

# Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan

2024-2034  
Mahere Papa Rēhia



## Quality Assurance Statement

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Cover page images:

Bay Dreams at Trafalgar Park, Aldinga Reserve, dogs playing at Tāhunanui Back Beach and mountain biker on Firball trail.

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## Executive summary

### What we do

Council provides and manages a range of parks, reserves and facilities in Whakatū Nelson which provide amenity, ecological, health and climate benefits. They also provide recreation, play, cultural and social opportunities for both residents and visitors. Open spaces and facilities can also provide locations for disaster recovery and stormwater overflow management. Council's activities in this area aim to assist in the development of healthy, active, functioning communities.

Council manages parks assets over approximately 11,250 hectares, and facilities including halls, pools, stadiums, sportsgrounds, campgrounds, cemeteries and the crematorium. Each focus area has a more detailed description of the assets. A separate AMP for Saxton Field has been jointly prepared with Tasman District Council.

### Why we do it?

Provision of open spaces and facilities contribute to the Council's strategic priorities which are to support our communities to be prosperous, connected, and inclusive, transform our city and commercial centres to be thriving, accessible and people-focused, and foster a healthy environment and a climate resilient, low-emissions community.

The open spaces and facilities provided under this activity contribute to the wellbeing of the Nelson community. Council owns and manages open space assets because of the degree of public benefit derived from the provision of public open space and the need to ensure continued free public access. There are also a number of other providers of open space and recreation areas, such as schools and the Department of Conservation, whose role has been taken into account when setting levels of service for Council.

Open space and facilities are provided by Council to deliver a range of benefits including:

- Open space within urban areas/visual relief from the built environment
- Beautification and amenity enhancement
- Opportunities for recreation, sport and play
- Protection of the natural environment (including retaining flora and fauna) and cultural heritage
- Community pride
- Hosting regional, national and international events and tournaments
- Protection of water supply
- Provision of affordable campground accommodation for visitors and locals
- Well-planned supply of future burial space
- Stormwater detention function.

These benefits enhance the community's health, wellbeing and economy. Council provision and support for quality parks and facilities enhances the city as a place to live and visit and asset ownership allows Council to implement a long term city plan and strategy around its future development needs.

### **Levels of service**

The levels of service for these parks and facilities are described in Chapter 6 and are generally set around customer satisfaction, provision, usage and safety.

### **Key issues and opportunities**

The key issues and opportunities relating to the parks and facilities activity are listed below and discussed in more detail in Chapter 3. Each focus area also discusses key issues and opportunities relevant to the assets included in that focus area.

- Due to economic constraints Council's available budget is restricted
- Council lacks overarching parks, facilities and recreation strategy
- Considerable high-value recreation occurs on private land and an opportunity exists to establish a long-term agreement with Koata Ltd
- Maintenance activities can produce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions, construction activities can incorporate embodied carbon
- The physical impacts of climate change can be disruptive and destructive
- Parks and facilities infrastructure is vulnerable to storm damage
- During emergency events, parks and facilities can be needed at short notice for associated activities (e.g. storage of slip material)
- Coastal erosion associated with the eastward migration of Waimea Channel will impact future land use
- Our parks and facilities need to be more accessible
- Balancing demand from interest groups with wider community need for investment
- There are limited play opportunities in the city centre and there is an opportunity to address this. Investigation is underway into a destination play space in Rutherford Park
- Nelson hosts a large marine recreation population and there are limited land site facilities
- Swimming pools are approaching a need for significant renewals.

### **Capital and operational programme**

Parks and facilities capital and maintenance programmes are contracted out to external suppliers, with asset management and oversight of the programmes occurring in house.

The overall operational programme for the activity costs an average of \$15 million annually and there is a forward capital budget (including renewals) of \$119 million.

Due to financial constraints maintenance budgets have been limited in 2023/24 and 2024/25. There is a need to increase these budgets back to former levels so that appropriate maintenance can be carried out on these community assets.

Summarised budgets for the ten year period are provided in Appendix 14 to the AMP.

### Key changes

The key changes from the 2021 AMPs to this 2024 AMP are:

Key change	Reason for change
Structure of AMP changes	To better align with an interconnected work programme a combined Parks and Facilities AMP has been prepared. This brings together the 2021 Property and Facilities AMP and the 2021 Parks and Reserves AMP with the exception of the Property, Marina and Saxton Field activities which have been separated out into their own AMPs.
Cost estimates	Where possible, more up to date cost estimates have been used in preparing the budgets identified in this plan for those projects that are now in the first three years of this AMP (2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27).
Climate change	As more is known about the changing climate and the response Council needs to have in relation to this, more actions have been added relating to climate change.

### Key risks and assumptions

Council reviews risks for each asset and activity to minimise the likelihood of failure or non-achievement of critical business objectives. The identified risks cover the full spectrum of public needs such as health and safety, environmental, financial, legal and social aspects such as cultural and heritage.

The key risks that relate to this activity relate to:

- health and safety
- impacts from climate change
- natural disasters
- customer expectations/reputation.

The key assumptions that relate to this activity are:

- Council will continue to provide all the facilities included in this AMP
- The Council's Funding Policy is to continue as currently forecast
- Population growth is as forecast
- Project specific assumptions are considered further in each focus area or each project.

### Key improvements for the 2027 AMP

Asset management practices are continually improving, and the knowledge of assets and the information held about assets is helping to inform better asset management plans.

Key improvements that are needed before the next AMP is prepared are:

- Strategic direction: improving business cases, asset database and asset knowledge as well as providing improved policy and strategy to support the planning and work programme
- Ongoing review of levels of service, particularly if an environment of financial restrictions continues
- Improved asset data and strategy developed to inform recording of work carried out on assets
- Improved condition assessment and monitoring programme
- Improved understanding of climate change impact on assets and responses required.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Plan purpose

Activity Management Plans demonstrate the coordinated and responsible management of Council's activities, summarising the strategic and long-term approach of their provision and maintenance.

The Plans are necessary given the large value of Council's assets and the associated capital and operating expenditure that is required to maintain agreed levels of service.

Council's Activity Management Plans:

- Outline key issues, goals and objectives for each activity and how management of the activity contributes to community outcomes
- Outline the level of service that Council will provide to the public and the performance measures it will monitor to check whether it is delivering this level of service
- Provide information on life cycle management, maintenance and replacement of assets
- Provide information on any new projects or expenditure that will be required to meet future demand
- Provide an overview of operational and capital costs and how the management of the activity is funded
- Outline uncertainties and risks involved in undertaking the activity.

The first section of the plan (sections 1 to 13) lays out general information for activities included in this plan. The second section of the plan (sections 14 to 30) is the focus areas, which provides detail for each activity area, with each focus area all following a similar structure. The third section of the plan (section 31) provides financial information for the 10 years 2024-34.

This plan updates the 2021-31 Parks and Reserves and Property and Facilities Activity Management Plans. The plan will be reviewed in 2026 to align with the Nelson Long Term Plan 2027-37 process, with implementation beginning in July 2027.



**Figure 1: Maitai River and esplanade**

## **2. Strategic Direction**

Council’s vision, mission, community outcomes and priorities are outlined below, along with how this activity management plan fits into the strategic context of Council.

### **2.1 Council’s Vision, Priorities and Outcomes - He Whakakitenga, He Whakaarotau**

#### **Vision**

Our vision for Whakatū Nelson is a creative, prosperous, and innovative city. Our community is inclusive, resilient, and connected – we care for each other and our environment.

#### **Strategic priorities**

Our strategic priorities are to:

- Support our communities to be prosperous, connected, and inclusive
- Transform our city and commercial centres to be thriving, accessible and people-focused
- Foster a healthy environment and a climate resilient, low-emissions community.

#### **Contribution to Community Outcomes**

The parks and facilities activity contributes to the following community outcomes and Council’s strategic direction in the following ways outlined in Table 1.

**Table 1: How the Parks and Facilities Activity contributes to community outcomes**

Community Outcome	How the parks and facilities activity contributes to achieving the outcome
<p>Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected E hauora ana, e tiakina ana te taiao</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waterways in parks benefit from riparian planting to filter runoff, reduce water temperature and control erosion</li> <li>• Pest and weed control and restoration programmes support biodiversity</li> <li>• Council manages some land as Landscape Reserves to protect and enhance the City’s unique hill backdrop</li> <li>• Over 10,000 hectares of backcountry Conservation Reserve is managed by Council, much of it publicly accessible native forest</li> <li>• Finding opportunities for waste reuse and minimisation (e.g. building deconstruction)</li> <li>• Public access to native forests increases awareness and desire for conservation</li> </ul>
<p>Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned, accessible and sustainably managed Kua pai te whakamahere, e toitū ana te whakahaere</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council provides open spaces, play equipment and cycling and walking connections across the city</li> <li>• Parks and reserves acquired through subdivision should be appropriately located, well connected and on suitable land</li> <li>• Council provides a network of well distributed community facilities</li> </ul>
<p>Our infrastructure is efficient, resilient, cost effective and meets current and future needs He pai te hanganga o nāianei o muri ake hoki</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks and reserves serve to protect water supply catchments</li> <li>• Our esplanade reserves are an integral part of the stormwater management system, including stormwater detention reserves</li> <li>• New assets are located away from vulnerable environments e.g. there is generally no new infrastructure investment in the Tahunanui Back Beach</li> </ul>
<p>Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient Kō ō tātou hapori e hauora ana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy, accessible and safe recreation opportunities are offered that meet community needs and improve wellbeing</li> <li>• Parks and reserves provide venue for a wide range of recreation and physical exercise</li> <li>• Parks, reserves and facilities serve as venues for diverse range of events</li> </ul>
<p>Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity Kei te whakanui, te hapori i tō tātou taonga tuku iho, tuakiri, auahatanga hoki</p> <p>Our communities have access to a range of social, cultural, educational and recreational facilities and activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rohe provides unique recreation opportunities including challenging mountain biking and a range of safe water sport opportunities, which contributes to a regional identity</li> <li>• Parks and recreation spaces provide locations for a variety of activities providing sporting, cultural and heritage benefits to the community</li> </ul>

<b>Community Outcome</b>	<b>How the parks and facilities activity contributes to achieving the outcome</b>
E āhei ana te hapori ki ngā hanganga ā-pāpori, ā-ahurea, ā-mātauranga, ā-rēhia hoki	
Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, including with iwi, fosters a regional perspective, and encourages community engagement Ka hautū te Kaunihera, ka whakatītina hoki i ngā ngātahitanga ā-iwi, ā-takiwā, āhapori hoki.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of parks, reserves and facilities provides an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Working with a range of trusts, clubs, codes and community groups and often undertaking development through co-funding agreements</li> <li>• The joint regional cemetery project continues to be progressed in partnership with Tasman District Council</li> <li>• Activities within this AMP are developed for the community and feedback on activities and stakeholder and partner input is sought on specific projects</li> </ul>
Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy Kei te tautokona te rohe e te ohaoha toitū, auaha hoki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our parks, reserves and facilities contribute to our economy through providing venues for entertainment and events (e.g. concerts at the Trafalgar Centre, mountain biking events in our front country reserves, sporting tournaments)</li> </ul>

### **Prioritisation**

There are many factors for Council to consider to prioritise projects and workstreams as they flow down from the overarching strategic context. To guide Council’s decision making, it considers the following factors:

- The need to protect public health and safety
- Conserving the natural environment
- Statutory compliance
- Considering the effects on future populations
- Strategic fit
- The feasibility and readiness to implement
- Co-funding opportunities.

### **Other asset and activity management plans**

Other Council asset and activity management plans are relevant for the parks and facilities activity. The Saxton Field AMP shows the activities that happen in the Saxton Field Reserve and facilities. This is a large part of Nelson’s sportsground and sporting provision but is provided in a separate AMP due to Saxton Field being managed in conjunction with Tasman District Council.

The Marina also has a separate AMP and was previously included in the Property and Facilities AMP 2021. The marina provides recreation for Nelsonians. The Property AMP is also now in a separate AMP but has some similar issues for built assets and the contract for building maintenance is used across assets from both AMPs.

Other AMPs such as the Environment AMP and Stormwater AMP are also related as they provide information on the requirements and levels of service for other areas of Council managed assets and standards that need to be met when delivering projects. The Environment AMP also discusses funding for projects that are carried out within Landscape and Conservation reserves.

### 3. Key Issues and opportunities

Key issues and opportunities that relate to the Parks and Facilities Activity are outlined in Table 2.

**Table 2: Key Issues and opportunities across the Parks and Facilities Activity**

Key issues	Opportunity/Response
Economic constraints stemming from the cost of the August 2022 weather event, rising inflation, insurance, revaluations and high lending rates have restricted Council's available funding.	Reduction of operational funding leading to reduced levels of service for parks and facilities maintenance, and deferral of some capital projects.
Council does not have any overarching parks, facilities and recreation strategies.	Development of the following plans, policies and strategies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open space strategy</li> <li>• reserves general policies</li> <li>• reviewing existing reserve management plans and develop new reserve management plans where required.</li> </ul>
Considerable high-value recreation occurs on private land.	An opportunity exists to establish a long-term agreement with Koata Ltd to enable this to continue
Maintenance activities can produce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions, construction activities can incorporate embodied carbon.	Efficiency and sustainability require further exploration of opportunities, business cases need to carefully assess materials and methodologies
The physical impacts of climate change can be disruptive and destructive, particularly in landscape, esplanade and foreshore reserves, including from sea level rise, temperature increase, rainfall changes (including flooding) and increased fire risk.	Long term planning and careful decision making is required to prepare for changes and mitigate impacts.
Parks and facilities infrastructure is vulnerable to storm damage.	Moving assets to less vulnerable areas, planning around known areas of concern, and building more resilient assets.
During emergency events (e.g. a flooding event, earthquake), land can be needed at short notice for associated activities (e.g. storage of slip material). If parks and reserves are used, the community no longer has access for recreational use and remediation and reinstatement often required.	Council needs to identify parks and reserves which are suitable for the short-term stockpiling of fill material that may need to be cleared as the result of natural disasters.
Coastal erosion associated with the eastward migration of the Waimea Channel will impact future land use.	Council needs to review current policy of managed retreat particularly where it impacts major park infrastructure (Tāhunanui Reserve).

Key issues	Opportunity/Response
Our parks and facilities need to be accessible.	Provision of more accessible facilities, parks and reserves during new developments and renewals. Provide gender neutral facilities (toilets and changing rooms).
Some recreational activities that were previously allowed might not now be considered appropriate when they are impacting on our special ecological areas.	Council needs to work with park users to ensure that it protect its special natural environments.
Balancing demand from interest groups with wider community need for investment.	Council often comes under pressure to provide or allow additional investment e.g. new facilities, turfs, trails or other uses of parks land. These requests need to be considered carefully together with implications for other user groups, the wider community and environmental impacts.
There are limited play opportunities in the city centre.	An opportunity exists to develop a play space in the city centre, which has a government funding contribution.
Nelson hosts a large marine recreation population and there are limited land site facilities	Opportunity to develop the planned sea sports facility.
Swimming pools are approaching a need for significant renewals	Long term options need exploring to determine the best approach to providing ongoing aquatic facility service.
The management of the campgrounds is currently inconsistent	Work is underway to have all three sites managed under lease agreements.



**Figure 2: Maitai River and Riverside Pool during the August 2022 weather event**

## 4. Key Risks

Risk management is an important part in the development and management of Council activities. Council is committed to using risk management principles and techniques to understand and appropriately manage all internal and external factors and influences which affect the achievement of its objectives.

Council adopted a Risk Management Policy in accordance with Australian New Zealand International Standard ISO 31000. All risks described and managed in this Plan comply with the principles in Council's Policy.

General activity risks and mitigations are provided in Table 3. Specific Risks for the Parks and Facilities Activity are provided in Appendix 1.

**Table 3: General risks and mitigations**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
The population growth is considerably higher or lower than the projections used	Carefully track projections to ensure they remain a reliable indicator of future trends
Uncertainty of financial markets and inflation is different to the forecasts used to inform budgeting	Closely monitor financial and economic data and forecasts to plan for potential fluctuations
Major changes in legislation occur	Closely monitor legislation changes and assess their impact on Council's work programme
The lifecycle of assets will be longer or shorter than projected	Maintain an accurate data and continuously updating information on Council's assets
The ongoing effects of climate change are difficult to quantify	Monitor sea level rise guidance and impacts of climate change over time and review budgets, work programme and levels of service accordingly. Continue to take actions to mitigate Council's own greenhouse gas emissions and show leadership on climate change responses.

### **Civil Defence and Emergency Management**

The following documents are available for guidance in Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) in Nelson:

- Nelson Tasman Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2018
- Nelson City Council Emergency Procedures Manual - exercises are carried out on a six monthly basis to ensure all staff are familiar with the procedures.
- Section 64 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires Council to plan and provide for civil defence emergency management within its district and ensure that it is able to function to the fullest extent possible during and after an emergency.

## Local Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Arrangements

Nelson-Tasman CDEM Group is a joint team of both Nelson City and Tasman District Councils.

The Nelson Tasman CDEM Group Plan provides for an 'all hazards' approach to emergency management planning and activities. The CDEM Group Plan outlines the civil defence emergency management structure and systems necessary to manage hazards, including arrangements for declaring a state of emergency in the Group Area. The Group Plan is the primary instrument to identify and assess the community's hazards and risks. It decides on acceptable levels of risk and how they are to be managed. Table 4 shows facilities on parks and reserves have been identified as possible Civil Defence Centres in an emergency through an agreement between Nelson Tasman Civil Defence and Council.

**Table 4: Facilities on parks and reserves that have been identified as possible Civil Defence Centres**

Location	Facility
Trafalgar Park	Trafalgar Pavilion
Greenmeadows	Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre
Wakapuaka Reserve	Wakapuaka Hall
Haven Foreshore Esplanade Reserve	1 Kinzett Terrace
Rutherford Park	Trafalgar Centre
Other	Trafalgar Street Hall

These facilities are the preferred facilities in the event of a declared or non-declared emergency event, depending on the emergency that is occurring at the time.

Other areas of open space could be used as staging, triage, muster points or welfare areas.



**Figure 3: Waahi Taakaro Golf Course, August storm event 2022**



## 5. Assumptions

Council recognises that it needs to plan for future demand and trends when developing the content of this plan.

The most significant assumptions and uncertainties underlying the approach taken to Council's activities are:

- *Population and growth projections* - Nelson's population is expected to increase by 5,013 between 2023 and 2033 to 60,419. The projections suggest a relatively modest annual average growth rate for 2023-2033 of around 0.9%.
- *An ageing population* - The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 21% in 2023 to 26% in 2033. Statistics New Zealand's<sup>1</sup> projections indicate that by 2048 Nelson City would become New Zealand's 11th oldest population (i.e. the mean age will be higher than all but 10 other territorial authorities in New Zealand).
- *Climate change* - Increased numbers or severity of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall with flooding and slips, and dry weather resulting in drought and fire, would lead to increased costs for Council in both responding to the events and building greater resilience into infrastructure. It is assumed that it is not possible to reduce the mid-century warming, due to the amount of greenhouse gas emissions already accumulated in the atmosphere.
- *Legislative reform* - There are reforms and legislative changes impacting local government that are likely to progress or come into effect during the period of the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. This could require changes to Council's work programme and budgets and decrease work in some areas.
- *Relationship with iwi* - Strengthening an authentic partnership between Council and iwi of Te Taihū is central to improving outcomes for iwi/Māori and the Whakatū/Nelson community.
- *Useful lives of significant assets* - It is assumed triennial reassessments of the useful lives of significant assets during the ten year period covered by this Long Term Plan will continue.
- *Vested assets* - Some parks assets are vested in Council through the subdivision process. It is assumed that vested assets will remain the same over the term of the Plan as projects from the previous five years are completed.
- *Cost to deliver capital projects* - Competitive tenders are being received with prices above expectations. Furthermore, additional requirements and compliance issues that are included in contractual terms, such as carbon and freshwater requirements and waste minimisation, may increase prices further. It is assumed that major projects will be completed on time and within budget but acknowledges that not all projects will be completed on time as unforeseen issues will occur.

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<sup>1</sup> Subnational population projections: 2018 base-2048 update December 2022.

- *Earthquake prone buildings* - It is known that Council faces future costs with regard to earthquake prone building (EPB) assets (e.g. Stoke Hall). Council as a Territorial Authority is required to identify EPBs and issue EPB notices. Identification of all priority buildings was completed by 30 June 2022, and all remaining EPBs need to be completed by 30 June 2027.
- *Resource consents* - It is assumed that any resource consents held by Council that are due for renewal during the life of the Long Term plan 2024-2034 will obtain consent. It is assumed, however, that the consents will be subject to a more rigorous process, given national direction in areas such as freshwater.
- *Co-funding arrangements* - It is assumed that for projects where other partners are contributing part of the funding, this funding will continue to be available. It is assumed that where Council could be eligible for government funding, e.g. infrastructure and community projects, Council will also seek this funding.

## 6. Levels of Service

Activity Management Plans set out the levels of service Council seeks to provide the community. Stakeholder groups can often have different and sometimes conflicting expectations of these levels of service and these expectations need to be managed to achieve the best overall community outcomes.

The levels of service set the standards Council aims to meet when providing a facility or service in support of community outcomes. They are the measurable effect or result of a Council service, and can be described in terms of quality, quantity, reliability, timelines, cost or similar variables.

Council aims to achieve these goals while being aware of the cost implications of any changes. This section defines the levels of service provision for the Parks and Facilities activity, the current performance, and the measures and targets by which these will be assessed. Performance measures that are included in the Long Term Plan are reported on annually, through the Annual Report.

Changes to the levels of service from the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan are summarised below in Table 5. In addition, the following levels of service were deleted:

- Campgrounds provide options for tourists and long-term occupants which are safe and representative of the local environment.

The future levels of service and performance measures are summarised in the Table 5. They describe the outputs and objectives council intends to deliver for customers.



**Figure 4: Tāhunanui Beach**

**Table 5: Levels of Service for Parks and Facilities**

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure and Measurement Process <i>(Italics)</i>	Current Performance	Performance Target				Notes on changes from 2021 AMP	Included in LTP?
				24/25 (Year 1)	25/26 (Year 2)	26/27 (Year 3)	28-34 (Year 4-10)		
Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected E hauora ana, ā e tiakina ana te taiao  Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned, accessible and sustainably managed Kua pai te whakamahere, ā e toitū ana te whakahaere  Our infrastructure is efficient, resilient, cost effective and meets current and future needs He pai te hanganga o nāianeī, o muri ake hoki	Provide a parks and recreation service that is managed effectively, efficiently and safely and meets the needs of users.	Resident satisfaction with parks and recreation (% responses satisfied or very satisfied) <i>Regular NCC residents' survey</i>	2019/20 = 82% 2020/21 = 80% 2021/2022= 85% 2022/23 = 73%	75%	75%	75%	75%	Some variance in question wording over the years Performance Target reduced from 80%	Yes
		Resident satisfaction with play facilities (% users that responded satisfied or very satisfied) <i>Regular NCC residents' survey</i>	2022/23 = 63%	65%	65%	65%	65%	New measure	No
		Resident satisfaction with Sportsgrounds (% users that responded satisfied or very satisfied) <i>Regular NCC residents' survey</i>	2022/23 = 70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	New measure	No
Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient Kō ō tātou hapori e hauora ana Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity Kei te whakanui te hapori i tō tātou taonga tuku iho, tuakiri, auahatanga hoki	Sufficient open space is provided in the City	Area (hectares) of Neighbourhood Park <sup>2</sup> per 1,000 residents <i>GIS system analysis and report</i>	August 2022 - 0.94 hectares August 2023 - 0.90 hectares	0.9-1.1 ha	0.9-1.1 ha	0.9-1.1 ha	0.9-1.1 ha	Target amended to reflect Stats NZ population methodology.	No
		Urban residential properties (%) within 800m walking distance of publicly accessible open space <sup>3</sup> <i>GIS system analysis and report</i>	August 2022 - 99.05% August 2023 - 98.75%	98%	98%	98%	98%	Amended to 98% from 99% to reflect fluctuations in subdivision development progress	No
Our communities have access to a range of social, cultural, educational and recreational facilities and activities E āhei ana te hapori ki ngā hanganga ā-pāpori, ā-ahurea, ā-mātauranga, ā-rēhia hoki  Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, including with iwi, fosters a regional perspective, and encourages community engagement Ka hautū te Kaunihera, ka whakatītina hoki i tē ngātahitanga ā-iwi, ā-takiwā, ā-hapori hoki  Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy Kei te tautokona te rohe e te ohaoha toitū, auaha hoki	Parks and Reserves are managed to protect and enhance ecological values	Number of native plants planted annually on Council administered parks and reserves <i>Total count from plant orders</i>	63,000 plants (including those procured from external funding)	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	Change from only esplanade and foreshore reserves, to include all parks and reserves.	Yes
		Percentage of street trees inspected over three-year period. <i>All recorded street trees are inspected every three years by a qualified arborist.</i>	On track	100% over three years			100% over three years		No
	Play facilities are conveniently located	Urban residential properties (%) within 1,000m walking distance of a playground <i>GIS system analysis and report</i>	August 2022 - 96.16% August 2023 - 95.58%	95%	95%	95%	95%		No

<sup>2</sup> Calculation does not include the five largest Neighbourhood Parks: Queen Elizabeth II Reserve, Branford Park, Glenduan Reserve, Corder Park and Miyazu Reserve.

<sup>3</sup> Defined as a Public Garden, Neighbourhood Park or a Sportsground (excluding Trafalgar Park)

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure and Measurement Process <i>(Italics)</i>	Current Performance	Performance Target				Notes on changes from 2021 AMP	Included in LTP?
				24/25 (Year 1)	25/26 (Year 2)	26/27 (Year 3)	28-34 (Year 4-10)		
<p>Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected E hauora ana, ā e tiakina ana te taiao</p> <p>Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned, accessible and sustainably managed Kua pai te whakamahere, ā e toitū ana te whakahaere</p> <p>Our infrastructure is efficient, resilient, cost effective and meets current and future needs He pai te hanganga o nāianeī, o muri ake hoki</p> <p>Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient Kō ō tātou hāpori e hauora ana</p> <p>Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity Kei te whakanui te hāpori i tō tātou taonga tuku iho, tuakiri, auahatanga hoki</p>	<p>We provide good quality, sustainable, affordable and resilient infrastructure.</p> <p>We invest in our infrastructure to keep people safe and healthy.</p> <p>We provide high quality sports and recreation services.</p> <p>Educational and leisure opportunities are provided for the whole community to enjoy.</p>	<p>% of building components assessed meet the minimum average condition rating required (averaged across all buildings).</p> <p><i>For buildings managed by Parks and Facilities the relevant components are measured once every three years by contractors using industry condition grading standards.</i></p> <p>Minimum Grade 34:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks Facilities</li> <li>• Swimming Pool Plant</li> <li>• Crematorium Plant</li> </ul> <p>Minimum Grade 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trafalgar Centre Northern Extension</li> <li>• Pūtangitangi Greenmeadows</li> <li>• Saxton Pavilion</li> <li>• Saxton Oval</li> <li>• Lions Toilets</li> <li>• Queens Gardens Toilets</li> <li>• Montgomery Toilets</li> <li>• 1903 Square Toilets</li> </ul>	On track	90%	90%	90%	90%	<p>New approach to group all properties together, but consistent level with earlier AMPs.</p> <p>Minor change to performance measure to clarify that the average grade for each building must be three or above, not the average grade across all individual assets.</p>	No
<p>Our communities have access to a range of social, cultural, educational and recreational facilities and activities E āhei ana te hāpori ki ngā hanganga ā-pāpori, ā-ahurea, ā-mātauranga, ā-rēhia hoki</p> <p>Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, including with iwi, fosters a regional perspective, and encourages community engagement Ka hautū te Kaunihera, ka whakatītina hoki i tē ngātahitanga ā-iwi, ā-takiwā, ā-hāpori hoki</p>		<p>Total number of days Trafalgar Centre is booked.</p> <p><i>Bookings at the Trafalgar Centre are recorded and tracked through Priava.</i></p>	<p>2021/22 = 90 (Note, Covid affected bookings in this year and 39 of these were for the Covid Vaccination Centre)</p> <p>2022/23 = 125</p> <p>2023/24 = 117</p>	120	120	120	120	<p>Change from 'bookings' to 'days'.</p> <p>Priava was implemented in January 2021.</p> <p>Includes chargeable days related to a booking including pack in and pack out.</p> <p>Does not include venue set up and set down, or maintenance work.</p>	No
<p>Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy Kei te tautokona te rohe e te ohaoha toitū, auaha hoki</p>		<p>Total number of hours community halls are booked.</p> <p>Wakapuaka Hall 2021/22: 165 2022/23: 240 2023/24: 304</p> <p>Trafalgar Street Hall Trafalgar Park Pavilion</p> <p><i>Bookings for community halls under venues contract are recorded and tracked through Priava.</i></p>	<p>Wakapuaka Hall 2021/22: 1,122 2022/23: 670 2023/24: 1967</p> <p>(Note, bookings for Trafalgar St Hall include the meeting room that</p>	180	180	180	180	<p>Change from 'bookings' to 'hours'.</p> <p>Stoke Hall is not included.</p> <p>8 hours x 365 = 2,920 hours.</p>	No
				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		

<sup>4</sup> Refer Table in Appendix 6

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure and Measurement Process <i>(Italics)</i>	Current Performance	Performance Target				Notes on changes from 2021 AMP	Included in LTP?
				24/25 (Year 1)	25/26 (Year 2)	26/27 (Year 3)	28-34 (Year 4-10)		
			is also booked separately, which wasn't previously included and has 501 hours in 2023/24)						
			Trafalgar Park Pavilion 2021/22: 483 2022/23: 465 2023/24: 803	450	450	450	450		
		Total number of hours booked. <i>Bookings at the Pūtangitangi Greenmeadows are recorded and tracked through Priava. Rooms included – Tūi, Kererū, Mātuhī, Korimako, and Kōtuku.</i>	2021/22: 5,145 2022/23: 6,119 2023/24: 5,913	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	Change from 'bookings' to 'hours'.	No
	Pools are safe and well managed  Responsive and helpful on-site service staff	Outcome of the annual independent accreditation assessment. <i>Recreation Aotearoa Te Whai Oranga have a voluntary quality management scheme for public pools called Poolsafe.</i>	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Minor wording change	No
		Overall experience rated good or excellent (as measured by contractor survey). <i>Community Leisure Management (CLM), are the Facility Management Contractor for our swimming pools and conduct an annual customer survey at Riverside Pool.</i>	2021 – Not measured (Covid lockdown). 2022 – 88% 2024 – 81%	80%	80%	80%	80%	Minor wording change	No
		Percentage of swimming pool users who were satisfied or very satisfied. <i>NCC conducts an annual residents survey, satisfaction with Swimming Pools is measured.</i>	2021/22 = 78% 2022/23 = 59%	70%	70%	70%	70%	New measure, residents survey is now broken down further for Parks and Facilities.	No
	We provide appropriately located, accessible and resilient public toilets.	Resident satisfaction with public toilets (% users that responded satisfied or very satisfied). <i>NCC conducts an annual residents survey, satisfaction with Public Toilets is measured.</i>	2021/22 = 52% 2022/2023 = 53%	50%	50%	50%	50%	New measure. Toilet facilities were not separately assessed in previous surveys.	No
	Bridges are easy to access, fit for intended purpose and well maintained.	% of bridges and structures recorded at condition grading of 3 or above at time of assessment.	Current performance: On track	Not assessed	90%	Not assessed	90%	Change to wording	No

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure and Measurement Process <i>(Italics)</i>	Current Performance	Performance Target				Notes on changes from 2021 AMP	Included in LTP?
				24/25 (Year 1)	25/26 (Year 2)	26/27 (Year 3)	28-34 (Year 4-10)		
		<i>Two yearly bridge inspections are completed by a qualified structural engineer, as well as a detailed inspection every six years.</i>							
	Cemeteries meet a range of social, cultural and religious requirements	Minimum number of social, cultural and religious requirements catered for.	5 (Achieved) (RSA, Muslim, Catholic, Jewish, Natural burials)	At least 5	At least 5	At least 5	At least 5	No change	No
	Sufficient burial capacity is maintained to accommodate demand and future community growth	Years of burial capacity.	Estimated 15-20 years (Achieved)	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	>10 years	No change	No
	Crematorium is operated efficiently	Kilograms of CO2 equivalent (kg CO2e) per cremation (target is to maintain at or below baseline). <i>Energy audit was undertaken by Deta Consulting in July 2021 to get a baseline of carbon emissions.</i>	Baseline = 260 kg CO2e 21/22 FY result = 229kg CO2e 22/23 FY result = 253kg CO2e	≤260kg CO2e	≤260kg CO2e	≤260kg CO2e	<260kg CO2e	Baseline value included and minor wording changes.	No

## 7. Drivers of capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in the parks and facilities activity is driven by a range of demands, primarily around recreation, safety and other community uses and expectations.

Budgeted capital expenditure can result from growth (e.g. subdivision), asset renewal or to increase a level of service to meet additional demand or an unmet need or reflect changing trends and is often a result of an action in a strategic document.

Specific capital works programmes and projects are detailed in the focus areas.

## 8. Significant negative and positive effects of delivering the activity

Potential significant negative effects and mitigation measures for the parks and facilities activity are outlined in Table 6.

**Table 6: Negative effects of the parks and facilities activity**

Effect	Description	Mitigation Measures
The main negative effect from this activity is the cost to ratepayers associated with delivering the activity.	Nelson has an extensive landholding of parks, reserves and community facilities, with a relatively small ratepayer base. Ratepayers may find meeting all the activities requested by our community is unaffordable. This may lead to some level of community dissatisfaction when we cannot afford to deliver on some community expectations.	The Council has worked hard to adjust its overall capital expenditure programme in order to keep rates and debt affordable over the long term. However, the Council cannot afford to meet all community requests for additional infrastructure and services.
Parks and reserves may be under or over utilised.	Due to population growth or their location and distribution, some parks and reserves may be crowded at peak times or rarely used.	Provision of parks and reserves is guided by levels of service outlined in this AMP. The Council purchases reserves to meet growth needs on an ongoing basis. Community facilities are constructed subject to an identified need and support from the local community.
A negative impact from ongoing population growth and resulting asset growth is the increasing operations and maintenance costs.	If maintenance is reduced there is a potential for safety risks from our facilities and services.	Theoretically the increased population should increase the rating base and mitigate the increased costs arising from growth. Council is able to mitigate to varying degrees most of these potential negative effects through a mix of good operational management, incorporating Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles in new and renewal works, rapid response to graffiti and vandalism and public education.



Effect	Description	Mitigation Measures
Declining use of parks and reserves due to extreme weather events.	Parks, reserves, and community facilities may become restricted in their use or unattractive if they are not adequately managed during extreme weather events (such as drought, ongoing rain, slips, flooding, track washouts).	Council will use aim to use drought resistant species for new and replacement plantings. For new or renewal projects Council considers impacts of potential slips and flooding hazards as part of the design.
Affordable maintenance requires use of agrichemicals	In order to keep parks and trails tidy and safe council uses chemical sprays and paste applications.	Council has trialled a range of alternatives and reduces chemical use as much as possible e.g. heavily mulches many areas to suppress weeds.
Events on reserves and in facilities can created negative effects	Large events can create noise, traffic, behavioural and litter issues.	Events are managed as effectively as possible and often require adherence to resource consent conditions and other council requirements. Events are generally accepted by the community as being temporary and having benefits that outweigh their negative effects.
Carbon emissions from operations	Vehicle and machinery use and other plant such as the cremator and Nayland Pool heating system discharge emissions.	Staff and contractors use battery powered vehicles and equipment where practical, and work to minimise unnecessary use of fossil fuels. Investigations are underway and an electric cremator has been budgeted for 2028/29.

Potential significant positive effects of parks and facilities are outlined in Table 7.

**Table 7: Positive effects of the parks and facilities activity**

Effect	Description
Community value	<p>The most significant positive effects from this activity are the opportunities available for residents to enjoy Council-owned parks and reserves and community facilities, parks and reserves. Open space, reserves and recreation facilities cater for and promote active and healthy lifestyles and community wellbeing. Our reserves and facilities offer Nelson residents the opportunity to engage socially in the places they live and work. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are meeting points, providing indoor/outdoor space for community gatherings, events, recreational, educational and social activities</li> <li>• enable community-led development, with local people working together and bringing about changes in their environment</li> <li>• provide venues for sporting tournaments and entertainment events, and</li> <li>• help build neighbourhoods and settlements with strong identities.</li> </ul> <p>Provision of a wide range of reserves and facilities also makes Nelson more attractive and encourages more people to live, visit and spend money here.</p> <p>We promote, support, and deliver recreational and educational services and activities that reflect the diversity of City.</p> <p>We also provide assistance to various community-led volunteers to deliver projects and initiatives, to deliver benefits across our community.</p>

Health benefits	Reserves and facilities provide health benefits by providing spaces for people to play sports and participate in active recreation. Open space, reserves and recreation facilities cater for, and promote, active healthy lifestyles.
Protection of natural areas and resources	Maintenance and enhancement of the existing natural features and significant vegetation in our parks and reserves (including the back and front country areas, riparian margins and coastlines) helps to protect natural areas and resources. Our community is aware and involved in conservation and restoration work. Our environmental education initiatives help deliver environmental benefits to the broader community.  Heritage resources are also able to be protected and interpreted in reserves.
Public conveniences	Public toilet facilities are provided for the convenience of residents and visitors to the region.
Spaces for remembrance of loved ones	Cemeteries provide benefits to the community through enabling burials to occur in a safe environment which protects public health and through providing spaces for remembrance of loved ones.



**Figure 5: Bay Dreams (Trafalgar and Rutherford Park)**

## 9. Climate Change

Climate change is our biggest global challenge and Council is committed to considering and reducing climate change impacts.

At a local level, Council has a key role to play by reducing its corporate emissions, supporting and providing leadership on mitigation actions across the community, and managing and reducing risk by helping Nelson to adapt to climate change effects, especially in relation to:

- **Sea level rise:** sea level rise is the most significant climate challenge for Nelson as a large proportion of its urban infrastructure is coastal or low lying. These areas will become more vulnerable to coastal inundation over time.
- **Heavy rainfall and flooding events:** higher intensity rainfall events means Nelson will experience more regular and extensive flooding from streams, rivers and stormwater overflows, which will increase the risk of landslips.
- **Droughts and high temperatures:** with a warmer climate, the temperature of the water within our rivers and streams will increase and affect habitats. Droughts will result in a higher risk of fires.

## 9.1 Responding to Climate Change

### Mitigation

Mitigation is about reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing carbon sinks (sequestration to remove greenhouse gases from the atmosphere). Council is committed to emissions reduction targets for its own activities in line with government targets:

- Net zero emissions of all GHGs other than biogenic methane by and beyond 2050;
- 10% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2030;
- 24-47% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2050.

### Adaptation

Adaptation is the process of responding to current and future climate related impacts and risks. To manage these impacts and risks, Council is following the Ministry for the Environment guidance and is using the Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning (DAPP) approach. This means managing our assets in a way that makes them more resilient, or in some instances, it may mean moving those assets.

## 9.2 What Council is doing

How Council delivers its services will play a key role in meeting emissions reduction targets and building community resilience.

Acknowledging the need for urgent action, Council declared a climate emergency in May 2019. Council adopted Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi Climate Action Plan in 2021, a living document which outlines what Council is doing to address climate change over the next decade. In 2022, Council also began developing a Climate Change Strategy, which will set the long-term direction and guide Council and community investment in climate action.

Council is working with Tasman District Council on a regional climate change risk assessment, which will build a comprehensive picture of how climate change will impact the region.

## 10. Our Partners and Stakeholders

Council aspires to be a trusted partner, making good community decisions in collaboration with iwi/Māori, the public and other stakeholders across Te Taihū o Te Waka-a-Māui.

### 10.1 Relationship with iwi/Māori

Council is committed to strengthening partnerships with iwi and Māori of Te Taihū and providing opportunities for Māori involvement in Council decision-making processes in a meaningful way. This includes an intention to:

- Build genuine partnerships with all eight Te Taihū iwi at governance, management and operational levels
- Support iwi to participate in local government decision-making
- Increase Council's understanding of te reo Māori me ōnā tikanga (Māori language and culture)
- Support iwi aspirations.

There are eight iwi trusts with interests in Whakatū/Nelson region who affiliate to three waka:

Tokomaru Waka:

- Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust

Kurahaupo Waka:

- Ngāti Kuia Trust
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust
- Rangitāne o Wairau Trust

Tainui Waka

- Ngāti Rārua Iwi Trust
- Ngāti Koata Trust
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Trust

In preparing this AMP, details were presented on Te Parikaranga Iwi Engagement Platform and hui were held with consultants WSP who were engaged to assist. Following this, feedback was received on appropriate content for the AMP which has been initiated. It is expected future AMPs will further develop this content and that further engagement will be required on some projects contained within the AMP, with the preference being to engage iwi earlier than has been done in the past to ensure adequate time for feedback to be sought.

## 10.2 Key stakeholders

Council works alongside a variety of stakeholders and partners to share knowledge and views, make the most of resources, and achieve shared goals. This includes organisations focused on community development, arts, sport, recreation, environment and transport, other territorial authorities (particularly Tasman District Council), health bodies, Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology, central government agencies, businesses and residents' associations.

Council seeks to maintain and enhance a key strategic and commercial relationship with Koata Ltd in relation to its landholding which sees ongoing considerable demand for recreational and event use. Recognising and acknowledging this importance, council has entered into a long-term agreement for recreational access.

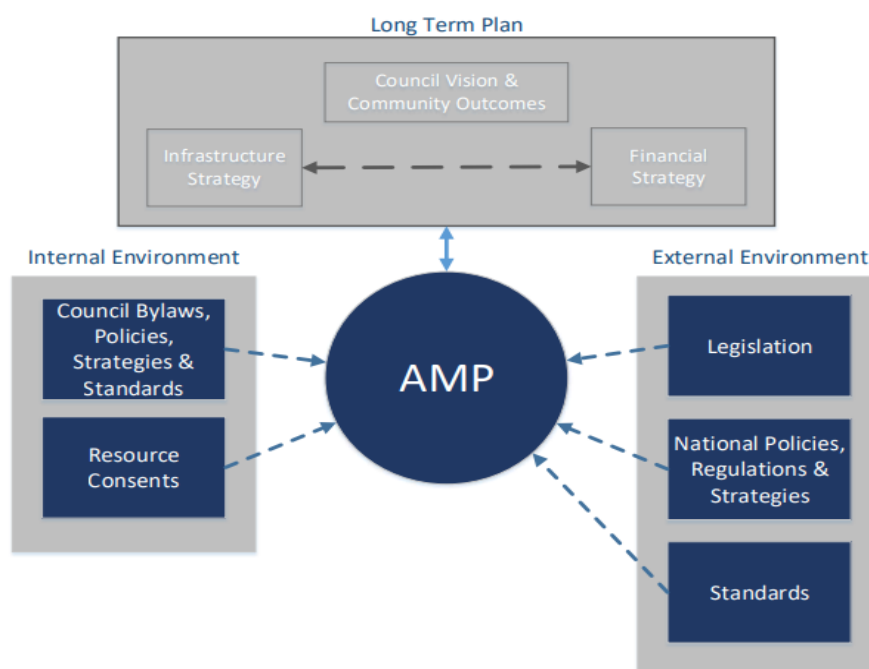
A summary of engagement undertaken that has helped us prepare this AMP is provided in Appendix 2.

## 11. Key linkages

In preparing this Activity Management Plan, external national drivers that influence this activity were considered including legislation, national policies, regulations, strategies, standards, and guidelines. Local or internal drivers that influence the Activity Management Plan include Council's bylaws, polices, plans, strategies and standards.

### 11.1 Overview

The following diagram outlines the key linkages between Council's Activity Management Plans.



**Figure 6: How the Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan relates to other documents**

Identification of key linkages is necessary to ensure this Activity Management Plan is consistent with all other relevant plans, policies, standards, bylaws, etc.

We also have a number of constraints to work within, particularly the legal constraints and obligations that Council has to comply with in undertaking this activity.

The main drivers, linkages and constraints are described in the following sections.

## **11.2 Key Legislation and Regulations**

This activity is guided by national legislation. Acts are listed in Appendix 3 by their original title for simplicity and as they include any Amendments Acts. For the latest Act information, please refer to <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/>.

## **11.3 Key National Policies and Standards**

Appendix 3 outlines the key National Policies and Standards that apply to the Parks and Facilities Activity.

## **11.4 Key Industry Standards and Guidelines**

For all New Zealand standards, please refer to [standards.govt.nz](https://standards.govt.nz/).

The industry standards and guidelines which apply to the Parks and Facilities Activity are provided in Appendix 4.

## **11.5 Key Council Policies, Plans, Strategies and bylaws**

This AMP is a key part of Council's strategic planning process. It supports and underpins the financial forecasts and work programmes contained in planning documents like the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.

Appendix 3 lists the key Council policies, plans, strategies and bylaws with linkages to the Parks and Facilities Activity.

## **11.6 Iwi Management Plans**

Iwi Management Plans are lodged by iwi authorities and received by Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. Once lodged with Council, they are planning documents that Council is required to take into account when preparing or changing Resource Management Act Plans (e.g. the Regional Policy Statement, Air Quality Plan or Nelson Resource Management Plan).

Iwi Management Plans document iwi worldview and aspirations for the management of resources, and help Councillors and staff to better understand those factors.

The following Iwi Management Plans have been lodged with Council:

- Pakohe Management Plan 2015 (Ngāti Kuia)
- Nga Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004 (Ngāti Rarua, Rangitira, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama)

- Iwi Management Plan 2002 (Ngāti Koata)
- Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 (all iwi)
- Environmental Management Plan 2018 (Ngāti Tama)
- Poipoia Te Ao Tūroa Ngāti Rārua Environmental Strategy 2021.

## 12. Current and Future Demand

The ability to predict future demand for services enables the Council to plan ahead and identify the best way of meeting that demand. This may be done through a combination of demand management and investing in improvements.

This section provides an overview of key drivers of demand and what demand management measures the Council has planned to implement in relation to the drivers.

The future demand for the Council services will change over time in response to a wide range of influences, including:

- Demographic forecasts
- Accuracy of predicted future populations
- Climate change
- Local economic trends
- Land use change
- Changing technologies
- Changing legislative requirements
- Changing regional and district planning requirements.

### 12.1 Population growth

The population data in this section is from DOT Consulting. Tasman District Council is using the same population projections so that we ensure a more regional approach to our planning.

Nelson currently has an estimated population of 54,500 people. This is an increase of 3.6% since 2018.

The key demographic assumptions affecting future demand are:

- Ongoing population growth over the next 30 years with the rate of growth slowing over time
- An ageing population, with population increases in residents aged 65 years and over
- A decline in average household size, mainly due to the ageing population with an increasing number of people at older ages who are more likely to live in one or two person household.

Under the medium variant the population (rounded to nearest 10) the population is projected to increase 27.8% from its estimated base of 52,660 in 2018 to 67,308 in 2058. Projected numbers under the high variant reach 82,600 in 2058 (+56.8%). Under the low variant, numbers reach 54,910 in 2058 (+4.3%). Council is proposing to use the medium growth projections for the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

The 65+ age group is projected to increase to 34% in 2058. This increase is known as structural ageing. Once a population has more than 20% aged 65 years and over, it is usually approaching the end of natural increase.

The March 2023 projections, under the medium population growth variant, have most of Nelson's future growth occurring between 2018 and 2058 in the following areas: Omaio, Nayland, Daelyn, Suffolk, and Broadgreen-Monaco.

The Omaio population is projected to approximately double, while the other four areas are projected to increase by 43%-55% between 2018 and 2058.

Looking at communities with a projected population of over 100 people in 2058, four areas are projected to experience population declines. These are Maitai (-24.2%), Marybank (-9.0%), Victory (-3.3%), and Rutherford (-3.3%). However, all but Rutherford had a population smaller than 1,700 in 2018 so the results should be interpreted with some caution. Also, future developments in these areas could alter these projections.

Eleven areas are projected to have over a third of their population aged over 65 years in 2058. The larger of these include: The Wood, Britannia, Aldinga, Omaio, Suffolk, Marybank, and Maitai.

The youngest projected suburbs in 2058 (those with the largest proportion of 0-14 year olds) are projected to be Broadgreen-Monaco (20.1%), Toi Toi (17.8%), Nayland (17.7%), Nelson Rural (16.6%), and Washington (16.4%).

Stats NZ expects population growth will begin to slow over the next 30 years and Nelson's population will stagnate around the mid-late 21st century. The national population rate will likely stagnate later than Nelson due to higher immigration and birth rates compared to our region.

The relative contributions of net migration and natural increase/decrease to Nelson's projected population growth varies across time and between the high, medium and low projection variants. Net migration is the major contributor to the city's growth under the medium variant projections, while the natural birth increase is projected to decrease over time.

## **12.2 Future Development**

The Future Development Strategy (FDS) outlines the long-term picture for future urban growth for Whakatū/Nelson and Tasman from 2018 – 2048. It determines where and how to meet future housing and business needs for the long-term benefit of the community and the environment.



The FDS focuses on ensuring Nelson City Centre remains a vibrant regional centre, complemented by a well-connected and well-serviced surrounding area. The FDS identifies future development areas that can provide capacity for housing growth over the longer term (2028 – 2048), beyond current planning for the next 10 years of growth.

In August 2023, Council notified Plan Change 29 - Housing and Hazards to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. This plan change seeks intensification of land currently zoned for residential and commercial uses and will likely result in additional development, higher population densities and more demand on existing parks and facilities.

### **12.3 Recreation trends**

The Sport New Zealand Insights Tool (June 2023) researches participation in recreation activity and produces expected participation rates for each region. The figures below are derived from this tool which is based on data sourced from Statistics NZ, Active NZ survey (Sport NZ), School Sport New Zealand sports participation data, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Nielson Research.

Nelson is generally above the national average for informal activities, particularly cycling, gardening, mountain biking, fishing and tramping. Traditional, organised, competitive codes are generally at or below the national participation average.

Trend information<sup>5</sup> sourced from Sport NZ shows that interest and participation for practically all traditional activities is down since 2011. Some sports such as football (soccer), squash, tramping and hunting do not have trend data, however traditional team sports have experienced downturns in interest, participation and event attendance. This is relevant for this Plan as many of these sports receive significant support from Council through infrastructure provision. If there is a decline in community participation for these codes, it could signify that a review of facility investment and a shift towards supporting other types of activity may be worth investigating over time.

### **12.4 Economic growth and uncertainty**

Private development influences community development. The ability and rationale for improvement, maintenance and development of parks and open space facilities and activities is dependent on the success and growth or decline of the economy. Shifts in economic prosperity have a direct impact on the ability of a Council to fund programmes. Community spaces have typically been funded after essential services (e.g. three waters, roads) so leisure areas can be impacted more in difficult economic times or following disruptive events than core infrastructure.

### **12.5 Demand management**

Responses to these demand drivers are discussed in each of the focus areas.

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<sup>5</sup> There are some differences between the Behaviours and Trends data due to the different way Sport NZ gathers this information. Behaviours data uses modelled participation data from Active NZ whereas the Trends data is sourced from the Neilsen Consumer and Media Insights report for regional councils.

Demand management strategies are used as alternatives to the creation of new assets. They are aimed at modifying customer demands to achieve:

- the delivery of cost-effective services
- deferral of the need for new assets and optimisation of the performance/utilisation of the existing assets
- sustainable management of existing assets.

Examples of where demand management is being applied include:

- Pools — programming around peak periods and working across both pools to meet user needs while also considering Richmond and school pool provision, review of lane hire charges based on Long Term Plan feedback
- Cemeteries and Crematorium – pricing of cremation and burial costs to influence demand where applicable, provision of alternative options to burial
- Trafalgar Centre - pricing structure for commercial and community hire and a venue hire fund that some users can apply to
- Sports parks – community and commercial rates differentiated

Having bookable venues and multi-purpose facilities helps to maximise the amount of use they can have.

## 13. Network-wide considerations for all parks and facilities

### 13.1 Reduction of emissions in parks and facilities

Council’s Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi Climate Action Plan 2021 sets out all the resources Council has currently allocated to climate change projects over the ten years of the Long Term Plan (2021- 31). It is focussed around four themes: (1) How we will live and work, (2) How we will reduce consumption and waste, (3) How we will move and (4) How we will protect nature.

Issues, opportunities and projects specifically relating to emissions in the Parks and Facilities Activity are outlined below.

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
Information about Council’s energy consumption at facilities is incomplete. Before any changes can be made, baseline assessments (energy audits) need to be undertaken to assess the impacts of the change. Wherever practical, the suggested improvements can be undertaken.
The age of assets across our parks and facilities varies greatly and so does their energy use and efficiency. Efforts are being made to improve the efficiency of our assets, management practices and balancing the provision of a range of services with a reduction of the impact on our environment.
Council and its contractors use fossil fuels as part of its general operations in its buildings (e.g. cremator at Crematorium, building and pool heating), the maintenance of parks including the travel to each work site. As infrastructure and equipment is renewed or upgraded there is an opportunity scope and implement the use of greener technologies.

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
Some parks and reserves in Nelson are built on historic land fill sites which emit methane (e.g. sportsgrounds such as Trafalgar, Rutherford and Neale Parks and Queen Elizabeth II Reserve and Miyazu Japanese Gardens). As HAIL (Hazardous Activities and Industries List) sites they require resource consent for activities identified in the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (e.g. earthworks).
Council has an opportunity to work together with iwi to develop strategic climate adaptation plans that acknowledge the role of iwi as Kaitiaki and the importance of indigenous knowledge and philosophies in responding to climate change challenges. Iwi have considered the impact of sea level rise, heavy rainfall, and flooding events and Council's climate change initiatives could be aligned with iwi interests and the goals and objectives included in Iwi Management Plans (e.g. climate change policy statements, mitigation measures and decarbonisation programs that iwi support).

Project summaries are outlined below.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Investigate opportunities to reduce emissions and improve sustainability in Council's parks and reserves	<p>Opportunities for further consideration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replacing park lighting to use LED lighting</li> <li>• Providing electric vehicle charging stations in parks to serve park users</li> <li>• Provision of solar panels on buildings during new builds or building upgrades</li> <li>• Reduction of fossil fuels (petrol and diesel use) as part of facilities/parks operations</li> <li>• Use of efficient watering systems to minimise water use</li> <li>• Use of rainwater from roof collection to irrigate adjoining parks and use of recycled water if available and appropriate</li> <li>• Choice of suitable turf species and management practices to minimise inputs into its management including reducing chemical use.</li> </ul>
Investigate opportunities to reduce emissions and improve sustainability in Council's facilities and buildings on parks	<p>Opportunities for further consideration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimising built infrastructure through more effective sharing of facilities (e.g. sports hubs and codes sharing facilities)</li> <li>• Planning for and upgrade to LED lighting and energy efficient HVAC and appliances where appropriate at the end of the asset lives</li> <li>• Planning for the installation of Photovoltaic Solar Panels on buildings where the greatest benefits are possible</li> <li>• Using bio-degradable consumables and/or cleaning products</li> <li>• Install timers on showers and taps to manage water use</li> <li>• Using materials that are difficult to be vandalised and therefore reduce how often they need to be replaced</li> <li>• The potential demand of indoor venues as climate changes and weather becomes hotter and wetter.</li> </ul>
Monitoring of landfill gas emissions	Monitoring of the Atawhai Closed Landfill (e.g. at Trafalgar, Rutherford and Neale Parks) is undertaken by Council to determine methane gas emission levels and identify any potential connections between the closed landfill and the Nelson Haven.
Low herbicide weed control pilot study	Undertake a pilot study in a small number of parks and reserves to trial the use of a low herbicide weed control regime. The study will help to determine the cost and effectiveness of reducing chemicals in parks and reserves. The pilot study will need a pre-commencement assessment,

Project	Summary
	monitoring throughout the trial and formal review at the end of the three years to determine effectiveness of the programme.
Applications for co-funding opportunities	The Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority (EECA) provides co-funding to enable business to embrace low-emission options. Co-funding will be sought for energy audits as well as any eligible changes to more energy efficient lighting and heating or the installation of photovoltaic solar panels.
Sea level rise	Review updated information and maps showing projected sea level rise and keep up to date with new guidelines provided by the Ministry for the Environment eg: There are some public toilets that are in areas that are mapped as being subject to inundation at a 1.5m SLR. The toilets at Tāhunanui Reserve will need to take guidance from other policy decisions in relation to managed retreat.
Civil Emergencies	Ensure that any buildings identified as facilities for use during civil emergencies are prepared for such events. Identify areas that will allow Council to put fill on parks and reserves to manage influx of debris material from a natural disaster like a slip, flood or an earthquake.

## 13.2 Waste disposal

When considering waste management for this activity, there are two main areas that contribute to waste. Managing litter and illegal dumping by parks users and the wider community and managing material entering the waste stream when assets come to the end of their life.

The emptying of litter bins in Councils Parks and Reserves is managed under the Open Spaces Contract (3927).

Before any renewal (or installation) of new rubbish bins, staff will consider whether they are needed. New bins will generally not be installed in the following locations:

- Neighbourhood Parks, playgrounds and Conservation Reserves.
- Areas where there is no street access (requiring a bin to be serviced on foot).
- To support business provided by concessionaries (e.g. coffee carts, ice cream vendors) who should be providing waste disposal for their customers.
- Within 100 metres of an existing rubbish bin.

As a general principle, rubbish bins servicing an indoor complex will be located inside (not outside of the complex).

New bins should be designed in a manner that limits the dumping of household waste and to encourage more efficient waste management practices (e.g. the use of compacta bins).

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
Asset disposal (e.g. building removals and renovations) can present significant environmental issues and costs to Council. When removing assets Council has the following opportunities to reduce waste:

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse of building materials and components</li> <li>• Use of deconstruction methodologies to separate materials for reuse and recycling</li> <li>• Resource recovery plans to identify future use of materials prior to any work commencing</li> <li>• Choice of materials that can be reused/recycled at end of life during new asset planning.</li> </ul>
<p>People are using park rubbish bins to dispose of household waste and recycling which increases disposal costs. There is an opportunity to remove bins, reduce the frequency of bin emptying, ensure that concessionaires pay for cost of their own litter removal and provide ongoing community education around waste reduction.</p>
<p>Council often receives requests for more rubbish bins, dog waste dispensers and plastic bags to address dog waste issues, however, the dog registration fees only cover a small number of bags per dog and do not cover the cost of emptying dog waste from rubbish bins.</p>

Project summaries are outlined below.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Ongoing review of rubbish bin allocation across parks and reserves	<p>Council will progressively remove rubbish bins from parks and reserves, particularly in locations where there isn't a demonstrated demand, where there is a duplication of multiple bins or where they are not directly serving park use.</p> <p>Council will also undertake an ongoing review of rubbish bins allocation across parks and reserves with the emphasis of reducing illegal or inappropriate dumping and encouraging people to take their rubbish home where they can more effectively recycle and compost their waste.</p>
Investigation of removal of doggy do bag dispensers	<p>Council will investigate the removal of doggy do bag dispensers for parks and reserves and encourage dog owners bring their own bags as required under the Bylaw. An alternative is that each dog owner could be provided with a quota of bags that is covered in their dog registration fee.</p>
Messaging about waste reduction in parks	<p>Consider encouraging waste reduction on parks through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicity and signage about taking rubbish home</li> <li>• Addressing illegal fly-tipping and dumping of household waste.</li> </ul>
Implementation of resource recovery plans for removal of assets at the end of their life.	<p>Resource recovery plans provide a clear approach to minimise the waste produced from the removal of assets. This will be achieved by limiting conventional demolition works with deconstruction where possible, enabling the reuse or recovery of materials from the site.</p>

### 13.3 Accessibility

Under Sport New Zealand's "Spotlight on Disability, 2018" one in four New Zealand adults identify as people with disabilities and 11 per cent of children under 15 years old have disabilities. The document outlines the six main domains of disabilities:

- seeing, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses
- hearing, even when using a hearing aid
- walking, lifting or bending
- using your hands to hold, grasp or use objects
- learning, concentrating or remembering
- communicating, mixing with others or socialising.

For people with disabilities between ages 15 and 24, not having the equipment required, family not being able to afford it, lack of nearby facilities or places, and no one to participate with are much stronger barriers to participation than for non-disabled people of the same age<sup>6</sup>.

There is a growing awareness that Council needs to develop a more inclusive city – one component of this is making Nelson more accessible. Te Ara Whakatū – Nelson City Centre Spatial Plan, 2021 includes a section on people at play which is underpinned by creating a playful and inclusive city. Council’s Accessibility Guide (2020) provides guidance to make public places more welcoming for everyone, with a particular emphasis on supporting staff and contractors responsible to community facilities.

As a general principle we want our parks and facilities to be inclusive and accessible to all.

A common request is that Council’s include accessible elements in playgrounds so that children from the same family or friend groups can play together.

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
Many parks and facilities are not as accessible as they could be. When renewing assets or developing new parks and facilities, Council has the opportunity to improve accessibility to allow more universal access.
Many playgrounds don’t have accessible elements in them, making them harder for people with disabilities to enjoy them.
When planning new and replacement infrastructure, accessibility is sometimes overlooked, forgotten about or considered with a narrow lens. For example, infrastructure may be planned to allow wheelchair accessibility without considering other accessibility needs such as low impairment, mobility impairments not requiring wheelchairs.
Accessible infrastructure in parks is often more expensive (e.g. installing soft-fall matting rather than using wood chip under play equipment) which can be a disincentive during the planning phases (particularly during a tight fiscal environment).
Sometimes designers make incorrect and limiting assumptions about recreation opportunities for people with disabilities. For example, a designer may not consider the need for an accessible toilet in a back country location, however, we know that people with disabilities access back country areas (e.g. mountain biking) and will use these facilities.

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<sup>6</sup> Spotlight on Disability, key findings, December 2018. Sport New Zealand.



**Figure 7: Picnic table at ANZAC Park (allows people in wheelchairs to sit in the middle or at the ends of the table)**

Project summaries are outlined below.

Project	Summary
Playgrounds	New playgrounds and playground renewals will include accessible elements in their design, including consideration given to playground surfacing, steps and ramps. During the programming and design children with disabilities should be provided the opportunity to provide feedback on how playground designs can be made more accessible for them.
Seating and picnic tables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that Council’s passive furniture is designed and installed so that it can be used by everyone:</li> <li>• Picnic tables should have spaces around the table to allow wheelchair users to be seated at the table without having to leave their wheelchairs</li> <li>• Avoid picnic tables with cross beams, which need people to climb over the seats to sit down</li> <li>• Provide some seating with armrests (armrests can help people with mobility issues to sit down and stand up from seating).</li> </ul>
Surfacing materials for paths	When choosing materials for paths and playgrounds, consideration will be made about how accessible the surface is. For example, asphalt or smooth concrete will generally be preferred over exposed aggregate concrete surfaces because this provides easy access for wheelchairs prams and scooters.
Toilets	When renewing existing or installing new toilets consider the provision of unisex, accessible toilets. These toilets don’t provide barriers for carers who may be a different sex to the person they are assisting.
Pools	Any redevelopment of swimming pools needs to consider accessibility requirements to enable participation from across the community (e.g. the provision of hoists, ramps, accessible changing rooms).

Project	Summary
Communication	Where key projects are being developed (e.g. a new playground), staff will engage with people with disabilities to get feedback on how accessibility can be improved to make Nelson more inclusive.

Seating without cross beams is easier to access from the edges



Avoid seating with cross beams



**Figure 8: Seating with and without cross beams**

### 13.4 Adopt a Spot volunteer programme

A key initiative within the parks activity is the Adopt a Spot programme (initiated in 2019) where community groups, schools, businesses, and individuals agree to enhance and take care of an area of Council land. The majority of groups to date are focussed in neighbourhood and urban esplanades reserves, with some long-standing exceptions being the Marsden Valley Trapping Group and larger scale revegetation projects in Bolwell and Pipers Reserves and in the Maitai Valley (Friends of the Maitai).

There are currently 41 active volunteer groups in Nelson, with the development of new groups currently on hold due to resourcing limitations. Groups undertake a range of activities including planting and aftercare, weeding, rubbish clean-ups, animal pest monitoring and control, gardening and fruit tree maintenance.

The Adopt a Spot programme is coordinated from within the Parks Team, engaging cooperation across relevant contract supervisors and asset planners, the Science and Environment team and contractors. As well as undertaking a variety of activities, each group functions as proactive advocates for their local community. Council provides support through contractor engagement for site preparation and aftercare, plant supply, training, equipment (such as tools and personal protective equipment) and staff resource to manage the programme.

An agreement is developed that outlines the involvement of the Adopt a Spot representatives, alongside the support Council will provide. A site-specific health and safety plan is also developed for each Adopt a Spot.

In addition, there are 23 Enviro schools (Early Childhood Education through to secondary school) with the potential to move into the Adopt a Spot programme in the



coming years, as well as other non-Enviro schools wanting to take on a spot. This will replace the successful native tree planting programme carried out by approximately 2,500 school children for the last 35 years at key sites such as Tāhunanui Beach and the Marsden Valley Reserve. By 'adopting a spot' in close proximity to their location, schools will be able to regularly and easily engage in a range of curriculum activities, while developing the role of kaitiakitanga of their special place.



**Figure 9: Adopt a Spot Group (Wild about the Grampians) planting in the Grampians Reserve, 2023**

Issues and opportunities
While there is strong interest in the community to establish more Adopt a Spot areas the development of the programme is currently constrained by staff resourcing limitations. The establishment of a new Adopt a Spot project can span months (involving site visits, goal development, on-ground delivery of contractor works, health and safety plan development and the agreement finalisation). Ongoing staff support includes plant orders, arranging site preparation work (where volunteers are unable to undertake this themselves), volunteer liaison, site visits and liaising with Council staff. Additional staff resourcing will allow the management of additional groups and provide more consistent council support across the year.
Where Adopt a Spot groups discontinue their volunteer work, the wider community may be disappointed when the overall level of service for an area drops.
Sometimes a group can demand a considerable amount of time and resource. This can occur where there are conflicts with residents on neighbouring properties or differences in the desired management approach for a reserve.

Project summaries are outlined below.

Project	Summary
Adopt a Spot Action Plan	Implementation of Adopt a Spot Action Plan is required to increase the programmes' online presence, introduce electronic processing of administration requirements, provide a regular newsletter, and estimate volunteer hours worked.

### 13.5 Opportunities to use Te Reo Māori in Parks, Reserves and Facilities

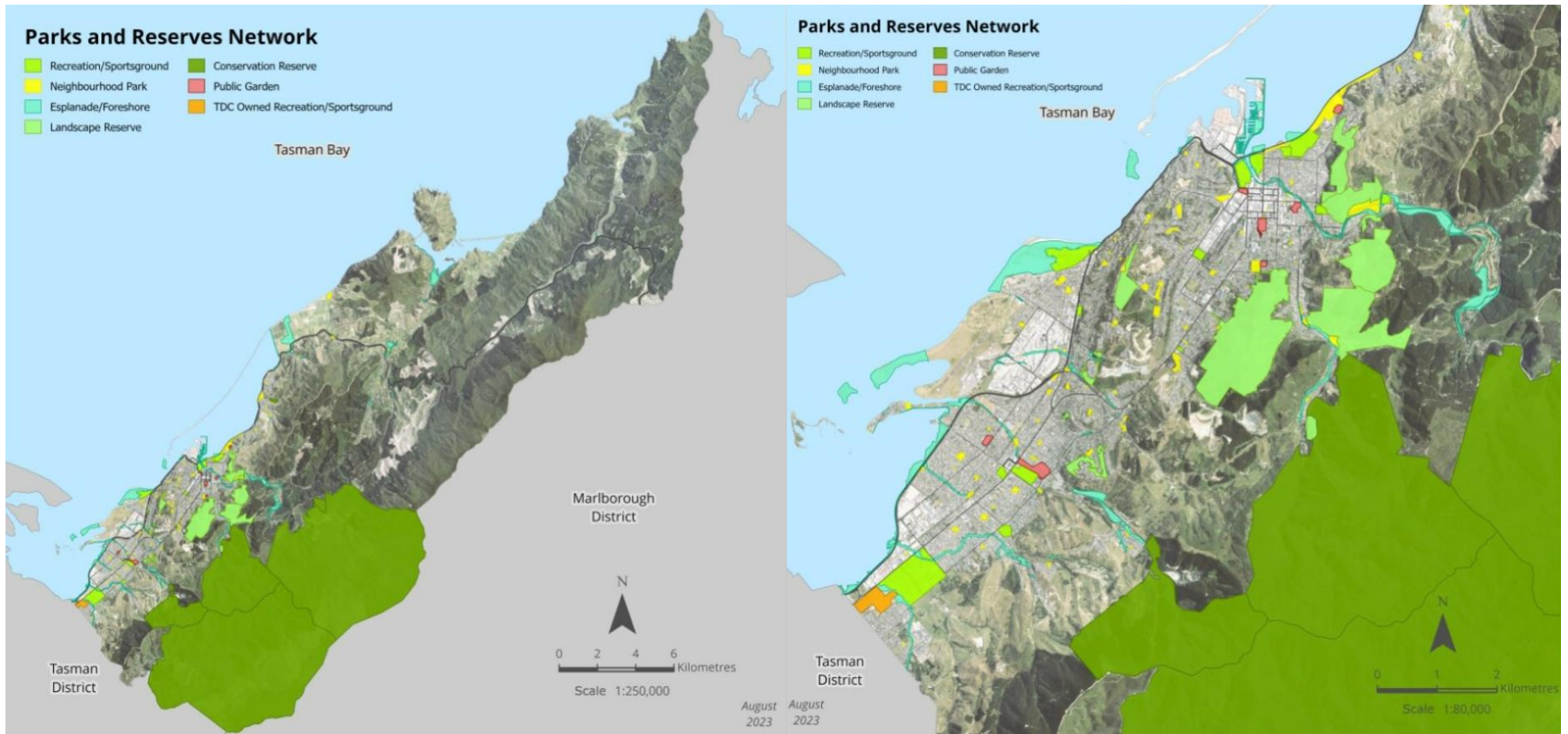
Iwi have recommended the use of Te Reo Māori names for areas and activities, and Council works with iwi to ensure this occurs. Recent examples include the renaming (correcting) of Emano East Reserve to Te Manu Reserve, and accepting the gifted name of Tirohanga Whānui for a new neighbourhood park in Bayview, Atawhai.



**Figure 10: Te Reo park name in new park in Bayview, September 2023**

Issues and opportunities
Te Reo Māori could have wider visibility in Council's Parks, Reserves and Facilities. There is opportunity to use more Te Reo Māori when naming new parks, reserves and facilities.
Council's Naming of Reserves and other Features Policy 2004 needs review. The way the policy is currently written, an unintended consequence is frequently naming parks and reserves after the adjoining road name where the park is located. When the policy is redrafted there is an opportunity to place more emphasis on the use of Te Reo Māori and expressing Nelson's heritage.
Council's processes to name new parks and reserves are time consuming and require reporting twice (once to seek approval to request a Te Reo name and secondly to confirm the Te Reo name). There is an opportunity to streamline the process to reduce the reporting burden on staff.

Project	Summary
Naming of new parks and reserves	Staff will seek Te Reo Māori names for new parks and reserves.



**Figure 11: Parks and Facilities Network**

## 14. Focus area: Buildings

### 14.1 Introduction

Council manages buildings to ensure they meet their levels of service and are maintained appropriately for the intended use and have renewals undertaken as required. This helps ensure that the building can continue to be used without unplanned disruption while keeping agile enough to respond to future changes in demand.

This section aims to provide a consistent approach to management of buildings and properties. For the ease of asset management, this section describes the general asset management principles in relation to Council owned Parks and Facilities buildings and properties. Note that some buildings also have their own focus areas because they have specific requirements that need to be addressed that are not applicable to all buildings (e.g. The Trafalgar Centre, Community Halls).

Buildings addressed in this focus area include the Trafalgar Centre, community halls, swimming pools, public toilets, campgrounds, cemeteries, crematorium, Trafalgar Park Pavilion, tramping huts and shelters, and sportsground buildings. A separate AMP focuses on Saxton Field.



**Figure 11: Mt Malita Hut, February 2023**

## 14.2 Changes and future demand

Changes and future demand discussed in this section focus on the management of the buildings.

There is an increasing demand for improved accessibility to buildings and the facilities due to an ageing population and a broader awareness of accessibility requirements.

Parks and Facilities buildings may need to be adapted or modified due to a multitude of effects caused by climate change. This may include building modification or relocation. Building materials used needs to consider the impact of the whole building life cycle, including deconstruction and reuse.

## 14.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues that are common across the buildings focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Information about assets needs to be more comprehensive/detailed to support best practice asset management practices and the Parks and Facilities area of Council needs to improve the information it holds about buildings, including building condition, to support better asset management.
Buildings require energy for general operations and there are opportunities to improve the way they operate to reduce the environmental impact and reduce ongoing operating costs. Carbon reduction needs to be considered in the operation of all buildings.
New buildings need to be designed in a way that considers the whole buildings life and environmental sustainability. Demolishing a building at the end of the building's life creates waste to landfill so deconstruction, based on a waste reduction plan, is now required. Wherever possible, new buildings and plant and equipment renewals in buildings will provide a reduced emission profile (e.g. replacing lighting with LED lighting).
Huts used by contractors in the Roding Catchment Reserve are run down and need maintenance. These huts (Third House Shelter, Mount Malita Hut, Dun Mountain Shelter, United Mine Hut, United Mine Hut 2 and Dun Mountain Portacom) are in more remote areas so any work undertaken should be well planned to maximise efficiency and minimise the need for multiple trips. The assets are important to maintain in good working order particularly for emergency use as they are often in exposed locations.
Some residential properties in the Parks and Facilities portfolio and have been obtained for future provision of sportsgrounds, parks and reserves. These buildings still require ongoing investment which needs to be thought of in context with the future use of the space.
Vandalism is becoming an increasing issue, especially around public toilets. Work to reduce this spans across Council and is not just limited to the Parks and Facilities activity.
Condition assessments are not consistent across all building types. Further work is required to ensure that all buildings are regularly checked, and necessary works identified are actioned.
Future renewals and investment in residential houses managed on Venner Reserve and Hira Reserve need to be considered and budgeted for if required in the next AMP. The future land use of the reserves also requires consideration.

## 14.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

In general, operations and maintenance are directed at a high-level by the Parks Team's contract supervisors and carried out by contractors.

Some facilities are managed by a contractor and the maintenance is overseen by that contractor as part of the overall contract (e.g. venues, crematorium, swimming pools).

For most buildings, maintenance of the exterior of the building is done under the Building Services contract, with each building having a defined programme for washes, painting, and repairs. (e.g. sportsground changing facilities)

For smaller buildings and structures on parks and reserves (e.g. tramping huts, sheds and storage areas) maintenance is carried out by contractors under instruction from the contract supervisors. Work is identified and prioritised through regular condition assessments and feedback from stakeholders or users. Exterior maintenance is carried out as identified, outside of the Building Services contract.

Interior maintenance can also be carried out under the Building Services contract, although some buildings have specific arrangements in place, such as the public toilets, where the contractor also carries out some maintenance as it is identified.

Building Warrants of Fitness (BWOs) are managed through a contract overseen by a consultant. BWOs outline what building owners need to do to confirm that the systems in buildings are operating as they should and have had the required checks carried out, in accordance with the compliance schedule.

Some buildings are used in civil defence emergencies, if required. These include:

- Trafalgar Pavilion
- Trafalgar Centre
- Trafalgar Street Hall
- Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre
- Wakapuaka Hall
- Some of the buildings at Saxton Field (covered in a separate AMP).

Lease or rental agreements for parks and facilities buildings are managed through Council's Property Team. There can be some maintenance elements specified in the lease, and each property is managed to the terms of the lease.

As discussed in the key issues section, some buildings that Council manages are earthquake prone. The relevant earthquake prone building is Stoke Memorial Hall, which is covered in more detail below in the Community Halls focus area.

Across the buildings, there has not been a consistent approach to assessing the technology that is part of the buildings (projectors, screens, information technology (IT)) and more work is needed to ensure a consistent programme for IT renewals. There is a desire for more and more locations to have WiFi and internet access. This needs to be considered on a case-by-case basis as there are ongoing costs of providing the service that need to be considered.

## Renewals

Renewals are planned for and budgeted through Council's Long Term Plan. Minor renewals are directed by Council's contract supervisors and carried out under contract by a contractor. More significant work is managed by the Capital Projects team and generally tendered to third parties, particularly where specialist knowledge is required. Business cases are required for larger renewals and new capital investment.

## New capital investment

Some new capital investment is required to ensure buildings are upgraded to meet technology and climate change considerations.

Some new buildings are planned over the life of this AMP and the details of these are included in the relevant section of the AMP (e.g. Surf Club, Guppy Park Clubroom, and Nelson Tennis included in the sportsgrounds section).

## Disposal

No asset disposal is planned for this focus area.

## 14.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Condition Assessments	Continue to plan for and undertake regular condition assessments to determine future requirements and planning.
Asbestos Management	Asbestos is present in some buildings, and Asbestos Management Plans are used to ensure that it is managed appropriately. Existing asbestos management plans need review and updates during this AMP period.
Accessibility	This is a lens that needs to be applied across all work to identify improvements that can be made to accessibility of our buildings.
Energy Audits	Working with the Climate Change team to audit buildings, determine possible areas for greater energy efficiency and plan and budget for identified improvements.
Remote huts and shelters	Plan and provide budget for regular condition assessments in line with the rest of the Parks and Facilities Buildings. From GIS aerials it appears that Mount Malita Hut is located in the Tasman District Council on land owned by the Department of Conservation (around 10m from the Nelson City Council boundary). As there is a "nominal accuracy" of survey marks along this boundary of 20m, a survey would be required to determine the exact location. It is currently assumed to be a Nelson City Council asset but work is required to determine future management arrangements.
Earthquake Prone Buildings	Council's position has been that earthquake prone buildings should be strengthened to 67% where possible and that a decision should be made about whether the building is to be occupied or left vacant until they have been strengthened. The remaining earthquake prone building in the parks and facilities portfolio is Stoke Memorial Hall. The building is currently closed and is discussed in more detail in the Community Halls focus area.
Vandalism and Graffiti	Council aims to respond quickly to either remove or paint over any graffiti and to repair any damaged facilities.

Project	Summary
	<p>In relatively prominent locations or where vandalism repeatedly occurs, it may be appropriate to try and deter the activity through placing artistic pieces on the affected areas. It has been demonstrated that graffiti is less likely to occur where there is 'street art' already in place. This method has been used at the skateparks and some playgrounds.</p> <p>The Parks and Facilities team sometimes engages a local artist to quickly cover up graffiti and deter further vandalism. This occurs in appropriate areas that are not subject to existing projects managed by the Arts Council. In these cases there is no ongoing commitment to maintain the artwork used as a graffiti deterrent, and it can be painted over at any time without permission from the artist.</p> <p>Where graffiti is non-offensive, considered an enhancement or improvement to the asset and is not likely to encourage further graffiti, the Parks and Facilities Team may decide to leave it there to discourage further graffiti.</p>

## 15. Focus area: Bridges, platforms, jetties and boardwalks

### 15.1 Introduction

Council provides safe bridges and structures to enable access to and through our parks and reserves and to support sport and recreation in our city.

Council's Parks and Facilities Team manages pedestrian, cycle and vehicle bridges and platforms, jetties and boardwalks (except for the marina structures and roading/transport structures which are managed separately).

This focus area includes 100 bridges or boardwalks, three jetties, five lookouts and other structures such as ladders, platforms and stairs to ensure the management and inspection regime is consistent. Bridges and platforms are assessed once every two years and any work identified is prioritised based on the outcomes of inspections.

Some pedestrian and cycle bridges located in parks are managed within the transport activity of Council. Often these bridges are considered transport bridges as they provide key linkages in the walking and cycling network and they receive Waka Kotahi funding for maintenance and renewal work. These bridges also provide an important recreation link within Council's parks and reserves.

There are also some private bridges on Council land that are owned or managed by those that lease the land and some Council-owned bridges on Council land, where it is the tenant's responsibility to carry out maintenance and inspections on the bridges.

Bridge asset information is stored in an asset database, OBIS which is updated after condition assessments to show the condition of the asset and as required to show work completed.

### 15.2 Changes and future demand

Changes in demand generally relate to the activities occurring within the reserve, rather than the asset itself. These demand considerations are included in other sections of this AMP.



Following the August 2022 storm event Council some bridges were lost or significantly damaged (e.g. the two bridges at the Waahi Taakaro Golf Course). In replacing these structures, Council needs to ensure that the new bridges can withstand storm events and the associated high river flows, so may need to be designed at higher specifications than previously and with a single span wherever possible to eliminate the need to disturb the bed of the stream or river.

There has been a change in focus recently to ensure that bridges in high profile areas consider art and artistic elements as part of the design, where this is possible and fits within the budget scope. An example of this is the Trafalgar Centre to Haven Road pedestrian bridge which was upgraded in the 2022-2023 financial year to include art panels.

With an ageing population, there is an emphasis on bridges being able to be accessible for all people. A recent upgrade of the Isel Park bridge has made the structure more accessible to users. Design for future bridge replacements needs to consider accessibility where this is relevant.



**Figure 12: Barnicoat Track Bridge Abutment Repair, June 2023**

### **15.3 Key issues and opportunities**

Key issues for bridges, platforms, jetties and boardwalks are:

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
<p>Potential bridge closures if maintenance is not carried out in a timely manner.</p> <p>Following the bridge inspections, maintenance items are identified and need to be carried out. If maintenance or renewal is not able to be carried out following the recommendations of the engineer or budget is not sufficient to carry out work on a lower priority bridge, there may need to be bridge closures for bridges that are not well used.</p>

### **Issues and opportunities**

Some bridges are steep and pose accessibility challenges for people with disabilities. There is an opportunity to flatten bridge surfaces to make them more accessible and provide the wider community access across rivers and streams.

The bridge inspections could be extended to include checking bridge accessibility and providing options for improvement, particularly in high-use urban areas.

The jetty at Haulashore Island is closed as it is no longer suitable for use (public access is prohibited and people cannot use it to tie a boat to). Minor work has been carried out on it to keep the structure from further deterioration, however this is not a long-term fix and a decision needs to be made on its future through a business case.

## **15.4 Lifecycle management**

### **Operations and maintenance**

The data from inspections to be presented back to council needs to align with the asset management systems we operate, including having an overall condition grade and will form part of the reporting on the Levels of Service.

After each inspection, actions are identified and prioritised with high-risk issues being prioritised and work given to contractors to complete.

Maintenance operations on these structures are directed at a high level by the Parks and Facilities Asset Analyst and ongoing maintenance is budgeted for to cover the necessary repair work.

### **Renewals**

More significant renewals or capital investment would require a business case and need to be budgeted for separately through the Long Term Plan, delivery of this work would likely be undertaken through Council's Capital Projects Team.

### **New capital investment**

New investment can be required as new parks and reserves are acquired or where trails or new links are being created for walking and cycling. Generally part of larger pieces of work to create greater access to our parks and reserves.

All new bridges will need to account for future high river flows, be designed to minimise any impact on the stream or riverbed and fish passage, be sustainable in the long term. Accessibility and wider impacts on the environment also need to be considered.



**Figure 13: Footbridge at Waahi Taakaro Golf Course damaged beyond repair, August 2022 storm event**

### Disposal

Disposal of structures may be required where assets come to the end of their useable life, are damaged or the locations are no longer appropriate. As described above, this will provide an opportunity to relook at the position and style of the structure with any replacements having a focus on sustainability and low impact design.

## 15.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Te Reo Māori names of rivers included on bridge signage	Where bridge signage needs replacing Council will work together with iwi to include Te Reo Māori names on the new signage.
Haulashore Jetty	A decision needs to be made on the future of the jetty.
Review assets requiring engineering inspections	Alongside bridges, there are other structures which should have a similar inspection schedule, like handrails and retaining walls. A review will be completed to identify what needs to be included in wider structural inspections and the specific details that will need to be assessed.
Seafarers Memorial Jetty	Council have taken ownership of the Jetty, and it will now be included in the Bridge inspection schedule.

## 16. Focus area: Trafalgar Centre



**Figure 14: Trafalgar Centre northern extension**

### 16.1 Introduction

The Trafalgar Centre is a multi-purpose events venue and is the largest of its kind in the top of the South Island/Te Tau Ihu and can be used for local, regional, national and international sporting events. It provides a bookable multi-purpose events and spectator sports arena that hosts cultural and entertainment events, sporting events, exhibitions, conferences and other events. It serves an important role for major performances, as it is capable of seating 2,300 people or 4,500 standing. Work has been done to the building since it was first built, including the northern extension (which seats 300 people or 450 standing) and seismic strengthening. The redeveloped building opened for public use in September 2017. The building is a key event venue, conference centre, emergency centre, and indoor sports stadium.

It contains two key spaces, the main arena and the northern extension.

The target for funding for the Trafalgar Centre is Private 20-40% (users) and Public 60-80% (Council), as a Premier Park and Facility within the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Charging for the use of the Trafalgar Centre (venue hire fees) is based on specific categories of users:

- Ticketed events, trade shows and expos, private social functions
- Cultural/community events/sporting activities
- Sports practice

These fees come to Council as income which offsets expenses related to operating the Trafalgar Centre. There are additional income streams allowable under the new Venues Contract which include naming rights and exclusivity on food and beverage for the contractor.

Additional services are charged depending on the requirements of the event and are based on the requirements of the end user i.e. ticketing, ushers, lighting, sound, seating, catering and power as well as expected numbers. The contractor manages the additional services and the costs are recovered from the hirer and retained by the contractor.

The fee structure for the Trafalgar Centre enables Council to have different rates for community and commercial uses. The commercial use generates greater income, while the community use enables affordable access to a premier venue for Whakatū/Nelson community groups. The venue is considered a premier venue in the Revenue and Financing Policy, with a target requiring users to pay 20-40% of the costs.



**Figure 15: Concert at Trafalgar Centre, 2019**

## 16.2 Changes and future demand

Improvements to the centre over time as well as its size, location and adaptability make it viable for a broad range of activities and the Centre has, over the years, attracted a variety of music performances, cultural events, sports events, conferences and expos as well as private functions.

The Trafalgar Centre has a role to play in providing a venue that meets the needs for events delivered by the Nelson Events Strategy.

For some events, the Trafalgar Pavilion at Trafalgar Park can also be used as a support venue and gives users the option to expand their event with the links over the Maitai River.

Demand for some users is influenced by cost, and there have been several venue discount schemes at the Trafalgar Centre and across Council venues to support the use of the venues Council operates.

## 16.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the 2024-34 Trafalgar Centre focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
The Trafalgar Centre needs continuous investment in order to be maintained as a fit for purpose premier event centre. Timely renewals and upgrades are important to remain competitive with other regional event venues and to attract events and visitors to the Top of the South.
The venues contract was retendered in 2024 and the new contract aims to provide broader opportunities for the contractor to create revenue opportunities for both the contractor and Council, including with food and beverage sales and naming rights.
Investigation is required into a solution for further storage capacity, which is most likely going to require an extension to the building footprint and modified accessway. Without more storage, the facility will not be able to continue to invest in equipment and the venue improvements to keep it a competitive venue.
Parking capacity has been highlighted as an issue around the Centre for large scale events. While this is something that is desirable from a venue perspective additional parking would have impacts on the performance of Rutherford Park as a green space for the city. Parking is permitted on the lawn areas when turf is dry enough to be used and there are further car parking options across the river at Trafalgar Park and in the central city: Wakatu Square, Buxton Square, Montgomery Square as well as on street parking. No improvements to parking have been planned through this Activity Management Plan. Public transport has improved and provides alternative transport to driving to the Centre.
The number of toilets at the Trafalgar Centre is not enough for large events. For example, if there was a crowd of 3,500 for less than 6 hours, The Purple Guide <sup>7</sup> suggests 23 male urinals, 7 male toilets, and 35 female toilets would be required. The Trafalgar Centre currently has 12 male urinals, 9 male toilets and 16 female toilets. This leaves the organisers having to hire additional toilets for large events, and large queues forming at events to use the toilets when enough toilets haven't been hired or people would rather use the interior toilets. Future investigation needs to consider whether additional toilets are needed or whether hiring toilets is appropriate for large events.

<sup>7</sup> The Purple Guide is a UK publication designed to provide guidance for event organisers, suppliers, local authorities and others involved in the outdoor events industry. <https://www.thepurpleguide.co.uk/>

## **16.4 Lifecycle management**

### **Operations**

Operations and maintenance at the Trafalgar Centre are directed at a high level by Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities. The majority of operations occur through the Venues Contract (180008) and includes maintenance of the interior of the Trafalgar Centre, marketing and venue management.

Maintenance of the exterior of the building is done under a separate Building Maintenance Contract.

The Trafalgar Centre may be required to be used as an emergency facility, depending on the type and scale of an emergency that occurs in the region.

BWOF requirements are in place for the centre (see Appendix 51 for details) and must be maintained appropriately.

### **Renewals**

Minor renewals of Trafalgar Centre building components and equipment are generally undertaken under the direction of the Contract Supervisor and the contractor, while more significant work is managed by the Capital Projects team and generally tendered to third parties, particularly where specialist knowledge is required. Business cases are required for larger renewals and new capital investment.

There are regular renewals required that are critical to keep the centre operating at the expected level, for example the carpet tiles which are used to protect the timber floor during events, but can also include stage safety rails, sound systems and curtains.

### **New capital investment**

New investment proposals often come from the contractor and are based on hirer needs and improvements identified. New capital investment can also be influenced by recommendations in expert reports, service level demands, requests from sports codes or political aspirations. There have been a range of items identified as requiring upgrading which would bring the centre up to a higher level of service, would increase the range of events possible and reduce the amount of work arounds required in preparation for events.

A new HVAC system would reduce the time prior to an event that the system needs to be turned on. Heating the venue is needed in winter and it is likely that enhanced cooling will be needed in summer and during large events.

A change in flooring could make it more adaptable for events and expos with a removable sport court laid down for netball and basketball games.

### **Disposal**

No asset disposal is planned at this stage. As fittings and equipment are updated, old items will be disposed of.

## 16.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Rutherford and Trafalgar Park Development Plan	A range of issues have been identified above, to resolve many of them a larger building footprint would be required and a development plan for Rutherford and Trafalgar Parks is required to ensure that these and a range of other opportunities in this area are thoroughly investigated and consulted on to ensure the spaces are fit for purpose and meet user needs now and into the future.
HVAC	<p>The Northern extension has a separate heating system. However, its effectiveness in heating the northern extension is majorly affected as there is no thermal barrier between this space and the main arena, so heat is drawn through into the cooler area.</p> <p>The heating in the main arena is installed on the ceiling. This are very close to spectators who sit in the back rows and temperatures in that area can be considerably higher than for the spectators at ground level, where it can remain relatively cool.</p> <p>Investigations have begun into a new HVAC system.</p> <p>Cooling the centre during large events in the summer also needs to be investigated.</p>
Storage	There is limited storage at the Trafalgar Centre and an analysis of potential options to address this has identified that future external storage will be required at the Trafalgar Centre and needs to be factored into future plans for the Centre and for Rutherford Park.
Flooring	<p>The flooring in the southern extension has previously been repaired where lifting machinery caused damage.</p> <p>The stadium floor in the main arena has not been replaced since the facility was constructed.</p> <p>Currently carpet tiles are used to protect the timber flooring for events, but investigations will investigate other options including a removable sport court.</p>
Exterior Tiles	Exterior tiles around the entrance way to the Trafalgar Centre's Northern Extension have had damage in the past and budget is allocated in the minor capital improvements code to upgrade the system that the tiles sit on to reduce the number of breakages and the resulting health and safety issues with them.
Accessibility	<p>Until recently access to the stage, when it is set up, was only via stairs – this limited the accessibility of the stage to some performers. In 2023 a new mobile lifter was purchased to provide an access to the stage. The unit purchased can be moved around to accommodate any set up.</p> <p>Funding has been included in alternate years to carry out further accessibility improvements at the centre.</p>

## 17. Focus area: Community Halls

### 17.1 Introduction

Whakatū/Nelson's community centres and halls are community assets that support communities to socialise, play sports, carry out activities and hold events. These bookable spaces are used by community, sporting, commercial and private use. This section includes the following Council-owned venues:



- Wakapuaka Hall
- Trafalgar Street Hall
- Stoke Memorial Hall
- Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre
- Trafalgar Park Pavilion

Community Centres and Halls are subsidised and resourced to create affordable venues for groups and individuals to book. Council’s focus is on maintaining basic infrastructure and services that cover the essential needs of Community Halls and their users.

## 17.2 Changes and future demand

Different venues have different demand levels. With population growth, there could be increased demand for the venues with greater population living nearby the halls. Wakapuaka Hall has traditionally had much lower use than other venues.

Bookings at some times of the day (lunchtimes and evenings) are more sought-after and it can be hard to find a suitable time. There are other providers (and other Council venues) that offer bookable spaces.



**Figure 16: Wakapuaka Memorial Hall, credit: image by Mattinbgn**

The Stoke Memorial Hall has been closed since 2020, and users at the time were relocated to other Council and non-Council venues. Staff are investigating the options to deconstruct or retain the memorial hall, which will be consulted on before a decision is made. A wider development plan for the Marsden Recreation Ground and potentially a wider spatial plan for Stoke is required to take into the current and future demands for the space.

### 17.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the 2024-34 Community Halls focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Stoke Memorial Hall is earthquake prone, and the risk needs to be addressed by 2029.
The current venues contract was retendered. A new contract provides an opportunity to change the management model and provides greater incentives for the contractor to grow bookings and utilisation of the halls to increase revenue which should in turn decrease the cost of the contract to Council.
Trafalgar Street Hall is built alongside the Maitai River. Regular checking is required of the riverbank to monitor any impact after high river flows.

### 17.4 Lifecycle management

#### Operations and maintenance

Community Halls are managed under a services contract (180008) which commenced in July 2024. The Contract for Venues Management, involves processing bookings, supplying keys, site induction for larger activities, post event monitoring, maintenance checks and marketing. The contract covers all the Community Halls under this focus area as well as the Trafalgar Centre (covered in its own focus area) and Saxton Oval Pavilion (in a separate AMP) and is required to have a staff presence at the Putangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre and arranges access to other venues. Maintenance of the interior of the buildings is overseen by the contractor with specialist contractors used as required and ongoing direction from the Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities.

Maintenance of the exterior of the buildings is done by the Building Maintenance Contractor in line with the warranties and requirements for the building.

BWOF requirements are in place for some halls (see Appendix 7 for details) and must be maintained appropriately.

Asbestos is present in some halls and the Asbestos Management Plans provide information on location and management approaches.

#### Renewals

Minor renewals of community halls are generally undertaken under the direction of Council's Operations team and the contractor, while more significant work is managed by the Capital Projects team and generally tendered to third parties, particularly where specialist knowledge is required. Business cases are required for larger renewals and new capital investment.

Sprinkler systems have been investigated at Trafalgar Park Pavilion, but have not been budgeted at this stage.



**Figure 17: Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre, photo credit: Tim Cuff**

### **New capital investment**

There is limited new capital investment at community halls with the priority to retain the current level of service to users.

### **Disposal**

The Earthquake Prone Status of the Stoke Memorial Hall needs to be addressed by 2029 either through strengthening or deconstruction of the buildings. At the time of writing this AMP no decision has been made on the future of the building.

## **17.5 Key projects and improvement actions**

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Stoke Memorial Hall	Seismic strengthening or deconstruction of the building will need to be completed prior to 2029. Consultation and wider planning to be undertaken prior to a decision being made about the future of this site.
Trafalgar Park Pavilion	At Trafalgar Park Pavilion, the television broadcasting area is located on the roof of the building. This is a scaffolded structure but has become a permanent feature which is inspected regularly. Given the condition is acceptable and it is only used for televised matches, it is not proposed to upgrade this structure to something more permanent at this stage. A more permanent and nicer looking structure could be considered as part of the future Eastern Stand development. Investigations are underway after some water tightness issues have been identified at the Trafalgar Pavilion. There are no leaks to the interior of the building, but damaged cladding requires repair and methodology and costings need to be confirmed.

## 18. Focus area: Swimming Pools

### 18.1 Introduction

Whakatū/Nelson's two public swimming facilities are well loved and well used – demand for both pools is steady and user satisfaction is high. Both Nayland and Riverside Pools are at an age where asset renewals are becoming more frequent.

Council provides pools for the community to use at a subsidised rate and provides the following facilities:

#### Riverside pool

- 30 metre lane pool
- Toddler pool
- Teaching pool
- Fitness centre
- Swim school
- Swim shop
- Spa pool

#### Nayland pool

- 8-lane 50-metre outdoor heated pool, over summer
- 20 metre pool
- Toddler pool
- Diving pool
- Spa (not currently used due to the difficulty to supervise).

### 18.2 Changes and future demand

As described in the Aquatic Facilities Options Report<sup>8</sup> completed in 2022, there are some key demographic changes for Nelson's aquatic facilities:

- The aging population will have implications for the type and quantity of water space that is needed and the design of facilities to ensure this growing section of the population is catered for
- Nayland and Riverside Pools are well placed to cater to the expected population distribution through to 2038
- Most primary and secondary school-aged children along with young families will be located closest to Nayland Pool

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<sup>8</sup> Nelson City Council; Aquatic Facilities Options Report August 2022. RSL Consultancy.

- A focus for Riverside Pool should be to cater to the slightly higher populations of young adults and retirees in the surrounding areas
- Riverside Pool should also have a strong focus on those who work in or near the central city as well.

The Nayland Pool heating relies on the Nayland College boiler which is used for heating the College’s classrooms during winter. The boiler was converted to run on wood pellets as opposed to coal. Nayland College’s heating systems are being updated over time with an increased use of heat pumps instead of heating systems connected to the boiler system. The College also has a Resource Consent to run the boilers for heating. Council will need to remain informed of the College’s plans, as at the end of the boiler’s life the College and Ministry of Education will need to consider replacing the boilers or converting the entire college to electric heating and cooling. This would impact the heating for Nayland Pool.

There have been requests by the public to enclose Nayland Pool so it can be used year-round; however, this was not recommended through the Options Study.



**Figure 18: Riverside Pool, photo credit: RSL Consultancy Limited**

### **18.3 Changing demand**

Whakatū/Nelson’s growth projections, planning provision for inner city intensification and changing demographic (ageing population) will change the user type and demand for swimming opportunities. At a basic level, there will be more long-term demand for lane space, leisure pool space, learn to swim, aqua programmes and better pool accessibility. There will be greater demand for recreational use. At a higher level of service, older users would be interested in hydrotherapy and heated pools.

The options study considers the changing demand in greater detail.

## Nelson pools options study

The 2018 Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan identified that an aquatic facilities strategy was required. This strategy was prepared and adopted in 2020 to guide decisions on the provision of aquatic facilities for Whakatū/Nelson for the next 10 years. The strategy identified a range of items about the Nelson pool network and recommended that a feasibility/options study be prepared. This options study was carried out over 2022 and 2023 and the key recommendations from the study were:

Both Riverside and Nayland pool facilities are redeveloped as per Option 2 (upgrade Riverside) and 3a (Upgrade Nayland including a 25m lane pool) respectively of the Options Study (see the Options Study for more details).

That provision for planning and construction of both facilities is set aside in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Both pools remain on their existing sites.

Nayland pool is re-developed first within the next five years followed by Riverside.

A temporary cover for the existing 50m pool at Nayland is not pursued.

During a workshop in June 2023 with Councillors on the Aquatic Facilities, direction was given to maintain the existing pool network rather than progressing with major upgrades as recommended in the 2022 Options Report. As mentioned in the report, choosing option 1 will still require additional investment in the pools over and above what was included in the previous 2021-31 Long Term Plan to mitigate existing operational issues and to maintain current levels of service.

Budgets have been added to the 2024-34 Long Term Plan with the understanding that first a more thorough condition assessment needs to be completed which will help to inform an asset plan for each aquatic facility. Care needs to be taken to design each project to maximise the benefit to users within the existing spaces and at the same time extend the life of the facilities well beyond the life of this AMP.

## 18.4 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the 2024-34 Swimming Pools focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Both facilities are ageing assets and maintenance costs are likely to increase without upgrades.
Both facilities have leaking pools.
Pool systems are not up to current standards and individual bodies of water are not able to be filtered separately, longer shut down periods are required if pools are contaminated, and individual bodies of water cannot be isolated and filtered separately.
Ensuring a good relationship with Nayland College, and regular conversations around the future of the boiler system while long-term options are investigated.
Riverside in particular experiences capacity issues where demand exceeds the available space at certain peak times in the morning and evening.

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
Energy audits will be used to assist with future planning and helping to reduce the centre's emissions.
Lengthening the season at Nayland Pool is an option but will need to be done in conjunction with further marketing to ensure use is sufficient to justify its extended opening.
Both facilities have limited parking options available but further space is not available.
Requests are sometimes made for a Sauna. This hasn't been investigated further but could be included in the planned investigation.
Opportunities in the future to change the contract specifications and model, with the current contract expiring in 2027.
During flood events, Riverside Pool has experienced flooding and has had to close for clean up.



**Figure 19: Nayland Pool Opening Day, November 2011**

**18.5 Lifecycle management**

**Operations and maintenance**

Operations and maintenance at the Pools are directed at a high level by Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities and have been carried out under the Aquatic Facilities contract (3882) since 2017.

The contractor is responsible for the maintenance of the interior of the buildings and immediate surrounds, plant maintenance, pool testing and chemical balancing as well as maintaining Poolsafe accreditation.

The contractor runs all Learn to Swim Programmes, gym programmes at Riverside Pool and manages all bookings and events.

Maintenance of the exterior of the buildings is part of the Building Maintenance Contract.

Specialist contractors and consultants are engaged as required.

The boiler system for Nayland Pool belongs to Nayland College, and the agreement to use this boiler is regularly reviewed, renewal of the agreement is done each year.

Painting of pools is programmed in every 5 to 7 years.

The pools are subsidised through the cost of the contractor services and the contractor pays for some of the costs of the pool operation (water, electricity, some equipment etc). Currently, income from the pool remains with the contractor as an incentive, so Council receives no income from the users of the pools.



**Figure 20: Nayland Pool, November 2021**

## **Renewals**

Minor renewals of Swimming Pools plant, building and equipment are generally undertaken under the direction of Council's Operations team and the contractor, while more significant work is managed by the Capital Projects team and generally tendered to third parties, particularly where specialist knowledge is required. Business cases are required for larger renewals and new capital investment.

Larger renewals generally relate to the plant and building components, e.g.: Pool Covers, lane ropes, shade sails, furniture, plant and equipment.

Council engages a specialist to carry out condition assessments on the building and plant every three years to help identify renewals required, and the contractor also reports any issues or maintenance and renewal items in regular meetings.



## New capital investment

New investment proposals often come from the contractor and are based on user needs and new technology. New capital investment can also be influenced by recommendations in expert reports, service level demands or political aspirations.

## Disposals

No disposal is currently planned for the aquatic facilities.

## 18.6 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Riverside Pool Heating and Air Handling Unit Upgrades	Work is underway on renewing the existing heating system and air handling units to a modern and more energy efficient system.
Riverside Pool Spa	The current spa pool is a large domestic unit which has been modified to try and meet user needs. Access is poor as the unit is above ground and maintenance is increasing as the asset ages and is no longer easily repaired. Investigations are needed to ascertain if purpose built in-ground unit can be fit into the same space.
Nayland Pool Changing Rooms	The male and female changing rooms at the pool do have large capacity but require remodelling to provide a better suited space for the range of pool users including more accessible and whānau/private change areas.
Nayland Pool Toddler Pool	The toddler pool is currently fenced off and rather isolated from the rest of the pool network. Work needs to be done to improve connection of this space to the rest of the area, with the potential for zero depth/splash pad set up.
Nayland Pool Heating	Conversations with Nayland College will continue and for the short term the boiler system at the college can still be utilised in summer for pool heating. However, the risk remains that the college will stop maintaining the system when all classrooms have been changed over to heat pumps. Council could have an agreement to run the system for the sole purpose of heating the pool – this would come with a significant increase in running costs, plant maintenance and compliance. A move to a self-sufficient heating system, not connected to the College, is likely to be a more cost-effective solution.
Pool shell	Further investigation will be undertaken into the feasibility of creating new pool liners to not only stop leaking but potentially changing the profile of the pools themselves. Eg: raising the sides of the 50m pool at Nayland to increase the depth and installing moveable bulkheads to allow for a standard 25m pool when required.
Covering Nayland	The options report dismissed the idea of a temporary cover for the 50m pool in favour of a total upgrade of the facility. With this option not being adopted by council, a covered pool should be reconsidered within the framework of a much-reduced scope. This could alleviate existing capacity issues for lane swimming and increase the range of pool users.
Pool asset and strategic plan	In the first year of the LTP an asset and strategic plan is being prepared which will detail condition of plant and facilities and associated renewal requirements as well as strategic opportunities for renewals. This will be used to inform a detailed programme of renewals in the long term.



**Figure 21: Riverside Pool**

## **19. Focus area: Public Toilets**

### **19.1 Introduction**

Public toilets aim to provide safe and clean public conveniences within the city centre, suburban centres, and in selected parks and reserves. Whakatū/Nelson has 46 public toilet facilities and changing facilities that are maintained and serviced through the Cleaning and Maintenance of Community Facilities contract, which is the main contract related to public toilets. In addition, there are eight toilet facilities that are serviced as part of the Open Space contract. Some facilities that are available within other public buildings are discussed in the relevant section of the AMP that the building sits in. Beyond these, there are basic toilets on the conservation lands (there are 11 long drop facilities across Whakatū/Nelson’s parks and reserves) and sport change rooms with internal toilets provided.

This section focuses on public toilets and changing facilities (Ngawhatu, Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre, Tahuna Recreation Reserve, Botanics Sportsground, Neale Park)<sup>9</sup>, how they are presented and maintained, and future development needs. The NZS4241:1999 standard provides the framework for service levels and delivery.

In general Council does not provide toilet facilities in neighbourhood parks.

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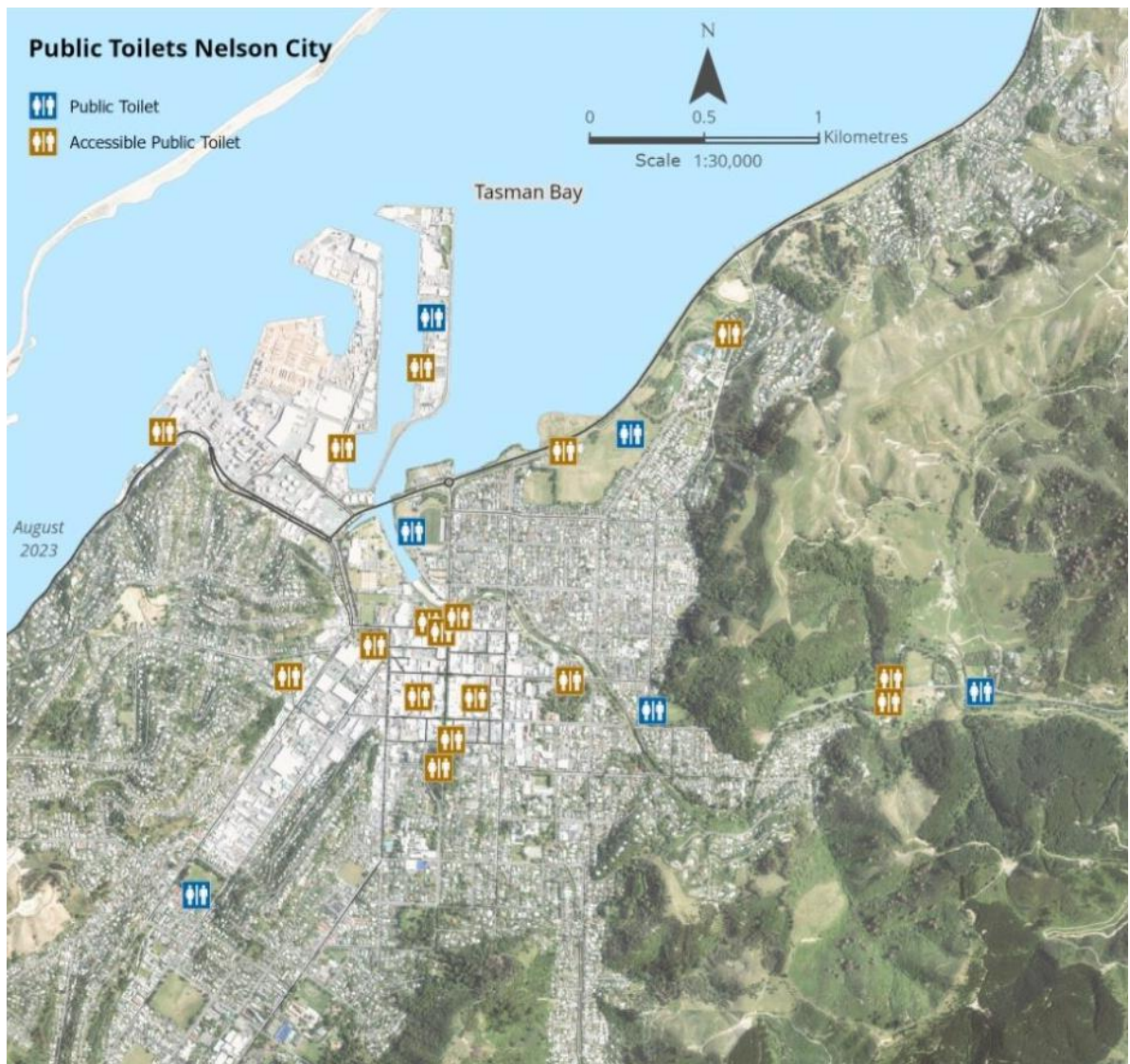
<sup>9</sup> Note, there are some changing facilities on other parks that are private, so not included in this section (Marsden Recreation Ground – Stoke Cricket, Victory Square – Wakatu Cricket). Note also that the changing facility at Guppy Park is leased to FC Nelson and is considered in the Property AMP as a leased building.

The Montgomery Square Superloo is Council's one charge toilet but returns only minimal revenue to Council.

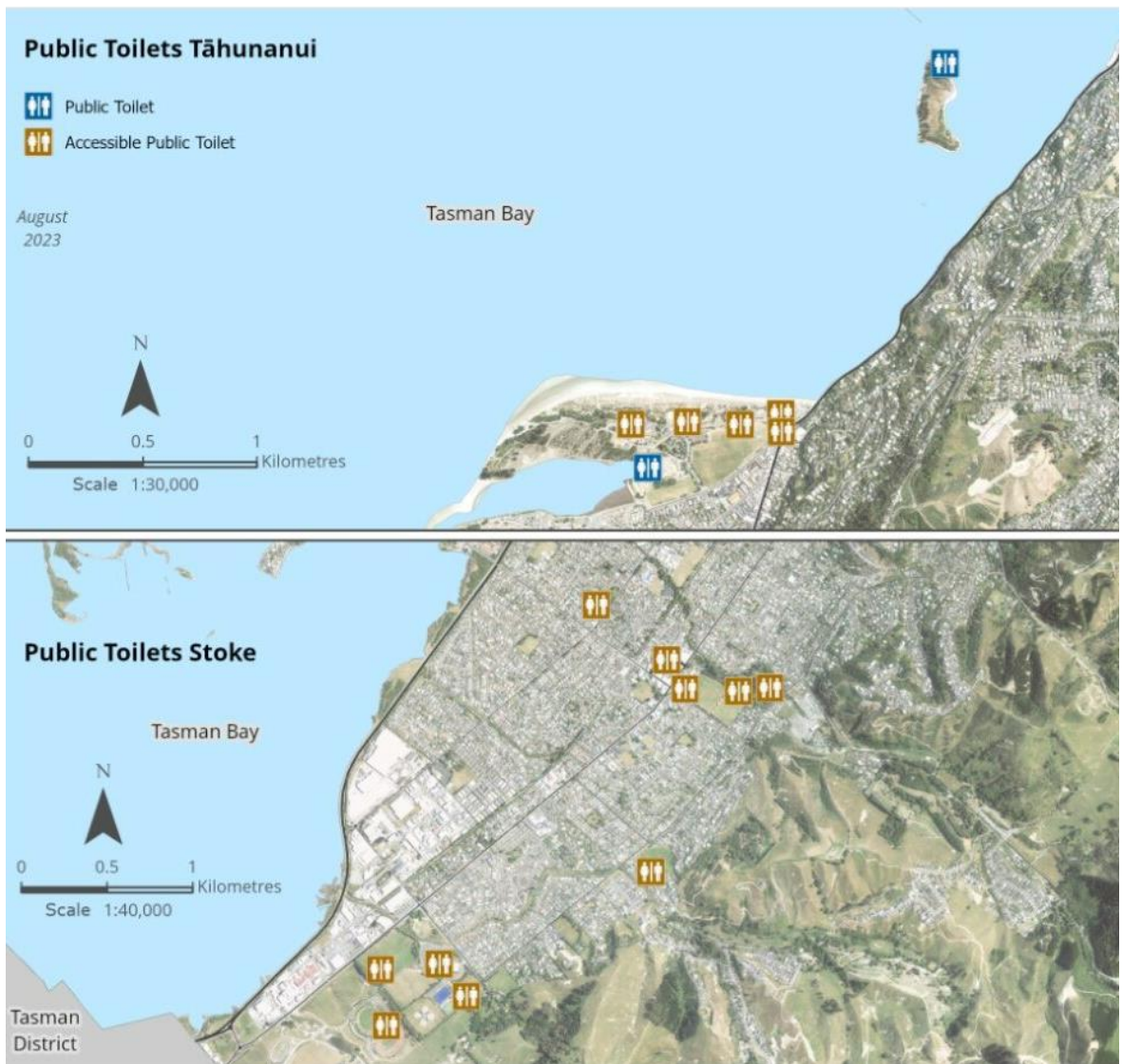
Measures have been identified to ensure toilets are supplied at key locations.

Key locations:

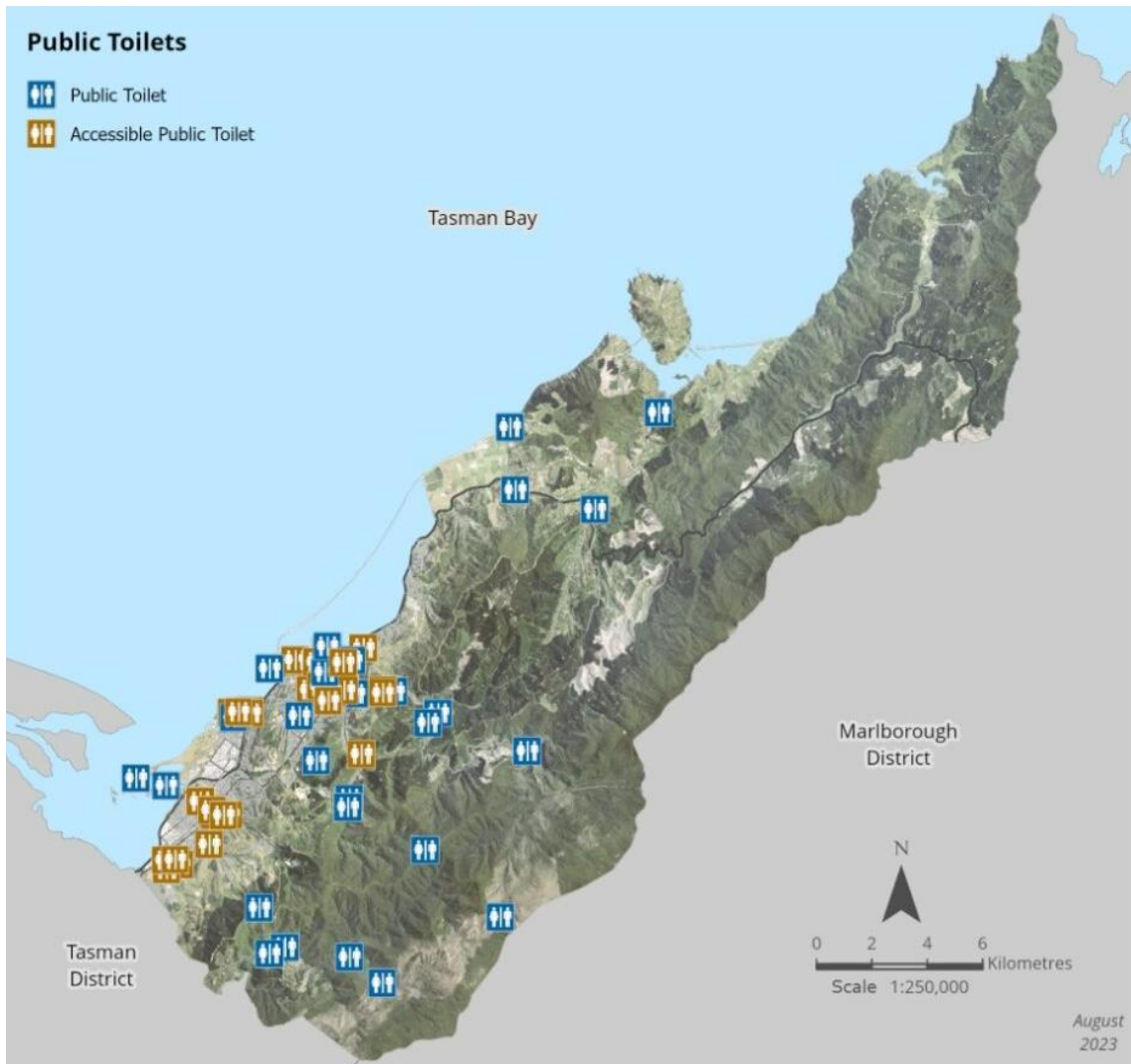
- within 200m of Inner City Zone
- within 200m of Stoke Central Suburban Commercial Zone
- within 200m of the Tāhunanui Beach Bisley Walk car park



**Figure 22: Public Toilets Nelson City**



**Figure 23: Public Toilets Tāhunanui**



**Figure 24: Public Toilets overview**

## 19.2 Changes and future demand

An ageing population means that more accessible facilities will be required. There is an emphasis on providing toilets that have good accessibility for people with any range of abilities.

Changes in tourism, or tourism visitor spots or key visitor attractors may influence demand for toilets. Funding for upgrades to Millers Acre, Tāhunanui Lions Playground and Montgomery Superloo were funded from the Tourism Infrastructure Fund to reflect these facilities support tourism in the region.

As other areas change in use, may need to consider toilets there, there are three sites currently being considered for new or upgraded toilet facilities – Corder Park, Wakapukaka Cemetery and Victory Square.

There is likely to be a greater demand for gender-neutral toilets and recent toilets that have been built have individually accessed cubicles which can assist in making toilets accessible to all.

Counters have previously been considered in toilets to better capture how frequently a toilet is used, but they are difficult to install in some areas and are prone to vandalism. The cleaning contractor is often able to advise on how well used a facility is based on product use, cleaning requirements and customer feedback.



**Figure 25: Toilets and changing rooms at Tāhunanui Beach**

### 19.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the 2024-34 public toilets focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
<p>Grant funding from the Tourism Infrastructure Fund (TIF) is often available to assist with projects to upgrade facilities (such as Tāhuna Lions, Millers Acre and Montgomery Square). A forward works programme will help to identify areas where demand has changed, and which facilities require attention and where further TIF funding or other external funding might be appropriate if it was available.</p>
<p>Septic tanks in parks and reserves don't currently have regular condition assessments or a programmed renewal plan. The next cycle of condition assessments will need to include this as part of the work.</p> <p>The following toilet facilities are serviced by septic tanks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Branford Park</li> <li>• Black Hole</li> <li>• Sunday Swimming Hole</li> <li>• Monaco Reserve</li> <li>• Waahi Taakaro Golf Course</li> <li>• Wakapuaka Hall and external public toilet</li> </ul> <p>The Guppy Park toilet requires a macerating pump to get the wastewater to the mains system.</p>

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
<p>Not all toilet facilities are fully accessible, but Council is committed to maintaining accessible toilets which are compliant with building standards and to work towards having toilets that go beyond the minimum standards in the Building Code. Annual work to improve the accessibility of facilities is a focus area for operations, to meet the demands of an ageing population. Accessibility goes beyond the barrier free access and also means that Council will need to consider other items of inclusion and accessibility to ensure that facilities are accessible for all people.</p> <p>The recent toilets completed at Millers Acre and Tāhunanui Beach provided unisex facilities rather than segregated gender specific facilities.</p> <p>An adult change table is provided at Montgomery toilet.</p>
<p>Some public toilet facilities are old and tired, and it has been suggested that art on the exterior would improve their appearance. This includes the signage pointing towards the toilets. Where new facilities are installed or if facilities are upgraded the exterior appearance needs to be considered. The Arts Selection Panel may be required to provide advice about artworks and the location of them. Funding from other sources may be available.</p>
<p>Vandalism of public toilets is common at certain facilities and work is require to reduce the frequency and costs of vandalism at facilities. One example that creates issues is paper towel dispensers where they can be flushed down the toilets. The preference is electric hand dryers, where appropriate. There has been discussion on differences between stainless and porcelain – porcelain is a nicer finish, but stainless steel has a greater resilience to vandalism and therefore lower ongoing operational costs and reduces waste of broken components. The Tāhunanui Lions Playground Toilets have a mixture of both types, with the porcelain toilets to be closed at night. This will be reviewed to ensure it is appropriate and vandalism does not become an issue, adding costs.</p> <p>Some wall surfaces are harder to remove graffiti from than others, so in designing new facilities or when renewals are carried out, improvements to facilities that also reduce the costs of dealing with vandalism will also need to be considered</p>

## **19.4 Lifecycle management**

### **Operations and maintenance**

Operations and maintenance at the Public Toilets are directed at a high level by Council’s Contract Supervisor Facilities and carried out under contract by a contractor. The contractor is responsible for the following:

Cleaning of civic house, libraries, barbeques, bus shelters, superloo and free toilets in the broader contract (cleaning of public toilets and superloo relevant to this focus area of the AMP)

Cleaning of toilets entails cleaning of internal rooms, toilets, showers, laundries, kitchens, technology, barbeques, drainage, exterior windows in some locations, building exterior, area surrounding building, set up meeting rooms, and locking and unlocking facilities.

There may be reactive cleaning asked of the contractor in some situations.

Minor reactive maintenance and specific reactive maintenance is carried out by the contractor.

The contractor retains a portion of the income received at the Superloo to cover the costs of running the facility

Maintenance of the exterior of the building is completed under the Building Maintenance Contract.

The Montgomery toilet interior facilities are staffed by the contractor and are Council's only paid toilets.

### **Renewals**

Minor renewals of public toilets buildings and equipment are generally undertaken under the direction of Council's Operations team and the contractor, while more significant work is managed by the Capital Projects team and generally tendered to third parties. Business cases are required for larger renewals and new capital investment.

Larger renewals generally relate to the building components and plumbing fixtures or are because of the interior needing renewal to keep up to the condition expected or level of service being delivered.

Council engages a specialist to carry out condition assessments on the facilities every three years to help identify renewals required. Issues are usually identified early as contractors are regularly on site and reports any issues or maintenance and renewal items in regular contract meetings.

A renewal programme for toilets enables the Council's contract supervisor to allocate budget to carry out minor renewals to facilities as required to keep in good condition. Renewals are ideally undertaken every 10 years and it is the intent to move to all facilities where practical having: Low maintenance low slip flooring, electric hand dryers, stainless fixtures (depending on location – preference for stainless in frequently vandalised areas), improved accessibility.

A more significant renewal programme considers the existing toilets in need of more significant upgrades. These facilities are discussed in the key projects section below.

### **New capital investment**

New investment proposals often come from the demand from park and facility users – recent upgrades have been because of demand being greater than supply (Millers Acre upgrade) and demand and quality being unable to be met with supply (Tāhunanui Lions Playground Toilets). New investment is planned at Corder Park and is being considered at Wakapuaka Cemetery, Stoke Library and Victory Square.

### **Disposal**

No disposal is currently planned.

## **19.5 Key projects and improvement actions**

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:



Project	Summary
Toilet renewals, upgrades and additions	<p>The toilet facilities with a focus on requiring an upgrade or where a new facility is required are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victory Square (renewal)</li> <li>• Stoke Library (renewal)</li> <li>• Wakapuaka Cemetery/Crematorium (new)</li> <li>• Marsden Valley at proposed Bike Hub/carpark renewal (new)</li> <li>• Corder Park (new)</li> </ul>
Montgomery Square Superloo	An upgrade is planned to renew the services in this facility.
Septic tanks	Undertake review of facilities running on septic tanks and assess their condition as part of scheduled condition assessments

## 20. Focus area: Campgrounds

### 20.1 Introduction

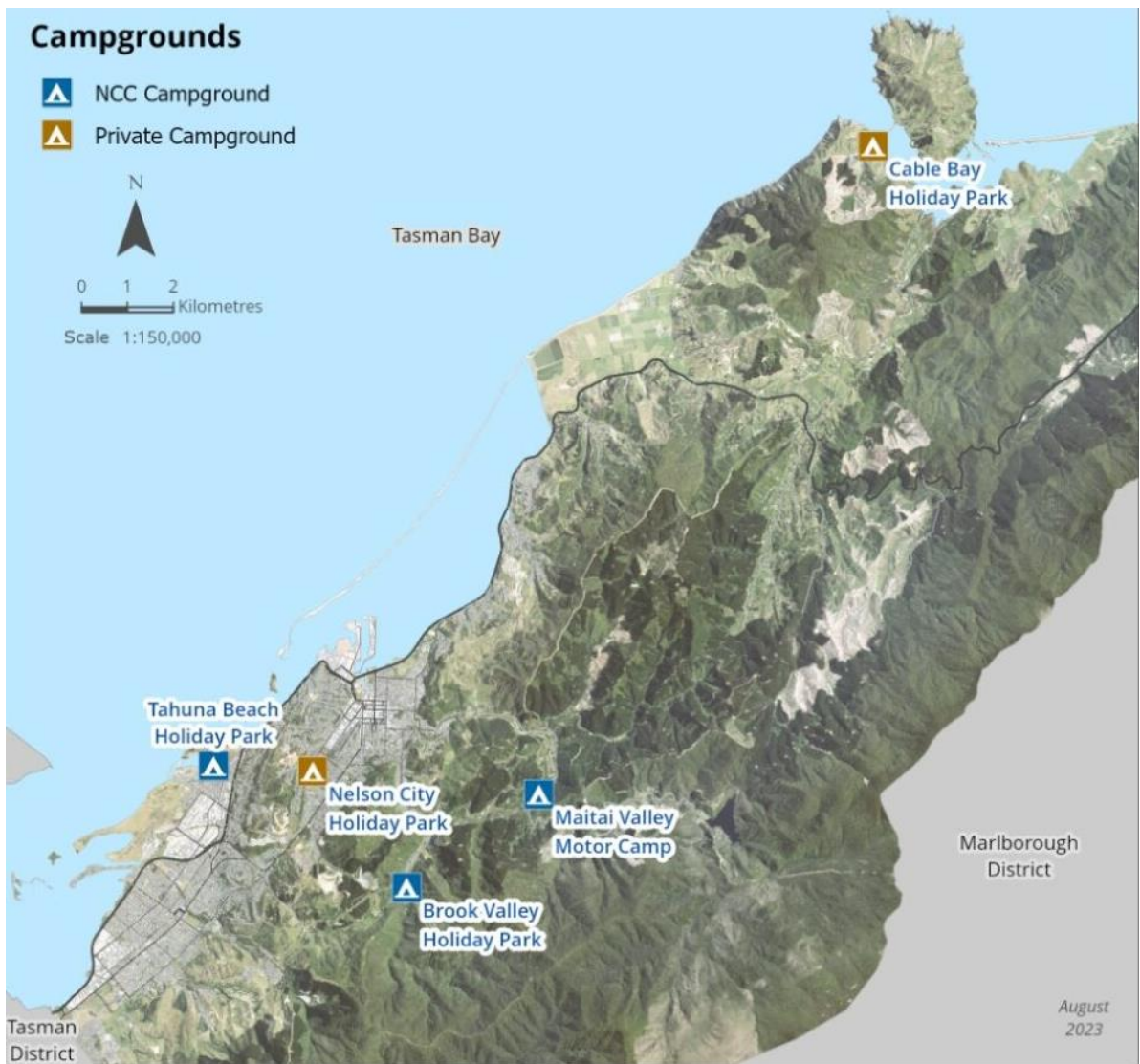
Council provides campgrounds for the community and visitors to use. Visitors to the City benefit from affordable camping facilities and other accommodation options. Businesses benefit from the attraction of visitors who can stay overnight due to the availability of a range of accommodation for residents and visitors. The whole community benefits from providing serviced camping spaces and not having visitors camping illegally and generating litter and pollution issues.

The three campgrounds in this AMP (the Brook Valley Holiday Park, the Maitai Valley Motor Camp and Tāhuna Beach Holiday Park) in Whakatū/Nelson together can provide accommodation for up to 5,200 occupants. The campgrounds play a role in encouraging and supporting tourism in the region and provide economic value to the region.

The Tāhuna Camp was established in 1926 and is one of the largest campsites in the southern hemisphere. It is located on a reserve and managed under a lease agreement by an incorporated society.

The Book Camp is located on a reserve and has now been operating since 1926. The campground had been managed by Council but has been leased from 1 July 2024.

The Maitai Camp has been operating since Council purchased it in 1916 and is on land subject to the Reserves Act. Most of the campground is on unclassified reserve held for recreation ground purposes. A small area near the entrance of the reserve is classified as Recreation Reserve. It is currently managed by Council but expected that this will also be under a lease in the first years of the Long Term Plan.



**Figure 26: Campgrounds**

## 20.2 Changes and future demand

Continued demand for campgrounds is expected, but there are limitations on any possible growth with current resource consents.

## 20.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the 2024-34 Campgrounds focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
The three campgrounds have a range of compliance issues that are being worked through
The management of the campgrounds has not been consistently with Council and at times a lack of investment in facilities has been an issue. Some amenity blocks and other buildings are in need of investment.
The Reserve Management Plans for the three campgrounds are out of date.
The management of the campgrounds is currently inconsistent, and work is underway to have all three sites managed under lease agreements.
The Maitai and Brook Camps are adjacent to rivers which pose flood risks. Provisions are in place to monitor, mitigate and manage flood risk.

## 20.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

The Maitai Campground is currently managed by Council, a contractor is in place to deliver the daily campground management with oversight from the Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities. Maintenance of the grounds is part of the Open Spaces Contract.

### Renewals

Minor renewals are carried out by contractors under instruction from the Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities as identified through regular condition assessments.

More significant renewals or capital investment is carried out by Council's Capital Projects Team and business cases are required.

For the Brook and Tahuna Campground, operations, maintenance and renewals are managed under the terms of the lease.



**Figure 27: Brook Camp, August 2022**

### New capital investment

There is limited new capital investment planned at the campgrounds with the intended shift to lease agreements and the priority remains on necessary renewals and compliance requirements to retain the current level of service to users.

### Disposal

No asset disposal is currently planned for.

## 20.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Campground Compliance	At both the Brook and the Maitai campgrounds projects are underway to ensure that they meet all compliance requirements.
Campground Leases	Work is underway to shift the management of the Maitai campground to a lease agreement.

## 21. Focus area: Cemeteries

### 21.1 Introduction

Under the Burial and Cremation Act 1964, local authorities have a duty to provide and maintain cemeteries for burials for people dying within their district. There are four operational cemeteries in Nelson: Marsden Valley, Wakapuaka, Seaview and Hira (Figure 29). Council's historic cemeteries (Black Horse Cemetery, Haven Cemetery, Hallowell, Fairfield, Quakers Acre, St Andrews and The Cliffs cemeteries) are managed as historic assets.



**Figure 28: Hira Cemetery**

Nelson's open cemeteries provide for the interment of both bodies and ashes and provide a place where whanau and friends can mourn and remember those loved ones who have passed. They also offer a park like settings for the wider community.

The cemeteries included in this plan are shown below in Table 8 and Figure 29. Table 8 includes interment categories and burial capacity.

**Table 8: Operational Cemeteries in Whakatū/Nelson**

<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interment Categories</b>	<b>Interment capacity<sup>10</sup></b>
Marsden Valley	20.7ha	Whakatū/Nelson's main operational cemetery which opened in 1952. A lawn cemetery that does not accommodate monumental headstones.	Burial plots Cremation memorial walk Ash interments RSA Children's area Muslim area Roman Catholic area Natural burial	Approximately 850 burial plots (approximately 30% suitable for single burials)
Hira	0.6ha	Established in the late 19th century and has strong links to local families. A compact graveyard in a rural setting which is associated with the Church of Saint John the Evangelist.	Burials plots Cremation beam memorials Headstone memorials	Approximately 80 plots (double depth)
Seaview	1.7ha	Established in 1913 and the memorials feature clusters of older headstones (some of which were relocated from Stoke Methodist Church). Burials at Seaview are currently all at a single depth due to the water table.	Burial plots Cremation kerb memorials Headstone memorials Jewish burial area	Approximately 200 plots (single depth)
Wakapuaka	8.7ha	The oldest cemetery in the region (established in 1861) that is still classed as open. It features a complex pattern of commemoration types, topography and vegetation.	Burial plots Cremation plaques Natural burials RSA	No capacity for additional burials, other than in pre-purchased plots

<sup>10</sup> Nelson City and Tasman District, Cemetery Provision in Nelson and Richmond – Assessment of Supply and Demand, Policy Works, October 2021 (A2837741)



**Figure 29: Open Cemeteries**

#### RSA Areas

Council is provided with a grant for maintenance of the RSA areas (from Department of Veterans' Affairs).

#### Buildings at cemeteries

Buildings within cemeteries (Marsden Cemetery has several buildings such as toilets and an office) are discussed in the AMP section Buildings Overall. The crematorium building is discussed in the Crematorium section of this AMP.

Burial history in Nelson (2018 to 2022) is shown in Table 9.

**Table 9: Five year burial history (2019 to 2023)**

Cemetery	Internment	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Average per year
Marsden Valley	Grave	67	61	49	58	44	56
Marsden Valley	Ashes	123	104	112	149	123	122
Wakapuaka	Grave	7	3	6	5	4	5
Wakapuaka	Ashes	32	16	23	15	27	23
Hira	Grave	0	1	4	3	5	3
Hira	Ashes	2	0	2	3	1	2
Seaview	Grave	10	5	5	3	4	5
Seaview	Ashes	4	1	3	11	4	5

## 21.2 Changes and future demand

### Demand

The population of Whakatū/Nelson and Tasman regions is expected to continue to grow over the next 25 years, with much of that growth in the over 65 years' age range. The number of births is projected to increase, however the majority of growth resulting from inward migration and longer life expectancies.

The number of deaths in each Council area has shown a steady increase over the ten year period, 2013 to 2022.

**Table 10: Number of deaths by Council area 2013-2022**

Year	Tasman District*	Richmond, Moutere & Waimea	Nelson City	Total (Richmond, Moutere, Waimea and Nelson)
2013	372	223	411	634
2014	339	203	402	605
2015	375	225	447	672
2016	384	230	447	677
2017	372	223	468	691
2018	402	241	441	682
2019	450	270	474	744
2020	366	220	444	664
2021	420	252	468	720
2022	444	266	531	797

Source: NZ Stats: Births and deaths: Year ended December 2022

\*Assumes approximately 60% of deaths will be from Richmond, Moutere and Waimea Wards.

## Projected Deaths

Population and death projections are presented in five-yearly intervals, with three growth series (high medium and low). The number of deaths is calculated based on the age profile of the community and mortality rates per age group interval.

**Table 11: Estimated Deaths per five-year period 2023-2053 (data sourced from DOT Consulting)**

Period	Richmond, Moutere & Waimea			Whakatū/Nelson			Total		
	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High	Low	Med	High
2023-2028	927	935	942	1553	1567	1579	2480	2502	2521
2028-2033	1145	1166	1190	1787	1819	1854	2932	2985	3044
2033-2038	1376	1431	1494	2064	2119	2180	3440	3550	3674
2038-2043	1612	1704	1788	2390	2481	2573	4002	4185	4361
2043-2048	1793	1920	2050	2585	2709	2846	4378	4629	4896
2048-2053	1894	2069	2238	2744	2913	3093	4506	4982	5331

**Table 12: Projected Cumulative deaths at each five year interval 2023-2053 for Nelson, Richmond, Moutere & Waimea (data sourced from DOT Consulting)**

As at Year	Low	Medium	High
2028	2480	2502	2521
2033	5412	5487	5565
2038	8852	9037	9239
2043	12854	13222	13600
2048	17232	17850	18496
2053	21739	22833	23827

In October 2021 Policy Works completed an assessment of cemetery provision supply and demand provision in Nelson City and Tasman District<sup>11</sup>. It was projected that Marsden Valley Cemetery is likely to be full within 15 to 20 years, while Richmond Cemetery is likely run out of space for burials within in its general area within 10 years. Updated death projections for the period 2023-2058 now estimate that burial capacity for the existing cemeteries will be reached within 8-12 years for Richmond Cemetery and 10-15 years for Marsden Valley.

Policy Works assumed that cremations will stabilise at around 80% of all burial types, with the proportion nationally at around 75%. Personal and faith-based preferences suggest that there will always be a demand for burials over cremations. Funeral

<sup>11</sup> Nelson City and Tasman District, Cemetery Provision in Nelson and Richmond – Assessment of Supply and Demand, Policy Works, October 2021 (A2837741)



directors agreed that 80% was a reasonable estimate to use for planning purposes. The death rate in Whakatū/Nelson has increased slightly over the last 10 years from around 411 in 2013 to 531 in 2022. This is predicted to increase to around 583 by 2053.

Community demand for natural burials is increasing slowly. There is also increasing demand for accommodating more diverse cultural and religious beliefs, including the ability to dig and fill in family members' graves, funerals undertaken during the weekend and the arrangement of funerals without using a funeral director.

It is important that the city has the capacity to provide burial services into the future. A buffer of a minimum of 10 years capacity is considered desirable, although greater than 10 years is preferable given the time it takes to establish a new cemetery (which is currently being met).

The Burial and Cremation Act 1964 has remained unchanged since it was introduced, over 50 years ago. The Ministry of Health commenced a review and public consultation occurred during 2019-2020. Following a prioritisation of resources due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the review was delayed and they are now reassessing their policy work in this area. Staff will need to stay informed of future changes if this Act is updated.



**Figure 30: Wakapuaka Cemetery**

### **21.3 Key issues and opportunities**

Key issues and opportunities for the cemeteries focus area are discussed below:

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
There is insufficient cemetery land to meet future demand for burials in the Nelson-Tasman Region. The existing cemeteries are near capacity, with updated death projections in 2023 showing approximately 10-15 years of burial capacity remaining at Marsden Cemetery. Purchase and development of land for new cemeteries has a long lead-in time (typically four to seven years) which therefore requires early planning. Following the endorsement of their respective Long Terms Plans in 2021, the Nelson City and Tasman District Councils have been working together to develop a business case for a regional cemetery to provide future capacity across the Nelson-Tasman Region.
Lack of consistency over time because cemetery processes either aren't documented adequately or require updating. There is an opportunity to complete the draft operational procedures for cemetery and update the information on the Council website to ensure all information is consistent.
Some clauses in the Urban Environment Bylaw need to be reviewed to ensure they are consistent with current best practices. There will be an opportunity to update the bylaw at its next review (2032).
Where volunteers help to maintain cemeteries (e.g. volunteers undertake maintenance work at Wakapuaka Cemetery) a public expectation is created for a higher level of service compared to what Council has agreed to fund through its Long Term Plan. If volunteers discontinue their work, there may be public complaints when the service level drops.
The public are sometimes unaware of the requirements/permissions required when working on private and/or heritage headstones. Anyone modifying or removing heritage headstones and memorials (erected pre-1900) must obtain an authority to modify or destroy an archaeological site from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. In addition, memorials remain the property of the person who holds the right of interment to the plot, so also need to provide approval for any works to be undertaken. In some instances, headstones have been modified by members of the public without first obtaining the appropriate authority or approval of the plot holder. There is an opportunity to provide clear guidance and the ability restore headstones within the legislative framework.
Ground water is high at Marsden Valley during winter which means less burials can occur per plot. The rain events of August 2022 and May 2023 have further high-lighted this issue.
The very bottom section of the Wakapuaka Cemetery is in an area that is mapped as being subject to inundation at a 1.5m Sea Level Rise. Further investigation will be required about the impacts of this in the next AMP.
A new regional cemetery will have greater transport movements and distances travelled which will create a greater amount of carbon emissions.
Some cemeteries are grazed to reduce the amount of mowing needed – both grazing and mowing have greenhouse gas impacts.

## **21.4 Lifecycle management**

### **Operations and maintenance**

Cemetery budgets are separated so that Marsden Valley Cemetery has a budget code, while Wakapuaka, Seaview and Hira are grouped into the 'Historic cemeteries' budget code.

Most operations occur through the Open Spaces Contract (3927) and includes mowing, garden maintenance, arboriculture, administration and physical interment work. The majority of the legal administration is completed by the Regulatory Services Team.

Pest control (including deer and pigs) is an ongoing issue, but has significantly reduced at Marsden Cemetery since the installation of the deer fence in 2022. The

fence will be temporary and will be removed once the issue no longer has an impact on the cemetery.

## **Renewals**

Most renewals in cemeteries relate to furniture and hard surfaces, and a modest amount is budgeted, based on historical requirements.

## **New capital investment**

### Future capital

Funding is included for new burial plot beams and ash berms, some of which is recovered through fees.

The following capital projects will need to be investigated as part of the development for the 2027-2037 AMP:

- The front entrance to Marsden Cemetery, including the future of the existing toilet
- Making the Wakapuaka Cemetery more accessible (e.g. wheelchair access).

### Joint regional cemetery between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils

Staff at Nelson City and Tasman District Councils have been progressing a business case for the purchase and development of a new joint regional cemetery, likely to occur in the Tasman Region due to the limited availability of suitable land within the Nelson City area.

Purchase and development of the new cemetery will be dependent on both councils accepting the business case, successfully acquiring a new site and agreeing the management relationship for the joint cemetery.

## **Disposal**

No disposal of cemeteries is anticipated, however once at capacity, cemeteries may be closed for future burials.



**Figure 31: St Andrew Cemetery**

## 21.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Joint regional cemetery between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils	Staff are developing a business case which will be presented to both Councils in 2024. Following approval to proceed, Council would need to purchase a suitable site, obtain appropriate planning approvals and develop the site prior to use.
Alignment of revenue and finance policies between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils	If the Councils are moving towards a regional facility, then it is reasonable to start moving towards aligning the fees charged across all cemeteries. This would need both councils to seek to align their revenue and finance policy and their cemetery fees and charges.
Review out of district fees between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils	If the Councils are moving towards a regional facility, it would be appropriate to review how out of district fees charged to residents within the regional cemetery catchment area.
Opportunities for increased capacity in the existing cemeteries	Ongoing investigations to extend existing cemeteries to including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plot audits in the older areas of Wakapuaka Cemetery</li> <li>• Promotion of alternative methods of commemoration such as memorials, niche walls and focal points such as outlooks, rest areas and tracks and trackside plantings.</li> </ul>
Cemetery guidelines and website	Complete and approve the Cemetery Guidelines and update Council's website to ensure there is up-to-date and consistent information presented to the public.

## 22. Focus area: Crematorium

### 22.1 Introduction

The Council crematorium at Wakapuaka Cemetery in Atawhai is situated adjacent to residential areas. The building houses two cremators, an office, and a chapel. The crematorium is in a local purpose reserve (Wakapuaka Cemetery). The crematorium building was constructed in 1945 on the site of Whakatū/Nelson's late 19th century mortuary. Anecdotally cremations have been carried out on the site for over 85 years, and consistently since the 1940s.

The crematorium provides a cost-effective alternative to burial. The majority of cremations come via local funeral businesses, but the facility is used by funeral providers from Golden Bay, the West Coast and Marlborough, as well as by families wishing to make their own arrangements.

Through the Long Term Plan 2024-34, there was consultation on a proposal to divest the crematorium. Rather than divesting the crematorium, Council decided to continue to operate the facility and increase fees to cover 100% of the running costs.

### 22.2 Changes and future demand

A Carbon Study was completed in July 2021 by Deta Consulting, it provided an overview of the energy situation at the crematorium and an assessment of the current and future options including the estimated carbon comparison.

The current resource consent allows for 1000 cremations per year, annual numbers are well below this figure and not exceeding 500 over the previous 5 years. A new resource consent is required.

### 22.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the 2024-34 Crematorium focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
The current resource consent to discharge to air expires in 2026 and provides an opportunity for Council to consider options for the operation and management of the facility. Council will be required to consider whether the current diesel fuelled crematorium is the best option or if there are lower cost and lower emissions options available. A short to medium term change could be implemented to utilise the current equipment but move away from diesel to LPG. An electric cremator has been budgeted in 2028/29 and further investigation is required about this, including whether one electric cremator will be sufficient and whether any diesel cremator needs to remain.
The fees for the crematorium were previously required to cover 70-90% of the costs. Through the Long Term Plan 2024-34, it was decided to increase this to cover 100% of the costs. Income received will need to be monitored to ensure that costs are being covered appropriately.
Cremation takes up less land area than burial so has a reduced impact on the area of land required. An increased proportion of cremations would help extend the life of the current cemeteries.

## 22.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

The daily operation of the Crematorium is managed by a contractor as part of the Open Spaces Contract with oversight from the Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities.

Record keeping is managed by Council's regulatory services.

Exterior Maintenance is undertaken as part of the Building Maintenance Contract.

### Renewals

Funding is available every year for small renewals work on the cremators and a potential shift to LPG.

### New capital investment

The current funding for a new electric cremator is scheduled for year five of the Long Term Plan.

### Disposal

No disposal of assets is currently planned.

## 22.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Electric Cremator	Funding has been included in the 2024-34 Long Term Plan to invest in a new electric cremator. Further investigation work is required to identify the most appropriate system.
Resource Consent Renewal	The current consent will need to be renewed prior to the expiry date in 2026.

## 23. Focus area: Sportsgrounds

### 23.1 Introduction

Nelson has 12 Sportsgrounds covering around 120 hectares (including Saxton Field), including over 60 hectares of grass playing surface.

Sportsgrounds, like other parks and reserves, attract a range of recreation activities including formal and informal sport and events. This focus area excludes all associated clubrooms, changing rooms, toilets and other built structures on sportsgrounds including the Trafalgar Centre and Trafalgar Pavilion which are covered in their own focus areas in this AMP. Saxton Field is covered in a separate Activity Management Plan, as it is jointly managed with Tasman District Council.

Saxton Field, Trafalgar Park (which provides Council's premier grade sand carpet turf) and to a lesser extent Neale Park and Greenmeadows are the major sporting venues

in Nelson. The trend is towards more centralisation of sportsgrounds but with local provision to service larger communities elsewhere in the district.

Participation in organised and informal sport provides many benefits to the community including improved health, social and economic outcomes. Recognising this, Council has traditionally supported sports codes through the provision of facilities such as sportsgrounds, changing rooms and stadiums. Codes contribute a percentage towards the capital cost, maintenance and renewals of such facilities.

In addition to sports related infrastructure (e.g., turf, drainage, seating and irrigation) sportsgrounds include a range of other assets like barbecues, play facilities, furniture, lighting and hard surfaces.

Sportsgrounds are expensive assets to maintain and renew. Council's policies in relation to cost recovery are described through the Revenue and Financing Policy which is implemented through Council's Annual and Long Term Plans and the annual setting of fees. Council recognises the community benefit of these spaces provide to the wellbeing of the community so the majority of sportsground funding is provided by rates.



**Figure 32: All Blacks training at Trafalgar Park, October 2022**

Council allocates grounds to each sporting association to manage their use, and monitors games played per ground. This identifies fields that are either overused or underused and enables improved management. This has led to improved efficiencies in ground use and is regularly monitored and reassessed.

There are a variety of relationship arrangements between Council and sporting codes, ranging from formal lease agreements through to informal, casual bookings.

Some sportsground areas have exclusive leases including the Centennial Bowling Club on Cattlemarket Reserve, the Tahuna Bowling Club on Tosswill Reserve, the

Nelson/Hinemoa Croquet Clubs on Rutherford Park and the Stoke Tennis Club at Greenmeadows.

The Waahi Taakaro Golf Course provides a nine-hole course primarily for green fee players. The course is maintained as part of Council's Parks and Reserves Open Spaces contract. The Waahi Taakaro Golf Club manages access to the course and own the clubrooms.

Within the wider Tāhunanui sportsground area are a number of concessionaires and lessees. Leases include FKR LTD (Pro Karts), Nelson Surf Lifesaving, Natureland Wildlife Trust, Nelson Amateur Roller Skating Club, Nelson Society of Modellers, Bumper Enterprises (Hydroslide), Megaslide Nelson Ltd and Beach Café. Concessionaires include Get Real Fruit Icecream, Pro Karts (Bungee Tramp/Climbing Wall), Gelato Roma, Moana NZ Sup Limited, Mrs Whippy Nelson Limited, Italian Pizza Garage, Top of the South Seafood and Appleby Farms Ice Cream.

Figure 33 shows a map of Sportsground Reserves in Nelson and Appendix 8 provides an inventory of all reserves.

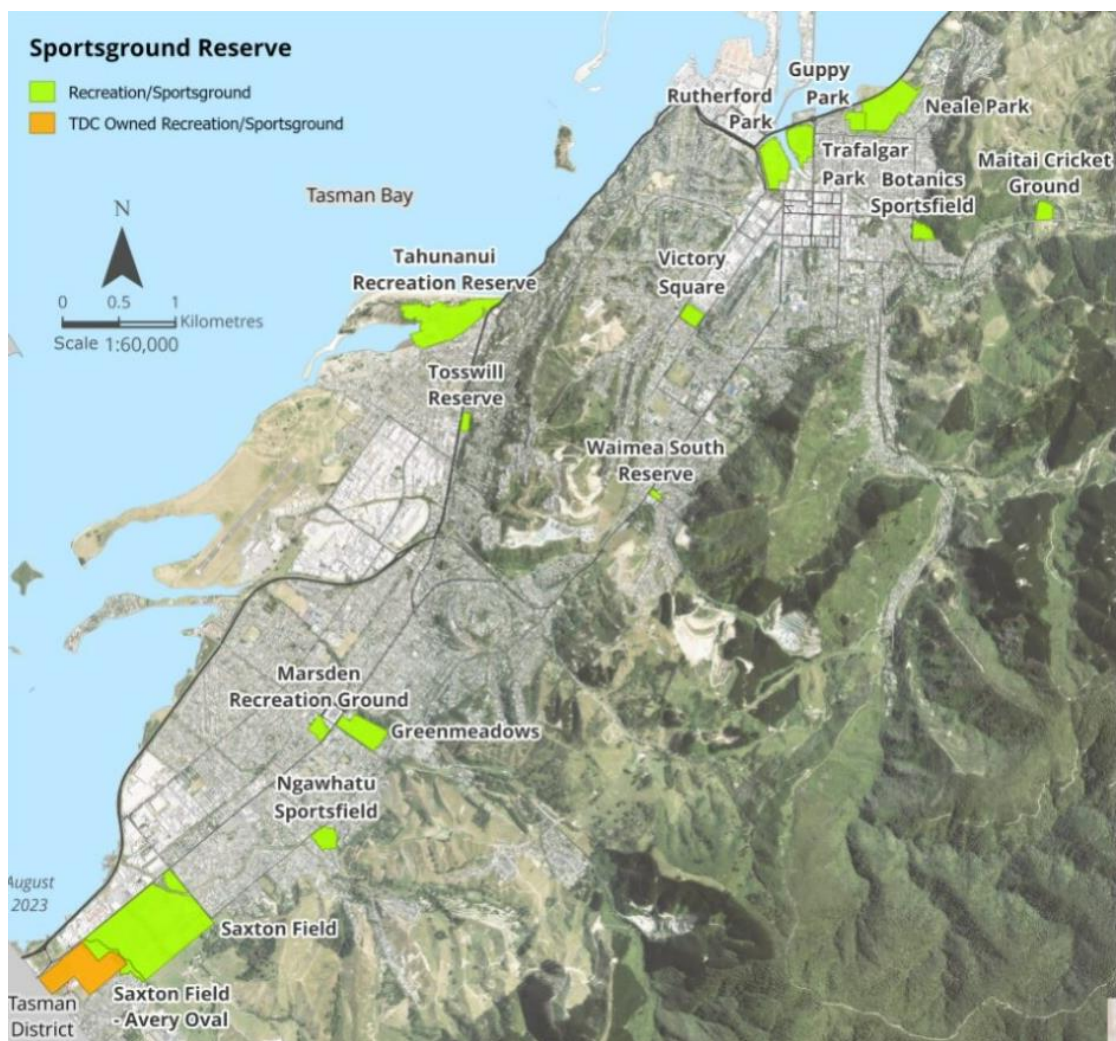
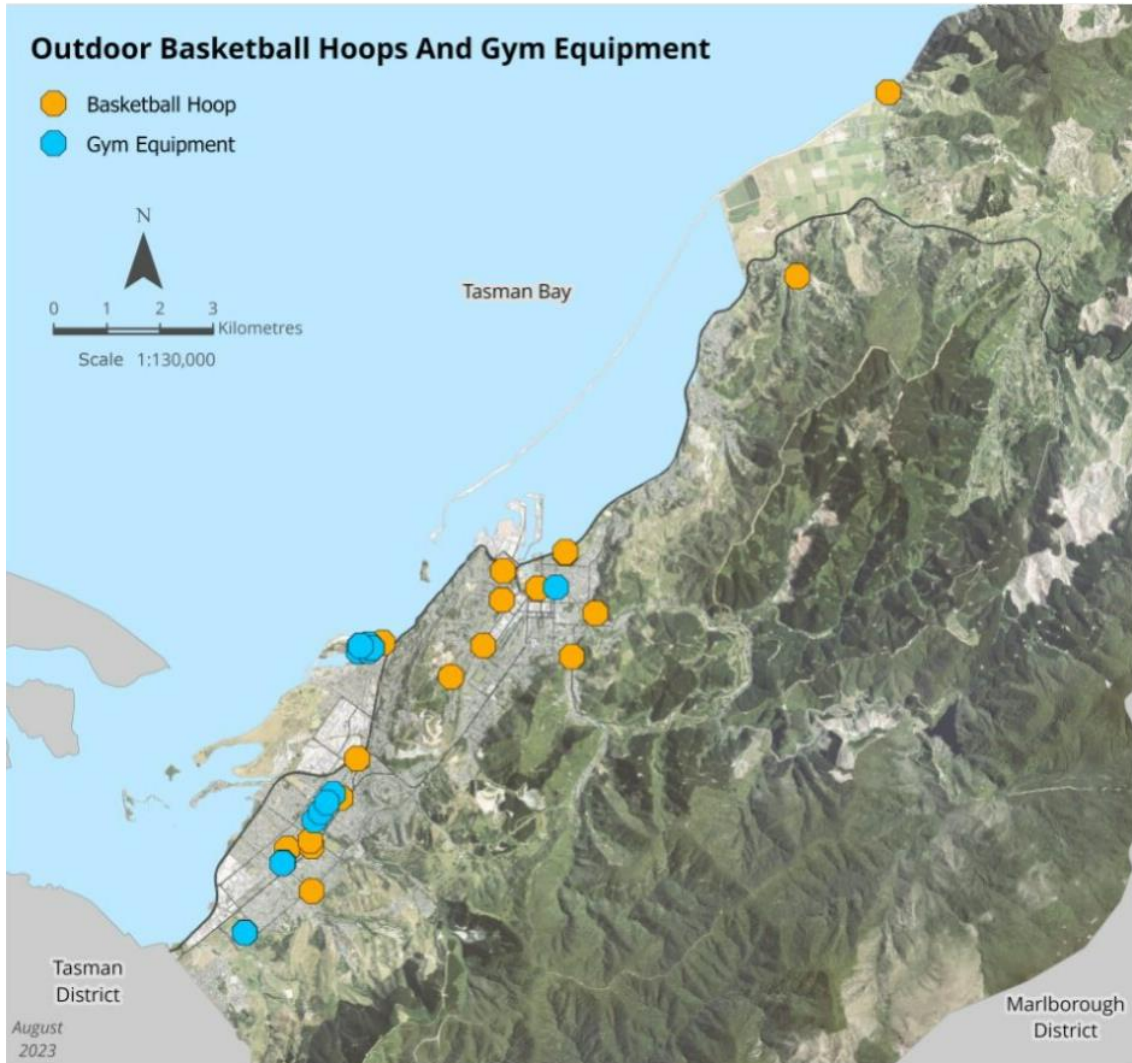


Figure 34 shows a map of outdoor basketball hoops and gym equipment.



**Figure 33: Sportsground Reserves**



**Figure 34: Outdoor Basketball Hoops and Gym Equipment**

## 23.2 Changes and future demand

Council seeks to provide sufficient Sportsground capacity to meet reasonable demand and manage facilities to meet the recreational needs of the community. Nelson provides a generally high level of service for sportsgrounds.

Nelson City Council continues to support Council ownership of sportsgrounds and associated facilities (including sportsground lighting), as this allows Council greater control over usage and demand to ensure that sportsgrounds use is maximised and meets community needs. It also ensures that assets on parks are fit for purpose, adequately funded and maintained which has not always been the case with club facilities.

There is a trend towards centralisation of sportsgrounds activities (hubbing, sportvilles). Sport NZ describes the Hub/Sportville model as seeing clubs and community groups combine resources, use the same facilities, work together to share costs and services, and develop new ideas. This is to help the long-term viability and sustainability of different sporting activities by combining the resources of complementary activities.

There is a further shift in how our communities are using our sportsfields and in some cases a sportsfield or facility acts not only as the central spot for a sporting code or recreational activity but can also be a hub for former refugee and migrant communities.



**Figure 35: Debris on number 8 green at Waahi Taakaro Golf Course following the August 2022 storm event**

Sportsgrounds also get considerable non-sporting related use, with reserves such as Victory Sportsground and Botanic Sportsfield serving as important community hubs, and hosting events throughout the year. For this reason, the level of service for proximity to Neighbourhood Park provision includes Sportsgrounds in its calculation. As well as this, sports grounds are attracting more events which provide both income and support community outcomes. Work will continue to balance the events and sporting activities to ensure events are not unduly displaying the traditional sportsgrounds use or damaging high quality surfaces.

The trend away from organised sport towards more flexible, informal recreation options has been noted internationally and within New Zealand. Nelson residents are two and a half times more likely to participate in informal sport compared to organised sport. Nelson resident participation levels for informal activities are well above the national average and are slightly below average for organised sport participation with the exception of netball which is around the national average.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Sport NZ Insights Tool

By 2033<sup>13</sup> it is expected that a quarter of Nelson residents will be 65 years or older. This population group has traditionally been seen as a low user of sportsgrounds and associated facilities. However, a number of codes do cater for this group, including lawn bowls, petanque, croquet and golf. Areas like Saxton Field have been developed with more passive recreation in mind and to cater for walking groups.

Marsden Recreation Ground is used for senior cricket during the summer season, however the boundaries are shorter than would usually be expected and additional grounds are expected to be developed at Saxton Field to provide a more appropriate area for cricket. A development plan will be required for this site to identify its future use and to tie into any future planning for the Stoke Memorial Hall.

The 2023/24 Annual Plan added operational funding to investigate the opportunities for the development of a surf lifesaving and sports facility or facilities at the Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve. Through the Long Term Plan 2024-34, funding was included to build a new facility to provide a suitable space for the Nelson Surf Life Saving Club closer to the beach. Council decided to cap its capital funding contribution towards the new lifesaving facility at either \$1.65 million or 50% of the total capital costs (whichever is the lesser amount). The project is subject to the Nelson Surf Life Saving Club raising the necessary funds to cover the rest of the capital costs.

Additional budget was set aside to improve the changing facilities at the sports field that are considered inadequate, particularly for women's sports.

In previous years an artificial turf has been requested by rugby and football. It has since been identified that the overall network capacity is sufficient for existing and projected use, and the temperate climate and underlying geology mean that fields are rarely unusable. The environmental impacts of an artificial turf would be significant, and there is uncertainty with the whole of life funding required and resources could be used to create greater impacts in other areas. A single artificial turf would not remedy the main issue of insufficient training field capacity and budget has not been included for such a turf at this time.

A number of steps are currently being undertaken to address the capacity shortfall:

- Council to work with sports clubs to take over existing lighting assets with the objective of improving them over time and making them generally available for training purposes
- Funds have been included in the LTP for both upgrades and additions to sports field lighting
- Additional funding provided for annual field maintenance and improvements
- Where possible reorganise fields to make more available for training.

Rutherford Park would benefit from improving connections to surrounding areas (including small craft access to the Maitai/Mahitahi River), increasing the number of people using the park so that it feels safer. It would also benefit from better managing the ecological values of both the Maitai River and Saltwater Creek, achieving car

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<sup>13</sup> Medium scenario, Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council Population Projections 2018-2057 Results, DT Consulting, March 2023

parking requirements without compromising other park values and balancing the built environment with open space. Some of the work has been budgeted for and planning will be started during the life of this Plan.

The Nelson Tasman region has shown its ability to host international events at our premier facilities, although they all have limitations and require a range of temporary facilities to meet the required standards. The competitive environment for hosting top tier sporting events means there are limited opportunities for Nelson to host these events and Council will continue to support temporary facilities to mitigate any shortcomings, in preference to investment in permanent facilities in the short-medium term.

An inventory of current Sportsground facility provision (excluding Saxton Field) is provided in the below table.

**Table 13: Sportsground Facility Provision (Saxton Field facilities are not included as they are covered under a separate AMP)**

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Location</b>
Beach Volleyball	5 courts & nets	Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve
Lawn bowls	2 courts 2 courts 2 courts (currently not in use)	Tosswill Reserve Waimea South Reserve Kinzett Terrace
Cricket	5 club grade blocks 6 social grade blocks 3 junior strips (will depend on outcome of trial) 2 artificial strips 3 club practice facilities	Marsden Recreation Ground, Maitai Cricket Ground, Greenmeadows, Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve (trial), Botanics Sportsfield, Victory Park
Croquet	5 association croquet lawns 4 golf croquet lawns	Rutherford Park
Cycling & Wheels	1 cycle track 1 BMX track 2 pump tracks  5 skate parks  Various MTB tracks and tracks Various shared paths	Trafalgar Park Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve Corder Park, Waahi Taakaro Golf Course  Glenduan Reserve, Marsden Recreation Ground, Rutherford Park, Neale Park, Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve,
Disc golf	9 goals 18 goals	Isel Park Branford Park
Football (summer)	8-10 social grade fields (60x40m) 1 senior ground	Neale Park Guppy Park
Football (winter)	10 senior grounds 4 youth grounds 4-6 junior grounds (intermediate, junior) 8 First kicks and mini football	Neale Park, Guppy Park Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve, Botanics Sportsfield, Victory Park and Ngawhatu Sportsfield.

Sport	Provision	Location
	3 lit training grounds 5 pavilions with changing rooms	
Golf	1 nine hole course (catering for 18 holes through a different layout on the second round) 1 practice green 1 chipping area 4 practice nets	Maitai Valley
Pétanque	2 x 4 terrains 1 x 4 terrains (Trafalgar Park, temporary)	Rutherford Park and Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve and Trafalgar Park
Rugby (winter)	7 senior grounds & 1 premier ground 4 lit training grounds	Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve, Neale Park, Marsden Recreation Ground,
Rugby (summer)	1 field available for 7s Training ground available all year	Neale Park Trafalgar Park
Touch Rugby (summer)	9 senior grounds 2 Junior grounds (if needed)	Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve
Tennis	4 public courts 21 leased courts	Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve Greenmeadows, Wakapuaka, Toswill Reserve & Rutherford Park (are lease to the clubs),

Most sports equipment such as goals and nets on Council parks and reserves are owned and maintained by the sports codes. The Council's maintenance contractor has a role in identifying safety or compliance issues with the equipment.

### 23.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues and opportunities for the sportsground focus area are provided below:

Issues	Opportunities
High quality turf requirements for sportsgrounds has traditionally required high chemical use.	Finding alternatives to chemical use that still allow maintenance contractors to meet the high standards for turf requirements of sporting codes
User agreements and leases are not consistent across all sports codes which required individualised work for various sites.	Standardise user agreements when they are renewed to ensure there is consistency with the management of sports facilities including sports field lighting, access, bookings so grounds use can be maximised.
There is an oversupply of clay cricket blocks which are expensive to maintain.	Work with the Nelson Cricket Association to continue a programme of converting some clay cricket blocks to artificial.
Reserve management plans for sportsgrounds are not always updated within the 10-year cycle and there is a lack of reserve management plans for most sportsgrounds, this leads to decisions being made in a policy vacuum, uncertainty about the future and a lack of clear direction for development.	Plan for and adequately resource for developing the required plans and renewal of existing plans at or before the 10-year cycle. Effective management plans and development plans are essential for setting a longer-term vision for areas, assisting with effective long-term planning and allocation of spaces for sports codes.

Issues	Opportunities
Council continues to receive requests for artificial turf for winter sports codes even though viable alternatives have been identified that have increased sports field capacity.	Continue to consult with sports codes and communicate councils plans for increased lighting and training ground improvements to meet the demands for weekday winter training time and how this is addressed through long term planning, rather than an artificial turf.
While schools frequently do provide playing fields there is an increasing amount of school sport played on Council sportsgrounds which has an impact on demand.	Continue to monitor demand and use of sportsgrounds, work regionally with Sport Tasman other local authorities, schools and the Ministry of Education to take a wider look at grounds and facility use.
The August 2022 storm event damaged park infrastructure (e.g., washed out two bridges at the Waahi Taakaro Golf course, damaged the new pump track at the Maitai Recreation Hub).	There is an opportunity to rebuild infrastructure that was damaged by the storm events, considering building requirements and locations to reduce the risk of damage during future storm events.
Inadequate facilities for Nelson Surf Lifesaving	Providing a new purpose-built facility for the club.



**Figure 36: Bay Dreams event from Control Centre**

## 23.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

Maintenance operations on sportsgrounds are directed at a high level by Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities and carried out by contractors. The cost of maintaining

sportsgrounds can be significant and a focus will continue to be looking for savings in this area.

Where grounds are used for both training and competition games, the field is managed to prioritise quality for competition games. Grounds may therefore be unavailable for training due to weather conditions or overuse.

Council suspends activity on major grass sportsgrounds for up to eight weeks a year. This allows time for the grounds to recover and for renovations to be carried out to maintain field quality. This typically occurs between the traditional code seasons. In recent years there has been an increase in pressure to narrow this timeframe as traditional seasons are extended at both ends.

Replacing grass blocks with artificial blocks on some parks and reserves will save considerable operational funding. Clay cricket blocks require significant time and money to be spent on their upkeep and preparation. It is proposed that the number of natural blocks is reduced, and more artificial blocks are introduced. A programme is being prepared to gradually implement the changeover. Not all levels of cricket require the level of service provided by natural blocks, and for a modest initial outlay, the use of artificial blocks would significantly reduce operational costs. The Nelson Cricket Association accepts that they are unable to meet the user contributions to maintain the current amount of clay blocks.

The Maitai Cricket Ground and Botanics Sportsfield have artificial blocks. Victory Square, Ngawhatu Sportsfield, Greenmeadows, and Marsden Recreation Reserve all have clay blocks.

The Trafalgar Park temporary east stand was installed in 2015 as an interim measure to increase seating capacity without the need to invest large amounts of capital funding for a permanent grandstand. This does mean that operational funding is required for ongoing maintenance and component replacement. Because of its temporary nature it does require monthly scaffolding inspections and a biennial structural engineer inspection.

A significant event, Te Matatini, is scheduled for 2027 and timing of programmed work will need to be considered.

## **Renewals**

Minor renewals of Sportsground equipment and surfaces are generally undertaken under the direction of Council's Operations team, while more significant work is managed by the Capital Projects team and generally tendered out to third parties, particularly where specialist knowledge is required.

Council engages a specialist such as the NZ Sports Turf Institute to carry out condition assessments as playing surfaces near the end of their useful lives.

As Neale Park lies on a historic landfill site it is subject to gradual settling over time, and work is periodically required to remedy the undulating levels. Funding has been allocated in alternate years of the Plan to improve this playing surface.

As noted above, a renewal programme for Sportsground floodlights is required to be developed, along with recommendations around future ownership of the lights. All lighting renewals are moving to energy efficient LED lights, lux levels are based on the relevant standards for the sports code and control systems are put in place to allow for both targeted use and variable light level settings.

### **New capital investment**

New investment proposals come from a range of sources but are primarily triggered by requests from sports codes. They can also be influenced by recommendations in expert reports, service level demands, management and development plans or political aspirations.

Due to the long lifespan of facilities and the large investment costs, Council needs to ensure that facilities provided now meet a current demonstrated need, will still meet future needs, and have the flexibility to adapt to changing needs during their lifespan.

The Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island<sup>14</sup> has been developed together with neighbouring councils from Tasman and Marlborough, Sport Tasman and Sport NZ. This strategy aims to address regional sport and recreation facility needs and identifies a number of outcomes that are incorporated into this AMP (or other relevant council AMPs and strategies) including provision for a sea sports facility, aquatic facilities development and the development of the Maitai Recreation Hub. The outcome of this and other strategic work informs the need and timing of specific regional scale projects.

Council receives regular requests for funding and investment from Sportsground users, and assessments are guided by the following criteria which has evolved from the Nelson/Tasman Regional Facilities Funding Assessment Tool 2002.

Sports codes are expected to make a financial contribution of 20% for all capital development and renewal work where it relates to their code.

As part of the Bridge to Better project a proposal to develop car parking in Rutherford Park has been discussed which is intended to offset carparking removed from the CBD through that project. At the time of writing this was still being investigated.

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<sup>14</sup> Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island, prepared for the Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy Project Steering Group by GLG Sports Space & Facilities, 30 September 2020





**Figure 37: Maitai Pump Track immediately following August 2022 weather event**

**Table 14: Primary Funding Criteria**

Criteria	Detail
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of people directly benefiting from the request</li> <li>• Accessibility – does the project reduce barriers to participation or increase likelihood of a wider range of users in future</li> </ul>
Money required/requested:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whole of life project costs (including ongoing maintenance and renewals, staff etc.) and availability of future funding for these</li> <li>• Amount of money requested from Council</li> <li>• Who other funding partners are</li> <li>• What and how users would contribute to the project</li> </ul>
Sharing of facility/improvements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the facility would be made available to other users, activities and the wider community</li> <li>• How often the facility would be used</li> <li>• Adaptability to future/changing community requirements</li> </ul>
Wider economic benefits and potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the request would benefit the region economically</li> <li>• The facility's fit with demonstrated district and regional needs</li> <li>• Contribution to Nelson City vibrancy and character</li> </ul>

## Disposal

The future of the old eastern stand at Trafalgar Park has been considered previously and funding has been included to remove the stand. The stand is currently hidden behind the temporary east stand and is taking up space that could be used for other purposes. The stand does pose a potential fire risk, particularly given the use of the space by itinerant residents. Access has been restricted by erecting a fence along the front of the stand. There isn't an immediate need for its removal, however it would be considered a risk to use the stand and it is no longer fit for purpose. As the grandstand is on the boundary of the park, there is an opportunity to reinstate this area of the park with significant improvements to the amenity of the area and thought will be given to the boundary with Trafalgar Street and close proximity to the CBD. A resource recovery plan has been completed to identify how materials can be recycled or reused.

### 23.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project/Improvement	Summary
Sportsground Lighting	Funding included for lighting renewals and new installations to help increase sportsgrounds training capacity in winter. Ownership of lighting assets is to remain with council.
Trafalgar Park Stand	Proceeding with deconstruction of the old eastern stand and continue to maintain the temporary stand.
Requests from codes	Nelson Lawn Tennis have requested to erect a new clubrooms with decking, toilet and kitchen facilities to be able to better accommodate their members and grow participation, no Council funding requested.  Stoke Rugby are funding the installation of sportsground lighting at Greenmeadows and looking to creating further paths, no council funding has been requested.  FC Nelson (football) have requested permission to build a new clubroom facility at Guppy Park, partly funded by Council.
Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve	A new purpose-built Surf Lifesaving Facility and improved changing facilities for sports using the recreation reserve is planned.

## 24. Focus area: Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

### 24.1 Introduction

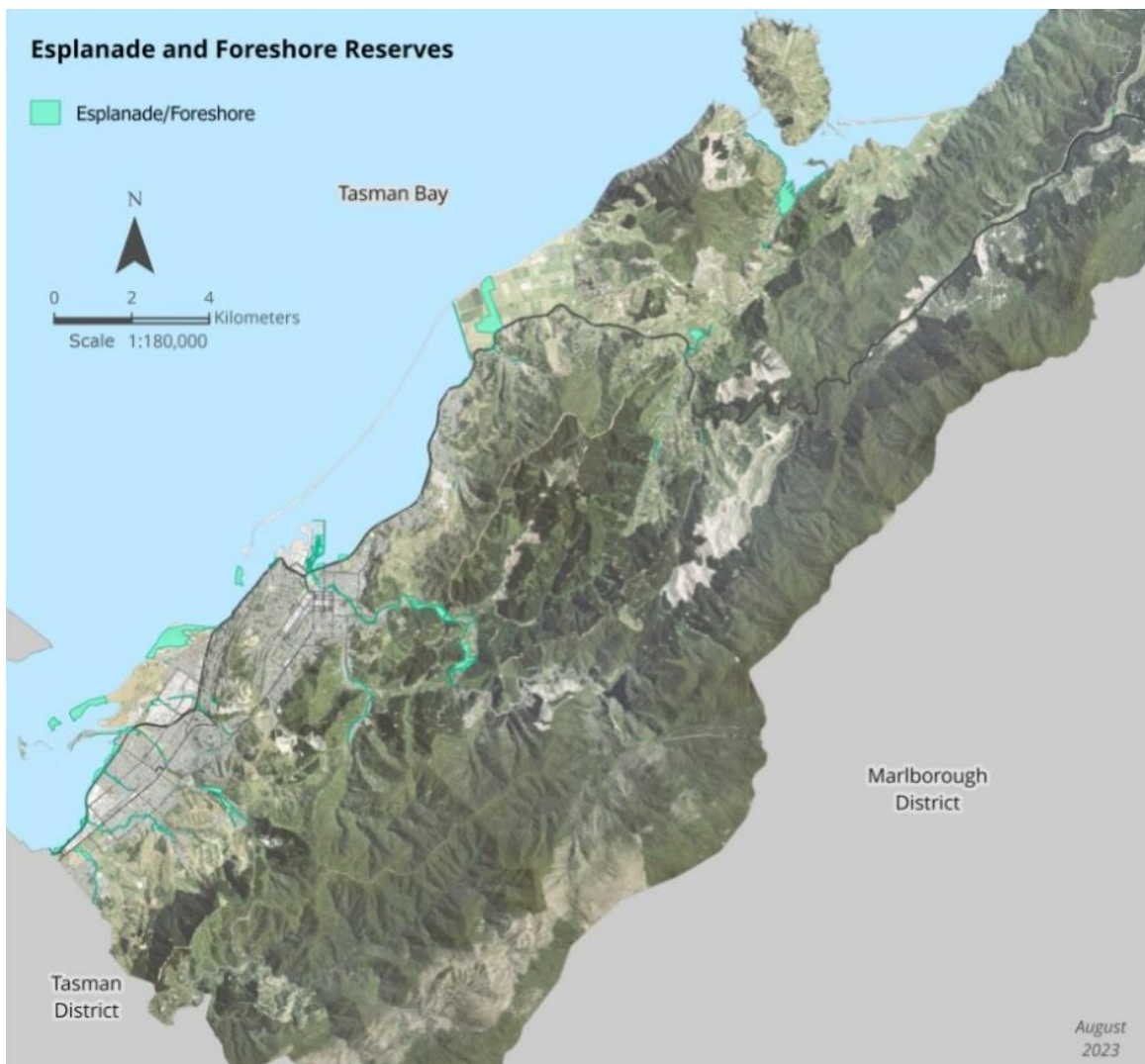
Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves seek to provide open space that enhances the environment and provides ecological and recreational opportunities and linkages. They are grouped together in this Plan as they have similar characteristics and issues. Both provide corridors at the interface between land and water environments and are managed to protect the special and distinctive ecosystems, habitats and landscapes that are found where land, freshwater and the sea meet. They also provide for a range of recreational opportunities for the community to enjoy. This includes popular Maitai

River swimming holes near to the city and a well-used off-lead area for dogs at the Tahuna Back Beach.

Riparian and foreshore areas can play a key role in improving water quality, with riparian planting moderating water temperatures as well as filtering nutrient and contaminant runoff from land. Natural ecologies can also minimise erosion and weather impacts on foreshores, particularly deep natural dune systems.

Estuarine wetlands and natural dunes are vulnerable to human impacts and landscape modifications. The Department of Conservation's *National Status and Trend Reports 2018-2019* identifies that:

*'wetlands, sand dunes and other naturally uncommon ecosystems are still seriously under-protected in New Zealand. Their protection should remain a priority in national and regional conservation policy statements. All remaining New Zealand wetlands should rate as high priority for protection if New Zealand is to meet its international obligations under Target 11 of the Convention of Biological Diversity. Similarly, most remaining active dune systems are facing significant threats, and these are likely to continue, particularly from invasive plant species, coastal development and projected sea-level rise.'*



**Figure 39: Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves**



**Figure 38: Community Planting at Tāhunanui, May 2023**

In some cases, the acquisition of new esplanade reserves (due to ongoing residential development) has created a management burden. This is particularly the case where there are long boundaries with typically narrow widths which makes them vulnerable to pest species incursion and erosion effects.

Parks operations have a key role in improving freshwater quality, with riparian planting programmes providing shade which helps to moderate water temperatures and support aquatic life, as well as improve filtration of nutrients and contaminants from land.

Iwi have a particular interest in how Council manages some of its open space assets, particularly in proximity to freshwater resources, and have advised that they would like access to further watercress and puha sites growing in clean environments. Sites currently harvested include esplanade reserves at the top of Marsden Valley, the Maitai Valley and Dodson Valley. Flax is grown and harvested in an area adjacent to the Whakatū Marae, and future flax will be able to be gathered at Te Pā Harakeke and Saxton Field.

Delaware Estuary is a popular location for launching boats, however tensions exist between the need for access and the environmental impacts on the estuary and conflict with cultural values. Driving vehicles on the Delaware (Wakapuaka) Estuary, and disturbance of the foreshore or seabed by vehicles, is not permitted by the Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP). At the time of writing, the matter was before the Environment Court, where a declaration is being sought to determine the legal status of access.

Erosion has now reached the edges of the Tāhunanui back beach car parks, and work is underway through the Council's Science and Environment team to determine an appropriate approach in future in relation to the issue.

A development plan for the future of the Wakapuaka Sandflats is required to safeguard the ecological features of the sandflats alongside an appropriate recreational use.

A Reserve Management Plan was adopted for esplanade and foreshore reserves in 2008. This sets out the objectives and policies for managing the reserves and how these will be achieved. This Plan is due for review. In addition, Tāhunanui Reserve (currently being reviewed) and Haven Holes (which is owned by the Department of Conservation but managed by the Council) have their own management plans. These plans are important, allowing consistent everyday management and future planning by Council, and are also due for review.

Council currently owns or administers 33 esplanade or foreshore reserves covering approximately 300 hectares in total.

The reserves encompass a range of spaces of varying quality, use and accessibility. Some areas are highly modified and developed, such as the Marina and others such as Haulashore and Oyster Islands are relatively undeveloped. Most areas have been highly modified over the preceding years for agricultural or recreational use.

Council operations vary across reserves depending on usage. For example, one of the popular picnic areas might have picnic tables and mown grass whereas a less accessible stretch of coastline or river would receive less attention. Weed control is an area where the level of service has slipped in recent years, however, increased weed clearing and planting efforts have recently occurred in the Maitai Valley catchment and river, in part with the assistance of Government funding.

Recreation Aotearoa provides useful guidance and recommendations for the administration of the Recreation and Ecological Linkages category of reserves. While these are not adopted as formal levels of service by Nelson City Council, they are aligned to the way esplanade and foreshore reserves are managed and used as specifications for the management contract.

The Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves Management Plan 2008, as well as the earlier site specific management plans for Haven Holes (2006) and Tāhunanui Reserve (2004) include certain policies that also describe levels of service that can be expected from Council.



**Figure 39: Foreshore adjacent to the Seafarers Memorial**

## 24.2 Changes and future demand

Existing provisions within the Nelson Resource Management Plan identify the values for which riparian areas are to be protected, such as conservation, access, hazard mitigation or recreation.

Ongoing residential development continues to occur in the inland valleys and hills around the city where streams and rivers have their headwaters. This will increase pressures and impacts on these waters as they become more accessible and have residential infrastructure built in close proximity.

These reserves are also used as alternative transport routes and this demand will continue to grow.

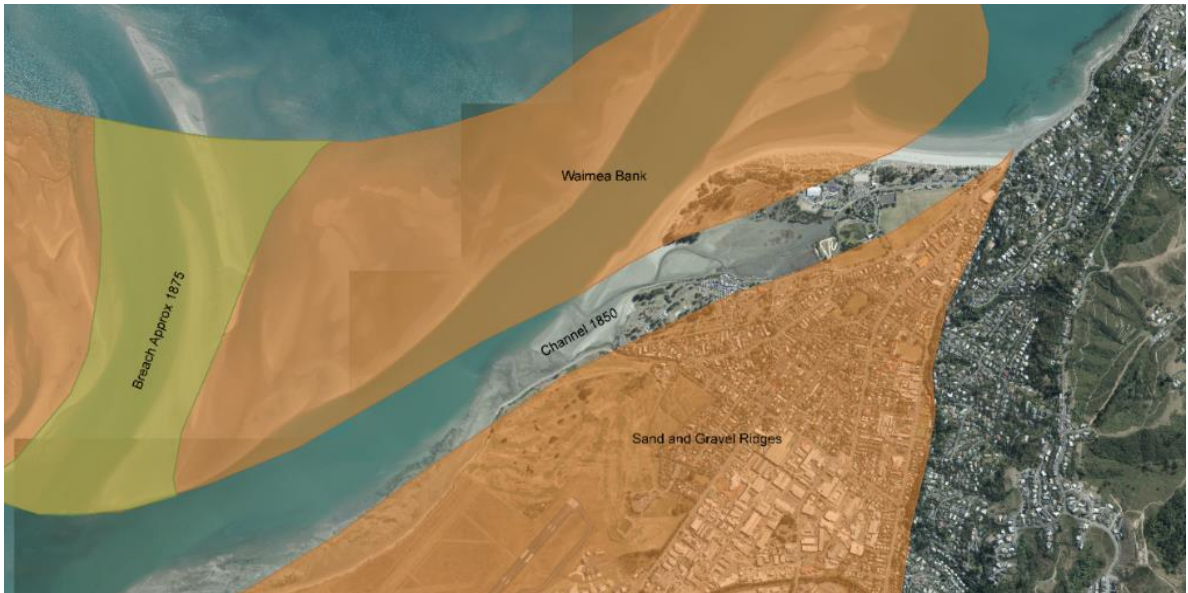
Submissions from both individuals and interest groups also show strong support for environmental improvements in these reserves, particularly in the river margins close to the urban area.

## 24.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the esplanade and foreshore focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
<p>The greatest risks associated with river and coastal margins are from natural hazards, with waterways subject to flooding during rain events (and swimming holes filling with gravels) and significant coastal erosion occurring at Tāhunanui. Tāhunanui back beach is migrating eastward at around three metres per year as the channel naturally changes course. Council is mindful of sea level rise and associated requirements of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010. Current Council policy is one of managed retreat, allowing nature to take its course unless significant and vital infrastructure is at risk.</p>
<p>Pests and weeds in riparian and aquatic environments threaten biodiversity. There is a risk that some species will spread into streams and rivers that weren't previously impacted (e.g. aquatic weeds such as water celery is at risk of choking Nelson's waterways).</p>

Issues and opportunities
Gravel extraction from streams (for flood mitigation) creates a risk of spreading aquatic weeds around the Nelson Region.
Some recreational activities and development impact on water quality and habitat.
New stormwater detention reserves are sometimes developed without sufficient Park's staff input and subsequently increase Council's maintenance burden.
Lighting at Wakefield Quay is impacted by cable breaks and bollard lighting is less effective now that surrounding vegetation has grown. There is an opportunity for a future upgrade to more appropriate lighting.
There is limited space along esplanade and riparian areas for public access, ecological restoration and flood mitigation.
Storm events can have a high impact on esplanades and resulting erosion can lead to loss of infrastructure (e.g. track /damage along the Maitai Shared Pathway limited public access). Funding for remediation is limited especially following large storm events.
There is a risk of losing recent plantings established under the Jobs for Nature scheme if funding isn't secured for their maintenance.
New bridges or significant renewal work creates an opportunity to work with iwi on story telling opportunities associated with waterways. Beyond bilingual naming of rivers and streams, artwork can be incorporated into the design of the structure and interpretation panels added.
Vehicle damage is causing damage to native vegetation at Wakapuaka Sandflats. There is an opportunity to formalise recreational use of this reserve to ensure that ecological values are protected (e.g. working with users to formalise a licence to occupy including conditions on access and modification of the area).
There is an opportunity to investigate carbon sequestration and increase of the habitat at the Wakapuaka Sandflats
The Nelson Yacht Club submitted to the Long Term Plan suggesting there may be an opportunity for the Club's launching ramp to become a council asset in future which would provide wider access to the Haven for small craft.



**Figure 40: Tāhunānui, Southern Tasman Bay c1850**



**Figure 41: Aerial photos showing migration of the Blind Channel**



**Figure 42: Erosion at Tāhunanui Back Beach, May 2023**



## 24.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

Maintenance operations on Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves are directed at a high level by Council's Contract Supervisor Parks and carried out by a contractor. In addition to contracted works, additional programmed and unprogrammed maintenance is directed as necessary and specific additional budgets are provided where needed.

Council activities at this time are primarily concerned with maintenance, environmental enhancement and protection and remediation works following weather events. In addition to reinstating esplanade tracks, the primary swimming assets in the Maitai valley (Sunday Hole, Black Hole and Dennies Hole) are prone to filling with gravel deposits and require extraction of material following significant weather events.



**Figure 43: The usually deep Sunday Hole filled with gravel material following a weather event**

This work is often undertaken in collaboration with community groups.

### Renewals

Renewal budgets are provided for furniture, structures, accessways and car parks which are typically prioritised on an annual basis based on contractor condition inspections.

Specific funding is included in this Plan for works to reinstate a section of sea wall adjacent to the Seafarers Memorial on Wakefield Quay which is degraded. Following

engineering advice, Council is monitoring the sea wall to check if there is any movement while the best solution is scoped.

### **New capital investment**

New Esplanade Reserves are either vested in Council through subdivision or purchased through negotiation where a property presents a strategic opportunity to provide network linkages or protect biodiversity values. Most investment in existing reserves takes place to enhance biodiversity values or provide off-road pathways through the reserves.

With sea level rise predicted to rise over the next 100 years, many existing reserves adjoining waterways are likely to become inundated and disappear. Investment in long-term infrastructure needs to be carefully evaluated in vulnerable locations.

### **Disposal**

Disposal of Esplanade and Foreshore Reserve assets is not anticipated through the life of this plan unless in exceptional circumstances. Erosion and flooding processes, along with factors associated with sea level rise will likely result in the unprogrammed disposal of some assets due to damage and resulting untenable reinstatement conditions.

## **24.5 Key projects and improvement actions**

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Removal of contaminated sawdust at Tāhunanui back beach	Works are underway (as at September 2024 to remove contaminated sawdust at the back beach. At least 6500m <sup>3</sup> of contaminated sawdust, and even more contaminated sand, is expected to be removed from the upper Back Beach car park and taken to the York Valley Landfill's hazardous waste facility. Transporting the material out of the reserve is expected to take at least six weeks before restoration of the site and installation of the new gravel car park takes place.
Wakefield Quay lighting and cabling	Replacement of cabling buried under the paving in the Wakefield Quay to address the circuit breaks that are occurring in the area. Review lighting requirements (bollards are less effective now that the vegetation has grown.
LIDAR survey of Tāhunanui Beach	Council undertakes LIDAR surveys every four years. Due to the erosion at Tāhunanui back beach, council will undertake additional LIDAR surveys to ensure that this data is captured every two years. This will ensure that the changes are closely monitored over time.
Esplanade Reserves and Strips	Parks staff providing feedback on subdivisions will advocate for appropriate width of esplanade reserve and strips to promote public access, ecological benefits and flood mitigation. Often a wider public esplanade is beneficial for the community and environment in the long term.
Development plan for the Wakapuaka Sandflats	A development plan for the future of the Wakapuaka Sandflats is required to safeguard the ecological features of the sandflats alongside appropriate recreational use.

Project	Summary
Nelson Yacht Club launching ramp	Funding has been included in Year 2 of the Long Term Plan to investigate the club’s proposal that the launching ramp become a future council asset. Investigations will include the condition of the ramp, costs and opportunities/benefits.

## 25. Focus area: Environmental Parks (Conservation and Landscape Reserves and Rural Esplanades)

### 25.1 Introduction

#### Conservation Reserves

Conservation Reserves are the largest parks category and are managed primarily for their current or potential biodiversity values, landscape amenity, historic values and recreational opportunities. At over 10,000 hectares, these reserves comprise over 90% of the land managed under this Plan. Much of it being steep, back country water supply catchments covered in vegetation.

The Brook Waimarama Sanctuary Trust holds a 33 year lease over 711 hectares of the Brook Conservation Reserve (around 65% of the total reserve area), which expires in 2047. This is a fully predator fenced area focused on native biodiversity restoration.

Conservation Reserves have historically been mined for pakohe (argillite), copper and chromite. Relics of these activities include the Dun Mountain Railway, Roding Reserve and Champion and United mines. Historic activities are recognised where fitting. The Coppermine Trail, a 43km Great Ride, mainly runs through Conservation Reserves along an historic rail route and mining area.

Conservation Reserves protect natural environments and provide public access to these spaces. They cater for a range of passive, active and adventure-based recreation activities. These reserves promote enjoyment of and learning about natural, landscape and historic values.

Much of the city’s immediate backdrop are Landscape Reserves which are managed for their landscape and amenity/recreation values. The proximity and accessibility of Landscape Reserves close to the city provide opportunities to showcase local biodiversity within the city. It also provides chances for people to be involved in improving these spaces and being able to see and share the impacts of their work. Council has many volunteer groups caring for a variety of spaces, and their valued contributions allow the achievement of results beyond what would be possible with only Council resources.

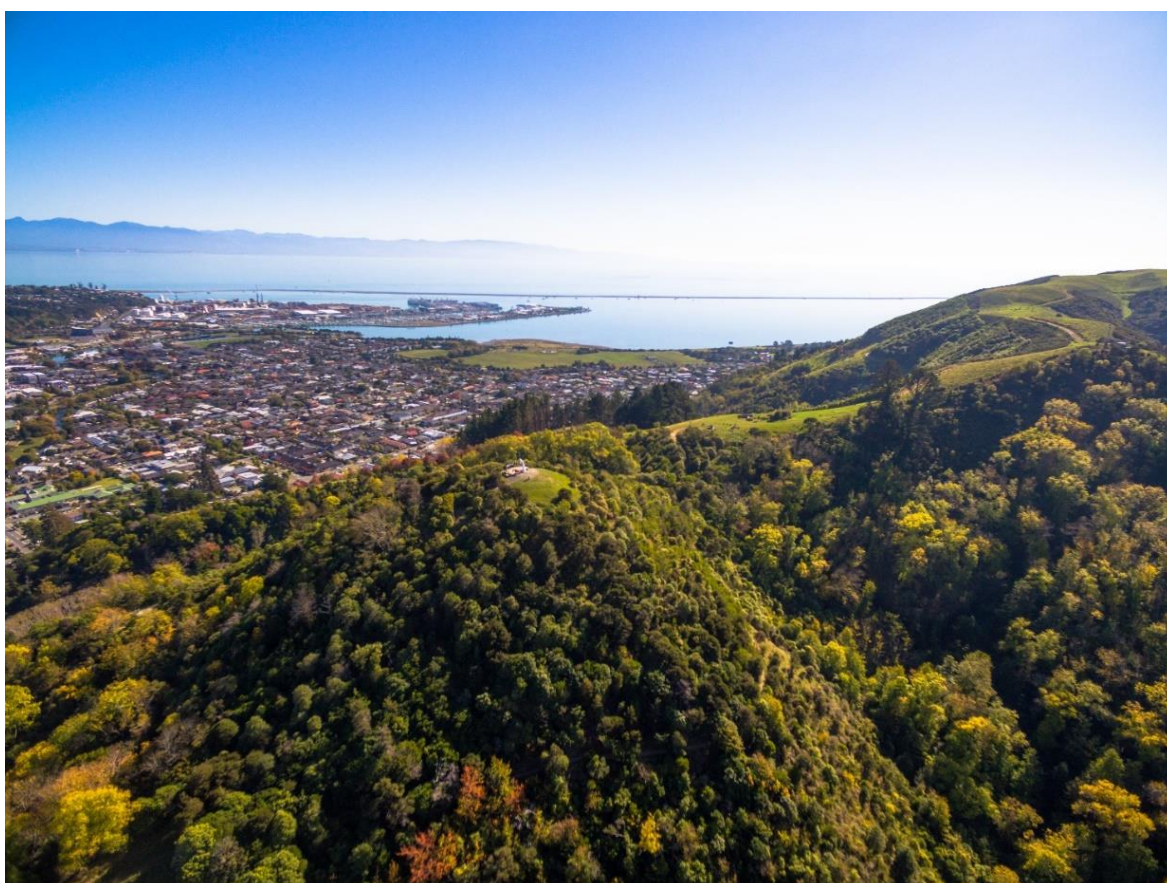
Council currently owns or administers approximately 460 hectares as Landscape Reserves. The land ranges from areas of open space within suburbs to large, elevated reserves in the hills behind the city made up of a combination of native bush, grazing, exotics and plantation forestry. This is made up of a mixture of land parcels of land with reserve status, unclassified reserves and freehold Council land.

Landscape Reserves provide for a range of outdoor recreation opportunities requiring larger areas of land, often with impressive and immediate views over the City and region. They encourage education opportunities and promote enjoyment of natural, biodiversity and landscape values in relatively close proximity to the City.

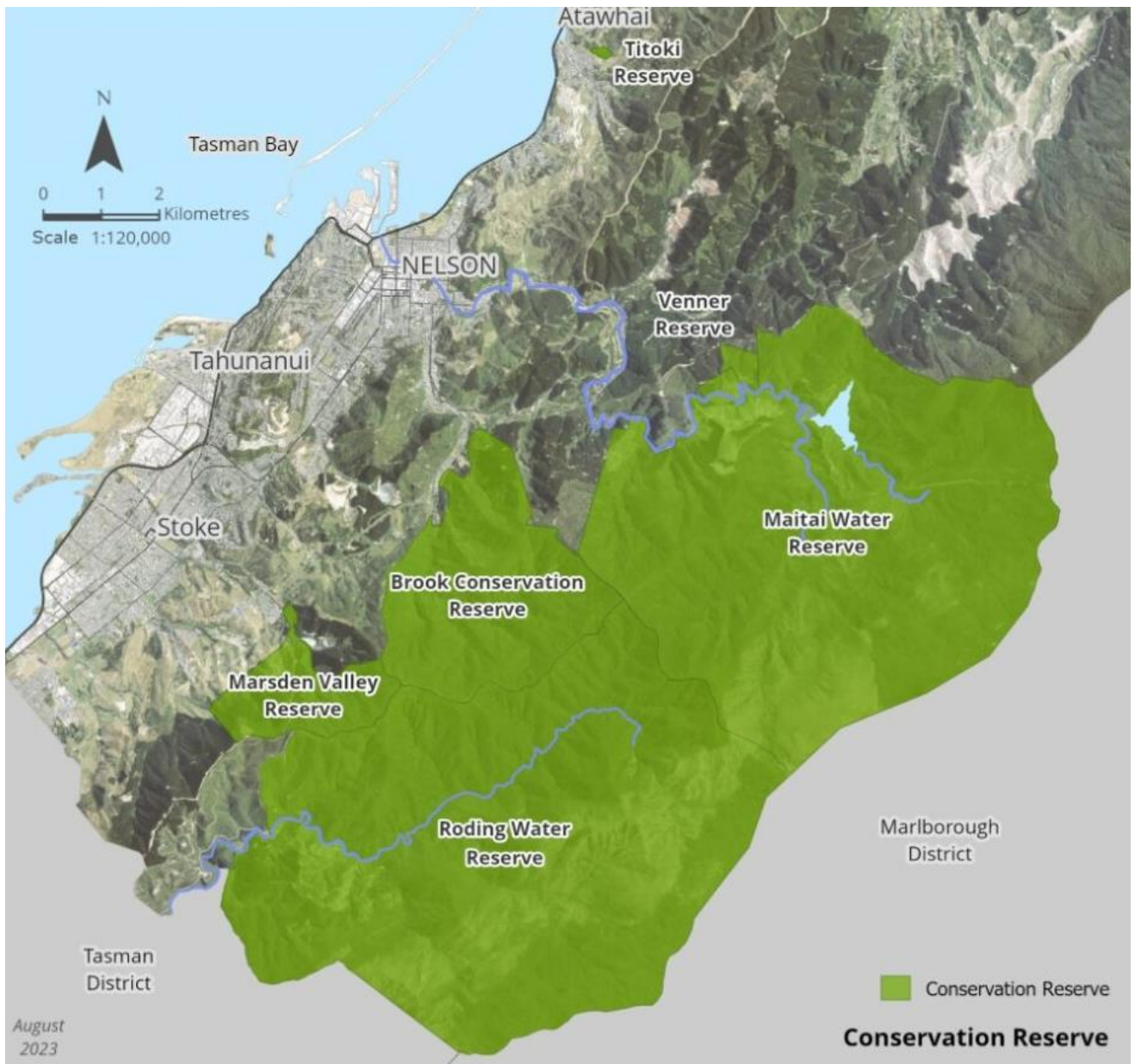
In October 2020 Council purchased a land parcel which has added a considerable amount of land to the Grampians Reserve area (approximately 14.5 hectares) in the Brook Valley. This parcel will fill a significant gap in the reserve area between Hinau St and Blick Terrace, and the development of new tracks has begun to link this new area.

Generally low impact activities are accommodated, and relatively low levels of service provided. These are primarily associated with trail maintenance, signage, furniture and pest and weed control.

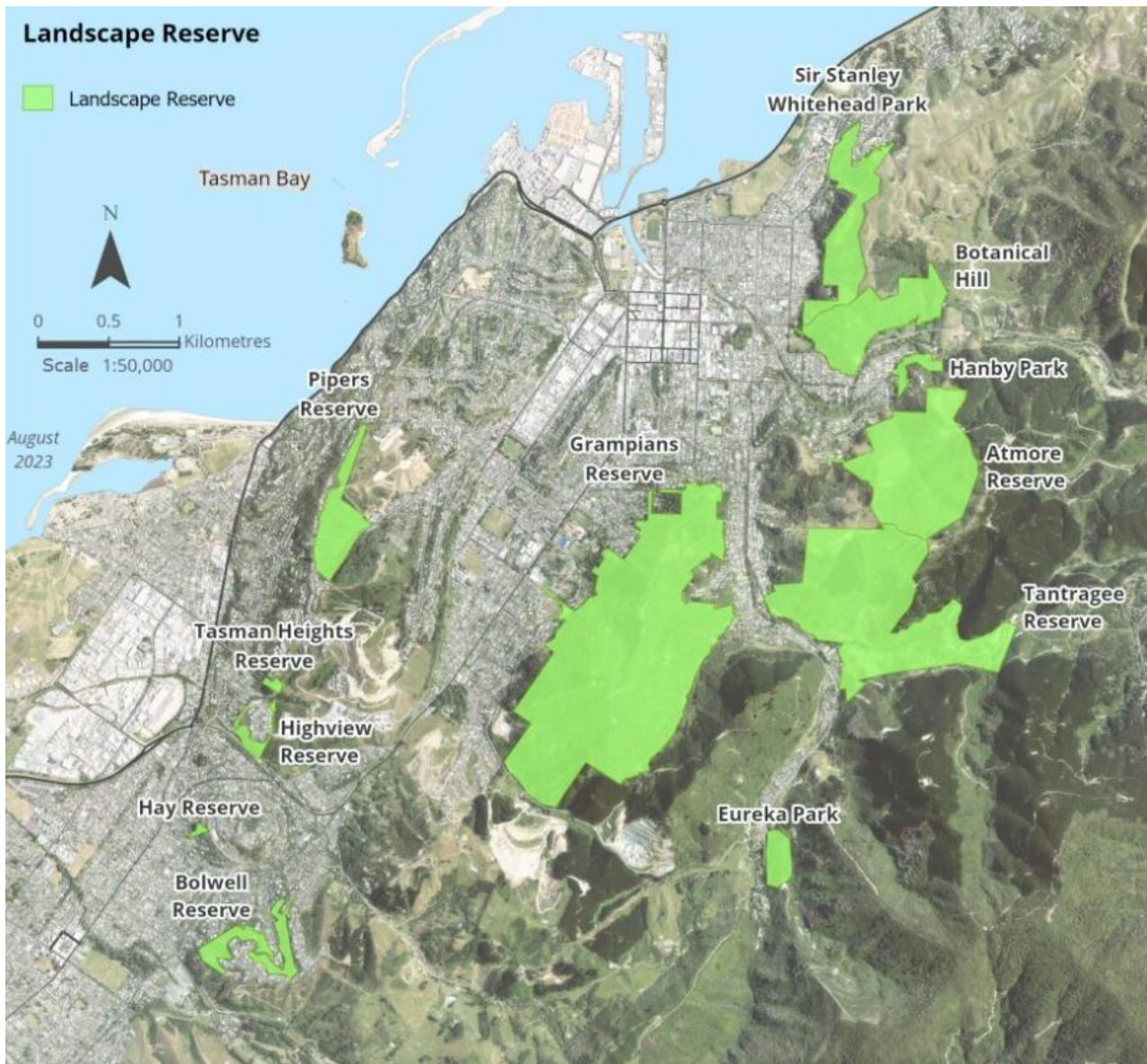
A reserve management plan for Conservation and Landscape Reserves was adopted in 2009. This plan is now due for review.



**Figure 44: Centre of New Zealand**



**Figure 47: Conservation Reserve**



**Figure 48: Landscape Reserve**

## 25.2 Changes and future demand

### Conservation Reserves

Feedback from the On Tracks Strategy engagement shows that people:

- Use the reserves for informal recreation such as mountain biking, walking, trail running and enjoying the natural environment and would like the reserves to be enhanced with improved tracks, facilities, information and signage
- Would like to see measures in place to help resolve conflicts between different user groups e.g. walkers and mountain bikers.
- Mountain biking in conservation reserves is an important recreational use of these areas and it is anticipated that this will continue. In association with trail walking, the needs of these activities will be the main drivers for ongoing development of recreational assets in these reserves.

The growing recognition of native biodiversity importance will increasingly influence the management of these areas. This will increase the protection and improvement of native flora and fauna through pest and weed control, and the possible exclusion of high impact activities.

### Landscape Reserves

Public feedback to Council has shown that people:

- Value the green backdrop to the city and would like to see this maintained, restored and protected
- Use the reserves for informal recreation such as mountain biking, walking, jogging and enjoyment of the natural environment
- Would like improved information and signs in the reserves
- Would like to see measures in place to help resolve conflict between walkers and mountain bikers
- Would like to see greater efforts related to weed and pest management.

## 25.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the environmental parks are:

Issues and opportunities
Animal and plant pests threaten biodiversity. This is a particular concern in the unique ultramafic zone (the mineral belt) and the limestone areas which have high value due to the number of endemic plants in this location. This issue will be mitigated by increasing weed and pest control in Conservation and Landscape Reserves. This issue will be mitigated in future by Council's decision to harvest all Douglas fir in the short term.
Risk of fire during drier months. The risk is greater in the plantation forestry areas with public access. Council's forestry managers have comprehensive management processes. During periods of high-risk, reserves are closed according to Fire and Emergency NZ recommendations.
Recreation activities can conflict with the protection environmental values (e.g. biodiversity, protection of water supply reserves).
Management of retired forestry blocks on Conservation and Landscape Reserves is a key challenge and requires a high level of management to establish alternative species. Council has made a decision to transition away from commercial forestry and plant high value native and exotic trees, leaving them to grow into forests. This will maximise opportunities for community amenity and recreational values and offer environmental and climate benefits.
Risk of losing heritage resources in Conservation Reserves (e.g. the Champion Mine Smelter in the Roding Reserve), old water infrastructure in the Brook Sanctuary, the Argillite Quarry in the Maitai Water Reserve).
Following the completion of a Conservation Plan, condition assessments have been completed for the heritage water assets through the Brook Sanctuary. Further design work and engineering will be required for some of the identified works.
Unrestrained dogs can worry and kill livestock which graze in Landscape Reserves, jeopardising the use of grazing as an important vegetation management tool.
Land instability following weather events can occur on the steep land (e.g. in the vicinity of the Coppermine Trail). Inspections are undertaken periodically and immediately after major weather events.
The incline section of the Coppermine Trail that runs from Brook Street to the Coppermine Saddle is largely within the Brook and Roding Water Conservation Reserves. This section of

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
<p>trail has high historic value being the first railway line in New Zealand (Dun Mountain Railway) and retains many original features including culverts and sleepers. Due to its construction and use prior to 1900, it is subject to the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, meaning that any works that may disturb archaeology require authority to modify from Heritage New Zealand. In particular, it is important that any physical works to the trail (e.g. for forestry harvest operations) seek to restore the bench width to its original scale, rather than allowing permanent widening e.g. to enable vehicle access. Where possible, sections of the trail that have been modified should be restored to their original character. A number of other historic features are present within Conservation Reserves including pakohe (argillite) quarries and workings, copper and chromite mines and associated tracks and abandoned equipment.</p>
<p>Increasing requests for commercial access into the reserves increases biosecurity risk and potentially change in use and quiet use for all users (e.g. increasing requests from helicopter and four wheel drive shuttle companies).</p>
<p>Management of potentially conflicting uses, in particular mountain biking, walking, and conservation goals is an issue in Landscape and Conservation Reserves. There is an opportunity to discuss options around pest animal control, particularly wild ungulates such as goats and pigs. Currently this activity is partially controlled through issuing hunting permits which includes recreational areas. The demand for recreational hunting needs to be balanced with the safety of other park users.</p>
<p>Some viewpoints that provide the community with vistas of the region are being blocked as vegetation grows higher. There is an opportunity to identify protected vistas where planting is kept low to retain view (through vegetation removal, pruning and selection of species that have a lower growth habit).</p>

## **25.4 Lifecycle management**

### **Operations and maintenance**

Maintenance for Conservation Reserves is carried out under contracted works, as well as through programmed and unprogrammed works.

Maintenance works in Conservation Reserves generally relate to track maintenance and pest and weed control. Trail maintenance responsibility is shared with the Nelson Mountain Bike Club and the Council with the Coppermine Trail managed on behalf of Council by the Nelson Tasman Cycle Trail Trust. Control of weed species is also undertaken by the Council's Science and Environment (not funded through this AMP).

A separate contract is let by Council's Water team to manage the water supply, and two caretakers oversee operations in the Maitai and Roding catchments. In addition to water activities, the caretakers have a role in pest and weed control, monitoring vehicles in the vicinity and granting hunting permits.

There are two back-country huts which Council has some responsibility for, the future and status of which needs to be clarified (these assets are discussed in the Focus area: Buildings).

The key focus for Council in Landscape Reserves is weed and pest control, and ongoing efforts to improve tracks and signage will continue. Ecological restoration plans (ERP's) have been developed which contain a range of recommendations to improve the ecological outcomes for these areas. Funding in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan increased considerably to implement these plans. The overall objective of the weed control programme is to provide a level of weed control in the front country reserves that:



- Reduces the density and abundance of key weed species in priority parks and reserves
- Improves the effectiveness of weed control spend across parks and reserves
- Removes pest plants that threaten biodiversity, landscape values and public access in priority Landscape and Conservation Reserves
- Reduces overall plant pest spread, especially in areas of high conservation and landscape value
- Facilitates long-term maintenance of plant pests in these reserves.

Front country ungulate control in the Landscape Reserves started in 2022 and has successfully removed large numbers of deer and goats, and small numbers of pigs. Ongoing control is needed to continue to reduce numbers on Council land and remove continual incursions from private land.



**Figure 45: Drone footage at night of wild pig during an ungulate cull, 2022**

As with other reserves, maintenance budgets for Landscape Reserves are divided into fixed contract works as well as programmed and unprogrammed maintenance. For Landscape Reserves a separate budget continues to be included for weed control, recognising the scale of the issue.

Grazing is used in targeted locations as a strategic tool to help with maintenance and weed control. Areas are fenced to contain stock, with fences being built and removed as the plan progresses. Targeted grazing results in a number of benefits for the parks activity including:

- Reduced costs for weed control plus a small licence cost benefit
- Enables areas which are planned for restoration to be kept relatively under control until the time and resources are available to pursue restoration
- Reduces fire risk from overgrown undergrowth and vegetation litter. The close proximity of these landscapes to the urban environment and homes means that minimising fire risk is of special importance for the safety of people and property who live nearby and also as these areas are highly accessible and well used
- Keeps some areas clear where the trail lends itself to expansive views
- Reduces pollen burden which can affect users prone to hay fever.



**Figure 46: Native plants growing through gorse and broom in the Codgers area**

Council needs to continue publicity outlining the importance of grazing in Landscape Reserves that benefits Nelson and its communities. It is important that the wider community understands these benefits, particularly where there are potential conflicts arising from recreational users (e.g. concerns raised about animals defecating on tracks and the need for people to keep their dogs on a lead).

A grazing plan including details of specific grazing areas is provided in Appendix 13.

## Renewals

Budget is included for renewals of tracks, furniture, signage, fencing, buildings and structures, access ways and car parks. Renewals are typically prioritised on an annual basis based on condition inspections carried out by contractors.

## New capital investment

There is generally little need for significant capital investment in Conservation Reserves, with construction of new tracks, fences, signage and planting being the most visible to users. Council anticipates that capital investment will increase as plantation forestry blocks are transitioned away from commercial forestry and planted in a mixture of high value native and exotic trees.

If all of the management recommendations from recently completed Ecological Restoration Plans (ERPs) are fully implemented there will be significant investment required. Budget continues to be included to cover ERP recommendations. There are currently nine completed ERPs and a further four being drafted (Appendix 11).

The majority of budgeted capital investment for Landscape Reserves is allocated to land acquisition, planting and revegetation, with other funding provided for track building, furniture and signage. As residential development intensifies in proximity to these reserves, construction of track connections and furniture installations will be undertaken.

Following the August 2022 weather event a number of houses were rendered uninhabitable due to land instability. Council agreed to buy out numerous affected homes with Government support, including a number in Brook St. Once the houses have been removed the properties will be subsumed into reserve land (to either become part of Brook Conservation Reserve or Tantragee Reserve).

## Disposal

There are no specific disposal considerations for this focus area.

## 25.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Recreational Access to Koata Ltd whenua	Continue negotiations with Koata Ltd to secure long term access recreational access to Koata Ltd whenua.
Brook Dams	Investigate and programme maintenance for Brook Dam heritage assets.
Weed control in Conservation Reserves	This is an ongoing project (since 2008) to reduce weed infestations and stopping new weed incursions in the Maitai and Roding Water Reserves.
Pest control in Conservation Reserves	This includes control of deer, goats, pigs in the Maitai and Roding Water Reserves and has been ongoing since 2018 with the intention to increase frequency hunting operations.
Wilding pine control	Wilding pine control is ongoing over the Maitai and Roding Water Reserves.

<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Weed control in landscape and conservation reserves	Extensive weed control to accomplish ERP priorities (eg Grampians Reserve).
Front country ungulate control	Annual ungulate control in Atmore, Tantragee, Brook Conservation Reserve, Eureka and Marsden Valley.
Retention of viewshafts	Identification of key view shafts in Nelson to protect views from inappropriate plantings. Key views for consideration are Paddys Knob, Grampians lookout (top of Mamaku Trail), Collingwood Street Trig (top of Zigzag Track), Kaka Hill, Top of Whanake/P51. The review should include identification of views for protection, any vegetation that could be removed or pruned and identification of suitable planting species in the view shaft that avoids the need for future pruning to project the view.

## 26. Focus area: Urban Parks (Public Gardens)

### 26.1 Introduction

Public Gardens are the significant 'flagship' parks and reserves of Nelson. Council administers seven Public Gardens. These are Anzac Memorial Park, Broadgreen Gardens, Pikimai/Church Hill, Isel Park, Melrose Gardens, Miyazu Japanese Gardens and Queens Gardens (including Huangshi Chinese Garden). The location of Council's Public Gardens is provided in Figure 47.

Public Gardens form an important part of the city's identity and heritage and are used by high numbers of residents and visitors. They contain well established grounds and include several botanical collections and numerous listed trees. In several cases they also serve as the grounds of historic homes and are the original gardens of the first European settlers in Nelson.

The focus is to create places of beauty and calm through high quality horticultural design and maintenance with features appropriate to the park's character. Public Gardens are provided in key locations with opportunities for horticultural displays, education and contemplative leisure. Developed and maintained to high standards they, provide high quality visitor experiences.

Activities and events have been attracted to Public Gardens due to their high amenity setting. Such temporary community uses are generally supported and encouraged where assets and vegetation are not at risk. Examples include the Isel Twilight Market, Isel in Bloom, Cherry Blossom Festival and Te Ramaroa (Nelson Light Festival). Any damage from such events is relatively minor and typically related to grass or low vegetation, which is able to be remedied relatively quickly. The events can draw thousands of people into the gardens, often to view them at their best or in a highly unique manner.

Care needs to be taken in these parks and reserves to ensure the desired amenity is preserved as competing objectives can occasionally cause tension. One example was Disc Golf at Isel Park because the discs compromised the establishment of replacement trees and displaced other park users' quiet enjoyment of the park (particularly elderly people). Staff worked with the sporting group to reduce the size of the disc golf course at Isel Park and approved alternative disc golf locations in two

other Nelson parks. Similarly, Te Ramaroa takes place in Queens Gardens and is a highly successful event but does carry risks given the large number of people in a carefully planted area during darkness. A Reserve Management Plan for Public Gardens would be of benefit to establish policies and guidelines for these spaces.

An ongoing issue will be meeting community and visitor expectations while maintaining affordability. Steps have been undertaken in recent years to reduce maintenance costs such as increasing mulch levels, selecting lower maintenance plant species, using high health roses to reduce the required care and reducing weed spraying.

Mature, tall trees in Public Gardens are occasionally subject to damage from high winds, particularly at Isel Park. Regular arboriculturally inspections and maintenance are undertaken.

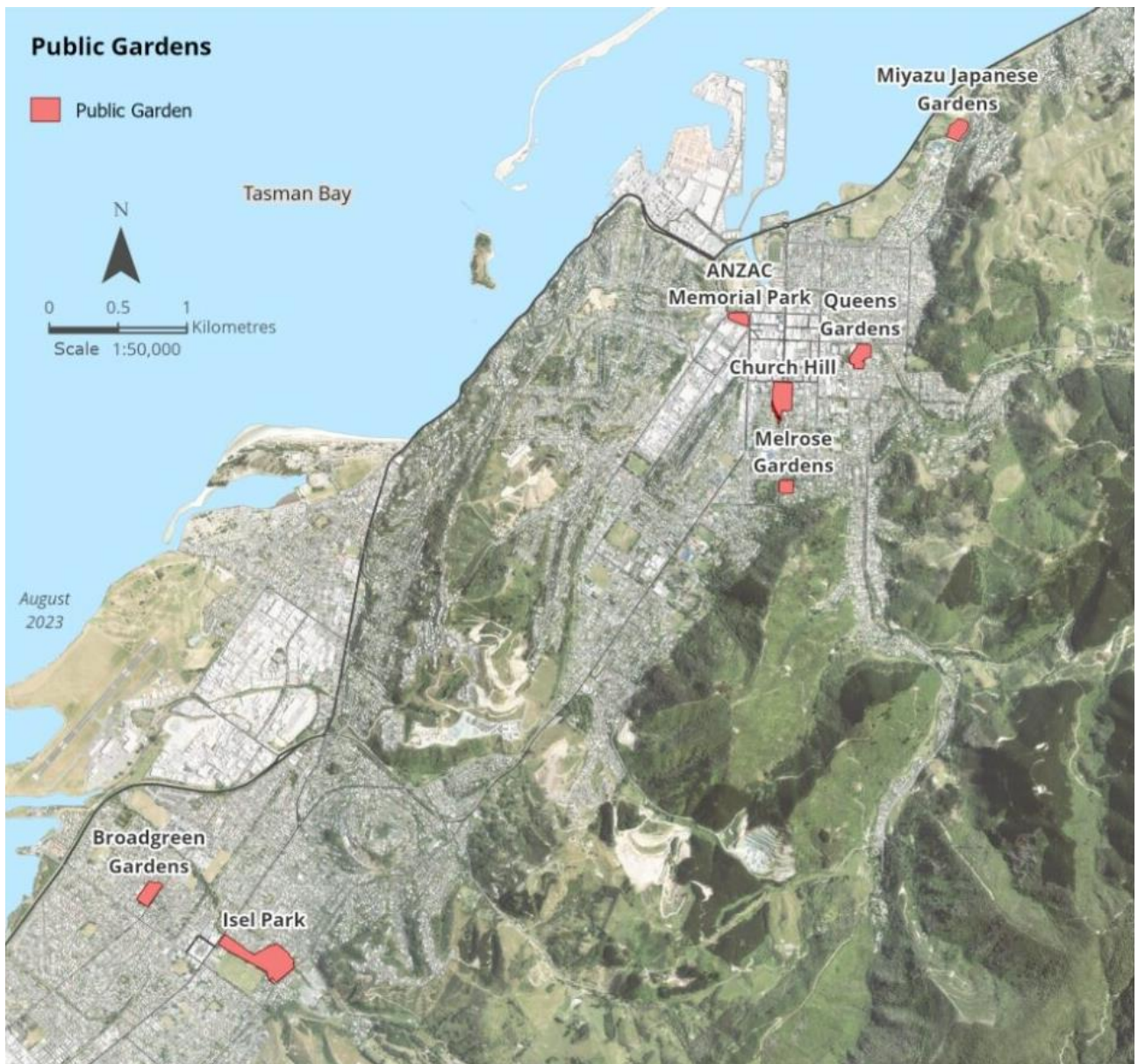
Recreation Aotearoa provides useful guidance and recommendations for the administration of Public Gardens. While these are not adopted as formal levels of service by Nelson City Council, they are aligned to the way Nelson's Public Gardens are managed. In terms of provision, the Recreation Aotearoa benchmark recommends 0.1-0.2 hectares of Public Gardens per 1,000 residents. Nelson currently has approximately 0.35 hectares per 1,000 residents, and is therefore well supplied.

In three of Nelson Public Gardens there are Heritage Houses managed by the councils Property Team. Isel House has an existing conservation plan<sup>15</sup>. Conservation plans are currently being written for Broadgreen House and Melrose House, and the Isel House Conservation plan is being updated. Consideration should be given to these plans in the future development of the parks and, in particular, any interface of the garden spaces and assets with the building. For example, it is important to avoid the build-up of organic matter against the houses or create overshadowing from inappropriate plantings.

All three houses are leased. Isel House and Melrose House have cafes and Broadgreen House operates as a museum.

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<sup>15</sup> Conservation Plan, Isel House, Nelson, June 2011, prepared by Ian Bowman (NDOCS-714127617-18166)



**Figure 47: Public Gardens**



**Figure 48: Queens Gardens (Huangshi Chinese Garden) September 2022**

## 26.2 Changes and future demand

Primary factors influencing future demand will be an aging population and increasing visitor numbers. Major changes are not anticipated due to an adequate existing supply and relatively accessible design. No more Public Gardens are expected to be needed over the life of this Plan. Developments will likely centre on resource efficiencies, alternatives to chemical use, climate change, accessibility and management, including opportunities to showcase local biodiversity.

Nelson has seven Public Gardens distributed across the city. Four are in close proximity to Nelson city centre and two are close to Stoke's centre. Miyazu Gardens is the only one not in easy walking distance to a centre, being around 2km from the Nelson CBD.

## 26.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the urban parks (Public Gardens) focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
There is no reserve management plan for Public Gardens.
Finding an acceptable balance between heritage and amenity value protection with reserve development and management (e.g. Disc Golf at Isel Park).
The Pikimai/Church Hill steps required ongoing and specialised maintenance and repairs. There is a shortage of stone masons who have required heritage expertise.
Antisocial behaviour impacts other park users' experience and experience (e.g. alcohol consumption and intimidating behaviour in Anzac Park).
During the summer months the pond water is low, has a bad odour and can sometimes dry out. This impacts the garden's amenity for tourists and visitors and isn't an ideal environment

### Issues and opportunities

for the wildlife. In summer months the water supply from the Brook Stream is limited during low flows and during high flows gravel can block the intake pipes.

There isn't sufficient funding to undertake replanting works to maintain existing levels of amenity. A key issue is ensuring the effective establishment of replacement trees following weather events that damage large trees.



**Figure 49: Miyazu Gardens, June 2023**

## 26.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

Operations budgets are split broadly into contracted works, programmed maintenance and unprogrammed maintenance. In addition, separate budgets are provided for specific purposes such as for the maintenance of the Pikimai/Church Hill Steps.

Maintaining Public Gardens can incur high costs as a result of the intensive management required for garden bedding displays, and the age and size of the trees which require specialised maintenance.

There are no significant changes anticipated in relation to Public Gardens' operations costs. As costs of staff and services have been increasing, they have been balanced out by increased efficiencies.

The Council has been implementing measures to reduce costs, including new approaches to plant selection (e.g. selecting perennials or more drought tolerant plants for flower beds that require less watering). Low energy lighting was installed in Queen's Gardens and will be progressively installed across the other Public Gardens. Further work is ongoing to investigate other options for reducing labour and resource costs, although this needs to be balanced with maintaining the high level of service expected of Public Gardens.



Maintaining quality is particularly important where Public Gardens have high heritage values. The development of a Reserve Management Plan for Public Gardens will provide opportunity for heritage to be managed appropriately. In the interim works within the Queen’s Gardens should refer to the Landscape Conservation Plan 2011.

Parks and Facilities Operations staff work with the Property Team where any work crosses over or affects the Heritage Houses.

### **Renewals**

Renewals in Public Garden typically include vegetation and planting displays, furniture, lighting, ornaments, hard surfaces and bespoke landscaping features.

Another key priority is renewing bridges as they reach the end of their lives, and these are discussed further the Bridges and other Structures Focus Area of this Plan.



**Figure 50: Newly refurbished pond at Miyazu Gardens, June 2023**

### **New capital investment**

Recent investments include improvements to the area at the top of the Cawthron Steps and the completion of the Queen’s Gardens toilets.

Other than the renewals described above, no significant investment is planned. A path is planned from Isel Bridge to the Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre.

No new Public Gardens are proposed during the life of this Plan.

### **Disposal**

There are no specific disposal considerations for this focus area.

## 26.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions for public gardens are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Queens Garden Pond	The pond at Queens Gardens is supplied from the Brook Stream under existing resource consent and there are ongoing issues keeping to the consented water take during low flows, and during high flows gravel can block the intake pipes. As a result, during the summer the pond water is low, can have an odour, isn't an ideal habitat for wildlife and has lowered amenity for tourists and park visitors. Staff are installing a new central bore and pump to supply the ponds. Solar panels on the toilet roof are also being investigated to provide a sustainable power source to the pump.
Church Hill steps	The pillars at the Pikimai/Church Hill steps need anchoring to a new foundation. When scoping the works it was discovered that they have no foundations and resource consent is required to undertake the proposed works. In addition, the steps need to be repointed and repaired to address the drainage issue on the side steps (water drains off the top gravel area and the gravel blocks the drainage swales).
Park security in public gardens	Continue with use of surveillance cameras, timely monitoring from the security firm managing the cameras and police intervention, if required.

## 27. Focus area: Urban Parks (Neighbourhood Parks and Urban Walkways)

### 27.1 Introduction

Neighbourhood Parks aim to provide safe, passive and active informal recreational spaces for the local community. They also help to break up the built environment, offer visual amenity and provide ecological and alternative transport corridors. Neighbourhood Parks also have social and health benefits by acting as meeting and exercise places. The location of Council's Neighbourhood Parks are provided in

Figure 51.

The primary way that Council obtains new parks and reserves is through residential land development. Parks and reserves are vested in Council and funded through development contributions. Care needs to be taken at the design stage to seek a balance between providing recreation opportunities and creating a destination, as 'over catering' can create issues for the immediate residents in terms of parking and generate the need for amenities such as toilets.

Existing parks and reserves are developed to provide for the surrounding areas as demographics and development patterns change.

Neighbourhood parks should be highly visible to maximise visual amenity, safety and provide open space benefits for the surrounding community. Land acquisition or upgrading existing parks and reserves is occasionally required to meet levels of service.

Nelson has 100 Neighbourhood Parks across the city that cover a total area of around 84 hectares. The parks range in size from around 300m<sup>2</sup> up to several hectares in size. A small number of parks and reserves are categorised as Neighbourhood Parks but do not function as Neighbourhood Parks, hosting different activities and being significantly larger (up to 10 hectares). Five of these parks and reserves are not included in calculations relating to levels of service for supply of Neighbourhood Parks (this is discussed further below).

The main factors affecting accessibility, usability and safety of Neighbourhood Parks are gradient and size of park restricting recreation use, limited street frontage reducing accessibility, and limited passive surveillance.

Some of the suggestions to improve safety and accessibility are to purchase houses to improve street frontage and move community buildings to the rear of the park to improve safety and accessibility. Burrell Park was extended in 2015, followed by Grove Reserve in 2023. However, Ranui Reserve, Poets Park and Waimea North Reserve are examples of Neighbourhood Parks with restricted visibility.

Neighbourhood Parks are provided within walking distance of residential homes, and generally provide play opportunities, open space and amenity values.

Council aims to ensure 98% of households in the Residential Zone are within 800m walking distance (approximately 10 minutes' walk) of open space, defined as a Neighbourhood Park, Public Garden or a Sportsground (excluding Trafalgar Park). The rationale for expanding the analysis beyond Neighbourhood Parks is that Public Gardens and Sportsgrounds share many of the same characteristics, in that they are accessible, well maintained and offer similar recreation opportunities. Where a gap in this supply exists that needs addressing, it would most likely be filled by a Neighbourhood Park.

The average ideal size for a Neighbourhood Park is considered to be from 3,000 to 5,000m<sup>2</sup> (0.3-0.5ha), although the majority already developed in Nelson are larger than this. They generally have a basic provision of services with flat grassed land, permanent plantings, paths and seating areas. Just under half of Neighbourhood Parks have playground equipment.

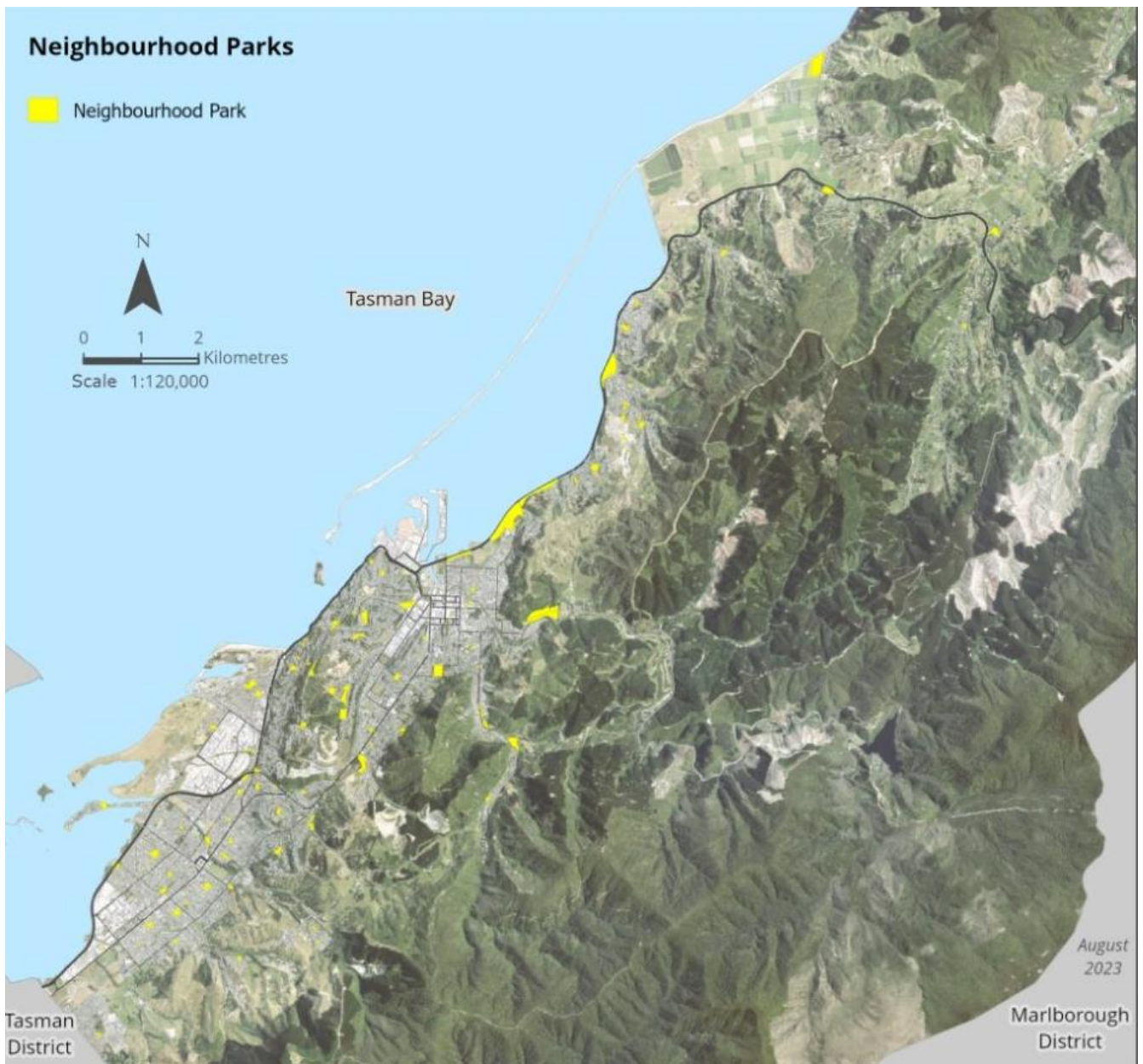
The common benchmark result from Yardstick for provision of Neighbourhood Parks is a range from 1.0-1.75 hectares per 1,000 residents. Nelson is presently within this range. If all parks and reserves managed as Neighbourhood Parks are included in the calculation then the result would be around 1.5-1.6 hectares per 1,000 residents, however this is not considered to be a reasonable reflection of supply because a number of these parks are very large and do not function as typical Neighbourhood Parks. A target has therefore been set to maintain a level of service at 0.9-1.1 hectares per 1,000 residents, which effectively removes the largest five neighbourhood parks from the calculation<sup>16</sup> and is therefore a more reasonable expectation of future supply e.g. through residential development.

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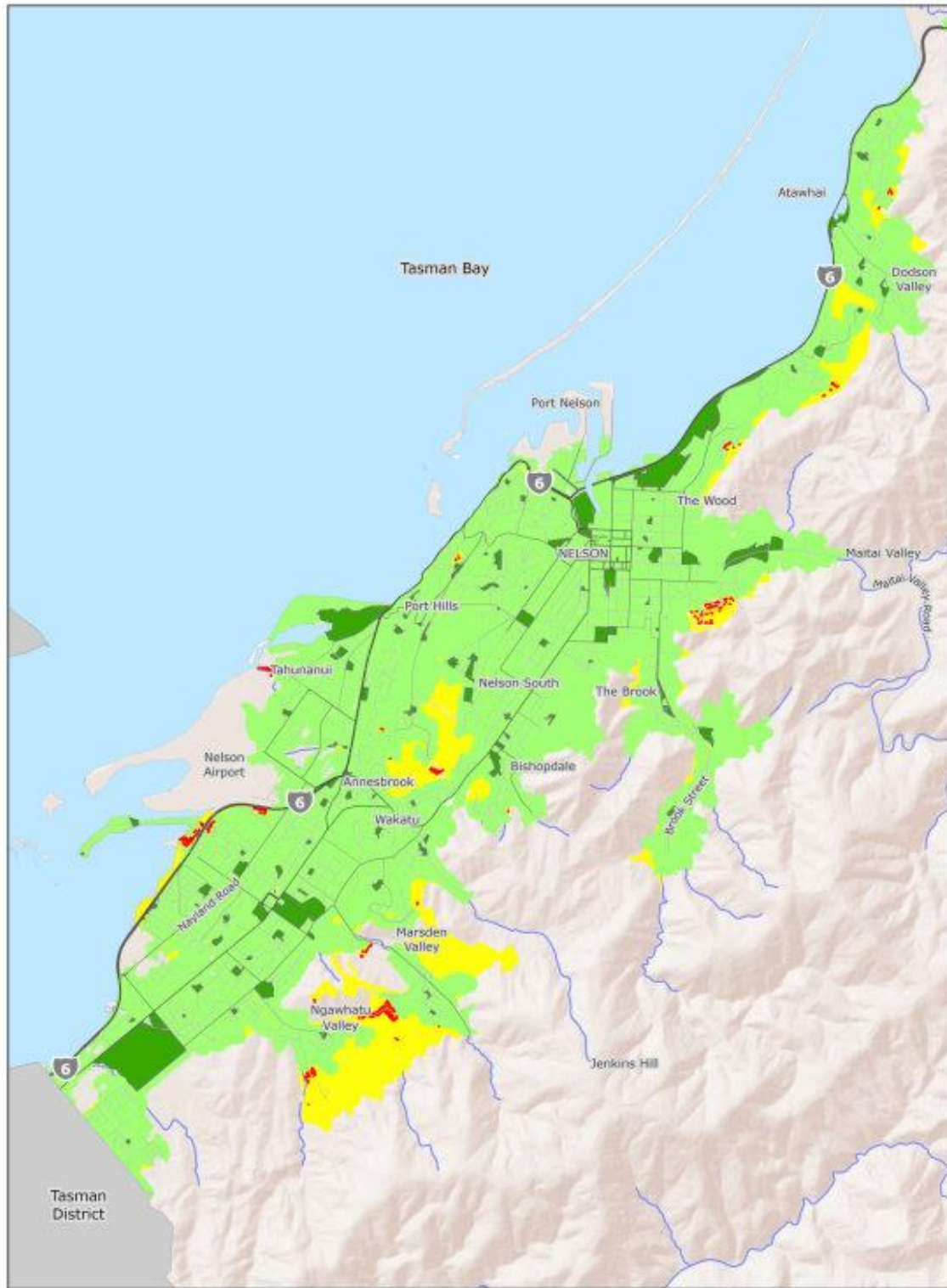
<sup>16</sup> The five Neighbourhood Parks not included in the level of service calculation are Queen Elizabeth II Reserve (10.84ha), Branford Park (7.02ha), Glenduan Reserve (6.06ha), Corder Park (5.84ha) and Miyazu Reserve (3.01ha).

While Nelson currently has few high-density residential neighbourhoods, an increase in their future development is expected. Neighbourhood parks in these locations should be developed to a higher level of service to cater for the increased number of users. These residential developments will typically be as a result of brownfield developments intensifying use in existing residential locations or high density developments such as apartments. Planning work is currently underway in relation to parks and reserves in proposed higher density residential areas.

Recreation Aotearoa also provides useful guidance and recommendations for the administration of Neighbourhood Parks. While these are not adopted as formal levels of service by Nelson City Council, they are aligned to the way Nelson’s Neighbourhood Parks are managed and form the maintenance specification in the Open Space Maintenance contract.



**Figure 51: Neighbourhood Parks**



The map is an approximate representation only and must not be used to determine the location or size of items shown, or to identify legal boundaries. To the extent permitted by law, the Nelson City Council, their employees, agents and contractors will not be liable for any costs, damages or loss suffered as a result of the data or plan, and no warranty of any kind is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information represented. Nelson City Council information is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, and the use of any data or plan or any information downloaded must be in accordance with the terms of that license. For more information please contact us. Cadastral information derived from Land Information New Zealand. CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.

**Provision of Parks**  
 Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan

**Nelson City Council**  
 Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

Analyses: Aug 2023

- Parks (Public Gardens, Neighbourhood Parks, Sports Grounds)
- Areas within 800m walk of a park
- Residentially zoned homes more than 800m walk from a park
- Residentially zoned land more than 800m walk from a Park

October 2023

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

File Ref: NDCCS-34048201-5564  
 DE: Original map size A4

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**Figure 52: Provision of parks in Nelson**

## 27.2 Changes and future demand

The key driver for Neighbourhood Park demand is increased residential development. A secondary factor is changing demographics, the primary being an aging population. Issues such as accessibility, seating, shade and the range and type of recreational opportunities provided need to be considered.

As growth areas are developed and developable land becomes scarce, it is likely that more priority will be placed on intensification and brownfield developments in the long term. The notification of Plan Change 29 (Housing and Hazards Plan Change) had further highlighted the push towards intensification. It will be necessary to determine the best levels of service that parks within these higher density areas should provide.

The level of service measure seeks that residential homes are within 800m walking distance of a park. The main clusters outside of 800m are described below.

<b>Monaco:</b>	Some properties at the base of Monaco peninsula are not within 800m. They are however close to Poorman Stream Esplanade and Monaco Foreshore reserves. Esplanade and Foreshore reserves are not included in the level of service calculation because their recreation value can vary considerably. As these parks and reserves provide opportunities similar to Neighbourhood Reserves, this is not a priority area for provision.
<b>Atmore:</b>	This area is close to Atmore Reserve (a Landscape Reserve) and Jacks Track, which both offer easy grade walking opportunities. The Maitai Esplanade Reserve is nearby, with Botanical Hill a little further away. Botanical Sportsground is just outside the level of service distance, but the route is hilly and windy. Given these nearby public spaces this is not a priority area for provision, but could be considered in the future if development progresses and demand increases.
<b>Tāhunanui:</b>	A small cluster of houses at the end of Parkers Road sit outside 800m, however, being next to the beach the area has ample recreation opportunities, including an off-lead dog area. There are also open space opportunities including a new shared path through the golf course and along the coastal edge which is a 'spur' addition to the Great Taste Trail. This is not a priority area for neighbourhood park provision.
<b>Atawhai:</b>	Some Davies Drive properties are on the fringe of the residential area and are outside the 800m walking distance. It is accepted that a minority of properties will remain outside of 800m, and these homes are close to both Sir Stanley Whitehead Park and the Wakapuaka Cemetery. Council will however maintain a watching brief on nearby land developments.
<b>Bishopdale:</b>	An area of residential land is currently being developed through the Tasman Heights subdivision. Council has indicated it requires a relatively flat area for a Neighbourhood Park, which is likely to be in the vicinity of the southern end of Princes Drive. Timing will be subject to progress by the developer.
<b>Stoke:</b>	There is a considerable amount of undeveloped residentially zoned land around the upper Ngawhatu and Marsden Valley areas and acquiring land for future Neighbourhood Parks will be considered as development progresses.



**Figure 53: The recently completed Tirohānga Whānui Park in Bayview, developed by Council following a recent subdivision, March 2023**

### 27.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the urban parks focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Housing intensification and new growth will have an impact on existing parks and reserves and greater investment in development and new parks and reserves will likely be required. There is an opportunity to purchase additional land to meet levels of service. This may include extending existing reserves (e.g. addition of road frontage).
There is no reserve management plan for Neighbourhood Parks.
Some Neighbourhood Parks have a higher level of service than is required for the local catchment, which can lead to parking issues and requests for additional facilities, such as park furniture and toilets.
Following the August 2022 storm event the informal sports field and grazed area at Glenduan Reserve was used for the temporary storage of fill material removing the areas from community use. The previously grazed area still needs to be remediated.
Building placement on reserves sometimes leads undesirable reserve configuration, especially where dead spaces are created behind buildings that aren't visible and may lead to a concentration of undesirable behaviour.
Renewal budgets for Neighbourhood Parks are small and often don't cover the cost of renewals across the network (e.g. seating).
Budgets for replacement plantings are small and do not cover the cost of upgrade requirements.
Parks infrastructure and plantings sometimes lack local creativity and a local connection. There is an opportunity to provide park furniture and plantings that are more reflective of Nelson's culture, climate and ecology. There is an opportunity to diversify our range of horticultural plants.

## 27.4 Lifecycle management

### Operations and maintenance

Operations budgets are split broadly into contracted works, programmed maintenance and unprogrammed maintenance (day works). In addition, separate budgets are provided where required, for example for condition assessments and replacement planting.

Council often works alongside community groups to develop or maintain parks and reserves, primarily through tree and vegetation planting and maintenance (including fruit trees). Close to 30 areas have now received community fruit tree planting. The Adopt a Spot programme is also growing in popularity and not only provides valuable assistance to the council's maintenance programme but also creates a sense of community ownership.

### Renewals

Other than vegetation and planting displays, key renewals include furniture, lighting and hard surfaces.

### New capital investment

The primary driver for new Neighbourhood Park acquisitions is growth as a result of development and upgrades to existing parks and reserves. Recent development has occurred at the recently acquired Tirohanga Whānui Park and extension to Grove Reserve.



**Figure 54: Development of newly acquired land (following house removal) that added important road frontage to Grove Reserve, March 2023**



While it is possible to anticipate where development will occur, it is not practical to predict budgets or timing due to uncertainties around the private development process. Funding (to be largely if not completely sourced from development contributions) is therefore included in this Plan with an element of flexibility anticipated to enable purchase and development of land when it becomes available.

While specific developments are hard to predict, development areas are likely to include:

- Ngawhatu Valley (Montebello)
- Bishopdale
- Tasman Heights subdivision
- Maitahi/Kaka Valley.

The Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 provides standards and guidance for the acquisition and development of new neighbourhood reserves. These include parameters in relation to location, size, access, visibility, orientation, amenity, safety, vegetation and management responsibility.

## Disposal

No disposals are proposed for the Neighbourhood Parks focus area.

Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Wetland development at Glenduan Reserve	The area that was previously grazed and used to store fill material following the August 2022 storm event needs remediation. Council is proposing that instead of returning the land to grazing, this low lying area is developed into a wetland.
Renewal of plantings in Neighbourhood Parks	Ongoing renewal replacement of amenity plantings (e.g. garden shrubs, bulbs and trees) to ensure amenity, aesthetic and recreational values are maintained.
Branford Park BBQ	The Branford Park BBQ is close to the end of its life and needs replacement.
Pioneers Park	The playground fence will be strengthened; the replacement work will address weaknesses in its structure.
Kowhai Reserve	The linking pathway between Kowhai and Stafford Avenues will be reconstructed to a more durable, useable standard.
Tosswill Reserve	The carpark used by the bowling club will be sealed with asphalt.
Customhouse Reserve	Development of interpretive information panels in consultation with iwi.
Te Manu Reserve	Improvement of the walkway track to give better access to the connecting streets.
Development Plan for new park at 36 Cable Bay Road	Draft a development plan for the use of 36 Cable Bay as a Sportsground/ Neighbourhood Park.
Tirohānga Whānui Park	Development of interpretive information panels in consultation with iwi.

## 28. Focus area: Walking and Biking

### 28.1 Introduction

Council seeks to provide a connected network of paths and tracks that are accessible and visible, and cater for a range of abilities. Nelson's pathways offer an important recreation and alternative transport network. They are well-patronised and are associated with high levels of ratepayer satisfaction. There is ongoing demand for expanding the pathway network. While walking and cycling are different activities the assets used are often the same with some exceptions such as steps or downhill mountain bike tracks.

Walking and cycling routes used primarily for transport and commuting are generally catered for in the Transport Activity Management Plan (and often subsidised by Waka Kotahi), but there is some crossover.

In 2015 the Council adopted *Out and About*, an active travel and pathway-based recreation policy. This policy recognised the growth Nelson had seen in walking and cycling over the previous decade, and sets objectives around consistency, classification of routes, channelling (setting certain tracks aside for exclusive use) and courtesy among users. Following this policy, Council developed the *Out and About – On Tracks Strategy 2016*, an off-road tracks strategy which prioritised trail development projects and sought to address concerns around user conflict by creating a track hierarchy, identifying tracks where activity separation is required and prioritising development of tracks.

The *On Tracks Strategy* was reviewed and updated in 2022, in partnership with Koata Ltd. Key changes made were updating the implementation plan and the formation of a Track Advisory Group. This group meets regularly to oversee the Strategy's implementation and is comprised of Council staff, Koata Ltd representatives and key stakeholders for their skills and in-depth knowledge.

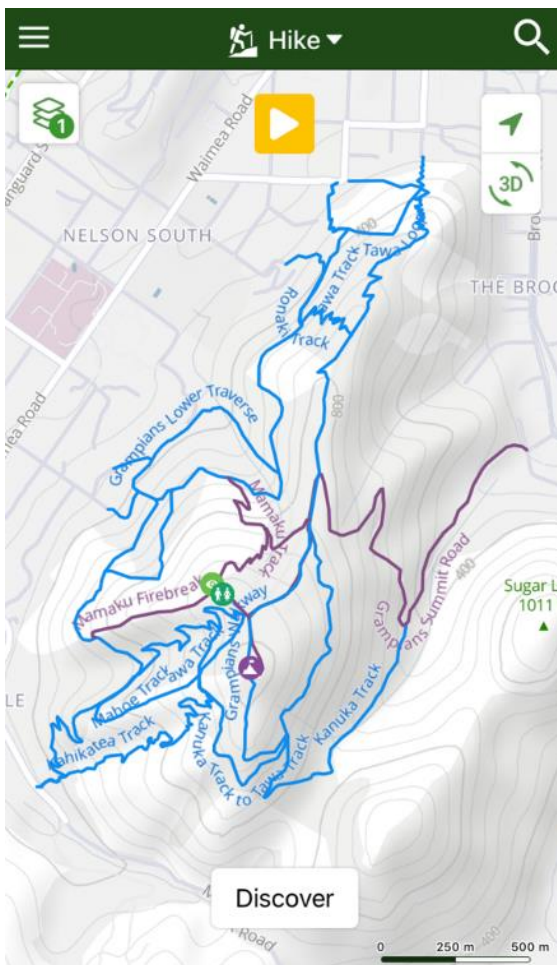
A key outcome of the *On Tracks Strategy* was the development of trailhead hubs in the Maitai, Brook and Marden valleys. All three have now been completed, with the Marsden Trailhead facility just waiting on the installation of a toilet.

Council is aware that a number of walkers and runners feel they have 'lost' some spaces to mountain biking. Following the endorsement of the updated *Out and About – On Tracks Strategy*, Council made the Grampians Reserve walking only (with the exception of the vehicle road and access to the nearby lookout).

Large areas of Nelson's recreational opportunities are on private land owned by Koata Ltd which provide important recreational opportunities. Koata Ltd purchased the land from the Crown in 2014, and the public's awareness of the implications of this change has been slow to grow. Council acknowledges the value of these areas to the community and now has a long-term agreement in place with Koata Ltd for public recreation access to this land following Council committing to a strategic statement pledging its commitment to pursuing recreational access on Koata whenua in September 2022.

Recently completed projects include the Great Taste Trail section through the Nelson Golf Course, the Maitai Walkway section through the Waahi Taakaro Golf Course (damaged in the August 2022 storm event), new tracks in Eureka Park and most recently the opening of a new track in the Grampians that opens up access from the Brook (Hinaiu Track). In addition, Council undertook a considerable track remediation following the August 2022 storm event. This included fixing sections of the Maitai Walkway, the Coppermine Trail, tracks in the Grampians Reserve, Botanical Hill, Codgers and Sir Stanley Whitehead Reserve.

The location of tracks and walkways can be viewed on the Top of the South Maps website. The Trailforks app provides the most current information on mountain bike tracks (including track condition and closures), and is also being progressively expanded to include walking tracks.



**Figure 55: Grampians walking trails on Trailforks (Hinaiu Track yet to be updated)**

### **Mountain Biking**

Mountain biking occurs on both Council and privately owned land, and council aims to take a regional approach to planning. While users and landowners agree their own terms of use, Council takes a wider network view which identifies all tracks regardless of land ownership. Council may also provide funding for projects on non-Council land where there is significant demonstrated public benefit, and landowner agreement has been secured.

Nelson’s Council-administered mountain bike tracks are mostly located in Conservation and Landscape Reserves or Koata Ltd land, with a small number in Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves. Most tracks are shared, with some used for walking or biking only.

Nelson has a reputation for challenging mountain biking, and this level of riding attracts many users. Nelson could build on this reputation and garner even greater benefit from providing a wider range of tracks catering to more skill levels. The focus for this AMP concerns provision of tracks and trails at an entry level. Provision of lower grade tracks is needed to better develop mountain biking locally for beginners, families and children.

In 2017 and 2023 reports were undertaken to assess the economic benefits of mountain biking for the region, which is significant. Council recognises these economic and recreational benefits and provided considerable funding in the 2018 LTP towards mountain biking, including new trails, trail head facilities and event support. The focus of the coming years will be embedding the new long-term agreement into systems and practices, while enabling new developments in line with the On Tracks Strategy.

### **Great Rides**

Two of the country’s 23 Great Rides exist in Nelson which are part of Ngā Haerenga – The New Zealand Cycle Trail, the Coppermine Trail and a section of the Great Taste Trail.



**Figure 56: Mountain bikers on the start of the Coppermine Trail, credit: Virginia Woolf Photography**

Council has a successful partnership with the Nelson Tasman Cycle Trails Trust (NTCTT), and together with Tasman District Council partly funds employment of a Trails Manager to oversee development and maintenance, and secure external funding opportunities. The majority of the development and maintenance is 50% funded from Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE), and extreme weather events are often fully funded by MBIE.

Maintaining the Coppermine Trail to the New Zealand Cycle Trail Grade 3 standard is challenging due to its length, high use and nature of the geology. Recently an in-situ rock crusher was purchased (assisted with MBIE funding) to enable more practical maintenance of the downhill section between Coppermine Saddle and the Maitai South Branch.

Priorities for the NTCTT are completing linkages to the Great Taste Trail and exploring options for a route from the Maungatapu Saddle to Nelson. The NTCTT also assists council with other cycle and shared path investigations, e.g. a route from Atawhai to the Glen.

## 28.2 Changes and future demand

Sport NZ studies<sup>17</sup> show that Nelson residents have an above average participation in walking, cycling and mountain biking activities.

Conservation and Landscape Reserves are heavily used for informal recreation and feedback suggests there is a desire to see reserves enhanced for these activities with improved tracks and facilities. This, combined with the trend away from organised sports and a significant growth in informal recreation, suggests a need to continue improving provision of facilities for these activities, such as tracks and signs.

Along with increased numbers of users, there is likely to be increased demand for commercial concessions to cater to and take advantage of the opportunities presented by any significant mass of users. This will need to be considered in any future facility development.

The increased network use, alongside the aging population, could indicate that the accessibility of some trails may need to consider a wider range of abilities to allow more people to more easily access the path network. This may be done in conjunction with widening high use paths. These changes would aim to reduce conflicts and maintain a positive user experience. Conflicts between different types of users is becoming more of an issue with the increasing popularity of e-bikes which tend to travel quietly at relatively high speeds, which can surprise other users, and the burgeoning mountain biking community using conservation and landscape reserve trails.

## 28.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the Tracks focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Enabling recreation on Koata Ltd whenua through the new long-term agreement, including setting reasonable protocols for closure and better publicising safe walking routes.
Track construction and use can damage to natural habitats including erosion, track expansion from original route, weed incursion along trails and frightening/displacing wildlife away from habitats.
New track construction can exacerbate erosion in areas where there is land instability.

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<sup>17</sup> Sport NZ Insights Tool

<b>Issues and opportunities</b>
Unauthorised track construction activity creates risk and damages the environment. For example, when unauthorised trails traverse Conservation Reserves they can adversely impact on the water catchment and biodiversity values. There are also no controls to ensure the suitability, safety and sustainability of these tracks.
A high level of ongoing maintenance and renewal is required to ensure trail network remains safe and at grade. This can be difficult to administer.
Reputational risk from reserve closures due to fire risk, forestry operations and storm and slip damage.
There is a risk of damage to the network from natural hazards such as floods and slips. In some cases, it is not possible to rectify the damage due to the difficult terrain, risk of further damage and high cost of remediation. In addition, tracks are not covered under Council's insurance.
A lack of easier grade mountain biking trails (the mountain bike network is heavily weighted towards more difficult trails). There is an opportunity to ensure that there are sufficient easier grade mountain biking trails to provide for beginner riders and children. This can be done through prioritising a work programme with new tracks at the easier grades.
Growth in mountain biking can displace other reserve users.
Conflict between users on shared paths, particularly where cyclists are travelling at high speeds and managing user conflicts (e.g. between cyclists and walkers) can be challenging. The primary mechanism for managing user conflict is implementing the measures in the Out and About – On Tracks 2022 policies.
During closures there can be unauthorised public access in some Landscape and Conservation Reserves. This can lead to increased risks where parks are closed due to forestry operations, ungulate culls or fire risk. Inequities can arise where concessionaires pay fees for access while others who are conducting commercial activities have unauthorised access.
There is personal risk of harm from high-risk activities (e.g. mountain biking) and being caught in parks and reserves during fires or storm events.
Walking and cycling most often don't cater to people with physical disabilities. There is an opportunity to create adaptive walking and cycling routes on or through the existing trail network.
Wayfinding signage in Conservation and Landscape Reserves is inadequate and some signage is poorly maintained (e.g. Roding Catchment Reserve, Grampians Reserve). Grampians signage upgrades are currently underway.
There aren't enough walking and cycling connections in Stoke and Tāhunanui.
Construction of the access from Sowman Street to the Grampians is underway but has been delayed due to difficult terrain constraining the tracks.

## **28.4 Lifecycle management**

### **Operations and maintenance**

All Council owned tracks are recorded in the GIS, which provides trail lengths, locations and grades. Trailforks is incrementally being populated with walking trails to support the activity. The asset owner within Council is determined by the function of the pathway, the majority of off-road trails and paths are parks assets, with exceptions (e.g. where a walkway provides an important commuter/transport route or connects a street to another street this is generally considered a transport asset).

Where possible walking and shared pathways are constructed in concrete through parks and reserves to avoid weed incursions that typically create maintenance issues with asphalt, particularly *Cynodon dactylon* (Couch Grass) and *Cenchrus clandestinus* (Kikuyu Grass).

Council has a maintenance MOU with the NMTBC for trails on Council administered land. Maintenance of some trails is the responsibility of the Club, with the remainder being the responsibility of Council. The responsibility of ongoing trail maintenance is a factor considered when considering new trails.

Maintaining more remote trails can be challenging. In particular, maintaining slip-prone sections of the Coppermine Trail is difficult. Council applies to the MBIE Maintaining Great Rides fund annually to assist with maintenance and monitoring of the Coppermine Trail.

Some mountain bike trails are in commercial forestry areas. The use of trails can be disrupted during harvest and pruning, as well as posing health and safety risks to forestry contractors. Where possible, forestry activities are planned to avoid significant recreation events.

Closing trails during periods of high fire risk is done to reduce the possibility of fires starting, as well as avoiding the dangers of trying to evacuate users if a fire does start.

Council's approach to managing high-risk use of trails is to ensure marketed trail grades are accurate and focus on delivering lower grade trails, leaving responsibility for the higher-grade routes to the NMTBC who have the appropriate knowledge and expertise. It is accepted that participants should be aware of the inherent risks associated with the activity.

Risk from natural hazards is mitigated primarily at the design stage, with appropriate drainage and complying with relevant construction standards. It is unfeasible to completely eliminate all risks in these dynamic natural environments.



**Figure 57: The Coppermine Trail after a snowfall**

## Renewals

Funding is included within each reserve category for renewals through general maintenance budgets. A specific budget has been included in this Plan for the renewal of key mountain biking trails.

Mountain biking trail construction and maintenance is expected to align with the NZ Cycle Trail descriptions for the appropriate trail grade. This ensures best practice methodologies for construction and drainage and other environmental effects such as erosion and sediment loss.

## New capital investment

Council is guided by existing policies and strategies, public submissions and stakeholder advice when setting investment priorities. The Parks Team also works with the Transport Team during planning phases.

In addition to the provision of paths and trails, ancillary features such as seating and drinking fountains is investigated.

Formal submissions, as well as engagement with stakeholders show strong support for the completion of links and investigation of new routes. The Out and About On Tracks Strategy includes a comprehensive list of proposed front country trails.

## Disposal

No significant assets are proposed for closure or disposal. However, some mountain biking trails may be considered for retirement as they are superseded by newer trails or are no longer suitable. It is also important to look at removing illegal trails which have been constructed without landowner approval or appropriate consents.

## 28.5 Key projects and improvement actions

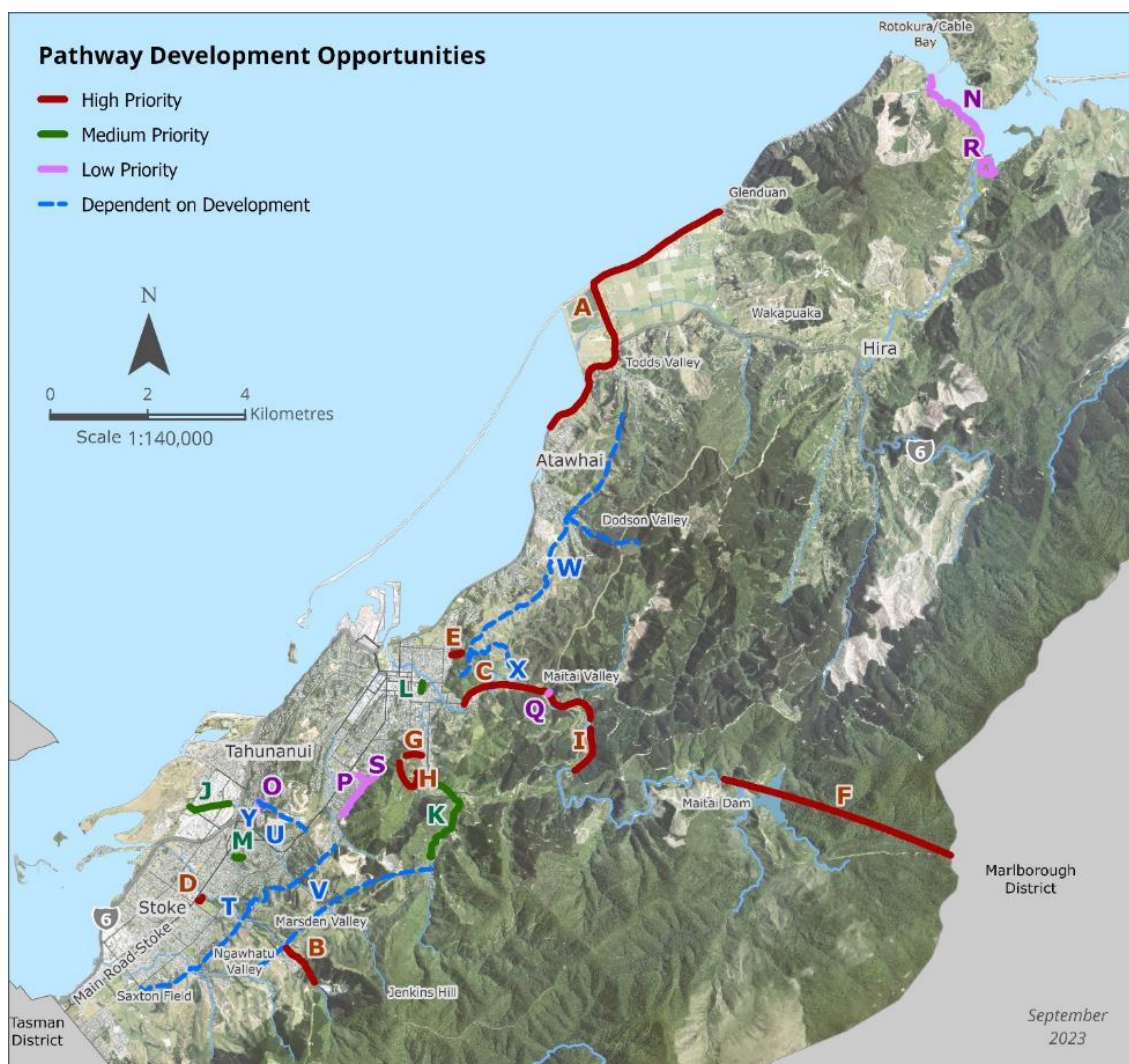
Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Adaptive walking and cycling tracks	Undertake initial study to identify opportunities to make the existing network more adaptive, including identifying obstacles and hazards. This study will also identify route, costs and programming of works.
Track wayfinding	Undertake a preliminary scoping exercised followed by implementation of updated wayfinding for the track network in Landscape and Conservation Reserves.
Grampians tracks from Sowman St	Completion of new tracks connecting Sowman St to the Grampians Reserve. This will include the removal of a derelict dwelling.
New Bluetooth locks in Landscape and Conservation Reserves	At the time of writing a new lock system was being investigated to improve gate security.
Unauthorised mountain bike tracks	Council undertakes ongoing monitoring to address unauthorised track building. Where unauthorised track builders are identified they will be subject to compliance



Project	Summary
	measures. Council is also working with the NMTBC to address these issues.
Global resource consent for slip remediation	Council is seeking a global resource consent to allow slip remediation without preparation of individual.
Remediation of flood damage	Work continues reinstating trails following the August 2022 weather event
Connection opportunities from developments	For example work with developers to re-establish the ridgeline route from Bayview Road to Botanical Hill Reserve (Centre of New Zealand).
Link between the new Isel Park bridge and Pūtangitangi/ Greenmeadows Centre.	Short connection around the outside of the sports field.
Sir Stanley Whitehead reserve lacks egress options	Investigation is planned for a connection from the main track to Cambria St to enable egress during a fire event, this would also provide a shorter loop for those with less physical fitness to still enjoy the walk and views.

Specific track proposals are summarised in Table 15 and their location is shown in Figure 58. Additional front country tracks are listed in the On Tracks Strategy, 2022.



**Figure 58: Pathway Development Opportunities**

**Table 15: Council Dependent Projects for Connections (updated September 2023)**

Ref	Project	Priority	Cost	Status
A	Clifton Terrace to the Glen off road shared path (shared with Transport) (P7)	High	\$\$	Not started
B	Plumtree Lane to upper Marsden Valley Road (Marsden Hub) connection	High	\$\$	Partially completed
C	Maitai Valley off-road pathway to Golf Course	High	\$\$	Underway
D	Poorman Stream to Greenmeadows connection	High	\$\$	Not started
E	The Wood (Cambria St) to Sir Stanley Whitehead track	High	\$\$	Not started
F	Maungatapu cycle trail connection	High	\$\$	Investigation and design due for completion late 2024
G	Hinau St to Grampians link	High	\$\$	Underway
H	Sowman St to Grampians link	High	\$	Underway
I	Coppermine Trail – Maitai Hub to Groom Creek connection	High	\$	Partially completed
J	Jenkins Stream (Pascoe to Airport)	Medium	\$\$\$	Not started
K	Brook Esplanade walkway	Medium	\$\$	Partially completed
L	Albion Square/Queen’s Gardens connection (including investigation into historic walking route from Bridge St to Hardy St)	Medium	\$\$	Not started
M	Hay Reserve Walkway (linking Main Road Stoke through Matangi Street to Coster Street)	Medium	\$	Not started
N	Paremata Flats to Cable Bay	Low	\$\$	Not started
O	Maire St to Heemskerck Place via Tasman Heights Reserve	Low	\$\$	Not started
P	Bishopdale to Nelson College (along Grampians base)	Low	\$\$	Not started
Q	Almond Tree ford replacement bridge across the Maitai River	Low	\$\$	Not started
R	Paremata Flats boardwalk	Low	\$\$	Not started
S	Motueka St to Grampian Oaks link	Low	\$	Not started

**Table 16: Priority and Cost Indicators for Connections**

Priority	Timeframe	Cost	Estimated Budget
High	1-3 years	\$\$\$	>\$500,000
Medium	4-6 years	\$\$	\$100,000-\$500,000
Low	7+ years	\$	<\$100,000

Projects that Council considers strategic priorities, but has less control over timing due to the work relying on future subdivision development are summarised below.

**Table 17: Subdivision Dependent Projects**

Ref	Project	Description
T	Outer fringe walkway – Bishopdale to Saxton Field through Ngawhatu Valley	Continuation of a programme establishing walkways between streets in the city fringe from Bishopdale through to the Ngawhatu Valley and Saxton Field
U	Bishopdale to Maire St	Links from Bishopdale to Annesbrook as an alternative to Whakatu Drive
V	Brook Valley to Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley and Ngawhatu Valley	Connection from Brook Valley to Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley and Ngawhatu Valley. This would create a loop incorporating Involution Trail and the Dun Mountain Walkway (Coppermine Trail)
W	Tod Valley – Dodsons Valley – Brooklands – Sir Stanley Whitehead Park	Maintaining a pedestrian link behind residential areas between Tod Valley and the city. Link between Dodson’s Valley and Sharland’s Road
X	Sir Stanley Whitehead Park – Kaka Hill Tributary – Maitai Valley	Connection from Sir Stanley Whitehead Park to the Maitai Valley via the Kaka Hill Tributary catchment/Ralphine Way
Y	Maire Stream Esplanade connections	Connections from Maire Stream between the Coastal Views subdivision, Highview Drive and Maire Street

## 29. Focus area: Playgrounds

### 29.1 Introduction

Play Facilities provide opportunities for families and communities to enjoy informal recreation together. They also allow for development of a range of physical, social and mental skills in a managed risk environment. Nelson has over 50 playgrounds including a destination playground at Tāhunanui and a small city centre pop up play area on leased land.



## **Figure 59: Concrete animals at Tāhunanui**

Play uses the body and mind and is fun, accessible, challenging, social and repeatable. It differs from sport and other recreational activities in that it is intrinsically motivated (spontaneous, happens anywhere and is performed for no external goal or reward), personally directed (has limited or no adult involvement) and freely chosen (is self-determined and has no predetermined outcome)<sup>18</sup>.

Play supports cognitive development and the learning of many skills needed in adult life, including the ability to think creatively, make decisions, problem-solve, manage stress and aggression, negotiate and build relationships, assess personal safety and manage risks. Active forms of play (walking, running, jumping and climbing) support physical health through developing basic motor skills, exercising, reducing the incidence of obesity and providing a foundation for participation in other sport and recreation.

The provision of play facilities also supports social cohesion in the community by enabling interactions between neighbours, exposure to people with different backgrounds and beliefs and encouraging community participation by disabled people and vulnerable groups<sup>19</sup>.

The Council playground network is complemented by a number of school playgrounds which have very good levels of service and a range of mental and physical challenges for users.

A key sustainability initiative over the life of this Plan will be an increase in the proportion of natural play features. Play opportunities such as logs, boulders and recycled materials have a shorter useful life, but have low impact in terms of disposal and come at a significantly reduced cost compared to traditional or modern equipment.

Following a resolution of Council in 2009, all playgrounds and sportsgrounds in Nelson are smoke free.

User safety is always a priority. Maintaining safety while providing suitable challenges is a key balance. Council playgrounds adhere to relevant playground safety standards and are routinely checked and audited for safety compliance.

Stand-alone exercise equipment in parks and youth parks are also considered as part of the Play Facilities activity area, and these areas are maintained out of Play Facilities budgets.

A playground for the purposes of this plan is defined as having at least three pieces of play equipment. Nelson has 306 items of play equipment and 51 playgrounds. The majority of equipment is traditional or modern, with a small but growing amount of natural features.

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<sup>18</sup> Tākaro – Investing in Play Discussion Document (Auckland Council 2017)

<sup>19</sup> United Nations, 2013; National Playing Fields Association, 2000; Play England, 2006

Playgrounds have typically been made up of a small variety of traditional equipment providing a similar basic experience in each playground regardless of location. Council aims to provide a range of playground experiences in the City. This means that as equipment comes due for renewal, an assessment will be made of the space and different types of play equipment may be installed if it suits the space. This could include more diverse equipment types including more self-directed play, where users choose how to use equipment rather than the equipment driving a specific, singular movement or use.

A 1,000m walking distance from residential properties to a playground is used as a primary level of service for user proximity to this activity.

Schools also provide playgrounds and where these are accessible to the public they are included in the level of service calculations. These locations are noted in Council's GIS system.

Asset data is currently stored in Infor and GIS. Work is underway to move to the RAMM asset management system and have asset data and condition information fully incorporated.

## **29.2 Changes and future demand**

The key factor influencing demand is the number of children in a catchment. However, visitor numbers are also relevant, particularly at destination locations such as commercial centres, Tāhunanui and sporting hubs.

A growing consideration is for playgrounds to incorporate the surrounding environment into the experience. This could be through reflecting the nearby natural or urban materiality, theming parks towards a specific purpose, or tailoring play facilities to the surrounding neighbourhood demographics. A variety of experiences around the City can encourage users to visit areas that they may not otherwise go to, as well as making the experience more exciting for users.

An important matter is inter-generational provision, as these spaces should support family visits and cater for an aging population. Providing places alongside playgrounds for carers of varying ages and abilities is important, as will seeking to involve caregivers in play alongside their children. Alongside this is the increasing importance of considering integrated accessibility to playgrounds and equipment to encourage use by all abilities of people. The Saxton Field Activity Management Plan includes provision for an inclusive play space at Saxon Field in 2025/26 and 2026/27.

Nelson would benefit from having a destination playground in close proximity to the CBD, and this has been budgeted for supported by Government funding. This would address a number of matters:

- There is a lack of activities for younger people in the CBD
- It could help families to visit and extend their linger time in the shopping precinct

- It could attract regional visitors
- It would expand the experience and environment available in a largely built up area
- It would contribute to inner city vibrancy.

Nelson has developed a pattern of a higher number of smaller playgrounds rather than fewer, large ones. This is both as a result of historical development and a factor of the environment, as it complements Nelson’s sunny climate where it could be expected that residents would be more willing to walk a small distance to a minor facility.

While quantity of play equipment for young children may be high compared to the national average, it is acknowledged that equipment or play opportunities for older children (10-14 year olds) is limited. The Stoke Youth Park was opened in 2021 to help provide space for older children.

As Nelson’s population ages, the proportion of Nelson residents in the 0-14 age group is predicted to decline, although the absolute numbers of children is not expected change much. As the user numbers level off, the focus will shift from developing new assets to maintaining, improving and evolving existing assets.

Exceptions to this trend are expected to occur in Bayview and the Marsden, Maitai and Ngawhatu Valleys where considerable residential development is expected.

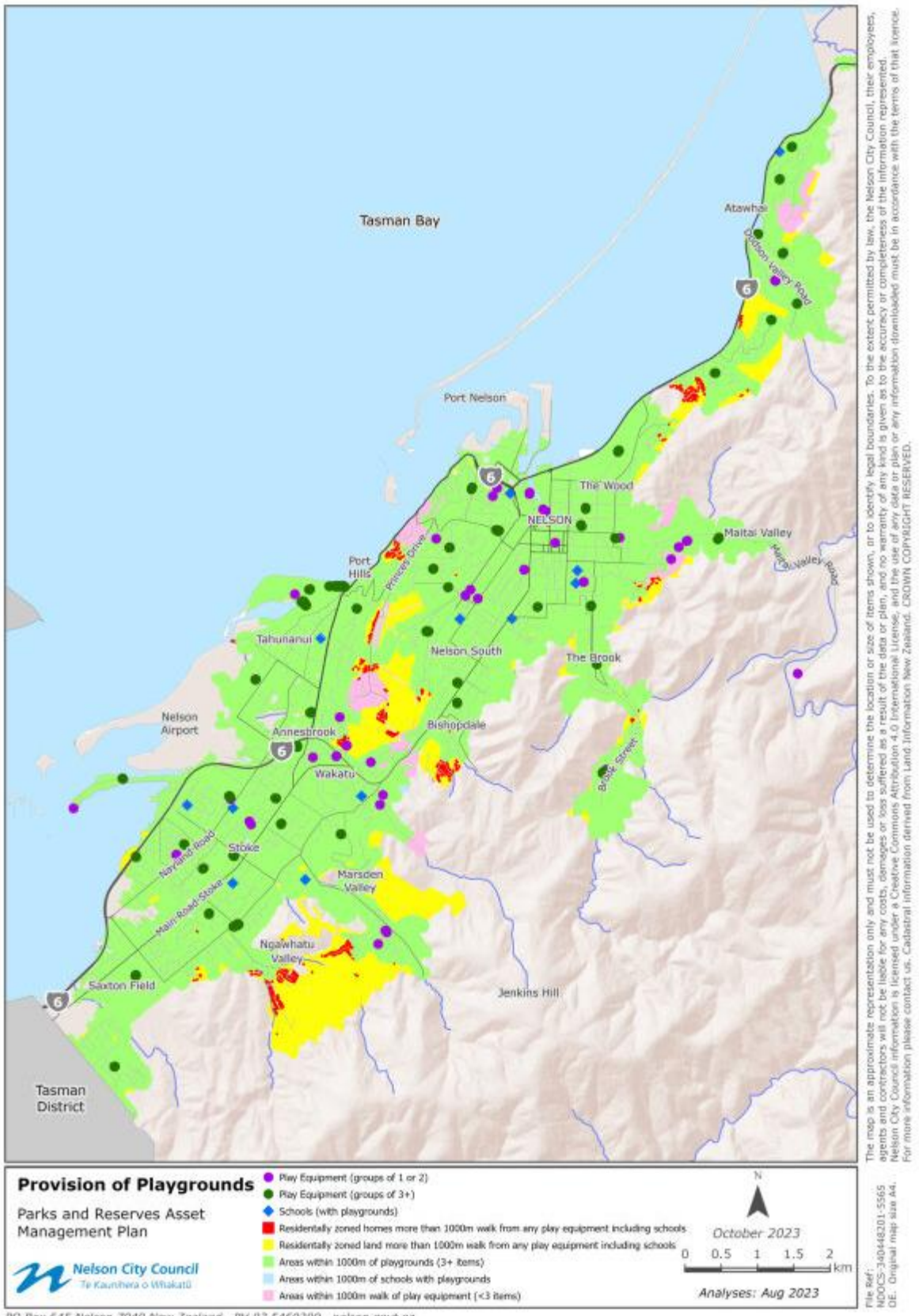
The below table should be read in conjunction with Figure 60.

**Table 18: Future demand for playgrounds**

<b>Ngawhatu Valley:</b>	Play equipment is proposed to be installed as new parks and reserves are developed.
<b>Tasman Heights:</b>	Opportunities for play equipment will be explored as subdivision progresses.
<b>Bishopdale:</b>	Opportunities for play equipment in the Bishopdale area will be explored.
<b>Atmore:</b>	The top is a relatively new area of development on hilly terrain. The area is not well served by accessible flat park land, however, there is significant opportunity for natural play given its proximity to the Maitai/Mahitahi River. Play provision can be considered in the future if demand indicates this is needed.
<b>Atawhai:</b>	The area immediately to the east of Wakapuaka Cemetery (Brooklands) is outside of the 1000m walking distance level of service. The area is physically relatively close to Montrose Reserve ‘as the crow flies’, however a poorly planned subdivision pattern of cul-de-sacs means there are no road or pedestrian connections. No new play equipment is planned for the Brooklands area over the life of this AMP.

Council is committed to ensuring new and renewed playgrounds consider shade as part of their design. While shade structures may be considered for some purposes such as seating spaces, their effect can be limited due to the movement of the sun throughout the day. Additionally, shade sails are prone to vandalism and require frequent renewals. The best long-term solution to providing shade in parks and playgrounds is planting trees in strategic places. While there is a relatively long lead

time for the effects to become meaningful the long-term benefits generally outweigh other types of artificial shade provision.



**Figure 60: Provision of playgrounds in Nelson**

### 29.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the Playgrounds focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Ensuring appropriate supply of play facilities is balanced with high community expectations and aging equipment in some locations.
A lack of drinking fountains and shade has been suggested by the community.
There often isn't enough seating, particularly for older generations.



**Figure 61: The new playground at Te Pā Harakeke, November 2022**

### 29.4 Lifecycle management

#### Operations and maintenance

Operations budgets are split broadly into contracted works, programmed maintenance and unprogrammed maintenance (day works). The Open Space maintenance contract expires in June 2025.

Council undertakes regular playground safety checks through its contractor. Any major risks or issues are reported to Council, and they are recorded and prioritised in the work programme. All playground equipment is inspected regularly and required to comply with NZS5828:2015, the New Zealand standard for Playground Equipment and Surfacing.

Specifications in the Nelson City Council Open Space Operations and Maintenance Contract cover all short and long term auditing requirements under relevant New Zealand Standards.



All playgrounds were assessed by an external auditor in 2008, 2013 and 2022. It is proposed that the next external audit be in 2025.

With regards to weed control, Council's contractors use Biosafe sprays and manually remove weeds in proximity to playgrounds.

While Council seeks to minimise serious risks around playgrounds, play is often inherently risky. One of the goals of play is to learn about risk in a managed environment, and children tend to quickly lose interest in equipment that does not challenge them. Protecting against all forms of risk therefore is at odds with the idea of play as well as being unfeasible. Taking on challenges and risks is fundamental to a child's development, and some risky play allows children to develop their own risk perception skills and enhances their ability to avoid injury. Minor injuries are to be expected during play, however, the design and adherence to the standards is meant to minimise the risk of serious harm injuries.

A programme of providing shade at playgrounds is ongoing, and fencing is provided where this is seen as necessary. Consideration is given to the need to cross busy roads when analysing supply and, together with the Transport team, specific safety measures are taken where warranted (e.g. provision of pedestrian refuges, improvements to parking).

Where circumstances warrant, (e.g., public health issues or following a natural disaster) playgrounds may be closed until a safety assessment can be made.

## **Renewals**

The age and condition of play equipment across Nelson is assessed and replacement dates and values estimated. A priority improvement area is to better understand the useful lives of the city's play equipment and incorporate this into the asset improvement system.

Playground matting has an expected life of 10 years and allows for great accessibility as wheelchairs and prams can be pushed across the surface. At this time, bark is used as the preferred safety surface in the majority of situations, but consideration is given to matting or wet pour safety surfaces in high use or high development standard locations.

## **New capital investment**

The following checklist is used by staff as a guideline when considering the need for new play equipment.

- Is the proposed site outside of 1,000m walk to an existing playground?
- Is the proposed location in a high deprivation area?
- Has the community expressed views on play needs?
- How does local traffic impact on accessibility to this location and other nearby playgrounds? Is another playground needed for walkability reasons?

- Are there natural areas within a 1000m walk which provide alternative play options?
- Can existing or planned landscape play elements be used to reduce the number of pieces of equipment?
- What amenities or facilities are in the vicinity that may have a bearing on the size of the playground such as car parking, barbeques, toilets?

New play facilities are generally proposed as a result of growth and are largely funded from development contributions. As new parks and reserves are vested in Council consideration will be given to the establishment of playgrounds in these parks to meet levels of service.

Three new playgrounds have been recently developed in Nelson. The first was the development of the Stoke Youth Park at the Marsden Recreation Ground, adjacent to Stoke Memorial Hall. Te Pā Harakeke (Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve) was opened in November 2022. This new park was built in the area of the old Modellers Pond and incorporated the model railway. A playground was also opened in September 2022 at the new the Neighbourhood Reserve Tirohanga Whānui in the Bay View Subdivision. In addition, a log scramble was added to the playground in Grove Reserve in 2023, following acquisition of some road frontage to the park.

The August 2022 weather event has disrupted playground planning, however, it is expected that new playgrounds will be constructed as new neighbourhood parks are established, and analysis will be undertaken in the short term to determine the most appropriate playgrounds to redevelop. As specific items of play equipment approach the end of their useful lives and near renewal, the wider play area will be assessed to determine whether like-for-like replacement is appropriate or something different should be being installed.



**Figure 62: New playground at Tirohanga Whānui Park, September 2023**

The 2009 Heart of Nelson Strategy identified gaps in play opportunities near to the city centre and the Rutherford Park Development Plan includes provision for a play space alongside the Maitai/Mahitahi River. This location was recommended by the City Centre Playspace Taskforce in 2023. Presently there is just one swing provided in Old Bank Lane and another next to the Elma Turner Library. The next closest play opportunity to the city centre is adjacent to Riverside Pool. A temporary 'pop-up' park with play facilities has also been constructed on leased land next to the Elma Turner Library. Funding has been included to investigate and develop a play space in the city centre, which compliments a 'Better Off' Government funding contribution.

There are many sites throughout the city, including parks and areas of road reserve, which could be modified with the addition of a piece of simple play equipment such as skating elements or natural features. It is hoped that opportunities for play will be considered through the Bridge to Better project.

Operational budgets have been programmed to increase as further play facilities are developed. This is particularly important as residential development progresses and a desire and need for increased levels of service, including accessibility and variety of experiences.

### **Disposal**

The cost of disposal of play equipment is included in the renewals budgets. Reuse and salvage are not often considered due to costs and the safety implications of reusing aged equipment.

A move to using more natural features such as boulders and logs will reduce disposal costs and impacts on the environment.

No playground areas are being considered for disposal.

## **29.5 Key projects and improvement actions**

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

<b>Project</b>	<b>Summary</b>
Development of a playground development plan	<p>A playground development plan would assist in prioritising playground provision and could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overall assessment of the success of the play network and individual playgrounds</li> <li>• A hierarchy of importance</li> <li>• Identification of areas where different equipment types could be installed</li> <li>• Identification of areas where quality, size and type of playgrounds are insufficient</li> <li>• Levels and types of provision for different locations</li> <li>• Survey of use and users</li> <li>• Analysis against external factors e.g. density, deprivation levels</li> </ul>
Developing future play space(s) in the Nelson city centre	<p>In 2023 Council established a taskforce to determine a location for a city centre play space and has identified Rutherford Park as the most suitable site. \$613k has been included in this AMP (funding</p>

Project	Summary
	that has been carried over from earlier AMPs) for this project to compliment \$2.3M of Better Off Funding from Central Government.
Playground renewals (and new playgrounds)	<p>Ensuring that playground renewals (and new playgrounds) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate shade and seating</li> <li>• Are inclusive and provide accessibility opportunities</li> <li>• Diversity of equipment</li> <li>• Development of play opportunities for 10-14 year olds</li> <li>• Provide a variety of physical challenges such as balance, coordination and upper and lower body strength activities.</li> </ul>
Saxton Field inclusive playground	Approximately \$1.5M has been included in the Saxton Field Activity Management Plan for an inclusive play space at Saxton Field, jointly funded by the two councils and planned for construction in 2025/26 and 2026/27. Whilst this is a matter for the Saxton Field Activity Management Plan, it is included here for reference.



**Figure 63: New plantings at the Te Pā Harakeke playground, November 2022**

## 30. Focus area: Trees

### 30.1 Introduction

This section relates to Council’s management of street trees, parks trees and trees listed in the Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP), which are either listed as Heritage, Landscape or Local. Heritage and Landscape trees require resource consent to carry out significant works or for removal, while Local trees do not, providing Council has been advised in writing in advance.

This AMP provides funding for the management of trees within parks and listed trees. Funding for the management of street trees is provided in the Transport Activity Management Plan. However, vegetation on roads is managed by the Parks team, so discussion on street trees is included in this focus area.

Trees contribute positively to the community by providing habitats, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, shade, amenity and a reduction in stormwater run-off. Trees can also have actual or perceived negative effects (e.g. can pose a safety risk if they fail).

Council oversees 2,264 street trees and 791 listed trees (categorised as Heritage and Landscape Trees under the Nelson Resource Management Plan). Considerable staff time is spent dealing with vegetation related enquiries and a priority is developing guidance and policy to assist in the management of vegetation.



**Figure 64: Turkey oak *Quercus cerris* in Devon Reserve**

### **30.2 Changes and future demand**

Council plants replacement and new trees in parks, which are funded from its capital and programmed maintenance budgets. Council also accepts trees when new subdivisions vest in Council. It is generally accepted that trees in parks are expected and welcomed and street trees are generally appreciated for the amenity they provide. Street trees both visually soften the urban surrounds, provide human scale to built-up areas and provide summer shade and temperature attenuation. This has been referenced in the Te Ara Whakatū – Nelson City Centre Spatial Plan 2021.

Council often receives submissions of support for its provision of trees and receives regular nominations for new listed trees.

Council plants fruit trees in appropriate locations where it fits in with the design and purpose of the park. Fruit trees are best planted in locations where volunteer groups or park neighbours are prepared to look after them and gather their produce. Selection of appropriate species which are robust, low maintenance and also fulfil amenity needs is critical if these types of species are to be considered for inclusion in public areas. Council is not best placed to provide public food cultivation services but welcomes volunteer groups who may wish to develop edible plantings through the Adopt a Spot programme.

### 30.3 Key issues and opportunities

Key issues for the Trees focus area are:

Issues and opportunities
Risk of damage to property, people and infrastructure and the resulting liability to Council. This is presently mitigated by regular inspections and maintenance works. Where Council becomes aware of a safety issue either through regular inspections or service requests, an assessment is undertaken and remedial works are undertaken to mitigate the risk (isolating the area, removing damaged or weak areas of a tree or tree removal if there are no other reasonable alternatives). The value of a tree will determine the approach Council will take towards management and retention of a tree.
High winds can cause significant damage to trees. Council has communications procedures in place to warn against recreational use during periods of high wind.
The increase in number and severity of storm events will increase damage to trees and required additional budgets for clean-up and replanting.
Risk that trees in streets and urban environments conflict with infrastructure.
Lack of a strategic and policy approach to vegetation in the city, including a consistent framework to guide responses to requests for removal or tree modification from the public (which takes considerable staff time to manage). A street tree policy has been drafted and needs Council adoption and a parks tree policy also required.
Traffic management required for tree work adjacent to roads which doubled maintenance costs.
Large areas of single species amenity trees are at risk of widespread destruction if there is a significant pest or disease incursion. There is an opportunity to plant a wider diversity of amenity trees.
Weed species trees on road reserve aren't included in regular Council inspections and if they fail they can cause damage to property, people and infrastructure (e.g. privet growing on the side of the road). There is an opportunity is to remove these weed trees, when identified.
Trees in Landscape and Conservation Reserves aren't regularly inspected. There is an opportunity start inspections of trees within a fall distance of tracks, particularly in popular areas such as Botanical Hill.

### 30.4 Lifecycle management

#### Operations and maintenance

Maintenance is carried out by Council contractors and undertaken on an ongoing basis. Listed trees are inspected every two years and any remedial works carried out as necessary. Council inspects parks and street trees on a three year inspection cycle. In addition to individual street trees Council also generally manages vegetation in the road corridor which can be difficult on hilly suburbs.

Listed trees can either be privately owned or Council owned. Non-protected trees within parks are not individually identified and are grouped together in parks or park areas. Tree condition information is added into the Infor Asset Management System.

Listed trees on private land are supported by Council to ensure their health and protection. Requests are made of landowners to access their property to carry out tree assessments. Typically around 80% of people respond. When issues of potential tree damage, failure or risk are identified, tree works are undertaken by Council contractors.

Storms with high winds can have a significant effect on trees, particularly if winds are from non-prevailing directions. Work is often necessary following storm events to clean up windblown trees, broken branches and debris. Significant storms enable alternative contingency funding (not identified in this Plan) to be accessed, however, Parks budgets are required for clean up after lesser storm events.

As the effects of climate change become more pronounced it is expected that the number and severity of weather-related events will increase. This is likely to require a commensurate increase in budgets to cater for any damage caused by these events. It may also necessitate a review of the types of trees and where they are planted in order to reduce as much as possible their vulnerability to weather events.

Operations are split into unprogrammed and programmed work, with a considerable amount budgeted as unprogrammed works due to the often-reactive nature of tree management.

Issues reported to Council generally relate to actual or perceived nuisance factors such as leaf drop, encroachment of branches, shading, view obstruction and occasionally concerns around safety. The majority of issues are able to be resolved and there is no evidence to suggest wider community desire for a reduction in the provision of trees.

Council seeks to have trees play a positive role in Nelson. Due to significant wider community benefits, adding to the tree resource where suitable and retention of trees where possible are priorities. Tree health and safety is fundamental.

## **Renewals**

Replacement planting is generally undertaken on a reactive basis, due to the uncertainty around timing. Efforts are made to preserve heritage values such as propagating from original specimens, where possible.

It is unlikely that a street tree will be able to reach its mature size before it outgrows the space available and creates damage to infrastructure such as footpaths, kerbs or underground services. Particularly in older areas of town where the spaces are generally on a smaller scale than more modern developments. Street trees are therefore actively managed through a cycle of removal and replanting. The renewals cycle for the trees in the city centre is around 25–30 years.

Where a tree is required to be removed a replacement will be provided, either in the same location if suitable, or in the same general area if factors are prohibitive.

## **New capital investment**

Funding is included within each reserve category for new planting, with the largest budget allocated for Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves. These reserves have a key environmental role in protecting riparian corridors by filtering nutrients, reducing erosion and providing shade to reduce water temperature and improve aquatic habitat conditions.

The majority of trees planted in Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves are natives. Most if not all exotic trees are planted in Public Gardens, Neighbourhood Parks, Sportsgrounds and as Street Trees.

The Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 provides standards and guidance for new street trees including size, location and dimension information. These standards refer to Street Tree Guidelines<sup>20</sup> for species relative to City area and berm width. Council produced street tree guidelines which are organised by area or eco-zone (coastal flats, hill country, etc.).

Street trees are generally deciduous varieties, or are planned so that they don't shade the road during certain times in order to reduce the risk of exacerbating icy road conditions. Tree plantings next to roads are also planned to reduce their effects on surrounding services and other infrastructure. This can be through species selection or ensuring that there is enough space around the tree to allow for growth and its ultimate mature size.

## **Disposal**

At times Council is required to remove trees. This may come about as a result of park development, scheduled renewals or declining health due to age, disease or damage.

Removal of large trees is expensive, requiring specialist equipment and technical expertise. Trees occasionally require removal, for example, where a safety issue is present, and in these cases opportunities are sought to recover costs wherever possible.

High quality timber is made available for crafts people, and on occasions Council is able to reuse the timber for natural play features or furniture (as was done in Isel Park following a wind event in 2008 and at Tāhunanui Reserve following removal of large exotics along the foreshore). Trees may also be mulched and the wood used onsite to cover new planting areas.

Where trees are removed, new trees are planted where appropriate. Due to the likely lack of long-term sustainability and impracticality, street trees that have been planted within berms less than 1.5m wide will not be replaced following removal.

At times Council is asked to remove trees for private benefit. Staff make assessments based around the principles outlined in s333-336 of the Property Law Act 2007. These assessments balance potential impacts on property with public good.

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<sup>20</sup> Street Tree Guidelines <https://www.nelson.govt.nz/assets/Environment/Downloads/land-development-manual-2010/731314-Street-Tree-Guidelines-19Feb2009.pdf>



## 30.5 Key projects and improvement actions

Key projects and improvement actions are summarised below:

Project	Summary
Systematic identification of trees on road reserve	Identification of specimen trees and weed trees in road reserve, with the long-term aspiration of weed species removal to reduce Council risk of trees failing.
Tree assessments in landscape and conservation reserves	Implement a three yearly inspection of landscape and conservation reserves adjacent to popular tracks. Scoping and implementation required.
Completion of tree policies	Development of a road reserve vegetation policy (draft completed) requires review and adoption. A park tree vegetation policy would also be beneficial.
Street tree planting	Increase in street tree planting to green the urban environment.
Street tree inspections for listed trees	Reduce protected tree inspections from every two years to every three years. A three year inspection regime is considered sufficient to identify any risks for a mature tree. This reduction is mitigated by the additional inspections that occur following severe weather events.

## 31. Financial summary for Parks and Facilities

Financial tables showing capital expenditure, operational expenses and operational income are shown in Appendix 14.

### 31.1 Financial statements and projections

The capital and operational funding required for the activity is provided in Appendix 14 - Financial Summary.

### 31.2 Revenue and financing policy

Council's overall funding strategy is contained in its Revenue and Financing Policy within the Long Term Plan. The degree to which Council is willing to fund activities is based on a number of principles e.g. *beneficiary pays* (those that directly benefit should pay to a larger degree), *public good* (where there is overall public benefit Council should pay to a greater degree), *intergenerational equity* (Council should recover costs of the provision of services from the generation that receives the benefit of each service or activity), and *exacerbator pays* (where costs are incurred due to the negative effects of people's actions (or inaction) then these people should pay).

The degree of funding Council provides for community facilities asset groups is dependent upon the public benefits that accrue from the use of the facilities (health, well-being, environmental benefits etc) and difficulty in charging users. The activities covered by this plan are funded as follows:

Council's Revenue and Financing Policy has more details and can be found within the Long Term Plan.

Capital expenditure is generally funded by way of loans with Council's treasury management policy providing clear overall debt/rates ratio limits.

Rates are the primary source of funds for Council to provide facilities for the community. There are other sources of revenue such as rents, concessions, user charges, grants, donations and other income. For future projects Council will closely assess what alternative funding streams are available.

Regional development funding or tourism infrastructure (Government) funding are two possible sources for future projects. The option of incorporating commercial tenants in recreation facilities is also a good way to support a service and also create some revenue for maintenance and operating costs. These are all potential ways to reduce the costs to ratepayers for new facilities.

Clubs and organisations contribute a significant amount of time and resources to sport and recreation facilities, including financial contributions for projects. The value of this work is often under-estimated.

### **31.3 Valuation forecasts**

The valuation of Parks and Facilities assets is currently based on historical cost less depreciation. Assets are revalued every two years for insurance purposes.

Buildings, footbridges, artwork, memorials and playgrounds are comprehensively insured. Improvements to land, such as landscaping, footpaths, roads and water infrastructure are not insured for parks, reserves and cemeteries. Legal liability, which may arise from employees maintaining assets or providing services, is insured.

# Appendix 1: Risk Management

## Parks and Facilities Risk Register

**Table 19: Risk Register**

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Earthquake or tsunami damages assets	All	Structures and buildings unable to withstand seismic or tsunami event. Slips on hills affect trails and access roads.	After event – inspect, assess, closure, signage, repair, insurance	Minor (2)	Possible (3)	Medium (6)	Accept	Maintain emergency plan
Rain event damages assets	All	Assets in low lying, poorly drained, flood prone parkland are flooded and out of service. Slips affect trails and access roads.	Land management to reduce risks, e.g. waterway containment, drainage systems.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Maintain emergency plan
Wind event damages trees	All, but particularly Public Gardens	Tree damage and subsequent property damage or personal injury.	Monitor weather forecasts. Regular condition assessment to identify treatment actions and high-risk trees.	Major (4)	Likely (4)	High (16)	Accept	Ongoing condition assessments to identify remedial actions. Maintain assessment frequency. Tree maintenance/removal to minimise risks.
Coastal erosion at Tahuna Back Beach caused by natural coastal processes (littoral drift in Tasman Bay deflecting the mouth of the Blind Channel to the east)	Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Loss of reserve land.	Planting sand-binding grasses. Trapping windblown sand. Controlling pedestrians. Technical work underway.	Major (4)	Possible (3)	High (12)	Accept	Managed retreat. Continue with existing controls to mitigate erosion speed. Continue with technical work to identify highest risk areas.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Fire caused by dry conditions, accident or arson	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves	Damage or destruction of vegetation or property. Personal injury.	Rural fire management guidelines, fire break management, weed control, firefighting water supply. Identify high risk areas.	Major (4)	Possible (3)	High (12)	Reduce	Procedures to close areas, provide warnings and prevent public access. Weed management plans.
Drought, network failure or other major event affects water supply	Sportsgrounds, Public Gardens	Water supply restricted. Unable to irrigate or supply water to features.	Backup supply by tanker for critical services. Efficient irrigation systems.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Water use efficiency practices implemented. Back up supply options available.
Building and minor structures deficient or fails	All	Substandard construction or materials, lack of regular assessment, maintenance or repair, vandalism.	Programmed condition assessment regime. Maintenance schedule. (Managed through Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.)	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Regular maintenance, renewal and monitoring.
Fire in buildings caused by electrical fault, vandalism or arson	Sportsgrounds, Public Gardens, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Damage or destruction of buildings. Personal injury.	Firefighting equipment, control unauthorised access, remove ignition/fuel source. (Managed through Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.)	Minor (2)	Likely (4)	Medium (8)	Accept	Maintain and monitor fire prevention measures.
Critical structural assets fail (e.g. bridges, platforms, safety barriers) due to substandard construction or materials, lack of regular assessment, maintenance or repair	All	Damage or destruction of structures. Personal injury.	Programmed condition assessment regime. Maintenance schedule. (Managed through Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.)	Minor (2)	Likely (4)	Medium (8)	Accept	Condition inspection and repair. Two monthly by maintenance contractor. Two yearly visual assessment (builder). Six yearly structural assessment (engineer).
Park furniture failure caused by vandalism/ misuse, normal wear and tear	All	Damage or destruction of furniture. Personal injury.	Regular inspections to assess functionality (repair/replace as required).	Extreme (5)	Rare (1)	Medium (5)	Accept	Maintenance inspection and repair. Two monthly by maintenance contractor.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Sand carpet – do not achieve optimum life expectancy caused by inadequate maintenance and renovation	Sportsgrounds	Sand carpet requires renewing earlier than expected life.	Scheduled maintenance and renovation as per manufacturer's guidelines.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (4)	Accept	Ensure maintenance regime implemented.
Incidents caused by general hazards e.g. bikes vs. pedestrians, vandalism	All	Trips and falls, minor injuries.	Hazard identification and remediation. Keep tracks clear, control overgrown vegetation.	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (8)	Accept	Contractor inspects and reports any hazards as part of normal duties and two monthly inspection.
Bike riding injury on tracks caused by inadequate maintenance, poor design or construction, riding tracks unsuitable for skill level, collisions	Walkways, Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Personal injury.	Regular maintenance. MTB track grading and signage. Out and About On Tracks strategy to manage conflict.	Extreme (5)	Unlikely (2)	High (10)	Accept	Appropriate track design, construction and grading. Regular inspection and maintenance. Channelling.
Injury to volunteers and activities of others on council land, caused by general hazard	All	Injury to volunteers.	Volunteers managed under HSWA 2015.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Accept	Risk management covered by HSWA. Consider separate risk management plan for major volunteer activity.
Hazard from hard balls etc. User interaction conflicts. Inappropriate activity for reserve type (e.g. golf/ cricket, disc golf)	All	Personal injury. Park or other property damage.	Signage. Reserve Management Plans. Bylaw.	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (8)	Reduce	Signage. Review usage and investigate alternative locations. Activity ban. Enforcement.
Issues and injury caused by dogs	All	Injury from dog attacks. Nuisance from faeces.	Bylaw. Dog ranger enforcement. Signage. Provision of doggy doo bag dispensers.	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Dog control bylaws. Dog ranger enforcement. Signage.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Accident associated with water bodies (built water areas) e.g. caused by unfenced areas, deep water, difficult exit, entrapment etc	All	Drowning.	Design guidelines for max depth, visibility, exit points. Maintenance to keep edges clear of vegetation and entrapment hazards.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Record and report all management actions
Third party structures fail or are inherently unsafe	All	Injury as a result of third party structures.	Contractor inspections and report. Removal of any considered unsafe.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	System to check and document identification assessment and action
Injury at playground (as a result of normal activity, misuse or equipment design or failure).	Play facilities	Injuries or death.	Compliance with NZS 5828. Prioritise high use sites.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Inspections: monthly - contractor (internal). Five yearly - independent review.
Lessee failure to maintain assets e.g. caused by poor lease documentation, non-performance of leases, ineffective management and monitoring of leases	All	Leased assets fail.	Well specified lease documents. Annual monitoring and management.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Accept	Ongoing lessee liaison and monitoring.
Contractor failure	All	Service delivery falls below acceptable standard.	Well specified contract. Regular monitoring of service standards.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Ongoing service standard monitoring.
Economic or other unforeseen impact significantly reduces revenue	All	Revenue below budget.	Ongoing monitoring and awareness.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Accept	Ongoing monitoring.
Statutory compliance failure caused by failure to follow all legal requirements and processes or lack of awareness of requirements	All	Statutory compliance failure.	Consideration of all legal requirements affecting the parks operations.	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Ongoing consideration for all projects and activities.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) charges e.g. caused by changing exotic forestry to native revegetation	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves	Increased ETS charges.	Awareness and consideration of ETS rules.	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Awareness and consideration of ETS rules.
Poor performance or failure of sporting assets, including playing surfaces and lighting	Sportsgrounds	Sporting codes do not have adequate playing surface or facilities. Reputational risk.	Maintenance and renewal programme	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (8)	Accept	Close relationship with maintenance contractor. Sound renewals planning especially for high profile assets.
Council loses control of pests and/or weeds	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Loss of native biodiversity. Proliferation of unwanted species.	Ongoing monitoring and awareness.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Reduce	Weed management plans. Utilise Nelson Nature opportunities. Communication between Forestry and Parks operations. Improved monitoring.
Excavation and development of reserves developed on historic landfill	Sportsgrounds, Public Gardens	Effects on public health from contaminated soil or methane. Damage to infrastructure e.g. from subsidence.	Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) including GIS layer. Resource consent under NES.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Maintain awareness of historic landfill sites and NES consent requirements, commission contamination reports. Evaluate risk of disturbance and land settling prior to development.
Excavation or other damage to heritage or archaeological resources	All	Loss of historic heritage.	Nelson Resource Management Plan / Nelson Plan. NZAA Archsite. Reserve Management Plans.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Maintain awareness. Support Nelson Plan efforts to protect sites.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Loss of Institutional knowledge; Insufficient systems in place to capture innate employee knowledge not captured elsewhere	All	Loss of important information and historical details not held anywhere else.	Systems in place to capture knowledge and 'download' information. Staff personal development plans.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Ensure robust processes and knowledge management systems which are understood and easily accessed. Do not have staff work in isolation without good auditing processes.
Climate change impacts such as sea level rise, temperature changes and extremes of rainfall	All	Impacts on usability of assets and spaces or complete loss of assets.	Reduce reliability on vulnerable spaces for critical assets. Anticipate consequences and minimise long term investments in vulnerable spaces.	Likely (4)	Likely (4)	High (16)	Accept	Planned approach to address impacts of climate change such as managed retreat.
Major external events impacting the activity such as pandemic, recession etc.	All	Economic impacts on affordability and usability of spaces.	Robust financial management.	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	Medium (9)	Minimise	Build resilience into Council systems. Reduce Levels of Service.



**Table 19: Council's Corporate Risk Matrix and Likelihood Values**

	CONSEQUENCES				
Descriptor	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Almost certain (5)	Medium (5)	Medium (20)	High (45)	Very High (80)	Very High (125)
Likely (4)	Low (4)	Medium (16)	High (36)	High (64)	Very High (100)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (12)	Medium (27)	High (48)	High (75)
Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Medium (8)	Medium (18)	Medium (32)	High (50)
Rare (1)	Very Low (1)	Low (4)	Medium (9)	Medium (16)	Medium (25)

**Table 20: Residual Risk Tolerance**

Residual Risk Tolerance				
Risk Level	Description and Action	Authority for Tolerance	Timing for Actions	Advise including Treatments
Very High	Not normally tolerable Immediate intervention to reduce risk	Full Council on advice from CE	Immediate if possible but no more than one month	Full Council using best practicable means
High	Not normally tolerable Initiate action as soon as practicable to reduce risk	SLT or Group Manager Council at CE discretion	As soon as practicable but no more than two months	SLT or accountable Group Manager Council at CE discretion
Medium	Normally tolerable Frequently review to look for opportunities to further reduce risk where practicable	Business Unit Manager	At least within one quarter	Accountable Group Manager
Low	Acceptable risk Routine review for low cost actions to further reduce risk	No specific authority required	Routine review period (e.g. 3-6 monthly)	None
Very Low	Acceptable Risk No specific actions to reduce further	No specific authority required	Only if incidental to another action	None

## Appendix 2: Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders who use and benefit from Council parks and facilities include:

- Residents and ratepayers of Nelson
- Not-for-profit community and sports groups
- Educational institutions
- Regional and national stakeholder organisations
- Businesses who hire council facilities
- Visitors to Nelson.

### Residents' surveys

Council has been carrying out residents' surveys to measure satisfaction with its work since 1997. These surveys help the Council gauge how well the community supports its direction and priorities, and the results are used to inform how the Council delivers services.

An independent research company is commissioned to carry out the survey each financial year and sampling is usually done three or four times across the year. Usually, around 400 people are selected at random and surveyed. To ensure most interests of the community are reflected, the company seeks a sample that is representative of Nelson's demographics.

Nelson City Council Resident's survey has questions targeted specifically to ask for feedback on how satisfied they are by sportsgrounds, play facilities (playgrounds/skateparks), swimming pools, and public toilets. There is also an opportunity to outline what improvements would increase satisfaction with Council facilities.

### Long term plan and annual plan engagement

Long term plan and annual plan engagement provides the community with an opportunity to provide feedback on Council's priorities, outcomes, projects and financial planning. This includes feedback on Council's parks and facilities.

### Development of new bylaws and bylaw reviews

Consultation and stakeholder engagement is undertaken when Council undertakes the development of new bylaws or review of existing bylaws.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provides a statutory process for consulting the community when developing or reviewing bylaws, this includes:

1. Making the statement of proposal publicly available
2. Drafting the Bylaw for internal Council consideration
3. Public release for submissions
4. Review of submissions and preparing of a recommended version of the Bylaw.

Recent relevant bylaw reviews include the Control of Dogs Bylaw (2022) and the Water Supply Bylaw (2021). The following bylaws (which relate to parks, reserves and facilities) are due for review during the life of this Activity Management Plan:

- Freedom Camping Bylaw (review underway)
- Urban Environments Bylaw.

### **Development of reserve management plans**

Consultation is undertaken as part of the development of new and the review of existing reserve management plans. The Reserves Act 1977 provides a statutory process for consulting the community when developing or reviewing reserve management plans, this includes:

1. Publicly advertising the intent to prepare the new management plan
2. Drafting the management plan for internal Council consideration
3. Public release for submissions.
4. Review of submissions and preparation of a recommended version of the management plan.

The following reserve management plans will be reviewed during the life of this Activity Management Plan:

- Tāhunanui Reserve Management Plan review (2025)
- Conservation and Landscape Reserves Management Plan review (2025)
- Neighbourhood Parks Reserve Management Plan (2027)
- Sportsgrounds Reserve Management Plan (2029)
- Public Gardens Reserve Management Plan (2031)
- Campgrounds Reserve Management Plan (2033).

### **Development of new strategies and policies**

Consultation and stakeholder engagement is undertaken when Council develops new or reviews existing policies and strategies.

The following policies will be developed during this the life of this Activity Management Plan:

- General Reserves Policies (2024)
- Vegetation Management Policy (2024)
- Recreational Hunting Policy (2024)
- Out and About On Tracks review (2026)
- Playground Policy/Development Programme (2026).

The development of recent policy also informs Council's Activity Management Plans, for example the review of the Out and About on Tracks Strategy (completed in 2022 in partnership with Koata Ltd) included stakeholder engagement with the following stakeholders:

- Nelson Mountain Bike Club
- Nelson Tasman Cycle Trails Trust (NTCTT)
- Nelson Tramping Club
- Department of Conversation

- Trail Fit Trail Runners
- Nelson Regional Development Agency
- Nelson Biodiversity Forum
- Forest & Bird (Nelson-Tasman Branch)
- NZ Walking Access Commission
- Federated Mountain Club
- Helibike
- Gravity
- Mountain Bike Skills Clinic
- Krankin Kids
- Kiwivelo Young Kids
- Mountain Bike New Zealand (MTBNZ)
- Rotorua District Council.

It also included an opportunity for wider public feedback on the draft strategy prior to its adoption. Information from this engagement has influenced the prioritisation of funding and assets in our back country parks and reserves.

### **Engagement with sport and recreation users**

Staff have ongoing communication and engagement with sport and recreation users including:

- Regularly scheduled meetings (e.g. Nelson Mountain Bike Club and the New Zealand Cycle Trails Trust)
- Proposal scoping and development of feasibility studies and business cases (e.g. Nelson City Council Aquatics Facilities Options Report, August 2022, RSL; Nelson City Sportsfield Capacity Review, February 2021, Xyst)
- Engagement for specific projects (e.g. Maitai Recreation Hub, Guppy Park Community Facility, Glenduan Reserve proposals)
- Meetings bringing stakeholders together to discuss wider issues (e.g. Nelson City Council Sport and Recreation Sector Engagement Meeting held on 19 July 2023 with outdoor sports facilities users and included representatives from archery, netball, baseball, softball, cricket, rugby, football and touch rugby)
- Contractor feedback
- Survey of users (e.g. CLM's survey of pool users).

### **Requests for new infrastructure from park users (individuals and groups)**

Council receives numerous requests for new infrastructure from park users via its website, the Antenna app, emails and phone calls.

## Appendix 3: Relevant Plans, Strategies and Policies that Influenced the Parks and Facilities Activity

Please note that this list is accurate as at 16 June 2023, however, legislation is continually being amended and replaced.

### Key legislation

Key legislation	How it relates to the Parks and Facilities Activity
<b>Amusement Devices Regulations 1978</b>	Provide for the registration, certification and inspection of amusement devices to ensure the safety of users.
<b>Animal Welfare Act 1999</b>	Ensures that owners and persons in charge of animals attend properly to the welfare of those animals. It covers various matters including surgical procedures and research on animals, transporting and exporting animals, ill-treatment and offences.
<b>Biosecurity Act 1993</b>	Sets out the biosecurity and pest management powers and responsibilities of regional councils and territorial authorities. Council is required to prepare a Pest Management Strategy under this Act. Pests and weeds must be managed in accordance with both the Strategy and the Act.
<b>Building Act 2004, Building Regulations and Dam Safety Regulations</b>	Provides for the regulation of building work, the establishment of a licensing regime for building practitioners, the setting of performance standards for buildings and promotes the accountability of owners, designers, builders and building consent authorities for ensuring that building work is safe complies with the Building Code. Council has roles both as a regulator, being a building consent authority, and as a building owner. As the owner of community facilities and other buildings, the Council has responsibilities for ensuring that building work complies with the Building Code and people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health. As building consent authority, Council has powers to ensure unsafe or insanitary buildings, are either brought up to a suitable standard or removed. Systems installed in public buildings are assessed under this Act so they are safe and fit for purpose.
<b>Burials and Cremations Act 1964 and Cremation Regulations 1973</b>	Sets the requirement for the Council to establish and maintain cemeteries. The Regulations control the establishment and closing of crematoria and require cremations to be undertaken in a crematorium.
<b>Bylaws Act 1910</b>	Sets out general provisions for making and operating bylaws, quashing or amending bylaws and recovery of fines.
<b>Camping Ground Regulations 1985</b>	Set out the general requirements for camping grounds and state that it is the duty of every local authority to enforce the regulations and to regularly inspect all camping grounds.
<b>Children's Act 2014</b>	Specifies requirements for agencies to develop and implement child protection policies and safety checking for those working with children. Also details obligations regarding information sharing and reporting of concerns about vulnerable children.
<b>Climate Change Response Act 2002 (and Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019)</b>	Puts in place a legal framework to support New Zealand to respond to climate change and meet its international obligations. It also established the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme. In 2019 the Act was amended by the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon Amendment Act 2019, which:

Key legislation	How it relates to the Parks and Facilities Activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand to reduce net emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by 2050</li> <li>Established a system of emissions budgets to act as stepping stones towards the long-term target</li> <li>Required the Government to develop and implement policies for climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>Established a new, independent Climate Change Commission to provide expert advice and monitoring to help keep successive governments on track to meeting long-term goals.</li> </ul>
<b>Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002</b>	<p>The Act is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve sustainable management of hazards in a way that contributes to community well-being, public safety and protection of property</li> <li>Assess and manage risks</li> <li>Require local authorities to plan and prepare for emergencies through reduction, readiness, response and recovery activities through regional groups</li> <li>Integrate local and national emergency management planning</li> <li>Encourage co-ordination of emergency management and planning across a wide range of agencies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Claims Settlement Acts 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau</b></li> <li><b>Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui</b></li> <li><b>Ngāti Toa Rangātira</b></li> </ul>	<p>Settlement Acts are designed to settle historical claims for breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi. Settlements aim to resolve these claims by providing some redress to claimants. Redress may involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An historical account of the Treaty breaches and Crown acknowledgement and apology</li> <li>Cultural redress</li> <li>Commercial and financial redress.</li> </ul> <p>As a consent authority, Council must have regard to the statutory acknowledgements contained in the Acts and must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgements to all statutory plans covering the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Act 1987</b>	<p>Establishes the Department of Conservation, NZ Conservation Authority and Conservation Boards. It outlines requirements for land held for conservation purposes. Provisions of the Act may apply to some Council reserve land.</p>
<b>Fencing Act 1978</b>	<p>Sets out requirements for adjoining occupiers to share fencing costs.</p>
<b>Fire and Emergency New Zealand (Fire Safety, Evacuation Procedures, and Evacuation Schemes) Regulations 2018</b>	<p>The Council, as the owner of community facilities and other buildings, must have a procedure in place (evacuation procedure) for the safe, prompt, and efficient evacuation of the building's occupants in the event of a fire emergency requiring evacuation.</p>
<b>Food Act 2014 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1974</b>	<p>Places certain duties on the Council – advice, enforcement, registration, audit and verification of food premises. Not all food businesses are audited by Council.</p>
<b>Freedom Camping Act 2011</b>	<p>Regulates freedom camping on land controlled or managed by councils. However, the powers do not allow for freedom camping to be prohibited on all land controlled or managed by a council.</p>
<b>Gambling Act 2003</b>	<p>Controls the growth of and minimises harm from gambling. Council is required to have a Gambling Venues Policy which controls venues with class 4 gambling devices (e.g. Pokie machines), which must have either a cap on numbers or a sinking lid policy.</p>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Parks and Facilities Activity
<b>Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996</b>	Protects the environment, and the health and safety of people and communities, by preventing or managing the adverse effects of hazardous substances and new organisms. The Act also places restrictions and controls on the transport and storage of hazardous substances. This places requirements on the Council in the receipt and handling of some materials accepted at Resource Recovery Centres and any collection services.
<b>Health Act 1956 and Health Regulations 1966</b>	<p>The Council has responsibilities under the Health Act to improve, promote and protect public health within the city and power to appoint environmental health officers to discharge its duties under the Act.</p> <p>The Act places responsibility on the Council to provide sanitary works and, as a water supplier, to protect the quality and safety of drinking water. Responsibilities include the duty to take reasonable steps to contribute to protection of sources of drinking water by preparing and implementing Water Safety Plans for schemes supplying over 500 people.</p> <p>The Act also enables councils to issue defect notices to property owners where properties lead to sewer overflows which pose a risk to public health.</p> <p>Regulations under the Act require the Council to inspect and register premises such as hairdressers, mortuaries and camping grounds.</p>
<b>Health Burial Regulations 1946</b>	Requires local authorities to register funeral directors and inspect mortuaries.
<b>Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and associated regulations</b>	The Act and associated regulations (e.g. Asbestos Regulations 2016) provides a framework to secure the health and safety of workers and contractors.
<b>Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014</b>	Defines an archaeological site as a place associated with pre1900 human activity. Any excavation works carried out on Council land or heritage buildings must comply with the requirements set out in this Act.
<b>Infrastructure Funding and Financing Act 2020</b>	Provides a tool to enable private capital to support the provision of new infrastructure for housing and urban development. The Act provides opportunities for councils, Māori and iwi, and developers to partner and deliver infrastructure, free from council debt limits or from charging high upfront costs to developers.
<b>Land Drainage Act 1908</b>	Outlines the responsibilities as landowners and as the local authority for drainage works.
<b>Litter Act 1979</b>	Defines the offence of littering on public or private land. Requires the Council (and other landowners) to provide and maintain litterbins in places where litter is likely to be deposited, and to empty these bins at regular intervals. It also gives powers to the Council to appoint Litter Control Officers and Litter Wardens and to enforce the provisions of the Act. Central government has indicated a review of the Litter Act. This review could involve a repeal of this act and incorporation of all or some of its provisions into the Waste Minimisation Act.
<b>Local Government Act 2002</b>	Sets out the structure and obligations of Councils and Council-Controlled Organisations in regard to public services and controls their regulatory and enforcement powers. Section 10 outlines the purpose of local government – for democratic decision making on behalf of communities and to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities now and in the future. Other parts of the Act require councils to undertake various planning and decision making processes, Māori and public engagement processes, reporting requirements, etc, relating to their activities.
<b>Local Government Act 1974</b>	<p>Covers matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authority fuel tax</li> </ul>

Key legislation	How it relates to the Parks and Facilities Activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads, service lanes and access ways; provision of parking places and transport stations; road stopping and temporary restrictions of traffic on roads; and conditions of fixing roads</li> <li>• Aspects of sewerage and stormwater drainage</li> <li>• Land drainage and rivers clearance and water race schemes</li> <li>• Prevention of fires, fire hydrants and water</li> <li>• Offences and legal proceedings</li> </ul>
<b>Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987</b>	Governs Council meeting procedures and release of official information. It also sets out responsibilities for councils to provide information about a property in a Land Information Memorandum.
<b>Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011 and associated regulations</b>	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensures the protection of the legitimate interests of all New Zealanders in the marine and coastal area of New Zealand</li> <li>• Recognises the mana tuku iho exercised in the marine and coastal area by iwi, hapū and whānau as tangata whenua</li> <li>• Provides for the exercise of customary interests</li> <li>• Acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi.</li> </ul> <p>Local authorities must take into account any planning documents lodged with them under the Act when making any decisions in relation to the customary marine title area. Local authorities can apply to the Minister of Conservation for redress for any losses to its title to any land or investments in the common marine and coastal area.</p>
<b>Maritime Transport Act 1994</b>	Relates specifically to regional council regulation of maritime activities to ensure maritime safety in their regions. Regional councils may appoint harbourmasters, create navigation bylaws and undertake a range of related functions. The Council employs a harbourmaster to enhance maritime safety in our region. The Act also puts responsibilities on Council regarding oil spill response.
<b>Occupiers Liability Act 1962</b>	States the duty which a person in control of premises owes to visitors in respect of dangers due to the state of premises or to things done or not done on them, and outlines the consequences if visitors are hurt or unsafe.
<b>Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006</b>	Protects the health and safety of members of the public by ensuring the competency of persons engaged in the provision of sanitary plumbing, gasfitting, and drainlaying services. The Act requires registered people to undertake such work. This requirement applies to work undertaken for councils.
<b>Privacy Act 2020</b>	Stipulates how personal information can be collected and used, and people's rights to gain access to that information and ask for it to be corrected. This applies to information held by councils.
<b>Prohibition of Gang Insignia in Government Premises Act 2013</b>	Prohibits the display of gang insignia on premises of government departments, local authorities or schools. It covers any structure, grounds, public swimming pool or aquatic centre owned or under the control of a local authority.
<b>Public Bodies Contracts Act 1959</b>	Outlines the mode of contracting by public bodies and enables public bodies to delegate the power to enter contracts to committees or officers.
<b>Public Bodies Leasing Act 1969</b>	Provides powers to local authorities to lease land and outlines general provisions for the process for granting leases and of the content of leases.
<b>Public Records Act 2005</b>	Provides a framework within which local authorities create and maintain records and sets requirements for preserving and archiving records.



Key legislation	How it relates to the Parks and Facilities Activity
<b>Public Works Act 1981</b>	Provides the statutory authority to acquire land for a public infrastructure, pay compensation for land and how land acquired for a public work is disposed of.
<b>Reserves Act 1977</b>	<p>Provides for the preservation and management for the benefit and enjoyment of the public areas possessing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recreational use or potential, whether active or passive</li> <li>• or wildlife</li> <li>• indigenous flora or fauna</li> <li>• environmental and landscape amenity or interest</li> <li>• natural, scenic, historic, cultural, archaeological, biological, geological, scientific, educational, community, or other special features or value.</li> </ul> <p>It also enables the preservation of access for the public to and along the sea coast, lakeshores, and riverbanks, and fostering and promoting the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment and of waterbodies.</p> <p>The Act applies to reserve land gazetted under the Act, including local authority reserve land. It requires reserve management plans for reserve land, outlines processes for declaring and classifying land and leasing reserve land.</p>
<b>Residential Tenancies Act 1986</b>	Governs all residential tenancies, including those in council properties, and sets the requirements for tenancy agreements.
<b>Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)</b>	<p>Sets out obligations to protect New Zealand’s natural resources such as land, air, water, plants, ecology, and stream health. Council is required to prepare various planning documents, as both a regional council and territorial authority, to achieve integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the region and land use and development under the Act. It is also required to administer resource consents. Work Council undertakes may require resource consents and compliance with any conditions in the consents.</p> <p>The Government has a review of the RMA underway. The review proposes repealing the RMA and replacing it with three new Acts: Natural Environments Act, Spatial Planning Act and Climate Change Adaptation Act.</p>
<b>Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020</b>	Prohibit the access of stock to wetlands, lakes and rivers more than one metre wide. The regulations will help protect the zone around drinking water sources and the environmental values of these areas.
<b>Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012</b>	Provides for a system of control over the sale and supply of alcohol. Council provides inspection, licensing and advice to alcohol suppliers, and administrative and technical support to the District Licensing Committee.
<b>Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023</b>	Introduces a new default position that freedom camping on local authority land in a non-self-contained vehicle is prohibited meaning that freedom camping on local authority land is restricted to self-contained vehicles only. A local authority can diverge from this position by implementing freedom camping bylaws permitting freedom camping in non-self-contained vehicles in certain areas or placing restrictions on it in certain areas.
<b>Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941</b>	Makes provision for the conservation of soil resources, the prevention of damage by erosion and to make better provision for the protection of property from damage by floods.
<b>Telecommunications Act 2001</b>	Regulates the supply of telecommunications services. These services are often provided in council roading corridors and across council land.
<b>Te Taihū Statutory Acknowledgements</b>	A statutory acknowledgment is legal recognition of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of an iwi with an

Key legislation	How it relates to the Parks and Facilities Activity
	<p>identified statutory area. The eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu to which these statutory acknowledgements and areas relate are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō</li> <li>• Ngāti Kuia</li> <li>• Rangitāne o Wairau</li> <li>• Ngāti Koata</li> <li>• Ngāti Rārua</li> <li>• Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu</li> <li>• Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui</li> <li>• Ngāti Toa RaNgātira.</li> </ul> <p>The statutory acknowledgements place obligations on local authorities which are explained in the statutory acknowledgements document attached to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. The maps do not indicate all sites of importance to iwi. Other sites have been recognised through other redress instruments from the Crown.</p>
<b>Te Tiriti o Waitangi – Treaty of Waitangi</b>	<p>The Treaty of Waitangi is an agreement between Māori and the Crown. However, under section 4 of the Local Government Act 2002 local authorities are required to 'recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes. Further sections of the Act, particularly 77 and 81, detail the scale of requirement for local authorities to seek contributions and involvement from Māori in consultation and decision-making processes.</p>
<b>Trafalgar Park Purchasing Act 1891</b>	<p>Provides legislation around the use and leasing of Trafalgar Park for athletic sports and other recreations.</p>
<b>Utilities Access Act 2010</b>	<p>Governs the processes and rules for coordinating work done in transport corridors by utility operators, or that affects utility operators' assets.</p>

## Key National Policies and Standards

Document	How it relates to the Parks and Recreation Activity
<b>National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy</b>	<p>The current Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy's focus is on promoting energy efficiency, energy conservation and renewable energy.</p>
<b>National Environmental Standards for Air Quality</b>	<p>Many locations in New Zealand experience poor air quality, primarily due to home heating during winter and to a lesser extent due to emissions from motor vehicles. Regional councils and unitary authorities are responsible for ensuring that national air quality standards are met in their regions.</p>
<b>National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (NESCS)</b>	<p>The NESCS is a nationally consistent set of planning controls and soil contaminant values. It ensures that land affected by contaminants in soil is appropriately identified and assessed before it is developed and, if necessary, the land is remediated or the contaminants contained to make the land safe for human use.</p>
<b>National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (Freshwater NES)</b>	<p>The NES regulates activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.</p>
<b>National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water</b>	<p>This NES sets requirements for protecting sources of human drinking water from becoming contaminated.</p>

Document	How it relates to the Parks and Recreation Activity
<b>National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry</b>	This NES provides councils with more control over where forests are planted and for managing the effects of exotic carbon forestry on the environment. Its objective is to maintain or improve the environmental outcomes associated with plantation forestry activities.
<b>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (Freshwater NPS)</b>	Provides direction to local authorities to set objectives for the state of freshwater bodies and to set limits on resource use to meet these objectives
<b>National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022</b>	This NPS needs to be considered by councils when making decisions on land use and subdivision applications and when rezoning land. Its purpose is to protect highly productive soils from unproductive uses and development and ensure it is available for present and future land-based primary production.
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020</b>	Sets out the objectives and policies for providing development capacity under the Resource Management Act 1991. It removes overly restrictive barriers to development to enable growth.
<b>New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy</b>	This strategy, launched in August 2020, sets out a strategic framework for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly indigenous biodiversity, in New Zealand, from 2020 to 2050.
<b>New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (NZCPS)</b>	Guides local authorities in their day-to-day management of the coastal environment. Highlights declining coastal water quality because of contamination through stormwater and wastewater discharges.

### Key Industry Standards and Guidelines

Developed by Standards New Zealand, the following standards are regularly utilised to deliver services across our Parks and Facilities:

- NZS 3910:2003 Conditions of Contract for Building and Civil Engineering Construction
- NZS 4121:2001 Design for Access and Mobility: Buildings and Associated Facilities
- NZS 4360:2000 Risk Management for Local Government
- NZS 4404:2004 Land Development and Subdivision Engineering
- NZS 5828:2004 Playground Equipment and Surfacing
- NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals
- NZS 8603:2005 Design and Application of Outdoor Recreation Symbols
- NZS 4210:2001 Code of Practice for Masonry Construction
- SNZ HB 5828.1:2006 General Playground Equipment and Surfacing Handbook
- SNZ HB 8630:2004 Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures
- SNZ HB 9213:2003 Guide to Local Government Service Delivery Options.

### Regional plan, strategies and policies

Plan, Strategy or Policy	Comment
<b>Activity Management Plans (AMPs)</b>	AMPs describe the activities and services, and infrastructural assets needed for Council to undertake those activities and services. The AMPs outline the financial, management and technical practices to ensure the assets are maintained and developed to meet the requirements of the community over the long term. AMPs focus on the service that is delivered as well as the planned maintenance and replacement of physical assets.

Plan, Strategy or Policy	Comment
<b>Annual Plan</b>	An Annual Plan is prepared in the years between reviews of the Long Term Plan. It contains the annual work programme, annual budget and rating information, and any variations from the Long Term Plan for the year. The Annual Plan helps provide integrated decision making and coordination of Council's resources and contributes to Council's accountability to its community.
<b>Annual Report</b>	The Annual Report identifies the prior year's achievements against Long Term Plan/Annual Plan targets.
<b>Asset Management Policy July 2010</b>	Objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide for a consistent approach to asset and activity management planning within Council and to ensure plans reflect the strategic direction of Council.</li> <li>• To demonstrate to the community that Council recognises the critical importance of managing the city's assets and activities in an effective and sustainable manner in order to deliver appropriate levels of service to current and future generations.</li> <li>• To confirm a coordinated process for each significant asset/activity area that links their contribution to the Community Outcomes with specific levels of service, performance levels and desired improvement priorities and strategies.</li> </ul>
<b>Cemetery Standard Operating Procedures</b>	The operating procedures outline the operational and management rules for the Council's cemeteries and provide the foundation for the effective running and operation of these services.
<b>Contracts and agreements</b>	The service levels, strategies and information requirements contained in the AMP are the basis for performance standards in the current Maintenance and Professional Service Contracts for commercial arrangements and in less formal "agreements" for community or voluntary group.
<b>Development Contributions Policy</b>	Council seeks to recover from developers a fair, equitable and proportionate portion of the capital costs of infrastructure, reserves and some facilities needed to support growth through Development Contributions (DCs) under the Local Government Act 2002. Each new household unit of demand or the equivalent for commercial development is required to pay a DC.
<b>Earthquake Prone, Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings Policy</b>	Section 131 of the Building Act 2004 requires territorial authorities to adopt a policy on earthquake-prone, dangerous, and insanitary buildings. This reflects the government's broader concern with the life safety of the public in buildings and, more particularly, the need to address life safety in the event of an earthquake. It is a requirement that the policy be developed in consultation with the Council's ratepayers and stakeholders in accordance with section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.
<b>Financial Strategy</b>	Council must adopt a Financial Strategy as part of its Long Term Plan. The Council's Financial Strategy facilitates prudent financial management by Council and provides a guide for Council to consider proposals for funding and expenditure against. It makes funding and expenditure proposals transparent to the community by outlining the effects of proposals on services, rates, debt and investments.
<b>Long Term Plan (LTP)</b>	The LTP is Council's 10-year planning document. It sets out the broad strategic direction and priorities for the long-term development of the District; identifies the desired community outcomes; describes the activities the Council will undertake to support those outcomes; outlines Council's work programme over the ten years; and outlines the means of measuring progress. The LTP includes Council's current Infrastructure and Financial Strategies.
<b>Nelson Biodiversity Strategy</b>	This Strategy was reviewed in August 2018. The purpose of this Strategy is to continue to build a biologically rich and sustainable future for Nelson through aligned action on biodiversity. The key goals include the Active

Plan, Strategy or Policy	Comment
	Protection of Native Biodiversity and Ecologically Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. The Strategy includes key actions for Council.
<b>Nelson Resource Management Plan</b>	This plan sets objectives, policies and methods for addressing the City's resource management issues. It is regulatory document produced under the Resource Management Act 1991.
<b>Nelson Tasman Future Development Strategy 2022-2052</b>	Guides how we best manage the growth for the long-term benefit of the community and the environment. The following Urban Grown areas are identified in the plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nelson City Centre and surrounds</li> <li>• Stoke, Tāhunanui and surrounds</li> </ul>
<b>Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2020</b>	Provides consistent minimum standards and guidance for network assets that Council will accept as part of its network, and activities affecting them including maintenance and operations.  Chapter 10 (Parks and Reserves) outlines the standards for design and creation of reserves that are to be vested in Council through the subdivision consent process.
<b>Nelson Tasman Physical Activity Plan</b>	Addresses how to assist people in Nelson-Tasman to get enough physical activity in their daily lives to maintain a healthy and enjoyable lifestyle. There are a number of actions recommended for Council's Parks and Facilities activity relating to signs, tracks, open space provision and playgrounds.
<b>Nelson 2060</b>	The strategy begins with a community-led vision for Nelson in 2060. It sets out 10 goals that will help Nelson achieve that vision and ideas of how to reach the goals, plus ways to measure our progress as a community.
<b>Procurement Policy</b>	Provides a set of requirements that Council needs to follow when purchasing goods and services.
<b>Regional Sport &amp; Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island Regional Sport &amp; Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy Project Steering Group, 2020</b>	Developed through a partnership between Kaikoura District Council, Marlborough District Council, Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council and Sport Tasman with financial support from Sport NZ.  Provides a high-level strategic overview of the current and projected facility needs.
<b>Reserve Management Plans</b>	These plans are required to be prepared for all reserve land with a Reserves Act classification. They may be prepared for a single reserve or a group of reserves and provide detailed information on specific reserve development and management. Council's Reserve Management Plans often also apply to Council freehold land. In respect to that land, they have the status of Council policy.
<b>Significance and Engagement Policy</b>	The Significance and Engagement Policy is required under the Local Government Act. It lets both Council and the community know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How Council will determine the degree of significance of matters</li> <li>• When the community can expect to be engaged in Council's decision making processes</li> <li>• How this engagement is likely to take place</li> <li>• Council's strategic assets.</li> </ul>
<b>Social Wellbeing Policy</b>	The Social Wellbeing Policy aims to support Nelson to be "a happy, healthy community where people have access to necessary services and facilities and feel connected to each other and to the city". Areas where the Council has a key responsibility in promoting social wellbeing include the physical environment, leisure and recreation, social connectedness, cultural identity, civil and political rights and safety.

<b>Plan, Strategy or Policy</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2019-2029</b>	<p>Joint strategy between Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council, prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993.</p> <p>The strategy requires land occupiers to undertake control and management of plant pests on land for which they are responsible. Council, as occupier, is required to control pests on land it owns and administers in line with the strategy. There are five pest management programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclusion</li> <li>• Eradication</li> <li>• Progressive Containment</li> <li>• Sustained Control</li> <li>• Site-led.</li> </ul> <p>The principal measures used in the Plan to achieve the objectives are grouped in four main categories: requirement to act, Council inspection, service delivery and advocacy/education.</p>
<b>Te Ara Whakatū – Nelson City Centre Spatial Plan, 2021</b>	<p>Creates a vision, strategy and the pathways Council will take to reimagine the potential of the city centre. It sets out a vision, strategy and actions to achieve the vision. Actions that relate specifically to the Parks and Facilities Activity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greener streets</li> <li>• Great places</li> <li>• People at play.</li> </ul>
<b>Te Taihu Intergenerational Strategy 2020 (convened by Wakatū Incorporation in partnership with all three councils, the business community, NMIT, and whānau, hapū, and iwi across Te Taihu)</b>	<p>The strategy vision is “Good Ancestors”. It aims to enable longer term planning, connecting our decision making and unlocking the potential in our communities for the benefit of our people, our land and our future.</p> <p>Key actions that relate to Parks and Facilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water stewardship and protection</li> <li>• Regenerative practices</li> <li>• Telling and preserving our local stories.</li> </ul>

### **Council plans, strategies, and policies**

A number of Council’s plans, strategies and policies have an impact on the Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan.

<b>Plan, Strategy or Policy</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<b>Accessibility Guide 2020</b>	An internal guidance document to support staff responsible for community facilities, and immediate contractors undertaking the work, to better serve the Nelson community.
<b>Asset Management Policy 2010, (updated 2016)</b>	The objectives of this policy aim to provide a consistent approach for asset and activity management planning to reflect the strategic direction of Council.
<b>Circus Policy 1995</b>	A guide in relation to animals at circuses.
<b>City For All Ages/He Rautaki Whakatupuranga Strategy 2021</b>	The vision for this strategy is “An age-friendly community that values the experience and wisdom of all people”. The strategy lists opportunities and actions that relate to Parks and Facilities, particularly in the areas of Wellness, Mobility and Outdoors.
<b>Dog Control Policy 2020</b>	Outlines requirements for control of dogs in public places and the Doggy Do Project. It also outlines dog prohibited areas, dog permitted but must be kept on a leash areas and off leash areas in Neighbourhood Parks.
<b>Energy Strategy, 2006</b>	The purpose of this strategy is to promote the efficient use of energy in Council activities while maximising economic benefits of energy efficiency and avoiding negative impacts on the environment.

Plan, Strategy or Policy	Comment
<b>Heart of Nelson Strategy 2009</b>	Provides a vision for Nelson’s centre, a summary of actions to enliven the central city, and details of action.
<b>Naming of Reserves and other Features Policy 2004</b>	Outlines the process for the naming of reserves and reserves assets to ensure the purpose for which naming is undertaken is achieved in an effective, fair and equitable way.
<b>Nelson 2060 (published 2013)</b>	<p>The Vision: Nelson 2060 is an inclusive city, with a diverse range of residents who can connect easily to each other and to the beautiful place we call home. Our inclusive leadership style supports our unique approach to living, which is boldly creative, ecologically exemplary, socially balanced and economically prosperous.</p> <p>Themes that relate to Parks and Facilities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A sustainable city of beauty and connectivity</li> <li>• Outstanding lifestyles, immersed in nature and strong communities.</li> </ul>
<b>Nelson Air Quality Plan (operative 2008)</b>	Under this Plan, resource consent is required to undertake air discharges that don’t meet the standards, terms or conditions of permitted activities in the plan (e.g. use of the Crematorium).
<b>Nelson Aquatics Facilities Strategy 2021 - 2031</b>	Establishes a vision and goals for the provision of an aquatic facility network, assesses community needs, identifies what gaps there are in the existing network and prioritises options to meet those gaps.
<b>Nelson Biodiversity Strategy 2017/2018</b>	<p>“Our vision is that Nelson is celebrated as the gateway to a region richly endowed with natural places that teem with native plants and animals. The mauri (life force) and wairua (spirit) of ecosystems and species of significance to tangata whenua, and to the community as a whole, are protected and enhanced. Nature is accessible in and around the city. Tangata whenua customary use of ngā taonga tuku iho (the treasured resources) is a recognised and accepted part of the wider integrated management of biological diversity in Whakatū. Valued exotic species thrive in appropriate places, and pests and weeds are controlled and/or eradicated.”</p> <p>Two broad goals of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active protection of native biodiversity</li> <li>• Ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity.</li> </ul>
<b>Nelson Events Strategy 2018</b>	<p>The Vision is “Events that strengthen the region and its identity, stimulate a prosperous, vibrant and engaged community and deliver value at the right time.</p> <p>Parks and Facilities provide venues for many events across Nelson.</p>
<b>Nelson Regional Policy Statement</b>	Chapter seven of this document identifies the importance of natural and amenity values and the need to ensure adverse effects to these are avoided, remedied or mitigated. One means of protecting amenity values is through Council ownership of land or facilities with amenity values. The Regional Policy Statement is presently under review through the Nelson Plan project.
<b>Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP)</b>	The majority of Nelson’s parks and reserves are scheduled sites within the Open Space and Recreation Zone of the NRMP. Any change from open space or recreation use of any site within this zone will be considered by way of a plan change. This affords parks and reserves a significant level of protection since any plan change requires a public consultation process to be undertaken. The NRMP is presently under review through the Nelson Plan project.
<b>Nelson’s Youth Strategy 2017</b>	<p>The vision is ‘Young people have the resilience, skills, confidence and connections to develop, and participate positively in the community.</p> <p>Goal 3 (Physical environment and services) relates specifically to Parks and Facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a range of facilities and public spaces for young people to use</li> </ul>

Plan, Strategy or Policy	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles in planning and decision making to assist to keep young people safe</li> <li>Encourage young people to be involved with and use our local natural environment.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy is supported by a Youth Action Plan.</p>
<b>Out and About Strategy 2015</b>	An active travel and pathway-based recreation policy which recognises the growth Nelson has seen in walking and cycling over the past decade. It sets objectives around consistency, classification of route types, channelling (e.g. setting certain trails aside for exclusive use) and courtesy among users.
<b>Out and About - On Tracks Strategy 2022</b>	This 2022 strategy provides clear direction on the planning and provision of front country off-road recreation within the Nelson City boundaries over the next six years. The 2022 Strategy's implementation plan is a living document and is expected to change to take advantage of strategic opportunities that will no doubt emerge.
<b>Social Wellbeing Policy 2011</b>	<p>Aims to empower the Nelson community to participate towards the development of "a happy, healthy community where people have access to necessary services and facilities and feel connected to each other and to the city". Areas where the Council has a key responsibility in promoting social wellbeing include the physical environment, leisure and recreation, social connectedness, cultural identity, civil and political rights, and safety.</p> <p>Parks and Facilities activities contribute to social wellbeing through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining and developing a safe network of walkways and cycleways, with access for a wide range of ages and physical abilities</li> <li>Providing and maintaining parks, reserves, gardens and recreational walkways, playgrounds and indoor recreational facilities, to the standards specified in the AMP</li> </ul>
<b>Sugar Sweetened Beverages Policy</b>	Provides guidance about sugar sweetened beverages at Council venues and events, and where Council funding is provided to events.
<b>Smokefree Policy, 2018</b>	Council resolutions that to include sportsgrounds, reserves and Council-run events as smokefree.
<b>Te Mahere Mahi a te Āhuarangi Climate Action Plan 2021</b>	This Action Plan shows all the resources Council has currently allocated to climate change projects over the ten years of the Long Term Plan (2021-31).

## Iwi Management Plans

Iwi Management Plans are lodged by iwi authorities and received by Council under the Resource Management Act 1991. Once lodged with Council, they are planning documents that Council is required to take into account when preparing or changing Resource Management Act Plans (e.g. the Regional Policy Statement, Air Quality Plan or Nelson Resource Management Plan).

Iwi Management Plans document iwi worldview and aspirations for the management of resources, and help councillors and staff to better understand those factors.

The following Iwi Management Plans have been lodged with Council:

- Pakohe Management Plan 2015 (Ngāti Kuia)
- Nga Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004 (Ngāti Rarua, Rangitira, Te Atiawa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama)



- Iwi Management Plan 2002 (Ngāti Koata)
- Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 (all iwi)
- Environmental Management Plan 2018 (Ngāti Tama)
- Piopioia Te Ao Turoa Ngāti Rārua Environmental Strategy 2021.

### Nelson City Council Bylaws

Council must adhere to rules set in Bylaws and other documents. Specific Bylaws include:

NCC Bylaw	High-level purpose	Notes
<b>Parking and Vehicle Control Bylaw 2011</b>	Controls road users' behaviour in regard to parking and vehicle control.	Review and update currently being worked on
<b>Navigation and Safety Bylaw 2012</b>	Applies to all navigable waters within the region. To better ensure the safety of people and to reduce conflicts between activities.	
<b>Dog Control Bylaw 2013</b>	Specifies public places and areas where dogs are prohibited, permitted but must be kept on a leash and parks where dogs may be off a leash.	
<b>Urban Environments 2022</b>	<p>This bylaw has one or more of the following purposes:</p> <p>To protect, promote and maintain public health and safety in Nelson's urban environments</p> <p>To maintain and enhance the amenity of Nelson's urban environments and to protect the public from activities that may constitute, or have the potential to constitute, a nuisance, including the keeping of animals, bees and poultry</p> <p>To minimise the potential for disorder or offensive behaviour within Nelson's urban environments, including controlling the bringing of alcohol into specified public places and the consumption and possession of alcohol in those public places</p> <p>To regulate trading in public places, including soliciting donations, busking and begging</p> <p>To manage activities within Nelson's parks and reserves, including Nelson's cemeteries</p> <p>To promote the display of street numbers on buildings</p> <p>To regulate the use of public rubbish bins.</p>	
<b>City Amenity 2017</b>	Aims to help manage the safety and amenity of our central city and suburban shopping areas.	Review scheduled to take place later in 2023
<b>Freedom Camping 2017</b>	Gives Council powers to regulate and manage freedom camping activities on Nelson City local authority lands and introduces an infringement regime for offences.	
<b>Water Supply Bylaw</b>	<p>Enable the Council to manage and provide public water supply services</p> <p>Protect the public water supply network from damage, misuse and interference</p>	

NCC Bylaw	High-level purpose	Notes
	Protect the environment and the health and safety of the public and persons using the public water supply Provide for water restrictions when necessary.	
<b>Wastewater Bylaw 2021</b>	To protect the health and safety of the public from the potential adverse effects of harmful substances discharged into the wastewater system. It regulates trade waste and domestic wastewater, and manages and protects our infrastructure.	

## Appendix 4: Development Standards

Development standards for Parks and Reserves are contained within Chapter 10 of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 (NTLDM).

The NTLDM is a document that combines network asset design and construction requirements for both Nelson and Tasman regions. It also includes formation and construction standards for some private assets that connect to network assets.

The NTLDM is intended to provide consistent minimum standards and guidance for network assets that Council will accept as part of its network, and activities affecting them including maintenance and operations. The aim is to achieve the right balance between durable, cost effective, environmentally sustainable, and fit-for-purpose infrastructure for our communities.

The 2018 AMP included a table of Development Standards (in Appendix 5 of that document) that listed reserve categories against various asset types (furniture, lighting, appurtenances, infrastructure, and landscape types), and included comments around expected targets and gaps. This table requires considerable review and assessment against similar information (e.g., levels of service and the Recreation Aotearoa guidance for reserves) and may be reintroduced into the 2027 AMP.

## Appendix 5: Parks and Facilities Building Asset Inventory and Valuation Schedule

Buildings, footbridges, artwork, memorials and playgrounds are comprehensively insured.

Improvements to land, such as landscaping, footpaths, roads and water infrastructure are not insured for parks, reserves and cemeteries.

### Campgrounds

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Brook Reservoir Motorcamp 600 Brook St	375588	Brook 1 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375609	Brook 10 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375610	Brook 11 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375611	Brook 12 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375612	Brook 13 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375613	Brook 14 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375614	Brook 15 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375615	Brook 16 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375589	Brook 2 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375590	Brook 3 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375591	Brook 4 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375592	Brook 5 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375605	Brook 6 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375607	Brook 7 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375606	Brook 8 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	375608	Brook 9 – privately owned	DWELLING - CABIN
	217384	Brook Camp Cabin - 22	DWELLING - CABIN
	217394	Brook Camp Cabin 20	DWELLING - CABIN
	217388	Brook Camp Cabins – 12-14	DWELLING - CABIN
	217387	Brook Camp Cabins – 15 16	DWELLING - CABIN
	217385	Brook Camp Cabins – 17-18	DWELLING - CABIN
	217386	Brook Camp Cabins – 23-24	DWELLING - CABIN
	217391	Brook Camp Cabins 10-11	DWELLING - CABIN
	217390	Brook Camp Cabins 25-26	DWELLING - CABIN
	217392	Brook Camp Cabins 3-5	DWELLING - CABIN
	217393	Brook Camp Cabins 6-9	DWELLING - CABIN
	277205	Brook Camp Kitchen	DWELLING - COMMON ROOM
	217401	Brook Camp Caretaker	DWELLING - HOUSE
	217399	Brook Camp Games Room	MEETING PLACE - CLUBROOMS
	277206	Brook Camp Garage	UTILITY - GARAGE
277199	Brook Camp Electrical Services	UTILITY - SHED	

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
	277207	Brook Camp Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	277208	Brook Camp Waterworks Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	277198	Brook Camp Gate Building	WORK PLACE - BUILDING
	217396	Toilet - Brook Camp - A Block	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217389	Toilet - Brook Camp - B Block	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217402	Toilet - Brook Camp - F Block	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217405	Toilet - Brook Camp - F Block - mens	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217404	Toilet - Brook Camp - F Block - showers and toilets - prefabricated	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217403	Toilet - Brook Camp - F Block - womens - decommissioned	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217400	Toilet - Brook Camp - Kitchen block	TOILET - PUBLIC
Maitai Valley Motor Camp 472 Maitai Valley Rd	373793	Maitai Camp - Kitchen	DWELLING - CABIN
	373808	Maitai Camp - Bathroom/Laundry	DWELLING - CABIN
	373794	Maitai Camp - Reception Building	DWELLING - CABIN
	373792	Maitai Camp - Switch Room	DWELLING - CABIN
	375642	Maitai Camp Cabin 1	DWELLING - CABIN
	539011	Maitai Camp Cabin 2	DWELLING - CABIN
	539012	Maitai Camp Cabin 3	DWELLING - CABIN
	375644	Maitai Camp Cabin 4	DWELLING - CABIN
	375638	Maitai Camp Cabin 5	DWELLING - CABIN
	375639	Maitai Camp Cabin 6	DWELLING - CABIN
	373796	Maitai Camp Toilet Block B	DWELLING - CABIN
	373795	Maitai Camp Toilet Block E	DWELLING - CABIN
	538897	Maitai Camp - Telephone Box	UTILITY - INFRASTRUCTURE
	375643	Maitai Camp - Shelter	UTILITY - SHED
	538857	Maitai Camp - Shed adjacent to fence	UTILITY - SHED
538856	Maitai Camp - Internet Kiosk	WORK PLACE - OFFICE	

## Cemeteries

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Marsden Valley Cemetery 120 Marsden Valley Rd	277238	Marsden Cemetery Garage	UTILITY - GARAGE
	277237	Marsden Cemetery Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	299006	Marsden Cemetery Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	277236	Marsden Cemetery Public Toilets	WORK PLACE - OFFICE
	362843	Sexton's Office	WORK PLACE - OFFICE
Wakapuaka Cemetery 272 Atawhai Drive	217275	Wakapuaka Crematorium	AMENITY - CHAPEL
	276994	Wakapuaka Cemetery Garage	UTILITY - GARAGE
	276995	Wakapuaka Cemetery Shed	UTILITY - SHED

## Swimming Pools

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Nayland Pool Complex 192 Nayland Rd	277189	Nayland Pool Grandstand	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	277190	Nayland Pool Grandstand	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	277192	Nayland Pool Seating	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	277194	Nayland Pool Seating	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	277191	Nayland Pool Observation Tower	SPORTS FACILITY - STRUCTURE
	217378	Nayland Pool	SPORTS FACILITY-SWIMMING POOL
	392676	Nayland Pool	SPORTS FACILITY-SWIMMING POOL
	392677	Nayland Pool	SPORTS FACILITY-SWIMMING POOL
	392678	Nayland Pool	SPORTS FACILITY-SWIMMING POOL
Riverside Pool Complex 25 Riverside	217315	Riverside Pool Clubrooms	MEETING PLACE - CLUBROOMS
	217313	Riverside Pool	SPORTS FACILITY-SWIMMING POOL
	277058	Riverside Pool Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
Riverside Reserve 25 Riverside	538319	Shipping Container - Storage for Riverside Pool	UTILITY - SHED

## Community Halls/Sports Facilities to rent for events

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Greenmeadows 233 Main Rd Stoke	390779	Greenmeadows Community Centre	SPORTS FACILITY - RECREATION
Marsden Recreation Ground 548 Main Rd Stoke	217430	Stoke Community Hall	MEETING PLACE-COMMUNITY CENTRE
	217429	Stoke Memorial Hall	MEETING PLACE-COMMUNITY CENTRE
Rutherford Park Paru Paru Road	217295	Trafalgar Centre	SPORTS FACILITY - STADIUM
Saxton Field 921 Main Road Stoke	217455	Saxton Netball Pavilion	MEETING PLACE - CLUBROOMS
Trafalgar Park 30 Trafalgar Street	217290	Trafalgar Park Pavilion	MEETING PLACE - CLUBROOMS
Trafalgar Street Hall 67 Trafalgar Street	350335	Trafalgar Street Hall	MEETING PLACE - CLUBROOMS
Wakapuaka Reserve 460 Wakapuaka Road	300731	Wakapuaka Hall	MEETING PLACE-COMMUNITY CENTRE

## Sportsground

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Botanics Sportsfield 205 Milton Street	277066	Botanics Sportsfield Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Greenmeadows 233 Main Road Stoke	277212	Main Rd Stoke Tennis Courts	UTILITY - BUS SHELTER
Guppy Park 42 Sovereign Street	296588	FC Nelson Inc	SPORTS FACILITY-CHANGING ROOMS
Neale Park North Road	375548	Pump Shed	UTILITY - INFRASTRUCTURE
Ngawhatu Sportsfield	318528	Ngawhatu Changing Rooms	SPORTS FACILITY-CHANGING ROOMS
Rutherford Park Paru Paru Road	369821	Croquet Club Shelter	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	369822	Croquet Club Shelter	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	369823	Croquet Club Shelter	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	369825	Croquet Club Shelter	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	277042	Rutherford Park Groundsman	UTILITY - SHED
	277049	Nelson Croquet Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
	277050	Nelson Croquet Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
	277053	Nelson Croquet Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
Saxton Field 142 Saxton Road	362873	Concrete seating	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	371831	Gladiator Spectator Seating	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	348531	Saxton Softball Dug Out	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	372079	Hockey/Softball Pavilion	SPORTS FACILITY - STADIUM
	397508	Indoor Cricket/Target Shooting	SPORTS FACILITY - STADIUM
	362270	Saxton Oval Pavilion	SPORTS FACILITY - STADIUM
	362267	Saxton Oval Utility Building – Oval VOC	SPORTS FACILITY - STADIUM
	348532	Saxton Stadium	SPORTS FACILITY - STADIUM
	372077	Player Shelter	SPORTS FACILITY - STRUCTURE
	372078	Player Shelter	SPORTS FACILITY - STRUCTURE
	217456	Saxton Field Changing Rooms	SPORTS FACILITY-CHANGING ROOMS
	381782	Athletics Nelson Gear Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	372076	Control Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	537756	Shipping Container at Saxton Field by Softball area	UTILITY - SHED
	417539	Wash Bay Structure	UTILITY - SHED
	348526	Saxton Field Shade Pergola	UTILITY - SHELTER

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
	277242	Saxton Field Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
	277243	Saxton Field Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
	420314	Storage Shelter for Cricket Covers	UTILITY - SHELTER
Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve Beach Road	278467	Tāhunanui Beach Changing Rooms	SPORTS FACILITY-CHANGING ROOMS
	373736	Surf Life Saving Tahuna	WORK PLACE - BUILDING
Trafalgar Park 30 Trafalgar Street	217288	Trafalgar Park Grandstand	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	347407	Trafalgar Park Grandstand	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	347422	Trafalgar Park Grandstand	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	542239	Trafalgar Park Grandstand Seating	SPORTS FACILITY - SEATING
	353866	Maitai Entrance Gate	SPORTS FACILITY - STRUCTURE
	353848	Media Suite	SPORTS FACILITY - STRUCTURE
	353859	Trafalgar Entrance Gate	SPORTS FACILITY-CHANGING ROOMS
	373737	Groundkeepers Facility 1	UTILITY - SHED
	373738	Groundkeepers Facility 2	UTILITY - SHED
	373739	Groundkeepers Facility 3	UTILITY - SHED
	373740	Groundkeepers Facility 4	UTILITY - SHED
Waahi Taakaro Golf Course 336 Maitai Valley Road	542788	Maitai Hub Club House Deck	UTILITY - DECK
	277099	Waahi Taakaro Golf Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	277105	Waahi Taakaro Golf Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
Waimea South Reserve 201 Waimea Road	375620	Bowling Clubrooms	UTILITY - SHED

## Public Toilets

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Andrews Farm Reserve 1 Tantragee Road	403957	Toilet - Brook MTB Hub	TOILET - PUBLIC
ANZAC Memorial Park 10 Rutherford Street	349349	Toilet - Anzac Park	TOILET - PUBLIC
Botanics Sportsfield 205 Milton Street	217324	Toilet - Botanics - Gents	TOILET - PUBLIC
	345232	Toilet - Botanics - Ladies	TOILET - PUBLIC
Branford Park Maitai Valley Road	375126	Toilet - Black Hole	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217318	Toilet - Branford Park	TOILET - PUBLIC
Broadgreen Gardens 276 Nayland Road	217398	Toilet - Broadgreen	TOILET - PUBLIC
Central Business District 301 Trafalgar Street	372099	Toilet - 1903 Square	TOILET - PUBLIC



Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Central Business District Buxton Square	217323	Toilet - Buxton Square	TOILET - PUBLIC
Central Business District Montgomery Square	217322	Toilet - Montgomery Square Superloo	TOILET - PUBLIC
Central Business District	403956	Toilet - SBL Bus Station	TOILET - PUBLIC
Church Hill 305 Trafalgar Street	372072	Toilet - Christchurch Cathedral	TOILET - PUBLIC
Glenduan Reserve 25 Seafield Terrace	375127	Toilet - Glen	TOILET - PUBLIC
Greenmeadows 233 Main Road Stoke	375632	Toilet - Greenmeadows - Field	TOILET - PUBLIC
	402896	Toilet - Greenmeadows-Interior	TOILET - PUBLIC
Isel Park 491 Main Road Stoke	217427	Toilet - Isel Park	TOILET - PUBLIC
Maitai River Esplanade	217321	Toilet - Sunday Swimming Hole	TOILET - PUBLIC
Maitai Water Reserve	386123	Toilet - Maitai Dam	TOILET - PUBLIC
Marina 52 Vickerman Street	366482	Toilet - Cross Quay	TOILET - PUBLIC
	217278	Toilet - Sea Sports Building	TOILET - PUBLIC
	345556	Toilet - Vickerman Street	TOILET - PUBLIC
Marsden Recreation Ground 548 Main Road Stoke	403972	Toilet - Stoke Hall	TOILET - PUBLIC
Melrose Gardens 26 Brougham Street	217348	Toilet - Melrose Garden	TOILET - PUBLIC
Millers Acre Info Centre Millers Acre	345271	Toilet - Millers Acre	TOILET - PUBLIC
Miyazu Japanese Gardens Atawhai Drive	217279	Toilet - Miyazu Japanese	TOILET - PUBLIC
Monaco Reserve Point Road	217376	Toilet - Monaco Reserve	TOILET - PUBLIC
Neale Park North Road	217281	Toilet - Neale Park	TOILET - PUBLIC
	370740	Toilet - Neale Park Skate Park	TOILET - PUBLIC
Ngawhatu Sportsfield Ngawhatu Road	345408	Toilet - Ngawhatu Sportsfield	TOILET - PUBLIC
Pioneers Park 11 Hastings Street	337965	Toilet - Pioneers Park	TOILET - PUBLIC
Queens Gardens 210 Bridge Street	403958	Toilet - Queens Gardens	TOILET - PUBLIC
Saxton Field 142 Saxton Road	372070	Toilet - Cricket Pavilion	TOILET - PUBLIC
	403970	Toilet - Hockey Stadium	TOILET - PUBLIC
	345555	Toilet - Netball Pavilion	TOILET - PUBLIC
	345413	Toilet - Old Hockey Pavilion	TOILET - PUBLIC
	403971	Toilet - Saxton Oval -Side	TOILET - PUBLIC
	372071	Toilet - Soccer Pavilion	TOILET - PUBLIC

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Stoke Library Gardens	217407	Toilet - Stoke Library	TOILET – PUBLIC
Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve 70 Beach Road	217263	Toilet - Beach Cafe	TOILET – PUBLIC
	345407	Toilet - Bisley Walk	TOILET – PUBLIC
	416418	Toilet - Lions Playground	TOILET – PUBLIC
	217344	Toilet - Modellers Pond	TOILET – PUBLIC
	217265	Toilet - Roller Skating Rink	TOILET – PUBLIC
	345409	Toilet - Tahuna Library	TOILET – PUBLIC
Trafalgar Park 30 Trafalgar Street	353844	Toilet - Trafalgar Park North	TOILET – PUBLIC
	353858	Toilet - Trafalgar Park South	TOILET – PUBLIC
	403973	Toilet - Trafalgar Pavilion	TOILET – PUBLIC
Victory Square 151 Toi Toi Street	217342	Toilet - Victory Square	TOILET – PUBLIC
Waahi Taakaro Golf Course 336 Maitai Valley Road	217335	Toilet - Golf Course	TOILET – PUBLIC
	217350	Toilet - Golf Course	TOILET – PUBLIC
Wakapuaka Reserve 460 Wakapuaka Road	300733	Toilet - Wakapuaka	TOILET – PUBLIC
Wakefield Quay Gardens 268-272 Wakefield Quay	345411	Toilet - Wakefield Quay	TOILET – PUBLIC

## Long Drops

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Brook Conservation Reserve Brook Street	296777	Long Drop - Third House Hut	TOILET - LONG DROP
Grampians Reserve 104 Tukuka Street	404254	Long Drop - Grampians	TOILET - LONG DROP
Haulashore Island	217286	Long Drop - Haulashore Island	TOILET - LONG DROP
Marsden Valley Reserve 300 Marsden Valley Road	385146	Long Drop - Hang Glider	TOILET - LONG DROP
Oyster Island	372456	Long Drop - Oyster Island	TOILET - LONG DROP
Paremata Flats Foreshore Māori Pa Road	403979	Long Drop - Paremata Flats-Norski	TOILET - LONG DROP
Roding Water Reserve	413406	Long Drop - Coppermine Saddle Toilet	TOILET - LONG DROP
	296788	Long Drop - Champion Smelter	TOILET - LONG DROP
	296780	Long Drop - Roding Footbridge	TOILET - LONG DROP
	296783	Long Drop - Roding Radio Mast	TOILET - LONG DROP
	296792	Long Drop - United Creek	TOILET - LONG DROP
Wakapuaka River Reserve Hira Road SH6	375593	Long Drop - Hira Reserve	TOILET - LONG DROP

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Waahi Taakaro Golf Course 336 Maitai Valley Road	532503	Long Drop - Maitai Golf Course Hole 8	TOILET - LONG DROP
This one is on DOC land, need to check what we are doing with this one...	Not captured?	Long Drop - Mt Malita	TOILET - LONG DROP

## Other buildings

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
	375543	Nursery Greenhouse	UTILITY - SHED
	375594	Nursery Greenhouse	UTILITY - SHED
	373753	Nursery Glasshouses	UTILITY - SHED
	373754	Nursery Potting Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Branford Park	277070	Branford Park Shelter	UTILITY - SHELTER
Broadgreen Gardens	375128	Broadgreen Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Brook Conservation Reserve	296776	Third House Shelter	DWELLING - HUT
Burrell Park	386881	Tool Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Church Hill	277081	Church Hill Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Fairfield Park	373807	Fairfield Park Gazebo	UTILITY - SHELTER
Grampians Reserve	277181	Grampians Reserve Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Grampians Reserve	426896	Old Cottage in the Havik Block	DWELLING - HUT
Guppy Park	296589	Guppy Park Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Hanby Park	300542	Hanby Park Stockyards	UTILITY - STOCKYARDS
Isel Park	370231	Isel Park Cool Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	370232	Isel Park Equipment Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	277225	Isel Park Maintenance Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	277226	Isel Park Maintenance Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Maitai Water Reserve	372455	Coppermine Saddle Hut	DWELLING - HUT
	344447	Dun Mountain Shelter	DWELLING - HUT
Marsden Recreation Ground 548 Main Road	277230	Marsden Recreation Shed	UTILITY - SHED
	537597	Shipping Container by Main Road Stoke - Stoke Youth Park	UTILITY - SHED
	532428	Shipping Container by stage - Stoke Youth Park	UTILITY - SHED
Miyazu Japanese Gardens	368062	Japanese Tea House Gazebo	UTILITY - SHELTER
Pipers Reserve	277093	Pipers Reserve Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Queens Gardens	340117	Huangshi Chinese Garden Xie	UTILITY - SHELTER
	340118	Huangshi Gate House	UTILITY - SHELTER

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
	411963	Queens Gardens Gazebo	UTILITY - SHELTER
Riverside Youth Pop-Up Park	420315	Shipping Container for Play Equipment	UTILITY - SHED
Roding Water Reserve	296784	Mount Malita Hut	DWELLING - HUT
	296790	United Mine Hut	DWELLING - HUT
	296791	United Mine Hut 2	DWELLING - HUT
Tāhunanui Beach Foreshore	375584	Public BBQ	UTILITY - SHED
	375583	Castle at Tahuna	UTILITY - SHED
	277118	Tāhunanui Reserve Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Tantragee Reserve	375616	Tantragee Shed	UTILITY - SHED
Venner Reserve 995 Maitai Valley Road	386560	Venner Forestry House	DWELLING - HOUSE

### Workplace Buildings

Park Description	Building Comp key	Building Description	Building Type
Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve	373736	Surf Life Saving Tahuna	WORK PLACE - BUILDING
Waahi Taakaro Golf Course	277098	Waahi Taakaro Golf Greenkeeper	WORK PLACE - OFFICE
Waahi Taakaro Golf Course	277101	Waahi Taakaro Golf Shop	WORK PLACE - SHOP

## Appendix 6: Asset Information Management

### Asset Management Systems

There are several asset management systems in place for Parks and Facilities asset data, outlined in the table below.

System	Functionality	Lead
INFOR	<p>Basic data about all assets, also building components, work history (maintenance, repairs, renewal) on assets through work orders, asset valuation</p> <p>Parks asset data is recorded in Council's Asset Information System (INFOR) which includes the following functionality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of a detailed asset register</li> <li>Park asset valuation</li> <li>Park asset reporting</li> <li>Support of activity management planning processes</li> </ul> <p>The system provides detailed record for the reserve land itself and the asset as outlined below.</p> <p>Information Public Sector (Infor)</p> <p>Council's main user platform for the asset workflow is via INFOR. Parks and Recreation staff are able to link directly to Infor from nMap and create work orders in INFOR. All assets hold information about different parameters, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational, expired or in stock function</li> <li>Maintenance contracts</li> <li>Budget codes to be used for work carried out against assets</li> <li>Ownership</li> <li>Description of the asset types and categories</li> <li>Physical parameters (such as height, material, colour)</li> <li>Historical data (previous workorders, performance review, condition assessments, health and safety measures)</li> <li>Level of service</li> <li>Resource consents.</li> </ul>	Parks, Utilities, Geospatial Information Management
nMap	<p>Spatial information system</p> <p>Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Council's main user interface for asset information is via nMap. Parks and Recreation staff are able to link directly to Infor from nMap and create work orders in INFOR.</p> <p>To record and maintain the Parks asset register, Council uses ESRI ArcGIS which is linked to INFOR. The majority of land and asset data has been captured (using Global Positioning System and aerial photography) and multi-layer mapping can be achieved to analyse asset information on a basic level.</p>	Geospatial Information Management
OBIS	<p>Bridges, pontoons, boardwalks</p> <p>OBIS system is managed by a contractor - WSP</p> <p>There is a cost to Council to have this system updated after each round of condition assessments.</p>	Transport
RAMM	<p>Park lights, hard surfaces, road infrastructure, e.g., sumps, signs, etc.</p>	Transport
Magiq	<p>Insurance information</p>	Finance

System	Functionality	Lead
Fixed Asset Register (FAR)	Minor moveable assets, e.g., chairs, swimming pool covers, etc.	Finance
Property Management System (PMS)	<p>Leases on buildings and landscape/areas. Financial information, legal description, reserve status, NRMP zoning</p> <p>PMS: Additional land information is maintained within Council's Property Management System (PMS) and includes information on:</p> <p>The PMS is consulted for legal queries of ownership. The PMS does not hold information on the full extent of parks and reserves, only those owned by Council, whereas the Asset Management Information System (INFOR) and Geographical Information System (GIS) hold information on the area maintained by Council.</p> <p>Inconsistencies do exist between the systems and are being corrected as they are found.</p> <p>Workflows exist for the addition of new assets to the system.</p> <p>The asset register is known to be incomplete and a programme of work to improve the quality and consistency of the register is in progress.</p>	Property

### *Asset Data Management*

Data is the core of Nelson City Council's asset management information system and is a key resource for Parks and Facilities. Data is clearly defined, and the accuracy of data is matched to the Parks and Facilities' needs and decision making.

The asset register (INFOR) stores primary asset attributes about Parks and Facilities assets.

**Parks Assets** are categorised by:

- The function of parks/reserves
  - A feature class to separate areas within parks/reserves
    - An asset type
      - An asset subtype

This allows analysis on park assets and gathering of asset for contractual work without missing assets. Several examples are shown in the table below:

Asset Category	Feature Class	Asset Type	Asset Unit Type
Public Gardens	Park Landscape	Park Landscapes - Garden	Park Landscapes - Garden - Bark Mulch
Conservation Reserves	Park Furniture	Park Furniture - Amenity	Park Furniture - Amenity- Doggy Doo Bag Dispenser

**Facilities Assets** are categorised by:

- The function of the building
  - The type of the building
    - The subtype of the building

This allows analysis on Parks assets and gathering of asset for contractual work without missing assets. Several examples are shown in the table below:

Asset Category	Asset Type	Asset Unit Type
Aquatic Facilities	Utility	Utility – Garage
Campground	Dwelling	Dwelling – Cabin

### *Data Collection and Management*

Data collection (for example of newly built assets) is the largest workload component of the asset management program. It is critical that all data about assets support minimum financial reporting, performance measure and technical asset management.


### **Asset condition**

Asset condition is assessed and recorded against a grade.

The table below shows the grading used to assess all property and facilities assets.

Grade	Condition	General Meaning
0	Non Existent	Asset absent or no longer exists
1	Excellent	IIMM description: Very Good Condition Sound physical condition No work required
2	Good	IIMM description: Good condition – minor defects only Acceptable physical condition; minimal short term failure risk but potential for deterioration Only minor work required (if any)
3	Average	IIMM description: Fair or moderate condition – Maintenance required to return to accepted level of service Significant deterioration evident; failure unlikely in near future but future deterioration likely Work required but asset is still serviceable
4	Poor	IIMM description: Poor condition – consider renewal Failure likely in short term Substantial work required in short term, asset barely serviceable
5	Very Poor	IIMM description: Very Poor Condition – approaching unserviceable Failed or failure imminent / safety risk Major work or replacement required urgently


## Appendix 7: Building Inventory - Community Halls, Trafalgar Centre, and Trafalgar Pavilion and Putangitangi/ Greenmeadows

Trafalgar Centre	
Description	The Trafalgar Centre is a multipurpose events venue and is the largest of its kind in the top of the South Island/Te Tau Ihu.
Maximum number of users	2,460 people standing or 4,500 standing.
Finances	Income and expenses included under Trafalgar Centre.
BWOF requirements	Automatic systems for fire suppression Automatic or manual emergency warning systems for fire or other dangers Access controlled doors Interfaced fire or smoke or windows Emergency lighting systems Automatic back- flow preventers Mechanical ventilation or air condition systems Natural smoke control Signs Final exits Fire separations Signs for communication information intended to facilitate evacuation Smoke separations
BWOF Expiry	28/09/2024
Photo	
Year built	1972
Major renovations	Between 2007 and 2009, upgrades were made on the ageing venue, with a number of safety and sustainability improvements made. The upgrades included:



Trafalgar Centre	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved lighting</li> <li>• Improved ventilation</li> <li>• Resealed floor</li> <li>• Sprinkler installation</li> <li>• Construction of new public toilets</li> <li>• New changing rooms constructed</li> <li>• A southern extension to the arena</li> <li>• Permanent stage</li> <li>• New storage space</li> <li>• 460 additional mobile seats</li> <li>• Extra basketball/netball court</li> </ul> <p>Between 2014 and 2015, the venue underwent earthquake strengthening.</p>
Asset key	217295
Asbestos	Assumed
New Building Standard	67%NBS (earthquake prone building notice discharged 2017)


Trafalgar Park Pavilion	
Description	<p>The Trafalgar Park Pavilion is a 1990s construction. It is part of the centre grandstand and has the sports change rooms underneath. The lounge is about 300m<sup>2</sup> with a mezzanine and catering area and is used for premier games and booked for events. It has a commercial level kitchen.</p> <p>There have been issues in the past with leaking at this building ,minor maintenance work continues to be undertaken as necessary and a more in-depth investigation is being undertaken to provide longer term solutions.</p>
Maximum number of users	<p><b>Main room</b> - 140 occupancy load, 120 seated, 120 seated at tables. Size 10m*20m</p> <p><b>Committee room</b> - 15 occupancy load, 10 seated, 8 seated at tables. Size 2m*3m</p> <p><b>Mezzanine floor</b> - 80 occupancy load, 70 seated, 50 seated at tables. Size 16m*4m</p>
Finances	Income and expenses included under sub-activity Sportsgrounds, 3590
BWOF requirements	<p>Automatic or manual emergency warning for fire emergency lighting systems</p> <p>Automatic back-flow preventers</p> <p>Mechanical ventilation or air conditioning systems</p> <p>Signs</p> <p>Final exits</p> <p>Fire separations</p> <p>Signs for communicating information intended to facilitate evacuation</p> <p>Smoke separations</p> <p>Note, some of the features relate to the Park i.e. the stands, toilets, etc</p>
BWOF Expiry	03/09/2024

Trafalgar Park Pavilion	
	
Year built	1994
Major renovations	2010 – mezzanine added
Asset key	217290
Asbestos	Assumed
New Building Standard	85% NBS (IL3)


## Community Halls


### Description of assets


Trafalgar Street Hall	
Description	<p>Trafalgar Street Hall was first constructed in 1956 and was the home of Age Concern Nelson/Marlborough until 2009 when Council purchased the building for strategic purposes, which related to its central location within the City. The building occupies a prime location on the northern side of the Maitai River on Trafalgar Street.</p> <p>A variety of community groups use the hall. The proposed strategy for this building is to keep it in good condition but not to make any significant changes. It includes a main hall, meeting room, kitchen and toilet facilities.</p>
Maximum number of users	<p><b>Main Hall</b> – 90 occupancy load, 80 seated, 60 seated at tables. Size 30m*6m</p> <p><b>Large meeting room</b> – 50 occupancy load, 40 seated, 30 seated at tables. Size 6m*4m</p> <p><b>Small meeting room</b> – 20 occupancy load, 20 seated, 15 seated at tables. Size 3m*4m</p>
Finances	Income and expenses included under sub-activity 4057
BWOF requirements	Not required

Trafalgar Street Hall	
	
Year built	1956
Date of major renovations	Altered 1966 (western extension) Roof renewal 2017
Asset key	350335
Asbestos	Identified in Oct 2018 report.
New Building Standard	67-98% NBS (IL2)

Stoke Memorial Hall	
Description	<p>The Stoke Memorial Hall on Main Road Stoke was built in 1951 as a memorial to soldiers killed in the war. It was constructed using community volunteer labour. It is a large concrete structure with a timber roof and ceiling. It includes a main hall with stage, a meeting room, a kitchen, and toilet facilities.</p> <p>A memorial plaque is set into the stone surrounds of the gates.</p> <p>The clock on the Main Road Stoke frontage needs to be maintained and serviced.</p>
Maximum number of users	<p><b>Main Hall</b> – 360 occupancy load, 280 seated, 200 seated at tables. Size 28m*15m</p> <p><b>Supper room</b> – 65 occupancy load, 50 seated, 40 seated at tables. Size 8m*3m</p> <p><b>Small meeting room</b> – 35 occupancy load, 25 seated, 15 seated at tables. Size 5m*4m</p> <p><i>Note, occupancy loads will be reviewed through the earthquake strengthening</i></p>
Finances	Income and expenses included under sub-activity 4052
BWOF requirements	<p>Currently the BWOF is cancelled while the strengthening takes place.</p> <p>Future BWOF requirements will be confirmed as part of the consent process and budgeted accordingly following that.</p>

Stoke Memorial Hall	
	
Year built	1951
Asset key	217429
Asbestos	Identified by survey Nov 2018
New Building Standard	24% (IL2), Planned for strengthening to importance level 3

Wakapuaka Hall	
Description	The Wakapuaka Memorial Hall is a simple art deco concrete construction typical of the many halls built in the 1950s in remembrance of World War II. It was partially funded by Council and partially by local fundraising from the community. The hall is a concrete structure with a timber roof and ceiling. It includes a main hall with stage, a kitchen and toilet facilities.
Maximum number of users	<b>Main Hall</b> – 120 occupancy load, 100 seated, 80 seated at tables. Size 12m*6m
Finances	Income and expenses included under sub-activity 4056
BWOF requirements	Automatic or manual emergency warning systems for fire Passive fire safety systems
BWOF expiry	07/08/2023
	
Year built	c. 1940
Asset key	300731
Asbestos	Identified in survey June 2021
New Building Standard	37% IL2

<b>Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre</b>	
Description	The centre opened in 2019 and is a multi-use facility that accommodates community groups and sport clubs. The centre includes change rooms, multiple meeting spaces and a variety of kitchen spaces. There are lease areas for community groups and an administration space for the contract manager. Toilet facilities are included throughout the centre. The bookable areas of the hall are managed under contract, with some areas leased directly.
Maximum number of users	There are a variety of rooms of different sizes that can be configured to different events. The largest room, the Tui room, has capacity for 460 standing and 200 seated. Smaller rooms offer differing sizes that are also able to be booked. On Saturday's between 9am and 5pm, 50 is the maximum number of people allowed in the building at any one time (excluding tennis/cricket/rugby during their competitive seasons as specified in their leases) as per resource consent conditions. This does impact the use of the centre and impact on some bookings. It is also difficult to manage. There may be a need to investigate changing this resource content condition.
Finances	Income and expenses included under sub-activity 4051
BWOF requirements	Automatic or manual emergency warning systems for fire or other dangers Automatic doors Access controlled doors Emergency lighting systems Automatic back-flow preventer Passenger-carrying lifts Mechanical ventilation air conditioning Audio loops Signs Final exits Fire separations Signs for communicating information intended to facilitate evacuation
BWOF expiry	23/10/2024
	
Year built	2019
Asset key	390779
Asbestos	Nil, built 2019
New Building Standard	Not earthquake prone

## Appendix 8: Inventory of Parks and Reserves by Category

Updated June 2023

<b>Reserve</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
<b>Anzac Memorial Park</b>	1.07
<b>Broadgreen Gardens</b>	1.76
<b>Pikimai/Church Hill</b>	3.17
<b>Isel Park</b>	7.16
<b>Melrose Gardens</b>	0.95
<b>Miyazu Japanese Gardens</b>	1.63
<b>Queens Gardens</b>	1.93
<b>Total Area (ha) (7 Public Gardens)</b>	<b>17.67</b>

**Table 22: Neighbourhood Parks**

Reserve	Area (ha)
1903 Square	0.03
Abraham Heights Reserve	0.84
Albion Square Reserve	0.07
Aldinga Reserve	1.24
Andrews Farm Reserve	2.04
Annesbrook Youth Park	0.55
Ballard Reserve	0.31
Bay View Reserve	1.15
Beatson Reserve	0.21
Betsy Eyre Park	0.49
Bishopdale Reserve	2.43
Bishops Park	0.46
Bisley Reserve	0.13
Blackwood East Reserve	0.11
Blackwood West Reserve	0.14
Bledisloe North Reserve	0.49
Bledisloe South Reserve	0.19
Bolt Reserve	0.5
Branford Park	7.02
Brook Park	0.42
Bruno Reserve	0.13
Burrell Park	0.7
Cattle Market Reserve	0.15
Cawthron Reserve	0.09
Centennial Park	1.36
Commodore Reserve	0.12
Corder Park	5.55
Covent Reserve	0.07
Custom House Reserve	0.22
Devon Reserve	0.2
Enner Glynn North Reserve	0.29
Enner Glynn South Reserve	0.61
Erin Reserve	0.17
Fairfield Park	2.63
Foster Reserve	0.06
Fountain Reserve	0.11
Frenchay Reserve	0.8
Frost Reserve	0.29
Glenduan Reserve	5.8
Grampian Oaks Reserve	0.31
Grove Reserve	0.29
Harford Reserve	0.07
Hockey Reserve	0.42
Kowhai Reserve	0.46
Mako Reserve	0.16
Manson Reserve	0.85
Manu Kau Reserve	0.33
Marybank Reserve	0.82
Miyazu Reserve	3.01

Reserve	Area (ha)
Moana Reserve	0.11
Monaco Reserve	0.83
Moncrieff Reserve	0.79
Montebello Reserve	0.39
Montrose Reserve	0.29
Murphy North Reserve	1.79
Murphy South Reserve	1.54
Neale Reserve	0.7
Ngaio Reserve	0.33
Ngapua Reserve	0.45
Nikau Reserve	0.2
Norgate Reserve	0.29
Old Bank Lane Gardens	0.06
Orchard Reserve	0.64
Paddys Knob Reserve	0.56
Peace Grove	1.33
Pepper Tree Park	0.03
Pioneers Park	1.72
Pipers Park	0.63
Plumtree Reserve	0.22
Poets Park	0.35
Poplar Reserve	0.75
Princes Lookout Reserve	0.45
Queen Elizabeth II Reserve	10.88
Ranui Reserve	0.86
Riverside Reserve	0.16
Ronaki Reserve	0.07
Russell Reserve	0.36
Sanctuary Reserve	0.17
Sequoia Reserve	0.09
Songer Reserve	0.38
St Lawrence Reserve	0.06
Te Manu Reserve	0.92
Te-Ata Reserve	0.46
Tirohanga Whānui Park	0.23
Tod Reserve	0.62
Tokomaru Reserve	0.18
Tresillian Reserve	0.29
Vosper Reserve	0.05
Waimea North Reserve	0.26
Wakapuaka Reserve	1.41
Wakapuaka River Reserve	1.14
Wards Reserve	0.06
Waterhouse Reserve	0.48
Wellington Reserve	0.19
Werneth Reserve	0.16
Wigzell Park	0.63
Wolfe Reserve	1.41
Woodstock Reserve	0.67
<b>Total Area (ha) (99 Neighbourhood Parks)</b>	<b>81.53</b>

**Table 23: Sportsgrounds**

Reserve	Area (ha)
Botanics Sportsfield	2.3
Greenmeadows	7.33
Guppy Park	2.52
Maitai Cricket Ground	2.16
Marsden Recreation Ground	2.26
Neale Park	12.9
Ngawhatu Sportsfield	3.31
Rutherford Park	7.87
Saxton Field (NCC owned area)	50.63
Tāhunanui Recreation Reserve	20.09
Tosswill Reserve	1.81
Trafalgar Park	5.93
Victory Square	2.51
Waimea South Reserve	0.51
<b>Total Area (ha) (12 Sportsgrounds)</b>	<b>121.62</b>

**Table 24: Conservation Reserves**

Reserve	Area (ha)
Brook Conservation Reserve	1,106.16
Maitai Water Reserve	4,192.26
Marsden Valley Reserve	358.76
Roding Water Reserve	4,573.43
Titoki Reserve	4.74
Venner Reserve	33.17
<b>Total Area (ha) (6 Conservation Reserves)</b>	<b>10,268.52</b>

**Table 25: Landscape Reserves**

Reserve	Area (ha)
Atmore Reserve	63.23
Bolwell Reserve	12.09
Botanical Hill	33.17
Eureka Park	6.44
Grampians Reserve	189.66
Hanby Park	3.65

Reserve	Area (ha)
Hay Reserve	0.58
Highview Reserve	2.73
Pipers Reserve	17.04
Sir Stanley Whitehead Park	29.81
Tantragee Reserve	103.52
Tasman Heights Reserve	1.31
<b>Total Area (ha) (12 Landscape Reserves)</b>	<b>463.23</b>



**Table 26: Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves**

<b>Reserve</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
<b>Airport Peninsula Esplanade</b>	18.01
<b>Akersten Foreshore</b>	1.3
<b>Arapiki Stream Esplanade</b>	0.41
<b>Awatea Place Esplanade</b>	0.12
<b>Biggsburn Stream Esplanade</b>	0.59
<b>Brook Stream Esplanade</b>	7.4
<b>Cable Bay Esplanade</b>	2.74
<b>Haulashore Island</b>	6.59
<b>Haven Foreshore</b>	4.93
<b>Hira Reserve</b>	7.27
<b>Jenkins Creek Esplanade</b>	4.43
<b>Lud Valley Esplanade</b>	1.23
<b>Maire Stream Esplanade</b>	0.69
<b>Maitai River Esplanade</b>	44.3
<b>Marina</b>	6.63
<b>Monaco Foreshore</b>	1.41
<b>Oldham Creek Esplanade</b>	0.27
<b>Orchard Stream Esplanade</b>	2.31
<b>Orphanage Stream Esplanade</b>	11.69
<b>Oyster Island</b>	5.23
<b>Paremata Flats Foreshore</b>	29.3
<b>Poorman Valley Stream Esp</b>	16.09
<b>Saltwater Creek Esplanade</b>	0.31
<b>Sanctuary Esplanade</b>	1.28
<b>Saxton Creek Esplanade</b>	7.45
<b>Tāhunanui Beach Foreshore</b>	45.31
<b>Teal Valley Esplanade</b>	0.2
<b>Tod Valley Stream Esplanade</b>	0.51
<b>Wakapuaka River Esplanade</b>	5.08
<b>Wakapuaka Sandflats Esplanade</b>	51.38
<b>Wakefield Quay Gardens</b>	0.78
<b>Whakatu Drive Foreshore</b>	15.05
<b>Whangamoa River Esplanade</b>	0.67
<b>Total Area (ha) (32 Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves)</b>	<b>300.96</b>

**Table 27: Walkway Reserves**

Reserve	Area (ha)
Abraham-Quebec Walkway	0.02
Allan-Ronaki Walkway	0.03
Allport-Seaview Walkway	0.02
Apple Lane Walkway	0.02
Atawhai-Iwa Walkway	0.01
Atawhai-North Walkway	0.03
Beachville-Fountain Walkway	0.01
Beavans Way Walkway	0.07
Berry Lane Walkway	0.02
Bishopdale-Clifford Walkway	0.02
Bishops Way Walkway	0.09
Broadgreen-Cobham Walkway	0.01
Cambelldon-Best Walkway	0.03
Cape View Walkway	0.02
Champion-Marino Walkway	0.05
Champion-Taranaki Walkway	0.03
Chaucer Lane Walkway	0.02
Commodore-Zeehaen Walkway	0.2
Daelyn Walkway	0.02
Days Track Walkway	0.82
Elderberry-Quail Walkway	0.04
Exeter-College Walkway	0.01
Fell-Harford Walkway	0.01
Fergusson-Norrie Walkway	0.06
Fullford-Joyce Walkway	0.03
Gorrie-Totara Walkway	0.02
Highview-Pinnacle Walkway	0.03
Holcroft-Glover Walkway	0.02
Huntaway Close Walkway	0.04
Jenner-Murphy Walkway	0.03
Kendall-Hammill Walkway	0.04
Kereru Way	0.02
Kerr-Wellington Walkway	0.29
Main Road Stoke-Best Walkway	0.03
Main Road Stoke-Covent Walkway	0.03
Maire-Zeehaen Walkway	0.9
Manson Lane Walkway	0.05
Manuka Street Walkway	0.22
Marino-Iti Walkway	0.43
Market-Flaxmore Walkway	0.01
Marsden Valley-Isel Walkway	0.32
Mary Ann Lane Walkway	0.15
Merton Way Walkway	0.04
Mount-Locking Walkway	0.09
Mount-Wellington Walkway	0.04
Nayland-Liverpool Walkway	0.08
Nayland-Thetford Walkway	0.01
Neinei Lane Walkway	0.02

Reserve	Area (ha)
Newlands Way Walkway	0.02
Newman Drive Walkway	0.01
Ngaire Lane Walkway	0.02
Ngawhatu	2.29
Pioneer-Valley Heights Walkway	0.11
Plumtree-Sanctuary Walkway	0.07
Point-Martin Walkway	0.04
Pukatea Reserve	0.45
Quebec-Arrow Walkway	0.39
Quebec-Mount Vernon Walkway	0.19
Quebec-Watson Walkway	0.14
Railway Reserve Walkway North	7.68
Railway Reserve Walkway South	8.55
Redwood Reserve	0.25
Renwick-Kawai Walkway	0.08
Rocks-Bisley Walkway	0.02
Rocks-Malcolm Walkway	0.07
Songer-Aldinga Walkway	0.03
Stafford Walkway	0.05
Stepney Lane Walkway	0.1
Stoke School-Nikau Walkway	0.01
Sturmer Lane Walkway	0.02
Suffolk-Caroline Walkway	0.02
Suffolk-Vining Walkway	0.02
Tamaki Street Walkway	0.14
Tamaki-Princes Walkway	0.19
The Ridgeway-Hampshire Walkway	0.03
The Ridgeway-Maitland Walkway	0.24
The Ridgeway-Olivias Walkway	0.02
The Ridgeway-Somerset Walkway	0.05
Torlesse-Enner Glynn Walkway	0.01
Torlesse-Waterhouse Walkway	0.01
Tosswill Reserve	0.72
Towai-Arapiki Walkway	0.03
Trafalgar-Shelbourne Walkway	0.003
Trent Way Walkway	0.02
Vanguard-Hampden Walkway	0.08
Vanguard-Konini Walkway	0.16
Village-Montebello Walkway	0.08
Waimea-Brunner Walkway	0.1
Waimea-Lynwood Walkway	0.02
Walters-Davies Walkway	0.04
Whakatu-Airport Walkway	0.16
Whakatu-Annesbrook Walkway	0.25
Willow Walk	0.49
Willwatch Way	0.1
Wolfe-Montcalm Walkway	0.11
<b>Total Area (ha) (95 Walkway Reserves)</b>	<b>28.28</b>

## Appendix 9: Relevant Resource Consents

Area	Consent	Proposal	Expiry Date
All locations	135176	Global consent to clear, damage or remove vegetation on land within Nelson City Council's territorial boundaries	21/05/2024
	165445	To operate commercial and recreational activities within specified area of Open Space and Recreation Zone at Tāhunanui Beach, Tāhunanui Sports Fields and 1903 Square, Nelson	6/03/2032
	205040	Discharge permit to discharge agrichemicals to parks, reserves, and council-maintained roads	8/07/2031
	205133	The discharge of herbicides in or near waterbodies within the Nelson Region to control invasive aquatic pest plants	27/10/2035
	995154	Pump water from wells for irrigation & amenity purposes (Multiple sources - Maitai, Tahuna, Saxton & Stoke gravels)	31/05/2009
	135176A	Global consent to clear, damage or remove vegetation in the beds of river sand lakes (excluding wetlands) and for associated disturbance to the beds of rivers and lakes	21/05/2024
	135176B	Remove and disturb vegetation in the coastal marine area and the associated disturbance of the foreshore or seabed by vehicles	21/05/2024
	75496	Retention of obsolete structures within the Brook Stream (granted 17 June 2008)	
	155105	Water permit to extract approximately 0.5m <sup>3</sup> of water from the Brook Stream on an annual basis for the purpose of waterblast cleaning the iron components of a 1909 footbridge	30/06/2050
Brook Stream	155108	Discharge permit to discharge approximately 0.5m <sup>3</sup> of water to the Brook Stream for the purpose of waterblast cleaning the iron components of a 1909 footbridge	30/06/2050
	155220	Land use consent to clean and maintain the iron components of a footbridge over the Brook Stream	30/06/2050
	125106	To take surface water from an established intake source in the Brook Stream to provide water for the ponds at the Queens Gardens. The applicant requests a maximum take of 5L/s, reducing to 4L/s during periods of low flow. Variation to Condition 3 of RM125106 to change the concentrate of water take to allow water to be taken in excess of 5l/s during periods of high rain and high flow on the Brook Stream	19/02/2044
Botanics Sportsfield	125072	To take groundwater from an established well in the Botanics Sportsfield	17/04/2047
	125072V1	Variation to RM125072 to cancel conditions 4 and 5	17/04/2047
Crematorium	65169	Continue to operate an existing Crematorium	15/08/2026
Maitai River	165418	Discharge Permit to discharge water from the Groom Creek wetland into the Maitai River	9/12/2051

Area	Consent	Proposal	Expiry Date
		NOTE: This consent should be read in conjunction with RM165405 (land use) and RM165404 (water permit)	
Queens Gardens	125058	Take Ground Water from pre-existing well in the Queens Gardens to operate two fountains and irrigate the garden beds and turf	19/02/2044
Marsden Valley Reserve	165374	To carry out earthworks with the re-instatement and ongoing maintenance of mountain bike tracks within the Codgers Trail network	10/11/2026
	175162	To undertake earthworks within the Landscape Overlay for the purpose of creating and maintaining a shared use path in the Marsden Valley Reserve	29/05/2037
	175162V1	Change of conditions 2 & 3 of resource consent RM175162 to extend the length of a shared use path	30/05/2037
Mt Richmond Forest Park Management Unit	225309	To discharge agrichemicals (spraying of herbicide) to air from Aerial Basal Bark Application (ABBA) and Aerial Foliar Spray Application (AFSA) on mixed-age wilding conifer forest throughout the Mount Richmond Forest Park Management.	8/09/2028
Tahunanui Recreation Reserve	985327	Tāhunanui stormwater upgrade. Receiving water: Modelers Pond/Back Beach Discharge Permit: Water	24/08/2033
Tantragee Reserve	995177	Drill a well for irrigation purposes Water taken from the Maitai - 18m <sup>3</sup> /hr, 77m <sup>3</sup> /day, 540m <sup>3</sup> /week	12/06/2009
Trees	235320	Consent to carry out arboricultural work on Heritage, Landscape and Local trees that are on land owned, controlled or administered by NCC and a limited amount of work on Heritage, Landscape and Local trees that are on not on land owned by NCC.	No expiry date
Waahi Taakaro Golf Course	165352	Water permit to take and use water from the Maitai River for irrigation and domestic purposes for the Waahi Taakaro Golf Course	13/12/2026

## Appendix 10: Maintenance and Management Contracts

The following are some of the key maintenance and management contracts in place relation to the assets included in this AMP

Contract	Contract Number	Expiry date
Contract for Venue Management maintenance, marketing and management of NCC venues: Trafalgar Centre, Trafalgar Park and Pavilion, Greenmeadows Centre and community halls	180008	30 June 2027, with option for 3 year renewal
Cleaning and maintenance of community facilities	3678	30 June 2025, with options for renewal.
Management, maintenance and promotion, and development of NCC Pools	3882	1 October 2027
Management, maintenance, promotion, and development of Saxton Stadium, Pavilion and Oval Pavilion	184270	30 June 2027
Open Space Operations and Maintenance Contract, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cemeteries</li> <li>- Crematorium</li> <li>- Foreshore and Esplanade Reserves</li> <li>- Horticultural Parks</li> <li>- Neighbourhood Parks</li> <li>- Sport Parks</li> <li>- Street Gardens</li> <li>- Landscape Reserves</li> <li>- Conservation Reserves</li> </ul>	3927	30 June 2025 Planning is already underway for a new Open Spaces Operations and Maintenance Contract 167155 (future contract number) Landscape and Conservation Reserves will be separated from the new Open Spaces Operations and Maintenance Contract that is planned to commence 01 July 2025
General Maintenance & Minor Physical Works	79456	2023, 3 years 2026 2+2+2 years subject to performance renewal term
Security Services for Council Facilities	4038	31 July 2025, +5 years renewal term
Roadside Vegetation Control	3263	30 June 2025
Professional services panel	Various	2028, reviewed annually

## Appendix 11: Ecological Restoration Plans

Please note that this list is accurate as at 3 October 2023.

There are currently nine completed Ecological Restoration Plans:

- Titoki Reserve, 2019, NDOCS-310955630-5452
- Grampians Reserve, 2019, NDOCS-310955630-5448
- Hira Reserve, 2019, NDOCS-310955630-5413
- Marsden Valley Reserve 2021, NDOCS-310955630-5427
- Airport Peninsula, 2022, NDOCS-196698121-422
- Maitai River, 2020, NDOCS-310955630-6405
- Poormans Stream, 2019, NDOCS-310955630-6406
- Orphanage Stream, 2022 NDOCS-310955630-12039
- Corder Park, 2023, NDOCS-196698121-48507.

There are four further ERPs under development:

- Brook Valley Eastern Hills including Atmore, Tantragee, Brook and Eureka Reserves
- Botanical Hill and Sir Stanley Whitehead
- Haulashore and Oyster Island
- Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserves.

## Appendix 12: Reserve Management Plans and Proposed Policies

**Table 28: Adopted Reserve Management Plans**

Reserves Covered	Adopted
Tāhunanui Reserve	April 2004
Esplanade and Foreshore	July 2008
Conservation and Landscape	November 2009
Rutherford and Trafalgar Parks	August 2010
Haven Holes Esplanade Reserve	May 2006
Saxton Field	2021

**Table 29: Proposed Reserve Management Plans and reviews**

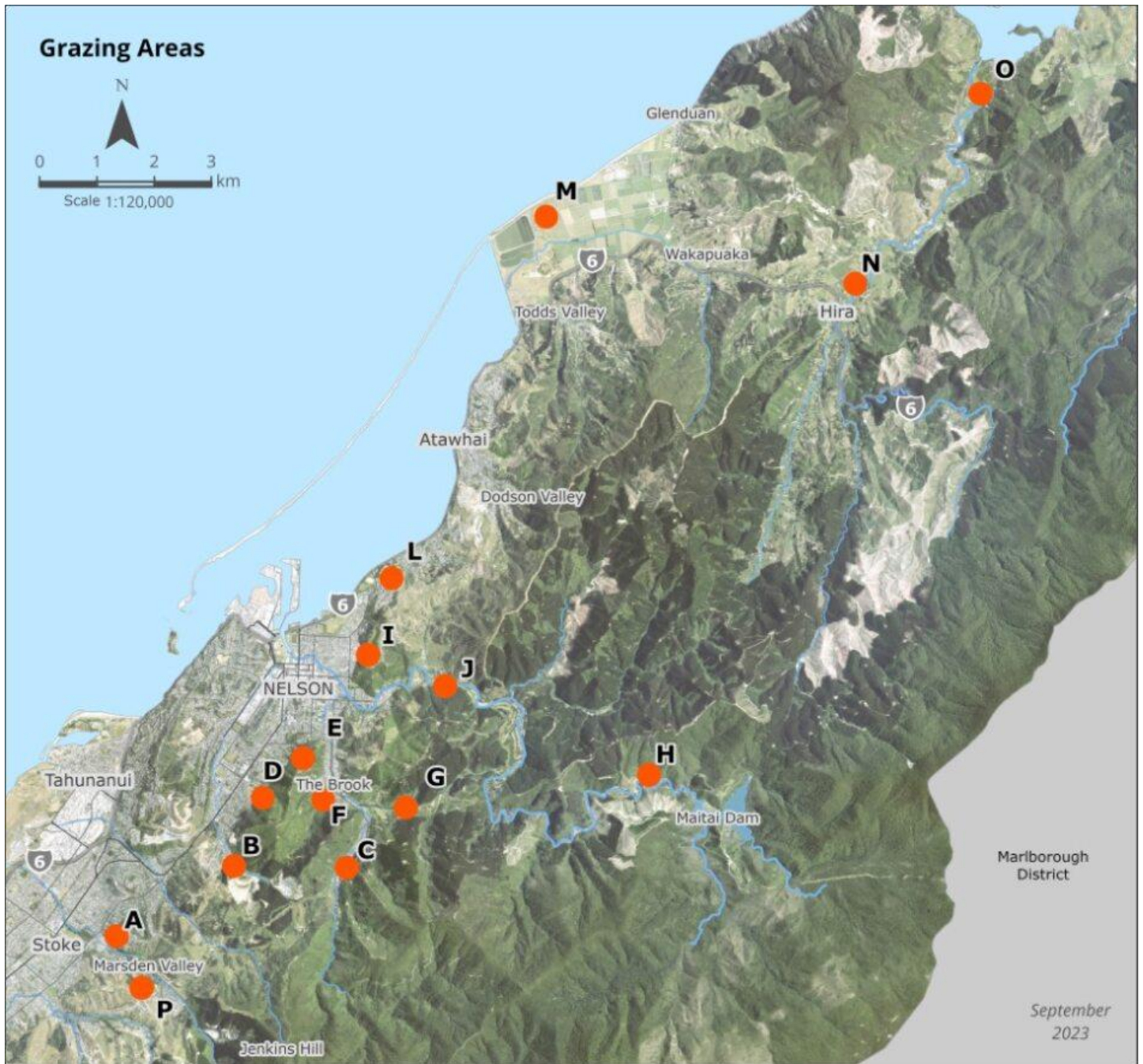
Reserves
Brook Recreation Reserve <sup>21</sup>
Campgrounds
Conservation and Landscape Reserves Management Plan (review)
Neighbourhood Parks
Public Gardens
Sportsground Reserves
Tāhunanui Reserve Management Plan (under review)
Reserves – General Policies

**Table 30: Proposed Polices and bylaws (reviews)**

Proposed Policies
Recreational Hunting Policy
Vegetation Management Policy
Out and About on Tracks (review)
Playgrounds Policy/Development Programme
Freedom Camping Bylaw (review)

<sup>21</sup> The Brook Recreation Reserve had a Reserve Management Plan which was adopted in principle in 2015. This adoption was revoked in September 2020 and a new process for developing a new Reserve Management Plan is to be undertaken.

# Appendix 13: Reserve Grazing Plan and Areas



**Figure 69: Nelson Grazing Areas Overview**



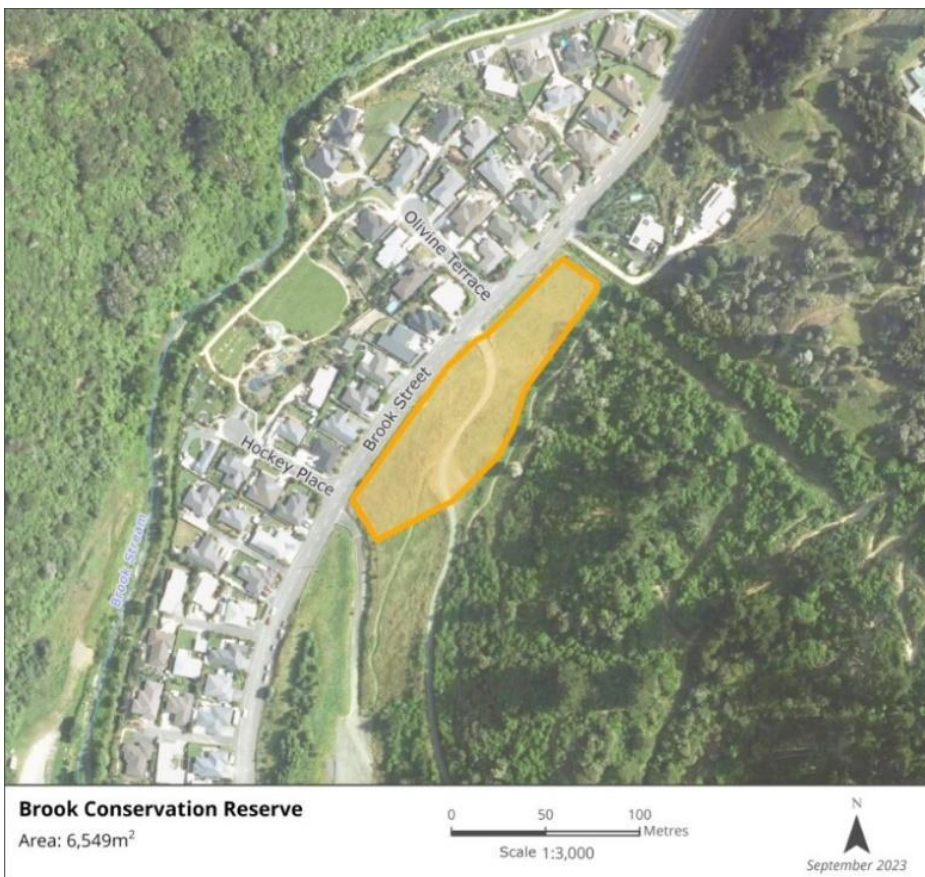
**Table 31: Grazing Plan**

Area	Licence/lease /contract	Expiry date	Reason for grazing	Future
<b>A</b> Panorama Dr Bolwell Reserve	Lease	2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate after licence term expires</li> </ul>
<b>B</b> Market Rd York Valley Landfill	Lease	Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Retain low, open vegetation and views</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease</li> </ul>
<b>C</b> Brook St Brook Conservation Reserve	Verbal agreement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing agreement to determine whether area should be included in Riding for the Disabled lease</li> </ul>
<b>D</b> Grampian Oaks Grampians Reserve	Contract	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease</li> </ul>
<b>E</b> Collingwood St Grampians Reserve	Contract	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Retain low, open vegetation and views</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of contract</li> </ul>
<b>F</b> Blick Tce Grampians Reserve	Verbal agreement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lease agreement required</li> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing when renewing lease</li> </ul>
<b>G</b> Tanragee Rd Tanragee Reserve	Lease	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term management practice to reduce fire risk</li> </ul>
<b>H</b> Maitai Valley Rd Waterworks Reserve	Lease	Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revegetate as part of Maitai Restoration Plan</li> </ul>

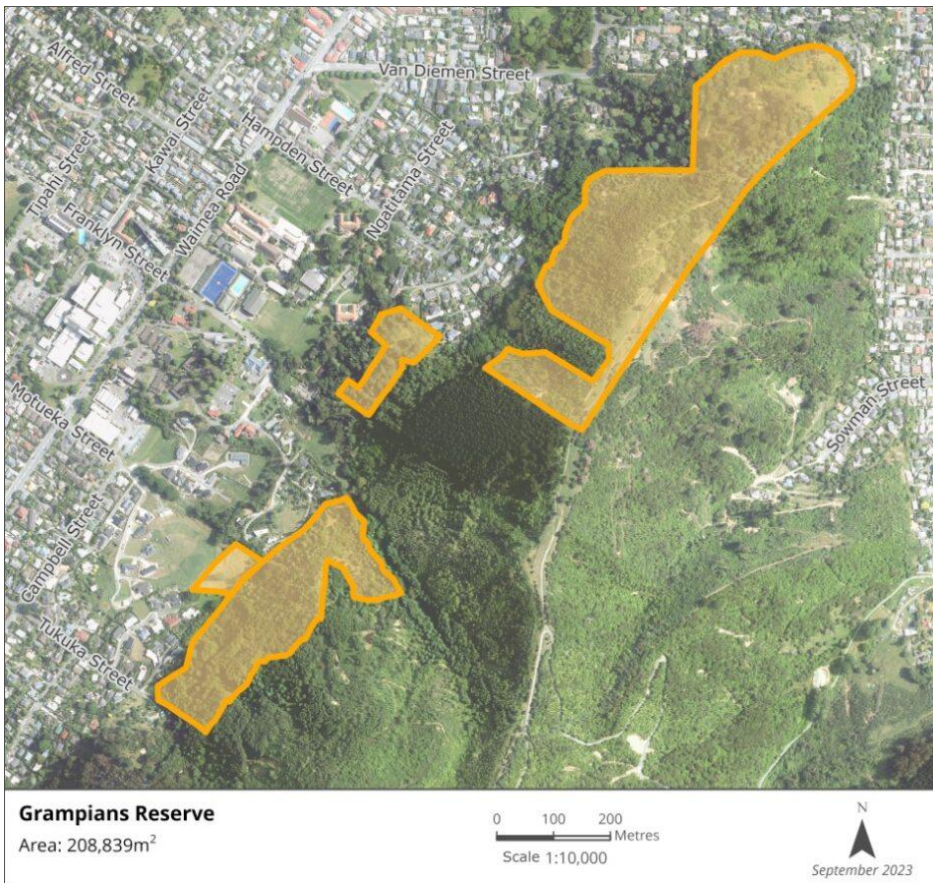
Area	Licence/lease /contract	Expiry date	Reason for grazing	Future
<b>I</b> Halifax St East Sir Stanley Whitehead Park	Licence	30 May 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Retain low, open vegetation and views</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of licence</li> </ul>
<b>J</b> Maitai Valley Rd Ralphine Way	Lease	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease and/or if Maitai residential development progresses</li> </ul>
<b>K</b> Maitai Valley Rd Maitai River	Lease	2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retire grazing from Maitai Restoration Plan and Global Forest areas</li> </ul>
<b>L</b> Atawhai Dr Wakapuaka Cemetery	Contract	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Retain low, open vegetation and views</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of contract</li> </ul>
<b>M</b> Boulder Bank Wakapuaka Flats	Lease	2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Easier management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retire northern 15m to protect Hillwood stream margins</li> </ul>
<b>N</b> Cable Bay Rd Hira Reserve	Lease	2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Easier management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease</li> </ul>
<b>O</b> Māori Pa Rd Paremata Flats	Lease	2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed control</li> <li>• Restoration planting preparation</li> <li>• Fire risk mitigation</li> <li>• Retain low, open vegetation and views</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Retain southern flood paddock as holding area during flood events</li> </ul>
<b>P</b> Marsden Valley Cemetery	Verbal agreement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review as required</li> </ul>



**Figure 65: Bolwell Reserve Grazing Map**



**Figure 71: Brook Conservation Reserve Grazing Map**



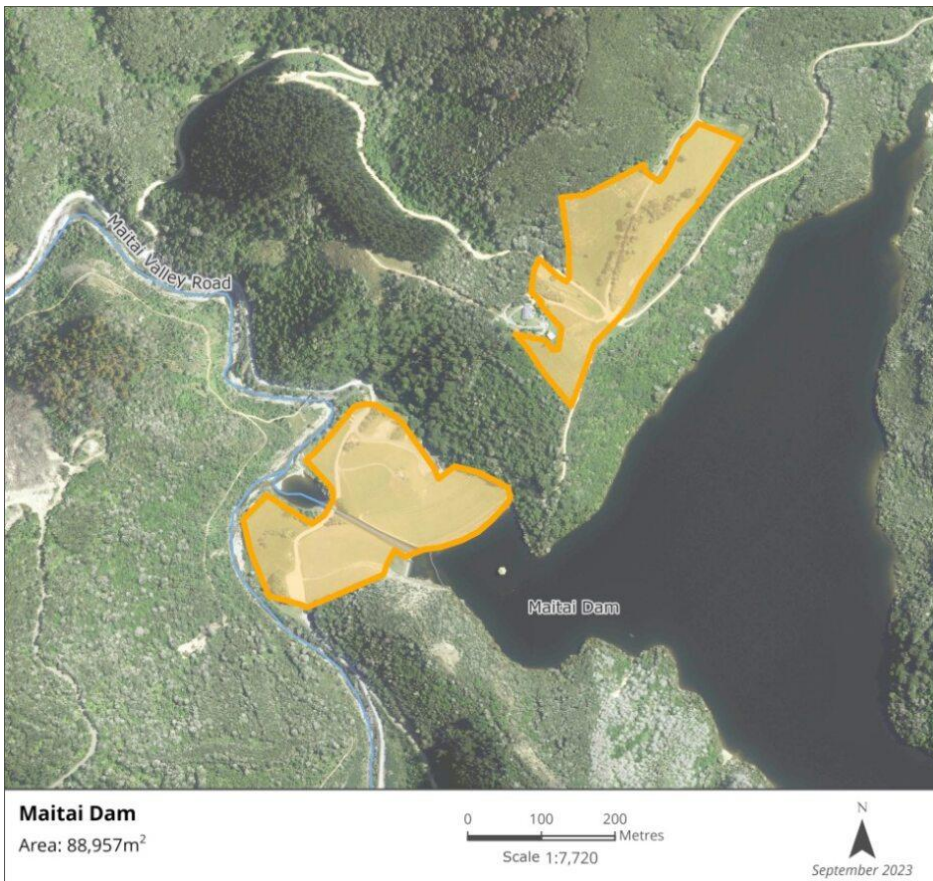
**Figure 66: Grampians Reserve Grazing Map**



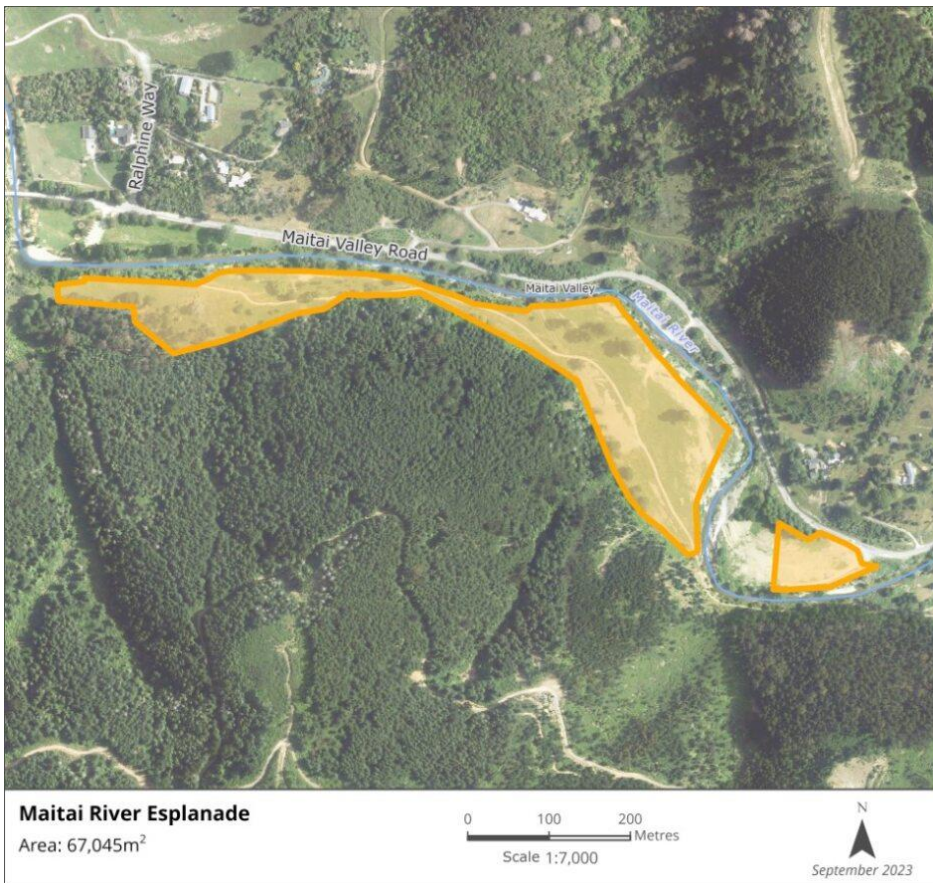
**Figure 73: Grampians Reserve Grazing Map**



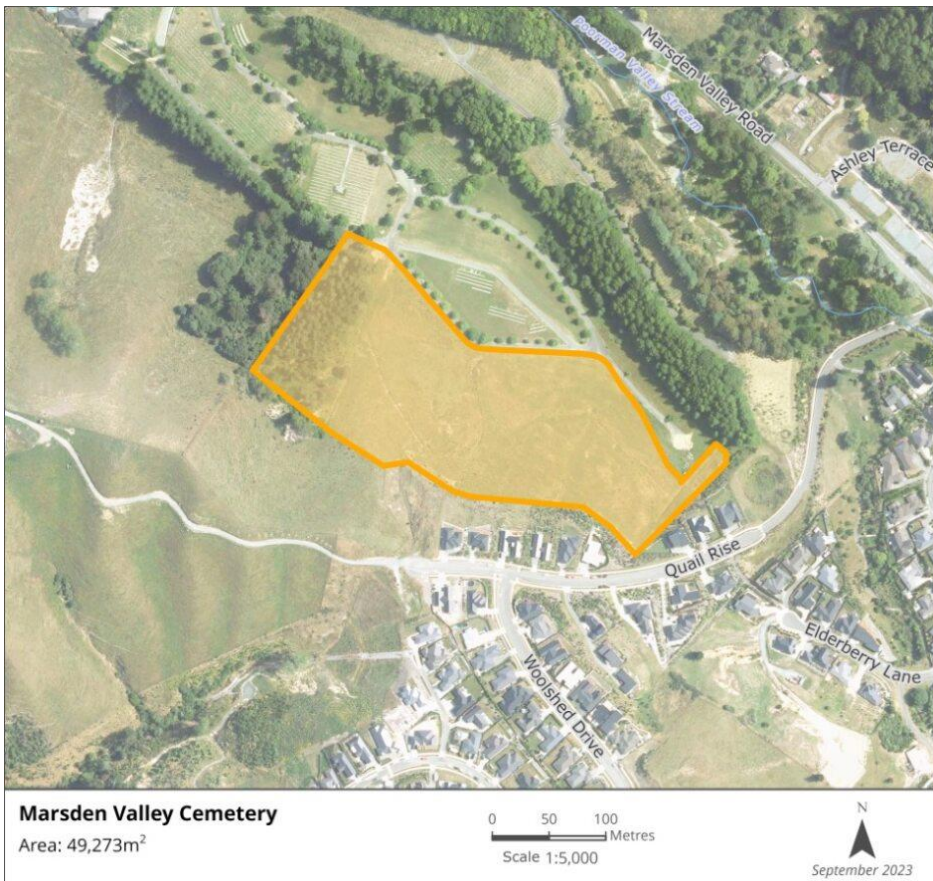
**Figure 67: Hira Reserve Grazing Map**



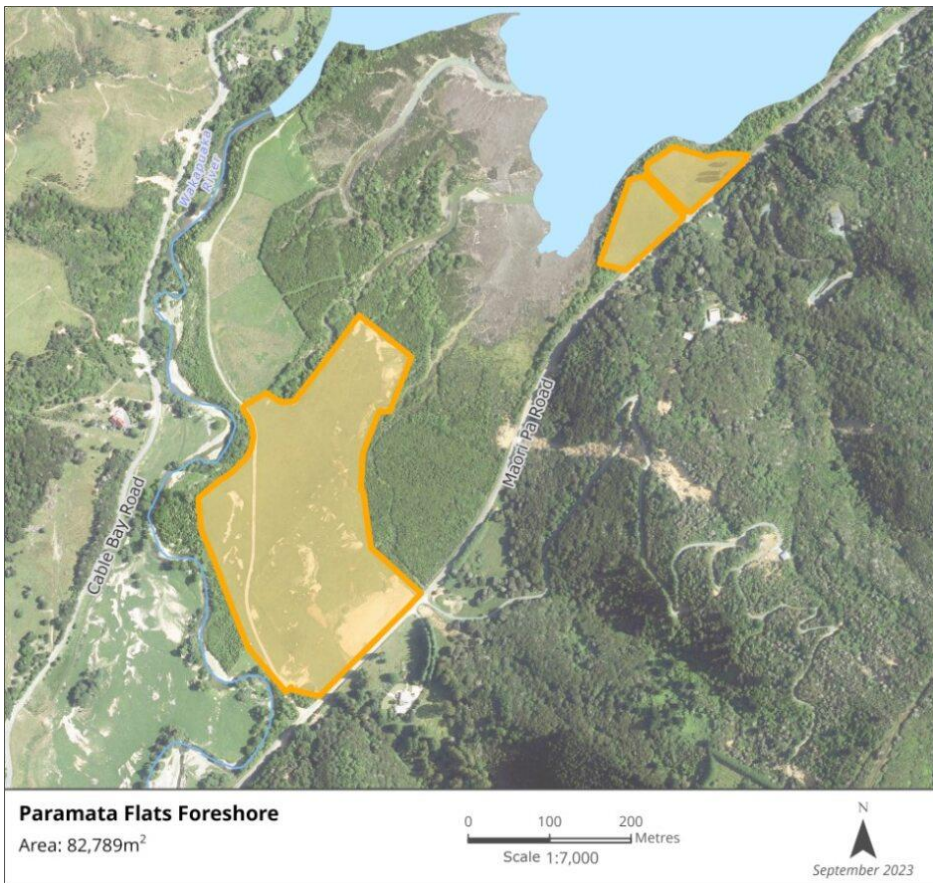
**Figure 75: Maitai Dam Grazing Map**



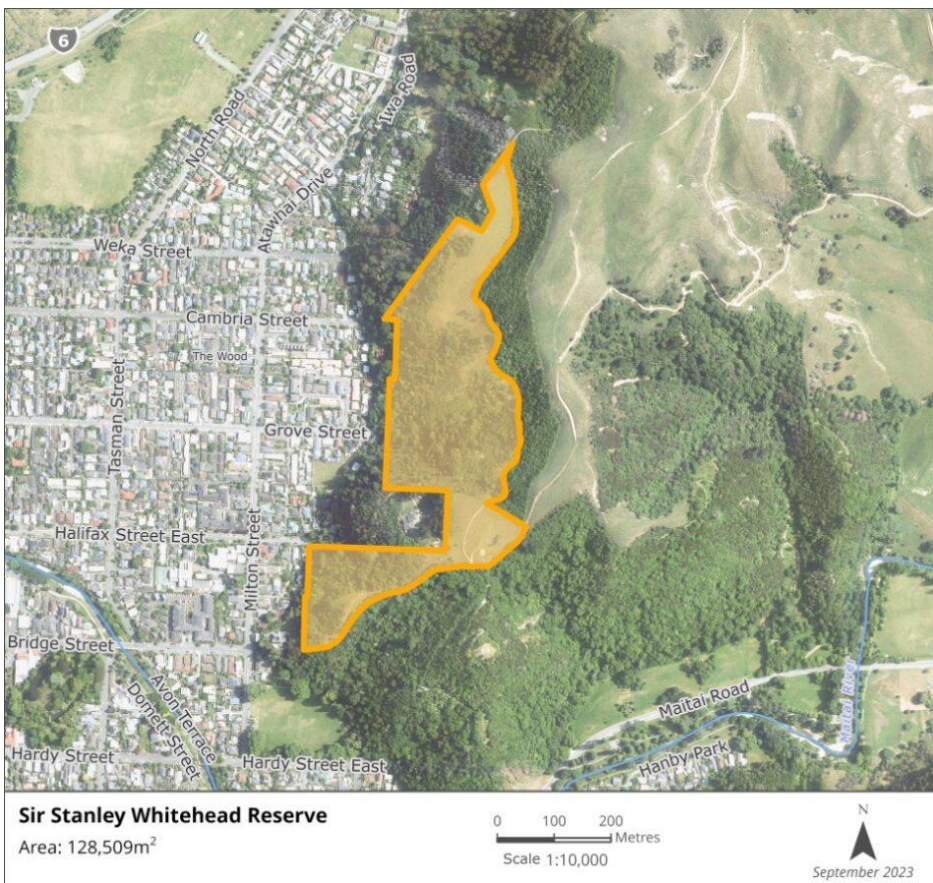
**Figure 68: Maitai River Esplanade Grazing Map**



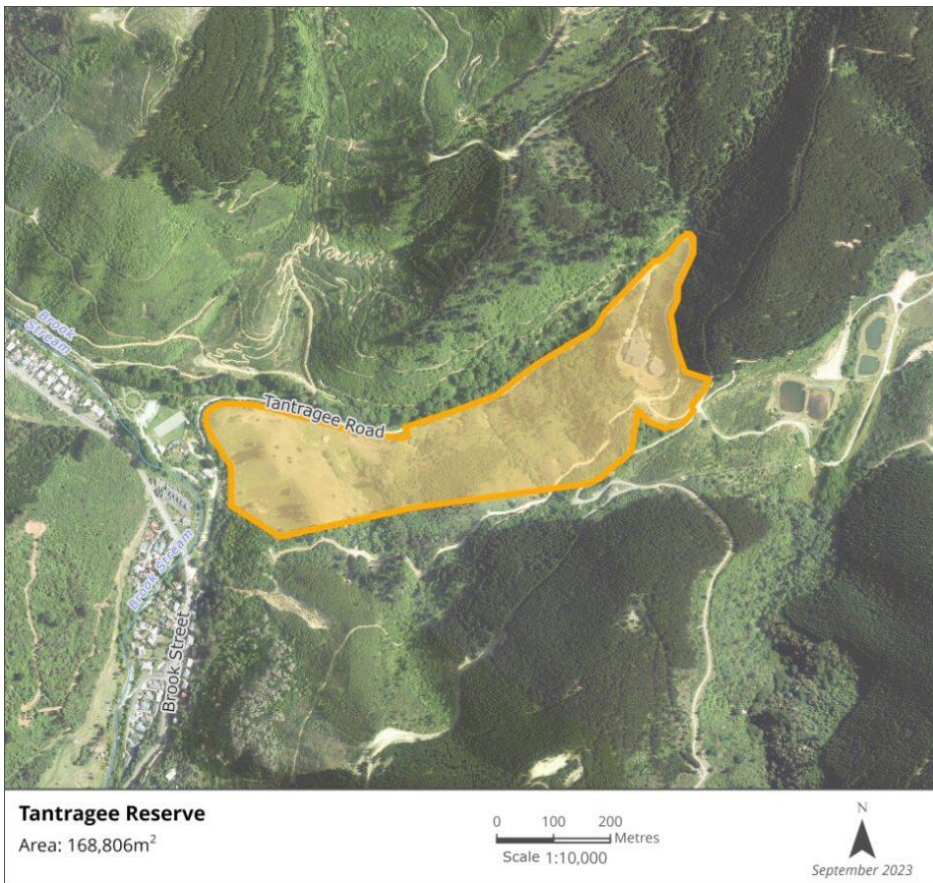
**Figure 77: Marsden Valley Cemetery Grazing Map**



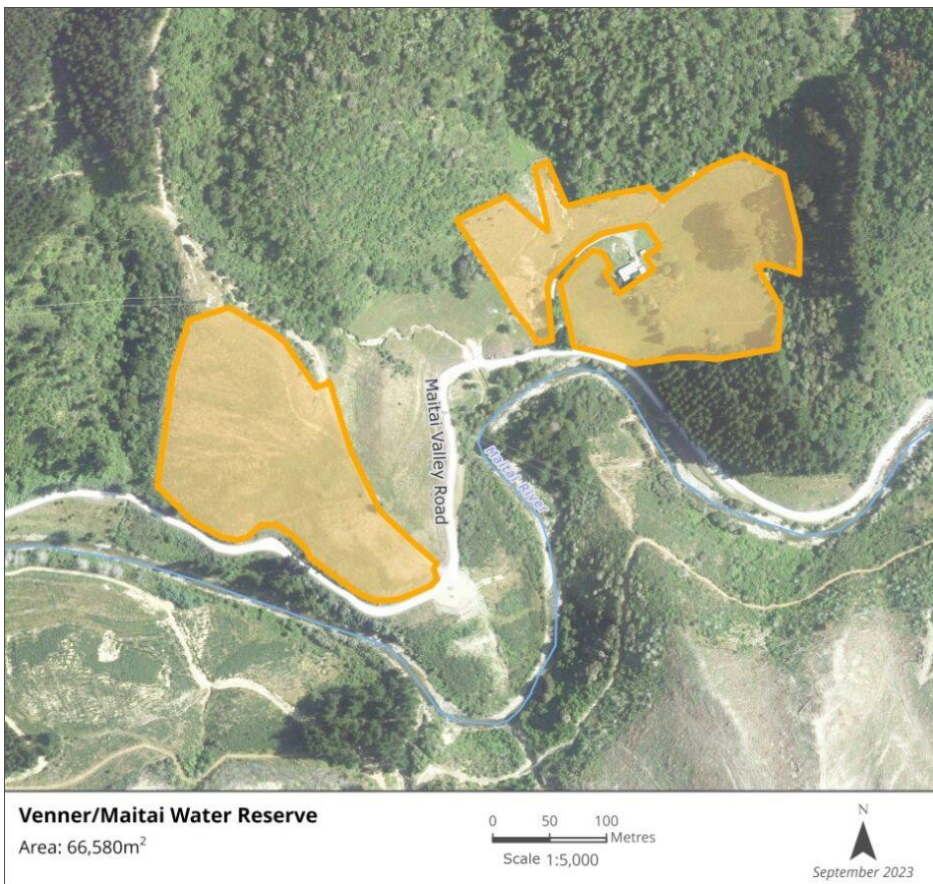
**Figure 69: Paramata Flats Foreshore Grazing Map**



**Figure 79: Sir Stanley Whitehead Reserve Grazing Map**

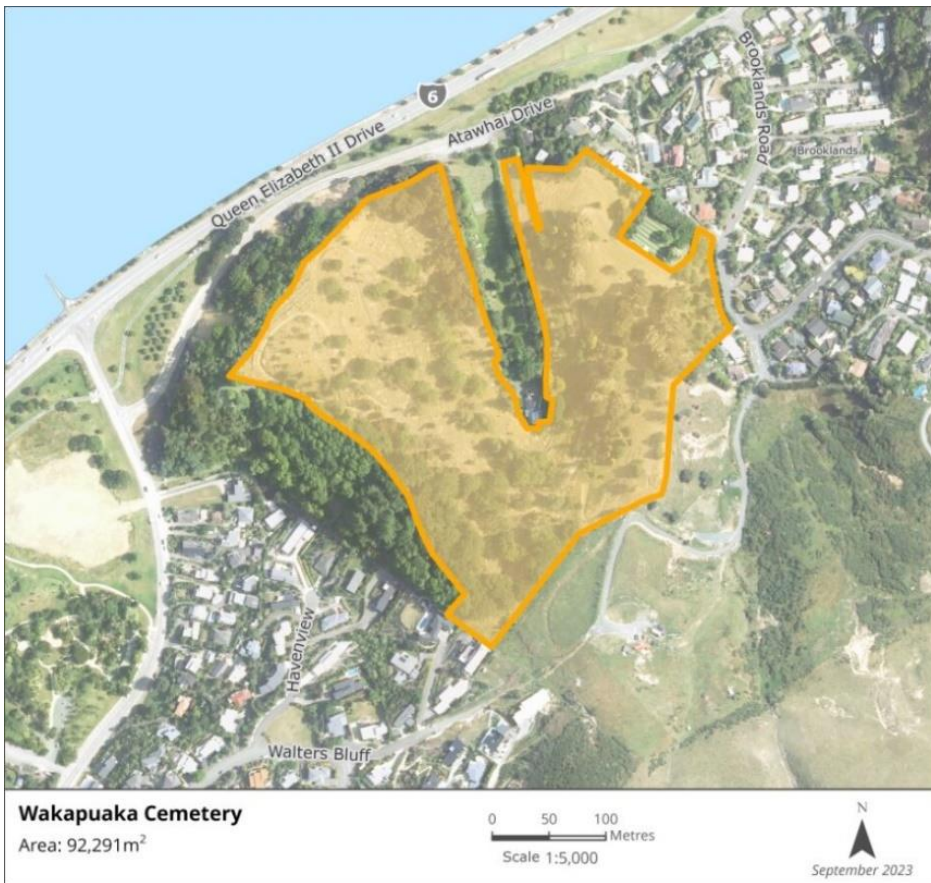


**Figure 80: Tantragee Reserve Grazing Map**

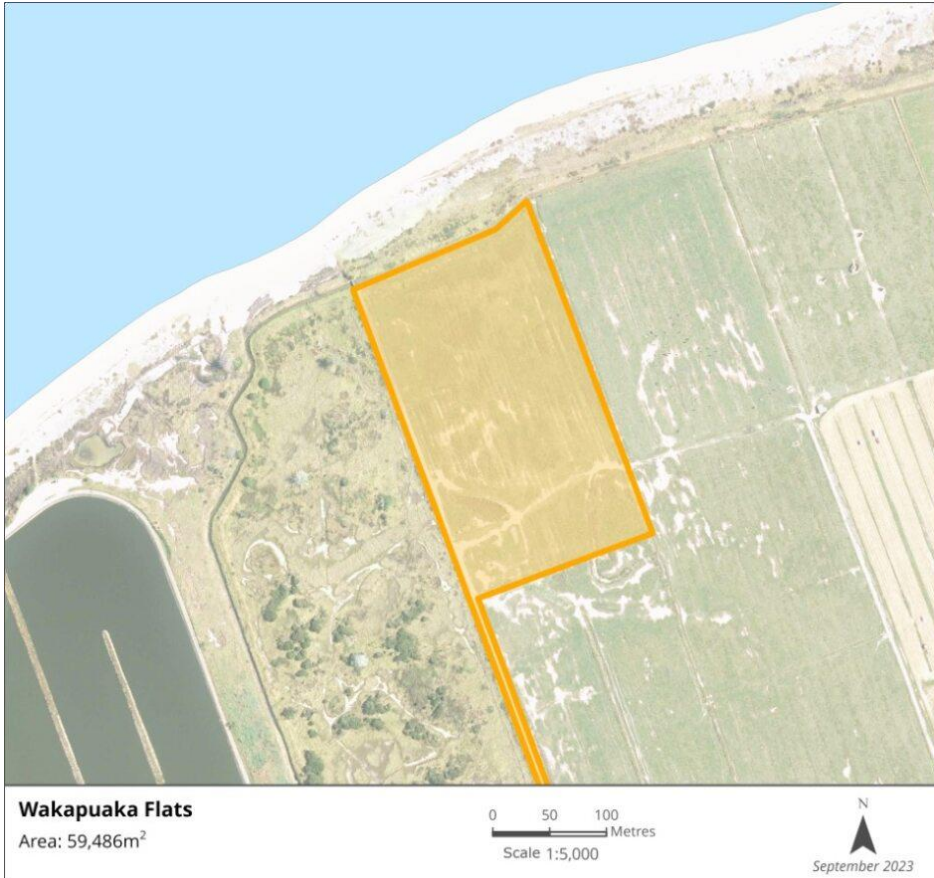


**Figure 81: Venner/Maitai Water Reserve Grazing Map**

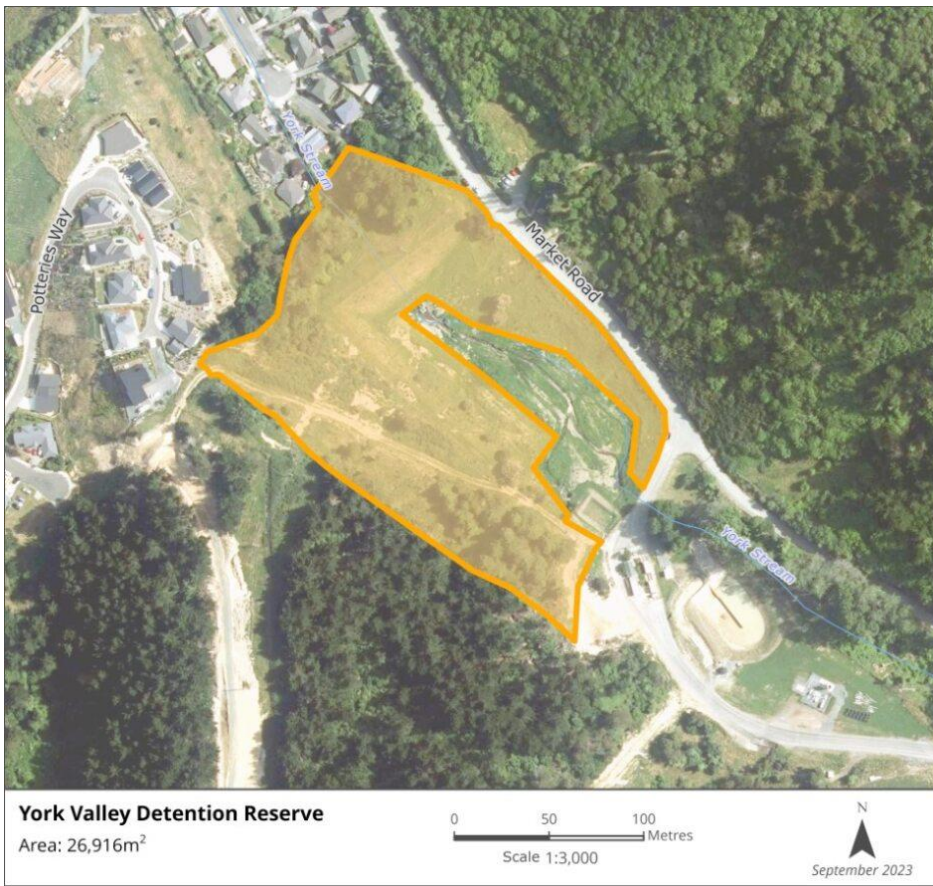




**Figure 82: Wakapuaka Cemetery Grazing Map**



**Figure 83: Wakapuaka Flats Grazing Map**



**Figure 70: York Valley Detention Reserve Grazing Map**

## Appendix 14: Financial Summary

### Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,442,740</b>	<b>7,854,222</b>	<b>7,673,295</b>	<b>8,021,429</b>	<b>6,939,607</b>	<b>8,178,981</b>	<b>8,473,151</b>	<b>6,915,731</b>	<b>7,610,873</b>	<b>7,381,685</b>
<b>Parks &amp; Active Recreation</b>	<b>10,435,508</b>	<b>7,750,632</b>	<b>7,207,077</b>	<b>5,660,584</b>	<b>5,449,427</b>	<b>8,037,867</b>	<b>8,471,245</b>	<b>6,870,259</b>	<b>7,510,634</b>	<b>7,387,929</b>
<b>3505 Public gardens</b>	<b>25,877</b>	<b>48,930</b>	<b>155,687</b>	<b>61,213</b>	<b>152,490</b>	<b>63,872</b>	<b>65,215</b>	<b>66,518</b>	<b>67,851</b>	<b>69,137</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Growth</b>	40,700	72,255	73,988	75,691	177,279	78,979	80,640	82,252	83,900	85,490
350575902345. Capital: Park Upgrades	40,700	72,255	73,988	75,691	177,279	78,979	80,640	82,252	83,900	85,490
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(14,823)</b>	<b>(23,325)</b>	<b>81,699</b>	<b>(14,478)</b>	<b>(24,789)</b>	<b>(15,107)</b>	<b>(15,425)</b>	<b>(15,734)</b>	<b>(16,049)</b>	<b>(16,353)</b>
350578703198. Walkway to connect Poorman Stream to Greenmeadows	0	0	111,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35057996. Scope Adjustment	(14,823)	(23,325)	(29,802)	(14,478)	(24,789)	(15,107)	(15,425)	(15,734)	(16,049)	(16,353)
<b>3520 Neighbourhood Parks</b>	<b>1,796,305</b>	<b>2,801,116</b>	<b>3,134,980</b>	<b>2,827,089</b>	<b>3,297,841</b>	<b>5,793,167</b>	<b>6,357,504</b>	<b>6,049,058</b>	<b>6,594,327</b>	<b>6,289,646</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Growth</b>	1,924,092	3,120,055	3,505,725	3,155,289	3,671,301	6,461,436	7,068,780	6,729,242	7,354,483	6,994,157
352074101354. Land Purchase: General Reserve	1,500,000	2,883,222	2,951,731	3,020,331	3,086,272	6,320,613	6,452,913	6,582,581	6,713,722	6,841,720
352074701728. Capital: Planting	10,000	10,220	10,465	10,706	10,942	11,171	11,406	11,634	11,867	12,092
35207525. Capital: Minor Assets	59,677	60,991	62,454	63,893	65,303	66,671	68,074	69,436	70,828	72,172
352075901063. Reserve Development Programme	354,415	165,622	481,075	60,359	508,784	62,981	536,387	65,591	558,066	68,173
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(127,787)</b>	<b>(318,939)</b>	<b>(370,745)</b>	<b>(328,200)</b>	<b>(373,460)</b>	<b>(668,269)</b>	<b>(711,276)</b>	<b>(680,184)</b>	<b>(760,156)</b>	<b>(704,511)</b>
352078403190. Atawhai Reserve Improvements	75,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35207996. Scope Adjustment	(202,787)	(318,939)	(370,745)	(328,200)	(373,460)	(668,269)	(711,276)	(680,184)	(760,156)	(704,511)

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
<b>3530 Conservation Reserves</b>	<b>7,101,550</b>	<b>1,746,403</b>	<b>1,062,153</b>	<b>1,145,001</b>	<b>1,087,452</b>	<b>1,128,216</b>	<b>1,139,460</b>	<b>32,710</b>	<b>16,604</b>	<b>35,164</b>
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>47,255</b>	<b>62,157</b>	<b>44,220</b>	<b>116,229</b>	<b>21,884</b>	<b>43,081</b>	<b>22,812</b>	<b>44,865</b>	<b>23,735</b>	<b>46,632</b>
353074701050. Capital: Planting	10,000	29,192	10,465	30,581	10,942	31,909	11,406	33,231	11,867	34,540
353075151073. Capital: Signs/Furniture	2,255	22,745	23,290	5,353	5,471	5,586	5,703	5,817	5,934	6,046
353075203883. Brook Sanctuary Heritage Water Assets	35,000	10,220	10,465	80,295	5,471	5,586	5,703	5,817	5,934	6,046
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>7,054,295</b>	<b>1,684,246</b>	<b>1,017,933</b>	<b>1,028,772</b>	<b>1,065,568</b>	<b>1,085,135</b>	<b>1,116,648</b>	<b>(12,155)</b>	<b>(7,131)</b>	<b>(11,468)</b>
353078903677. Slip 0: Brook Street	582,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903680. Slip 3 Halifax Street	267,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903681. Slip 4 Milton Street	374,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903684. Slip 7 Miro Street	560,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903690. Slip 12 Allan Street	827,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903692. Slip 14 Tukuka Street	124,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903694. Slip 16 Endeavour Street	2,090,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903696. Slip 17 Lauria Way	110,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903697. Slip 18 Collingwood Street	769,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903930. Planting - General RTRP Recommendation 16	1,093,000	1,117,046	1,143,824	1,170,166	1,195,961	1,220,990	1,246,676	0	0	0
353078903931. Planting - ETS RTRP Recommendation 16	369,500	766,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903932. Planting - Maitai RTRP Recommendation 17	258,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353078903933. Planting - Marsden RTRP Recommendation 19	422,222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
35307996. Scope Adjustment	(792,634)	(199,300)	(125,891)	(141,394)	(130,393)	(135,855)	(130,028)	(12,155)	(7,131)	(11,468)
<b>3531 Landscape Reserves</b>	<b>669,324</b>	<b>247,522</b>	<b>109,567</b>	<b>216,606</b>	<b>60,106</b>	<b>219,338</b>	<b>73,689</b>	<b>214,693</b>	<b>90,319</b>	<b>227,443</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>133,859</b>	<b>313,459</b>	<b>191,583</b>	<b>286,387</b>	<b>124,585</b>	<b>282,069</b>	<b>129,868</b>	<b>293,761</b>	<b>135,118</b>	<b>305,326</b>
353174701051. Capital: Planting	83,554	85,392	87,439	89,453	91,425	93,338	95,302	97,207	99,154	101,034
353174702247. 2247 Landscape Reserves	32,451	79,394	74,994	19,779	13,624	20,638	14,202	21,494	14,776	22,340
353175701186. Capital: Mountainbike Tracks	12,854	123,123	13,452	128,978	14,065	134,580	14,661	140,158	15,254	145,676
353175703886. Adaptive Mountain Bike Tracks (Accessibility)	5,000	25,550	15,698	48,177	5,471	33,513	5,703	34,902	5,934	36,276
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>535,465</b>	<b>(65,937)</b>	<b>(82,016)</b>	<b>(69,781)</b>	<b>(64,479)</b>	<b>(62,731)</b>	<b>(56,179)</b>	<b>(79,068)</b>	<b>(44,799)</b>	<b>(77,883)</b>
353178103192. Marsden Valley MTB Hub	480,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353178703272. Walkway link from the Wood (Cambria St) to Stanley Whitehead	89,838	40,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353178703493. Grampians Brook acquisition: access & development	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35317996. Scope Adjustment	(134,373)	(106,817)	(82,016)	(69,781)	(64,479)	(62,731)	(56,179)	(79,068)	(44,799)	(77,883)
<b>3532 Esplanade &amp; Foreshore Reserves</b>	<b>421,585</b>	<b>240,513</b>	<b>264,950</b>	<b>726,468</b>	<b>304,807</b>	<b>213,676</b>	<b>739,593</b>	<b>181,555</b>	<b>128,644</b>	<b>272,883</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>98,979</b>	<b>153,706</b>	<b>114,047</b>	<b>262,723</b>	<b>190,368</b>	<b>168,008</b>	<b>112,895</b>	<b>174,971</b>	<b>117,459</b>	<b>181,860</b>
353274501731. Growth: Furniture/Signs	2,571	2,628	2,691	24,165	2,813	2,872	2,932	2,991	3,051	3,109
353274701052. Esplanade & Foreshore Planting Prgm	64,272	65,686	67,261	68,810	70,326	71,798	73,309	74,774	76,272	77,718
353274701731. Paremata Flats upgrade (growth)	10,284	10,510	21,227	91,305	93,318	11,488	11,730	11,964	12,204	12,435
353275051731. Capital: Fences / Walls	8,998	9,196	9,416	9,633	9,846	10,052	10,263	10,468	10,678	10,880

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
353275551165. Capital: Acessway / Carparks	12,854	65,686	13,452	68,810	14,065	71,798	14,661	74,774	15,254	77,718
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>322,606</b>	<b>86,807</b>	<b>150,903</b>	<b>463,745</b>	<b>114,439</b>	<b>45,668</b>	<b>626,698</b>	<b>6,584</b>	<b>11,185</b>	<b>91,023</b>
353277702893. Maitai revegetation	38,563	39,411	40,356	41,286	42,196	43,079	43,985	44,864	45,763	46,630
353278103781. Seafarers Memorial Jetty	28,890	28,432	20,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,100
353278702895. Jenkins Stream (Pascoe to Airport)	0	0	0	0	32,826	33,513	684,360	0	0	0
353278703194. Wakapuaka Sandflats Esplanade shared path	0	0	0	10,706	325,716	0	0	0	0	0
353278703265. Glen - boulder bank pathway (P7)	10,000	0	126,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353278903800. Glenduan Reserve wetland development	247,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353279653135. Almond Tree flats to Maitai track connection	50,000	64,139	0	509,125	0	0	0	0	0	0
35327996. Scope Adjustment	(52,836)	(45,175)	(36,458)	(97,372)	(286,299)	(30,924)	(101,647)	(38,280)	(34,578)	(39,707)
<b>3540 Walkways</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>16,962</b>	<b>83,084</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>43,548</b>	<b>63,773</b>	<b>46,422</b>	<b>19,309</b>	<b>97,419</b>	<b>20,069</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>23,289</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>25,418</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>27,671</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>29,985</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>32,384</b>	<b>7,177</b>
<b>35407225. Renewal: Walkways Minor Assets</b>	<b>23,289</b>	<b>6,066</b>	<b>25,418</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>27,671</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>29,985</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>32,384</b>	<b>7,177</b>
Capital Growth	18,933	12,781	66,897	13,389	20,716	64,229	21,595	14,549	75,859	15,122
354074501639. Capital: Furniture	6,427	0	6,726	0	7,032	0	7,331	0	7,627	0
354074701053. Capital: Planting	12,506	12,781	13,088	13,389	13,684	13,970	14,264	14,549	14,841	15,122
354075551094. Capital: Upgrd Accessways/Car	0	0	47,083	0	0	50,259	0	0	53,391	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(4,222)</b>	<b>(1,885)</b>	<b>(9,231)</b>	<b>(1,974)</b>	<b>(4,839)</b>	<b>(7,086)</b>	<b>(5,158)</b>	<b>(2,145)</b>	<b>(10,824)</b>	<b>(2,230)</b>
35407996. Scope Adjustment	(4,222)	(1,885)	(9,231)	(1,974)	(4,839)	(7,086)	(5,158)	(2,145)	(10,824)	(2,230)
<b>3590 Sports Parks</b>	<b>200,050</b>	<b>1,714,860</b>	<b>1,355,234</b>	<b>401,241</b>	<b>(70,436)</b>	<b>224,773</b>	<b>(8,459)</b>	<b>(24,764)</b>	<b>207,650</b>	<b>144,759</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,670</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>32,413</b>	<b>33,128</b>	<b>261,855</b>	<b>34,533</b>	<b>35,223</b>	<b>35,929</b>	<b>36,610</b>
359074503887. Trafalgar Pavilion Photovoltaic Solar Installation	0	0	0	0	0	228,034	0	0	0	0
359075901068. Capital: Security Gates/Bollards	0	15,612	15,986	32,413	33,128	33,821	34,533	35,223	35,929	36,610
359075902325. Capital: Trafalgar Park Stand Removal	0	185,058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>200,050</b>	<b>1,514,190</b>	<b>1,339,248</b>	<b>368,828</b>	<b>(103,564)</b>	<b>(37,082)</b>	<b>(42,992)</b>	<b>(59,987)</b>	<b>171,721</b>	<b>108,149</b>
359077203776. Nelson Surf Lifesaving Club Facility	200,000	1,533,000	1,569,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359077703266. Rutherford Park - Saltwater Cr path landscaping	0	0	10,465	339,417	0	0	0	0	0	0
359077902786. Temporary Seating	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,902	0	0
359078251257. Capital: Minor Development	11,276	242,062	42,561	11,423	11,675	11,919	12,170	12,413	118,670	12,902
359078353267. Rutherford Park Toilets	0	20,440	0	267,650	0	0	0	0	130,537	133,012
35907996. Scope Adjustment	(61,226)	(281,312)	(283,528)	(249,662)	(115,239)	(49,001)	(55,162)	(107,302)	(77,486)	(37,765)
<b>3653 Trafalgar Centre</b>	<b>27,494</b>	<b>139,627</b>	<b>773,279</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>505,698</b>	<b>(8,968)</b>	<b>(26,241)</b>	<b>(31,531)</b>	<b>32,034</b>	<b>(14,545)</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153,300</b>	<b>837,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
365374203890. Northern Extension Exterior Tiles	0	153,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365374403889. Capital: HVAC	0	0	837,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	27,494	(13,673)	(63,921)	4,252	505,698	(8,968)	(26,241)	(31,531)	32,034	(14,545)
365377203427. Accessibility improvements	21,136	0	22,119	0	23,127	0	24,108	0	25,082	0
365378251808. Traf Centre minor improvements	25,000	25,550	26,162	26,765	27,355	27,928	28,515	29,085	29,668	30,230
365378253157. Trafalgar Centre storage solution	0	0	0	10,706	583,778	0	0	0	0	0

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
36537996. Scope Adjustment	(18,642)	(39,223)	(112,202)	(33,219)	(128,562)	(36,896)	(78,864)	(60,616)	(22,716)	(44,775)
<b>3657 Golf Course</b>	<b>(107)</b>	<b>(3,355)</b>	<b>(2,301)</b>	<b>(43,922)</b>	<b>(4,454)</b>	<b>(2,456)</b>	<b>(4,789)</b>	<b>(3,722)</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>(2,659)</b>
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	(107)	(3,355)	(2,301)	(43,922)	(4,454)	(2,456)	(4,789)	(3,722)	2,407	(2,659)
36577825. Minor improvements	5,284	0	0	0	5,782	0	0	0	6,271	0
36577996. Scope Adjustment	(5,391)	(3,355)	(2,301)	(43,922)	(10,236)	(2,456)	(4,789)	(3,722)	(3,864)	(2,659)
<b>3673 Pools</b>	<b>(108,661)</b>	<b>(91,846)</b>	<b>(72,053)</b>	<b>(232,323)</b>	<b>(80,209)</b>	<b>(44,538)</b>	<b>(239,377)</b>	<b>(23,116)</b>	<b>(23,579)</b>	<b>(24,026)</b>
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	(108,661)	(91,846)	(72,053)	(232,323)	(80,209)	(44,538)	(239,377)	(23,116)	(23,579)	(24,026)
36737996. Scope Adjustment	(108,661)	(91,846)	(72,053)	(232,323)	(80,209)	(44,538)	(239,377)	(23,116)	(23,579)	(24,026)
<b>3695 Play Facilities</b>	<b>264,091</b>	<b>889,900</b>	<b>342,497</b>	<b>537,190</b>	<b>152,584</b>	<b>387,014</b>	<b>328,228</b>	<b>389,549</b>	<b>296,958</b>	<b>370,058</b>
Renewals	150,498	117,019	342,729	319,574	129,991	133,940	323,474	124,484	287,063	90,690
369571402344. Renewals: Play Equipment	150,498	117,019	342,729	319,574	129,991	133,940	323,474	124,484	287,063	90,690
Capital Growth	38,563	871,759	37,823	277,304	39,547	296,076	41,224	308,348	42,890	320,486
369575401054. Playground Development Programme	38,563	258,559	37,823	277,304	39,547	296,076	41,224	308,348	42,890	320,486
369575402294. City Play Space	0	613,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	75,030	(98,878)	(38,055)	(59,688)	(16,954)	(43,002)	(36,470)	(43,283)	(32,995)	(41,118)
369578903405. Macrocarpa play structure	104,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36957996. Scope Adjustment	(29,343)	(98,878)	(38,055)	(59,688)	(16,954)	(43,002)	(36,470)	(43,283)	(32,995)	(41,118)
<b>Social</b>	<b>7,232</b>	<b>103,590</b>	<b>466,218</b>	<b>2,360,845</b>	<b>1,490,180</b>	<b>141,114</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>45,472</b>	<b>100,239</b>	<b>(6,244)</b>
<b>3830 Historic Cemeteries</b>	<b>18,378</b>	<b>(2,759)</b>	<b>162,764</b>	<b>(3,961)</b>	<b>22,466</b>	<b>(4,133)</b>	<b>23,419</b>	<b>(4,305)</b>	<b>24,366</b>	<b>(4,474)</b>
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Growth	25,000	0	26,162	0	27,355	0	28,515	0	29,668	0
383075901166. Capital: Ash Beams	25,000	0	26,162	0	27,355	0	28,515	0	29,668	0
Capital Increased LOS	(6,622)	(2,759)	136,602	(3,961)	(4,889)	(4,133)	(5,096)	(4,305)	(5,302)	(4,474)



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383078353897. Wakapuaka Cemetery Accessible Toilet	0	0	156,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38307996. Scope Adjustment	(6,622)	(2,759)	(20,373)	(3,961)	(4,889)	(4,133)	(5,096)	(4,305)	(5,302)	(4,474)
<b>4020 Marsden Valley Cemetery</b>	<b>97,564</b>	<b>91,924</b>	<b>269,692</b>	<b>300,475</b>	<b>214,770</b>	<b>155,472</b>	<b>30,764</b>	<b>30,448</b>	<b>86,734</b>	<b>53,651</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>112,839</b>	<b>103,078</b>	<b>303,939</b>	<b>335,161</b>	<b>245,165</b>	<b>173,775</b>	<b>38,848</b>	<b>34,902</b>	<b>101,226</b>	<b>60,725</b>
40207525. Capital: Minor Development	52,839	4,148	35,643	4,346	75,564	4,534	4,630	0	0	0
402075901166. Capital: Ash berms	10,000	10,220	10,465	10,706	10,942	11,171	11,406	11,634	11,867	12,092
402075901172. Capital: Burial Plot Beams	20,000	20,440	20,930	21,412	21,884	22,342	22,812	23,268	23,734	24,184
402075903043. Cemetery Capacity development	30,000	68,270	236,901	298,697	136,775	135,728	0	0	65,625	24,449
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(15,275)</b>	<b>(11,154)</b>	<b>(34,247)</b>	<b>(34,686)</b>	<b>(30,395)</b>	<b>(18,303)</b>	<b>(8,084)</b>	<b>(4,454)</b>	<b>(14,492)</b>	<b>(7,074)</b>
40207996. Scope Adjustment	(15,275)	(11,154)	(34,247)	(34,686)	(30,395)	(18,303)	(8,084)	(4,454)	(14,492)	(7,074)
<b>4025 Crematorium</b>	<b>(7,142)</b>	<b>(1,080)</b>	<b>45,987</b>	<b>8,504</b>	<b>983,624</b>	<b>(1,181)</b>	<b>(1,205)</b>	<b>(1,229)</b>	<b>(1,254)</b>	<b>(1,278)</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,325</b>	<b>10,706</b>	<b>1,094,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
402574403898. Wakapuaka Cemetery Low Carbon Cremator	0	0	52,325	10,706	1,094,200	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(7,142)</b>	<b>(1,080)</b>	<b>(6,338)</b>	<b>(2,202)</b>	<b>(110,576)</b>	<b>(1,181)</b>	<b>(1,205)</b>	<b>(1,229)</b>	<b>(1,254)</b>	<b>(1,278)</b>
40257996. Scope Adjustment	(7,142)	(1,080)	(6,338)	(2,202)	(110,576)	(1,181)	(1,205)	(1,229)	(1,254)	(1,278)
<b>4030 Toilets (Free)</b>	<b>(68,691)</b>	<b>(9,720)</b>	<b>(12,046)</b>	<b>(89,599)</b>	<b>(26,820)</b>	<b>(10,625)</b>	<b>(78,349)</b>	<b>(11,065)</b>	<b>(11,287)</b>	<b>(83,061)</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(68,691)</b>	<b>(9,720)</b>	<b>(12,046)</b>	<b>(89,599)</b>	<b>(26,820)</b>	<b>(10,625)</b>	<b>(78,349)</b>	<b>(11,065)</b>	<b>(11,287)</b>	<b>(83,061)</b>
40307996. Scope Adjustment	(68,691)	(9,720)	(12,046)	(89,599)	(26,820)	(10,625)	(78,349)	(11,065)	(11,287)	(83,061)
<b>4051 Greenmeadows Centre</b>	<b>(1,585)</b>	<b>(1,620)</b>	<b>(3,318)</b>	<b>(3,838)</b>	<b>278,888</b>	<b>(1,771)</b>	<b>(1,808)</b>	<b>(4,171)</b>	<b>(1,881)</b>	<b>(1,917)</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>311,803</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
405174503887. Photovoltaic Solar Installation	0	0	0	0	311,803	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(1,585)</b>	<b>(1,620)</b>	<b>(3,318)</b>	<b>(3,838)</b>	<b>(32,915)</b>	<b>(1,771)</b>	<b>(1,808)</b>	<b>(4,171)</b>	<b>(1,881)</b>	<b>(1,917)</b>
40517996. Scope Adjustment	(1,585)	(1,620)	(3,318)	(3,838)	(32,915)	(1,771)	(1,808)	(4,171)	(1,881)	(1,917)
<b>4052 Stoke Hall</b>	<b>75,776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,023,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>75,776</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,023,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
405277203207. Stoke Hall Remediation	84,196	0	0	2,248,260	0	0	0	0	0	0
40527996. Scope Adjustment	(8,420)	0	0	(224,826)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>4056 Wakapuaka Recreation Centre</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,198</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,706</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,451</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
405671401042. Wakapuaka Hall Renewals	0	10,220	0	0	16,413	0	0	17,451	0	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,022)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,641)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,745)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
40567996. Scope Adjustment	0	(1,022)	0	0	(1,641)	0	0	(1,745)	0	0
<b>4057 Trafalgar St Hall</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,689</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,663</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,207</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,694</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,230</b>
405771202009. Traf St Hall renewals	25,000	0	0	15,694	0	0	28,515	0	0	30,230
<b>Capital Growth</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>121,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
405774503887. Photovoltaic Solar Installation	0	0	0	121,738	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(2,500)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(13,743)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(2,852)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(3,023)</b>
40577996. Scope Adjustment	(2,500)	0	0	(13,743)	0	0	(2,852)	0	0	(3,023)
<b>4061 Maitai Camp</b>	<b>(129,568)</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>(13,130)</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>3,628</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>(129,568)</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>(13,130)</b>	<b>3,352</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>3,561</b>	<b>3,628</b>
406177403210. Maitai Camp Plant and Equipment improvements	5,000	5,110	5,232	5,353	5,471	5,586	5,703	5,817	5,934	6,046

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40617996. Scope Adjustment	(134,568)	(2,044)	(2,093)	(3,212)	(18,601)	(2,234)	(2,281)	(2,327)	(2,373)	(2,418)
<b>4062 Brook Camp</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,581</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,610</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,598</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Renewals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,442</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
40627120. Capital: Buildings	0	16,201	0	0	17,345	0	0	18,442	0	0
<b>Capital Increased LOS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,620)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,735)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(1,844)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
40627996. Scope Adjustment	0	(1,620)	0	0	(1,735)	0	0	(1,844)	0	0

### Operational Expenditure (OPEX)

Account	LTP 2024-34 Year1 2024/25	LTP 2024-34 Year2 2025/26	LTP 2024-34 Year3 2026/27	LTP 2024-34 Year4 2027/28	LTP 2024-34 Year5 2028/29	LTP 2024-34 Year6 2029/30	LTP 2024-34 Year7 2030/31	LTP 2024-34 Year8 2031/32	LTP 2024-34 Year9 2032/33	LTP 2024-34 Year10 2033/34
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>21,091,395</b>	<b>19,970,831</b>	<b>20,247,463</b>	<b>20,615,704</b>	<b>21,305,587</b>	<b>21,284,135</b>	<b>21,120,275</b>	<b>21,219,299</b>	<b>21,938,298</b>	<b>22,002,178</b>
<b>Parks &amp; Active Recreation</b>	<b>13,540,356</b>	<b>12,386,069</b>	<b>12,577,146</b>	<b>13,046,715</b>	<b>13,287,939</b>	<b>13,590,992</b>	<b>12,951,737</b>	<b>13,203,617</b>	<b>13,444,905</b>	<b>13,697,908</b>
<b>3505 Public gardens</b>	<b>715,370</b>	<b>773,857</b>	<b>846,791</b>	<b>935,835</b>	<b>950,930</b>	<b>970,851</b>	<b>927,726</b>	<b>940,422</b>	<b>958,321</b>	<b>982,570</b>
Base Expenditure	563,681	623,941	681,560	697,271	712,591	727,519	742,121	756,921	771,328	785,993
Unprogrammed Expenses	58,228	59,509	60,877	62,281	63,649	64,982	66,287	67,609	68,895	70,205
Programmed Expenses	93,461	90,407	104,354	176,283	174,690	178,350	119,318	115,892	118,098	126,372
<b>3520 Neighbourhood Parks</b>	<b>769,148</b>	<b>951,922</b>	<b>943,036</b>	<b>1,036,069</b>	<b>1,076,481</b>	<b>1,037,195</b>	<b>1,032,242</b>	<b>1,110,881</b>	<b>1,072,871</b>	<b>1,093,277</b>
Base Expenditure	586,317	653,842	715,294	709,139	747,834	757,463	774,209	789,647	804,683	819,990
Unprogrammed Expenses	38,819	39,673	40,585	41,521	42,433	43,322	44,192	45,073	45,931	46,804
Programmed Expenses	144,012	258,407	187,157	285,409	286,214	236,410	213,841	276,161	222,257	226,483
<b>3524 Park Trees</b>	<b>410,204</b>	<b>424,130</b>	<b>441,753</b>	<b>459,928</b>	<b>475,336</b>	<b>499,046</b>	<b>509,063</b>	<b>519,214</b>	<b>529,096</b>	<b>539,158</b>
Unprogrammed Expenses	250,000	255,500	261,375	267,400	273,275	279,000	284,600	290,275	295,800	301,425
Programmed Expenses	160,204	168,630	180,378	192,528	202,061	220,046	224,463	228,939	233,296	237,733

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<b>3530 Conservation Reserves</b>	<b>1,058,018</b>	<b>963,116</b>	<b>894,315</b>	<b>928,669</b>	<b>948,704</b>	<b>975,284</b>	<b>994,847</b>	<b>1,088,817</b>	<b>1,109,740</b>	<b>1,131,040</b>
Base Expenditure	138,598	159,860	171,088	175,030	178,879	182,625	186,291	190,005	193,620	197,302
Unprogrammed Expenses	383,291	177,103	55,716	57,000	58,252	59,473	60,666	61,876	63,054	64,253
Programmed Expenses	536,129	626,153	667,511	696,639	711,573	733,186	747,890	836,936	853,066	869,485
<b>3531 Landscape Reserves</b>	<b>2,349,904</b>	<b>2,745,021</b>	<b>2,803,970</b>	<b>2,936,681</b>	<b>2,960,946</b>	<b>3,022,972</b>	<b>2,239,563</b>	<b>2,284,219</b>	<b>2,327,699</b>	<b>2,371,967</b>
Base Expenditure	521,741	548,929	579,287	592,632	605,648	618,333	630,745	643,322	655,569	668,039
Unprogrammed Expenses	1,150,000	459,900	52,275	53,480	54,655	55,800	56,920	58,055	59,160	60,285
Programmed Expenses	678,163	1,736,192	2,172,408	2,290,569	2,300,643	2,348,839	1,551,898	1,582,842	1,612,970	1,643,643
<b>3532 Esplanade &amp; Foreshore Reserves</b>	<b>3,621,124</b>	<b>1,706,303</b>	<b>1,496,690</b>	<b>1,605,100</b>	<b>1,612,537</b>	<b>1,699,704</b>	<b>1,694,937</b>	<b>1,712,852</b>	<b>1,745,453</b>	<b>1,778,645</b>
Base Expenditure	778,492	830,574	896,534	917,198	944,085	963,864	983,209	1,002,817	1,021,902	1,041,335
Unprogrammed Expenses	2,590,000	500,780	180,794	184,962	189,025	192,985	196,859	200,784	204,606	208,497
Programmed Expenses	252,632	374,949	419,362	502,940	479,427	542,855	514,869	509,251	518,945	528,813
<b>3538 Heritage, Landscape, Local Trees</b>	<b>147,881</b>	<b>105,794</b>	<b>154,610</b>	<b>110,722</b>	<b>161,649</b>	<b>115,525</b>	<b>168,348</b>	<b>120,194</b>	<b>174,973</b>	<b>124,810</b>
Programmed Expenses	147,881	105,794	154,610	110,722	161,649	115,525	168,348	120,194	174,973	124,810
<b>3540 Walkways</b>	<b>318,945</b>	<b>341,335</b>	<b>348,894</b>	<b>357,260</b>	<b>364,909</b>	<b>384,525</b>	<b>392,239</b>	<b>400,063</b>	<b>407,786</b>	<b>415,646</b>
Base Expenditure	168,574	187,845	192,163	197,218	201,551	217,836	222,210	226,640	230,954	235,345
Unprogrammed Expenses	24,000	24,528	25,092	25,670	26,234	26,784	27,322	27,866	28,397	28,937
Programmed Expenses	126,371	128,962	131,639	134,372	137,124	139,905	142,707	145,557	148,435	151,364
<b>3590 Sports Parks</b>	<b>1,774,659</b>	<b>1,883,297</b>	<b>1,985,301</b>	<b>2,007,670</b>	<b>2,038,467</b>	<b>2,074,466</b>	<b>2,136,778</b>	<b>2,165,265</b>	<b>2,199,389</b>	<b>2,263,123</b>
Base Expenditure	1,203,249	1,257,089	1,307,897	1,338,011	1,367,387	1,396,023	1,424,042	1,452,439	1,480,094	1,508,253
Unprogrammed Expenses	160,106	163,629	167,391	171,249	175,012	178,678	182,265	185,899	189,437	193,039
Programmed Expenses	411,304	462,579	510,013	498,410	496,068	499,765	530,471	526,927	529,858	561,831
<b>3653 Trafalgar Centre</b>	<b>834,482</b>	<b>905,211</b>	<b>959,133</b>	<b>962,538</b>	<b>970,884</b>	<b>963,470</b>	<b>1,074,588</b>	<b>1,044,759</b>	<b>1,029,143</b>	<b>1,062,655</b>
Base Expenditure	545,043	557,277	576,508	589,793	602,743	615,364	627,711	640,222	652,402	664,803
Unprogrammed Expenses	243,820	249,184	254,914	260,790	266,520	272,103	277,565	283,099	288,487	293,974
Programmed Expenses	45,619	98,750	127,711	111,955	101,621	76,003	169,312	121,438	88,254	103,878
<b>3657 Golf Course</b>	<b>292,968</b>	<b>306,884</b>	<b>313,941</b>	<b>321,177</b>	<b>328,235</b>	<b>335,111</b>	<b>341,836</b>	<b>348,653</b>	<b>355,289</b>	<b>362,045</b>

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Base Expenditure	223,676	236,067	241,496	247,062	252,492	257,781	262,954	268,198	273,302	278,500
Unprogrammed Expenses	21,620	22,096	22,604	23,125	23,633	24,128	24,612	25,103	25,581	26,067
Programmed Expenses	47,672	48,721	49,841	50,990	52,110	53,202	54,270	55,352	56,406	57,478
<b>3673 Pools</b>	<b>807,275</b>	<b>825,036</b>	<b>897,584</b>	<b>870,399</b>	<b>889,523</b>	<b>987,668</b>	<b>933,769</b>	<b>952,389</b>	<b>983,822</b>	<b>1,037,200</b>
Base Expenditure	683,220	698,252	714,306	730,772	746,829	762,474	777,778	793,287	808,385	823,759
Unprogrammed Expenses	35,673	36,458	37,296	45,093	46,084	47,049	55,377	56,482	57,557	58,651
Programmed Expenses	88,382	90,326	145,982	94,534	96,610	178,145	100,614	102,620	117,880	154,790
<b>3695 Play Facilities</b>	<b>166,142</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>177,093</b>	<b>221,591</b>	<b>209,884</b>	<b>190,152</b>	<b>193,969</b>	<b>197,836</b>	<b>227,183</b>	<b>205,435</b>
Base Expenditure	67,905	93,329	113,830	155,800	119,014	121,507	123,946	126,417	128,824	131,273
Unprogrammed Expenses	47,754	48,805	44,276	45,296	46,292	47,261	48,210	49,171	50,107	51,060
Programmed Expenses	50,483	31,818	18,987	20,495	44,578	21,384	21,813	22,248	48,252	23,102
<b>Social</b>	<b>7,551,039</b>	<b>7,584,762</b>	<b>7,670,317</b>	<b>7,568,989</b>	<b>8,017,648</b>	<b>7,693,143</b>	<b>8,168,538</b>	<b>8,015,682</b>	<b>8,493,393</b>	<b>8,304,270</b>
<b>3830 Historic Cemeteries</b>	<b>112,090</b>	<b>124,972</b>	<b>164,238</b>	<b>168,025</b>	<b>171,717</b>	<b>175,314</b>	<b>178,831</b>	<b>182,397</b>	<b>185,870</b>	<b>189,405</b>
Base Expenditure	86,880	88,793	90,834	92,928	94,971	96,960	98,904	100,877	102,798	104,753
Unprogrammed Expenses	10,400	10,629	10,873	11,124	11,368	11,606	11,839	12,075	12,305	12,539
Programmed Expenses	14,810	25,550	62,531	63,973	65,378	66,748	68,088	69,445	70,767	72,113
<b>4020 Marsden Valley Cemetery</b>	<b>474,194</b>	<b>507,110</b>	<b>521,907</b>	<b>537,147</b>	<b>554,348</b>	<b>565,961</b>	<b>577,320</b>	<b>588,831</b>	<b>600,037</b>	<b>611,451</b>
Base Expenditure	435,042	446,656	460,064	473,878	489,689	499,948	509,982	520,150	530,049	540,132
Unprogrammed Expenses	18,485	18,892	19,326	19,772	20,206	20,629	21,043	21,463	21,871	22,287
Programmed Expenses	20,667	41,562	42,517	43,497	44,453	45,384	46,295	47,218	48,117	49,032
<b>4025 Crematorium</b>	<b>399,134</b>	<b>461,098</b>	<b>396,386</b>	<b>405,522</b>	<b>418,734</b>	<b>288,311</b>	<b>294,099</b>	<b>304,532</b>	<b>305,671</b>	<b>311,485</b>
Base Expenditure	343,689	330,809	338,418	346,218	353,825	226,435	230,980	235,585	240,069	244,636
Unprogrammed Expenses	14,080	18,413	14,721	15,060	19,693	15,713	16,029	20,918	16,659	16,976
Programmed Expenses	41,365	111,876	43,247	44,244	45,216	46,163	47,090	48,029	48,943	49,873
<b>4030 Toilets (Free)</b>	<b>612,184</b>	<b>617,401</b>	<b>640,037</b>	<b>664,477</b>	<b>705,249</b>	<b>665,404</b>	<b>696,909</b>	<b>719,947</b>	<b>724,335</b>	<b>738,109</b>
Base Expenditure	514,460	525,778	537,867	550,267	562,354	574,138	585,661	597,340	608,708	620,284
Unprogrammed Expenses	38,052	38,889	39,783	40,700	41,595	42,466	43,318	44,182	45,023	45,879
Programmed Expenses	59,672	52,734	62,387	73,510	101,300	48,800	67,930	78,425	70,604	71,946

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<b>4051 Greenmeadows Centre</b>	<b>278,866</b>	<b>283,342</b>	<b>338,453</b>	<b>347,991</b>	<b>303,055</b>	<b>309,404</b>	<b>317,459</b>	<b>323,790</b>	<b>329,954</b>	<b>336,227</b>
Base Expenditure	208,817	213,410	218,315	223,349	228,257	233,039	237,716	242,456	247,072	251,770
Unprogrammed Expenses	19,782	20,217	20,682	21,159	21,624	22,077	22,520	22,969	23,406	23,851
Programmed Expenses	50,267	49,715	99,456	103,483	53,174	54,288	57,223	58,365	59,476	60,606
<b>4052 Stoke Hall</b>	<b>19,860</b>	<b>20,296</b>	<b>20,762</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Base Expenditure	16,860	17,230	17,626	18,033	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Expenses	3,000	3,066	3,136	3,209	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>4056 Wakapuaka Recreation Centre</b>	<b>29,625</b>	<b>60,517</b>	<b>26,773</b>	<b>27,390</b>	<b>29,466</b>	<b>64,577</b>	<b>35,109</b>	<b>37,375</b>	<b>36,492</b>	<b>37,184</b>
Base Expenditure	14,625	14,947	15,291	15,644	15,987	16,321	16,650	16,982	17,306	17,634
Unprogrammed Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Expenses	15,000	45,570	11,482	11,746	13,479	48,256	18,459	20,393	19,186	19,550
<b>4057 Trafalgar St Hall</b>	<b>42,830</b>	<b>45,841</b>	<b>44,779</b>	<b>45,810</b>	<b>42,288</b>	<b>40,916</b>	<b>41,738</b>	<b>44,920</b>	<b>43,380</b>	<b>44,204</b>
Base Expenditure	26,664	27,250	27,877	28,519	29,146	29,757	30,355	30,960	31,549	32,148
Unprogrammed Expenses	2,432	2,486	2,543	2,601	2,659	2,714	2,769	2,824	2,878	2,932
Programmed Expenses	13,734	16,105	14,359	14,690	10,483	8,445	8,614	11,136	8,953	9,124
<b>4061 Maitai Camp</b>	<b>65,034</b>	<b>68,188</b>	<b>67,992</b>	<b>69,559</b>	<b>72,933</b>	<b>72,578</b>	<b>74,035</b>	<b>77,470</b>	<b>76,948</b>	<b>78,411</b>
Base Expenditure	65,034	66,464	67,992	69,559	71,089	72,578	74,035	75,511	76,948	78,411
Unprogrammed Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Expenses	0	1,724	0	0	1,844	0	0	1,959	0	0
<b>4062 Brook Camp</b>	<b>451,043</b>	<b>453,890</b>	<b>53,365</b>	<b>54,595</b>	<b>57,639</b>	<b>56,964</b>	<b>58,107</b>	<b>61,225</b>	<b>60,394</b>	<b>61,542</b>
Base Expenditure	451,043	452,166	53,365	54,595	55,795	56,964	58,107	59,266	60,394	61,542
Unprogrammed Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Expenses	0	1,724	0	0	1,844	0	0	1,959	0	0