Regional Park: Stratton Street entrance campground and Dry Creek entrance campground
 - c. Kaitoke Regional Park: Kaitoke entrance campground.
- 7.3.4 Camping may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.3.5 Motor homes, campervans, and caravans may be restricted to some locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).
- 7.3.6 Wilderness camping will be allowed in the Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests, East Harbour Regional Park northern forest area, Kaitoke Regional Park and Wainuiomata Recreation Area, no closer than 500 metres from any road entrance.
- 7.3.7 Wilderness campers are required to carry in and out all equipment and rubbish.
- 7.3.8 Wilderness camping may be restricted to certain locations or conditions (refer to Rule 7.2.3).

Designated sites

- 7.3.9 Greater Wellington may provide designated sites in some parks for group activities that exceed the park's allowed group size when the location has the capacity to:
- provide certainty of allocation
 - provide for a demand from large and organised groups
 - reduce conflict between park users for a range of activities
 - concentrate activities in locations where adverse impacts from the activities are less likely to occur.

Hunting

- 7.3.10 Recreational hunting will be managed only in the backcountry of: Akatarawa and Pakuratahi Forests, Kaitoke Regional Park, East Harbour Regional Park northern forest and Wainuiomata Recreation area only (refer to maps for specified areas).
- 7.3.11 Recreational hunting will be for identified or particular game species and/or season, by permit. Hunting will take into account the management of ecological values and public safety.
- 7.3.12 Recreational hunting does not take priority over other pest animal management techniques.

Motorised recreation

- 7.3.13 Motorised recreation (Category A) will be managed only on specified tracks in the Akatarawa Forest (refer Map 20).
- 7.3.14 Motorised recreation (Category B) will otherwise be managed as a restricted activity (refer to 7.4.3.f).

- 7.3.15 For management purposes Greater Wellington may open or close part of a track used for motorised recreation due to:
- Operational activities including but not limited to; harvesting, pest management control
 - An activity or event having been granted the right to restrict public access as part of approved conditions
 - Track maintenance or public safety.

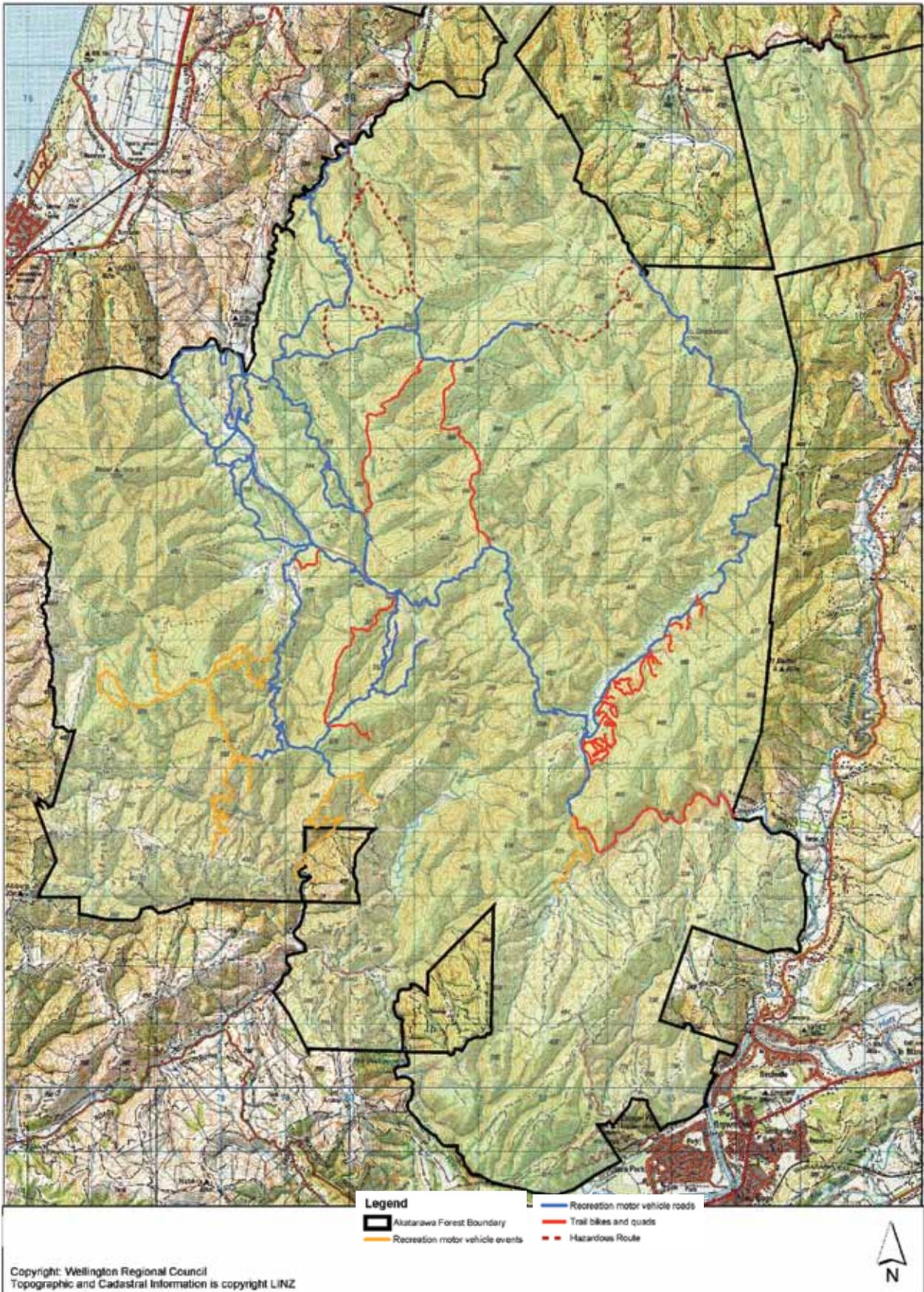
- 7.3.16 All clubs and individuals using motorised vehicles in the Akatarawa Forest are required to adhere to the principles of the following Tread Lightly code:

- T** Travel and recreate with minimum impact
 - R** Respect the environment
 - E** Educate yourself, plan and prepare before you go
 - A** Allow for future use of the outdoors, leave it better than you found it
 - D** Discover the rewards of responsible recreation
- LIGHTLY**

Explanation

This plan provides for two categories of motorised recreation: Category A (club/casual use in Akatarawa Forest) and Category B (special one-off events on parks (refer to Rule 7.4 Restricted Activities)).

The Akatarawa Forest is the main location for motorised recreation by 'rugged' 4WD vehicles and trail bikes in the Wellington Region. Greater Wellington works closely with Akatarawa Recreational Access Committee (ARAC), a community group



Map 20 – Akatarawa Forest Motorised Recreation Access Tracks

who partners with the Council to ensure appropriate use and care of the area for motorised activities. Greater Wellington is working with ARAC to develop a protocol for managing the track network by:

- Monitoring track use (by type), track condition, and impacts on the environment (including sedimentation)
- Improving public safety, minimising conflicts between users
- Determining appropriate track opening, rehabilitation, temporary and permanent closures
- Identifying notification procedures.

When finalised, this protocol will be available on the Greater Wellington website.

Acknowledging that there is an increase in interest in gaining access to Greater Wellington parks for undemanding 4WD experiences (called 'shiny' 4WDs), a further category for this type of motorised recreation has been provided for. Motorised recreation (Category B) allows for a limited number of 4WD events to occur in some parks as a concession approved by the manager.

Motorised recreation is managed to take account of noise, public safety and the protection of ecological values. Motorised recreation will be monitored and areas for off-track use managed by: monitoring sediment issues associated with use by vehicles; managing track rehabilitation in conjunction with clubs/users; and managing temporary and permanent closures and limits on type of vehicles as tools to regulate effects.

Fires

7.3.17 Open fires for cooking purposes or similar will only be permitted at designated sites in Battle Hill Farm Forest Park and Kaitoke Regional Park, subject to approval and fire restrictions.

7.3.18 Portable gas barbeques and camping stoves will be allowed in parks, subject to fire restrictions. These must be attended at all times.

7.3.19 Greater Wellington may use open fires for operational purposes where the necessary fire permits have been obtained from the relevant authority.

7.4 Restricted activities

Restricted activities are those that are not specifically "allowed" or "managed" through a permit system, or are not "prohibited" in this management plan and require a case-by-case assessment.

Each application is considered on its individual merits, compatibility and appropriateness to the location. Some applications may need to be publicly notified, and can be either approved, subject to conditions, or declined.

They may:

- Be new activities and developments (Refer to Policy 85)
- Involve the exclusive use of an area for an extended period of time
- Require the development of permanent structures and buildings
- Include commercial activities
- Be large scale events and a range of other uses.

- 7.4.1 Greater Wellington will give consideration to, and where required approval for, all activities involving occupation or temporary use of an area of the parks or forests, or their resources if they are not:
- Identified in this parks network plan as allowed activities in Rules 7.2
 - Managed via a permit process as identified in Rules 7.3
 - Prohibited by this plan as identified in Rules 7.5.
- 7.4.2 Greater Wellington will manage approved activities that are not “allowed”, “managed by permit” or “prohibited” in this plan as either a:
- Concession or
 - Easement or
 - Lease or
 - Licence and
 - With any conditions as required by Council, refer Rule 7.4.11.
- 7.4.3 Restricted activities may include, but are not limited to:
- Commercial activities (including concerts, multisport events, guiding tours, selling food, hiring equipment or offering transport)
 - Filming and photography; (refer to Filming explanation below)
 - Conducting events (eg, multi-sports)
 - Conducting one-of activities involving site occupation or use
 - Building structures or shelters or campsites
 - Motorised recreation (Category B) for special one-off events
 - Approval of the fill or cut of earthworks (minimum of 10 m³) either internally within Greater Wellington or externally applied for by another party
 - Infrastructure upgrades

- Other activities identified in this parks network plan as restricted.

Filming explanation

Greater Wellington parks have been the backdrop for a number of films and commercials which have helped to promote Wellington as a good film location and contribute to the regional economy. Greater Wellington, in conjunction with Film Wellington and Film NZ, aims to facilitate filming opportunities within parks. To this end, Greater Wellington has worked with the film industry to develop a filming protocol which takes into account the need for timely processes and appropriate practices to protect park values.

This filming protocol aligns, where possible, with the Film New Zealand and the Department of Conservation’s Code of Practice: Filming on Public Conservation lands which outlines the screen production industry’s sustainability commitment and practices.

Public notification

- 7.4.4 Applications for restricted activities (concessions, easements, leases and licences) will be publicly notified when:
- The term sought exceeds 10 years
 - The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act and public notification is required under that Act
 - Where it falls under Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002
 - In the opinion of Greater Wellington it is in the public interest
 - It receives requests for easements that would significantly affect the park land
 - An application to construct or modify a permanent utility would significantly alter the nature, scale or intensity of the effect on the park.

Information required with application (concessions, easements, leases or licences):

7.4.5 All applications are required to include the following relevant information:

- a. A description of the proposed activity, including the preferred location, number of people involved and the duration/frequency of the activity
- b. An explanation of how the activity is aligned with the parks management focus
- c. A description of the impacts that the activity will have on the immediate and surrounding environment (including affected species)
- d. An assessment that demonstrates that no other suitable location in or outside of the park, is suitable and available for the activity
- e. A statement detailing what, if any other approvals or consents are required from other agencies
- f. Identification of any affected parties, including tangata whenua, and any consultation undertaken with these parties
- g. Where required, written confirmation that the applicants holds current public liability insurance policy cover and, where appropriate, to include fire suppression insurance
- h. Where required, a business plan for concessions, lease and licence applications for all long-term (12 months period or longer) or large scale commercial events
- i. Where the activity may use public roads, an audited traffic management plan is to be submitted with all full concession applications when the event planned will:
 - i. Close road(s) to vehicular traffic
 - ii. Disrupt vehicular traffic in any way (ie, stopping or slowing traffic flow for a period of time)

- iii. Block a footpath resulting in pedestrians needing to find an alternative route around the activity or event.

Application timeframe

- 7.4.6 To ensure adequate timeframes for processing applications for restricted activities, Greater Wellington requests that applications are received as follows:
- a. One month prior to any small (less than 150 people) activity/event
 - b. Two months prior to any large activity event (greater than 150 people) or concessionaire type activity
 - c. At least three months for any easement, licence and/or lease activity

Applications lodged for activities which cannot comply with the timeframes will be considered by additional fees may apply.

Decision making guidelines

- 7.4.7 Greater Wellington Regional Council will consider the following criteria in regards to applications for concessions, easements leases and licences:
- a. The degree to which the proposal is consistent with the park key characteristics, the management focus, any proposed concept plans and relevant policies as outlined in this plan
 - b. Whether the proposal is consistent with the reserve classification for land which is subject to the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977
 - c. Whether the proposal is consistent with all additional Acts that guide Greater Wellington in the management of the area of interest, including the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water

- Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005 and all other relevant legislation, Greater Wellington policy, bylaws, plans and strategies
- d. Any effects on park infrastructure, approved activities, the surrounding environment and the enjoyment of other park users
 - e. The extent to which the proposal affects current or future public access
 - f. How the activity would benefit Greater Wellington parks and forests
 - g. The level of any additional benefits, enjoyment and use opportunities for park visitors, local and regional community and tangata whenua
 - h. The degree to which persons are affected (including tangata whenua) by the proposal
 - i. Any enabling of tangata whenua to enhance their hauora (long-term well-being) while sustaining the mauri of the park's natural and cultural values
 - j. Whether the proposal could reasonably be undertaken in another location, eg, on another park or on another location in the park, where the potential adverse effects would be significantly less
 - k. The degree to which the applicant has promoted appropriate behaviour in the park with respect to environmental stewardship and other park users
 - l. The degree of risk caused by the activity (in relation to biosecurity, sustainability, etc.).
- 7.4.8 Greater Wellington will give preference to licenses over leases so as not to restrict public access.
- 7.4.9 Greater Wellington will give consideration to the applicants' known or past history of meeting obligations, outcomes and results.
- 7.4.10 Decisions on whether to grant or decline an application for a concession, easement, lease, or licence shall be made in the following manner:
- a. Where the park is held under the Local Government Act 2002, or is held freehold by Greater Wellington, or under the Wellington Region Water Board Act or its amendments, then Greater Wellington shall make decisions with regards to the criteria outlined in Rule 7.4.11
 - b. Where the park is either gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977 or held as 'manage and control' under the Reserves Act 1977 or for where the Reserves Act 1977 requires the decision to be made by the Minister of Conservation then Greater Wellington shall forward its recommendations to the Minister of Conservation to make the final decision.
- Explanations**
- There are a number of existing activities on the parks that are generally compatible with the vision and outcomes of regional parks but offer an exclusive service to a selected group. The most appropriate way of providing for these existing activities and any future proposed activities of this type is by way of a licence. Leases grant a legal right to occupy land covered by the agreement. The lessee is able to carry out activities as of right when provided for under a lease without further reference to the Council, and to restrict public access to the leased land. Greater Wellington will only consider leases in exceptional circumstances, and will give preference to licences over leases.*

Restricted - imposition of conditions

- 7.4.11 When approving restricted activities, Greater Wellington can impose conditions that include, but are not limited to:
- a. The location
 - b. The duration
 - c. The time of day and year the activity may be undertaken
 - d. Measures for mitigating adverse effects on the environment and natural and heritage resources
 - e. Measures for monitoring the effects of the activity
 - f. The number of people who may participate
 - g. The use of park facilities or services
 - h. Health and safety factors
 - i. A trial period to assess the effects of the activity on the park
 - j. Payment of bonds, application fees, activity fees, and/or market based rents based on Greater Wellington rental policy
 - k. Periodic monitoring and reporting be carried out and submitted to Greater Wellington
 - l. Inclusion of termination provisions may be imposed for leases and licences where the land is required for future recreation or other public purposes
 - m. Compliance with all relevant Greater Wellington policies, bylaws and management plans, and/or local authority plans
 - n. An initial basic rate for leases and licences for where there are no applicable existing leases or licences by a registered valuer, to be assessed in light of the current market value of any equivalent leases and licences
 - o. Any other matter Greater Wellington considers relevant to ensure the activity is compatible with the outcomes of this plan.

7.5 Prohibited activities

These are activities considered to be inappropriate because of their permanent adverse effects on the environment or that are incompatible with the park characteristics and/or management focus and other approved activities.

Prohibited activities include mining, commercial resource harvesting, use of fireworks and amplified sound not associated with an approved event.

- 7.5.1 Council will prohibit activities from occurring that would have a permanent adverse impact on the park values or would significantly detract from the enjoyment and safety of other park users.
- 7.5.2 Enforcement of all activities will be through the Greater Wellington Regional Parks, Forests and Reserve Bylaw 2009.
- 7.5.3 The following activities are prohibited in all parks:
- a. Spreading of ashes or body parts
 - b. Erection of private dwellings
 - c. Depositing rubbish
 - d. Fireworks
 - e. All mining activities.

Glossary

Casual use	Identified as non-commercial activities/uses with fewer than 30 participants resulting in low impacts.
Commercial activity	Any activity where the purpose is to operate a business and/or obtain profit or gain from its operations utilising the Greater Wellington parks and forests, including Conducting a trade, business or occupation on Greater Wellington owned or managed land, or Profit and private benefit are involved.
Deeds of Recognition	An agreement between the administering Crown agency and a claimant group in recognition of their special association with a site as stated in a Statutory Acknowledgement, and specifying the nature of their input into the management of the site.
Easement	Identifies a right of access over or through land and may allow for the installation of pipelines, cables/overhead wires or utility services.
Forest health	Includes work related to caring for the health of the forest through pest control, vegetation surveys and monitoring.
Hapu	Sub tribe with common interest in land.
Iwi	Tribe, people.
High impact activity	Activities resulting in more than minor environmental/social effects.
High impact activity consideration guidelines	In considering whether an activity is "high impact", the following factors will be taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of group • Location • Duration • Time of day • Season or time of year • Infrastructure conditions • Environmental conditions • Sensitivity of the site • Level of potential public interest • Regional signification of proposed activity/event, eg, golf courses, major sporting events, shooting ranges.
Kaitiaki/kaitiakitanga	Where the exercise of guardianship/custodianship/stewardship is undertaken by tangata whenua.
Koiwi	Bones, human remains.
Lease	Exclusive rights to occupy buildings or a specified area of land. Leases are granted according to the relevant provisions of the <i>Reserves Act 1977</i> and/or <i>Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972</i> , <i>Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005</i> .

Licence	Allows the right to occupy or work in an area but not necessarily to the exclusion of the public or other licensees. Licences may allow temporary modifications to the land, such as re-locatable buildings, campsites or facilities. Licences are granted according to the relevant provisions of the <i>Reserves Act 1977</i> and/or <i>Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972</i> , <i>Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005</i> .
Low impact activity	Activities that are considered to result in little or no significant environmental/social impacts.
Mahinga kai	Refers to tangata whenua interests in traditional food and other natural resources and the places where those resources are obtained.
Main Entrance	Major entry point to a park, may include access to formed parking areas, park information, public amenities and facilities, and access to active and passive recreational activities and park settings.
Mainland islands	Forms of conservation management which aims to protect and restore habitats on the mainland through intensive management of introduced pests. "Mainland island" habitats are manageable areas, isolated by means of fencing, geographical features or more commonly, intensive management.
Mana whenua	Iwi having authority over land.
Mauri	Life principles present in all things.
Network Utilities	Includes works undertaken by network utility operators, as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Navigation and survey aids, beacons and meteorological activities b) Services reticulation networks of local authorities c) All structures necessary for the operation of the network utility d) Privately owned aerials and antennas; and e) The operation and maintenance of the network utility. Note: this does not include roading infrastructure. Network Utility Operation/Operator has the same meaning as in Section 166 of the RMA.
Non-commercial activity	Includes any activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a private individual, club or any organisation will not profit or gain from the use of Greater Wellington's parks and forests • A person undertaking the activity or event, or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment for the activity • Where there are more than 30 participants (with the exemption of motorised recreation) • Subject to standard terms and conditions for use of parks/forests.
Open Space	Open space as defined in the Wellington Open Space Strategy & Action Plan is any area of land or water with recreational, ecological, landscape, cultural and/or historic value that provides public access.

Passive Recreation	Includes activities such as walking, cycling, nature observation and picnicking. Passive recreation provides important benefits for mental health and stress reduction.
Permits	A written authority for entry or to enable an activity or event to be undertaken on a park area for a limited period.
Partnership	Cooperative between two or more parties with a common goal, who combine resources to establish a mutual direction or complete a mutually beneficial project.
Rongoa	Traditional Māori medicine.
Secondary Entrance	Minor park entry point with limited parking and information, access to active and passive recreation activities and park settings.
Statutory Acknowledgements	Acknowledge of areas or sites with which claimant groups have a special relationship, and will be recognised in any relevant proceedings under the Resource Management Act.
Tangata whenua	People of the land.
Taonga raranga	Woven treasures.
Taonga	Treasure, artefacts.
Wilderness camping	Back-country style camping where there are no facilities provided and the style of camping remains low impact on the environment.
Utility	Refer to "Network Utility".

References/bibliography

Regional Pest Management Strategy 2009

Greater Wellington Heritage Assets Management Plan October 2008 (draft)

Greater Wellington Draft Regional Policy Statement 2009

Wellington Regional Council Plantation Forest Working Plan

Greater Wellington Regional Council Parks and Forests Concessions Guidelines 2008

Greater Wellington Accidental Discovery Protocol 2008

Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009

National Environmental Standard on Electricity Transmission

Greater Wellington's Riparian Management Strategy 2003

Wetland Action Plan, Greater Wellington 2003

NZ Native plants recommended for restoration and/or amenity purposes in Wellington Regional Parks: a report for Parks and Forest Department, Mitcalfe B, 2002

Reference information



Appendix 1 - History of parks

The origin of lands managed today by Greater Wellington Regional Council as a network of regional parks and forests can be traced back to the 1880s parks movement. The parks that we have today are a result of the largely western school of thought that evolved in Europe, Canada and the United States of America. In these very early days, parks were largely a means to provide the common people a respite from the crowding and pollution due to industrialisation.

By 1911 urban populations in New Zealand outnumbered their rural counterparts. The concept of protection forests to moderate flooding, reduce erosion and ensure good water quality were generally well understood. Many provincial towns and cities depended on water supplies from forested catchments such as the Korokoro Catchment (now part of Belmont Regional Park), Karori and Wainuiomata/Orongorongo Valleys. This was formalised through the establishment of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Board in 1927. Lands vested in this authority included the Hutt, Akatarawa, Whakatikei and Pakuratahi catchments.

The period from the 1920s to the 1950s was characterised by growing demand for greater quantity and quality of water for the growing urban areas of the Hutt Valley and Wellington. Management of forest lands was recognised as being essential to assure future water supplies to the cities. This growing urban community was also seeking an outlet for its leisure interests and an assurance that these opportunities would be protected at a regional level. Public demand for increased access reflected wider societal changes across New Zealand. The formation of tramping clubs, increased urbanisation and greater affluence resulted in growing and diverse range of recreational pursuits were being sought.

The early 1970s were characterised by a perceived decrease in landscape resources, lack of recreational resources and restricted rights of access. In the Wellington region

the demand for public access to land for recreation was not reflected in how water catchments were managed. Water Board policy right through until the 1970s largely excluded public from these lands. Forestry and water supply security remained paramount. Forestry rangers were tasked with patrolling council lands to ensure the public did not gain access to prohibited areas, and to prosecute offenders wherever possible.

The Local Government Act 1974 empowered the Wellington Regional Council to hold, manage and purchase land for regional parks.

The 1976 Wellington Regional Planning Authority document *Regional Parks for the Wellington Region* recognised that a growing regional population, wealth, mobility and attitudes towards leisure and the environment created demand for outdoor recreational opportunities in the region. This document identified the need for “semi-remote” outdoor recreational opportunities, particularly on the fringe of urban areas, thus paving the way for the regional parks network we recognise today.

The document set the agenda for the formation of what was to become the Wellington Regional Council Parks Department and the regional parks and forests network. The original proposal for regional parks intended to encompass five different landscape types, identified at Kaitoke, Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth Park and Makara. The proposal for the parks network did not include Water Board land (with the exception of Kaitoke, where it sat outside the catchment area).

The conflicts and pressures arising from urban demands on rural land were very pronounced in the 1970's, with farms such as the Department of Lands and Survey Waitangirua Farm (now part of Belmont Regional Park) reporting increased trespass, vandalism and damage to property and stock through increasing public access pressures. The 1976 document recognised the need to

manage these and other issues by creating a network of regional parks. Managed public access through a regional park network was seen as the key to addressing the conflicts and demands of public access to lands in the peri-urban Wellington region. A concurrent theme running through the document recognised the need to protect and conserve significant regional landscapes, as well as natural and cultural features. Managed public access was always regarded as going hand in hand with this concept.

In 1980 the Wellington Regional Council was formed, amalgamating the functions of the former Regional Water Board and Planning Authority. Progress towards the creation of a regional parks network built momentum from this point on. A dedicated Parks Department operating within the Wellington Regional Council was created to manage and oversee the establishment of the regional parks and forests network.

By the late 1980s, many of the original Planning Authority recommendations for establishing a Regional Park network were moving closer to becoming a reality. The Parks Department established the groundwork for Battle Hill, Belmont, Queen Elizabeth and Kaitoke Parks. Pencarrow, or East Harbour Regional Park, took a little longer to become part of the park network. A regional park at Makara did not eventuate.

A regional asset, the Greater Wellington parks network is the result of forethought by government authorities and a public voice which recognised the importance of protecting open space.

For further information about the history of each park, refer to the park description in this plan, or the individual park resource statements.

Appendix 2 - List of lands in each park - legal descriptions

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
Akatarawa Forest					
WN41D/398	Lot 1 DP 71399 and Section 1 Titi District	5578.4817	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN25A/637	Part Section 64 Horokiri Valley District	28.8532	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN20C/506	Sections 3, 4 and 5 DP 670, Block I Akatarawa Survey District	114.6778	Greater Wellington	fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN20C/507	Lot 12 DP 611 Block I Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 15 DP 669 Block XIII Kaitawa Survey District	217.9738	Greater Wellington	fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN437/58	Sections 408 and 411 and part Sections 402 to 407, 409, 410 and 412 Hutt District Block II Akatarawa Survey District	900.0209	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927	
WN19C/1400	Lot 1 DP 631 and part Sections 6 to 10 on DP 4705 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	471.1553	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN26D/778	Part Sections 383, 384 and 387 Hutt District, Block VI Akatarawa Survey District	32.3353	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN411/118	Sections 11 to 13 and part Sections 6 to 10 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District, DP 631 and Sections 1 to 5 Block X Akatarawa Survey District, DP 613	1634.1813	Greater Wellington	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 ²⁴	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes

²⁴ Also to comply with Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN437/134	Sections 1 to 5 Block V Akatarawa Survey District, DP 614 and Sections 1 to 7 Block VI Akatarawa Survey District, DP 620	2165.4750	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN488/297	Part Section 15 Block I Akatarawa Survey District, DP 10581	87.1085	Greater Wellington	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation and water supply vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	
WN814/4	Section 18 Block I, Section 8 Block VI, Sections 18 to 20 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	50.3833	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry as a reserve for water supply purposes pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN226/68	Part Section 354 Hutt District	60.4736	Greater Wellington	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 ²⁵	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN20B/569	Sections 358, 359, 362 and 363 Hutt District and parts closed road	267.2480	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
25848	Lots 6 and 7 DP 613, Lots 1 and 2 DP 9869, part lots 1 and 2 DP 9905 and 9906, Sections 10 to 16, 18, 19, 32, part sections 20 to 22 Block XIII, Sections 1 and 2 Block XIV and part section 421 Hutt District, Lots 1, 7 and 8 DP 306622 all in Blocks X, XIII and XIV Akatarawa Survey District	1607.9796	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes

²⁵ Also to comply with Wellington Regional Council (Water Boards Function) Act 2005

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN31A/562	Section 21 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	1.7839	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN48A/529	Section 30 and part Section 31 Block X Paekakariki Survey District and part Section 1 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	94.2877	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN618/54	Sections 33 and 35 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	63.4572	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN18B/965	Part section 5 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	113.3120	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN22D/167	Sections 3, 6, 34 and 36 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 1 DP 47348	152.1830		Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN26A/229	Part sections 7 and 8 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	53.4300	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN16C/728	Sections 2 and 3 Block VII Paekakariki Survey District on DP 610 and Lots 3, 4 and 10 DP 8106	852.9418	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN18B/963	Section 12 Block VII Paekakariki Survey District	83.7699	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN20C/477	Sections 2 and 3 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	257.9870	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN22B/305	Lot 2 DP 48535	38.2200	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN22B/306	Lot 3 DP 48535	39.8700	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
WN22B/797	Sections 967 and 968 Hutt District, Block II Akatarawa Survey District	0.1806	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN25C/984	Part Section 380 Hutt District	0.0573	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN326/97	Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District and Closed Road adjoining or passing through	0.1780	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN451/130	Part Section 355 Hutt District, being all DP 10570, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District	0.9965	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN506/162	Lot 25 DP 12486	0.2051	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN518/249	Lots 26 and 27 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District	0.4540	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN548/170	Lot 28 and part Lot 29 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, (Town of Birchfield Extension No. 11)	0.5600	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN11A/1351	Lot 29 DP 12486	0.4426	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN10D/832	Part Section 413 Hutt District and parts of a closed road, Block II Akatarawa Survey District	95.3794	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 ²⁶	
Battle Hill Farm Forest Park					
WN31C/915	Lot 1 on DP 41131 and Lots 1, 6, 7 and part Lot 2 DP 8107	501.0568 ha	Greater Wellington	Includes 33 ha on western boundary classified Scenic Reserve (1)(a). Shown as A on SO 37316 NZ Gazette 2010 page 3043. Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and forestry.	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes

²⁶ Also to comply with Wellington Regional Council (Water Boards Function) Act 2005

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
Belmont Regional Park					
Belmont - Dry Creek Block					
NZG 1989 No. 107 page 2757	Sections 255, 256, 257, 258, 263 and 264 and part Sections 14, 197, 198, 200, 200A, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265 and 437 Hutt District in Blocks III and IV Belmont Survey District	532.6687	DOC GW appointed to control and manage NZG 1991 No. 80 page 1765	Recreation reserve	
Belmont - Cornish Street/Korokoro Valley					
WN10A/755	Lot 31 DP 33346	0.5663	Wellington Regional Council	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
WN19B/69	Pt Sec 14-16 & Pt Sec 20 Horokiwi Road District	105.9142	Wellington City Council	Proposed as Scenic Reserve 19 (1)(a)	Proposed to be managed by Greater Wellington by agreement (Section 17 LGA)
NZG 1911 page 704	Section 7 Maungaraki Village	45.1576	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN55/284	Section 5 Maungaraki Village	33.6647	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
NZG 1911 page 704	Section 4 Maungaraki Village	35.5111	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN56A/130	Lot 30 DP 53592	9.7605	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
NZG 1911 page 704	Section 8B Maungaraki Village	0.8299	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
NZG 1904 page 1479	Part Section 3 Maungaraki Village	79.2678	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
	Lot 122 DP 28287	0.8299	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN488/71	Section 29 Maungaraki Village, SO 14759	15.9244	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN831/28	Section 39 Maungaraki Village	28.1307	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN911/42	Part Section 78 Hutt District	6.8392	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
Deed Registry 148/438	Parts Section 78 Hutt District	1.1550	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
NZG 1951 page 1601	Section 104 Korokoro Settlement	7.5292	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN101/136	Part Subdivision A Section Hutt District	3.0655	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN567/420	Part section 110 Korokoro Village	1.8288	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN37C/95	Lot 2 DP 66704	1.3763	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN13C/81	Lot 4 DP 41482	2.2937	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 1340	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Lot 30 DP 51125	16.1968	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
	Section 6 Maungaraki Village	22.7753	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village, SO 14762	4.0469	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village	19.8296	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Public Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Lot 1 DP 79235	9.4830	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Scenic reserve NZG 1979 page 1387	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Lot 1 DP 15865 and Lot 1 DP 15895	2.2484	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Section 133 Korokoro Settlement	2.0892	DOC HCC holds a control & manage appointment Proposed to be vested in GW	Scenic reserve NZG 1956 page 1188	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Lot 3 DP 79178	0.7830	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Lot 4 DP 74170	0.8800	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Local Purpose reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN37C/96	Lot 3 DP 66704	0.2104	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Esplanade reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
Belmont - Kilmister Block					
WN16A/1270	Part Sections 333, 334, 336 and 431, part DP 3015, part Lot 2 DP 14817 Hutt District	141.5066	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN25B/233	Part Section 436 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 10984	58.8817	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN25B/234	Section 430 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 11410	63.7379	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN25B/235	Part Sections 345, 346, 433, 434 and 435 Block III Belmont Survey District	108.0879	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN25B/236	Part Sections 341 and 342 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 21903	10.2901	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN12D/56	Section 429 Hutt District, SO 10984 and Section 785 Hutt District, SO 25911	36.9503	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN20A/1000	Sections 675, 676 and part Section 677 Hutt District	40.7359	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN936/19	Sections 325 and 428 and part Section 315 Hutt District, SO 35419	174.2732	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WNA3/623	Lots 2, 3 and 4 DP 336385 (Limited as to parcels) (formerly part sections 314, 425 and 426 Hutt District)	64.9786	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN352/116	Part section 183 Hutt District, Block IX Belmont Survey district	3.2122	Hutt City Council	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN59A/838	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 DP 91313	14.1914	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
	Part Section 51 Hutt District	1.9040	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN59A/838	Lots 3 and 6 DP 91313	3.9620	Hutt City Council	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
20A/210	Part Lot 1 DP 42107	0.6109	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for Housing purposes proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN55D/468	Lot 34 DP 88394	0.0728	Hutt City Council	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
65646	Lot 38 DP 36810	0.1483	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
WN56B/16	Lot 10 DP 88491	4.7580	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Part Lot 1 DP 22417	1.3108	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
	Lots 52 and 53 DP 23934	2.0879	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Esplanade reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Lot 26 DP 8466	1.5899	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
Belmont - Horokiwi Block					
Being balance of 12C/1398	Lot 7 DP 49151 Pt Sections 14-16 Belmont Survey District	109.0495	Wellington City Council	Fee simple. Proposed to be gazetted as Reserve	Proposed that Wellington Regional Council manage as part of Belmont Regional Park under agreement.
Belmont - Stratton Street					
WN18B/966	Section 40 Normandale Settlement, Blocks VIII and IX Belmont Survey District	157.4985	Wellington Regional Council	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
WN18B/967	Part Section 41 Normandale Settlement, Block VIII Belmont Survey District	135.6661	Wellington Regional Council	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
Belmont - Sweetacres					
	Lot 22 DP 53605	20.5778	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
	Part Lot 1 DP 52494	23.3163	DOC Vested in HCC Proposed to be vested in GW	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in Wellington Regional Council pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
Belmont - Takapu Block					
NZG 2005 page 2499	Sections 25, 27 and 30 and part sections 26, 28, 29 and 31 Horokiwi Road District	279.6376	DOC GW appointed to control and manage NZG 2005 page 2499	Recreation Reserve	

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
Belmont - Waitangirua Block					
510286	Sections 2 and 3 SO 36635, Sections 4, 5 and 6 SO 36636, Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 SO 36637 and Section 3 SO 368657	1025.0082	Wellington Regional Council	Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve	
510285	Section 2 SO 368657 and Sections 1 and 2 SO 413953	44.2292	Porirua City Council	Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve	Proposal for Administering Body powers and responsibility for management to transfer to GW from PCC by Agreement pursuant to Section 17 LGA
East Harbour Regional Park					
486137	Sec 131, 132 and 133 Harbour District	34.7113	Vested in GW	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of Sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	Formerly Marine Drive Recreation Reserve. GW water pipe runs between blocks
WN8A/1461	Section 115 Harbour District SO 28270	43.6555	DOC	Scenic reserve – Classified for purposes of Sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZ Gazette 2006 page 3527	unnamed Scenic Reserve on schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBCT
488806	Lot 35 DP 1714	0.5167	Vested in GW	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
WN404/96	Lot 36 DP 1714	1.1609	Vested in GW GN	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	
WND3/1011	Lot 1 DP 26137	4.5666	Vested in GW	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 1987 page 963 & NZG 2006 page 3257	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
488807	Lot 6 DP 13855	0.2737	Vested in GW	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
488808	Lot 47 DP 11205	50.7494	Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528)	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
488809	Part Lot 4 DP 12030	65.9412	Vested in GW	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
488803	Lot 1 DP 42208	0.1784	Vested in GW	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly Cheviot Road Scenic Reserve.
WN15C/1192	Lot 15 DP42970	0.3007	DOC	Scenic reserve	On schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBCT
NZG 1919 No. 110 page 2775	Sections 38, 40 and part Section 35 Harbour District SO 10756	90.7629	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 ha. Subject to finalisation of survey and completion of exchange involving a small part of reserve, between Crown and Hutt City Council. Once exchange has been completed, the reserve will be reclassified for Scenic Reserve and vested to GW
WN469/285	Sections 92, 93, 94 & 95 Harbour District	20.9989	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 ha. Comments as above
WN501/280	Lot 6 DP 4468	0.5557	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN493/283	Part Section 45 Harbour District SO 10686	3.1600	Hutt CC	Reserve for the preservation of scenery	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
NZG 1939 No. 50 page 1938	Section 102 and Part Section 103 Harbour District	0.0445	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	
NZG 1908 No.73 page 2504	Sections 42 & 43, and Part Sections 44, 46 & 48 Harbour District	211.5641	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288
NZG 1936 No.9 page 140	Part Section 47 Harbour District	19.3010	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	
WN483/41	Part Lot 268 DP 993	0.5018	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288
488810	Sec 2 Block V Pencarrow Survey District	14.3157	Vested in GW GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528)	Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve	Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve. Does not comprise footprint of land around lighthouse
WN437/249	Lot 1 DP10555	0. 5819	Hutt CC	Fee Simple	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN7A/604	Pt Sec 31 Harbour District DP7015 SO 10686	0.3832	Hutt CC	Quarry Reserve Subject to Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN354/149	Pt Sec 41 Harbour District SO 10756	5.6623	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN352/187	Section 43 & 44, Pt Sec 40 & 42 Wainuiomata District SO 10755	329.8795	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN24B/514	Lot 1 DP53598	22.5604	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN24B/515	Lot 2 DP 53598	1.1248	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN30C/888	Lot 1 DP 59024	13.1403	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN6A/343	Sec 77 & 78 Harbour District SO 23718	86.8547	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
	Lot 8 DP 48950	0.2355	Hutt CC	Reserve for recreation and public enjoyment	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN33B/777	Lot 1 DP 53556 and Part Lot 1 DP 51972	191.4687	Hutt CC	Scenic reserve NZG 2000 page 4269	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN54B/641	Sections 29, 30 & 32 and Pt Sections 28, 31, 33, 34 and 35 Harbour District SO 10755 and SO 10686	253.3383	Hutt CC	Pt Sec 28 H.D.- Land acquired for plantation reserve, NZ Gazette. 1918 p 1071	To be declared a scenic reserve by HCC under the provisions of Sec 14 Reserves Act Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
WN41A/384	Section 3 SO 406982 (Formerly Lot 1 DP74247)	362.4813	Greater Wellington	Parangarahu Recreation Reserve NZG 1995 No. 50 page 1285	Parangarahu Recreation Reserve
WN50B/88	Lot 3 DP 83139	43.6700	Greater Wellington	Purpose - Scenic reserve	Subject to Reserve Act 1977
556278	Part Lot 1 DP 72418, Survey District	10.5892	DOC – Vested in Greater Wellington	Classified as Recreation Reserve by NZG 1995 p 324	Baring Head Lighthouse compound & escarpment.
WN485/47	Pt Sections 45 and 46 Wainuiomata District, Block I Pencarrow Survey District	117.4606	Greater Wellington	Fee simple	Land behind Wainuiomata golf-club
WN20B/1221	Pt Sections 7 & 8 Wainuiomata District in Block XVI Belmont Survey District & Block I Pencarrow Survey District.	3.7159	Greater Wellington	Fee simple	Access arm behind Wainuiomata golf-club

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN38D/49	Lot 2 DP 66889	0.6750	Greater Wellington	Fee simple	Coast Road block adjacent to Wainuiomata golf-club
WN271/19	Part Lot 1, 5 and 6 DP 4468 being part Sections 37 and 39 Harbour District	2.7415	Hutt CC	Fee simple	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
Kaitoke Regional Park					
WN16B/1131	Section 4 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XII, Akatarawa Survey District	1255.6889	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Hutt Gorge, waterworks, indigenous forest
WN20C/1015	Section 3 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XV, Akatarawa Survey District	394.9731	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. South of the Hutt Gorge
WN37A/679	Sections 1 & 2 SO 36338	7600.1000	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Park's northern area, title extends into Hutt Water catchment
WN30B/396	Section 953 Hut District, Sections 4 & 5 Block XI, Sections 8 & 9 Block VII Akatarawa Survey District, Lot 2 on DP 1820 and Lot 2 DP 615	1155.6768	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Northern part of Putaputa catchment
WN589/41	Part Section 1 Block II Akatarawa Survey District, part Sections 5, 6 & 7, Block VII Akatarawa Survey District and Lots 1 and 2 DP 10208	595.1281	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Western Hutt catchment
WN821/44	Part Sections 8 & 30 Pakuratahi District and Part old river bed situated in Blocks XII & XVI, Akatarawa Survey District	17.5052	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Rangers house, upper and lower terraces

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
241576	Lot 1 DP 3179	6.8594	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Te Marua Flats next to Quesnell
WN20C/1017	Part Section 182 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	31.5655	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. South of Hutt Gorge
WN20C/1018	Lot 31 DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.3607	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
WN20C/497	lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 20, 28, 32, 33, 34, & 36 and part Lots 2, 6, 25 & 38 on DP 111 and Part Section 420 Hutt District	108.5511	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply and Plantation Forestry purposes. Kaitoke Hill behind lakes
WN20C/498	lot 30, DP 111 Block XV Akatarawa Survey District,	0.7298	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
WN20C/499	lots 1 & 19, DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.3876	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
WN21B/552	Pt Sections 113 & 114 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	9.9975	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Intake site
WN22D/381	Pt Sections 113, 114, 181, 182 and Section 974 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	94.9314	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Paddocks between access road and State Highway 2 at foot of Kaitoke Hill
Pakuratahi Forest					
WN44B/133	Lot 1 DP 77737 and lot 3 DP 61445	333.2182	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes.

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
36815	Lot 2 and Part Lot 1 DP 47840, Section 2 and Part Section 1 SO 30094 and part Section 787 Hutt District	6837.8595	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes.
18204	Part Lot 1 DP 87590 and Section 1 SO 37898	20.0749	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation/scenic reserve per section 19(b) Reserves Act 1977	
WN48C/988	Part Section 23 Pakuratahi District	32.6190	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation/scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977	
WN48C/989	Part Section 26 Pakuratahi District	11.3811	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation/scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977	
Queen Elizabeth Park					
453989	Sections 2, 3, 99 and 100 Block II Paekakariki Survey District and Part Lot 15 DP 5751	654.5687	DOC GW appointed to Control and Manage – NZGs 1990 No. 145 page 2983 and 9317187.1	Recreation Reserve	
Wainuiomata Recreation Area					

TITLE	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	AREA HECTARES	LAND OWNER	LAND STATUS	COMMENTS
WN21D/577	Part sections 26, 34, 35 and 67 and Part Sections 68 and 69 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and part Section 94 Wainuiomata District	244.1856	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
WN29C/243	Part Section 94 Wainuiomata District, Block XVII Belmont Survey District	22.1843	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
WN38C/705	Section 1 SO 36269	270.0000	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
WN648/43	Sections 2 and 3 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and Section 2 Block X Rimutaka Survey District	152.1896	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
WN704/51	Part Section 74 and Parts section34 Wainuiomata District	31.3364	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.

Appendix 3 - Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009

Bylaws controlling activities carried out in regional parks, regional forests, including water catchment areas and soil conservation and river control reserves

Contents

Explanation.....	xxvi
1. Bylaw administration.....	xxvii
2. Definitions	xxviii
3. Prohibited activities	xxx
4. Activities requiring approval	xxxii
5. Breaches and offences	xxxiii
6. Penalties for breach of Bylaw.....	xxxiii

Explanation

The Council is authorised under section 149 of the Local Government Act 2002 to make bylaws managing the use of regional parks and forests, and soil conservation and river control reserves that it owns or administers. The Local Government Act 2002 also allows the Council to make bylaws for flood protection and flood control works.

This Bylaw manages activities so that these parks, forests and reserves can be used for their intended purpose without users being subject to hazard, nuisance or activities that may adversely affect their health, safety and well-being.

It provides for the protection of the natural and heritage resources, land, buildings and structures of all regional parks, forests and reserves from damage or loss through any human activity.

The operative Regional Parks Network Management Plan, the Regional Forest Land Management Plan, and individual park management plans and access plans identify activities that can be undertaken as of right without approval (allowed activities), activities that need to be managed through specific controls (managed activities), activities for which approval is required (restricted activities) and activities which may not occur in any circumstances (prohibited activities). The Bylaw ensures compliance with these management and access plans and they should be referred to when interpreting the Bylaw.

The Bylaw does not prevent or inhibit any lawful management or emergency services activity within a regional park, forest, recreation area or reserve.

1. Bylaw administration

- 1.1 This Bylaw applies to all regional parks, forests and reserves owned or administered by the Council, and any flood protection works and flood control works undertaken by or on behalf of the Council.
- 1.2 This Bylaw shall come into force on 1 May 2009.
- The 1994 Wellington Regional Council Bylaws for Forests, Parks and Recreation Areas will be revoked on 30 April 2009.*
- 1.3 This Bylaw is in addition to all other Council powers under the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, regional parks and forest management plans, water catchment area access plans, floodplain management plans and any other Acts and policies applying to regional parks, forests and reserves.
- 1.4 This Bylaw shall not apply to:
1. Officers or agents of the Council exercising their lawful functions; or
 2. Emergency services and civil defence personnel carrying out public duties; or
 3. Volunteer group activities undertaken in agreement with Greater Wellington Regional Council officers; or
 4. An activity undertaken within the terms of prior written approval from Council, including concessions and leases.

- 1.5 Applications to obtain the written approval for a proposed activity as set out in part 4 of this Bylaw shall be:
1. Applied for in accordance with the provisions set out in the Council's operative concession policy (information on this policy is available on the web site or at any Council office); and
 2. Granted prior to carrying out the activity.
- 1.6 The Council when considering any application made under clause 1.5 may:
1. Require a fee be paid at the time the application is made; and
 2. Impose conditions, including the payment of fees towards the monitoring of the activity.

2. Definitions – (relating to Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2009)

Abandon means any vehicle or thing that is left in a park, forest or reserve after dusk without approval from an authorised officer to do so.

Act means the Local Government Act 2002 and amendments.

Aircraft means any device using air as its medium for movement from place to place and includes helicopters, gliders, and hot air balloons. It does not include kites.

Animal means any member of the animal kingdom, including any mammal, bird, finfish, shellfish, reptile, amphibian, insect, or invertebrate, and includes their young or eggs and the carcass or its constituent parts, but does not include humans.

Authorised officer means any person appointed by the Council as an enforcement officer under section 177 of the Act and includes any Police Constable.

Council means Greater Wellington Regional Council or an officer authorised to act on its behalf.

Emergency services means Police, New Zealand Fire Service or Ambulance personnel and ancillary services such as search and rescue.

Litter shall have the meaning given to it in section 2 of the Litter Act 1979.

Management plan means an operative management or access plan for any regional park, forest, recreational area or reserve owned or managed by the Council.

Nuisance shall have the meaning given to it by section 29 of the Health Act 1956 and includes a person, thing, or circumstance causing distress or unreasonable interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person.

Person means a natural person or a corporate or unincorporated body of persons.

Plant means any member of the plant kingdom; and includes any alga, bacterium or fungus, and any part of or seed or spore from any plant.

Proscribed substance means a mind altering substance, whether synthetic or naturally occurring, which substance might alter consciousness, mood or emotions, or which might intoxicate or induce pleasurable sensations in a person but does not include:

1. Medically prescribed substances ingested by the person for whom they were prescribed; or
2. Substances purchased from a pharmacy without medical prescription; or
3. Alcohol as defined in the Sale of Liquor Act 1989; or
4. Nicotine.

Regional park, forest or reserve means:

1. Land that is a regional park of the Council pursuant to section 139(1) of the Local Government Act 2002;
2. Land that the Council controls and manages as administering body pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977 or any other statute or authorisation;
3. Land that is a regional forest held under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 as future water collection areas, water collection areas, forestry areas, recreation areas or other areas under this Act's control; and
4. Land that is held under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 for flood and erosion control purposes and either owned or managed by the Council.

Sign means any display of posters, placards, hoardings, handbills, writings, pictures, images, murals and logos or devices, (including but not limited to blimps, balloons, flags, sandwich boards and banners) for advertising or other purposes together with any frame or support.

Stock means any animal (except dogs), and its young, kept in captivity and dependent on humans for its care and sustenance.

Trading means having or offered for sale, or making available for sale or hire or reward goods or services.

Vehicle means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks or revolving runners upon which it moves or is moved and includes any motor vehicle, caravan, hovercraft, skateboard, in line skates or similar recreational devices, but does not include a:

1. Pram or baby carriage; or
2. Non-motorised child's toy including a tricycle, bicycle or scooter.

Waahi tapu means a place sacred to Maori.

Written approval means approval given by the Council as set out in clause 1.5 to undertake a specific activity set out in part 4 of this Bylaw.

3. Prohibited activities

No person shall:

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|------|--|--|
| 3.1 | Enter into or remain (including with any animal or vehicle) on any regional park, forest, reserve, that is closed to public access or temporarily restricted to the public as advised by an authorised officer or by signage; or | Access |
| 3.2 | Ingest any proscribed substance, or be intoxicated so as to cause a nuisance that could result in property, land or Council functions being damaged, misused or lost; or | Alcohol and drugs |
| 3.3 | Interfere with, including remove or relocate any herbicide, insecticide or pesticide or any pest control facility that has been placed in a regional park, forest or reserve as part of a Council pest control programme; or | Chemical use |
| 3.4 | Use or place any herbicides, insecticides or pesticides within a regional park, forest or reserve; or | |
| 3.5 | Conduct any activity that is prohibited by an operative parks, forests or reserve management plan or access plan; or | Compliance with management plans |
| 3.6 | Obstruct any operation of any park, forest or reserve (including flood protection works and ecological site restoration areas); or | |
| 3.7 | Interfere with the operation, or gate or structure of any park, forest or reserve so as to endanger public health and safety or stock; or | Damage or interference |
| 3.8 | Destroy, damage or modify any archaeological, heritage, historic or waahi tapu site; or | |
| 3.9 | Deposit, remove or damage any vegetation, material, buildings, structures, or surfaces; or | |
| 3.10 | Carry out an activity that is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health of any person or animal; or | Dangerous or distressing activities |
| 3.11 | Chase, unlawfully interfere with, or cause distress to any stock or other animal or wildlife; or | |
| 3.12 | Light any firework or signal flare (except in an emergency); or | |
| 3.13 | Possess any weapon or instrument of a dangerous nature (except with approval for hunting purposes, as in 4.7); or | |
| 3.14 | Allow dogs to behave in an intimidating manner or to interfere with stock or other animals and wildlife; or | Dogs |
| 3.15 | Remove, kill, injure, catch, snare or trap any animal or wildlife (except with approval for hunting, as in 4.7); or | Harvesting and planting |
| 3.16 | Bring in, leave or liberate any animal (unless allowed for in the management plan); or | |

- 3.17 Bring in, leave, plant, remove or interfere with any tree, shrub or plant of any kind or part thereof or sow or scatter the seed of any tree shrub or plant of any kind; or
- 3.18 Leave any fire, gas barbecue or camping stove unattended; or
- 3.19 Deposit, leave or light any flammable object, noisome material, noxious substance, or pollutant, either on land or, where applicable, in or onto water; or
- 3.20 Deposit or leave any litter in a park, forest or reserve; or
- 3.21 Behave in such a way as to cause any nuisance or any obstruction or be offensive, including, but not limited to:
- (1) Painting, drawing, writing, marking or distributing any graffiti, or offensive or indecent matter of any kind; or
 - (2) Using indecent or obscene language; or
 - (3) Acting in a disorderly, intimidating or offensive manner; or
 - (4) Creating in any way any sound or noise that is a nuisance to other persons; or
- 3.22 Place or leave any material or vehicle, so as to obstruct the public right of passage on any road, passage or track; or
- 3.23 Drive any vehicle or ride any animal in a disorderly, intimidating, offensive or dangerous manner; or
- 3.24 Use any motor vehicle or ride any animal outside of a defined track or road; or
- 3.25 Wash, clean or repair motor vehicles within a park, forest or reserve; or
- 3.26 Park a vehicle other than in a place set aside by the Council for that purpose, or abandon a vehicle in a park, forest or reserve; or
- 3.26 Unlawfully dam or in any other way restrict the flow of any watercourse; or
- 3.27 Take an excessive amount of natural or reticulated water, or interfering with any natural or reticulated water body.
- Lighting fires,
depositing materials
or littering**
- Nuisances and
offensive behaviour**
- Vehicles and riding
animals**
- Waterways**

4. Activities requiring approval

The following activities can only be carried out in a park, reserve or forest with the prior written approval of the Council, or where the activities are permitted by signage:

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|------|---|--|
| 4.1 | Land in an aircraft or having landed, allow the aircraft to remain in any regional park or forest [except in an emergency]; or | Aircraft movement |
| 4.2 | Carry out any commercial activity, trading activity, or solicit any subscription, collection or donation; or | Commercial activity and gatherings |
| 4.3 | Organise, hold or conduct, or attempt to hold or conduct, any assembly of any kind or conduct themselves so as to in any way impede persons or traffic; or | |
| 4.4 | Enter or remain for the purpose of carrying out any activity for which approval is required under a management plan or other regulation; or | Compliance with management plans |
| 4.5 | Put up or erect any structure of any kind or live or camp in any building, tent, structure or vehicle, or camp on any land except in a designated camping ground or where permitted in a management plan ; or | Erecting structures, signs or camping |
| 4.6 | Put up, display or leave any sign or interfere with any existing signs; or | |
| 4.7 | Hunt, trap, kill and/or remove any animal, such as deer, pigs, goats or possums; or | Hunting |
| 4.8 | Collect any natural materials, such as seeds, plants or rocks; or | |
| 4.9 | Possess or use any weapon for the purposes of hunting, as in 4.7; or | Weapons |
| 4.10 | Light any fire in the open air except in a Council approved fireplace or a gas barbeque or camping stove, provided it is attended. | Lighting fires |

5. Breaches and offences

Every person commits a breach of this Bylaw who:

- 5.1 Fails to obey a lawful instruction on being requested to do so, by an Authorised Officer; or
- 5.2 Knowingly permits, allows or incites an activity that is a breach of this Bylaw; or
- 5.3 Fails to comply with, a direction for compliance with this Bylaw by an Authorised Officer; or
- 5.4 Does not produce the written approval required under Part Four of this Bylaw when requested at any time by an Authorised Officer; or
- 5.5 Acts contrary to, or fails to comply with any conditions set out in any written approval required under Part 4 of this Bylaw; or
- 5.6 Obstructs or hinders any Authorised Officer in the performance of his or her duties under this Bylaw; or
- 5.7 Fails to pay any fees on being requested to do so by an Authorised Officer.
- 5.8 No person shall having committed a breach of this Bylaw remain in the park or forest (including vehicles and animals of that person) after being requested to leave by an Authorised Officer, after that Officer having first informed that person of the breach.

6. Penalties for breach of Bylaw

- 6.1 In the event of any breach of this Bylaw the Council may act with or without the assistance of the police take such action as is necessary to stop the breach.
- 6.2 Every person who breaches this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 and where the breach is a continuing one a further fine for every day on which the breach is continued.
- 6.3 In addition to the powers under clause 6.1 to act upon any breach of this Bylaw, the Council may pursuant to section 163 of the Act:
 - (1) Remove or alter a work or thing that is, or has been constructed or set up in breach of this Bylaw; and
 - (2) Recover the costs of removal or alteration or loss or damage to public property arising as a consequence of any such breach.
- 6.4 Where it is suspected that any person has committed a breach of this Bylaw, that person shall, on the direction of an Authorised Officer, provide his/her full name, and address.

