

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix One: Trail development protocol

1. Trail development protocol

This protocol is intended to aid decision making with key criteria and considerations for assessing opportunities related to trails. It provides guidance in the form of Principles for consideration in changing or creating tracks in Greater Wellington's parks. The Principles are supported by key criteria to evaluate proposals and aid decision making. Minimising the impacts of tracks and the detrimental effects of use is important for protection of core park values and experiences for everyone who visits. The Protocol is adapted from the track protocol developed for the Akatarawa Forest (Regional) Park. The Protocol applies to:

- Trails and tracks formed for other uses that may be appropriate for general recreation use such as farm tracks in grazed areas of park or historic routes which may have become overgrown such as early Māori routes, logging tramway routes or tracks formed by stock.
- Proposed new trails.

2. Principles:

- a. AEE (Assessment of Environmental Effects) – process must be followed and nett benefit demonstrated. Refer Appendix 2.
- b. Public safety --safety of the public in the park is a primary consideration.
- c. Assessment process – changes to tracks and new track proposals will be assessed against key criteria and consider risk and impacts. Refer below.
- d. Future maintenance – maintenance requirements will be based on Greater Wellington's annual asset maintenance plans.
- e. Track closure – tracks may be closed in part or in whole, temporarily or permanently.
- f. Communication – all significant changes will involve opportunities for mana whenua partner, stakeholder engagement at an early stage.



3. Track assessment criteria

The following key criteria supports initial assessment of track and trail changes and new developments. New trail proposals and significant changes in trails will require the preparation of an AEE. Refer to the AEE

Guide, Appendix 2. If changes are proposed at particular locations on tracks, the track as a whole should be considered, not just a component of it.

Criteria	Consider
Strategic fit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consistency with Parks Network Plan (PNP) goals, policies and actions and other GWRC plans, policies and strategies. <i>Proposed changes should not be contrary to the directions of statutory plans.</i> – Fit with park values and purpose – Fit with what is already offered – Ability to fill gaps in trail network, types of trail or offer a unique new experience such as a key destination
Ecological value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protection of indigenous forest, high priority indigenous areas and significant areas and features – Key Native Ecosystem outcomes – Significant ecological features identified in District Plans (UHCC and KCDC) – Significance of ecological values and sites along or near a track – Presence of tracks offering a similar experience nearby – Stream crossings and watercourses nearby and any downstream effects – Accumulated effects – Environmental protection benefits (from realignments)
Landscape & geological features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protection of steep forested valleys and crest of hilltops – Significant landscape District Plan overlays – Effects on landscape and geological features – Soil composition and structure and its ability to withstand use and erode – Accumulated effects
Cultural value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sites of importance to iwi. Consult with iwi – Significant modified landscape features or structures – Effects on other historic and cultural features /registered archaeological sites – Opportunities to restore or showcase historic features – Accumulated effects
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Benefits for recreation use and enjoyment – Key destination or tourism potential – Local community use benefits – History of use or conflicts and vandalism – Access to key features e.g. unique forest, views, heritage relics – Connecting or linking track which provide circuit opportunities – Recreation event use – Frequency/volume of track use (including likely use) – Compatibility of different user groups using or likely to use track
Safety and other uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Importance of the track for emergency service access – Use for environmental monitoring sites and biodiversity operations – Other agency infrastructure and access such as utilities – Effects on other users, park neighbours, concessionaires, user groups
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Benefits for conservation, recreation enjoyment, heritage preservation, management, emergency service access etc. – Benefits should outweigh the possible impacts of the proposed change

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Two: Manaaki paka/caring for parks AAE guide

A guide for assessments of environmental effects (AEE) and benefits in regional parks

1. Introduction

Protecting and enhancing the land, or whenua, cultural heritage values and providing good public access and recreation facilities is core to Greater Wellington’s custodianship of regional parks. To ensure park values are protected, a precautionary approach is required in assessing the merit of new proposals, redevelopments, and in Greater Wellington’s day-to-day management of parks. Following good assessment and day to day

processes help to ensure that impacts on park values are minimised.

This guide to preparing assessments of environmental effects is intended to help identify key considerations and support a consistent approach to the process of assessing possible effects, and also benefits on core park values in order to protect and enhance them.

Protection and enhancement of core park conservation (natural and cultural heritage), recreation and community values is essential in consideration of new or adapted activities in parks.

Table 1: Activity permission approach in parks. Refer section 8. ‘Rules for use and development’



Each activity and site is different and many activities can happen routinely, permitted with agreed conditions to ensure that important values are protected and effects are minimised.

Who is this guide for?

Working in a sustainable way is for everyone, across all activities in parks. Utilising AEE processes helps ensure better outcomes for parks and people and ensures a consistent and transparent approach in minimising unwanted effects and maximising possible benefits.

Many regional parks are also classified as recreation and scenic reserves which provide a wide range of benefits for the health of people and the land. This guide outlines requirements for traditional AEE processes and broadens it to encompass consideration of possible recreation, social, economic and community impacts and benefits. This reflects the core park values and benefits-based approach adopted in this Plan, and its holistic vision - **Restoring healthy environments for nature and people.**

1.1. What are core park values?

Core park values are identified here in summary and outlined in detail in section 4 of the Plan.

Values for parks and people

Ecosystem health, recreation experience, mana whenua partnerships and community collaborations are at the forefront in stewardship of regional parks

- We protect, improve and nurture the natural environment in our care, minimising impacts and building resilience
- We provide a diversity of satisfying and memorable recreation experiences, and support full and easy public access to parks for appropriate recreation activities
- We work alongside mana whenua in the spirit of mahi tahi
- We connect with community and prioritise health and wellbeing based on access and equity
- We take pride in being good custodians and foster understanding about Te Ao Tūroa/the long-standing natural world

Compatibility with core park values reflects the general appropriateness of different activities in parks. The *Rules for use and development* section of the Plan identifies a hierarchy of permissions for activities. The most compatible activities are ‘Allowed’ with few restrictions. ‘Managed’ activities require some rules to be followed to ensure impacts are minimised.

Activities identified as 'Restricted' will have a significant level of management applied including AEE related requirements. Applications for activities identified as 'Prohibited' will not be accepted for consideration by Greater Wellington.

2. How will developing an AEE help my proposal and when should it be undertaken?

The Ministry for the Environment's guide to preparing an AEE identifies that *'An AEE is the process of preparing a written statement identifying the effects of your proposed activity or activities on the environment. If your proposal is going to have negative effects, it is also the process of identifying how these can be avoided or reduced.'*

Preparing an AEE is a valuable way of recognising possible problems that may slow or stop the council processing your application. It will help you understand the potential effects of your proposed activity on the environment. It can also be used to get people involved in assessing those effects openly and positively. This gives people confidence that your assessment is being done in a sound and unbiased way, and reduces the chances of new issues being raised after you have lodged your application'.

Start the process of developing an AEE early so it helps inform your thinking from the outset, particularly for proposals involving structures of any sort. An AEE will:

- ✓ Help you to identify, and understand the positive and adverse effects of your proposal and learn about values that are important in parks
- ✓ Help test the appropriateness of proposed activities and concept designs, and explore options
- ✓ Provide a process of engagement with others and consideration of their views such as mana whenua, other activity groups, park neighbours and others
- ✓ Help clarify requirements for potential avoidance, minimising, remedying and monitoring the effects of your activity

A good quality AEE will help Greater Wellington process your application as quickly and efficiently as possible. Applications which are deemed to require an AEE, but do not supply one will not be accepted for consideration. An AEE of poor quality, comprehensiveness or insufficient detail will mean delays, potential increased costs, increased chance of modifications, and if the proposal is publicly notified, potentially less support for it.

3. When should impact assessment processes be followed?

Quite simply, all the time, but in different ways, refer Table 2 below.

This guide is for anyone and everyone involved in work in regional parks. There are particular requirements for some activities as identified in policy and rule sections of this Plan. Each activity and site or park is different. For many routine, low-impact activities in less sensitive sites AEE process is simple and straightforward. For facility or asset upgrades, for example those requiring resource consent, the process is more involved. For activities identified as being 'Restricted' in *Rules for use and development* section of the Plan, full AEE are generally required, for example, proposals for long-term facilities in sensitive sites.

Public transparency of good governance and day-to-day management practice is important; this means AEE processes also apply to Greater Wellington's own management of parks and consenting where required by other legislation, plans or rules. Proposals from external parties should be discussed with park rangers in the first instance who will seek advice from Greater Wellington biodiversity and environmental science officers or park planners.

Table 2: Activity rules or conditions to protect park values

ALLOWED activities	MANAGED activities	RESTRICTED activities
<p>Effects managed</p> <p>All activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 'Share with care' codes apply ✓ Minimal impact activity codes apply ✓ Place specific rules use rules apply <p>Some activities/places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ranger notifications/ permission may be required for large group activities ✓ Annual permits for particular recreation activities e.g. access permits 	<p>Effects managed via conditions e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Specific park, site, event, seasonality conditions may apply ✓ Health and safety plan, traffic management plan ! Medium to high-impact activities or use of sensitive sites may require AEE. Refer Table 3. ✓ Tracks, routes identified ✓ Vehicle/drone-related conditions ✓ People/participant number limits may apply ✓ Equipment and materials conditions may apply ✓ Sustainable practice conditions e.g. non-permanent route markers, environmentally friendly product use, rubbish management ✓ Fees/bonds may apply – Refer Draft Regional Parks Concession Fee Schedule and Guideline 2020 ✓ Ranger supervision/assistance including fee may apply ✓ Special conditions may apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ! AEE required ! Follow this guide

Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaws 2016 apply in all parks

4. How do I work out what sort of impact assessment process is required?

Research to find out about the core conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values of the area or park. Refer to the park-specific information in this Plan, the rules and policies. Also refer to the individual 'Resource Statements' and Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) plans for each park on Greater Wellington's website.

After the important values to be protected are identified, refer to the table below and consider the possible impacts and benefits of the proposal or activity. Use this assessment to help understand the compatibility and appropriateness of the activity, likely need for an AEE and the scale of it.

High-benefit, low-impact activities are most compatible with conservation and recreation values

High-impact, low-benefit activities are less likely to be appropriate in parks and see more activity conditions applied, if they are permitted.



High-impact activities such as grazing will always require an AEE and may not be permitted if they are incompatible with park values or if remedy of effects cannot be achieved

5. How comprehensive does the AEE need to be?

The more significant the proposal and the more significant the place or site values, the more thorough the AEE needs to be. **That is the scale and nature of the AEE needs to be in proportion to the proposal.** For large or sensitive activities we recommend you find an expert to help you prepare your AEE, or use from Greater Wellington supplies. For small-scale activities, you may be able to prepare your own AEE. We recommend you use Greater Wellington's basic template on the website.



Wellington Riding for Disabled at Battle Hill went through a long and thorough proposal development and AEE process with many people to identify the best site in the park for a large indoor riding arena and associated facilities. This new activity in the park and facilities fit in well and have delivered many benefits for the group, park and community. Photo: Wellington Riding for Disabled

What needs to be included in the AEE?

No matter how large or small the proposal, an application and AEE should cover the following:

1. Describe your proposal in detail referencing to the park(s) of interest
2. Describe the proposed site(s) within a park
3. Include maps, drawings and photographs
4. Detail your rationale for selection of the park and place and consideration of alternatives
5. Detail the possible impacts and benefits considering but not limited to the considerations outlined below
6. Identify measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects
7. Identify how core park values and the Parks Network Plan vision (refer Plan) are supported. Benefits for conservation, recreation and community need to be identified
8. Identify how the proposal will comply with all relevant PNP policies, other Council policies, bylaws and relevant legislation. Commission a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) may be required to support protection of cultural values.
9. Identify possible monitoring of temporary and ongoing effects
10. Don't forget community and sustainability. Greater Wellington is working for the greater good. How will the proposal affect and benefit the greater good of people and parks working together in conservation and recreation?

6. AEE considerations

Table 3. What to consider in AEE

Identify key values for protection and considerations	Identify possible benefits	Identify ways adverse effects will be avoided, minimised or remedied
<p>Natural values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the ecological values of the place and how they may be impacted Include threatened flora or fauna species Consider the broader regional context too Detail any proposed vegetation removal Detail any proposed ground disturbance/excavation and impacts Identify any discharges, erosion threats and possible impacts on aquatic species, streams, wetland, rivers Identify possible threats e.g. from pest plant and animal species 	<p>Identify how the proposal will create benefits</p> <p>eg support land restoration, freshwater quality, flora, fauna, biosecurity, improve fish passage</p>	<p>Avoiding impacts should be considered first. Are there other locations, places?</p> <p>Key Native Ecosystem plans should be reviewed</p>
<p>Cultural heritage and landscape values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the landscape setting Engage with mana whenua and address their expressed needs/ values for particular places or culturally sensitive areas. Identify details of engagement and their feedback. A cultural values report (resourced by applicant) may be required for significant proposals Check for registered archaeological sites and have a detailed supporting report produced if required Identify heritage features and possible impacts Will there be any change to landforms, geological features, reduction of natural character? Consider lighting and impacts on dark night skies and nocturnal animals. Include a lighting plan if appropriate. Consider noise impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify benefits for conservation, recreation, visitor awareness and understanding of cultural heritage features of landscapes How will local iwi be involved? Do you have their support for the proposal? How will proposed structures be sensitive and compatible with existing park features? Identify material palette's for structures and proposed landscaping which will help 'fit' with park landscape/ aesthetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) or archaeological report Refer to individual 'Resource Statements' and KNE operational plans for parks on the Greater Wellington website Identify measures such as use of an 'accidental discovery protocol' Identify compatible colour schemes Can existing structures/ features be adaptively reused? Will building footprints be consolidated? Provide landscape plans using an skilled landscape architects or designer
<p>Cumulative effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some effects compound over time. Identify any cumulative effects. 	<p>There may be cumulative benefits e.g. more people visiting a park, long term effects of grazing on soil health.</p>	<p>Identify possible short and long term measures</p>

Identify key values for protection and considerations	Identify possible benefits	Identify ways adverse effects will be avoided, minimised or remedied
<p>Public access and visitor recreation enjoyment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how other visitors/users be effected Will there be full public access be maintained? Identify impacts on peak visit periods such as parking Identify use of existing facilities and impacts Identify noise impacts How compatible is the activity with existing uses and park values? Will crowding issues be created? Are there likely to be any economic impacts (or benefits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how public access and visitor enjoyment will be enhanced and benefit from the activity/proposal Will it attract more or different visitors? Will there be opportunities for education, storytelling, learning about conservation? How does the proposal support diversity and inclusiveness (people of all ages and abilities)? How does the proposal support or enhance overall community wellbeing? Are there direct or indirect benefits for communities or conservation/recreation groups? e.g. volunteering? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How will the proposal encompass enhancement of core values?
<p>Park management impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify possible impacts on conservation work, recreation clubs, day-to-day park management work Will there be maintenance implications? If facilities are proposed, to what NZ standards or codes will they be constructed and maintained? 	<p>Identify benefits for park management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What Parks Network Plan policies and actions does the proposal support? That is, how does it help achieve our goals? Identify NZ standards and codes to be followed
<p>Climate change and sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify carbon emissions and offsetting activities. Include embodied carbon in materials used for structures Identify natural hazards, threat levels and risks (likelihood). Consider fire, flood, seismic events and other natural hazards. Identify business management sustainability practices including procurement and waste minimisation How is resilience built into the proposal e.g. location, emergency response use of facilities Identify waste disposal, use of materials/products vehicles and equipment, travel, transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are there carbon sequestration or storing opportunities? Are highly sustainable materials/activities proposed? Will the proposal enhance sustainable travel/transport (including to park) options? Will it support visitors behaving in more sustainable ways? e.g. travelling by active transport 	<p>Identify threat avoidance, minimisation and mitigations proposed</p>

7. Who resources an AEE and what process should be followed?

Applicants must commission their own AEE using suitably qualified professionals. However initial advice is available from Greater Wellington's officers across a range of subject matter expert areas. An initial scoping park visit and discussion should be arranged with Greater Wellington officers via park rangers. This 'scoping stage' will also help you determine whether or not resource consents are likely to be required from territorial authorities or Greater Wellington. It is easier and less costly to identify important considerations and where activity clashes or issues may be at this stage than later on when the project becomes more developed. It will also help you identify where additional resources need to be allocated for detailed supporting information or studies e.g. ecology, archaeology, climate change impact reports.

8. What supporting information will be required?

An initial discussion and site visit with Greater Wellington rangers and other officers will help identify what reports are likely to be required. Dependent on the site and the proposal supporting information or reports may be required such as:

- Ecology report detailing site flora or fauna site assessments
- Archaeological Assessment and/ or Cultural Values Assessment (CVA)
- Hydrology report or wetland studies
- Landscape designs illustrating facility and site context, fit with park landscape and amenity values, material and colour palettes, relationship to other park facilities and public access
- Fire threat management
- Climate change impacts
- Sustainability assessment/report including carbon accounting, offsetting proposed, health safety provisions embodied in the proposal through design
- Traffic management
- Economic/community benefits analysis

These reports should be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals and peer reviewed for quality assurance purposes. Sometimes this work can be desk-top reviews of existing published material (secondary research). Other times primary research may be required at a particular time of year, for example a flora study in summer.

If a resource consent is required for the proposal from a territorial authority or Greater Wellington, the preparation of this consent material will likely address a lot of the environmental effect questions. However further detail is likely to be required to address public access, recreation and social values.

In addition, applications for activities that are deemed high impact or in sensitive sites are expected to include letters of support from mana whenua.

Pre-application liaison with other effected parties such as park neighbours or stakeholders will also help identify issues to be addressed in applications.

9. Does the AEE need to be peer reviewed?

Although not essential it is always a good idea to have reports reviewed by other suitably knowledgeable or qualified subject matter experts. Document who has undertaken the peer review, their qualifications and their recommendations if they haven't already been included in your proposal. Identify any actual or potential conflicts of interest.

10. What process will Greater Wellington follow with the AEE?

Depending on the scale of proposal and site or activity sensitivity and possible effects, the AEE will be considered within the context of the broader application. Site visits with officers may be required so that challenges and opportunities can be further explored.

If there are impacts that cannot be 'avoided' 'minimised', or 'remedied', 'offsetting' may be required and this can be explored in discussions with officers. Greater Wellington may identify a programme of outcome monitoring too.

Public notification may be required for all higher impact activities. Refer to Policies and Rules in the Plan for details. Consultation will be required at final proposal stage. However if the proposal is significant, earlier additional engagement activities may be recommended or required, particularly with mana whenua and sensitive sites or values.

11. Where can I go for further information about AEE development?

Talk to the ranger for the park, check the Greater Wellington website for [resource statements and Key Native Ecosystem Plans for parks](#), find a simple AEE form and other information go to www.gw.govt.nz or email parksplanning@gw.govt.nz

Refer to the following useful documents:

DOC website guidance: www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/apply-for-permits/managing-your-concession/environmental-impact-assessment/

<https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/ae-guide-aug06.pdf>

EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, March 2015. www.eianz.org/document/item/2827

Key Native Ecosystem Plans. These sites can be found using the GW Regional Maps Gallery (mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc)

For a list of principles to be applied when proposing mitigation or offsets refer to the **proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region**, Schedule G

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Three: Restricted activity application guide

Activities that are 'restricted' are identified in Section 8 *Rules for use and development*.

Those that are considered to have higher risks and impacts on core park values (refer section 4) or are identified in the Reserves, Local Government, Conservation or other relevant Acts as requiring authorisation via **concession, licence, lease** or other contractual agreement.

Each application is considered on its individual merits, compatibility and appropriateness to the location and park conditions. Some applications may need to be publicly notified, and can be either approved, subject to conditions, or declined. Compliance with Greater Wellingtons Carbon Neutrality and Climate Change Policies and the rules of all other statutory plans and strategies is required. Greenhouse gas emission off-setting may be required. Greater Wellington will manage restricted activities via contractual agreements (including concessions, easement, licence or lease) with any conditions required by Council including reporting and audit processes.

Preference will be given to licenses over lease agreements in order to prioritise and maintain full public access within parks. Preference will also be given to facilities which support multiple use and offer broader community wellbeing benefits.

Restricted activity applicants must discuss proposals with Greater Wellington before submitting an application. The following information is required but not limited to:

- a. Comprehensive information about the proposal
- b. Detail of conservation, recreation and community health and wellbeing benefits and impacts of the proposal. Impacts or benefits for public access and other park user recreation experiences must be outlined.
- c. An outline of the broader social, environmental and economic context relating to the proposal e.g. climate change project effects, catchment considerations for freshwater, major nearby infrastructure works or proposals, territorial authority planning matters, projected population demographic changes etc.
- d. An Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) which is commensurate with the scale and nature of the proposal; refer AEE Guide Appendix 2. AEEs in this context also encompass recreation, cultural and community values.
- e. Quantification and identification of how any greenhouse gas emissions and impacts will be avoided, minimised and mitigated in order to comply with Greater Wellington's Carbon Neutrality and Sustainability policies
- f. Identification of business management sustainability practices including procurement and waste minimisation

All significant new Restricted activities and all renewal applications will have limited notification to mana whenua and key stakeholders.

Applications for restricted activities will be publicly notified when:

- g. The term sought exceeds 10 years
- h. The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act or Conservation Act and public notification is required under those Acts. Where it falls under Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- i. The activity is considered to be high-conservation, recreation-impact and low-benefit
- j. In the opinion of Greater Wellington to be in the public interest
- k. Requests for easements are considered moderate-high impact.

1. Assessing benefits and impacts of activities and new proposals

Each activity proposal is assessed on its merits and appropriateness for a particular park. Activity applications likely to be managed through a concession or licence may require an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) to be submitted with the application. The quick reference table below may assist in identifying the need for an AEE and the scale of it. It does not replace Greater Wellington's assessment of proposals.

- High-benefit, low-impact activities are most compatible with conservation and recreation values
- High-impact, low-benefit activities are less likely to be appropriate in parks and see more activity conditions applied.

The following table illustrates the types of activities and compatibility with conservation and recreation values based on risk and possible benefit.

Table 4.

		Potential IMPACTS on core park values				
		Low -			- High	
BENEFITS for core park values	Low -	LOW-IMPACT, LOW-BENEFIT Less relevant to park locations	Military training on-off event	Large-scale film shoot using many vehicles	Car racing event on park road	HIGH-IMPACT, LOW-BENEFIT Stock grazing licence
		Conference events	Sports fishing competition	Pop-up vehicle motor show	Night time lantern festival	Off-road motorcycle event
		Scout jamboree	Wedding	Commercial dog walking	One-off rodeo event	Plantation forestry
		Short, small scale film shoot about birds	Recreation hunting	Kiwi spotting event	Beehives	Large-scale transport museum
		School cross country run	Naturalists walk in the park	Food truck	Drone racing event	Horse grazing licence (recreation)
		HIGH-BENEFIT, LOW-IMPACT Native plant nursery, exercise classes, plein air (outdoor) painting art classes	Orienteering event	Search and rescue training with helicopter	Large-scale music event	HIGH-IMPACT, HIGH-BENEFIT Large scale, long running film shoot
	High -					

2. Restricted activity information requirements and assessment criteria

a. Background

Summarise the proposal:

- Describe in brief
- Include location and area to be occupied in square metres
- Purpose of activity, duration/frequency of the activity etc.
- Identify number of participants/club members
- Outline buildings, facilities, services proposed or park facilities to be used
- Outline length of current tenure and terms (if relevant)
- Identify the length of lease/licence sought
- Reference supporting documents supplied with the application, e.g. Document 1. Assessment of Environmental Effects, Document 2. Heritage impact assessment/archaeological report etc.

b. Legal status and consistency with reserve classification and relevant Acts

- Identify the legality of the proposal in relation to the land status, the legislation it is managed under and how the proposal meets the requirements of this legislation. e.g. *The land is owned by the Department of Conservation, classified as Recreation Reserve and controlled and managed by GWRC. The proposed activity is (identify), which is a recreation activity identified in the PNP as being permitted in this reserve.* This information is contained in the Parks Network Plan
- Identify how the proposed activity supports is compatible with the purposes of the reserve classification under the Reserves Act (if this applies). The Reserve classification is identified in the Parks Network Plan. The most common classification is ‘recreation reserve’ but other classifications include ‘scenic’ and ‘historic’ reserve.
- Identify if the proposal is consistent with all additional Acts that guide GWRC in the management of the area of interest, including the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002, Queen Elizabeth II National Trust Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005 and all other relevant legislation and bylaws. Appendix 2 of Parks Network Plan contains this information.

- Note: if the land is DOC-owned (e.g. Queen Elizabeth Park and parts of Belmont and East Harbour parks) your application may also need to address the requirements of 'Part 3B Concessions' of the Conservation Act 1987. Refer to Section '17S Contents of application', see: [Conservation Act](#). If the proposed activity is significant and the location sensitive an environmental impact assessment may be required. The DOC website has guidance: <http://www.doc.govt.nz/get-involved/apply-for-permits/managing-your-concession/environmental-impact-assessment/>

c. Mana whenua

- Discuss the proposal with mana whenua and seek their feedback. Seek a letter of support if appropriate. Consider possible effects on cultural values as expressed by mana whenua. Refer references to cultural values assessments below and in the Appendix 2.

d. Identify the degree the proposal is consistent with park characteristics and policies/strategic fit

- Explain how the activity is aligned with the management focus of the park. Refer to the relevant park section of this plan and provide commentary. Also check compatibility with Plan Policies and Rules.
- Consider compatibility with core park values. To help identify the compatibility of the proposal with park values refer section 4 and the 'key characteristics' sections for each park
- Identify relevant GWRC proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region schedule policies and rules and how these requirements will be met. Identify if territorial authority District Plan consent is required and how the requirements of the plan will be met
- Identify other GWRC policy, bylaws, plans and strategies directions relevant to the proposal and their applicable rules or guidelines, and how the proposal will address them. e.g. Biosecurity, Biodiversity, Climate Change strategies.

e. Consideration of alternative locations/current performance

- Identify why this park and particular site within the park. Describe the process for determining the location, and outline an analysis of alternative locations.
- For existing activities, current licence, lease, concession agreements, performance will be considered

f. Effects on the park, natural, cultural and historic heritage values

The Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) should be provided and be commensurate with the scale and

nature of the proposal. If site values and likely effects are more than minor eg, require earthworks and/or vegetation clearance.

Detailed environmental effects assessments should be undertaken by appropriate professionals.

For details about Ecological Impact Assessments please refer to the *EIANZ guidelines for use in New Zealand: terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems*, March 2015. <https://www.eianz.org/document/item/2827>

At a minimum a proposal should:

- Include an assessment of natural heritage values. Commission an AEE if the proposal and site values are significant or highly sensitive. Sensitive sites include coastal areas, archaeological rich areas, and terrestrial aquatic areas, high activity areas such as park entrance or hubs. Many of these sites are identified in the Parks Network Plan, the Proposed Natural Resources Plan and Greater Wellington's Key Native Ecosystem Plans. These sites locations can be found using the GW Regional Maps Gallery (mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc).
- Identify and describe the flora and fauna and overall biodiversity values present at the site and nearby, and any biosecurity issues.
- An assessment of cultural and historic heritage values. This includes the effects on landscape values including vistas. Identify if there are any registered archaeological sites nearby. Commission an archaeological survey and, and/ or Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) report if appropriate.
- Identify GWRC and District Plan rules which apply to the proposal and how they will be met
- An assessment of landscape values, how these are affected by the proposal
- Identify any noise, safety or discharge effects
- Identify and consider cumulative effects
- Identify short-and long-term effects
- Identify how effects will be minimised or mitigated

If vegetation is proposed for removal, identify vegetation offsets proposed and an offset ratio to achieve appropriate nett gain. e.g. 3:1. Offsets should be like for like, e.g. wetland for wetland. For further information about offsets and mitigation refer to the **proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region** Schedule G (http://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Plans--Publications/Regional-Plan-Review/Proposed-Plan/Chapter-12-Schedules_2.pdf)

- Identify any other proposed minimisation or mitigation measures
- Identify any proposed monitoring of effects

g. Effects on park infrastructure and park operations

- Discuss these with parks' staff
- Identify the effects on park infrastructure and services and how these effects will be minimised or mitigated

h. Extent the proposal affects current or future public access and affects others (such as park neighbours and stakeholders)

Assess the effects of the proposal on public access, park visitors and others:

- Outline the current recreation use of the area. Identify recreation facilities and activities that take place in or near the site for the proposal and how these will be affected
- Identify effects on public access
- Discuss the proposal with concessionaires/ licensees operating within the park who may be effected by the proposal and identify how effects will be minimised or mitigated
- Identify effects on conservation group's short-and long-term objectives (such as restoration activities)
- Identify effects on park neighbours
- Identify consultation undertaken with other affected parties
- Identify proposed minimisation and mitigation measures

i. Benefits for the park, visitors and community including mana whenua

- Outline how and why the proposal is beneficial for the park, park visitors and others e.g. economic benefits, health benefits etc
- Outline what consultation has taken place with iwi and stakeholders such as conservation groups and recreation clubs active in the park

j. Degree to which applicant promotes appropriate behaviour/environmental stewardship

- Outline the operational components of the proposed activity, how these will occur and what measures/actions will be undertaken in relation to sustainability and social capital
- Identify climate change effects relevant to the proposal and minimisation or mitigation measures proposed
- Reference Resource Management Act consent requirements if appropriate

k. Degree of threat to park values created by activity

- Identify threats and risks associated with the proposal, their consequences and how these will be minimised or mitigated
- Identify threats and risks to environment, cultural and historic heritage, park visitor safety and enjoyment, park operations, park neighbours and others

l. Other information

- Identify other consents required
- Provide evidence of appropriate public liability insurance and rural fire insurance
- Include a business plan
- If the activity uses public roads, include a traffic management plan
- Provide information about the operational history of your organisation and identify referees

m. Communication and engagement

- If the proposal is likely to be publicly notified, present the proposal and summary information in a format suitable for public notification. This means concise and relevant information with appropriate maps, photos and illustrations in PDF file format. The GW Regional Maps Gallery (mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc) can be used to create maps.

n. Fees

The concession fee guideline on the Greater Wellington website identifies applicable fees:

www.gwrc.govt.nz/concessions-and-permits

o. Application timeframe

Applicants should develop detailed and comprehensive information answering the key information required above. The application will be assessed against this and Plan policies. Timeframes for processing applications will depend on the nature of the proposed activity, its complexity and level of impact and benefit and the completeness of the application.

For events allow:

- a. One month prior to any small (less than 150 people) activity/event
- b. Two months prior to any large activity event (greater than 150 people) or concessionaire type activity
- c. At least six months for any easement, licence or lease

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

Decisions on whether to grant or decline an application for a concession, easement, lease, or licence shall be made in the following manner:

- A. Where the park is held under the Local Government Act 2002, or is held freehold by Greater Wellington, or under the Wellington Region Water Board Act or its amendments, then Greater Wellington shall make decisions with regards to the Policy 51P, 52P
- B. Where the park is either gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977 or held as 'manage and control' under the Reserves Act 1977 or for where the Reserves Act 1977 requires the decision to be made by the Minister of Conservation then Greater Wellington shall forward its recommendations to the Minister of Conservation to make the final decision.

There are a number of existing activities on the parks that are generally compatible with the vision and outcomes sought for parks but offer an exclusive service to a selected group. The most appropriate way of providing for these existing activities and any future proposed activities of this type is by way of a licence. Leases grant a legal right to occupy land covered by the agreement. The lessee is able to carry out activities as of right when provided for under a lease without further reference to the Council, and to restrict public access to the leased land. Greater Wellington will only consider leases in exceptional circumstances, and will give preference to licences over leases.

Explanations

p. Restricted activity imposition of conditions

When approving restricted activities, Greater Wellington can impose conditions that include, but are not limited to:

- a. Location and duration
- b. Number of people who may participate
- c. Time of day and year the activity may be undertaken
- d. The use of park facilities or services
- e. Health and safety-related conditions
- f. Restriction of public access
- g. Measures for mitigating adverse effects on the expressed mana whenua values, environment and natural and heritage resources including Climate Change-related emission off-setting and compliance with Greater Wellington Sustainability Policy
- h. Measures for monitoring the effects of the activity and reporting
- i. A trial period to assess the effects of the activity on park visitors and the environment
- j. Payment of bonds, application fees, activity fees, and/or market-based rents based on Greater Wellington rental policy
- k. Inclusion of termination provisions for leases and licences where the land is required for conservation, recreation or other public purposes
- l. Compliance with all relevant Greater Wellington policies, bylaws and management plans, and/or local authority plans
- m. An initial basic rate for leases and licences for where there are no applicable existing leases or licences by a registered valuer, to be assessed in light of the current market value of any equivalent leases and licences
- n. Any other matter Greater Wellington considers relevant to ensure the activity is compatible with the outcomes of this plan.

Ngā āpithanga / Appendix Four: Heritage and landscapes of significance schedule

Many areas within the parks network have sites of significance due to the natural values, cultural values, historical values or social values placed upon them. These sites are recognised by Greater Wellington (as well as territorial authorities) and are to be protected from inappropriate use or development for future generations.

Compliance with legislation

Greater Wellington must administer the parks and reserves in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act and the Reserves Act. There are also number of statutes that may be applicable to work affecting heritage places in the parks and forests. These are the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act, the Resource Management Act, the Protected Objects Act and the Building Act. The Reserves Act does not allow for any work in the reserve that would contravene any provision of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. In this Act, s42(1) identifies that *'Unless an authority is granted under section 48, 56(1)(b), or 62 in respect of an archaeological site, no person may modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of that site if that person knows, or ought reasonably to have suspected, that the site is an archaeological site'*.

Historic heritage is defined in the Resource Management Act (section 2) as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:

- a. Archaeological
- b. Architectural
- c. Cultural
- d. Historic
- e. Scientific
- f. Technological
- g. Historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
- h. Archaeological sites; and
- i. Sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu; and
- j. Surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources

Greater Wellington's Regional Policy Statement 2013 categorises landscapes broadly categorised into three groupings:

1. 'Outstanding' natural features and landscapes. These are considered to be exceptional and iconic, and while not necessarily pristine, they are landscapes in which natural elements and processes dominate. Protection of outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is required under the RMA.
2. 'Special amenity' landscapes are identified as being highly valued for their visual and physical attributes which contribute to landscape amenity and the quality of the environment. They are widely recognised and highly valued by the community which can manifest in different ways and change over time with monitoring of social values required.
3. 'Other landscapes' contribute to the amenity and character of the region and are managed through the general amenity provisions in territorial authority plans. Impacts on these landscapes are not considered to be a regionally significant issue.

New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero sites:

- Old Pencarrow Lighthouse, East Harbour Regional Park. Category 1 Historic Place.
- Listing number 34 (Maritime New Zealand-owned located within Parangarahu lakes, East Harbour Regional Park)
- Old Coach Road, Belmont Regional Park
- Remutaka Rail Trail and associated features, Pakuratahi

Greater Wellington Heritage and Conservation plans/documents

Park	Site	Document Name/Year
All Parks	Parks Network	Regional Parks: Heritage, Archaeological Sites, Mary O'Keeffe (2005)
Battle Hill	Western zone	Battle Hill Farm Forest Park Concept Plan: Western Zone (1999)
Belmont	Belmont magazines (bunkers)	Belmont magazines, Belmont Regional Park Heritage assessment, Vol 1. And 2. Ian Bowman. (2006)
East Harbour	Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui http://www.gw.govt.nz/redevelopment-reference-material/	Baring Head Interpretation Plan (Powerhouse displays and Settlement displays) (2018) Heritage Strategy for Cottage Redevelopment (Studio Pacific Architects, 2015) Baring Head Project GWRC Concept Design Cost Plan (WT Partnership, 2015) Landscape and Cottage Plan (1-10) (2015) Lighthouse Compound Heritage Plan, Boffa Miskell, (2014) Cultural Values Report (Raukura, 2011) Research Report on Heritage Features (NZHPT: Cox, Kelly and Wagstaff, 2011) Inspection of World War II Structures (Opus, 2010) Baring Head Keepers Houses Building Inspection Report (Hutt City Council, 2010)
Pakuratahi	Remutaka Cycle Trail	RCT Experience Plan (2018)
Queen Elizabeth Park	QEP Heritage Framework	QEP Heritage Framework, Boffa Miskell, (2012)
	Coastal walkway	QEP Coastal Erosion Plan (2019)
Wainuiomata	Lower Dam wetland area	Restoration Management Plan for Wainuiomata Waterworks Swamp Lower Wetland (2019)

AKATARAWA FOREST

More information: Regional Forest Lands Resource Statement (Greater Wellington, 2008)

Attributes of significance	
Landscape or Heritage	
Native forest - Indigenous bird, fish and macroinvertebrate habitat	Threatened Species: kaka (nationally endangered) New Zealand falcon (nationally vulnerable) kereru (gradual decline) yellow crowned kākārīki (gradual decline) long finned eel (gradual decline) giant kokopu (gradual decline) dwarf galaxiids (gradual decline) koura (gradual decline)
Mt Wainui - Lowland to montane miro rimu/kamahahi forest on lower hill slopes; montane halls totara – kamahahi forest on upper hill slopes	Regional example of montane miro-kamahahi forest. Contains rare ferns and original pre-European forest types for the area. Relatively unmodified on upper slopes. Snow grass species are found at the summit. Adiantum fulvum (regionally sparse) Adiantum viridescens (regionally sparse) Streblus banksia (nationally sparse)
Mt Barton, Maunganui, Titi and Wainui Summits - Hill slopes and summits: Montane miro-kamahahi forest. Main ridges: Montane Halls totara – kamahahi forest.	Representative examples of montane podocarp – broadleaved forest types, little modified from pre-European times. Hall's totara-kamahahi forest occurs on only two peaks in the Region - Mt Wainui and Maunganui. Maunganui and Wainui summits identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17)
Upper Akatarawa Valley - Lowland to montane red beech/ rimu/kamahahi forest and rimu/ rata/ hinau/ kamahahi forest. Lowland podocarp/ kamahahi forest; lowland to montane hard beech forest; montane kamahahi forest	One of few remaining large areas of reasonably unmodified native forest. Contains stands of Hall's totara. Important habitat and natural corridor values. Identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17). Significant species: Brachyglottis kirkii var kirkii – Kirks Tree Daisy (nationally serious decline, regionally critical) Drucella integristipula (a threatened liverwort only known from a handful of sites in New Zealand) Trichomanes strictum – fern (nationally sparse, regionally data deficient) Trichomanes colensoi – fern (nationally sparse, regionally critical) Trichomanes elongatum – fern (regionally critical), Grammitis pseudociliata – strap fern (regionally deficient data) Hymenophyllum atrovirens (nationally sparse, regionally critical)
Akatarawa, West Deep Creek, Plateau - Unmodified red beech forest with some podocarp forest to the north	kākārīki are present in numbers. Identified in the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan's Heritage Register (E17)
Draper's Flat Martin's River Whakatikei Headwaters Valley View - Raupo wetland Kahikatea swamp Kahikatea, sphagnum moss Manuka, sphagnum moss	These wetlands all provide important examples of threatened wetland ecosystems. Martin's River and Whakatikei headwater wetlands have been identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity
Assets	
Birchville Dam Clarkes Stream, Bridge Road.	(PNRP) Historic Heritage and freshwater sites. The Birchville Dam, completed in 1931, is a water supply dam on Clarke's Stream, a west bank tributary of the Hutt River north of Upper Hutt.

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK

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

Significance	
Landscape or Heritage	
Native Bush Remnant (referenced in Porirua City District Plan as SES 139) - coastal native vegetation	Contains the last self-sustaining population of the rare plant 'Rhabdothamnus solandri' in the region.
35 ha remnant block of coastal native vegetation located in the western part of Battle Hill	High habitat values, particularly in conjunction with adjacent neighbouring bush block.
Patchwork of mature specimen trees and native vegetation	High value biodiversity
Swampy Gully Wetland and restoration plantings - progressively restored wetland located on a tributary of the Horokiri Stream	Wetland restoration area with locally sourced species, with future habitat values.
Approximately 10 ha of progressively restored wetland located on a tributary of the Horokiri Stream	Rehabilitation of ecosystem integrity through maintenance of water quality and habitats.
Horokiri Stream, tributaries and riparian plantings (1.5 hectares of restored riparian plantings)	Habitat for rare or threatened native fish and macroinvertebrate species, including long finned eel and giant kokopu, lamprey and koura. Horokiri Stream and tributaries drain the hills above Transmission Gully and the Horokiri Valley into the Pāuatahanui Inlet.
Puketiro Forest Riparian Remnant – within plantation forestry (17.5 ha)	Regionally rare or threatened species or scarce habitat types
Battle Hill heritage site	(PNRP) Battle Hill Farm Forest Park has great historical significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira as it was the site of an important battle between Government forces and a party of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and other iwi, under Te Rangihaeata, hence the name "Battle Hill"
Assets	
Battle Hill Homestead	The European style homestead and gardens (pastoral character)
Heritage areas, including farmyard, historic farm buildings and the cemetery	The collection of farming infrastructure that showcases the agricultural tradition which is the backbone of New Zealand. Today it serves as an interesting educational experience for people

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK

Significance

Landscape or Heritage					
Boulder Hill 442m and Hill Road area peneplain remnants. Belmont (456m), Cannons Head (390m), Belmont Road Trig (382m), Round Knob (410m), northeast of Hill Road (362m) and ITA (362m)			Glacial feature of the solifluction debris tongue. Remnants of greywacke of Belmont Block Field (part) and Hill Road Block Field		
The fault-related features of Korokoro Stream, Dry Creek and Takapu Stream, as well as the notched ridges and spurs along the western hills of Lower Hutt			“Fossil gullies” (filled with soil and associated materials from surrounding hills). The fault-related features of Korokoro Stream, Dry Creek and Takapu Stream, as well as the notched ridges and spurs along the western hills of Lower Hutt		
Assets					
WWII munitions bunkers and associated facilities			World War II bunkers that were used for storing ammunition		
Lower dam in Korokoro Valley			(PNRP) The Korokoro Dam is important as the first mass concrete gravity dam in New Zealand, giving it high historic and technological values. In addition, it is well integrated into a beautiful bush setting, with its spillway acting as an almost natural waterfall, so that the structure has strong aesthetic values.		
Upper reservoir and dam in Korokoro Valley					
Petone Woolen Mills Weir			(PNRP) The weir at Korokoro is one of the few tangible reminders that survive of the Petone Woolen Mills, one of Petone’s great industrial complexes and the lifeblood of the community through much of the 20th century. It is a well-engineered, functional and unobtrusive manmade feature in a natural landscape of some beauty.		
Old Coach Road and associated early settler homestead sites within the park			New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero site. Old Coach Road is the original horse and cart track used to move between the Hutt Valley and Pāuatahanui. The Friends of Belmont Regional Park had the road officially recognised as a historic site in 2005.		
Māori historical tracks – Hill Road area			Routes between Hutt valley and north, cuttings		
Protected and managed natural areas					
GW Environmental Management Areas	Department of Conservation Ecosites	District Plan Status	Conservation Covenant	Reserve Status Reserves Act 1977	Ecological Values (All Lowland Forest or Scrubland on Hill Country)
1. Korokoro Valley	Korokoro Stream Bush (400 hectares)	SNR 26 Hutt City DP	Department of Conservation	Recreation Reserve *	Rimu-rata/tawa-kohekohe forest remnant Broadleaf regenerating forest, Nikau regeneration Species: Forest gecko, New Zealand pigeon. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel
2. Stratton Street					

3. Speedy's Bush	Speedy's Bush (40 ha)	SNR 49 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Pukatea/tawa forest remnant. Broadleaf regenerating forest. Freshwater fish: giant kokopu, banded kokopu, inanga, koaro and long finned eel
4. Landcorp Remnants	Hill Road Bush (70 ha)	SNR 63 Hutt City DP	Yes (4 plus 1) Belmont Road (D) 0.37 ha (E) 0.46 ha (F) 1.57 ha (G) 7.45 ha (H) 23.20 ha Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977		Broadleaf regenerating forest (mahoe, tawa)
5. Kilmister Block Bush	Belmont Saddle Bush (15 ha)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Broadleaf regenerating forest (rimu, pigeonwood)
	Belmont Road Bush A (5 ha)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Regenerating broadleaf forest. Coprosma areolata shrubland.
	Belmont Road Bush B (5 ha)	SNR 2 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve *	Regenerating broadleaf forest. Coprosma areolata shrubland.
6. Boulder Hill Bush	Boulder Hill Bush (200 ha)	SNR 3 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Tawa/miro forest remnant Regenerating broadleaf forest. Species: New Zealand pigeon
7. Dry Creek Bush	Belmont Bush (60 ha)	SNR 1 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Pukatea-matai/tawa forest remnant Species: New Zealand pigeon
	Haywards Shrubland (200 ha)	SNR 17 Hutt City DP		Recreation Reserve	Regenerating shrubland
8. Cannon's Creek Bush	Cannons Creek Bush (50 ha)	SES 12 Porirua City DP	Yes, Cannon's Creek (B) 11.3 ha	Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City	Tawa-kohekohe forest remnant
		SES 12 Porirua City DP	Yes- Takapu Road (A) 29.2 ha	Landscape Protection Area - Porirua City	Regenerating broadleaf forest

9. Nikau Remnant	Belmont Hills Bush (10 ha)	Wellington City Council - Not in District Plan	Yes-nr, Round Knob (C) 9 ha Pursuant Sec 77 Reserves Act 1977	Regenerating broadleaf forest (Nikau, broadleaf)
10. Duck Creek				Rare and threatened native freshwater fish
11. Boulder Hill remnant				Podocarp remnant with broadleaf
Abbreviations:				
*Reservation in process, SNR Significant Natural Area, SES Significant Ecological Area, SSWI Sites of Special Wildlife Interest				

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK

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

Significance

NORTHERN FOREST

Landscape or Heritage

Northern Forest and Gollans Valley Remote Area - The forested hills overlooking Eastbourne and Wainuiomata	<p>Predominantly covered in lowland beech forest.</p> <p>264 species of native vascular plants recorded in area, including 10 regionally threatened species and one endemic species (<i>Libertia edgariae</i>).</p> <p>One of the richest orchid floras for an area of this size with 33 species recorded. Wide range of native bird species present: tui, bellbird, grey warbler, fantail, silvereye, rifleman, tomtit, shining cuckoo, kereru, whitehead, morepork, long-tailed cuckoo and New Zealand falcon. Good numbers of <i>Wainuia</i> sp. land snails present. Forest Ringlet butterfly. Northern rata (<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>) found throughout hills. There are large stands of terrestrial rata, but epiphytic rata are also present. Podocarps present: mature rimu (<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>), miro (<i>Stachypitys ferrugineus</i>), matai (<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>) and kahikatea (<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydiodes</i>). Pukatea also common emergent species. 86 species of moss have been recorded in Butterfly Creek area and 105 species of fungi in the park as a whole.</p>
Gollans Stream, Butterfly Creek	Nine species of native freshwater fish have been recorded in Gollans Stream and Butterfly Creek. Some of these species may no longer be present because of built and natural barriers at the coast that restrict fish migration between freshwater and the sea

PARANGARAHU LAKES

Landscape or Heritage

Lake Kōhanga-te-ra and Gollans Stream Gollans Stream Lake Kōhanga-te-ra, Gollans Stream and all tributaries Lake Kōhanga-te-ra, Gollans Stream and all tributaries.	(PNRP) Rivers and lakes with significant indigenous ecosystems Representativeness and diversity
---	--

Parangarahu Lakes, wetlands and catchments

Kōhanga-piripiri – freshwater lake fed by Cameron Creek. Lake is about 13 ha, and 1-2 metres deep with 43 ha of wetland.

Kōhanga-te-ra – slightly more brackish than Kōhanga-piripiri. Fed by Gollans Stream. 17 ha with 150 ha of wetland.

Wetlands support highly indigenous plant communities in a relatively unmodified state – identified as wetlands of national importance for biodiversity. There are a number of regionally threatened species, including two aquatic plants – *Lepilaena bilocularis* and *Ruppia polycarpa* and three semi-aquatics – *Crassula kirkii*, *Glossostigma diandrum* and *Ranunculus macropus*. Also regarded as locally significant are – *Eryngium vesiculosum* (sea holly), *Glossostigma elatinoides*, *Gratiola sexdentata*, *Limosella lineate* (mudwort) and *Scheonoplectus validus* (clubrush). 30 bird species have been recorded for the two lakes. Native fish, including long finned eels, giant kokopu and bullies. Gravel beaches are outside the park but are important because they preserve a unique record of historical uplifts, support a rare biotic community (including *Muehlenbeckia ephedroides*) and are a natural water levelling mechanism for the lake and gateway for fish populations.

The Lakes are separated from sea by raised shingle beaches.

Ngā Mahi a ngā Tūpuna: The lakes are significant to Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui and they were received back by the iwi through the treaty settlement process because of their significance for the iwi identity.

Te Mahi Kai: The lakes were a superior fishery for Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui. Fish included eel, mullet, kahawai and whitebait. Karaka groves were planted alongside the lakes as a food source and the tributaries contain watercress. The raupō beds were used and summer camps were used by whanau as they fished not only the lakes but the sea.

Wāhi Whakarite: This is a place of ritual related especially to the mahinga kai activities. The presence of the dendroglyphs require rituals specific to them and provide a place of wānanga. Rituals are still undertaken by whanau today.

Te Mana o te Tangata: The fishery of the lakes enabled Te Ātiawa/Taranaki Whānui to manaaki manuhiri who came in peace to Te Whānganui a Tara and supported the early growing of wheat in Fitzroy Bay.

Te Manawaroa o Te Wai: The water quality of the lakes is already very high and the iwi along with the co management partner Wellington Regional Council co-management plan details actions to support the ecology to support the ecology.

Te Mana o te Wai: Parangārahu lakes support the identity of Te Ātiawa ki Te Whānganui a Tara/Taranaki Whānui as a place that enables the protection of the iwi in times of attack working closely with Oruaiti, Te Mahanga and Whetu Kairangi Pā across the harbour entrance on the Miramar Peninsula.

Wāhi Mahara: The lakes are crucial to iwi story of ahikaa in Te Whānganui a Tara and are used for oral traditional knowledge both of history and environmental matters.

Assets

Old Pencarrow lighthouse
(Maritime NZ land and managed)

HNZ Listed historic lighthouse

BARING HEAD/ ŌRUA-POUANUI

Landscape or Heritage

Biodiversity	<p>The rare spotted skink (<i>Oligosoma lineocellatum</i>) present. Contains grey scrub community (proposed conservation status of Serious Decline) dominated by Grey's groundsel (naturally uncommon), matagouri (regionally rare), <i>Clematis afoliata</i> and some mistletoes. Regenerated forest at the northern end included a grove of karaka trees.</p> <p>Listed in Hutt City Council District Plan as significant natural resource site.</p>
Coastal platform - Raised shingle beach and rock stacks	<p>The shingle beaches provide habitat for the coastal <i>Notoreas</i> moth (chronically threatened), variable oystercatcher (at risk), banded dotterel (nationally vulnerable), Cook Straight Blue Penguin, Caspian tern (nationally vulnerable), katipo (chronically threatened), red admiral butterfly and Myers' cicada (At risk) as well as lizard species. Cushion plants and rare ecosystems of native sand binding plants are present as well as <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> and <i>mingimingi</i> at the toe of the scarp</p>
<p>Valley escarpment</p> <p>Steep screens extending from the top of the marine terrace to the river flats.</p>	<p>Contains grey scrub community (proposed conservation status of Serious Decline) dominated by Grey's groundsel (naturally uncommon), matagouri (regionally rare), <i>Clematis afoliata</i> and some mistletoes. High lizard numbers recorded including spotted skinks. Regenerated forest at the northern end included a grove of karaka trees.</p>
<p>Coastal escarpment</p> <p>The cliffs from the toe of the scarp to the marine terrace above</p>	<p>Species present here are not found elsewhere on the property. Mainly divaricating shrubs such as <i>mingimingi</i> and <i>pohuehue Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> with flaxland dominating further up the slopes. Species recorded include <i>Pimelea carnosa</i> hybrid, <i>tupata (Coprosmia repens)</i>, speargrass (<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i>) and species of fern.</p>
Archaeological sites	<p>Collective significance of the area, including recorded Māori sites and 'considerable cultural significance to mana whenua associated with centuries of use by successive iwi'</p>
<p>Marine Terrace -</p> <p>Two uplifted marine terraces</p>	<p>Listed in Hutt City Council District Plan as a significant natural resource site</p>
<p>Wainuiomata River</p> <p>Lower reaches of the river including a tidal estuary with gravel bar at the mouth</p>	<p>Listed as a Water of National Importance. It contains a number of native fish species: short and long finned eel, inanga, lamprey, common, giant and red fin bully and giant kokopu.</p> <p><i>Muehlenbekia astonii</i> (nationally endangered) present. Grey duck (nationally critical).</p> <p>Feeding & roosting site for various coastal birds e.g. Pied stilt, gulls, terns</p>

Assets	
Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse complex	<p>Historic lighthouse complex light keeper's cottages 1 and 2</p> <p>Diesel generator house and office (the Power House)</p> <p>Vehicle garage</p>
<p>‘Research Report on Heritage Features Baring Head, Wellington’. New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (2011).</p> <p>‘Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse Compound Heritage Plan’ Boffa Miskell (2014)</p>	<p>Shelterbelt ‘significant element’ and other vegetation and landscape elements of the lightkeeper's complex</p> <p>Former WAAC barracks foundations and observation post building remains</p> <p>The lighthouse (outside park land) and light keeper's cottages are important elements in aesthetic landscape and architectural value. The World War II military building remains of concrete structures and foundations maintain ‘conspicuous marks on the landscape’</p> <p>Historic significance of the lighthouse as the first electrically powered, manned light to be built in New Zealand for 22 years (1935) and the first manned light to be fully automated. The ‘collection of buildings that make up the lighthouse station are notable for their relative completeness and integrity’. Military defence significance with World War II ‘Fortress Observation Point’ (built in 1935), naval signal station and WAAC barracks foundation concrete remains.</p> <p>Social value of the lighthouse station and environs to former lighthouse keepers and families, locals and visitors.</p> <p>Scientific value (outside the park on Maritime NZ land) as the site of scientific work since 1946 in the same location – the former naval signal station and now NIWA complex contributing to global scientific studies into the human impact on the earth’s atmosphere.</p> <p>Technological significance of the lighthouse as the first lighthouse powered by electricity, via a diesel generator ushering in the era of conversion to electricity of lighthouses.</p>

KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK

Significance	
Landscape or Heritage	
Kaitoke Hill	Primarily a plantation forestry, it provides some recreation opportunities for walking, mountain biking and horse riding. This area is also a corridor connecting access to the Tunnel Gully, Pakuratahi Forest area.
Putaputa catchment	High value biodiversity and a clean water supply
The pleistocene gravel exposures and fault terraces at Te Marua	These are important for scientific and landscape purposes and are prominent and easily accessible to the public
Indigenous forest along the southern ridge and the Hutt Gorge	High value biodiversity
Pakuratahi bluff and loess deposits	Key geological features, important for scientific and landscape purposes
Vertical strata visible from the Kaitoke weir	Key geological features, important for scientific and landscape purposes
Fault preservation site behind the Te Marua Plant (an example of an offset Ohakea terrace and riser)	Key geological features, important for scientific and landscape purposes

Assets	
Lord of the Rings film set	Kaitoke became the scene for 'Rivendell' in the hit movie franchise 'Lord of the Rings'. Now a popular site for fans to visit
Benge Homestead	Significant heritage site Te Marua

PAKURATAHI FOREST

Significance	
Landscape or Heritage	
The Mt Climie ridgeline	The backdrop to Upper Hutt City and northern skyline of Wellington city
Areas of the Pakuratahi Forest visible from State Highway 2	
The upper Pakuratahi valley	A remote wilderness area that is largely unmodified

Assets	
Remutaka Rail Trail and associated features, including bridges, culverts and other relics	The rail trail and associated features are regionally significant for their railway heritage assets. The rail trail is nationally significant for recreation and tourism as part of the NZCT network.

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK

Significance	
Landscape or Heritage	
Wainui Pa and Whareroa Pa	Cultural heritage site (PNRP) Ngāti Toa Rangatira have a strong historical, cultural, and spiritual association with the area which comprises Queen Elizabeth Park. The park is located within a historic Ngāti Toa Rangatira reserve and includes the two settlements of Wainui and Whareroa. The park is included in the northern end of the reserve established in 1847 for Ngāti Toa Rangatira
United States Marine camps	Between 1942 and 1944 over 15,000 American troops were stationed at QEP, (Camp Mackay and Camp Paekākāriki) to protect against the Japanese invasion. The camps went up in a record six weeks, bringing monumental social change to the Wellington region.
Wainui Stream - to QEP boundary	(PNRP) pā, wai māori, wai ora, kai awa, rongoā, puna raranga, mahinga mataitai, nohoanga, taunga ika, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi maumahara
Queen Elizabeth Park Bush and Wetlands	(PNRP) Representativeness and diversity

Assets	
---------------	--

Tramway Museum	Trams have been in operation on a line through the park since 1965. The Wellington Tramway Museum is a not-for-profit incorporated society which built, owns, and maintains the tramway, offering the public a unique tram experience
Budge House/Miriona's home (ranger's residence)	Strong ties to mana whenua
Mackays Crossing Stables	(listed as barn – horse stables under the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan)

WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA

Significance	
Landscape or Heritage	
The dark sky	The parks location within valley surroundings, offers visitors an opportunity to experience a night sky relatively free from light pollution while only being 30mins drive from Wellington. Great for astrophotography and dark sky observing events.
Pocket eucalyptus plantation	There are mown flats and eucalyptus stands, while the valley sides are regenerative native bush. The eucalyptus offer an exotic canopy and fragrance, not found in other areas of the parks network. The area is a popular area for nature play.
Wainuiomata river	The earliest settlements were based around the river where the timber mills supplied the Wellington region where the demand was great in the 1850s and 1860s.
Assets	
The lower dam, Morton Dam and the Orongorongo tunnel/pipelines	In 1879 the Wellington ratepayers voted to extend their water supply, and by 1884 a dam was built. This dam was replaced in 1910 with the Morton Dam since decommissioned, while the Orongorongo tunnel and pipelines were implemented by 1926.

‘Ka mau tonu nga taonga tapu o nga matua tupuna

Koinei nga taonga i tuku iho, na te ātua’

‘Hold fast to the treasures of the ancestors

For they are the treasures that have been handed down to us by god’

Proverb <https://terauora.com/news/whenua-maori-potential-to-improve-maori-wellbeing/>

Monitoring and reporting

The Plan defines policies and strategic directions for Greater Wellington’s work in delivering outcomes sought by Council and community over the next ten years. Monitoring on key indicators enables visibility of progress towards goals and helps to ensure that work being undertaken supports the outcomes sought. It presents the opportunity to periodically adapt to changing circumstances and knowledge and community needs for their parks. Monitoring and reporting is an integral part of planning and managing parks. Reporting progress periodically helps to ensure transparency in the use of public funds and provides greater visibility of the important work Greater Wellington delivers.

‘State of the Parks’ monitoring and reporting is used to:

1. Provide to Council, mana whenua partners, stakeholders and the public a snapshot of status and progress and in work on preserving and enhancing park values, PNP goals and outcomes
2. Identify key issues and challenges arising which may require adaptation in planning and management approach
3. Highlight park stewardship activities and accomplishments (benefits) to maintain or improve the state of regional parks for health and wellbeing of land and people (healthy park, healthy people)
4. Summarise, clearly and simply communicate complex scientific, scholarly and park operations factual information and expert opinion using non-technical language in a visual format to a wide audience

Plan policy directions and actions for State of the Parks

The principal measure of management performance will be the extent to which the management objectives and other outcomes set out in this Plan are being achieved. A number of actions in the Plan outline further details. Relevant policies and actions include but are not limited to the following.

It is an action of the Plan to develop the science-led methodology and programme:

Policy 77: To periodically and transparently report change against Parks Network Plan goals and outcomes to Council and the public through annual reporting processes

38P: To monitor visitor and non-visitor needs and preferences and changes over time in social values relating to parks

66P: To adopt and maintain a learning approach, monitoring public and partner needs and aspirations and adapting management approaches based on science and research, being flexible to allow innovation

A17: Undertake ongoing (longitudinal) visitor monitoring and research to inform facility and service planning and identify changes over time

A60: Apply Mātauranga Māori knowledge and methods to Nga Kaupapa restoration activities and monitoring:

- Support rekindling of traditional knowledge alongside modern research, connecting people with nature and care for Papatūānuku, mother earth
- Utilise science and research to inform and support, recognising interconnectedness of ecosystem services
- Commission site-specific studies and/or cultural studies to support *knowledge/to matou whakapono* and management custodian practices where appropriate
- Utilise the Mahi waiora approach to assist in operational decision making where appropriate

A75: Monitor and report relationship health and satisfaction about the way we work with others:

Incorporate review of relationship health into existing feedback mechanisms and/or establish new measures with key partners

A76: Establish a social and environmental science-led ‘state of the parks’ monitoring and reporting programme:

- Identify monitoring and reporting methodology including identification of indicators of success, training requirements, existing data sets, opportunities for citizen science monitoring, reporting intervals and mechanisms, including Annual Report
- Undertake baseline monitoring for each of the All Park Direction goals
- Develop the programme in liaison with mana whenua and other park partners
- Through regular monitoring identify where issues are apparent and adaptation is required to achieve Plan goals
- Transparently report issues and progress to the public via Council

A77: For the benefit of future generations, visually record park landscape and cultural heritage features change over time (longitudinal) through photography:

Identify monitoring methodology including data points in landscape, opportunities for citizen/ community monitoring, monitoring intervals and reporting opportunities

Utilise educational opportunities to promote conservation understanding through the monitoring project

Promote land change as restoration efforts progress

A87: Integrate climate change response into all planning and operational work: Identify, regularly monitor and certify overall stocks and flows of carbon of all parks/ ecosystems to ensure maximum sequestering

Methodology

It is expected that monitoring draws on existing data sets and programmes wherever possible. However some primary data collection may be required and appropriate. For example, the management plan monitoring programme may provide opportunities for mana whenua partner and community-led science or social monitoring. Science-led methodology for monitoring and reporting will be developed as an action of the Plan. A range of existing Greater Wellington research and monitoring programmes will be reviewed to identify the extent of relevant existing primary data and suitability as key indicators for monitoring and reporting. Meaningful, indicators that are reliable and accurate will be defined and the need for any additional data collection identified. Environmental pressures may be explored such as:

- Habitat loss
- Habitat fragmentation
- Pest plants and animals and possibly plant disease
- Unplanned fires
- Soil impacts (accelerated loss, mass movement and health)
- Unsustainable use (of species and resources – e.g. through uncontrolled developments or over grazing)
- Quantum measures such as progress on areas in states of restoration through mapping the extent of indigenous habitats from aerial imagery and rehabilitation plans
- Aquatic ecosystem/wetland extent or health
- Surveillance, measuring changes resulting from drivers/pressures such as climate change

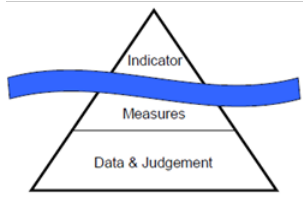
Social science related ‘satisfiers’ and ‘dissatisfiers’, such as:

- People’s satisfaction with park experiences, repeat visits, accessibility, aspects of quality of experience
- Relationship health with key partners
- Volunteer participation and satisfaction

Greater Wellington’s existing monitoring programmes include KNE small mammal monitoring and environmental health monitoring of indigenous forests and wetlands. These programmes can be used to help describe the pressures and state of the habitats in the parks. This type of monitoring and reporting is common across park agencies in NZ and around the world.

Examples of other agency work can be found here:

- National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior Natural Resource Stewardship and Science: <https://www.nps.gov/nature/state-of-the-park.htm>
- Peak District National Park (UK): <https://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/state-of-the-park-report>
- New South Wales Government (Australia): <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/sop/index.htm>
- Parks Canada Agency (Canada): <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/agence-agency/bib-lib/rappports-reports/parcs-parks>. The following excerpts from a summary of a Parks Canada State of the Parks report are provided as a reference for the style of evaluation proposed and commonly used. <https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/agence-agency/bib-lib/rappports-reports/parcs-parks>



Condition		Trend	
Good: the condition of the indicator/measure is satisfactory		Improving: the condition of the indicator/measure is improving.	↑
Fair: there is concern regarding the state of this indicator/measure		Stable: the condition of the indicator/measure is not changing.	↔
Poor: the condition of the indicator/measure is poor or low		Declining: the condition of the indicator/measure is declining.	↓
Not rated: there is insufficient information to determine condition		Not rated: there is insufficient information to determine trend.	N/R

Table ES1. State of the park summary for Tuktut Nogait National Park of Canada.

Indicator	State	Rationale
Ecological Integrity		
Tundra		This assessment is based on: Good and stable assessments for the peregrine falcon breeding pairs, plant productivity, timing of green up and permafrost measures; and a Fair and declining assessment for the Bluenose-West caribou population measure.
Freshwater		Both the condition and trend of the freshwater indicator are "Not Rated" due to insufficient biological information. Four measures are or will be used to assess the freshwater ecosystem: water quality; benthic invertebrates; river flow; and lake properties.
Cultural Resources		
Condition of Resources		Cultural resources in the park include 409 known archaeological sites. None are threatened by human or natural processes. Objects are secure and stable.
Management Practices		Some archaeological sites are being monitored for threats. A cultural resource management strategy is in development.
Visitor Experiences		
Visits	Not applicable ↓	Park visitation is extremely small. Visitor numbers from 2008 to 2011 show a decline. Variable factors and the short visitor season affect the year to year number of visits. Factors include costs and availability of transportation into the park, and unpredictable Arctic weather.
Learning		All visitors felt that they learned something about the natural and cultural heritage of Tuktut Nogait. Every visitor goes through a park orientation before going into the park.
Enjoyment		All visitors enjoyed their visit as based on post-trip census.
Satisfaction		All visitors were very satisfied after visiting Tuktut Nogait as based on post-trip census.
Meaning		All visitors considered the park meaningful to them as based on post-trip census.
External Relations		
Appreciation and Understanding		Education programs are well established in western Arctic and Déline schools. Engaging the public in the region has been a focus of external relations, but the park is not well known to many Canadians.
Support		The External Relations and Visitor Experience realignment in Parks Canada has provided new capacity and direction in the western Arctic for stakeholder and public engagement. Collaboration in park management is achieved through co-operative management and involvement of local community.

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Six: Legal Descriptions

Parks property information

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
Park		Akatarawa Forest				
1	WN41D/398	Lot 1 DP 71399 and Section 1 Titi District	5578.4817	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
2	WN25A/637	Part Section 64 Horokiri Valley District	28.8532	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
3	WN20C/506	Sections 3, 4 and 5 DP 670, Block I Akatarawa Survey District	114.6778	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry purposes
4	WN20C/507	Lot 12 DP 611 Block I Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 15 DP 669 Block XIII Kaitawa Survey District	217.9738	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
5	WN437/58	Sections 408 and 411 and part Sections 402 to 407, 409, 410 and 412 Hutt District Block II Akatarawa Survey District	900.0209	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927	
6	WN19C/1400	Lot 1 DP 631 and part Sections 6 to 10 on DP 4705 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	471.1553	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
7	WN26D/778	Part Sections 383, 384 and 387 Hutt District, Block VI Akatarawa Survey District	32.3353	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
8	WN411/118	Sections 11 to 13 and part Sections 6 to 10 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District, DP 631 and Sections 1 to 5 Block X Akatarawa Survey District, DP 613	1634.1813	GWRC	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 197224	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
9	WN437/134	Sections 1 to 5 Block V Akatarawa Survey District, DP 614 and Sections 1 to 7 Block VI Akatarawa Survey District, DP 620	2165.4750	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry and purposes set out in part II of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Supply Act 1927	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
10	WN488/297	Part Section 15 Block I Akatarawa Survey District, DP 10581	87.1085	GWRC	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation and water supply vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
11	WN814/4	Section 18 Block I, Section 8 Block VI, Sections 18 to 20 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	50.3833	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry as a reserve for water supply purposes pursuant to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
12	WN226/68 Part	Section 354 Hutt District	60.4736	GWRC	Fee simple, for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry vested pursuant to Section 105 (5) Wellington Regional Water Board Act 197225	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
13	WN20B/569	Sections 358, 359, 362 and 363 Hutt District and parts closed road	267.2480	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
14	25848	Lots 6 and 7 DP 613, Lots 1 and 2 DP 9869, part lots 1 and 2 DP 9905 and 9906, Sections 10 to 16, 18, 19, 32, part sections 20 to 22 Block XIII, Sections 1 and 2 Block XIV and part section 421 Hutt District, Lots 1, 7 and 8 DP 306622 all in Blocks X, XIII and XIV Akatarawa Survey District	1607.9796	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
15	WN31A/562	Section 21 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	1.7839	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
16	WN48A/529	Section 30 and part Section 31 Block X Paekākāriki Survey District and part Section 1 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	94.2877	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
17	WN618/54	Sections 33 and 35 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	63.4572	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
18	WN18B/965	Part section 5 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	113.3120	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
19	WN22D/167	Sections 3, 6, 34 and 36 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District and Lot 1 DP 47348	152.1830	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
20	WN26A/229	Part sections 7 and 8 Block XIII Akatarawa Survey District	53.4300	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
21	WN16C/728	Sections 2 and 3 Block VII Paekākāriki Survey District on DP 610 and Lots 3, 4 and 10 DP 8106	852.9418	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
22	WN18B/963	Section 12 Block VII Paekākāriki Survey District	83.7699	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
23	WN20C/477	Sections 2 and 3 Block IX Akatarawa Survey District	257.9870	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
24	WN22B/305	Lot 2 DP 48535	38.2200	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
25	WN22B/306	Lot 3 DP 48535	39.8700	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for plantation forestry
26	WN22B/797	Sections 967 and 968 Hutt District, Block II Akatarawa Survey District	0.1806	Greater Wellington	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
27	WN25C/984	Part Section 380 Hutt District	0.0573	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
28	WN326/97	Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District and Closed Road adjoining or passing through	0.1780	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
29	WN451/130	Part Section 355 Hutt District, being all DP 10570, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District	0.9965	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
30	WN506/162	Lot 25 DP 12486	0.2051	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
31	WN518/249	Lots 26 and 27 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, Block XIV Akatarawa Survey District	0.4540	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
32	WN548/170	Lot 28 and part Lot 29 DP 12486, being part Section 354 Hutt District, (Town of Birchfield Extension No. 11)	0.5600	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
33	WN11A/1351	Lot 29 DP 12486	0.4426	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
34	WN10D/832	Part Section 413 Hutt District and parts of a closed road, Block II Akatarawa Survey District	95.3794	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply, vested pursuant to the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	
Total:			14970.67 hectares			

Park		Battle Hill Farm Forest Park				
Two anomalies in the legal boundary line deserve note. Firstly, the 3.2 kilometre straight line on the park's northern boundary is interrupted by a re-entrant strip corresponding to a truncated remnant of unformed legal road. Secondly, the historic cemetery, together with an access strip, is excluded from the park, although physically incorporated within it.						
35	WN31C/915	Lot 1 on DP 41131 and Lots 1, 6, 7 and part Lot 2 DP 8107	501.0568	GWRC	Includes 33 ha on western boundary classified Scenic Reserve (1)(a). Shown as A on SO 37316 NZ Gazette 2010 page 3043. Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
Total:			501.06 Hectares			

Park		Belmont Regional Park				
36	NZG 1989 No. 107 page 2757	Sections 255, 256, 257, 258, 263 and 264 and part Sections 14, 197, 198, 200, 200A, 259, 260, 261, 262, 265 and 437 Hutt District in Blocks III and IV Belmont Survey District	532.6687	DOC GWRC Appointed to control and manage NZG 1991 No. 80 page 1765	Recreation reserve	
37	WN10A/755	Lot 31 DP 33346	0.5663	GWRC	Fee simple for the purpose	
38	WN19B/69	Pt Sec 14-16 & Pt Sec 20 Horokiwi Road District	105.9142	GWRC	Scenic Reserve 19 (1)(b)	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
39	NZG 1911 page 704	Section 7 Maungaraki Village	45.1576	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
40	WN55/284	Section 5 Maungaraki Village	33.6647	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
41	NZG 1911 page 704	Section 4 Maungaraki Village	35.5111	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
42	WN56A/130	Lot 30 DP 53592	9.7605	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
43	NZG 1911 page 704	Section 8B Maungaraki Village	0.8299	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
44	NZG 1904 page 1479	Part Section 3 Maungaraki Village	79.2678	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
45		Lot 122 DP 28287	0.8299	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
46	WN488/71	Section 29 Maungaraki Village, SO 14759	15.9244	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
47	WN831/28	Section 39 Maungaraki Village	28.1307	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
48	WN911/42	Part Section 78 Hutt District	6.8392	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GW from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
49	Deed Registry 148/438	Parts Section 78 Hutt District	1.1550	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
50	NZG 1951 page 1601	Section 104 Korokoro Settlement	7.5292	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water supply proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
51	WN101/136	Part Subdivision A Section Hutt District	3.0655	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
52	WN567/420	Part section 110 Korokoro Village	1.8288	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
53	WN37C/95	Lot 2 DP 66704	1.3763	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of water works proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
54	WN13C/81	Lot 4 DP 41482	2.2937	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 1340	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
55		Lot 30 DP 51125	16.1968	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
56		Section 6 Maungaraki Village	22.7753	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
57		Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village, SO 14762	4.0469	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve NZG 1911 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
58		Part Section 8A Maungaraki Village	19.8296	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Public Recreation reserve NZG 1981 page 3015	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
59		Lot 1 DP 79235	9.4830	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Scenic reserve NZG 1979 page 1387	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
60		Lot 1 DP 15865 and Lot 1 DP 15895	2.2484	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
61		Section 133 Korokoro Settlement	2.0892	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Scenic reserve NZG 1956 page 1188	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
62		Lot 3 DP 79178	0.7830	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
63		Lot 4 DP 74170	0.8800	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Local Purpose reserve – Esplanade Reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
64	WN37C/96	Lot 3 DP 66704	0.2104	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Esplanade reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
65	WN16A/1270	Part Sections 333, 334, 336 and 431, part DP 3015, part Lot 2 DP 14817 Hutt District	141.5066	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
66	WN25B/233	Part Section 436 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 10984	58.8817	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
67	WN25B/234	Section 430 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 11410	63.7379	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
68	WN25B/235	Part Sections 345, 346, 433, 434 and 435 Block III Belmont Survey District	108.0879	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
69	WN25B/236	Part Sections 341 and 342 Block III Belmont Survey District, SO 21903	10.2901	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
70	WN12D/56	Section 429 Hutt District, SO 10984 and Section 785 Hutt District, SO 25911	36.9503	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
71	WN20A/1000	Sections 675, 676 and part Section 677 Hutt District	40.7359	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
72	WN936/19	Sections 325 and 428 and part Section 315 Hutt District, SO 35419	174.2732	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
73	WNA3/623	Lots 2, 3 and 4 DP 336385 (Limited as to parcels) (formerly part sections 314, 425 and 426 Hutt District)	64.9786	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
74	WN352/116	Part section 183 Hutt District, Block IX Belmont Survey district	3.2122	HCC	Recreation reserve NZG 2005 No 67 pages 1638 and 1639	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
75	WN59A/838	Lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 DP 91313	14.1914	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
76		Part Section 51 Hutt District	1.9040	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
77	WN59A/838	Lots 3 and 6 DP 91313	3.9620	HCC	Fee simple proposed to be recreation reserve	
78	20A/210	Part Lot 1 DP 42107	0.6109	HCC	Fee simple for Housing purposes proposed to be recreation reserve	
79	WN55D/468	Lot 34 DP 88394	0.0728	HCC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
80	65646	Lot 38 DP 36810	0.1483	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
81	WN56B/16	Lot 10 DP 88491	4.7580	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
82		Part Lot 1 DP 22417	1.3108	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
83		Lots 52 and 53 DP 23934	2.0879	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
84		Lot 26 DP 8466	1.5899	DOC, Vested in HCC proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
85	Being balance of 12C/1398	Lot 7 DP 49151 Pt Sections 14-16 Belmont Survey District	109.0495	WCC	Fee simple. Proposed to be gazetted as Reserve	Proposed that GWRC Manage as part of Belmont Regional Park under agreement
86	WN18B/966	Section 40 Normandale Settlement, Blocks VIII and IX Belmont Survey District	157.4985	GWRC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
87	WN18B/967	Part Section 41 Normandale Settlement, Block VIII Belmont Survey District	135.6661	GWRC	Fee simple for the purpose of recreation reserve	
88		Lot 22 DP 53605	20.5778	DOC, Vested in HCC. Proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
89		Part Lot 1 DP 52494	23.3163	DOC, Vested in HCC. Proposed to be vested in GWRC	Recreation reserve	Proposed to be vested in GWRC pursuant to an Agreement dated 22 November 2004
90	NZG 2005 page 2499	Sections 25, 27 and 30 and part sections 26, 28, 29 and 31 Horokiwi Road District	279.6376	DOC GWRC appointed to control and manage NZG 2005 page 2499	Recreation Reserve	
91	510286	Sections 2 and 3 SO 36635, Sections 4, 5 and 6 SO 36636, Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 SO 36637 and Section 3 SO 368657	1025.0082	GWRC	Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve	
92	510285	Section 2 SO 368657 and Sections 1 and 2 SO 413953	44.2292	PCC	Fee Simple held for the purpose of recreation reserve	Proposal for Administering Body powers and responsibility for management to transfer to GWRC from PCC by Agreement pursuant to Section 17 LGA
Total:			3519.13	hectares		

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
Park		East Harbour Regional Park				
Northern Forest						
93	486137	Sec 131, 132 and 133 Harbour District	34.7113	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of Sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	Formerly Marine Drive Recreation Reserve. GWRC pipe runs between blocks
94	WN8A/1461	Section 115 Harbour District SO 28270	43.6555	DOC	Scenic reserve – Classified for purposes of Sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZ Gazette 2006 page 3527	unnamed Scenic Reserve on schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBST
95	488806	Lot 35 DP 1714	0.5167	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
96	WN404/96	Lot 36 DP 1714	1.1609	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 No.118 page 3257	
97	WND3/1011	Lot 1 DP26137	4.5666	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 1987 page 963 & NZG 2006 page 3257	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
98	488807	Lot 6 DP 13855	0.2737	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
99	488808	Lot 47 DP 11205	50.7494	Vested in GWRC GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528)	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
100	488809	Part Lot 4 DP 12030	65.9412	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly part of Lowry Bay Scenic reserve
101	488803	Lot 1 DP 42208	0.1784	Vested in GWRC	East Harbour Scenic Reserve for the purposes of sec 19(1) (a) Reserves Act 1977 NZG 2006 page 3527	Formerly Cheviot Road Scenic Reserve
102	WN15C/1192	Lot 15 DP42970	0.3007	DOC	Scenic reserve	On schedule as potential cultural redress for PNBST

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
103	NZG 1919 No. 110 page 2775	Sections 38, 40 and part Section 35 Harbour District SO 10756	90.7629	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 Ha. Subject to finalisation of survey and completion of exchange involving a small part of reserve, between Crown and HCC. Once exchange has been completed, the reserve will be reclassified for Scenic Reserve and vested to GWRC
104	WN469/285	Sections 92, 93, 94 & 95 Harbour District	20.9989	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288 Ha. Subject to finalisation of survey and completion of exchange involving a small part of reserve, between Crown and HCC. Once exchange has been completed, the reserve will be reclassified for Scenic Reserve and vested to GWRC
105	WN501/280	Lot 6 DP 4468	0.5557	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	
106	WN493/283	Part Section 45 Harbour District SO 10686	3.1600	HCC	Reserve for the preservation of scenery	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
107	NZG 1939	No. 50 page 1938 Section 102 and Part Section 103 Harbour District	0.0445	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as Recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	
108	NZG 1908	No.73 page 2504 Sections 42 & 43, and Part Sections 44, 46 & 48 Harbour District	211.5641	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as Recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288
109	NZG 1936	No.9 page 140 Part Section 47 Harbour District	19.3010	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	
110	WN483/41	Part Lot 268 DP 993	0.5018	DOC	Recreation reserve – Classified as recreation reserve by NZ Gazette 2006 pg. 3527	Formerly part Eastbourne Domain which in total comprises 343.7288

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
111	WN437/249	Lot 1 DP10555	0.5819	HCC	Fee Simple	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
112	WN7A/604	Pt Sec 31 Harbour District DP7015 SO 10686	0.3832	HCC	Quarry Reserve Subject to Reserves and Domains Act 1953	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
113	WN354/149	Pt Sec 41 Harbour District SO 10756	5.6623	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
114	WN352/187	Section 43 & 44, Pt Sec 40 & 42 Wainuiomata District SO 10755	329.8795	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
115	WN24B/514	Lot 1 DP53598	22.5604	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
116	WN24B/515	Lot 2 DP 53598	1.1248	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
117	WN30C/888	Lot 1 DP 59024	13.1403	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
118	WN6A/343	Sec 77 & 78 Harbour District SO 23718	86.8547	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2007 pages 1639 and 1641	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
119		Lot 8 DP 48950	0.2355	HCC	Reserve for recreation and public enjoyment	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
120	WN33B/777	Lot 1 DP 53556 and Part Lot 1 DP 51972	191.4687	HCC	Scenic reserve NZG 2000 page 4269	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
121	WN54B/641	Sections 29, 30 & 32 and Pt Sections 28, 31, 33, 34 and 35 Harbour District SO 10755 and SO 10686	253.3383	HCC	Pt Sec 28 H.D.- Land acquired for Plantation reserve, NZ Gazette. 1918 p 1071	To be declared a scenic reserve by HCC under the provisions of Sec 14 Reserves Act Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
122	480938	Lot 2 DP 420853 and Lot 3 DP 83139	45.5968	GWRC	Scenic reserve	Subject to Reserve Act 1977
123	WN485/47	Pt Sections 45 and 46 Wainuiomata District, Block I Pencarrow Survey District	117.4606	GWRC	Fee simple	Land behind Wainuiomata golf-club
124	WN20B/122	1 Pt Sections 7 & 8 Wainuiomata District in Block XVI Belmont Survey District & Block I Pencarrow Survey District.	3.7159	GWRC	Fee simple	Access arm behind Wainuiomata golf-club

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
125	WN38D/49	Lot 2 DP 66889	0.6750	GWRC	Fee simple	Coast Road block adjacent to Wainuiomata golf club
126	WN271/19	Part Lot 1, 5 and 6 DP 4468 being part Sections 37 and 39 Harbour District	2.7415	HCC	Fee simple	Administering Body powers and responsibility for management transferred to GWRC from HCC by Agreement dated 22 November 2004 (Section 17 LGA)
Total:			1620.1 hectares			
Parangarahu Lakes Area						
127	488810	Sec 2 Block V Pencarrow Survey District	14.3157	Vested in GWRC GN 8232884.1 (NZG 2006 No. 118 page 3528)	Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve	Pencarrow Head Recreation Reserve. Does not comprise footprint of land around lighthouse
128	WN41A/384	Section 3 SO 406982 (Formerly Lot 1 DP74247)	362.4813	GWRC	Parangarahu Recreation Reserve NZG 1995 No. 50 page 1285	Parangarahu Recreation Reserve
129		Section 1 SO 409042	1.26	Crown - DOC	Government purpose (wildlife management) Reserve.	Dryland Outlet of Lake Kōhanga-te-ra. Proposed to be vested in GWRC as Scientific Reserve
130		Water and air above Lot 9 DP 53891 & Section 1 SO 406979	12.30	Crown - DOC	Scientific Reserve	Water and air column above lakebed of Kōhanga-piripiri. Proposed to be vested in GWRC
131		Water and air above Section 2 SO 409042	33.06	Crown - DOC	Scientific Reserve	Water and air column above lakebed of Kōhanga-te-ra. Proposed to be vested in GWRC
Total:			423.42 hectares			
Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui						
132	556278	Part Lot 1 DP 72418, Survey District	10.5892	Crown – Vested in GWRC	Classified as Recreation Reserve by NZG 1995 p 324	Baring Head Lighthouse & escarpment.
133	WN42B/597	Lot 4 DP 59276	284.6000	GWRC	Classified as Scenic Reserve 1(a) by NZG 2011 p 3957 Corrected in New Zealand Gazette, 4/7/2013, No. 85, p. 2310	Main Block – Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui. Subject to Reserve Act 1977
134	NZG 1995 Page 1364	Part Parangarahu 1A3, Block VIII Pencarrow Survey District	0.4046	Crown – Vested in GWRC	Recreation Reserve	Observation Bunker Site – Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui
Total:			295.6 hectares			
Park	Kaitoke Regional Park					

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
135	WN16B/1131	Section 4 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XII, Akatarawa Survey District	1255.6889	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Hutt Gorge, waterworks, indigenous forest
136	WN20C/1015	Section 3 DP 1820, Blocks XI & XV, Akatarawa Survey District	394.9731	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. South of the Hutt Gorge
137	WN37A/679	Sections 1 & 2 SO 36338	7600.1000	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Park's northern area, title extends into Hutt Water catchment
138	WN30B/396	Section 953 Hut District, Sections 4 & 5 Block XI, Sections 8 & 9 Block VII Akatarawa Survey District, Lot 2 on DP 1820 and Lot 2 DP 615	1155.6768	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Northern part of Putaputa catchment
139	WN589/41	Part Section 1 Block II Akatarawa Survey District, part Sections 5, 6 & 7, Block VII Akatarawa Survey District and Lots 1 and 2 DP 10208	595.1281	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply Forest purposes. Part Western Hutt catchment
140	WN821/44	Part Sections 8 & 30 Pakuratahi District and Part old river bed situated in Blocks XII & XVI, Akatarawa Survey District	17.5052	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Rangers house, upper and lower terraces
141	241576	Lot 1 DP 3179	6.8594	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Te Marua Flats next to Quesnell
142	WN20C/1017	Part Section 182 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	31.5655	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. South of Hutt Gorge
143	WN20C/1018	Lot 31 DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.3607	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
144	WN20C/497	lots 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 20, 28, 32, 33, 34, & 36 and part Lots 2, 6, 25 & 38 on DP 111 and Part Section 420 Hutt District	108.5511	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for water supply and Plantation Forestry purposes. Kaitoke Hill behind lakes

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
145	WN20C/498	lot 30, DP 111 Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.7298	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
146	WN20C/499	lots 1 & 19, DP 111, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	0.3876	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes. Adjacent State Highway 2, Kaitoke Hill
147	WN21B/552	Pt Sections 113 & 114 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	9.9975	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply Intake site	
148	WN22D/381	Pt Sections 113, 114, 181, 182 and Section 974 Hutt District, Block XV Akatarawa Survey District	94.9314	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes. Paddocks between access road and State Highway 2 at foot of Kaitoke Hill
Total:			11,272.46 hectares			
Park	Pakuratahi Forest					
149	WN44B/133	Lot 1 DP 77737 and lot 3 DP 61445	333.2182	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
150	649519	Lot 2 and Part Lot 1 DP 47840, Section 2 and Part Section 1 SO 30094 and part Section 787 Hutt District	6837.8595	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation, water supply and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
151	18204	Part Lot 1 DP 87590 and Section 1 SO 37898	20.0749	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of scenic reserve per section 19(b) Reserves Act 1977 by NZG 24/7/2014, p2210	Gifted to GWRC by Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ
152	WN48C/988	Part Section 23 Pakuratahi District	32.6190	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977 by NZG 24/7/2014, p2210	Gifted to GWRC by Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ
153	649520	Section10-11, 14, 16 SO 459776	11.6622	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of scenic reserve per s19(b) Reserves Act 1977 by NZG 24/7/2014, p2210	Gifted to GWRC by Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of NZ
Total:			7235.43 hectares			

#	Title	Legal description	Area hectares	Land owner	Land status	Comments
Park		Queen Elizabeth Park				
154	453989	Sections 2, 3, 99 and 100 Block II Paekākāriki Survey District and Part Lot 15 DP 5751	654.5687	DOC GWRC appointed to Control and Manage – NZGs 1990 No. 145 page 2983 and 9317187.1	Recreation Reserve	
Total:			654.57 hectares			
Park		Wainuiomata Recreation Area				
155	WN21D/577	Part sections 26, 34, 35 and 67 and Part Sections 68 and 69 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and part Section 94 Wainuiomata District	244.1856	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
156	WN29C/243	Part Section 94 Wainuiomata District, Block XVII Belmont Survey District	22.1843	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	
157	WN38C/705	Section 1 SO 36269	270.0000	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
158	WN648/43	Sections 2 and 3 Block XVII Belmont Survey District and Section 2 Block X Remutaka Survey District	152.1896	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
159	WN704/51	Part Section 74 and Parts section 34 Wainuiomata District	31.3364	GWRC	Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and water supply	Balance land occupied for water supply purposes.
Total:			719.90 hectares			

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Seven: Statutory acknowledgments

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika)

Claims Settlement Act 2009

Statutory acknowledgement

23 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

- 1) The Crown acknowledges the statements of association
- 2) In this Act, **statements of association** means the statements—
 - a) made by Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with each statutory area; and
 - b) that are in the form set out in Part 2 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement at the settlement date.

24 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

- 1) The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are to—
 - a) require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, as provided for in sections 25 to 27; and
 - b) require relevant consent authorities to forward summaries of resource consent applications to the trustees, as provided for in section 29; and
 - c) enable the trustees and any member of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with the relevant statutory areas, as provided for in section 30.
- 2) This section does not limit sections 33 to 35.

25 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- 1) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in forming an opinion, in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991, as to whether the trustees are persons who may be adversely affected by the granting of a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- 2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

26 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- 1) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in determining under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether the trustees are persons having an interest in proceedings greater than the public generally in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- 2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

27 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- 1) If, on or after the effective date, an application is made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area,—
 - a) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of that Act in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area; and

- b) the Environment Court, in determining under section 59(1) or 64(1) of that Act any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.
- 2) In this section, **archaeological site** has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

28 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

- 1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- 2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include the relevant provisions of sections 23 to 31 in full, the descriptions of the statutory areas, and the statements of association.
- 3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only, and the information is not—
 - a) part of the statutory plan, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority; or
 - b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991, unless adopted as part of the statutory plan.

29 Distribution of resource consent applications to trustees

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years from the effective date, forward to the trustees a summary of resource consent applications received by that consent authority for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- (2) The information provided under subsection (1) must be—
 - a) the same as would be given under section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to persons likely to be adversely affected, or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority; and
 - b) provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after each application is received, and before a determination is made on the application in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991.
- (3) The trustees may, by notice in writing to a relevant consent authority,—
 - a) waive their rights to be notified under this section; and
 - b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a regional council dealing with an application to carry out a restricted coastal activity in a statutory area must be treated as if it were the relevant consent authority in relation to that application.
- (5) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to—
 - a) notify an application in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991:
 - b) form an opinion as to whether the trustees are persons who may be adversely affected under those sections.

30 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustees and any member of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika may, as evidence of the association of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a relevant consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.

(2) The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—

- a) relevant consent authorities:
- b) the Environment Court:
- c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga:
- d) parties to proceedings before those bodies:
- e) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.

(3) Despite subsection (2), the statutory acknowledgement may be taken into account by the bodies and persons specified in that subsection.

(4) To avoid doubt,—

- a) neither the trustees nor members of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika are precluded from stating that Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika have an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
- b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

31 Application of statutory acknowledgement to river, stream, or harbour

In relation to a statutory acknowledgement, — harbour includes the bed of the harbour and everything above the bed river or stream—

- a) means—
 - (i) a continuously or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, including a modified watercourse; and
 - (ii) the bed of the river or stream; but
- b) does not include—
 - (i) a part of the bed of the river or stream that is not owned by the Crown; or
 - (ii) land that the waters of the river or stream do not cover at its fullest flow without overlapping its banks; or
 - (iii) an artificial watercourse; or
 - (iv) a tributary flowing into the river or stream

32 Authorisation to enter into and amend deed of recognition

The Minister of Conservation may—

- a) enter into a deed of recognition with the trustees, in the form set out in Part 3 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement, in respect of the land within the following statutory areas:
 - (i) Remutaka Forest Park:
 - (ii) Wainuiomata Scenic Reserve:
 - (iii) Turakirae Head Scientific Reserve; and
- b) amend the deed of recognition by entering into a deed of amendment with the trustees.

50 Bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land

1. The part of Lake Kohangapiripiri that is Section 1 SO 406979 ceases to be held under the [Public Works Act 1981](#) for the purposes of a main sewer outfall.
2. The reservation of the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land as a local purpose (esplanade) reserve subject to [section 23](#) of the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.

3. The fee simple estate in the part of Lake Kohangapiripiri that is Section 1 SO 406979 and in the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land vests in the Crown as Crown land subject to the [Land Act 1948](#).
4. Any reservation of Lake Kohangapiripiri as a government purpose reserve for wildlife management purposes subject to [section 22](#) of the Reserves Act 1977 is revoked.
5. The fee simple estate in the bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land vests in the trustees.
6. The bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and the Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land is not rateable under the [Local Government \(Rating\) Act 2002](#), except under section 9 of that Act.
7. Subsections (1) to (6) are subject to the trustees providing the Crown with the registrable covenant referred to in [section 49\(6\)](#).

51 Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri Scientific Reserve

1. The Crown stratum above the bed of Lake Kohangatera and the bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri is declared a reserve and classified as a scientific reserve subject to [section 21](#) of the Reserves Act 1977.
2. The reserve created by subsection (1) is named Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri Scientific Reserve, despite [section 16\(10\)](#) of the Reserves Act 1977.

Statements of Association

The traditional, historical, cultural and spiritual associations of Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika with a particular area or site.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Claims Settlement Act 2014

Statutory acknowledgement

24 Interpretation

- 1) In this Act, **statutory acknowledgement** means the acknowledgement made by the Crown in section 25 in respect of each statutory area, on the terms set out in this subpart.
- 2) In this subpart,— **coastal statutory area** means a statutory area described in Schedule 1 under the heading “Coastal statutory areas” **relevant consent authority**, for a statutory area, means a consent authority of a region or district that contains, or is adjacent to, the statutory area **statements of association** means the statements—
 - a) made by Ngāti Toa Rangatira of their particular cultural, spiritual, historical, and traditional association with the statutory areas (except the coastal statutory areas); and
 - b) that are in the form set out in part 2.1 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement

Statements of coastal values means the statements—

- a) made by Ngāti Toa Rangatira of their particular values relating to the coastal statutory areas; and
 - b) that are in the form set out in part 2.2 of the documents schedule of the deed of settlement
- statutory area** means an area described in Schedule 1, with the general location (but not the precise boundaries) indicated on the deed plan referred to in relation to the area.

25 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association and the statements of coastal values.

26 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are—

- a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, as provided for in sections 27 to 29; and
- b) to require relevant consent authorities to provide summaries of resource consent applications, or copies of notices of resource consent applications, to the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust, as provided for in section 31; and
- c) to enable the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Ngāti Toa Rangatira with a statutory area, as provided for in section 32.

27 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is an affected person in relation to an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area and for which an application for a resource consent has been made.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

28 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to a statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is a person who has an interest in proceedings that is greater than the interest that the general public has in respect of an application for a resource consent for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area. (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the obligations of the

Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

29 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

- (1) If, on or after the effective date, an application is made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area,—
 - a) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of that Act in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area; and
 - b) the Environment Court, in determining under section 59(1) or 64(1) of that Act any appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application, must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area, including in making a determination as to whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision.
- (2) In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

30 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

- (1) On and from the effective date, each relevant consent authority must attach information recording the statutory acknowledgement to all statutory plans that wholly or partly cover a statutory area.
- (2) The information attached to a statutory plan must include—
 - a) the relevant provisions of sections 24 to 33 in full; and
 - b) the descriptions of the statutory areas wholly or partly covered by the plan; and
 - c) any statements of association or statements of coastal values for the statutory areas.
- (3) The attachment of information to a statutory plan under this section is for the purpose of public information only and, unless adopted by the relevant consent authority as part of the statutory plan, the information is not—
 - a) part of the statutory plan; or
 - b) subject to the provisions of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

31 Provision of summaries or notices of certain applications to trustee

- (1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years starting on the effective date, provide the following to the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
 - a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
 - b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
- (2) The information provided in a summary of an application must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991, or as may be agreed between the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and the relevant consent authority.
- (3) A summary of an application must be provided under subsection (1)(a)—
 - a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the consent authority receives the application; but
 - b) before the consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
- (4) A copy of a notice of an application must be provided under subsection (1)(b) no later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
- (5) This section does not affect a relevant consent authority's obligation,—

- a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, to decide whether to notify an application, and to notify the application if it decides to do so; or
- b) under section 95E of that Act, to decide whether the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is an affected person in relation to an activity.

32 Use of statutory acknowledgement

- (1) The trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust and any member of Ngāti Toa Rangatira may, as evidence of the association of Ngāti Toa Rangatira with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions to, and in proceedings before, a relevant consent authority, the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area.
- (2) The content of a statement of association or statement of coastal values is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
 - a) relevant consent authorities:
 - b) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991:
 - c) the Environment Court:
 - d) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga:
 - e) parties to proceedings before those bodies:
 - f) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
- (3) However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
- (4) To avoid doubt,—
 - a) neither the trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust nor members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira are precluded from stating that Ngāti Toa Rangatira has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

33 Trustee may waive rights

- 1) The trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust may waive the right to be provided with summaries, and copies of notices, of resource consent applications under section 31 in relation to a statutory area.
- 2) The trustee may waive the right to have a relevant consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga have regard to the statutory acknowledgement under sections 27 to 29 in relation to a coastal statutory area.
- 3) Rights must be waived by written notice to the relevant consent authority, the Environment Court, or Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga stating—
 - a) the scope of the waiver; and
 - b) the period for which it applies.
- 4) An obligation under this subpart does not apply to the extent that the corresponding right has been waived under this section.

Statements of Association

Queen Elizabeth Park

Ngāti Toa Rangatira have a strong historical, cultural, and spiritual association with the area which comprises Queen Elizabeth Park. The park is located within a historic Ngāti Toa Rangatira reserve and includes the two settlements of Wainui and Whareroa. The park is included in the northern end of the reserve established in 1847 for Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The area contains a number of significant Ngāti Toa Rangatira wāhi tapu, including urupa and kainga. It is not uncommon for koiwi and taonga Māori to be discovered within the park. In 2006, the prow of an early waka

was discovered and retrieved from the mouth of the Wainui stream. Ngāti Toa Rangatira still maintain an urupa located near the Wainui stream. Ngāti Toa Rangatira made initial contact with the area during a taua in 1819. Te Rauparaha, perhaps looking to the future, instructed Te Rako, a Ngāti Toa Rangatira chief, to remain in the area. However it was not until after the Battle of Waiorua in 1824 that Ngāti Toa Rangatira settled the area. At that point the land was apportioned by Waitohi, sister of Te Rauparaha and mother of Te Rangihaeata, to the various Nihoputa groups for settlement. Waitohi was a highly respected and influential rangatira who played an important role in the political affairs of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. From the 1820s and 1830s the area was settled by many other iwi/hapu at the invitation of Ngāti Toa Rangatira. Ngāti Haumia, a hapu of Ngāti Toa Rangatira, also remained in occupation of the area until the late nineteenth century. Queen Elizabeth Park has remained an important kainga of Ngāti Toa Rangatira/Ngāti Haumia. Ngāti Toa Rangatira currently operate the Paekākāriki Camping Ground. The park is still used by members of Ngāti Toa Rangatira for cultural purposes.

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park has great historical significance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira as it was the site of an important battle between Government forces and a party of Ngāti Toa Rangatira and other iwi, under Te Rangihaeata, hence the name “Battle Hill”. Along with the rich history associated with the name, Battle Hill was also a site that was not settled, so was still rich with native vegetation housing native bird species such as Karearea (New Zealand Bush Falcon) and the North Island Kaka. The fauna were able to feast upon the rich offerings of the bush and iwi were also able to collect rongoa (traditional Māori medicine) from the forest. The Te Puka and Horokiri Streams running near and through sections of the park were rich with kaiawa such as tuna and inanga and can still be fished further downstream outside of the park today.

Battle Hill is regarded as a waahi tapu site for Ngāti Toa Rangatira given the ferocity of the Battle that occurred here. According to iwi tradition, Ngāti Toa Rangatira lives were lost on Battle Hill during this period. These lives and the battle which Ngāti Toa Rangatira participated in at this site establish a perpetual connection between Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Battle Hill. The origins for the events that took place there lie in the escalating conflict between the Crown and Māori over the ownership of Harataunga (the Hutt Valley). After several violent skirmishes between the Crown, settlers and Māori in the Hutt, the Crown decided to attack Te Rangihaeata, who they held responsible for the conflict. In 1846, Crown forces moved to the Porirua region in pursuit of Te Rangihaeata, who had built a stockaded pa at Pāuatahanui named Mataitaua. Te Rangihaeata, realising that Mataitaua pa would probably fall to the cannons of the HMS Driver, sought refuge in the dense Horokiwi forest and established a series of defences on Battle Hill. Crown forces pursued Te Rangihaeata and attacked the hill defences. Return fire from Te Rangihaeata halted the attack, killing three Government troops. Sending to Porirua for backup mortars, the government force settled into a siege and bombarded Te Rangihaeata’s pa for several days not knowing that Te Rangihaeata had tricked them into believing he and his men were on one part of the hill when they were elsewhere. Eventually Te Rangihaeata decided to move north to Poroutawhao and vacated his position.

Hutt River and its tributaries (Kaitoke Regional Park)

The Hutt River (Te Awa Kairangi) is of historical and cultural importance to Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The iwi claim an association with the Hutt River from the time of their participation in the invasion of the Hutt Valley during 1819 and 1820. During that campaign, the taua marched around the western side of Te Whanganui a Tara, defeating the local iwi as they went. When the war party reached the Hutt River, they constructed rafts which they used to aid them in their invasion of the Hutt Valley. Although Ngāti Toa Rangatira did not remain in the area after this invasion, the Hutt River continued to be important to the iwi following their permanent migration and settlement in the lower North Island in the late 1820s and early 1830s. The relationship of Ngāti Toa Rangatira to the Hutt Valley and River was not one defined by concentrated settlement and physical presence. Rather, the iwi felt their claim to the land was strong based on the powerful leadership of Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata and the relationship they had with iwi residing in the Hutt Valley who had been placed there by Ngāti Toa in the 1830s. For some years these iwi in the Hutt Valley paid tribute of goods such as canoes, eels and birds to Te Rauparaha and Te Rangihaeata. Ngāti Toa Rangatira have a strong historical connection with the Hutt River and its tributaries, and the iwi consider that the river is included within their extended rohe and it is an important symbol of their interests in the Harataunga area.

Te Awa Kairangi was traditionally an area for gathering piharau, or the freshwater blind eel, as well as tuna (eel) from its tributaries. Harataunga also supported flax plantations, which were used by early Māori for trading with settlers. The River was also of great importance as it was the largest source of freshwater in the area. The river was also an important transport route, and small waka were used along the length of Te Awa Kairangi.

Expressed interest in Pakuratahi and Kaitoke

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua)

Claims Settlement Act 2017

Statutory acknowledgement

28 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

The Crown acknowledges the statements of association for the statutory areas.

29 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are —

- a) to require relevant consent authorities, the Environment Court, and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement, in accordance with sections 30 to 32; and
- b) to require relevant consent authorities to record the statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans that relate to the statutory areas and to provide summaries of resource consent applications or copies of notices of applications to the trustees, in accordance with sections 33 and 34; and
- c) to enable the trustees and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua to cite the statutory acknowledgement as evidence of the association of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area, in accordance with section 35.

30 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

1. This section applies in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
2. On and from the effective date, a relevant consent authority must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 95E of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to the activity.
3. Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of a relevant consent authority under the Resource Management Act 1991.

31 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

1. This section applies to proceedings in the Environment Court in relation to an application for a resource consent for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
2. On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in deciding, under section 274 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether the trustees are persons with an interest in the proceedings greater than that of the general public.
3. Subsection (2) does not limit the obligations of the Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

32 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

1. This section applies to an application made under section 44, 56, or 61 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 for an authority to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy an archaeological site within a statutory area.
2. On and from the effective date, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area in exercising its powers under section 48, 56, or 62 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in relation to the application.
3. On and from the effective date, the Environment Court must have regard to the statutory acknowledgement relating to the statutory area—
 - (a) in determining whether the trustees are persons directly affected by the decision; and
 - (b) in determining, under section 59(1) or 64(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an appeal against a decision of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to the application.
4. In this section, archaeological site has the meaning given in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

34 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

1. Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years on and from the effective date, provide the following to the trustees for each resource consent application for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area:
 - a) if the application is received by the consent authority, a summary of the application; or
 - b) if notice of the application is served on the consent authority under section 145(10) of the Resource Management Act 1991, a copy of the notice.
2. A summary provided under subsection (1)(a) must be the same as would be given to an affected person by limited notification under section 95B of the Resource Management Act 1991 or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority.
3. The summary must be provided—
 - a) as soon as is reasonably practicable after the relevant consent authority receives the application; but
 - b) before the relevant consent authority decides under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991 whether to notify the application.
4. A copy of a notice must be provided under subsection (1)(b) not later than 10 working days after the day on which the consent authority receives the notice.
5. The trustees may, by written notice to a relevant consent authority,—
 - a) waive the right to be provided with a summary or copy of a notice under this section; and
 - b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.
6. This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to decide,—
 - a) under section 95 of the Resource Management Act 1991, whether to notify an application;
 - b) under section 95E of that Act, whether the trustees are affected persons in relation to an activity.

35 Use of statutory acknowledgement

1. The trustees and any member of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua may, as evidence of the association of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua with a statutory area, cite the statutory acknowledgement that relates to that area in submissions concerning activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting the statutory area that are made to or before—
 - a) the relevant consent authorities; or
 - b) the Environment Court; or
 - c) Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga; or
 - d) the Environmental Protection Authority or a board of inquiry under Part 6AA of the Resource Management Act 1991.
2. The content of a statement of association is not, by virtue of the statutory acknowledgement, binding as fact on—
 - a) the bodies referred to in subsection (1); or
 - b) parties to proceedings before those bodies; or
 - c) any other person who is entitled to participate in those proceedings.
3. However, the bodies and persons specified in subsection (2) may take the statutory acknowledgement into account.
4. To avoid doubt,—
 - a) neither the trustees nor members of Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua are precluded from stating that Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua has an association with a statutory area that is not described in the statutory acknowledgement; and
 - b) the content and existence of the statutory acknowledgement do not limit any statement made.

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Eight: Governance and history of Regional Parks

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

By 1911 urban populations in New Zealand outnumbered their rural counterparts. The concept of protection forests to moderate flooding, reduce erosion and ensure good water quality were generally well understood.

Many provincial towns and cities depended on water supplies from forested catchments such as the Korokoro Catchment (now part of Belmont Regional Park), Karori and Wainuiomata/Orongorongo Valleys. This was formalised through the establishment of the Wellington City and Suburban Water Board in 1927. Lands vested in this authority included the Hutt, Akatarawa, Whakatikei and Pakuratahi catchments.

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

The early 1970s were characterised by a perceived decrease in landscape resources, lack of recreation resources and restricted rights of access. In the Wellington region the demand for public access to land for recreation was not reflected in how water catchments were managed. Water Board policy right through until the 1970s largely excluded public from these lands. Forestry and water supply security remained paramount. Forestry rangers were tasked with patrolling council lands to ensure the public did not gain access to prohibited areas, and to prosecute offenders wherever possible.

The Local Government Act 1974 empowered the Wellington Regional Council to hold, manage and purchase land for regional parks. The 1976 Wellington Regional Planning Authority document **Regional Parks for the Wellington Region** recognised that a growing regional population, wealth, mobility and attitudes towards leisure and the environment created demand for outdoor recreation opportunities in the region. This document identified the need for “semi-remote” outdoor recreation opportunities, particularly on the fringe of urban areas, thus paving the way for the regional parks network we recognise today. The document set the agenda for the formation of what was to become the Wellington Regional Council Parks.

Department and the regional parks and forests network.

The original proposal for regional parks intended to encompass five different landscape types, identified at Kaitoke, Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth Park and Makara. The proposal for the parks network did not include Water Board land (with the exception of Kaitoke, where it sat outside the catchment area). The conflicts and pressures arising from urban demands on rural land were very pronounced in the 1970's, with farms such as the Department of Lands and Survey Waitangirua Farm (now part of Belmont Regional Park) reporting increased trespass, vandalism and damage to property and stock through increasing public access pressures. The 1976 document recognised the need to manage these and other issues by creating a network of regional parks. Managed public access through a regional park network was seen as the key to addressing the conflicts and demands of public access to lands in the periurban Wellington region. A concurrent theme running through the document recognised the need to protect and conserve significant regional landscapes, as well as natural and cultural features. Managed public access was always regarded as going hand-in-hand with this concept.

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

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

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

Management plans and resource statements were developed for each of the parks. In 2011 the first combined management plan for eight parks and forests was developed. In 2014 the first co management plan was developed with Port Nicholson Block Trust (PNBST) for Parangarahu Lakes. The 2011 Parks Network Plan was updated in 2016 and a new Plan developed in 2020 based on public, partner and stakeholder feedback.

For further information about the history of each park, refer to the park description in this plan, or the individual park resource statements on the Greater Wellington website www.gw.govt.nz

The evolution of Greater Wellington's parks

Urban populations were growing and had an increasing standard of living with more leisure time which resulted in more adventurous activities, geology, botany and Māori history.

A lack of landscape and recreation resources was evident and the barriers to access were increasingly restrictive. Local government had start rethinking land use opportunities.

The Wellington Regional Water Board and the Wellington Regional Planning Authority amalgamated in 1989, creating the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

The first Parks Network Plan incorporating all eight regional parks was developed, providing the public and park management with a long-term strategic approach to managing 33,000 hectares of public land.

1880s

Greater Wellington's parks and forests date back to the 1880s (East Harbour) - a time when urbanisation was booming and people were seeking a relief from the effects of industrialisation, overcrowding and pollution.

Deforestation was common practice to support the building trade and provide land for agriculture.

1911

Significant urban growth in the Hutt Valley and Wellington City demanded larger volumes of clean drinking water. Protected catchment areas were grown.

1920-50

1970s

The Local Government Act (LGA) was formed. By 1976, a plan titled 'Regional Parks for the Wellington Region' was prepared by the Wellington Regional Planning Authority, beginning a new era in park management.

1974

1989

The Resource Management Act 1991 initiated the requirement for GW to partner with Mana Whenua.

1991

In 1993, Ara Tahi was established as a Māori advisory group, representing six mana whenua groups and provides an opportunity for discussion on key strategic issues for the region.

2011

Parks Network Plan 2020-30

Local Government Act 2002

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

This Act also allows regional councils to apply for regional parks to be protected in perpetuity through an Order in Council and also create bylaws for managing reserves.

Application: Battle Hill, 'Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2016'

Reserves Act 1977

This Act provides for the acquisition of land for reserves, and the classification and management of reserves (including leases and licences). The majority of Greater Wellington's parks classified under the Reserves Act reserves are "recreation" reserves, with some scenic and local purpose. Refer 'Parks Property - Legal Descriptions' Appendix 6.

(17) Recreation Reserve classification:

(1) It is hereby declared that the appropriate provisions of this Act shall have effect, in relation to reserves classified as recreation reserves, for the purpose of providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreation activities, including recreation tracks in the countryside.

(19) Scenic Reserve classification:

(a) for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit, enjoyment, and use of the public, suitable areas possessing such qualities of scenic interest, beauty, or natural features or landscape that their protection and preservation are desirable in the public interest:

(b) for the purpose of providing, in appropriate circumstances, suitable areas which by development and the introduction of flora, whether indigenous or exotic, will become of such scenic interest or beauty that their development, protection, and preservation are desirable in the public interest.

Application: All parks

Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972

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

Application: Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, Wainuiomata

Conservation Act 1987

This is the underlying Act for any land owned by the Crown. The Conservation Act was developed to promote the conservation of New Zealand's natural and historic resources. To achieve this, the Act established the Department of Conservation, bringing together under one department the conservation functions formerly managed by five different government agencies. Many parks within the network contain land vested in the Crown. Refer 'Parks Property - Legal Descriptions' Appendix 6.

Application: Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth

Resource Management Act 1991

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

Application: All parks

Other relevant legislation includes:

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Building Act 2004
- Crown Minerals Act 1991
- Health and Safety Work Act 2015
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983
- Fencing Act 1978
- Land Transport Management Act 2003
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Deed of Settlement Claims Act 2014
- Official Information Act 1982
- Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui Ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009
- Privacy Act 2020
- Public Works Act 1981
- Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Claims Settlement Act 2017
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Trespass Act 1980

Other regulatory considerations relate to network utility providers, designations, roading and transportation, and Crown policies for settling claims under the Treaty of Waitangi. Iwi management plans provide another significant policy consideration. Greater Wellington has a number of important policies and requirements that affect the management of parks.

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Nine: Whaitua direction statements

Whaitua is a place, defined by catchments. The Wellington Region has been divided into five super catchments or whaitua. These are spatial zones for policy making, planning and implementation of key actions to protect and enhance freshwater resource use and achieve set objectives through regulation and non-regulatory programmes (via PNRP, National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management). The Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP was completed in April 2019. Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington) will be completed in 2021. Kāpiti and Wairarapa Coast whaitua processes and WIPs will be completed by 2024. Actions in this management plan support the Whaitua objectives.

1. Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Committee Putake and Kawa

Parks within this Whaitua include Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, East Harbour, Wainuiomata and the eastern catchments of Belmont.

TE PUTAKE

Kei te pūtake o te whaitua o te Whanganui-a-Tara tōna mauri mana motuhake... hei oranga mō te katoa.

The mauri of Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara and the communities who live within it is nurtured, strengthened and able to flourish.

NGA KAWA

Te Kawa Tuatahi: Te Kawa Ora *Ko te Te Whanganui a Tara Whaitua te mātāpuna o te ora: The waters give life*

The waters of Whaitua Te Whanganui a Tara are the source of spiritual and physical sustenance for all life within its waters and lands.

Te Kawa Tuarua: Te Kawa Wai

E rere kau mai nga wai iti, nga wai roa, nga wai nui, nga wai puna, nga wai tuku kiri mai i nga pae maunga ki Tangaroa: The waters flow from the mountains and hills to the sea.

Within Whaitua Te Whanganui a Tara is a living system of interconnected waterways, streams, rivers, springs and groundwater that flow from the hills to the sea.

Te Kawa Tuatoru: Ko Te Kawa Tiaki

Ko tatou enei wai, ko tatou nga tangata tiaki: we are these waters, we are responsible for their care.

The communities of the Whaitua are united with, depend on and have responsibility for the waters of Whaitua Te Whanganui a tara, the health of which is vital to all that live within it. .

Te Kawa Tuwha: Te Kawa Honohono

Ngā manga iti, ngā manga nui e piripiri kau ana, ka tupu nga awa, ka tupu te taurikura o nga tangata katoa: the small and large streams that flow into one another form the numerous rivers, Harbour and coast which provide nourishment for all.

The Te Whanganui a Tara Whaitua is woven from the land, the waters and the life within it. It transcends its component threads and cradles all who live within it.

2. Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Implementation Programme, Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua Committee

Regional parks within this whaitua include Battle Hill, southern catchments of Akatarawa and western catchments of Belmont.

Mai i Miria-te-kakara ki Whitireia,
Whakawhiti te moana Raukawa ki
Wairau, ki Whakatū,
Te Waka Tainui.
Ko Whitireia te maunga
Ko Raukawa te moana
Ko Tainui te waka

Ko Ngāti Toarangatira te iwi
Ko Te Rauparaha te tangata.
Whitireia is the mountain
Raukawa (Cook Strait) is the sea
Tainui is the waka
Ngāti Toarangatira is the tribe
Te Rauparaha is the person.

The values for Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua which underpin this WIP are outlined in the following image:

YOU'VE SPOKEN, WE'VE HEARD

From Pukerua Bay to Newlands,
and everywhere in between.

Together we value...

- Kai kete \ Food basket**
The harbour, streams and coast can be used to gather and catch kaimoana and mahinga kai for food
- Hauora kaiao \ Ecological health**
The harbour, streams and coast are clean and brimming with life and have diverse and healthy ecosystems
- Ka taea e te tangata \ Accessibility and recreation**
The harbour, streams and coast are safe and accessible for people to enjoy and undertake recreational activities
- Te ara wairua o te wai \ The pathway of the spirit of the water**
The harbour, streams and coast flow naturally and with energy, attracting people to connect with them
- Whanaketanga tauwhiro o te whenua \ Sustainable development of land**
Land is developed, used and managed sustainably, recognising its effect on water quality and quantity
- Ohaoha o te wai \ Economic uses of water and waterways as a resource**
The use of water and waterways provides for economic opportunities and benefits
- Ko Te Awarua-o-Porirua he taonga tuku iho a Ngāti Toa Rangatira**
Te Awarua-o-Porirua is an ancestral treasure of Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Refer: www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Whaitua/Porirua-WIP-web.pdf

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Ten: He Kuputaka / Glossary

TE REO MĀORI

Hapū

Sub-tribe with common interest in land

Iwi

Tribe, people

Kaitiaki/kaitiakitanga

Managing and conserving the environment as part of a reciprocal relationship, based on the Māori world view that humans are part of the natural world (guardianship/custodianship/stewardship).

Kaitiakitanga has its foundation in the world view that all life and the elements within the natural world which support life, such as land and water, are connected. Greater Wellington Regional Policy Statement 2013

Kotahitanga

Unity, cohesion and collaboration

Kōiwi

Bones, human remains

Mahinga kai

Traditional food and other natural resources

Manaakitanga

The ethic of holistic hospitality whereby mana whenua have inherited obligations to be the best hosts they can be

Mana whenua

Iwi having authority over land

Mātauranga Māori

The knowledge, comprehension, or understanding of everything visible and invisible existing in the universe

Mauri

Life principles present in all things

Pāka

Park, papa rēhia park, recreation area

Papatūānuku

In Māori tradition, Papatūānuku is the land. She is a mother earth figure who gives birth to all things, including people. Trees, birds and people are born from the land, which then nourishes them. Some traditions say that the land first emerged from under water.

Rāhui

A form of tapu restricting the use of land, sea, rivers, forests, gardens and other food resources. It can include prohibitions on people gathering food for a specified period after a death, or the conservation of species through prohibitions on the harvest of kai moana (sea food).

Rangatiratanga

The right to exercise authority and self-determination within one's own iwi / hapū realm

Rongoa

Traditional Māori medicine

Tangata whenua

People of the land

Taonga

Treasure, artefacts

Taonga raranga

Woven treasures

Wairuatanga

The immutable spiritual connection between people and their environments

Whanaungatanga

A relationship through shared experiences and working together which provides people with a sense of belonging

Wāhi tapu

A place sacred to Māori

GENERAL TERMS

Abandon

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

Act

The Local Government Act 2002 and amendments

Afforestation/Deforestation

Replanting trees/ removing trees

Aircraft /UAV

Unmanned aircraft have the same meaning as in Part 1 of the Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand Civil Aviation Rules

Animal/Fauna

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

Authorised officer

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

Backcountry

More than two kilometres from park facilities such as tracks

Bog lands

Bogs are peat-accumulating systems fed only by rainwater and thus have very low nutrient levels. They are usually strongly acid, and water flow is restricted. The water table is either at or just below the surface and remains relatively constant. *Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson*

Catchment wide/integrated catchment management

Whole of water catchment approach. A holistic and integrated approach to resource management acknowledging the connection between land and waterways and what happens on and within them

Citizen science

Science initiatives led or supported by the public, schools or stakeholders

Collaboration

The process that makes it possible to reach a goal that cannot be achieved by one person or agency alone. This implies a need for negotiation and agreement about the goal and strategies. Partners work together by sharing expertise, resources, and responsibility for achieving the goal.

Commercial activity

Any activity where the purpose is to operate a business and/or obtain profit or gain from its operations utilising the Greater Wellington parks and forests, including conducting a trade, business or occupation on Greater Wellington-owned or managed land, or profit and private benefit are involved

Community

Members of the public. A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage or may be new communities by geography or interest.

Community capital

Also called social capital, is banked goodwill that helps build trust between various groups within a community. Community capital infrastructure projects involve practical contributions or fundraising by NGO's and voluntary groups.

Concession

A concession is an official authorisation for an individual or group to undertake an activity and/or event on land owned or managed by GWRC and is a formal relationship between both parties and recognises their obligations. Concessions include permits, leases, licences, easements.

Refer: Greater Wellington Parks and Forests Concession Guideline (on website)

Conservation

Sustainable use, protection and management of the environment and natural resources for the benefit of ecosystem health

Council

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

Dark skies

Places where the darkness of the night sky is relatively free of interference from artificial light

Deeds of Recognition

An agreement between the administering Crown agency and a claimant group in recognition of their special association with a site as stated in a Statutory Acknowledgement, and specifying the nature of their input into the management of the site

Designated and Approved sites

Greater Wellington may provide 'designated' or 'approved' sites in some parks for group or individual activities in order to protect resources or the quiet enjoyment of other park users. Individual rules for may be identified. Designated or approved sites may be identified to:

- A. Provide certainty of use of a site e.g. camping
 - B. Provide for a demand from large and organised groups e.g. picnic area
 - C. Minimise conflict or improve safety of use between park users for different activities, e.g. drone racing
 - D. Concentrate activities in locations where adverse impacts from the activities are less likely to occur e.g. event space
 - E. Manage use at particular times or to particular activities e.g. scout group camping
-

Disability Assistance Dogs

Dog Control Act 1996 No 13 (as at 01 April 2011), Public Act, Section 75 Disability assist dogs

- A. Any disability assist dog accompanying and assisting a person with a disability, or accompanying a person genuinely engaged in the dog's training, may enter and remain – (a) in any premises registered under regulations made under section 120 of the Health Act 1956; or in any public place.
- B. However, the person whom the dog is accompanying must comply with any reasonable conditions imposed by the occupier or person controlling the premises or place in relation to the entry or presence of the dog.
- C. This section overrides any enactment or bylaw prohibiting or regulating the entry or presence of dogs in relation to the premises and places referred to in subsection (1).

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

disability assist dog means a dog certified by one of the following organisations as being a dog trained to assist (or as being a dog in training to assist) a person with a disability:

- A. Hearing Dogs for Deaf People New Zealand;
 - B. Mobility Assistance Dogs Trust;
 - C. New Zealand Epilepsy Assist Dogs Trust;
 - D. Royal New Zealand Foundation of the Blind;
 - E. Top Dog Companion Trust: an organisation specified in an Order in Council made under section 78D
-

Easement

Identifies a right of access over or through land and may allow for the installation of pipelines, cables/overhead wires or utility services

Ecological corridor

A functional zone of passage between several natural areas for a group of species dependent on the ecosystem

Emergency services

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

Encroachment

The unauthorised occupation or use of any part of a reserve

Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)

A process to identify and determine possible effects and impacts of activities or proposals for change. Also known as Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Fens

Fens have a predominantly peat substrate, although the peat is shallower and more decomposed than in bogs. They are fed by both rain and groundwater, resulting in low to moderate nutrient and acidity levels. The water table is typically just below the peat surface with small but noticeable fluctuations. Land-care Research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson.

Forest health

Includes work related to caring for the health of the forest through pest control, vegetation surveys and monitoring

Geocaching

An outdoor treasure hunt with the aim of finding hidden containers known as caches or geocaches

GPS

Global positioning system

GIS

Geographic information system

Ha-ha

A type of sunken fence/wall. It involves digging a deep, dry ditch, the inner side of which would be built up to the level of the surrounding turf, usually with either a dry-stone or brick wall

Impacts and effects

Common definitions:

Effect - a change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause

Impact - have a strong effect on someone or something, a marked effect or influence

Impacts and effects in the Plan include both positive and adverse:

- Temporary or permanent
- Past, present or possible future
- Cumulative which arise over time or in combination with other effects regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency
- Potential effects of high probability, or low probability which has a high potential impacts such as sensitive sites
- Encompasses possible displacement and impacts on quality of recreation experience or ecosystems
- Those which are incongruent with widely held social values

Greater Wellington's Regional Policy Statement (2013) identifies as a "significant effect" as impact that is outside the limit of acceptance which then must be avoided, remedied or mitigated back below this 'acceptable limit'. If this cannot be undertaken the project or activity may not be approved'.

In this Plan 'high impact' activities in parks are identified as human actions that result in:

- Modification or destruction of ecosystems by pest plants and animals, grazing animals and clearance of indigenous vegetation, including maintenance of degraded states
- Contamination of aquatic ecosystems by sediment, pollutants and nutrients, including ongoing
- Modification of ecosystems or sensitive sites as a result of development
- Draining wetlands, channelling or piping of natural waterways, including maintenance of drained states
- Contamination of ecosystems by unfiltered discharges.

Adapted from the Regional Policy Statement. Also refer AEE Guide Appendix 2.

Lease

Exclusive rights to occupy buildings or a specified area of land. Leases are granted according to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

Licence

Allows the right to occupy or work in an area but not necessarily to the exclusion of the public or other licensees. Licences may allow temporary modifications to the land, such as re-locatable buildings, campsites or facilities. Licences are granted according to the relevant provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 and/or Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005

Litter/Rubbish

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

Low-impact activity

Activities that are considered to result in little or no significant environmental/social impacts

Mainland islands

Forms of conservation management which aims to protect and restore habitats on the mainland through intensive management of introduced pests. "Mainland island" habitats are manageable areas, isolated by means of fencing, geographical features or more commonly, intensive management

Management plan

A functioning management for any regional park, forest, recreation area or reserve owned or managed by the Council

Marshes

Marshes are characterised by large periodic fluctuations of water table or water level. They can experience water-level drawdowns that result in portions drying out and exposing the mineral substrate but the soil usually remains moist. They have a lower overall water table than swamps, higher nutrient levels and a higher pH. Ephemeral wetlands are a subset of the marsh type in which ponding and drying out occur on a seasonal basis. In more extreme cases, the vegetation alternates between aquatic and terrestrial. *Land-care Research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson.*

Master planning (Park)

A master plan is a blueprint for developing the future directions of parks. It includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals and is based on mana whenua and public input, surveys, planning initiatives, existing development, physical characteristics, and social and economic conditions. It should highlight the current zoning regulations and relevant/applicable planning policies, as well as any particularly important opportunities and constraints relevant

Memorials

A statue, structure or plaque established to commemorate people and events. They include personal memorial plaques on visitor assets such as seats, sculpture, tree planting.

Mining/quarrying

An invasive process or industry for obtaining natural resources

Motorised recreation

Motorised recreation include vehicles, quad bikes, motorbikes, SUV, petrol/ other volatile fuel powered bicycle and highly powered e-bikes with power outputs exceeding that of the Land Transport Act definition of a bicycle. Light Utility Vehicles (LUVs), also known as side by sides, go karts and larger LUVs are considered the same category as 4WD's for access and management purposes.

Natural resources

Includes native and exotic vegetation, seeds, stone, earth, pounamu, shells, mud, wood etc.

Nature play and nature play spaces

Activities that get children active or thinking freely and creatively outdoors. Play activities build physical and mental skills and confidence. Nature play spaces encompass natural and manufactured equipment supporting play in natural environment settings.

Network Utilities

Includes works undertaken by network utility operators, as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act, including:

- A. Navigation and survey aids, beacons and meteorological activities
- B. Services reticulation networks of local authorities
- C. All structures necessary for the operation of the network utility
- D. Privately owned aerials and antennas; and
- E. The operation and maintenance of the network utility

Note: this does not include road infrastructure. Network Utility Operation/ Operator has the same meaning as in Section 166 of the RMA

Non-commercial activity

Includes any activity:

- A. Where a private individual, club or any organisation will not profit or gain from the use of Greater Wellington's parks and forests
- B. A person undertaking the activity or event, or any of the subjects are not receiving any form of payment or gain for the activity
- C. Where there are more than 50 participants (with the exemption of motorised recreation)
- D. Subject to standard terms and conditions for use of parks/forests

Notable trees

Are defined as those that have been assessed to be visually, ecologically, culturally or historically important and/or identified in District Plans. These trees strengthen sense of place and contribute to the quality and diversity of the environment.

Nuisance

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

Open Space

Open space as defined in the Wellington Open Space Strategy & Action Plan is any area of land or water with recreation, ecological, landscape, cultural and/or historic value that provides public access

Partnership/partner

Cooperative between two or more parties with a common goal, who combine resources to establish a mutual direction or complete a mutually beneficial project. In this Plan, the term 'partnership' or 'partner' is used to recognise the significance of the role of mana whenua of the region in kaitiaki / guardianship of parks.

Passive recreation

Includes activities such as walking, cycling, nature observation and picnicking. Passive recreation provides important benefits for mental health and stress reduction. Also refer Recreation.

Permits

A written authority for entry or to enable an activity or event to be undertaken on a park area for a limited period

Plant /Flora

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

Recreation

An activity of leisure (discretionary time). An essential element of human biology and psychology (wellbeing) Recreation activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement, pleasure or fun, skill development, mental and physical health and social connection. Recreation activities include conservation and restoration work, recreation facility development and maintenance work e.g. trails, historic heritage volunteer work, restoration planting, pest plant and animal management activities to enhance park values

Regional park, forest or reserve

For the purposes of this Plan, a regional park is an area of land recognised for its natural, recreation, cultural and heritage values, or other reason, and under the management of Greater Wellington. This includes:

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

Renewable electricity generation

Generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydroelectricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current energy sources.

Small and community-scale distributed electricity generation means renewable electricity generation for the purpose of using electricity on a particular site, or supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network

Restoration

Ecological restoration involves the renewal of degraded ecological systems. It encompasses re-instatement of lost species or lost physical conditions to an ecological community. Restoration work can include utilisation of non-native or endemic species to aid in long-term restoration goals by providing shorter term shelter, wildlife habitat and other benefits Restoration can be done by either active or passive means. 'Passive' restoration includes allowing regeneration through seed dispersal from birds and wind and may be supported by pest plant and animal management work.

Seepages

Seepages occur on slopes with an active steady flow of groundwater and sometimes surface water. They are typically small, localised wetlands that feed, drain or occur within other wetland types. *Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson*

Shared use/ multiple (trails/ roads)

Shared use encompasses walkers, cyclists/ MTB, horse riding. Multiple use encompasses motor vehicles.

Shallow water

Shallow water wetlands are characterised by the presence of open standing water, generally less than a few metres deep. This includes intermediate-size water bodies not large enough to be considered lakes or lake-like, though more significant than just smaller water bodies and leads (channels of open water). Also included are the margins of lakes, rivers, and estuary waters. Nutrient levels and water chemistry are basically those of the water as opposed to the substrate. *Land care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson*

Sign

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

Social values

Evolving moral principles defined by society dynamics, conditions, traditions and cultural beliefs. These values are implicit guidelines that provide orientation for key decision making processes within organisations.

Stakeholder

Individual, group or organisation with an interest in any decision or activity of an organisation

Sustainable management

Defined in the Resource Management Act as '*Managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while: (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and (c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment*'.

Statutory Acknowledgements

Acknowledge of areas or sites with which claimant groups have a special relationship, and will be recognised in any relevant proceedings under the Resource Management Act

Swamps

Swamps are relatively high in nutrients, supplied by nutrients and often sediment via surface runoff and groundwater from surrounding land. Substrates are typically a combination of mineral soils and well decomposed peat. The water table is usually above some of the ground surface, though due to large, seasonal fluctuations can periodically be much higher or lower. *Land-Care research – Wetland restoration handbook, 2012, edited by Monica Peters and Beverly Clarkson*

Translocation

The managed movement of live indigenous plants or animals (taonga) from one location to another. Translocation covers the entire process, including planning, the transfers, release, monitoring and post-release management.

Universal design

The principles of universal design are used to address the barriers faced not only by people with a disability but also by the broader population. Universal design principles are applied not only to physical places and objects, but also services, technology and education.

Utility

Refer to “Network Utility”

Values

Values are anything at all that your brain assigns value you to, which is a very broad set of things. Intrinsic values are something you would still value even if you got absolutely nothing else from it. For example, many people value knowing that highly natural environments are protected from inappropriate use and development and that public parks are available to recreation in even though they may not visit them. They value nature and public land for its own sake without use. Protecting the environment is an intrinsic value.

In this Plan context the values defined are a mix of ‘intrinsic’ or ‘terminal’ values which reflect the end points in our value system that all our other values are aiming at and ‘non-intrinsic’ or ‘instrumental values’ which contribute as means to achieve other ends. For example, community participation in park management is valued as a means to achieving preservation of the natural environment and provision of recreation opportunities for subsequent health and wellbeing.

Vehicle and Motor vehicle

Both have the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998

Water sensitive design

The retention and protection of streams avoids engineered flood management approaches because stream corridors can be designed to allow flood flows to be conveyed safely. It also leads to a shift in asset types, the use of smaller pipes and smaller devices which are significantly cheaper to build. Valuable land can be used more efficiently as smaller devices can be located within the road corridor, stream corridors and private lots

Written approval

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

TE REO PROVERB	ENGLISH MEANING	REFERENCE
E tūhonohono ana ngā mea katoa	Everything is connected	
He rau ringa e oti ai	Many hands make light work	https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm
He tina ki runga, he tāmore ki raro	In order to flourish above, one must be firmly rooted below	https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/mana-wahine-day-porirua
He waka eke noa	We're all in this together, moving forward	https://kupu.maori.nz/kupu/He-waka-eke-noa
I orea te tuatara ka patu ki waho	A problem is solved by continuing to find solutions	https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm
Ki te kotahi te kakaho ka whati, Ki te kapuia e kore e whati	Alone we can be broken. Standing together, we are invincible	https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=10685361
Ko tō hoe, ko taku hoe, ka tere te waka e	With your paddle and my paddle, the waka will travel quickly	https://teara.govt.nz/en/whenua-how-the-land-was-shaped/print
Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua	Care for the land, care for the people, go forward	http://www.ourlandofmilkandhoney.com/maori-proverb/
Mauri tū mauri ora	An active soul is a healthy soul	https://www.mentalhealth.org.nz/home/news/article/253/whanau-challenged-to-korero-mai-korero-atu-mauri-tu-mauri-ora

Tē tōia, tē haumatia	Nothing can be achieved without a plan, a workforce and a way of doing things	https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm
Whaowhia te kete mātauranga	Fill the basket of knowledge	https://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/maori/resources/pronunciation/maori-proverbs.cfm

Abbreviations used in this document:

AEE: Assessment of Environmental Effects

CCIS: Climate Change Implementation Strategy

CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Ha: Hectares

KNE: Key Native Ecosystem

LUV: Light Utility Vehicles

MTB: Mountain bike

PNRP: Proposed Natural Resources Plan

RLTP: Regional Land Transport Plan

RPS: Regional Policy Statement

TA: Territorial authority

WIP: Whaitua Implementation Programme

WRTF: Wellington Regional Trails Framework

Greater Wellington Regional Council:

Wellington office
PO Box 11646
Manners Street
Wellington 6142

T 04 384 5708
F 04 385 6960

Upper Hutt office
PO Box 40847
Upper Hutt 5018

T 04 526 4133
F 04 526 4171

Masterton office
PO Box 41
Masterton 5840

T 06 378 2484
F 06 378 2146

Follow the Wellington
Regional Council



info@gw.govt.nz
www.gw.govt.nz

December 2020
GW/CP-G-20/48



Please recycle
Produced sustainably