

Parks and Reserves Activity Management Plan

He mahere whakaaetanga whakahaere papa rēhia rawa

2021 – 2031



Parks and Reserves
Asset Management Plan
2021-2031

Quality Assurance Statement

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Cover photos

View towards Botanical Hill and the Grampians

Bay Dreams Festival, Trafalgar Park

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Purpose of the Plan

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

The purpose of this Activity Management Plan (AMP) is to guide Nelson City Council in its provision and management of parks and reserves to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide open space and recreational opportunities which meet the needs of the present and future community
- Provide cost effective, appropriate and sustainable levels of service
- Assist Council in achieving its community outcomes:
 - Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected
 - Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed
 - Our infrastructure is efficient, cost effective and meets current and future needs
 - Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient
 - Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity
 - Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities
 - Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement
 - Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy.

Asset Description

Council manages parks assets over approximately 11,250 hectares. This AMP covers a number of park categories including Public Gardens, Neighbourhood Parks, Sportsgrounds (including the Waahi Taakaro Golf Course), Conservation Reserves, Landscape Reserves, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves and Walkway Reserves. Within these parks and reserves Council manages trees and amenity plantings, walkways and cycleways including a large number of mountain bike trails, sports turfs including both natural and artificial turfs and cricket blocks, built assets such as signs, fences, furniture, appurtenances and lighting, play facilities, and hard surfaces such as roads, paths and car parks.

With some exceptions, the AMP excludes buildings and other significant property assets on parks and reserves. The marina, cemeteries, camping grounds, crematorium, Trafalgar Centre, Trafalgar Pavilion, community halls, pools, toilets and changing facilities are included in the Property and Facilities AMP. A key exception to this is Saxton Field, which is included within this AMP.

Production forests are included in the Forestry Activity Management Plan and Street Gardens are included in the Transport AMP.

Asset data is held in Council's Infor asset management program and Geographic Information System (GIS). Assets are rated on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the lowest standard.



Figure 1 Codgers Recreation Hub

Costs and Funding

Operational activities are primarily funded by General Rates, with a small amount recouped through fees, charges and other minor funding streams. Funding ratios are set by Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. Recoveries are outlined in this Plan's Financial Summary section.

Capital costs primarily are funded from reserves/development contributions, loans, and community facilities fixed charges (depreciation). There is also some contribution from community groups who benefit from the asset.

Key Issues

A summary of key issues are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1 – Key Issues Summary

Section	Key issues
General Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for Parks, Facilities and Recreation strategy and policy development, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing open space strategy and policy to guide future policy, plans and investment ○ reviewing existing reserve management plans ○ developing new reserve management plans where needed e.g. Public Gardens, Sports Parks, Neighbourhood Parks ○ developing policy around Glyphosate use ○ developing an Urban Greening Strategy • The ability to accommodate changing environments, demographics and trends, including an increasingly aging population • Managing and prioritising investment requests within limited budgets and accommodating competing interests and needs within parks and reserves • The Asset Management Information System needs improvement • Efficiency and sustainability needs further exploration of opportunities • Maintenance activities can produce carbon and greenhouse gas emissions • The physical impacts of climate change, particularly in landscape, esplanade and foreshore reserves, including sea level rise, temperature increase and rainfall changes increased fire risk.
Public Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession planting planning is required to address loss of vegetation, particularly following weather events • Meeting user needs versus affordability • Balancing heritage and amenity value protection with reserve development and management (e.g. Disc Golf at Isel Park) • No reserve management plan for Public Gardens • One pond at Miyazu Japanese Gardens still requires a renewal of the base which is cracked and leaking water • Antisocial behaviour in Anzac Park is impacting on other people’s use and enjoyment
Neighbourhood Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing intensification and new growth will have an impact on existing parks and reserves and greater investment in development and new parks and reserves will likely be required • No reserve management plan for Neighbourhood Parks • Some Neighbourhood Parks have a higher level of service than is required for the local catchment, which can lead to parking issues and requests for additional facilities e.g. toilets.
Play Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring appropriate supply of play facilities is balanced with high community expectations and aging equipment in some locations. • A lack of drinking fountains and shade has been suggested by the community • There isn’t enough seating, particularly for older generations

Section	Key issues
Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of damage to property, people and infrastructure • Lack of policy direction when responding to requests for tree and vegetation work and removal • Ongoing requests for removal or modification from the public takes considerable staff time to manage • Lack of a strategic approach to vegetation in the city • Risk that trees in streets and urban environments conflict with infrastructure
Walking and Cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lack of easier grade mountain biking trails • Growth in mountain biking can displace other reserve users • There aren't enough walking and cycling connections in Stoke and Tahunanui • The grading given to many mountain bike trails has been been inaccurate • Adequate maintenance and renewal of the mountain bike trail network is difficult to administer
Sportsgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balancing the demand and requests for funding for sporting facilities • Balancing chemical use with turf quality needs • Some user agreements are inconsistent when compared to all those granted • The maintenance cost of clay cricket blocks is high • Assets need to be adaptable to help keep investment in line with changing trends • No reserve management plan for Sportsgrounds • Lack of facilities which enable full field training capacity, especially lights
Saxton Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council and user group relationship expectations can be unclear • Managing the emerging cycle of asset renewals • Need for centralised venue management focusing on the experience • Saxton Field doesn't have a standalone Activity Management Plan • Wayfinding signage is out of date and it doesn't reflect all facilities • Maintenance contract renew in 2023 may result in two different contractors
Saxton Field Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing peak periods and attracting off-peak use • Vulnerability of the high quality Saxton Oval Pavilion to impacts from general use • Under-utilisation of Saxton Netball Pavilion during off-peak periods • Movable basketball hoop system at Saxton Stadium is inefficient and requires considerable storage • Public feedback that public toilet provision at Saxton Field requires review • The old hockey building is underutilised

Section	Key issues
Conservation Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal and plant pests threaten biodiversity • Risk of fire during drier months • Recreation activities can conflict with the protection of water supply reserves • High level of ongoing maintenance is required to ensure trail network remains safe and at grade • There is a high level of management required to establish alternative species in retired plantation forestry blocks in reserves • Risk of losing heritage resources • New mountain bike trails don't always align with the Out and About on Tracks Strategy and Biodiversity Strategies • Unauthorised trail construction activity creates risk and damages the environment
Landscape Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal and plant pests threatening biodiversity • Risk of fire during drier months • High level of ongoing maintenance required to ensure trail network remains safe and at grade • Managing user conflicts (e.g. between cyclists and walkers) • Wayfinding signage is inadequate
Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pests and weeds including in riparian and aquatic environments threaten biodiversity • Some recreational activities and development impact on water quality and habitat • Coastal erosion effects e.g. at the Tahuna Back Beach • Increasing demand for stormwater detention reserves which require maintenance and can be developed without sufficient parks input

In addition to these key issues, a number of opportunities are reflected in this Plan including:

- Exploring options for city centre play space(s)
- Investigating ways to further offset carbon emissions
- Ensuring an ongoing partnership with Ngati Koata and the Nelson Mountain Bike Club, including developing a long term agreement with Ngati Koata
- Encouraging 'Sportville' models where suitable
- Working with Tasman District Council to progress Saxton Field development
- Implementation of Ecological Restoration Plans (ERPs)
- Opportunities to protect and enhance the city's backdrop
- Incorporating the Freshwater Implementation Programme into works
- Ongoing native restoration e.g. Tahuna back dunes, retired forestry areas, Paremata Flats

- Opportunity to explore planting areas that are currently grazed



Figure 2 – Tahuna Beach Community Planting

Levels of Service

A review of levels of service has been carried out in the development of this AMP. The levels of service described in this Plan do not lead to any meaningful increase or decrease in service compared to the previous Plan, but the measures are more relevant and measurable. The levels of service can be measured against clear targets and reported on, and are linked to Council's community objectives.

Council has gathered community views on levels of service through previous Annual Plan and Long Term Plan consultation processes. Council has also received feedback through other engagement processes and the annual Residents Survey.

Levels of service broadly focus on the following matters:

- User satisfaction
- Maintaining assets to acceptable standards
- Provision of assets to meet demand
- Strategic and corporate goals
- Bespoke targets.



Figure 3 – Opera in the Park, Trafalgar Park

Asset Management Practices

Activity Management Plans are reviewed every three years to align with the Council’s Long Term Plan. On average the portfolio of assets is operating at the ‘Basic’ level in asset management terms. This Plan aims to progress the portfolio towards the ‘Core’ level in the medium term.

The Parks and Facilities team has recruited an asset analyst, and a key focus of this role is making improvements to the asset management system and processes.

Improvement Programme

An important component of this AMP is recognition that it is a ‘living’ document in need of monitoring, change and improvements over time. Measures to move the AMP towards a higher level of management and efficiency are outlined in Section 8.2.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Plan Purpose

This Activity Management Plan (AMP) assists Council in achieving its community outcomes by establishing levels of service for parks and reserves assets and activities in the most cost-effective manner for present and future customers. It achieves this by assessing trends and forecasting future demand and seeks to demonstrate responsible management, communicate and justify funding requirements and show compliance with regulatory requirements.

The New Zealand Asset Management Support (NAMS) state the following key elements of asset management:

- Taking a lifecycle approach
- Developing cost-effective long-term management strategies
- Providing defined levels of service and monitoring performance
- Understanding and meeting the impact of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment
- Managing risks associated with asset failures
- Sustainable use of physical resources
- Continuous improvement in asset management practices.

Activity Management Plans are normally reviewed every three years. This Plan will be reviewed in 2023 to align with the Nelson Long Term Plan process, with implementation beginning in July 2024.

Relationship with Other Planning Documents

This Plan relates to a number of Council documents which are identified in Table 2 and Figure 4.

Table 2 – Related Planning Documents

Council Documents

- Iwi Management Plans
- The Nelson Resource Management Plan and Regional Policy Statement (presently under review through the Nelson Plan project)
- The Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019
- Long Term Plans, Annual Plans and Annual Reports
- Other Activity Management Plans, particularly the Property and Facilities AMP
- Reserve Management Plans
- Bylaws and Policies particularly the Urban Environments Bylaw, Control of Dogs Bylaw and the Freedom Camping Bylaw
- Council Strategies including the Out and About – On Tracks Strategy, Tasman Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy (and Draft Regional Pest Management Plan), Nelson Biodiversity Strategy and the Infrastructure Strategy

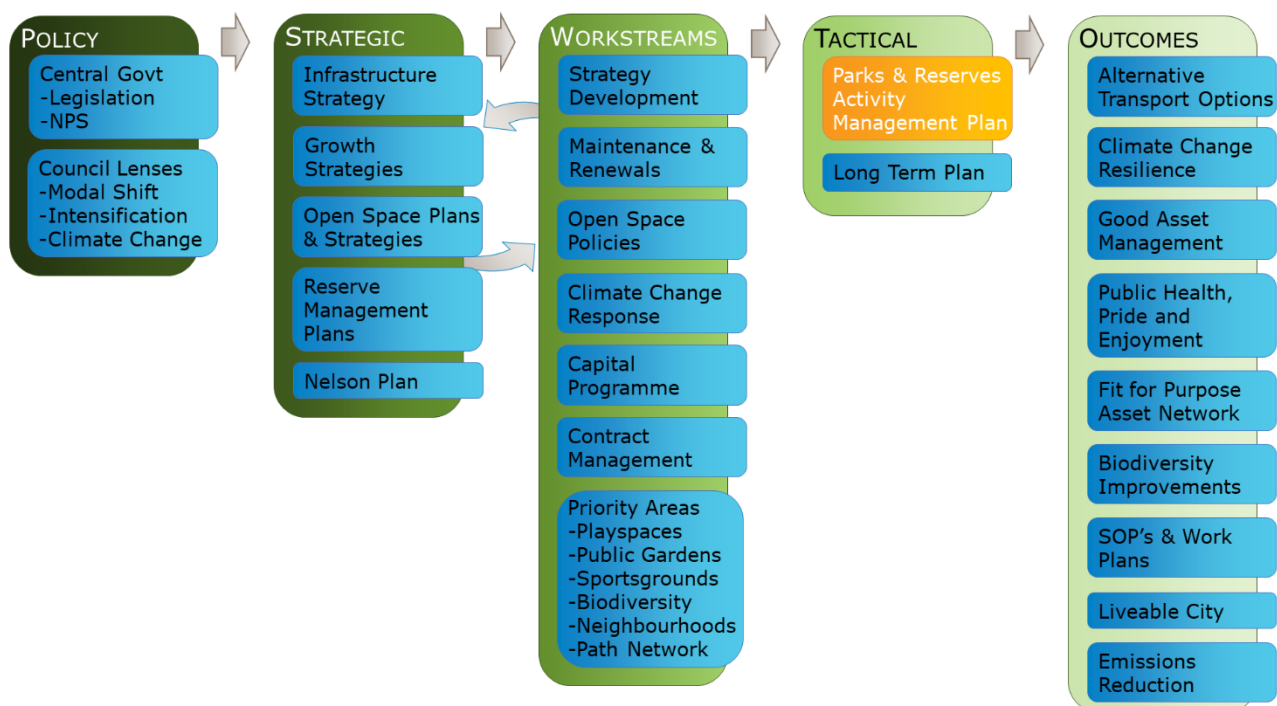


Figure 4 – Strategic Planning Relationships

Incorporated Infrastructure Assets

The services and facilities delivered to the community by Council’s network of open spaces provide a range of benefits, however, not all assets associated with parks and reserves are represented in this AMP as they are better managed by other activity areas.

The scope of the Parks AMP includes the following community infrastructure assets:

- Land assets such as parks, reserves and playing fields
- Built or structural assets such as street and park furniture, playgrounds, some sports facilities, grandstands, lights, walkways and cycleways
- ‘Green’ assets such as gardens, lawns and trees
- Foreshore erosion protection assets.

The following assets are not included in this Plan, but are included in the Property and Facilities Activity Management Plan (unless otherwise stated):

- Cemeteries and the crematorium
- Camping grounds
- Community centres and halls
- Swimming pools
- Buildings and significant property assets such as toilets, changing facilities and bridges
- The Trafalgar Centre and Trafalgar Pavilion
- The Marina
- Production forests (Forestry AMP)
- Street gardens (included in the Transport AMP)
- Public Art (Arts, Heritage and Events AMP).

The key exception is Saxton Field. All assets on this reserve, including Saxton Stadium and Saxton Oval Pavilion, are included within this Plan. Funding for Saxton Field is split between the Tasman District and Nelson City Councils, and keeping all assets together enables easier management.

Key Partners and Stakeholders

Council's iwi partners often have a particular interest in how Council manages open space assets, and Council engages specifically with iwi on reserve management plans. Iwi management plans express the importance of using Te Reo Māori, and increasing efforts are being made through bilingual signage to maximise everyday use of Te Reo Māori.

Stakeholders include parks users, recreational representation groups (including formal sports codes as well as other reserve users such as walking groups and clubs such as the Nelson Mountain Bike Club), schools, event organisers, leaseholders and concessionaires, volunteer community groups (e.g. Friends groups and trapping or planting groups often through the Adopt a Spot programme) and other Government agencies in particular the Department of Conservation. Resident groups and neighbouring properties are considered stakeholders when developments occur in nearby parks and reserves.

Organisation Structure

The Parks and Facilities team sits in the Community Services group at Council. Council employs a Manager Parks and Facilities, below which sits an asset management team and an operational/contract management team each for parks and facilities. Physical operations work is externally contracted.

Maintenance and minor renewal works are carried out by external contractors. Significant renewals and capital works are managed by the Council's Capital Projects team and physical works are also generally outsourced.

1.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF ASSET OWNERSHIP

Reasons and Justification for Asset Ownership

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

Parks and open space are provided by Council to deliver a range of benefits including:

- Open space within urban areas/visual relief from the built environment
- Beautification and amenity enhancement
- Opportunities for recreation, sport and play
- Protection of the natural environment (including retaining flora and fauna) and cultural heritage
- Community pride
- Protection of water supply
- Stormwater detention function.

These benefits enhance the community's health and wellbeing. Council provision and support for quality parks and reserves enhances the city as a place to live and visit.

One of the main purposes of Local Authorities under the Local Government Act 2002 is 'to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost effective for household and businesses'. Parks and associated assets come under the definition of community infrastructure. The purpose of Council ownership of this community infrastructure is to enhance the health and wellbeing of the Nelson district and its communities by ensuring access to good quality infrastructure and the services.

Links to organisation vision, mission, goals and objectives

Councils are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to have community outcomes, which are a statement of the goals Council is working to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of our community.

Levels of service within this Plan have been developed with the objective of assisting Council in achieving the community outcomes by:

- Maintaining a beautiful natural environment within our city
- Providing a wide range of healthy, accessible and safe recreation opportunities that meet community needs and improve wellbeing
- Ensuring open space assets are well planned and accessible
- Managing our open space resources in a sustainable manner and protecting and enhancing important assets, such as the heritage and biodiversity present in our parks and reserves, for future generations.



Figure 5 – Saxton Oval International Cricket

Plan Framework and Key Elements

This Plan is presented in three broad sections.

The first section covers matters that include most Council-owned open space within Nelson. Assets are addressed and commonalities regarding maintenance and renewals across the city discussed.

The second section addresses focus areas which benefit from a more detailed discussion. These areas include individual reserve categories and high interest activities such as walking and cycling, and playgrounds. The focus areas are grouped as follows:

- Parks
 - Public Gardens
 - Neighbourhood Parks
 - Play Facilities
 - Trees
 - Walking and Cycling
- Sports Facilities
 - Sportsgrounds
 - Saxton Field
 - Saxton Stadium
 - Saxton Oval Pavilion
- Nature
 - Conservation Reserves
 - Landscape Reserves
 - Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

The third section provides financial information for the ten years 2021-2031.

1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE

Overview

The Ministry for the Environment (MFE) has stated that 'climate change is the biggest environmental challenge of our time. It is already affecting our climate, agriculture, native ecosystems, infrastructure, health and biosecurity. If left unchecked it will have broad social and economic impacts'.

At a local level, Council has a key role to work with the community towards creating a resilient and low emissions future and implementing adaptive measures to manage and minimise risk.

In May 2019, Nelson City Council declared a climate emergency. This does not have legal effect and does not give rise to formal duties or powers. It is, however, an important recognition that climate change needs to be prioritised in Council policy, decision-making and action. Council intends to examine how its plans, policies and work programmes can address the climate emergency and to ensure that climate change is embedded in all future Council strategic plans. How Council delivers its services will play a key role in building community resilience and meeting emissions reduction targets.

Projections of climate change depend on future greenhouse gas emissions, which are uncertain. There are four main global emissions scenarios ranging from low to high greenhouse gas concentrations. Ministry for the Environment provides regional projections as a range of values from a low emissions to a high emissions future. The projected changes are calculated for 2031–2050 (referred to as 2040) and 2081–2100 (2090) compared to the climate of 1986–2005 (1995).

Table 3 – Nelson-Tasman Climate Change Projections (MFE)

Consideration	Projected Effects
Temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to 1995, temperatures are likely to be 0.7°C to 1.0°C warmer by 2040 and 0.6°C to 3.0°C warmer by 2090 By 2090, some parts of Nelson-Tasman are projected to have from 5 to 43 extra days per year where maximum temperatures exceed 25°C, with around 9 to 28 fewer frosts per year
Rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall will vary locally within the Nelson-Tasman region. The largest changes will be for particular seasons rather than annually Seasonal projections show summer, autumn and winter rainfall increasing by up to 10, 7 and 11 per cent respectively in Nelson by 2090, with little change in spring rainfall Extreme rainy days are likely to become more frequent throughout the Nelson-Tasman region by 2090 under the highest emissions scenario
Snowfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reduction in the number of snow days experienced annually is projected. This is unlikely to affect Nelson City
Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The frequency of extremely windy days by 2090 is not likely to change significantly. There may be an increase in westerly wind flow during winter, and north-easterly wind flow during summer
Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future changes in the frequency of storms are likely to be small compared to natural inter-annual variability. Some increase in storm intensity, local wind extremes and thunderstorms is likely to occur
Sea Level Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand tide records show an average rise in relative mean sea level of 1.7 mm per year over the 20th century. Globally, the rate of rise has increased and further rise is expected in the future

Table 4 – Seasonal Climate Change Impacts (MFE)

Season	Projected Effects
Spring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.6°C to 2.6°C temperature rise 1 per cent less to 1 per cent more rainfall in Nelson
Summer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.6°C to 3.2°C temperature rise No change to 10 per cent more rainfall in Nelson
Autumn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.7°C to 3.2°C temperature rise 3 to 7 per cent more rainfall in Nelson
Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.7°C to 3.1°C temperature rise 4 to 11 per cent more rainfall in Nelson

Impacts

The key effects that will impact Nelson are sea level rise, heavy rainfall, flooding events, storms, drought and extreme temperatures. The impacts in parks will vary as will responses.

Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise is one of the biggest climate challenges for Nelson as a large proportion of our urban infrastructure is coastal or low lying. These areas will become more vulnerable to coastal inundation (flooding) as tides and storm surges extend further inland over time.

The main impacts will be more regular inundation of areas around The Wood and CBD (including Halifax, St Vincent, Vanguard, Gloucester and Rutherford Streets). Open coast areas that are exposed to coastal swell such as the Glen, Wakefield Quay/Rocks Road, Tahunanui and Monaco will be subject to increasing coastal inundation and coastal erosion. Key impacts are:

- Parks in low lying areas will not be accessible
- Coastal erosion has the potential to damage assets located in vulnerable coastal areas as well as reducing the area of esplanade parks
- Vegetation in low lying areas which is not resistant to salt water will die off
- Increased risk of liquefaction generally due to higher water table in coastal areas.

Heavy Rainfall and Flooding Events

Higher intensity rainfall events will result in an increase in surface water, stormwater and stream flows. The implications for the community are that without mitigation of these effects, they may experience more regular and extensive flooding from streams, rivers and stormwater overflows. Key impacts this will have on parks activities are:

- Parks affected by flooding may not be accessible
- Stream bridges and culverts are at risk of being damaged during high flow events
- Increased rainfall intensity will result in higher sediment volumes in rivers and streams
- Increased possibilities of slips on steeper areas such as landscape and conservation reserves could impact walking and cycling tracks as well as neighbouring properties and loss of vegetation.

Drought and Extreme Temperatures

With a warmer climate, the community will be exposed to more extreme temperatures and longer and more severe droughts. This will also have a negative impact on the environment, particularly with our streams and rivers. Key impacts this will have on parks activities are:

- An increased likelihood of moving to water restrictions will have an impact on the ability to irrigate fields and vegetation
- Droughts are expected to become more regular and potentially more severe. This will impact vegetation health which could result in the loss of less hardy species
- Droughts will increase the likelihood of forest fires within landscape and conservation reserves. This will have an effect on the accessibility of these reserves as well as damaging the vegetation cover
- An increase in river temperature and a reduction of flow will have a negative impact on the stream health and biodiversity. Potential increase in aquatic weeds and algae as well as the emergence of new pest plants that are better adapted to warmer temperatures. This has the potential to further reduce stream health, biodiversity and hydraulic capacity
- Higher temperatures will further increase demand for shade in parks, playgrounds and central city areas.

Storms

Any increase in storm intensity and wind velocity is likely to impact coastal areas, steep terrain and taller trees within parks and reserves. Any resulting limb damage and windblown trees will need to be dealt with and could result in some loss of mature specimen trees. Access to landscape and conservation reserves will need to be monitored to ensure public safety during storm events for any users within these reserves with significant numbers of large trees.

Recreation tracks may be affected (slips, fallen vegetation) and erosion is likely to continue at areas such as the Tahunanui back beach.



Figure 6 – 2018 Storm Glenduan

Emissions Reduction

In terms of total Council emissions, the Parks and Reserves activity is a relatively minor contributor. Council’s open spaces make up less than half a percent of total Council emissions, with the buildings on those spaces contributing around one additional percent of emissions.

Of these emissions, electricity use is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions, with nitrogen fertiliser also making up a large amount of the activity’s contribution.

Note that this does not consider carbon emissions from contractors maintaining the parks and reserves.

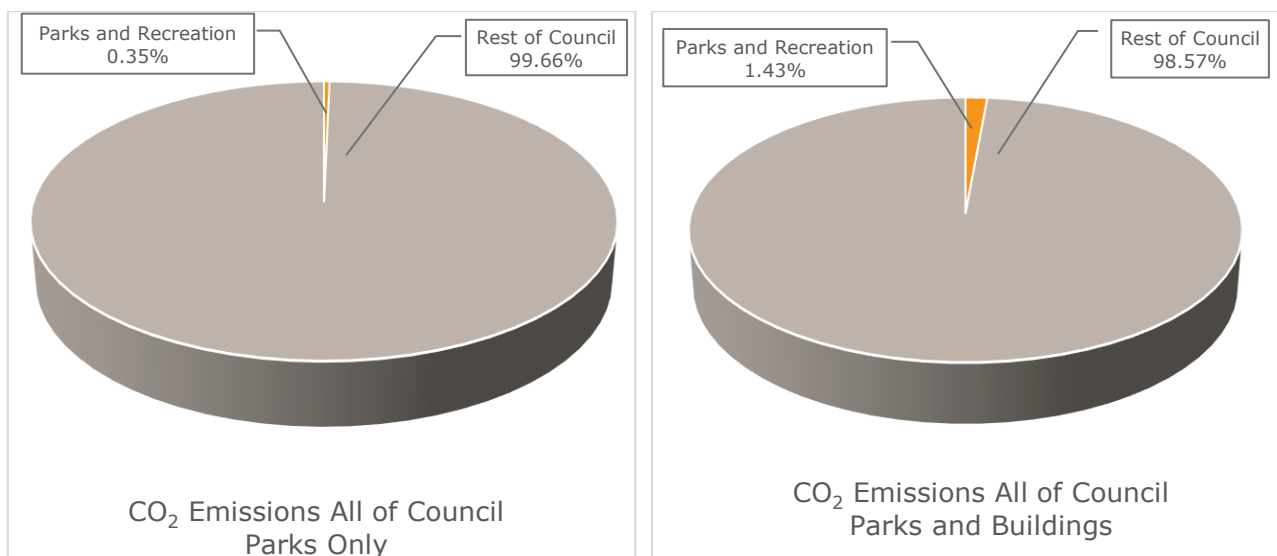


Figure 7 – CO₂ Emissions Council

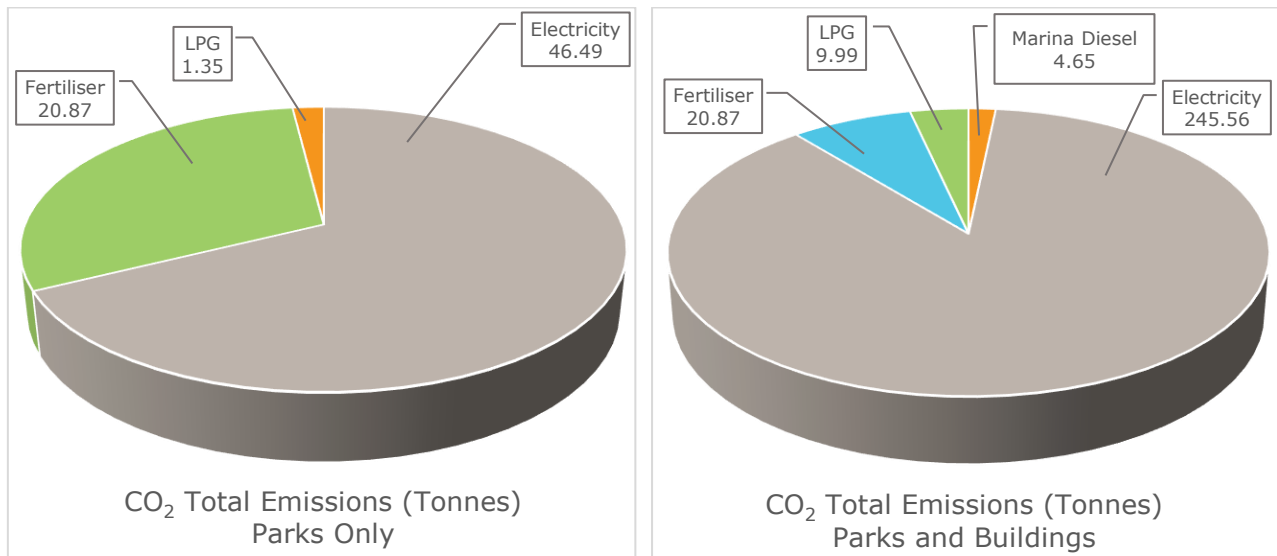


Figure 8 – CO₂ Activity Total Emissions

Certified Emissions Measurement and Reduction (CEMARS)

Council adopted a Certified Emissions Measurement and Reduction Scheme (CEMARS) in 2018. An action plan to reduce emissions from 2018-23 has been prepared. Actions associated with the Parks and Reserves activity are:

- Building climate change impacts into plans, policies and strategies
- Investigate installation of solar photo-voltaic (PV) at Council buildings and facilities
- Investigate replacing parks light with LED's and install outdoor lighting controllers
- Investigate reducing nitrogen fertiliser use
- Investigate replacement of grazing land with carbon sink forest cover.

A breakdown of emissions within the activity is indicated in the following charts which may show areas where meaningful reductions could be targeted.

Vehicle emissions from external contractors have not been included in these calculations. In the future, contract discussions with contractors could include aspects around emissions as part of the open space process to try and reduce overall emissions associated with the park maintenance activity.

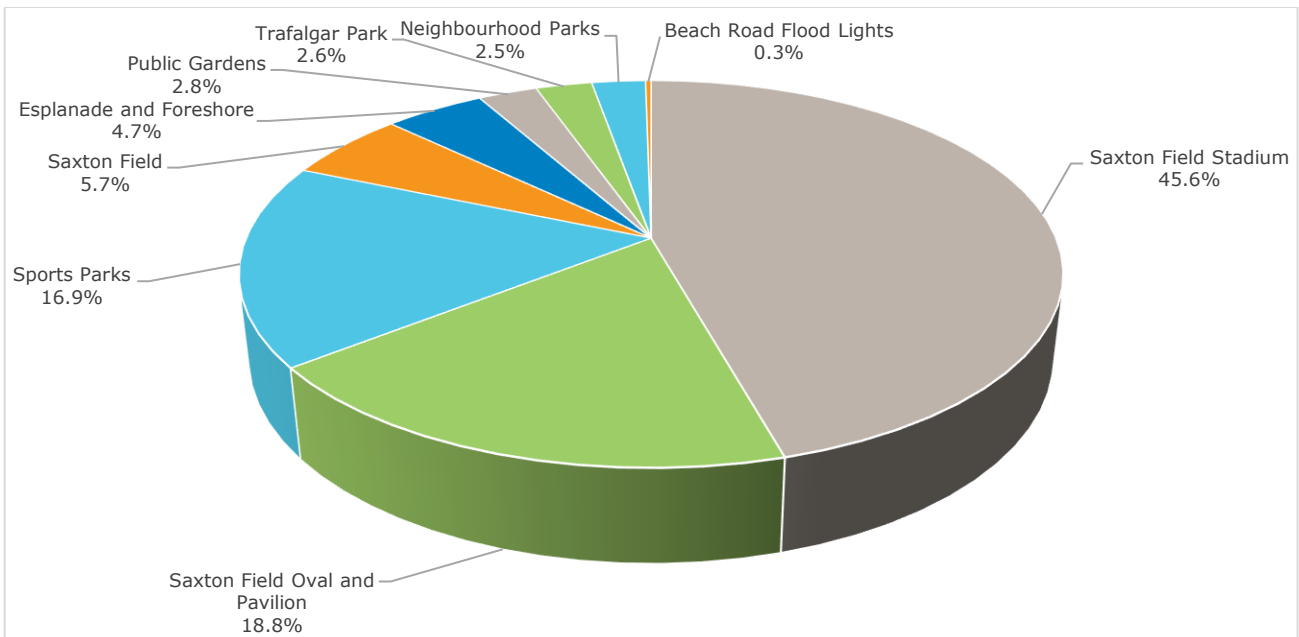


Figure 9 – CO₂ Emissions Parks Only

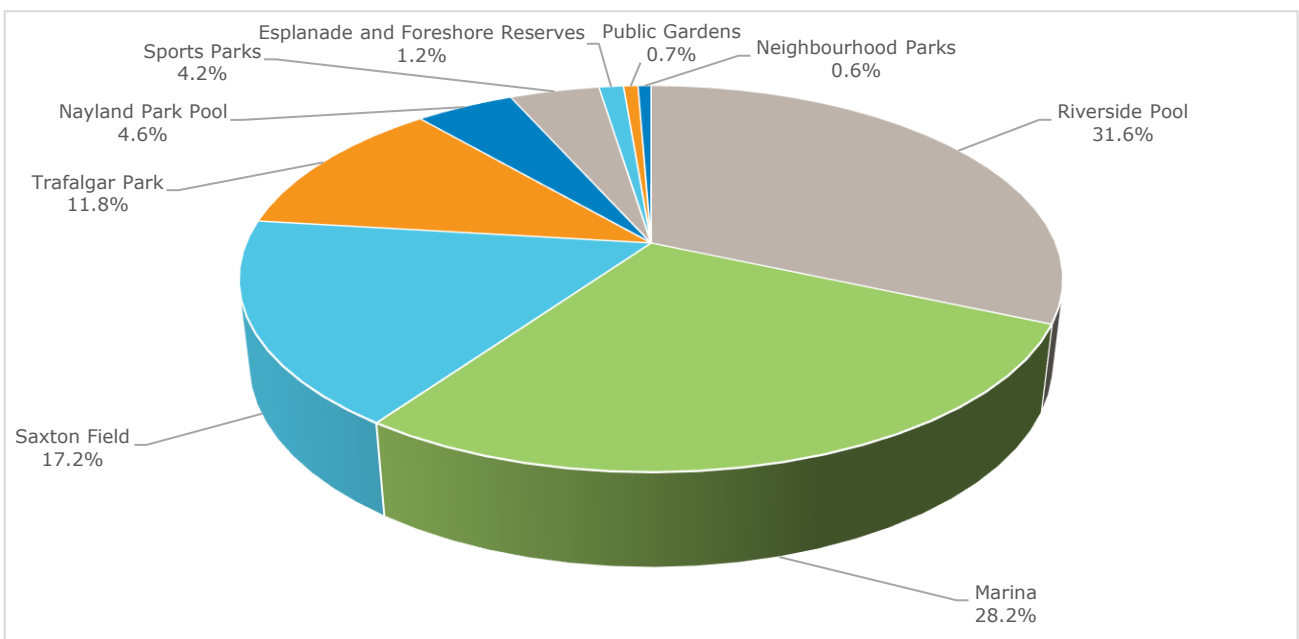


Figure 10 – CO₂ Emissions Parks and Buildings

Climate Change Adaptation

The effects from climate change will vary depending on the activity, and so will the adaptation response. The Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) 2019 report *'Exposed: Climate Change and Infrastructure'* provides guidance for Council particularly on the gathering of relevant, accurate and up to date information. This is to lead the way to better informed decisions around improving Council's long term resilience.

The following diagram describes a five step process councils should follow for climate adaptation. This is based on the Ministry for the Environment's 2017 publication *'Coastal*

Hazards and Climate Change: Guidance for Local Government. This process can be applied to a range of climate-related effects including sea level rise, flooding, and extreme temperatures.

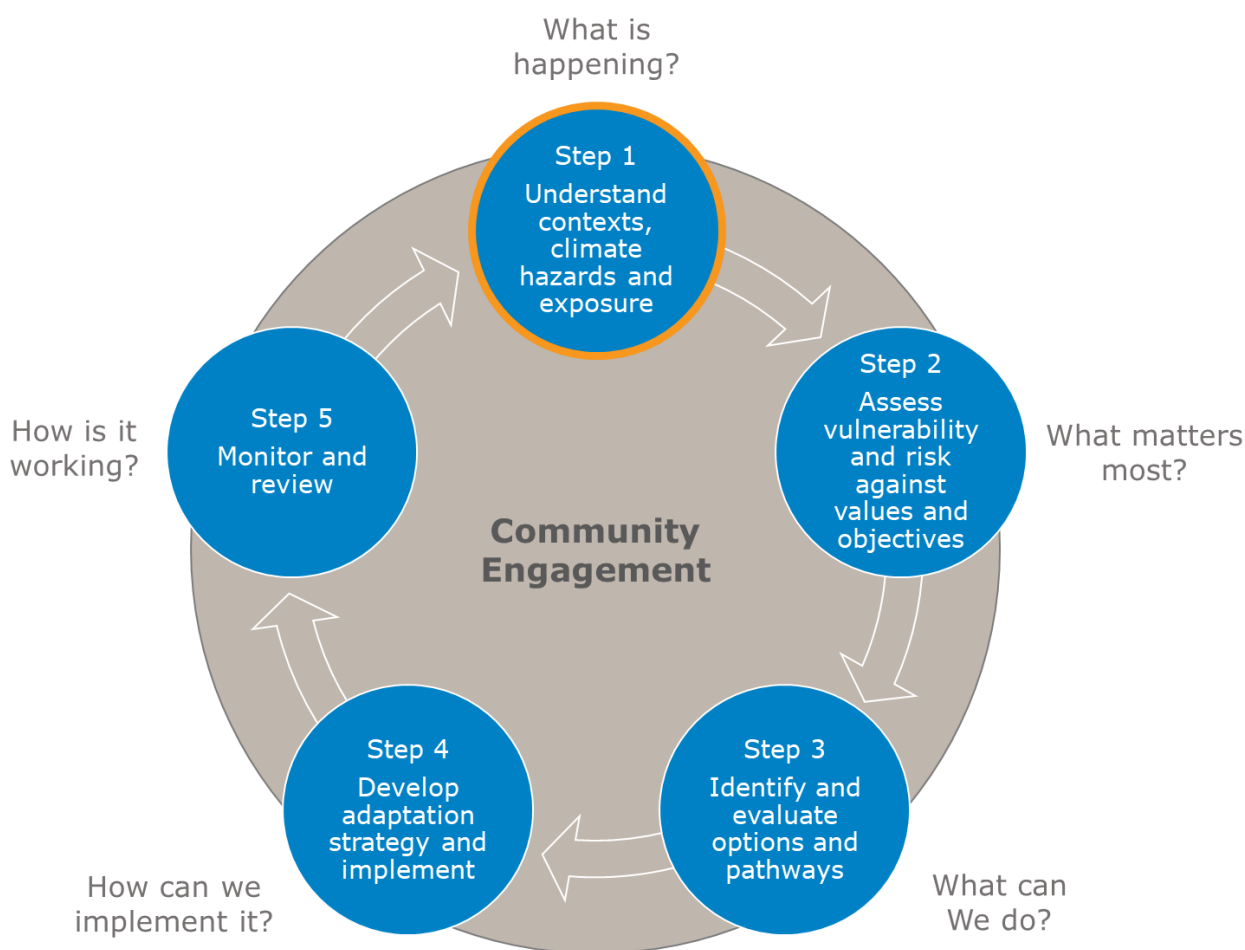


Figure 11 – Climate Change Adaptation Process

Two key strategies that the parks activity will be seeking to implement are:

- **Vulnerability Assessment Strategies** – This considers a combination of steps one and two of the LGNZ climate change adaptation process. This involves:
 - Data gathering (Environmental/topographical and infrastructure)
 - Establishing a collaborative process to explore values & objectives to guide the adaptive decision-making process
 - Assessing the vulnerability and risk (potential likelihood and consequences)
- **Adaptation Strategies** – This considers a combination of steps three and four of the Local Government New Zealand climate change adaptation process. This involves:
 - Developing and understanding options/pathways for adaptation over the short, medium and long term
 - Developing adaptation plans, including options, timeframes, funding sources and responsibilities.

It is anticipated that future projects will be identified following the conclusion of these strategies and included in the 2024 AMP.

Council Climate Change Adaptation Framework

A Council-wide Climate Action Plan is being developed. This will consider adaptation response to all climate change effects city-wide.

The intention of the adaptation framework is to provide for truly long-term planning (50 to 100 plus years) and a transition toward 'adaptive planning' that allows for increasing flexibility in at risk areas (or areas that may become exposed to risk in the future). Better understanding of trigger points, retreat locations, and adaptation options is expected to provide greater certainty for communities, and allow for longer term asset planning and investment.

Climate Change Planning Assumptions

In order to frame the response to climate change, the following assumptions have been made:

- The contribution of renewable energy sources to the national grid will increase over time (currently targeting 90% renewable energy by 2025). This is expected to contribute to a steady reduction in the carbon footprint of Council assets that draw on mains power
- Construction materials and techniques will be available that meet net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050
- Where emissions cannot be reduced, a Council-wide offsetting approach will be developed
- Defend, Retreat or Accommodate: For the purpose of planning the 30 year programme, it is assumed at this stage that investment will continue in low-lying areas that are subjected to coastal and flooding inundation. Following notification of the Nelson Plan it is anticipated that new development in these areas will be designed to be resilient to flooding out to 2130
- Council will seek co-financing where available from Central Government towards implementation of adaptation projects.

Community Engagement

Climate change is a significant issue facing Council. In order for the Council to respond to the future challenges, wide community engagement is called for. This is expected to come from a number of Council activities as follows:

- Statutory consultation for the Long Term Plan and Annual Plans
- Whakamahere Whakatū Nelson Plan consultation on natural hazards
- Notification of resource consents where required
- Coastal Hazard Adaptation: Consultation is to be undertaken with the wider community on this significant issue.

Knowledge Gaps

The following knowledge gaps have been identified:

- A comprehensive vulnerability assessment of climate change impacts on assets
- Council wide adaptation strategy identifying long term responses for each coastal area
- Comprehensive measuring of Council's emissions.



Figure 12 – New permeable path at Piki Mai

Mitigation

The parks activity is actively looking for ways to mitigate emissions and adapt to climate change. These include:

- Managed retreat in erosion prone coastal areas of lower value or where attempting to combat natural processes is impossible or economically unfeasible. The primary areas where this is taking place are at Tahuna and Paremata Flats
- Using plant species which have higher resistance to drought, flooding and high temperatures to reduce plant loss and water use
- Increasing canopy cover where possible to reduce temperatures, and erosion from stormwater runoff
- Increasing native cover in preference to exotic monocultures (commercial forestry) to increase resistance to forest fires
- Investigating options to see if the community will accept changes to open space management that reduces use of vehicles and machinery and other less sustainable practices e.g. reduced mowing and maintenance, less manicured gardens and fewer annual garden beds
- Council has decided to retire some of its commercial forestry stands which are on parks and reserves, while progressively establishing native vegetation. Native trees ultimately sequester more carbon than quicker growing exotics
- Promoting the protection of native forests including Council's own large catchments of Conservation and Landscape reserves which are able to be given long-term protection.

With upwards of 8,000 hectares of native bush, this would be responsible for removing a considerable amount of CO₂ from the atmosphere. Sequestration rates for native plants are shown in

- Figure 13 and Figure 14.
- Use of alternative materials to concrete and asphalt, and ensuring concrete is recycled when disposed
- Incorporating an assessment of materials used in construction and maintenance to include their carbon footprint and environmental sustainability. Careful analysis at business case stage to assess carbon impact of new assets, and ensure a genuine community need exists for new assets
- Seeking to upgrade and intensify use of existing spaces and places in preference to building new facilities
- Considering whole of life environmental impacts during assessment of new projects so that the all factors are reflected such as ongoing maintenance requirements, end of life disposal, sustainability and water use alongside the initial set-up considerations
- Requesting designs for goods and services that have a low environmental impact and minimise ongoing maintenance requirements
- Aim for long-term, timeless designs which do not require constant refreshment and are flexible enough to change with community needs.

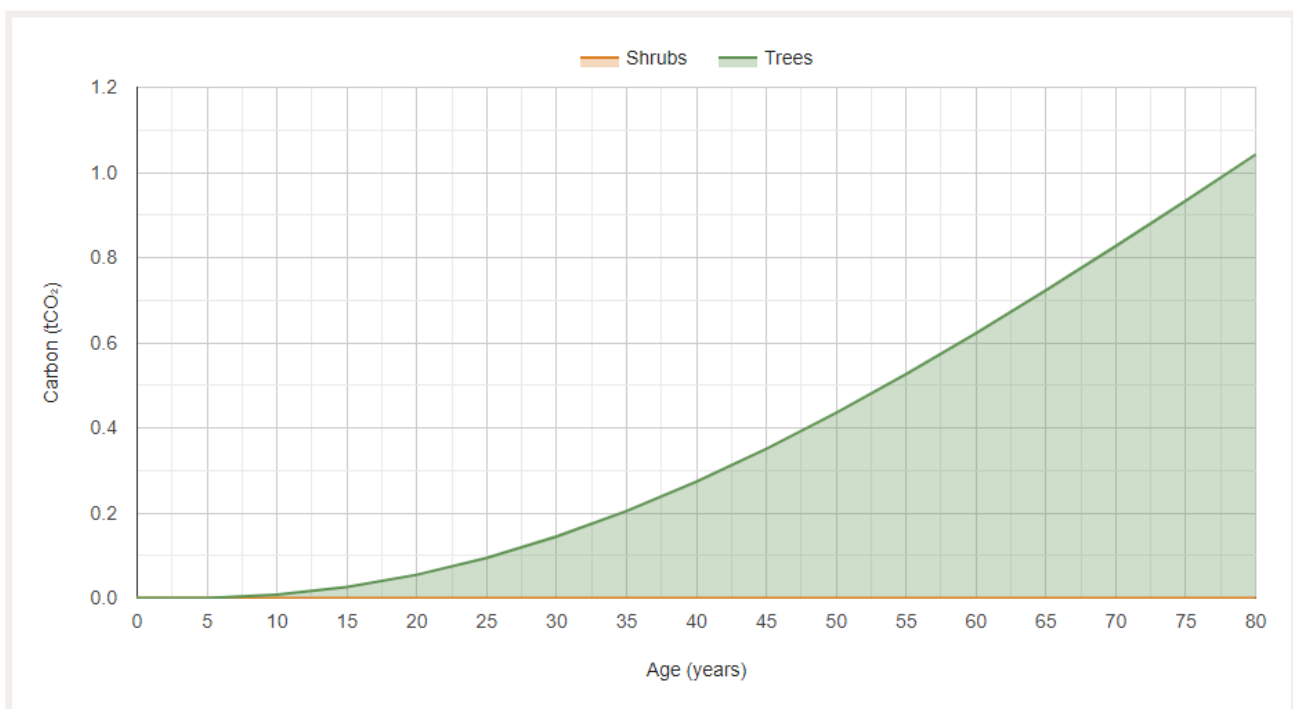


Figure 13 – Typical Rates of Carbon Sequestration per plant for NZ Native Trees¹

¹ Tane's Tree Trust. The model used is based on a number of growth models and allometric equations developed for New Zealand native trees and shrubs. The actual amount of carbon sequestered can vary based on site quality, stand characteristics and management

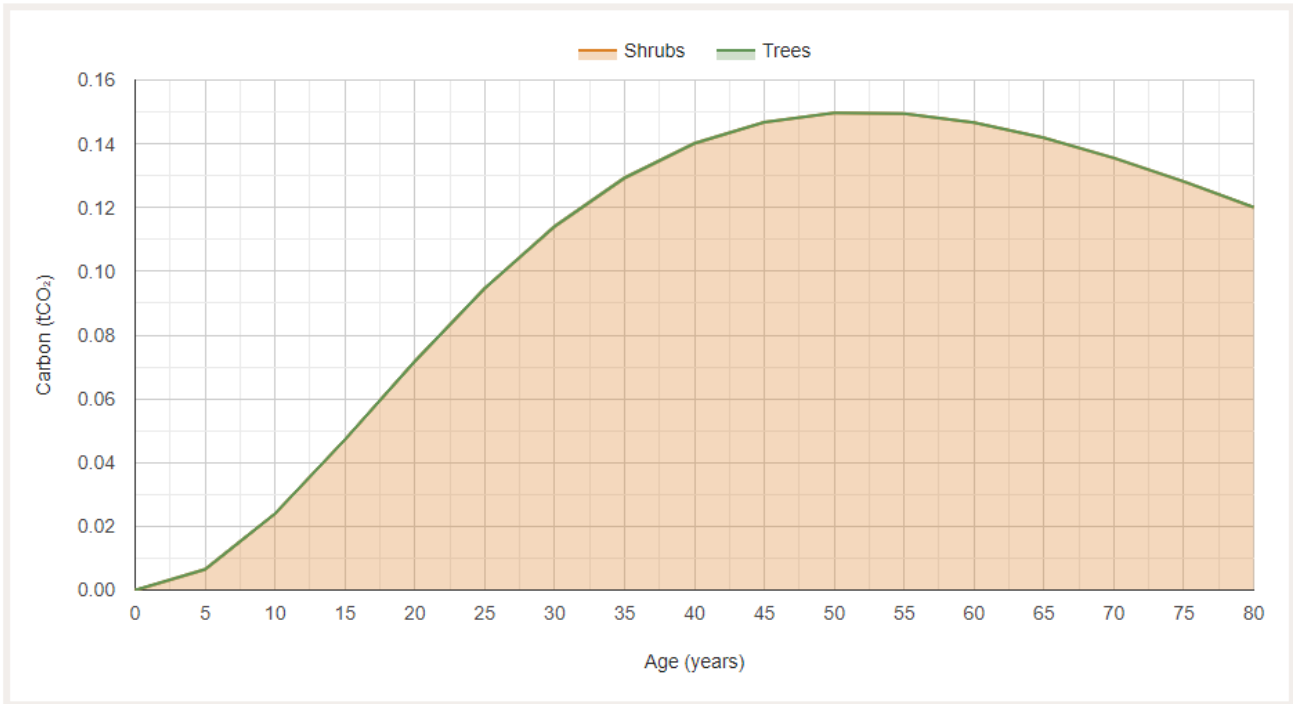


Figure 14 – Typical Rates of Carbon Sequestration per plant for NZ Native Shrubs

1.4 ASSET MANAGEMENT MATURITY

The International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM) provides an Asset Management Maturity Index. The Nelson City Council Asset Management Policy sets the level of maturity for each Council activity. This plan is a basic plan based on the requirements of the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IIMM 2014) which is aligned with ISO 55001.

See also the Improvement Programme and Monitoring sections.



Figure 15 – Queens Gardens

2 LEVELS OF SERVICE

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

Levels of service are the standards Council aims to meet when providing a facility or service in support of community outcomes. They are the measurable effect or result of a Council service, described in terms of quality, quantity, reliability, timelines, cost or similar variables. Levels of service are not compulsory obligations, they indicate Council's goals for an activity. Council aims to achieve these goals while being aware of the cost implications of any changes.

This section defines the levels of service provision for the Parks and Reserves activity, the current performance, and the measures and targets by which these will be assessed. Performance measures that are included in the Long Term Plan are reported on annually, through the Annual Report. In addition to these measurable targets the focus areas within this Plan describe broader expectations for those areas, drawing on Recreation Aotearoa guidance where relevant and referring to other documents where established policies can also set expectations around service provision (e.g. Reserve Management Plans or the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual). Appendix 4 of this Plan summarises development standards and highlights any gaps.

2.1 CUSTOMER RESEARCH AND EXPECTATIONS

Levels of service are included in the Long Term Plan consultation process. Council has also undertaken a range of consultation processes in the past around service provision. These consultation processes are detailed below.

Table 5 – Consultation Processes

Processes	When	Reasons	Extent	Value
Heart of Nelson	2009, one off	Community expectations for city centre	Public feedback sought through a range of means	Sustainability Responsiveness
Residents' Survey	Most years since 1998	Satisfaction with Council services	300-400 resident telephone survey	Responsiveness
Long Term Plan	Every 3 years	Legislative requirement of Local Government Act 2002	Public submissions invited Local papers and website adverts	Sustainability Reliability Capacity Responsiveness
Annual Plan	Each year that changes to the LTP are proposed	Local Government Act 2002 requirement	Public submissions invited Local papers and website adverts	Sustainability Reliability Capacity Responsiveness
Reserve Management Plan Creation or Review	Whenever engaging on plans	Local Government Act 2002 and Reserves Act 1977 requirement	Public submissions invited Local papers and website adverts	Reliability Capacity Responsiveness

Processes	When	Reasons	Extent	Value
Non-regulatory strategies and plans	Whenever engaging on plans	To seek community input into proposed strategy/policy.	Feedback requested Local papers and website adverts	Dependent on strategy or policy

Residents' Survey

The purpose of the Residents' Survey is to get representative resident feedback on Council performance to report on performance measures and identify areas for improvement.

Nelson City Council has been conducting annual surveys of residents since the late 1990s, covering a range of topics. Responses to these survey questions influence operational and planning work and priorities, helping to identify gaps in Council's service delivery goals.

The table below tracks resident satisfaction with parks and (plotting the percentage of 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' responses).

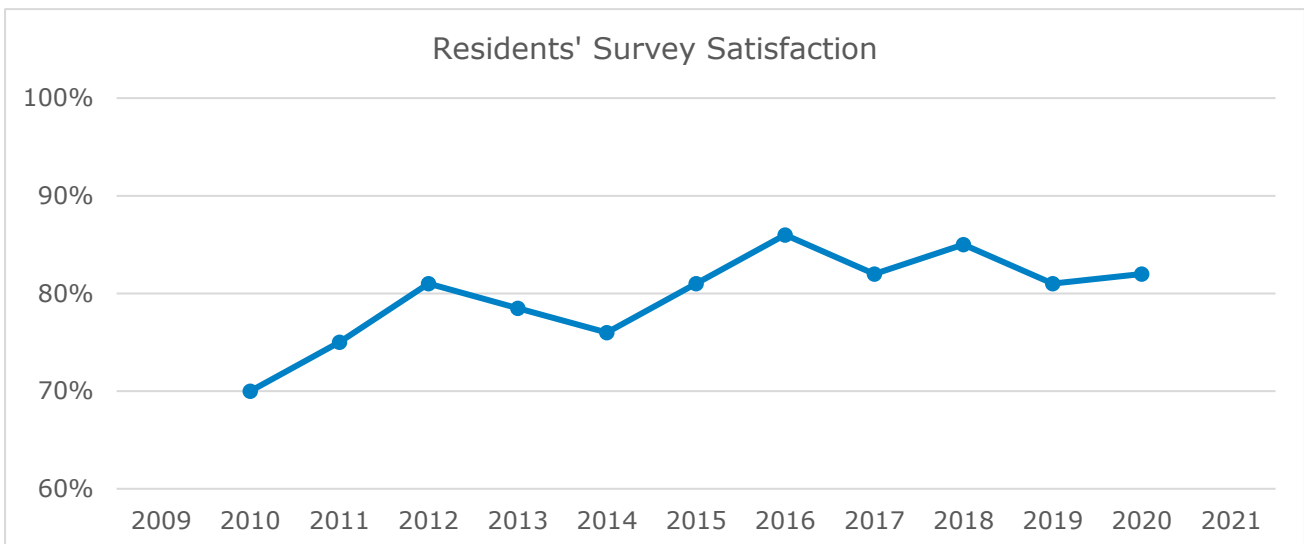


Figure 16 – Number of residents responding as satisfied or very satisfied with Parks and Recreation Provision

Satisfaction with Parks and Recreation improved during the first five years of the survey. Satisfaction has subsequently plateaued, with the activity consistently meeting the satisfaction targets set by Council.

2.2 STRATEGIC AND CORPORATE GOALS

Councils are required by the Local Government Act 2002 to have community outcomes. These are statements of the measures of success that Council works to achieve for the community. Council's community outcomes are set out in the Long Term Plan 2021–2031. The community outcomes relevant to the parks and reserves activity are listed below.

Table 6 – Parks and Reserves Community Outcomes

Community Outcome	Parks and Reserves Activity Contribution
Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterways in parks benefit from riparian planting to filter runoff, reduce water temperature and control erosion • Pest and weed control programmes support biodiversity • Council manages some land as Landscape Reserves to protect and enhance the City's unique hill backdrop • Over 10,000 hectares of backcountry is managed by Council, much of it publicly accessible native forest
Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council provides open spaces, play equipment and cycling and walking connections across the city • Parks and reserves acquired through subdivision should be appropriately located, well connected and on suitable land
Infrastructure is efficient, cost effective and meets current and future needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality facilities are developed and monitored using industry best practice to attract events and provide for local user expectations
Our communities are healthy, safe, inclusive and resilient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and reserves serve to protect water supply catchments • Parks and reserves provide venue for a wide range of recreation and physical exercise • Parks, reserves and facilities serve as venues for diverse range of events
Our communities have opportunities to celebrate and explore their heritage, identity and creativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many parks and reserves have significant heritage values which are celebrated and protected • Provides venues for a range of festivals and events that showcase the region's creativity
Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy, accessible and safe recreation opportunities are offered that meet community needs and improve wellbeing • Parks and reserves support a wide range of events and facilities for all ages, abilities and people • Parks and reserve locations often protect, enhance and interpret Nelson's human heritage and historic sites
Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of parks and reserves provides an opportunity to demonstrate leadership in climate change adaptation and mitigation • Working with a range of Trusts, Clubs, Codes and Community Groups and often undertaking development through co-funding agreements • Saxton Field continues to be developed in partnership with Tasman District Council
Our region is supported by an innovative and sustainable economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks, reserves and recreation opportunities enhance quality of life, a key part of making Nelson a better place, which encourages new residents and tourism to the region e.g. though mountain biking, events or sports tournaments

Council Goals, Priorities and Focuses	Parks and Reserves Activity Contribution
A Smart Little City	
Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing Aspect • Support the Regional Economy • Destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing locations for events, tourist activities and attractions • Improved open space environments promote economic activity and confirm Nelson as a great place to live • Supporting activities that attract residents and visitors e.g. mountain biking
Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Centre Development • Walkable City • Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the central city through a variety of quality open spaces to for relaxation and play alongside CBD activities • Offering an attractive network of walking routes • Water supply protection and stormwater detention
Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing aspect • Sustainable transport culture • Maitai River Precinct • Positive response to climate change • Blue-Green Heart • Walkable City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering an alternative travel network of routes for walking and cycling and actively seeking new linkages to add to the network • Contributing to restoration of riparian areas including the Maitai • Offering locations to adapt, mitigate and buffer the effects of climate change • Enhancements to CBD streetscapes, parks and reserves
Social and Cultural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellbeing Aspects • Liveable Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflecting the history and needs of the community through our open spaces, including interpreting and celebrating our heritage • Promoting fitness and physical health • Providing venues for festivals and events • Providing a sense of place through inclusive open spaces • Seeking enhancements to public open spaces in the central city to improve the quality of life and visitor experience
Lifting Council Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always pursuing opportunities for improved provision of services or increased efficiencies in delivery • Seeking ways to reduce the environmental impacts of maintenance work and activities of the parks group

2.3 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The legislative requirements form the minimum level of service, as Council is required to comply with these. The Parks and Reserves activity is influenced by a number of legislative requirements with the key Acts described below (a more extensive list of statutes and policies affecting parks and reserves is provided in Appendix 2).

Table 7 – Legislation Impacting Parks Activity

Legislation	Relevance
Local Government Act 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows Council to make bylaws for the regulation of parks, reserves and public places • Allows Council to set funding priorities for spending on parks maintenance and development • Requires consultation with communities before the disposal of land assets if these are used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural, or spiritual purposes • Allows Council to collect development contributions for the funding and provision of reserve land and infrastructure required to meet the needs of community growth
Reserves Act 1977	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires and empowers Council to administer and manage the reserves under its control to ensure their use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and (as resources permit) their development • Identifies a system of classification for reserves, so that reserves are classified and managed accordingly
Health and Safety at Work Act 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires local authorities to manage all property assets in a safe manner, and conduct or arrange all works associated with the properties to facilitate the Act’s requirements for health and safety in the workplace
Building Act 2004 and Amendment 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All buildings related to parks and reserves are to comply in design and construction with the requirements of the Act, and must be managed to facilitate requirements of the Act concerning any building warrants of fitness
Biosecurity Act 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of regional councils (which Nelson City Council holds as a unitary council) is to undertake monitoring and surveillance of established pests and to prepare and implement regional pest management strategies • The Tasman Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029 maintains access to Biosecurity Act powers to manage regionally significant pests, and is described further in Appendix 2
Resource Management Act 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires Councils to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comply with District and Regional Plans and other relevant planning instruments (e.g. NES and RMA provisions) ○ Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in exercising functions and powers under the Act relating to the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources ○ Comply with resource consent conditions
Te Tau Ihu Settlement Acts 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Acts are the outcome of claims lodged by the eight iwi with Central Government and provide for Cultural, Relationship and Financial redress. These three Acts have statutory obligations for Council in respect to general decision-making processes and comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 ○ The Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014 ○ The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014. • Statutory acknowledgments may impact works programmes within the Activity Management Plan and the eight iwi will potentially be considered as affected parties under section 95E of the Resource Management Act, which is provided for in the settlement legislation

Legislation	Relevance
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amendment Act provides a national framework to develop and implement climate change policies to limit average temperature rise and greenhouse gas emissions The Act imposes reporting obligations on local authorities relating to climate change adaptation risks, opportunities, effects and process
Freedom Camping Act 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines where freedom camping is permitted. This Act allows for freedom camping in any local authority area unless it is restricted or prohibited in accordance with a bylaw or under any other enactment. A bylaw may not have the effect of prohibiting freedom camping in all local authority areas in a district.



Figure 17 –Pikimai/Church Hill

2.4 CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE

A review of levels of service statements was undertaken prior to the development of the 2021-31 AMP. The number of Level of Service measures have been reduced from 20 to 14.

2.5 DESIRED LEVEL OF SERVICE

The levels of service included in this Plan seek to provide appropriate, cost effective outcomes for the community and parks users. The levels of service cover four broad areas with specific purposes. These areas are Parks and Reserves (general open space), Sportsgrounds, Play Facilities and Saxton Field. Saxton Field, being managed in partnership with Tasman District Council, and being such a unique park catering to multiple activities requires its own explicit

measures. The levels of service and associated performance targets are outlined in the following tables.



Figure 18 – Paddy's Knob following redevelopment

Table 8 – Levels of Service for Parks and Reserves

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure	Performance Targets				
Parks and Reserves			Previous/ Current	21/22 (Yr 1)	22/23 (Yr 2)	23/24 (Yr 3)	Measuring
Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities	Provide an overall level of parks and recreation service that meets or exceeds residents' expectations	Residents survey satisfaction with parks and recreation (% responses satisfied or very satisfied)	82%	80%	80%	80%	Regular satisfaction survey
Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed	Sufficient open space is provided in the City	Area (hectares) of Neighbourhood Park per 1,000 residents	1.53 ² ha	1.0-1.2 ha	1.0-1.2 ha	1.0-1.2 ha	GIS system analysis and report
Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities	Neighbourhood parks are conveniently located	Urban residential properties (%) within 800m walking distance of publicly accessible open space ³	99% ⁴	99%	99%	99%	GIS system analysis and report
Our unique natural environment is healthy and protected	Pest and weed species are controlled in Council administered reserves	Objectives from Ecological Restoration Plans are met for programmed works	New measure	Yes	Yes	Yes	Internal Audit
	Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves are managed to protect and enhance ecological values	Number of riparian trees and shrubs planted annually on Council administered reserves	11,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	Internal Audit
Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed	Council maintained trees are well managed	Arborist condition inspection frequency (years) for Council managed urban street trees	3 yearly	3 yearly	3 yearly	3 yearly	Internal Audit

² The current measure currently includes large parks such as QEII reserve which do not represent the typical size of Neighbourhood Parks. The target in this Plan is formulated against a more representative group of reserves which excludes these areas.

³ Defined as a Public Garden, Neighbourhood Park or a Sportsground (excluding Trafalgar Park)

⁴ 175 of 18,415 properties

Table 9 – Levels of Service for Sportsgrounds and Saxton Field

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure	Performance Targets				
Sportsgrounds			Previous/C urrent	21/22 (Yr 1)	22/23 (Yr 2)	23/24 (Yr 3)	Measuring
Our infrastructure is efficient, cost effective and meets current and future needs Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities	A sufficient area of sports grounds provided in the City to meet the needs of the community	Area (hectares) of sports grounds per 1,000 residents	2.5ha	2.2- 2.8ha	2.2- 2.8ha	2.2- 2.8ha	GIS system analysis and report
	Sportsground facilities are managed to meet the recreational needs of the community	Residents (%) satisfied with Sportsgrounds	New measure	80%	80%	80%	Regular satisfaction survey
Saxton Field			Previous/C urrent	21/22 (Yr 1)	22/23 (Yr 2)	23/24 (Yr 3)	Measuring
Our infrastructure is efficient, cost effective and meets current and future needs Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities Our Council provides leadership and fosters partnerships, a regional perspective, and community engagement	Buildings are maintained and are fit for the intended purpose	Buildings condition rating (average)	Grade 3	Grade 3	Grade 3	Grade 3	Condition rating assessment
	Saxton Oval buildings are capable of hosting international cricket	NZ Cricket WOF standard for international matches	Attained	Attain	Attain	Attain	NZ Cricket assessment
	Saxton Stadium is well utilised	Usage (hours) of the stadium per annum	1,097 ⁵	1,450 hrs	1,450 hrs	1,450 hrs	Internal booking system audit

⁵ This number was significantly affected by closures associated with COVID-19

Table 10 – Levels of Service for Playspaces

Community Outcomes	Level of Service	Performance Measure	Performance Targets				
Play Facilities			Previous/ Current	21/22 (Yr 1)	22/23 (Yr 2)	23/24 (Yr 3)	Measuring
Our urban and rural environments are people-friendly, well planned and sustainably managed Our communities have access to a range of social, educational and recreational facilities and activities	A range of playspace experiences are provided	Overall ratio of different equipment types incorporated into playgrounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35-45% traditional • 25-35% modern • 25-35% natural 	New Measure Trad 81% Mod 14% Nat 5%	Achieve end of current renewal cycle (2035)	Achieve end of current renewal cycle (2035)	Achieve end of current renewal cycle (2035)	Internal audit GIS system analysis and report
	Play facilities are conveniently located	Urban residential properties (%) within 1,000m walking distance of a playground ⁶	96% ⁷	95%	95%	95%	GIS system analysis and report
	Play facilities meet the needs and expectations of the community	Residents (%) satisfied with play facilities	New Measure	80%	80%	80%	Regular satisfaction survey

⁶ Defined as having three or more pieces of play equipment.

⁷ 713 of 18,415 properties

3 FUTURE DEMAND

3.1 DEMAND DRIVERS

Key factors influencing demand for parks and reserves include population and demographic forecasts, visitor numbers and changes in recreation trends. Assessment of future demand for parks and reserves is less certain than many other Council activities.

The location, type and extent of public open space are to a degree dictated by the location, type and extent of private development. Council can identify areas for residential expansion, but the specific development opportunities may not be identified until much later. Developments are also subject to economic factors and other forces which create uncertainty around timing and scale.

There is also an increasing ambition to promote intensification development of brownfield sites. This leads to economies of scale in infrastructure provision but can lead to a requirement for increased levels of service of existing open spaces to service additional residents.

Submissions and Feedback

Council also gauges demand from the community through feedback and submissions.

Some of the key themes have included:

- Requests from sport codes and interest groups for specific facilities, including support for mountain biking and associated infrastructure
- Concern over control of weeds
- Support or opposition for specific activities on parks and reserves.



Figure 19 – Trafalgar Park/Baydreams

3.2 DEMAND FORECASTS

Population and Demographics

Population and demographic information relating to Whakatū/Nelson are shown on Council's website⁸, a summary of which is presented below.

⁸ A2380354

Table 11 Whakatū/Nelson Population projections 2020-2050

Year	Projected population	Year	Projected population	Year	Projected population	Year	Projected population
2020	54,620	2028	56,160	2036	59,760	2044	63,400
2021	54,700	2029	56,400	2037	60,260	2045	63,840
2022	54,780	2030	56,640	2038	60,760	2046	64,280
2023	54,960	2031	57,180	2039	61,200	2047	64,720
2024	55,080	2032	57,720	2040	61,640	2048	65,160
2025	55,200	2033	58,260	2041	62,080	2049	65,600
2026	55,520	2034	58,760	2042	62,520	2050	66,040
2027	55,840	2035	59,260	2043	62,960		

The assumptions are:

- Medium births for ten years.
- High births after that.
- Medium deaths.
- Zero net migration for two years.
- Low net migration for the next three years.
- Medium net migration for the next five years.
- High net migration after that.

Figure 20 shows the recommended population projection in graphical form along with the latest (2020) Statistics New Zealand high and medium series based on the 2013 census for the purposes of comparison.

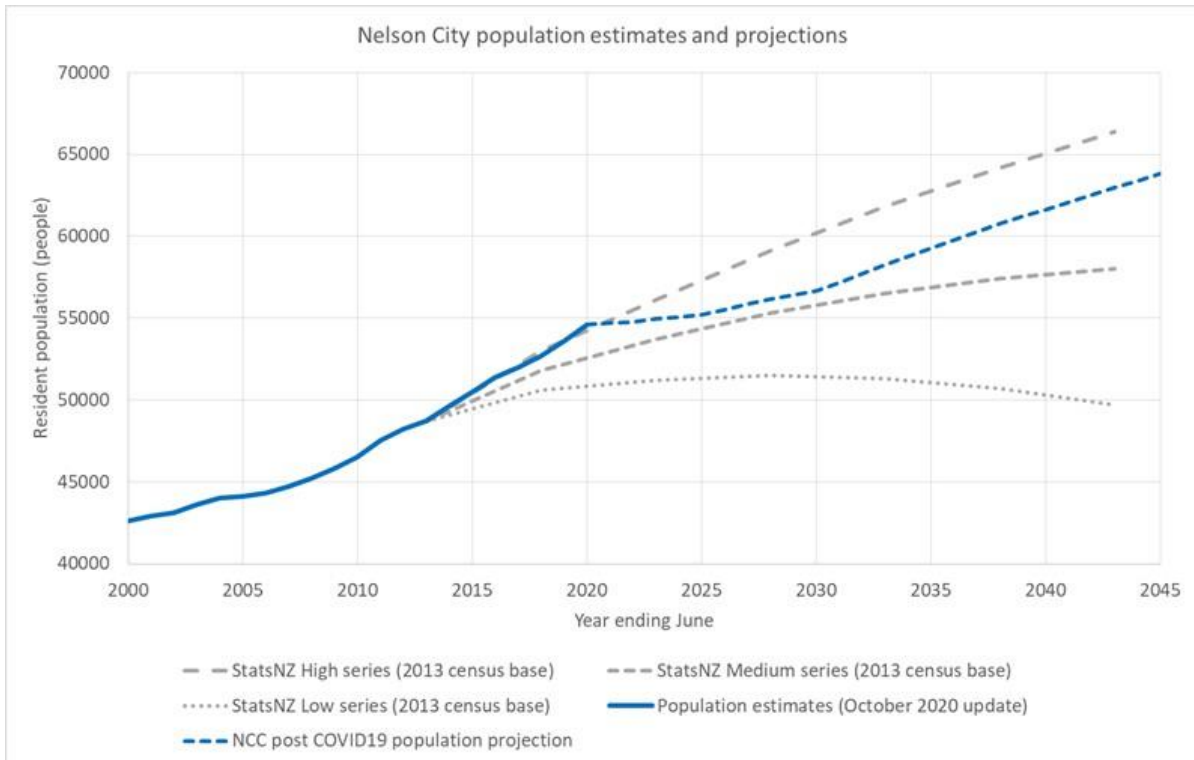


Figure 20 – Whakatū/Nelson Population projections 2019-2050 and StatsNZ series projections (post COVID19)

It is clear from the figure above that the recommended projection is low compared to the Statistics New Zealand high and medium series scenarios. The projection anticipates very low growth out until around 2025 before the rate of growth returns gradually to the high growth rate.

It is important to recognise that there is very significant uncertainty in any population projection as the short, medium and long term effects of the COVID-19 event are not clear and are unlikely to be for some time. A precautionary approach is therefore recommended.

Since the previous AMP, COVID-19 has impacted the projected populations. Previous scenarios using the high growth scenario projected the population to increase by 6,100 residents between 2018 and 2028 and the number of households to increase by 3,100. The latest projections indicate a slowing in growth over this period before returning to a greater rate of growth. This scenario indicates growth of 2,480 residents between 2021 and 2031, significantly less than pre-COVID-19 forecasts. Individual households are expected to rise by 2,208 over the same period. This indicates an expected trend towards smaller households.

It is important to recognise that there is very significant uncertainty in any population projection as the short, medium and long term effects of the COVID19 event are not clear and are unlikely to be for some time.

This slowdown in growth may provide an opportunity for consolidation of existing assets, and space to consider more planning aspects of asset management, rather than focussing on keeping abreast of ongoing development demands. This may also result in fewer development contributions being collected which could affect investment in asset development.

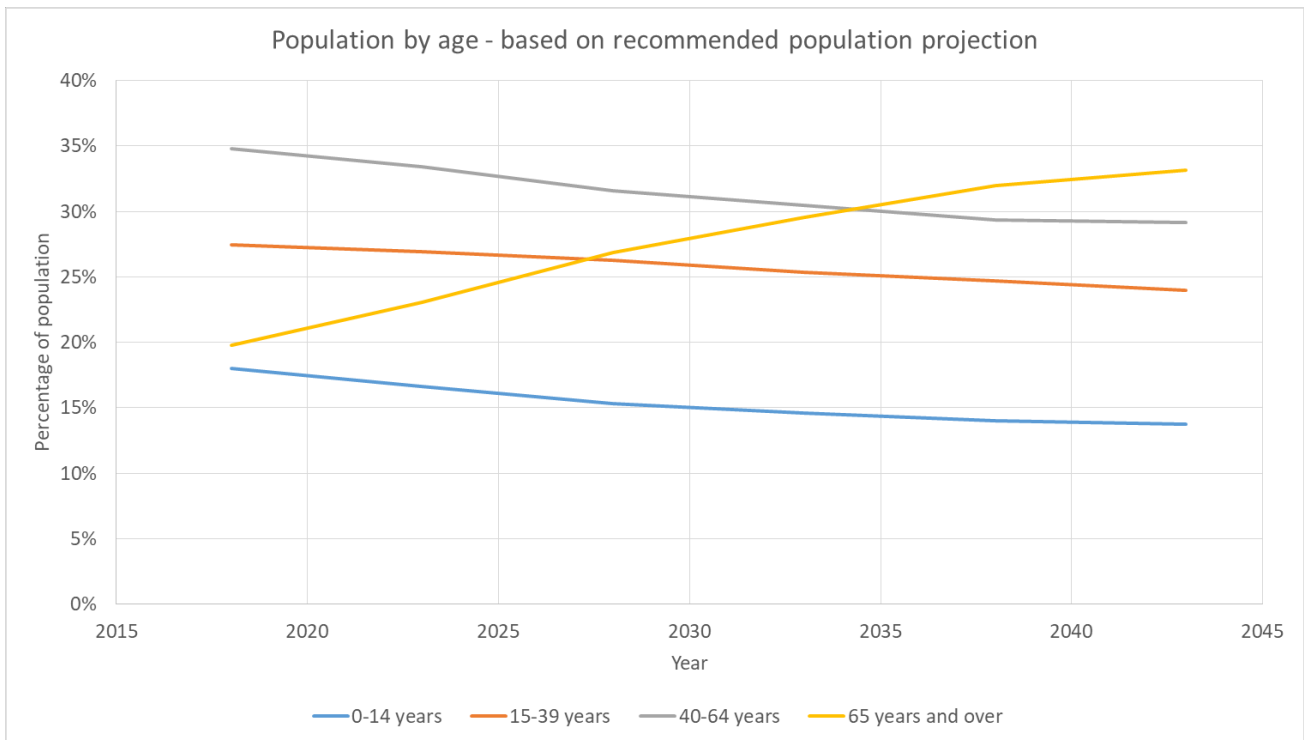


Figure 21 – Age Cohort Trends

The absolute numbers of each age group are projected to remain fairly static over the next 30 years with the exception of the over 65 age group.

This aging population is a key issue which may have a significant impact on the types of services Council will be required to provide. The different abilities and desires of an aged population, many of which will be on limited incomes, will affect the types of open spaces which are developed, as well as the resources available through rates. Activities which are more likely to cater for and attract older people include: dog parks, community gardens, walking and cycling trails (AARP, American Association of Retired Persons).

The ethnic mix is also changing in Nelson with an expected increase in the proportion of Māori, Pacific and Asian residents. The numbers of those identifying as Asian in particular are expected to more than double from 5% in 2013 to 12% in 2038.

Areas in Nelson (Nelson North, Nelson Central, Tahunanui and Stoke) are further divided into the following area units:

- Nelson North:** Atawhai, Clifton, Glenduan and Whangamoia
- Nelson Central:** Grampians, Toi Toi, Washington Valley, Britannia, Port Nelson, Broads, Kirks, Bronte, Trafalgar, The Brook, Atmore, Maitai, and The Wood
- Tahunanui:** Nelson Airport, Tahunanui, and Tahuna Hills
- Stoke:** Saxton, Ngawhatu, Langbein, Isel Park, Nayland, Maitlands, and Enner Glynn

Where relevant, these area units are referred to in the demand discussions within the individual focus areas of this Plan.

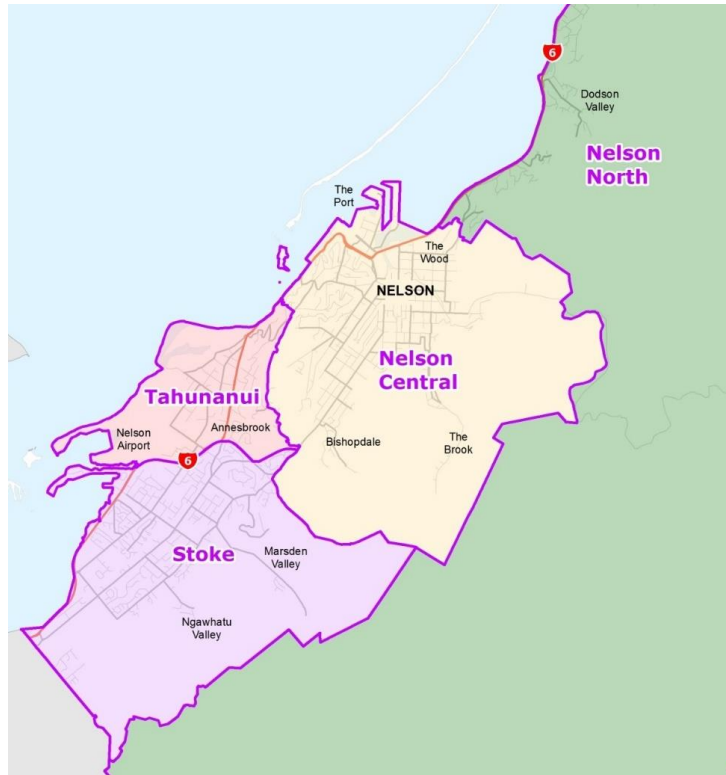


Figure 22 – Nelson Areas used by Statistics NZ

Projected Urban Development

The National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD 2020) developed by central government requires councils to plan well for growth and ensure a well-functioning urban environment for all people, communities and future generations. The NPS-UD 2020 applies to all urban environments larger than 10,000 people, and within the framework Nelson Tasman is identified as a Tier 2 urban environment. Each tier has different requirements to facilitate specific NPS-UD 2020 policies, these cover Strategic Planning, Making Room for Growth, Evidence for Good Decision-Making and Engagement in Urban Planning. One of the main goals of the NPS-UD 2020 is to enable intensification of city centres.

The location of growth will continue to depend on available residential zones and infrastructure servicing. The NPS-UD 2020 should provide more opportunities to intensify city centre locations. Up to this point, Nelson has had very limited inner city living, so this change in residential character would have an effect on park development. The Parks and Reserves Team, in association with the City Development Team, will be working towards new levels of service which are appropriate for this more intense way of living.

The Future Development Strategy 2019 takes a long term view for future urban growth in Nelson, looking out over 30 years from 2018–2048. The Strategy identifies areas where intensification can be expected. A more detailed description is provided in Appendix 2.

Visitor Numbers

Out-of-district visitors are also relevant to this activity, as they often seek out parks and reserves for recreation and facilities. Nelson is a popular domestic summer destination, and the region is also popular with international tourists including freedom campers.

Between 2012 and 2017 the wider Nelson Tasman Central region received a steady increase in annual guest nights, rising from 1.2 million to nearly 1.5 million. It remains unclear at the time of

writing as to how international visitor numbers will rebound following COVID-19, however, Nelson remains a strong domestic destination.

Recreation Trends

The Sports New Zealand Insights Tool (June 2020) researches participation in recreation activity and produces expected participation rates for each region. The figures below are derived from this tool which is based on data sourced from Statistics NZ, Active NZ survey (Sport NZ), School Sport New Zealand sports participation data, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Nielson Research.

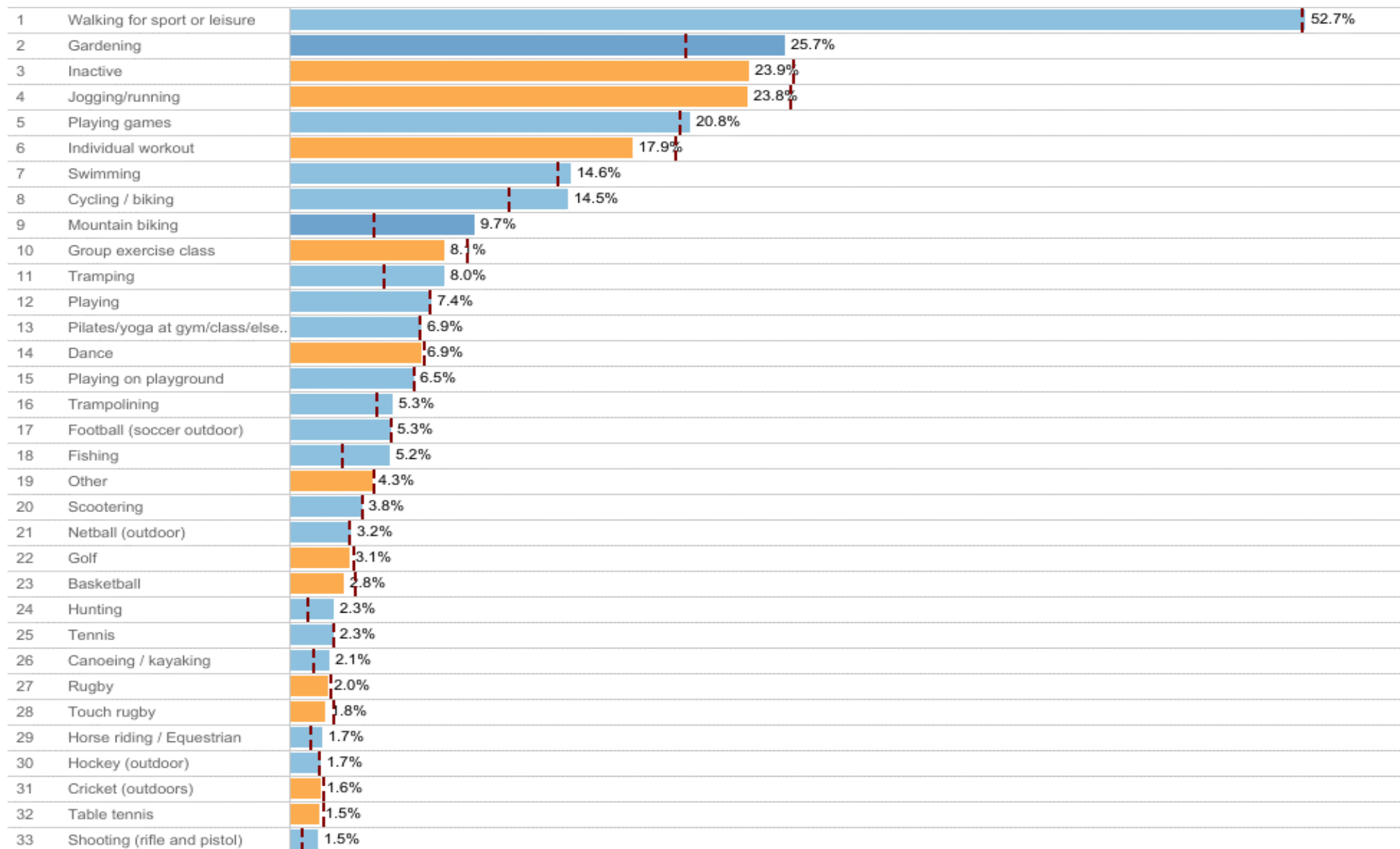


Figure 23 – Nelson (bar) vs National (line) Activity Participation Rates (participation over 1.5%). Source: Sport NZ Insights Tool retrieved June 2021

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

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

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

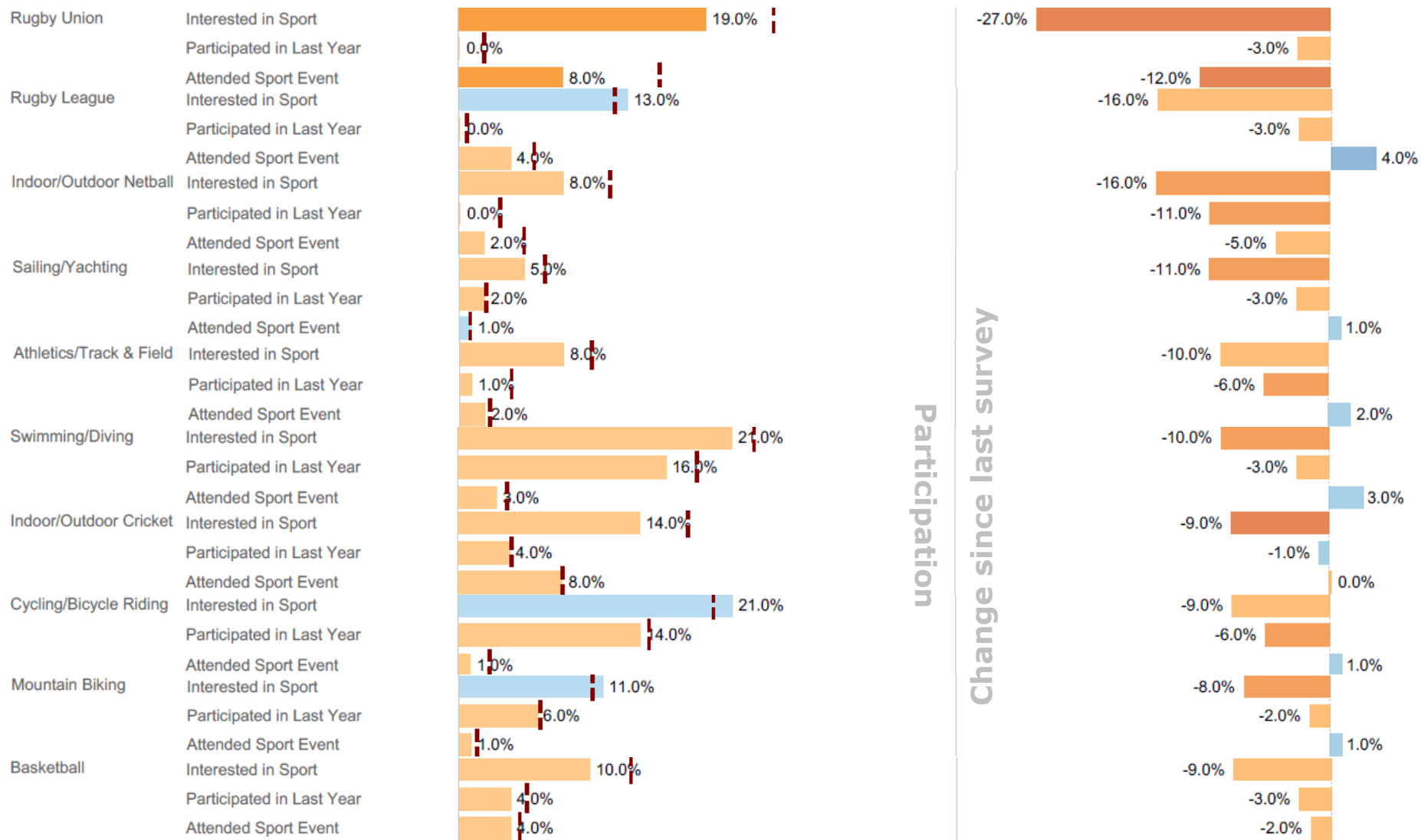


Figure 24 – Participation Trends for Significant Nelson Sports (Sport NZ 2020 - national average indicated by red line)

3.3 DEMAND IMPACTS

Climate Change

As Climate Change intensifies there will be effects on both parks and reserves and the people using them. Parks and reserves will be affected by sea level rise and weather extremes which could change the way they are managed and their availability. Users will likely be more aware of the climate change impacts and will demand that Council makes efforts to mitigate the effects on the Parks activity.

Urban Intensification

With the reducing availability of land available for residential development, there is a push towards intensifying existing urban areas. There is likely to be limited spaces available for parks in already developed areas which will result in more people using the same amount of space. This means these areas will need to be developed to standards which are able to cope with this more intense use and still provide a good user experience.

Aging Population

Aging population is a universal trend. There will be a need in the future to consider the elderly as not only 65 plus, but to consider the desires and abilities of those considerably older than 65. As general abilities decline the needs of those who are 80, for example, may be different to those who are 65.

Declining participation in traditional sports popular with older people such as lawn bowls and croquet as new generations fill this demographic will also influence open space use. In particular, e-bikes have gained in popularity with older people increasing their mobility and use of cycle paths. This increased use will influence off-road pathway design in the future.

Sport NZ's Active NZ 2019 survey show that active participation peaks between ages 12 and 14 before declining between ages 15 and 17. Between ages 18 and 24, a new adult participation baseline is set. This plateaus during adult years before declining from age 65-plus.

Many older adults will face disability concerns and financial hardship following retirement which will impact their ability to participate in some recreation activities.

There is a wider community benefit to older adults remaining active. The associated health benefits reduce the financial and social burdens on the community and improves individual wellbeing. Ongoing monitoring of the demands and challenges of this changing demographic will be an important future driver of recreation provision and will require a flexible and responsive approach as our understanding develops. Affordability and fit-for-purpose facilities which cater to desired activities for older people, particularly walking, will be important.

Static Youth

The likelihood of static young population numbers may shift pressure away from developing new youth facilities to maintaining existing ones and developing more facilities for other demographic groups. A recent Sport NZ study (Active NZ 2019) showed stable youth sports participation numbers which is likely to remain the same for the foreseeable future.

Increased Expectations

Community expectations of open spaces and facility quality continue to increase. Costs related to providing better facilities will continue to place pressure on budgets. The availability of high-end facilities in major centres adds to the desire to have these facilities available locally.

Information and Technology

Users and consumers expect instant feedback and the availability of information at all times. The development of how Council provides information to users is a key aspect of maintaining engagement with the community. Including suitable technologies into parks, such as the Recreation Aotearoa Parks App, may add value to users who have been brought up with digital technology.

Extended Sports Seasons

Many sports, particularly with increased playing surfaces quality, have experienced 'season creep', with playing seasons expanding at both ends. Traditional summer and winter codes which historically complemented each other are now increasingly competing for time and space. Increasing demand for limited space may require increased investment in all-weather surfaces, lighting to extend playing hours and management of seasons, if pressures continue to increase.

Cost of Clubrooms and Facilities

Increased costs and a reduction in traditional funding sources has led to some existing clubs struggling to maintain clubrooms and facilities, many of which are located on Council land. Some facilities are declining after years of deferred maintenance leading to an increased demand for Council funding and support. Many small clubs and diverse facilities have increased the push towards club consolidation and the 'hubbing' of compatible facilities in appropriate locations. The Hub/Sportville model sees clubs and community groups combine resources, use the same facilities, work together to share costs and services, and develop new ideas. Council owned buildings that operate as clubrooms on Council administered land are listed within the Property and Facilities AMP.

Extremes of Participation

There is a wide range of facility use, and catering for the spectrum from casual to expert will continue to be a challenge. The Sport NZ Indoor Sports Facilities Strategy 2013 indicated that there is a national overprovision of national and regional level facilities, which may indicate that a stronger focus on district and local facilities could be of value. Investigation is required into the level of investment that Council's should provide for high performance, professional sport, and the value of this compared to providing more inclusive community-based facilities. This is addressed in part by the recently completed Key Facilities review of Trafalgar Park and Saxton Oval which is discussed further in the relevant focus areas of this plan.

Tourism

Visitors can provide important economic benefits to the region, and parks are often part of their experience. Over summer visitor numbers increase and pressure is placed on facilities, particularly at Tahunanui Beach. In addition, there is increased usage of cycling (including mountain biking) and walking trails. Visitors naturally seek out open space when travelling, engage in recreation activities and use facilities such as public toilets and playgrounds.

Legislative Changes

Introduction of and changes to key legislation (such as the Freedom Camping Act 2011) can affect the amount of resources available for parks and open space development.

3.4 DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Responses to these demand drivers are discussed in each of the focus areas, and also in the Property and Facilities Activity Management Plan where demand impacts on facilities.

Charging Regimes

Fees provide options to recover costs through user charges, taking into account the ability to pay, assessment of public and private benefit, and Council's objectives with respect to community participation in recreational activity. Fees and Charges are set through Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. For Parks and Active Recreation cost recovery percentages have been set as follows. Recoveries from 19/20 are likely to have been affected by the impacts resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 12 – Funding Targets

Parks Funding Targets			
Activity	Private	Public	Actual Public (19/20)
Premier Parks and Facilities – Trafalgar Park and Pavilion, Saxton Oval, Athletics Track and Pavilion	10-20%	80-90%	75%
Sports Parks	0-20%	80-100%	88%
Neighbourhood Reserves and Playgrounds – includes Natureland, walkways and cycleways	0-10%	90-100%	95%
Recreation – including swimming pools and golf course	10-20%	90-100%	79%

Booking System

Council has systems in place to allocate facility use, particularly sports fields. This manages overlap of competing uses. The system is currently being updated and is planned to go live in 2022.

Community Involvement

The community participates in policy and reserve development through consultation over Strategies, Management Plans and reserve developments. Council also partners with community groups, schools, other agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to carry out planting, litter collection, pest trapping and weed clearing programmes. Council also runs the 'Adopt a Spot' programme which provides a framework to enable volunteers to operate in parks and reserves.

Strategic Planning

The Council will monitor and assess changes in population structure and recreation preferences to enable provision to be related to varied and changing needs. It will also ensure that land for new recreation opportunities is acquired in a timely fashion as the district develops. Reserve Management Plans, together with non-regulatory plans and strategies provide guidance and policy in relation to open space. The development and review of some plans and strategies is now overdue. This is a high priority focus for improvement.

Multiple Uses

The Council will actively promote the development of flexible, multi-use facilities and open spaces.

Non-asset solutions

The Council seeks to develop effective partnerships with the community, Tasman District Council, local iwi, Department of Conservation, Sport Tasman, community groups such as schools, and the private sector for the provision of recreation services. These partnerships should consider the wider community network.

A key area where non-asset solutions are employed are in Sportsgrounds, where demand and supply are carefully planned to maximise asset use. Altering booking times, increasing turf maintenance frequency and working across multiple facilities to support large events are all good examples where Council works to optimise the assets' capability.

Non-regulatory plans and strategies provide guidance and policy in relation to open space demand. For example, the *Out and About on Tracks Strategy* has helped address conflict on shared trails.

Sports Facilities

Council works with Tasman District Council and Sport Tasman to consider necessary sports facilities and outcomes. Working with complementary agencies helps us understand the place of Nelson within the region, the provisions made by neighbouring authorities and whether it makes sense to provide some facilities if they are available nearby, particularly for bigger potential facilities. Increased maintenance can extend available hours of use. Implementation of the Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island will help guide some of this decision making.

Future Parks Strategy and Policy Opportunities

There is a policy gap between Council's community outcomes and operational documents. In addition to reviewing existing, and developing new, reserve management plans, Council would benefit from a high level open space strategy to guide future policy, plans and investment. This would provide clear direction around matters like sportsground provision and allocation, playground provision, floodlighting, signage and development of significant assets.

Table 13 – Planning Priorities

Planning Document	Priority
Open Space Strategy	High
Urban Greening Strategy (cross-council)	High
Glyphosate Policy (cross-council issue: glyphosate also used by Transport, Forestry, Science and Environment)	High
Vegetation Management Policy	High
Reserves Grazing Policy/Plan	High
Reserve Status and Classification Review and Inventory	High
Reserve Management Plans (new) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbourhood Parks • Sportsgrounds • Haulashore Island (separate to Esplanade and Foreshore RMP) • Public Gardens • Brook Recreation Reserve 	High
Reserve Management Plans (review)	High

Planning Document	Priority
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tahunanui Reserve Esplanade and Foreshore Conservation and Landscape Rutherford and Trafalgar Parks Haven Holes Esplanade Reserve 	
Playgrounds Strategy	Medium
Asset Retirement Strategy	Medium
Open Space Alternative Service Provision ⁹	Low
Reserve Acquisition and Disposal Strategy	Low
Sports and Recreation Facilities Strategy ¹⁰	Low

3.5 ASSET PROGRAMMES TO MEET DEMAND

A variety of programmes are proposed to meet demand. This includes developing new and existing parks and reserves, enhancing pest plant control programmes, investigating options for additional and improved sporting facilities, improving ancillary facilities such as sports lights, and working with clubs and community groups. Details are provided in the Focus Areas in Section 6.6.

⁹ Such as meadows instead of mown lawns, permanent gardens instead of annual bedding etc.

¹⁰ Defining local priorities by building on the Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island

4 LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT

4.1 BACKGROUND DATA

Physical Parameters

Nelson's Parks and Reserves network occupies approximately 11,250 hectares, which represents over 25% of the total land area of the Nelson region, and over 97% of all Council owned land. The parks and reserves are grouped into six main categories based on their primary purpose.

Table 14 – Parks and Reserves Categories

Category	Primary purpose	Number	Area
Public Gardens	Preserving heritage plantings, botanical display and accessible for passive recreation	7	18 ha
Neighbourhood Parks	Accessible informal recreation close to home, primarily for play and social interaction and enhancing the amenity of residential areas	100	84 ha
Sportsgrounds	Organised sports such as football, rugby, netball, cricket, tennis, bowls and athletics and providing larger areas for informal recreation	12	120 ha
Conservation Reserves	Water supply catchment protection, biodiversity and heritage conservation, providing opportunities for informal recreation such as mountain biking and walking	6	10,269 ha
Landscape Reserves	Protecting the city's backdrop and landscape characteristics and providing high quality opportunities for informal recreation	12	463 ha
Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Protecting waterways and the coast, and providing ecological linkages and walking/cycling corridors between the city's open spaces	33	297 ha

In addition there are 95 walkway reserves, which cover a total of approximately 28 hectares.

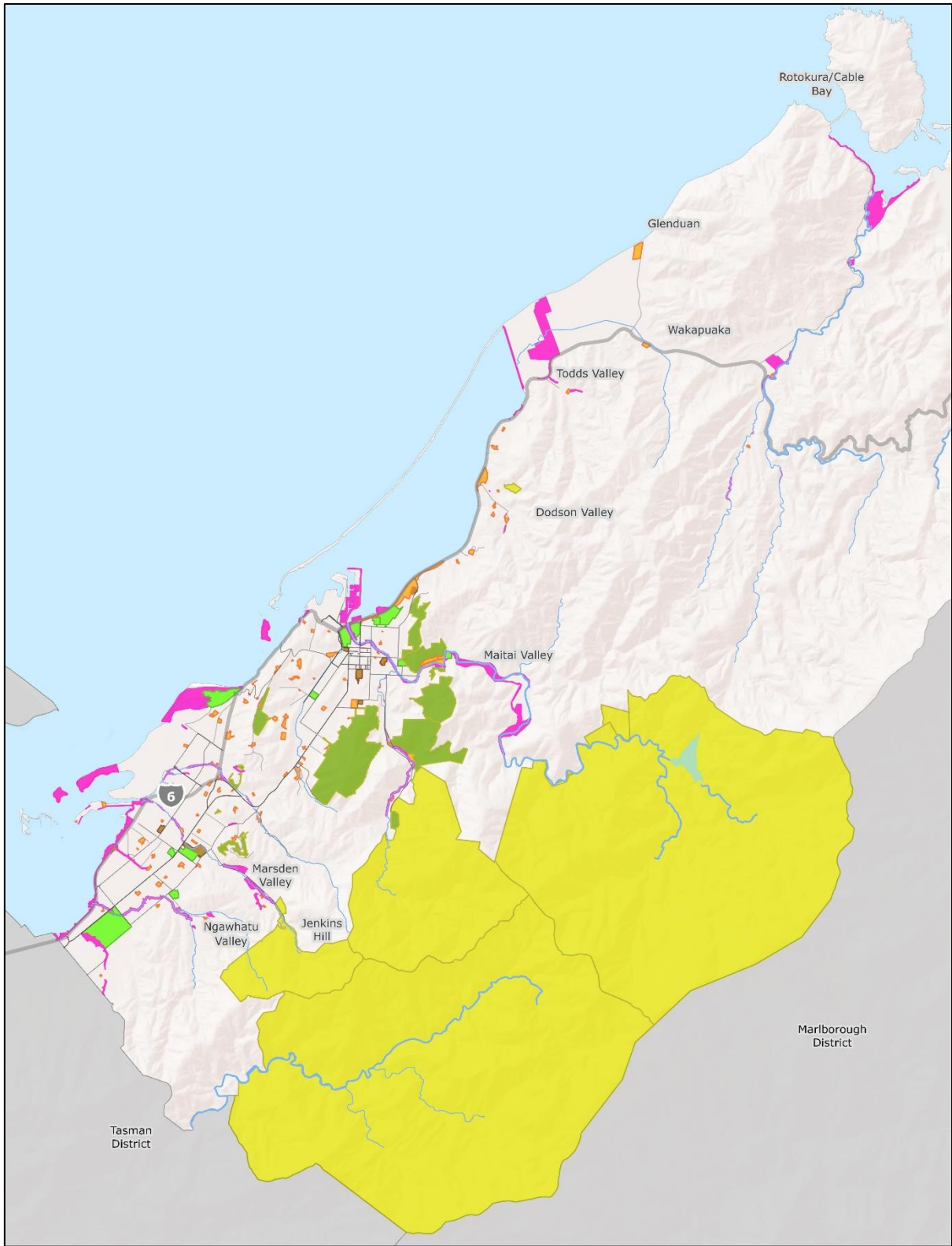
This AMP includes a variety of assets within these parks and reserves such as:

- hard surfaces such as roads, paths and car parks
- walking and cycling paths including mountain bike trails
- seating, signs, fences
- lighting
- sports and play equipment
- trees, shrubs and other planted areas.

Buildings and structures, with some exceptions, are managed through the Properties and Facilities Activity Management Plan, as are cemeteries and camping grounds. The Parks network across the region is shown in Figure 25. A summarised inventory of parks assets is included in Appendix 1.

Table 15– Reserve Ancillary Assets (July 2021)

Ancillary Asset	Quantity
Seats/benches	731
Tables	166
Bins	333
Drinking fountains	45
Barbecues	7
Bike racks	57
Signs	1,832
Playgrounds (three or more pieces of equipment)	50



Parks and Reserves Network
Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan

Legend

 Conservation Reserve	 Esplanade/Foreshore Reserve
 Neighbourhood Park	 Landscape Reserve
 Sportsground Reserve	 Public Garden

 Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

N
April 2021
0 1 2 3 4 km

Figure 25 – Parks and Reserves Network

Parks asset data is stored in Council's Asset Information System (Infor) which can also be accessed and analysed through the internal GIS system. A version of this GIS with reduced layers is accessible to the public at www.topofthesouthmaps.co.nz.

Council's open space provision includes large areas of back country water catchment including the Maitai, Roding and Brook catchments. Without these areas Nelson's provision reduces from around 11,250 hectares to approximately 1,350 hectares. This equates to 26.6 hectares of open space per 1,000 residents which is comparable to provision throughout the rest of the country.

Asset Performance

Usage and capacity vary considerably across the different park categories, which have very different consumer needs. This is discussed further in the focus areas.

Asset Condition

Council has a scheduled programme of condition assessments for parks and reserves assets. Assets are divided into groups according to the potential level of risk they present and the size of investment involved. These groups are summarised as follows:

- Level 1: Buildings and major structures (included in the Properties and Facilities AMP) and play equipment
- Level 2: Minor structures, retaining walls and paved roads/paths
- Level 3: Unpaved roads/car parks/paths, firebreaks, boat ramps, fountains, ponds
- Level 4: Signs, park furniture, fences, sports field equipment, bike stands and drinking fountains
- Level 5: Trees, planted areas, sites with natural or historic values.

The frequency and degree of detail for assessments is determined by this hierarchy and statutory requirements, and is detailed in Appendix 3.

Level 1 assets have a relatively intensive assessment programme including external Independent Qualified Person (IQP) checks. Level 4 or 5 assets may rely on maintenance contractor assessments, and renewals may be carried out on a reactive basis. Results of condition assessments inform work programmes and renewals/replacement scheduling. The table below shows the grading used to assess all Parks and Reserves assets.

Table 16 – Condition Grading for Assets

Grade	Condition	General Meaning
0	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset absent or no longer exists
1	Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound physical condition • No work required
2	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable physical condition; minimal short term failure risk but potential for deterioration • Only minor work required (if any)
3	Average	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant deterioration evident; failure unlikely in near future but future deterioration likely • Work required but asset is still serviceable
4	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure likely in short term • Substantial work required in the short term, asset barely serviceable
5	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed or failure imminent / safety risk

Grade	Condition	General Meaning
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major work or replacement required urgently

Where available, asset condition information is described within the individual focus areas. Some assets however are common across most parks. These are discussed collectively below. Generally, park furniture does not require regular assessment as there is no extensive condition assessment requirement for Level 4 assets. Assessments are carried out every two months through maintenance contractor checks and items are replaced as necessary.

Asset Valuations

The valuation of parks assets is currently based on historical cost less depreciation.

Under the transition to International Financial Reporting Standards, all parks assets underwent a one-off revaluation in 2005 at the depreciated replacement cost, which became the deemed cost at that date. The asset valuations were completed in-house, by Council staff, based on Council's Hansen Asset Management System (now Infor) and peer reviewed by property valuers Duke and Cooke Limited.

The purpose of the valuation was to obtain three results for each asset: the Replacement Value, the Depreciated Replacement Value and the Annual Depreciation.

Assets acquired prior to June 2005 were revalued in that year and are held at the revaluation value less accumulated annual depreciation. Assets acquired since are valued at cost less accumulated annual depreciation.

4.2 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

Operations and Maintenance

Council will manage and maintain assets in a manner that minimises the long term costs. Scheduled inspections of critical assets will be undertaken as justified by the potential impact of failure on levels of service, costs, public health, safety or corporate image. The inspection programme will be modified as appropriate in response to unplanned maintenance trends. Customer enquiries and complaints are recorded on the customer service request system summarising data on the date, time, details, responsibility and action taken.

Reserve management plans are in place for a number of parks and reserves. These documents further define the use and management approach for individual reserves.

Specifications for reserve maintenance work are defined in Contract 3927 (Nelson City Council Open Space Operations and Maintenance Contract) which is held by Nelmac and has an expiry of 30 June 2023.

Maintenance budgets are typically provided in the form of set contract amounts, with separate budgets for programmed and unprogrammed (reactive) maintenance.

The Open Spaces contract expires in 2023, and the Council adopted a new procurement policy in 2021 which references climate change and sourcing local. This may have an impact on the price of the new open spaces contract and consequently operational budgets.

Unplanned Maintenance

A suitable level of preparedness for prompt and effective response to asset failures will be maintained to allow prompt repair of critical assets and mitigation of any hazards.

One situation which regularly occurs is graffiti. Council aims to respond quickly to either remove or paint over the offending vandalism. In relatively prominent locations or where vandalism repeatedly occurs, it may be appropriate to try and deter the activity through placing artistic pieces on the affected areas. It has been demonstrated that graffiti is less likely to occur where there is 'street art' already in place. This method has been used at the skateparks and some playgrounds. In appropriate locations that are not subject to existing projects that are managed by the Arts Council, and due to the urgency required to quickly cover up the graffiti, the Parks and Facilities team may decide to engage a local artist to cover up graffiti and deter further vandalism. There is no commitment to the artwork used as a deterrent, and it can be painted over at any time without permission from the artist. Note- if the graffiti is non-offensive and could be considered an enhancement or improvement to the asset and isn't likely to encourage further graffiti, the Parks and Facilities Team may decide to leave it there to detract further graffiti.

Planned Maintenance

A programme of planned asset maintenance will be undertaken to minimise the risk of critical asset failure or where justified when considering financial, safety and social impacts. Major maintenance needs will be identified through the scheduled asset condition inspections and identification of customer service request trends.

Service level agreements are in place with Nelmac specifying and defining the quantity and quality of the work to be carried out and the respective responsibilities and obligations of the operations and management teams.

Council manages its maintenance contract through its Asset Management system with work orders being directed to the contractor and attributed to an asset. Alternatively, work can be procured through the Council's electronic purchase order system or via the Council's service request system and can also be directed to the contractor.

Contract monitoring is in place, with Parks staff auditing contractor performance.

Council and its contractors endeavour to employ sustainable practices in their operations. Examples include introducing telemetry to control irrigation water use, selection of suitable turf species, reuse of roof water from some buildings, use of electric tools and vehicles, reserve design to promote active transport and management practices to minimise chemical inputs such as increased use of hand tools and mulch which has significantly reduced the need for herbicides and watering.

Council engages expert, external auditors where necessary for assets such as sports turf, playgrounds and mountain bike tracks.

There are a number of industry standards and guidelines that affect this activity. These are outlined in Appendix 2.

Inspection and remedial work relating to faults or requests for service reported by the public are carried out within the following response times:

- Urgent (public safety issues): 2 hours
- Priority: 24 hours
- Standard: 5 working days
- Non-urgent: 15 working days.

Minor faults or requests for service received after hours are referred directly to the appropriate contractor, who has authority to take the appropriate action required (within the limits specified in their contract).

Cost Summary - Operations

The tables within Section 7 (Financial Summary) show funding for anticipated planned and unplanned operation and maintenance expenditure requirements over the next ten years to ensure delivery of the specified levels of service.

4.3 RENEWAL PLAN

Renewal expenditure can be major work which does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

Renewal Identification

Council becomes aware of the need for renewals as a result of a range of information sources. For larger assets, renewals are initially planned for and depreciation collected based on asset life, with condition assessments confirming renewal dates as the end-of-life date approaches. At the lower end of the spectrum, minor assets wear out or become damaged and Council renews them on a reactive basis, generally in response to customer or contractor feedback. The condition of more substantial assets is assessed and

monitored on a more formal basis, e.g. parks hard surfaces are registered and managed in the Road Asset Maintenance and Management (RAMM) database.

An Asset Management Improvement System (AMIS) project is underway to check and update asset information in Infor, the asset register. Processes are being developed to ensure new assets are recorded. A more proactive approach to asset renewals will be implemented in future, based around a programme generated from the asset management database.

Renewal Strategies

Currently the renewals budget is set based on the expected useful life and known condition of the asset, which allows predictions around when the asset will need to be replaced. A full renewal plan for all Parks assets has not been developed to date and renewal planning has often been on a reactive basis. This is identified an area for improvement in this Plan.

Given the relatively small size of most of the parks assets, and the small number of larger assets, renewal planning will often be undertaken without predictive modelling.

Cost Summary – Renewals

The tables within Section 7 (Financial Summary) show funding for renewals expenditure requirements over the next 10 years to ensure delivery of the specified levels of service.

As this Plan continues to develop in maturity more accurate renewals forecasts are expected. For many parks assets funding has been projected until 2031 based on historic data, however in some cases forecasts are based on more accurate information. Renewals which span the wider parks network outside of the primary focus areas are discussed below.

Hard Surfaces

Funding is included for hard surface renewals based on historical requirements. Parks hard surfaces are now included in the RAMM asset management system, so that renewals can be effectively planned for in future alongside other district roading assets.

Park Lights

There are a number of poles (steel and concrete) which have endured beyond their original design life. A programme is underway to renew all poles over the next ten years to bring them back into line with a sustainable renewals programme within their expected design life.

Where poles are still in reasonable condition, there is capacity to replace existing old-technology bulbs with LED's to improve light quality, energy efficiency and lifespan.

An assessment of Nelson's sports field capacity was undertaken in early 2021 which recommended a number of improvements, primarily in relation to training for training. This is discussed further in the focus area for Sportsgrounds.

4.4 CREATION/ACQUISITION/AUGMENTATION PLAN

Planned capital works or purchases are based on asset needs to meet levels of service requirements and development standards. High level development standards for new Parks and Reserves are contained within Chapter 10 of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 (NTLDM). This is further described in Appendix 4.

When evaluating significant development proposals, the following issues will be considered:

Table 17 – Capital Works Criteria

Capital Works Criteria	
Primary	Secondary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How the project relates to policy or plan objectives• Health and safety risk or requirement• Legislative requirement• Existing Council obligation• Contribution made to levels of service and community outcomes• Carbon Emissions Reduction• Active Transport Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replacement or renewal of an existing asset• Degree of community needs, expectation or use• Cost range• Ongoing cost per annum• Risks and benefits anticipated to be made from the investment•

Council does not have a documented development plan for all built assets within parks.

In addition, Council receives requests for things such as park benches, signage and rubbish bins. These assets and other small expense items are considered on a case by case basis.

The completion of a project management project initiation document (PID) is required to ensure that new significant projects are delivered and implemented consistently. Significant projects also require justification through a business case.

Specific procedures and criteria for the acquisition of new assets are described in the relevant focus area. For example new land to meet the level of service for Neighbourhood Parks may be vested in Council through the subdivision process or as particular allotments come available that may provide better access or an improved frontage. Similarly, criteria are described in the

Sportsgrounds section to guide new community investment, and standards are identified for the construction of new trails in the Walking and Cycling section.

From time to time members of the public offer to donate an item of furniture. Council generally supports donations where there is a need for the item, either as a new asset or to renew assets in need of replacement. Council will determine the type and style of furniture to be installed in order to ensure consistency of design and ease of maintenance and planning.

Upon installation the asset will become the property of Council, and the asset will be subject to Council's asset management practices. Accepting a donated item does not infer any ongoing entitlement to that site or object. Donors will not be consulted on any future actions associated with the asset, nor should they expect an item to remain beyond its expected lifespan, typically around 10 to 15 years.

Adopt a Spot

A key initiative within the parks activity is the Adopt a Spot (AAS) programme, where community groups, schools, businesses, and individuals agree to enhance and take care of an area of Council land. The majority of involvement to date occurs in neighbourhood and urban esplanades reserves, with some long standing exceptions being the Marsden Valley Trapping Group, a large scale revegetation project in Bolwell Reserve, Friends of the Maitai, and Friends of Queens Gardens.

The AAS programme is coordinated from within the Parks team, engaging cooperation across relevant contract supervisors and asset planners, the Science and Environment team and contractors.

As well as undertaking a variety of activities, each group functions as proactive advocates for their local community. An agreement is developed, whereby the involvement of the AAS representatives are recorded, alongside the support Council will provide. This support ranges from assistance with site preparation and provision of plants, to technical advice and provision of resources such as traps and monitoring equipment. A Health and Safety Plan is also developed for each AAS.

As at July 2021, there were over 40 AAS groups operating in parks and reserves (16 newcomers since the COVID-19 lockdown) including 15 individuals, 26 community groups and one business. Twelve of the total are engaged solely in pest animal trapping, and the remaining 25 in a range of activities including weed control, planting and aftercare, water quality monitoring, pest animal monitoring, pest animal trapping, native wildlife monitoring, and gardening and edible plants maintenance.



Figure 26 – Adopt a Spot Volunteers

In addition, there are 28 Enviro schools (Early Childhood Education through to secondary school) due to move into the AAS programme in the coming years, as well as other non-Enviro schools wanting to take on a spot. This will replace the successful native tree planting programme carried out by approximately 2,500 school children for the last 35 years at key sites such as Tahunanui Beach and the Marsden Valley Reserve. By 'adopting a spot' in close proximity to their location, schools will be able to regularly and easily engage in a range of curriculum activities, while developing the role of kaitiakitanga of their special place.

Growth is anticipated in the programme as public awareness develops.

Council will need to consider the implications of what may happen to an area if an AAS group discontinues operation, for example where an AAS groups maintains an area to a higher standard than the regular Council maintenance specifications. In this case it is likely that the level of service for an adopted spot will regress to a level which Council can continue to achieve within current service standards and contract budgets.

4.5 DISPOSAL PLAN

Disposal of parks and reserves assets will be considered where these are not required to meet target levels of service within this Plan. In all cases disposal processes must comply with Council's legal obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Reserves Act 1977 and meet requirements to involve the public in significant decisions.

The sale of surplus assets can be beneficial to Council either by using proceeds to pay debt and hence reducing loan servicing costs or by improving services and facilities by investing the sale proceeds in new projects, which are of direct benefit to the community.

Any proposals for the disposal of significant assets will be referred to Council and the community for their consideration and comment.

5 RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

This section describes the risk management procedures used in the Parks and Reserves activity.

Applying risk management procedures enables decisions to be made about the best use of limited resources to achieve as much as possible of the Council’s objectives from the maintenance and development of Parks and Reserves assets.

Threats and opportunities are assessed against Parks and Reserves objectives and levels of service.

The risk management process is an integral part of good management practice. It is an iterative process of continuous improvement that is embedded into existing practices or business improvement.

Risk management is not simply about uncertain negative events. The process can also be used to identify and decide on the merits of uncertain opportunities for the Council to do things more innovatively, sustainably and effectively.

A detailed risk register is contained in Appendix 5 of this plan, and areas of high risk for the activity are shown in Table 19.

5.1 CRITICAL ASSETS

It is helpful to separately identify assets which are critical to the delivery of the Parks and Reserves activity. This assists in managing risk and prioritising resources.

Few parks and open space assets are critical in the sense that they are necessary for provision of essential basic community services, however they are important for quality of life, health, well-being and environmental sustainability. Both visual and physical access to green spaces have mental and physical health benefits.

Generally critical assets are considered to be those whose failure would result in unacceptable consequences. Assets that are considered critical within the Nelson City Council Parks and Reserves activity are outlined below.

Table 18 – Critical Parks and Reserves Assets

Critical Assets	
Asset Type	Management Practice
<p>Water Supply Catchment areas in Conservation Reserves Vital to ensure the ongoing supply of adequate safe water to the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain catchment areas in Council ownership Continue to maintain forest cover and manage in accordance with Reserve Management Plan and Bylaws to prevent inappropriate activities Resource Management Act planning designation maintained by Water Assets team
<p>Play Equipment Failure may result in serious injury or death</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play Equipment is manufactured and installed in compliance with the relevant playground standards Regular inspections against standards Five yearly comprehensive audit by accredited inspector Two-hour target response times for service requests relating to public safety
<p>Street and Parks Trees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three-yearly inspections of street trees Two-yearly inspections of trees in high use parks

Critical Assets	
Failure may result in harm to people or property	
Trafalgar Park and Saxton Oval sporting venues High profile venues catering for televised matches and international events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turfs are renewed and maintained as required to ensure satisfactory drainage and performance • Stand areas maintained and structurally sound • Trafalgar Park floodlights are assessed annually

Parks structural assets, such as bridges, platforms and safety barriers are also considered critical assets, and are included in the Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.

All assets receive an inspection following a major adverse event such as a flood, earthquake or closure from fire risk.

The effect of criticality on an asset is highlighted in the following areas:

- Operation and maintenance planning
- Required level of data reliability
- Condition assessment priorities
- Renewal profiles
- Associated levels of service.

A methodology for determining asset criticality to a component level, along with options, will be determined to integrate criticality into the ongoing operation, maintenance, renewals and capital programme for the Parks and Reserves activity.

5.2 RISK ASSESSMENT

5.2.1 Approach for assessing risks

The Council's Risk Management Policy 2017 (A1553263) provides for assessing risk, as follows.

- Clearly identifying the objectives for which achievement may be uncertain
- Identifying events which could make the achievement of one or more objectives uncertain
- For each event, using best available information, to estimate the scale of consequence for an objective if the event happened and estimating a corresponding likelihood. Consequences and likelihood are estimated using the Council's agreed risk criteria (see each focus area for relevant risks)
- Electing the likelihood consequence combination from the Council's criteria based on the largest risk for the event.

Council's assesses risk by estimating the consequences of an event and multiplying those by the likelihood of that event occurring. Consequences and likelihoods are estimated using Council's Organisational Risk Matrix (A1411399). Parks specific risks are identified in Appendix 5.

As this Plan is developed it will progressively apply the criteria required by the Council's Risk Management Policy 2017. These follow principle (g) of the international standard codifying good risk management practice (ISO 31000:2009) and tailor this process to Council's circumstances.

5.2.2 Top risks and how these will be managed

The level of risk established from the assessment process (formally called residual risk) is compared with the Council's residual risk tolerance as set out in the Council's risk criteria (and shown in this AMP as Table 45 - Residual Risk Tolerance).

The table sets out priorities for action and at what level of Council decisions should be taken to either accept (tolerate) the risk or take further actions to manage the risk to achieve a more acceptable risk level.

In many cases risks have already been acted on by officers in the course of the normal work of managing the property and facilities activities and no further action is required.

In other cases specific decisions may be required to either accept the current level of risk or include actions in this Plan to reduce the level of risk.

The objectives relevant to the parks and reserves risk register relate to the levels of service the council wishes to provide to the community.

Table 19 provides an indication of areas of high residual risk and some information about how these could be further treated (i.e. further controls implemented, or choices made to reduce risk levels). Note each focus area has an individual risk assessment with more detail.

Table 19 Areas of high risk for parks and reserves

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Wind event damages trees	All, but particularly Public Gardens	Tree damage and subsequent property damage or personal injury	Monitor weather forecasts. Regular condition assessment to identify treatment actions and high risk trees.	Major (4)	Likely (4)	High (16)	Accept	Ongoing condition assessment to identify treatment actions, Maintain assessment frequency. Tree maintenance/ removal to minimise risks
Coastal erosion at Tahuna Back Beach cause by natural coastal processes (littoral drift in Tasman Bay deflecting the mouth of the Blind Channel to the east)	Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Loss of reserve land	Planting sand-binding grasses. Trapping windblown sand. Controlling pedestrians. Technical work underway.	Major (4)	Possible (3)	High (12)	Accept	Managed retreat. Continue with existing controls to mitigate erosion speed. Continue with technical work to identify highest risk areas.
Fire caused by dry conditions, accident or arson	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves.	Damage or destruction of vegetation or property. Personal injury.	Rural fire management guidelines, fire break management, weed control, firefighting water supply. Identify high risk areas.	Major (4)	Possible (3)	High (12)	Reduce	Procedures to close areas, provide warnings and prevent public access. Weed management plans.
Bike riding injury on tracks caused by inadequate maintenance, poor design or construction,	Walkways, Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves, Esplanade and	Personal injury	Regular maintenance. MTB track grading and signage. Out and About On Tracks	Extreme (5)	Unlikely (2)	High (10)	Accept	Appropriate track design, construction and grading. Regular inspection and maintenance. Channelling.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
riding tracks unsuitable for skill level, collisions	Foreshore Reserves		strategy to manage conflict.					
Accident associated with water bodies (built water areas) e.g. caused by unfenced areas, deep water, difficult exit, entrapment etc.	All	Drowning.	Design guidelines for max depth, visibility, exit points. Maintenance to keep edges clear of vegetation and entrapment hazards.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Record and report all management actions
Injury at playground (as a result of normal activity, misuse or equipment design or failure).	Play facilities	Injuries or death	Compliance with NZS 5828. Prioritise high use sites.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Inspections: Monthly – contractor (internal). Five yearly independent review.
Council loses control of pests and/or weeds	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves , Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Loss of native biodiversity. Proliferation of unwanted species.	Ongoing monitoring and awareness.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Reduce	Weed management plans. Utilise Nelson Nature opportunities. Communication between Forestry and Parks operations. Improved monitoring
Loss of Institutional knowledge Insufficient systems in place to capture innate employee knowledge not captured elsewhere	All	Loss of important information and historical details not held anywhere else	Systems in place to capture knowledge and 'download' information Staff personal development plans	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Ensure robust processes and knowledge management systems which are understood and easily accessed Do not have staff work in isolation without

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
							good auditing processes	
Climate change impacts such as sea level rise, temperature changes and extremes of rainfall	All	Impacts on usability of assets and spaces or complete loss of assets	Reduce reliability on vulnerable spaces for critical assets Anticipate consequences and minimise long term investments in vulnerable spaces	Likely (4)	Likely (4)	High (16)	Accept	Planned approach to address impacts of climate change such as managed retreat

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE APPROACH

Civil Defence and Emergency Management

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

- Nelson Tasman Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2018
- Nelson City Council Emergency Procedures Manual - exercises are carried out on a six monthly basis to ensure all staff are familiar with the procedures.

Section 64 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires Council to plan and provide for civil defence emergency management within its district and ensure that it is able to function to the fullest extent possible during and after an emergency.

Local Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Arrangements

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

The Nelson Tasman CDEM Group Plan provides for an 'all hazards' approach to emergency management planning and activities. The CDEM Group Plan outlines the civil defence emergency management structure and systems necessary to manage hazards, including arrangements for declaring a state of emergency in the Group Area. The Group Plan is the primary instrument to identify and assess the community's hazards and risks. It decides on acceptable levels of risk and how they are to be managed.

Table 20 shows facilities on parks and reserves have been identified as possible Civil Defence Centres in an emergency through an agreement between Nelson Tasman Civil Defence and Council.

Table 20 Facilities on parks and reserves that have been identified as possible Civil Defence Centres

Location	Facility
Trafalgar Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trafalgar Pavilion • Trafalgar Centre • Trafalgar Hall
Founders Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Centre • The Granary • Duncan House • Jaycee Room
Saxton Field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saxton Stadium • Cricket/Smallbore Rifle Building • Suburbs Football Clubrooms • Hockey Pavilion • Saxton Oval • Netball Pavilion
Greenmeadows Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre
Wakapuaka Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wakapuaka Hall
Haven Foreshore Esplanade Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Kinzett Terrace

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

Resilience Planning

With the large amount of Council administered open space, there are opportunities to promote and demonstrate examples of environmental resilience and sustainability. This is particularly relevant in urban environments where open space may be limited and the opportunity for co-operative community initiatives and flexible spaces becomes a more practical consideration.

It is unlikely that any sole Council initiative could be implemented on a scale large enough to make a practical difference to community resilience. However, using Council administered spaces to promote sustainable practices and provide examples of resilience can help to embed it in the local community, so that they may be encouraged to adopt such practices themselves.

Edible Plantings

An example of showcasing resilience opportunities comes in the form of edible planting. While public fruit trees and vegetable gardens have little impact on the community from a food provision standpoint, it can show the public what opportunities there may be to have edible vegetation in their own back yards. Council has already planted thousands of fruit trees within the city's parks, and will continue to do so where there are suitable opportunities. Council has identified publicly accessible edible plantings within Council's GIS system and has identified six 'edible walks' (Stoke Railway Reserve, Woodstock Reserve, Orphanage Stream, Ranui Reserve and two at Branford Park). All of these walks have associated brochures and maps.



Figure 27 – Branford Park Edible Walk

Flexible Spaces

Providing flexible spaces can also build resilience into the district's network. Spaces for example could implement:

- Recreation spaces which can be reformatted to provide emergency shelter
- Rainwater harvesting or self-contained water supplies
- Stormwater attenuation and wetlands treatment of runoff
- Spaces which can be used for refuge or other benefits.

Improved urban open spaces may also contribute towards urban intensification, allowing for a more focused and economical use of infrastructure investment such as three waters and roads.

Vegetation

Vegetation provides great benefits and buffering of negative effects. With over 11,000 hectares of open space, much of which is vegetated, Council has a resource which acts as a carbon sink, reduces erosion and rainfall runoff, protects soil quality, improves air quality and buffers temperature extremes under the canopy in addition to many other environmental and health benefits. Mature vegetation also costs less to maintain than many other open space types, and fruit trees can help to provide resilience.

Use of locally endemic or eco-sourced plants, where possible, can also lead to improved outcomes. As they have evolved to thrive in the local environment, they should require less care and ongoing maintenance and have a greater chance of survival. Primarily this should save resources in labour, water, renewals of failed plants and chemical applications.

Council currently plants around 10,000 plants each year to promote biodiversity and restoration in esplanade and riparian areas. These areas have been identified as priority, vulnerable areas in need of protection and enhancement. In total Council plants over 20,000 plants each year comprising of new and replacement plantings (such as annual bedding plants in public gardens).

Road corridors (not part of this AMP) are also important opportunities to increase vegetation coverage. Council supplies 10 free plants per residence for road frontage planting upon request. This scheme averages around 1,200 plants per year. Street gardens are maintained by contractors who replaced and planted over 2,000 plants in 2019/20. Increases in street tree numbers can be challenging due to the scale of trees and their potential to cause services and neighbour conflict. Council inherits street trees through residential development and numbers are rising by around a dozen per year.

Levels of Service and Alternative Management

In order to maximise use of limited resources, there may be future opportunities to modify levels of service for open spaces e.g. changing the way these spaces are presented, their identified use or a reduction in scheduled maintenance. This may be in the form of unmown areas allowed to revert to meadows, alternatives to turf species, groundcover plantings on hard to maintain slopes and wetlands for example.

Chemical Use

Council minimises use of chemicals in open spaces where possible e.g. for cleaning, weed and pest control or fertilising. Examples of minimisation may be using alternative methods of weed and pest control such as mulching or companion planting, reducing the application frequency or looking for open space designs which require less of this type of treatment.

Council will continue to minimise the use of chemical treatments in open spaces while maintaining the levels of service that the community expects, and funding is included in Year 1 of the Plan to develop a Glyphosate policy.

In some instances it may not be possible to achieve the desired levels of service without use of chemicals. This is primarily the case with weed control within conservation and landscape reserves and road corridors. The scale of the problem and the site sizes and conditions mean that there are few cost-effective alternatives to chemical control. The long-term goal of the majority of conservation and landscape reserves is to restore a full canopy cover of mature vegetation. Once this is achieved the need for chemical controls will be greatly reduced or eliminated.

Succession Planning

Succession planning within any business is considered necessary to reduce the risk associated with staff leaving the organisation. Succession planning allows institutional knowledge to be passed on and assists in ensuring continuity of organisational culture.

Currently succession planning is largely by way of multiple staff members being involved in administering the activity and detailing future strategies within activity management plans. In order to ensure greater effectiveness there is a need to improve planning and recording and development of strategies over the next three years.

6 FOCUS AREAS

6.1 FOCUS AREA 1: PUBLIC GARDENS

Introduction

Public Gardens are the significant 'flagship' parks and reserves of Nelson. Council administers seven Public Gardens, these are Anzac Memorial Park, Broadgreen Gardens, Pikimai/Church Hill, Isel Park, Melrose Gardens, Miyazu Japanese Gardens, Queens Gardens (including Huangshi Chinese Garden).

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

With their mature, tall trees Public Gardens are occasionally subject to damage from high winds, particularly Isel Park. A key issue is ensuring the effective establishment of replacement trees following such weather events.

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



Figure 28: Miyazu Japanese Gardens

Care needs to be taken in these parks and reserves to ensure the desired amenity is preserved as competing objectives can occasionally cause tension. One example is Disc Golf at Isel Park which may not suit the desired outcomes of a Public Garden (the discs can compromise the establishment of replacement trees and disturb other users of the park who may be seeking quieter, more contemplative leisure). Similarly, Light Nelson takes place in Queens Gardens and is a highly successful event, but does carry risks given the large number of people in a carefully planted area during darkness. A Reserve Management Plan for Public Gardens would be of benefit to establish policies and guidelines for these spaces.

Accessibility of these sites for private vehicles can be limited. Typically in the oldest areas of town, they are often in built up areas accessed by smaller streets and are associated with inherited historic infrastructure.

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

Level of Service

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

Recreation Aotearoa also provides useful guidance and recommendations for the administration of Public Gardens. While these are not adopted as formal levels of service by Nelson City Council, they are aligned to the way Nelson's Public Gardens are managed.

In terms of provision, the Recreation Aotearoa benchmark recommends 0.1-0.2 hectares of Public Gardens per 1,000 residents. Nelson currently has approximately 0.35 hectares per 1,000 residents, and is therefore well supplied.

Future Demand

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



Figure 29 – Waharoa at the entrance to Anzac Park.



Figure 30 – Public Gardens

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

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

Operations and Maintenance

Operations budgets are split broadly into contracted works, programmed maintenance and unprogrammed maintenance. In addition, separate budgets are provided where required for specific purposes such as for the maintenance of the Cathedral Steps.

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

A recent assessment of ANZAC Park has resulted in some recommendations (e.g. to vegetation, seating layout, activities within the park) however there are no significant changes anticipated in relation to Public Gardens' operations costs. As costs of staff and services have been increasing, they have been balanced out by increased efficiencies.

Some significant vandalism occurred during 2019 to the Cawthron Steps at Pikimai/Church Hill. This required considerable staff time and resources to remediate but works have now been completed by a professional stonemason.

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

Maintaining quality is particularly important where Public Gardens have high heritage values. At the time of writing the Queen's Gardens were proposed for heritage scheduling in the reviewed Nelson Plan following an assessment by a heritage consultant. It is expected that heritage scheduling will provide a catalyst to formalise existing guidance to ensure heritage values are protected when maintenance, new plantings and developments are being planned. The development of a Reserve Management Plan for Public Gardens will provide further opportunity for heritage to be managed appropriately. In the interim works within the Queen's Gardens should refer to the Landscape Conservation Plan 2011.

Renewals

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

Another key priority is renewing bridges as they reach the end of their lives, and these are discussed further in the Property and Facilities Activity Management Plan. A bridge in Isel Park crossing Poormans Stream will be renewed in Year 1 which will ensure greater accessibility and connectivity e.g. to Greenmeadows.

One of the Miyazu Gardens ponds requires its base to be renewed, as it is developed on an historic landfill.

Funding is included for this in Years 2 and 3 of the Plan.

New Capital Investment

Recent investments include new public toilets at Queens Gardens and improvements to the area at the top of the Cawthron Steps.

Other than the renewals described above, no significant investment is planned. A path will be developed in Year 1 to connect the renewed bridge in Isel Park to the Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre.

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

Disposal

Through the life of this plan, staff will rationalise the number of rubbish bins provided in public gardens.

Risk Management

There are no specific risk management considerations for this focus area.



Figure 31 – Isel Park

6.2 FOCUS AREA 2: NEIGHBOURHOOD PARKS

Introduction

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

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

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

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

Level of Service

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

Council aims to ensure 99% of households in the Residential Zone are within 800m walking distance (approximately 10 minutes' walk) of open space (defined as a Neighbourhood Park, Public Garden or a Sportsground). The rationale for expanding the analysis beyond Neighbourhood Parks is that Public Gardens and Sportsgrounds share many of the same characteristics, in that they are accessible, well maintained and offer similar recreation opportunities. Where a gap in this supply exists that needs addressing, it would most likely be filled by a Neighbourhood Park.

The average ideal size for a Neighbourhood Park is considered to be from 3,000 to 5,000m², although the majority already developed in Nelson are larger than this. They generally have a basic provision of services with flat grassed land, permanent plantings, paths and seating areas. Just under half of Neighbourhood Parks have playground equipment.

The common benchmark result from Yardstick for provision of Neighbourhood Parks is a range from 1.0-1.75 hectares per 1,000 residents. Nelson is presently within this range. If all parks and reserves managed as Neighbourhood Parks are included in the calculation then the result would be around 1.5-1.6 hectares per 1,000 residents, however this is not considered to be a reasonable reflection of supply because a number of these parks are very large and do not function as typical Neighbourhood Parks. A target has therefore been set to maintain a level of service at 1-1.2 hectares per 1,000 residents, which effectively removes the largest five neighbourhood parks from the calculation¹¹ and is therefore a more reasonable expectation of future supply e.g. through residential development.

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

Recreation Aotearoa also provides useful guidance and recommendations for the administration of Neighbourhood Parks. While these are not adopted as formal levels of service by Nelson City

¹¹ Queen Elizabeth II Reserve (10.84ha), Branford Park (7.02ha), Glenduan Reserve (6.06ha), Corder Park (5.84ha), Miyazu Reserve (3.01ha).

Council, they are aligned to the way Nelson's Neighbourhood Parks are managed and form the maintenance specification in the Open Space Maintenance contract.

Future Demand

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

As growth areas are developed and developable land becomes scarce, it is likely that more priority will be placed on intensification and brownfield developments in the long term. In this case it will be necessary to determine the best levels of service that parks within these higher density areas should provide.

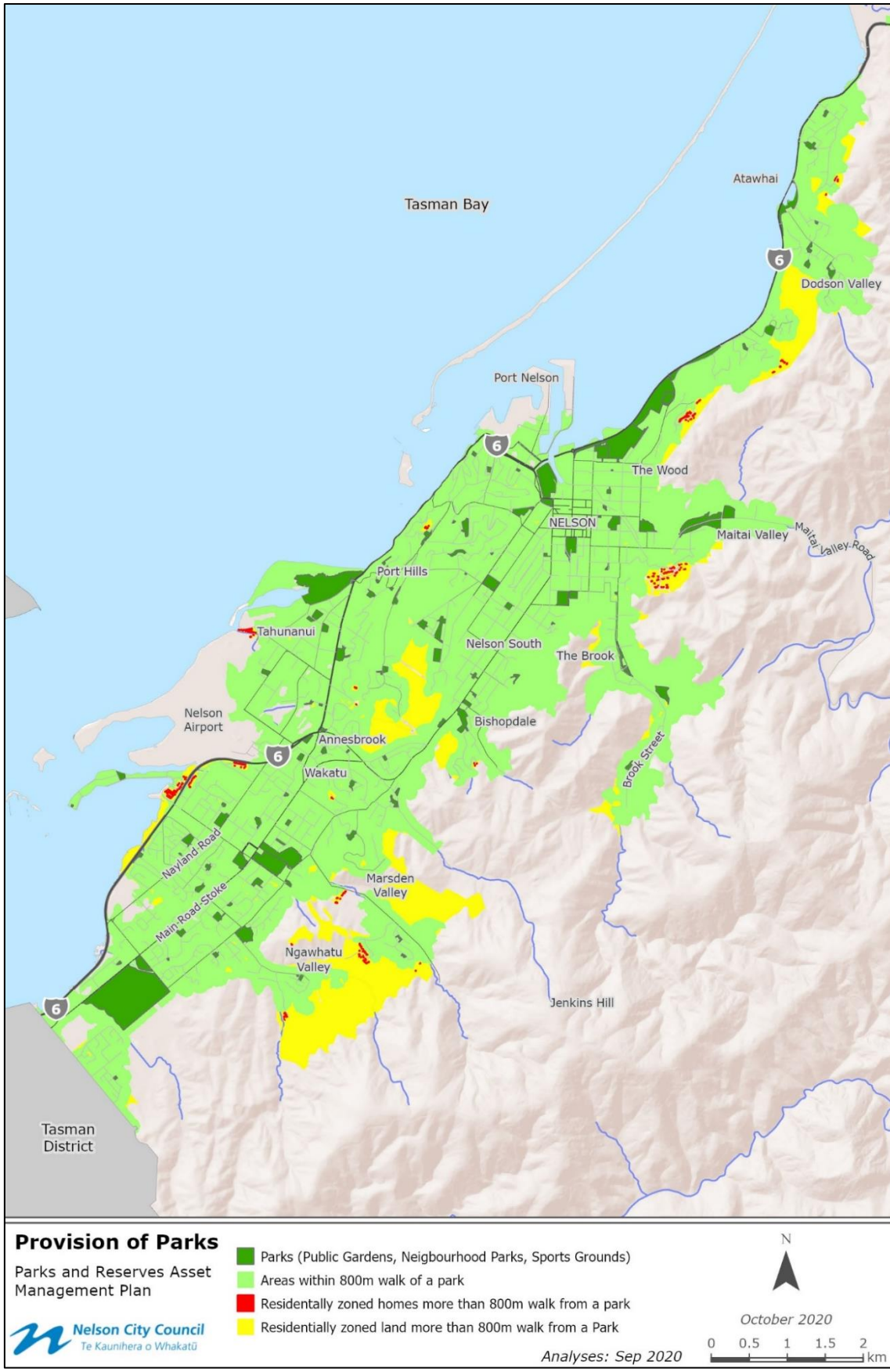


Figure 32 – Residentially zoned homes within 800m walk of Parks (Public Gardens, Neighbourhood Parks and Sports Grounds)

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

- Monaco:** Some properties at the base of Monaco peninsula are not within 800m. They are however close to Poorman Stream Esplanade and Monaco Foreshore reserves. Esplanade and Foreshore reserves are not included in the level of service calculation because their recreation value can vary considerably. As these parks and reserves provide opportunities similar to Neighbourhood Reserves, this is not a priority area for provision.
- Atmore:** This area is close to Atmore Reserve (a Landscape Reserve) and Jacks Track, which both offer easy grade walking opportunities. The Maitai Esplanade Reserve is nearby, with Botanical Hill a little further away. Botanic Sportsground is just outside the level of service distance, but the route is hilly and windy. Given these nearby public spaces this is not a priority area for provision, but could be considered in the future if development progresses and demand increases.
- Tahunanui:** A small cluster of houses at the end of Parkers Road sit outside 800m, however, being next to the beach the area has ample recreation opportunities, including an off-lead dog area. There are also open space opportunities at the adjacent golf course as well as a proposed shared path which will be part of the Great Taste Trail. This is not a priority area for provision.
- Atawhai:** Some Davies Drive properties are on the fringe of the residential area and are outside the 800m walking distance. It is accepted that a minority of properties will remain outside of 800m, and these homes are close to both Sir Stanley Whitehead Park and the Wakapuaka Cemetery. Council will however maintain a watching brief on nearby land developments.
- Further north in Atawhai it is expected that a new Neighbourhood Park will be acquired as part of the Bayview Subdivision in Year 1 of the plan.
- Bishopdale:** An area of residential land is currently being developed through the Tasman Heights subdivision. Council has indicated it requires a relatively flat area for a Neighbourhood Park, which is likely to be in the vicinity of the southern end of Princes Drive. Timing will be subject to progress by the developer.
- Stoke:** There is a considerable amount of undeveloped residentially zoned land around the upper Ngawhatu and Marsden Valley areas and acquiring land for future Neighbourhood Parks will be considered as development progresses.



Figure 33 – Neighbourhood Parks

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Nelson has 100 Neighbourhood Parks across the city that cover a total area of around 84 hectares. The parks range in size from around 300m² up to several hectares in size. A small number of parks and reserves are categorised as Neighbourhood Parks but do not act as Neighbourhood Parks, hosting different activities and being significantly larger (up to 10 hectares). Five of these parks and reserves are not be included in calculations relating to levels of service for Neighbourhood Parks.

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

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

Operations and Maintenance

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

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

Renewals

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

New Capital Investment

The primary driver for new Neighbourhood Park acquisitions is growth as a result of development, and upgrades to existing parks and reserves. Recent development has occurred at Paddys Knob Reserve, Mako St Reserve and Corder Park.

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

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

- Ngawhatu Valley (Montebello)
- Bay View subdivision
- Bishopdale
- Tasman Heights subdivision

- Maitahi/Kaka Valley.

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

Disposal

Through the life of this plan, staff will rationalise the number of rubbish bins provided in neighbourhood parks.

Risk Management

There are no specific risk management considerations for this focus area.



Figure 34 – Fruit Tree Plantings at Te Ata Park

6.3 FOCUS AREA 3: PLAY FACILITIES

Introduction

Play Facilities provide opportunities for families and communities to enjoy informal recreation together. They also allow for development of a range of physical, social and mental skills in a managed risk environment. Nelson has over 40 playgrounds including one destination playground at Tahunanui.

Play uses the body and mind and is fun, accessible, challenging, social and repeatable. It differs from sport and other recreational activities in that it is intrinsically motivated (spontaneous, happens anywhere and is performed for no external goal or reward), personally directed (has limited or no adult involvement) and freely chosen (is self-determined and has no predetermined outcome)¹².

¹² Tākaro – Investing in Play Discussion Document (Auckland Council 2017)

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

The provision of play facilities also supports social cohesion in the community by enabling interactions between neighbours, exposure to people with different backgrounds and beliefs and encouraging community participation by disabled people and vulnerable groups¹³.

The following are key focus areas for playgrounds:

- Ensuring diversity in equipment type and playground experiences and installing more variety when renewals occur
- Developing future play space(s) in the Nelson city centre
- Continuing to provide shade and seating at playgrounds
- Ensuring new and renewed playgrounds are inclusive and provide accessibility opportunities
- Development of play opportunities for 10-14 year olds
- Assessing the existing network and considering new equipment in gap areas
- Developing a playground strategy to guide investment and level of service, and implementing a playground hierarchy
- Ensuring playgrounds provide a variety of physical challenges such as balance, coordination and upper and lower body strength activities.

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ United Nations, 2013; National Playing Fields Association, 2000; Play England, 2006



Figure 35 – Paddy's Knob - before and after development in 2020

Level of Service

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

While quantity of play equipment for young children may be high compared to the national average, it is acknowledged that equipment or play opportunities for older children (10-14 year olds) is limited. This is being addressed in Stoke with the development of a Youth Park (planning is well underway with construction expected during Year 1 of the Plan).

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

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

Future Demand

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

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

An important matter is inter-generational provision, as these spaces should support family visits and cater for an aging population. Providing places alongside playgrounds for carers of varying ages and abilities is important, as will seeking to involve caregivers in play alongside their children. Alongside this is the increasing importance of considering integrated accessibility to playgrounds and equipment to encourage use by all abilities of people.

Nelson would benefit from having a destination playground in close proximity to the CBD. This would address a number of matters:

- There is a lack of activities for younger people in the CBD
- It could help families to visit and extend their linger time in the shopping precinct
- It could attract regional visitors
- It would expand the experience and environment available in a largely built up area
- It would contribute to inner city vibrancy.

It is acknowledged that equipment or play opportunities for older children (10-14 year olds) is limited within Nelson and this will be a focus for development.

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

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

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

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

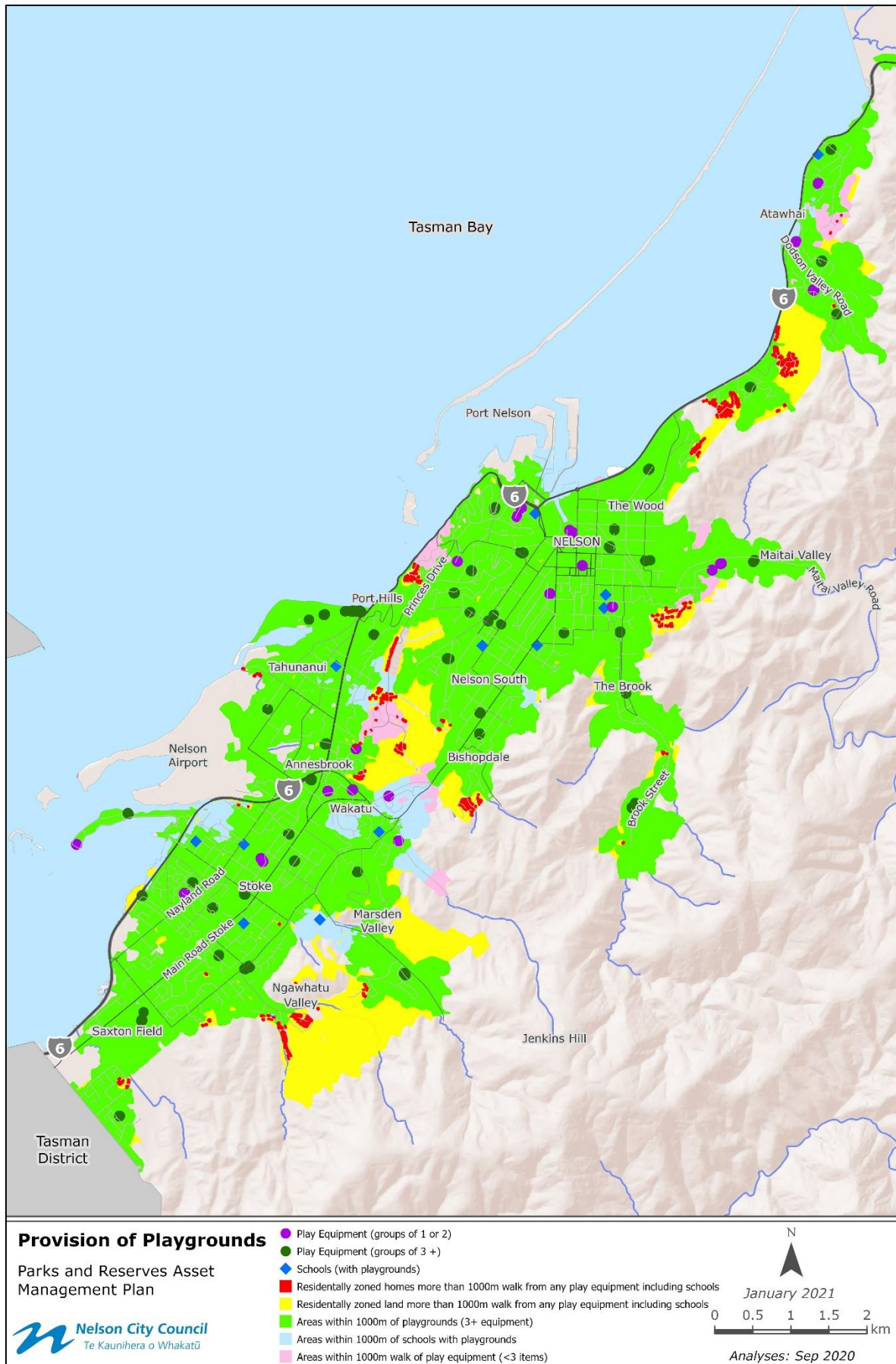


Figure 36 – Play Facilities

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

A playground for the purposes of this plan is defined as having at least three pieces of play equipment. Nelson has 284 items of play equipment and 50 playgrounds. The majority of equipment is traditional or modern, with a small but growing amount of natural features.

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

Asset data is stored in Infor and GIS. Work is ongoing to have asset data and condition information fully incorporated into the Infor system.

Operations and Maintenance

Operations budgets are split broadly into contracted works, programmed maintenance and unprogrammed maintenance (day works). The Open Space maintenance contract expires in 2023.

Council undertakes regular playground safety checks through its contractor. Any major risks or issues are reported to Council, and they are recorded and prioritised in the work programme.

All Council playgrounds are due to be audited by an external playground assessor in 2023/24.

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

Renewals

The age and condition of play equipment across Nelson was assessed in 2016, and replacement dates and values estimated. A priority improvement area is to better understand the useful lives of the city's play equipment and incorporate this into the asset improvement system (Infor).

A playground strategy would assist in prioritising playground provision. This could include:

- An overall assessment of the success of the play network and individual playgrounds
- A hierarchy of importance
- Identification of areas where different equipment types could be installed
- Identification of areas where quality, size and type of playgrounds are insufficient
- Levels and types of provision for different locations
- Survey of use and users.

Playground matting has an expected life of 10 years. While the initial installation expense is greater than bark, the whole of life costs including maintenance and top up of bark means that bark is a more expensive long-term option. Playground matting also allows for great accessibility as wheelchairs and prams can be pushed across the surface. At this time, bark is used as the preferred safety surface in the majority of situations, but consideration is given to matting or wet pour safety surfaces in high use or high development standard locations.

The renewal of play equipment in Founders Park will be investigated during the early years of this plan.

New Capital Investment

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

- Is the proposed site outside of 1,000m walk to an existing playground?
- Is the proposed location in a high deprivation area?
- Has the community expressed views on play needs?
- How does local traffic impact on accessibility to this location and other nearby playgrounds? Is another playground needed for walkability reasons?
- Are there natural areas within a 1000m walk which provide alternative play options?
- Can existing or planned landscape play elements be used to reduce the number of pieces of equipment?
- What amenities or facilities are in the vicinity that may have a bearing on the size of the playground such as car parking, barbeques, toilets?

Proposed New Equipment

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

A new playground will be developed in the Neighbourhood Reserve to be acquired through the Bay View Subdivision. New equipment may also be considered at Founders Park as other items are removed but not replaced like for like.

The 2009 Heart of Nelson Strategy identified play equipment gaps near the city centre. The Rutherford Park development plan includes provision of a play space alongside the Maitai/Mahitahi River, although the exact location of a more significant playspace in the city is yet to be determined. Presently one swing is provided in Old Bank Lane with another next to the Elma Turner Library. The next closest play opportunity to the city centre is adjacent to Riverside Pool. A 'pop-up' park with play facilities has been constructed by the City Development team on a leased empty lot next to the library. This is currently planned to be in place for two years. Longer term funding has been included to investigate and future play opportunities in the city centre.

Council acknowledges a gap in provision of non-sporting youth facilities in the Stoke area. Council has identified the development of a youth facility in Stoke as a priority. Following option investigations, a site by the Stoke Memorial Hall has been selected to develop as a youth facility. Work is underway on this site and is expected to be completed in 2021/22.

A destination playground is included in the Saxton Field development plan, but this is not seen as an immediate priority. In the interim (or instead) several satellite playgrounds are proposed within the reserve. Play equipment in this space provides families the opportunity to have children using the play equipment while others are engaged in sporting activities. Outdoor fitness equipment complements the proposed play.

There are many sites throughout the city, including parks and areas of road reserve, which could be modified with the addition of a piece of simple play equipment such as skating elements or natural features.

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

Disposal

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

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

Through the life of this plan, staff will rationalise the number of rubbish bins provided in play facilities.

No playground areas are being considered for disposal.

Risk Management

All playground equipment is inspected regularly and required to comply with NZS5828:2015, the New Zealand standard for Playground Equipment and Surfacing.

While Council seeks to minimise serious risks around playgrounds, play is often inherently risky. One of the goals of play is to learn about risk in a managed environment, and children tend to quickly lose interest in equipment that does not challenge them. Protecting against all forms of risk therefore is at odds with the idea of play as well as being unfeasible. Taking on challenges and risks is fundamental to a child's development, and some risky play allows children to develop their own risk perception skills and enhances their ability to avoid injury¹⁴. Minor injuries are to be expected during play, however, the design and adherence to the standards is meant to minimise the risk of serious harm injuries.

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

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

All playgrounds were assessed by an external auditor in 2008 and again in 2013. It is proposed that the next external audit be in 2023.

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

¹⁴ Auckland University of Technology, 2015; Bond, D., 2013; Brussoni, M, et al, 2014; Louv, R., 2008; Solomon, S., 2014; Wyver, S. et al, 2010.



Figure 37 – Natural Play at Tod Reserve

6.4 FOCUS AREA 4: TREES

Introduction

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

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

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

Considerable staff time is spent dealing with vegetation related enquiries and a priority is developing guidance and policy to assist in the management of vegetation. An Urban Greening Strategy is also to be developed in year one of the Plan to provide high level principles and guidance on future development priorities.

Level of Service

Council seeks to have trees play a positive role in Nelson. Due to significant wider community benefits, adding to the tree resource where suitable and retention of trees where possible are priorities. Tree health and safety is fundamental. Protected trees are inspected every two years and other Council owned urban trees are inspected three yearly.

Street trees are generally deciduous varieties, or are planned so that they don’t shade the road during certain times in order to reduce the risk of exacerbating icy road conditions. Tree

plantings next to roads are also planned to reduce their effects on surrounding services and other infrastructure. This can be through species selection or ensuring that there is enough space around the tree to allow for growth and its ultimate mature size.

The Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 provides standards and guidance for street trees, and Council produces street tree guidelines which are organised by area or eco-zone (coastal flats, hill country etc.).

Future Demand

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

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

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

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Council oversees 2,016 street trees and 943 listed trees. Both groups are currently being assessed and recounted. Listed trees can either be privately owned or Council owned (around 70 of the 2,000 street trees are also listed). Through the NRMP review 'Local' trees may be removed from the listed tree category. For efficiency, non-protected trees within parks are not individually identified, rather all the trees in one park are grouped together or into planting groups. Tree condition information is fed into the Infor Asset Management System.

Operations and Maintenance

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

Protected trees on private land are supported by Council to ensure their health and protection. Requests are made of landowners to access their property to carry out any necessary work. Typically only around 50% of people respond, so not all protected trees have been provided with Council administered maintenance on a regular basis.

Storms with high winds can have a significant effect on trees, particularly if winds are from non-prevailing directions. Work is often necessary following storm events to clean up windblown trees, broken branches and debris. Significant storms enable alternative contingency funding

(not identified in this Plan) to be accessed, however, Parks budgets are required for clean up after lesser storm events.

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

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

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

Renewals

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

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

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

New Capital Investment

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

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

The Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 provides standards and guidance for new street trees including size, location and dimension information. These standards refer to Street Tree Guidelines for species relative to City area and berm width.

Disposal

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

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

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

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

At times Council is asked to remove trees for private benefit. Officers make assessments based around the principles outlined in s333-336 of the Property Law Act 2007. These assessments balance potential impacts on property with public good.

Risk Management

The primary risk to Council is one of liability, should a tree cause injury to a person or damage to property. This is presently mitigated by regular inspections and maintenance works. Where Council becomes aware of a safety issue either through regular inspections or service requests, an assessment will be undertaken and remedial works undertaken to mitigate the risk. This could include isolating the area, removing damaged or weak areas of a tree or ultimately tree removal if there are no other reasonable alternatives. The value of a tree will determine the approach Council will take towards management and retention of a tree.

6.5 FOCUS AREA 5: WALKING AND CYCLING

Introduction

Nelson's pathways offer an important recreation and alternative transport network. They are well-patronised and are associated with high levels of ratepayer satisfaction. There is ongoing demand for expanding the pathway network. While walking and cycling are different activities the assets used are generally the same for each activity with some exceptions such as steps or downhill mountain bike trails.

Council encourages active travel to reduce vehicle use and sees establishing walking and cycle routes as a priority. Council supports this activity through the Transport AMP and by being a 2008 signatory to the International Charter for Walking. An updated pedestrian strategy is currently being prepared by the Transport team.

In 2015 the Council adopted *Out and About*, an active travel and pathway based recreation policy. This policy recognises the growth Nelson has seen in walking and cycling over the past decade, and sets objectives around consistency, classification of routes, channelling (setting certain trails aside for exclusive use) and courtesy among users. Following this policy, Council developed the *Out and About – On Tracks Strategy 2016*, an off-road tracks strategy which prioritised trail development projects and sought to address concerns around user conflict by creating a track hierarchy, identifying trails where activity separation is required and prioritising development of trails. This policy is currently under review, with updated recommendations to be proposed upon conclusion of the review. It is anticipated that this review will be completed in 2021.

The track hierarchy should reduce conflicts, particularly between cyclists and walkers. Shared paths are implemented where suitable, but at times it is necessary to separate walking and cycling activities. Shared paths should be a minimum of 2.5m wide, and preferably 3.5m.

Council is aware that a number of walkers and runners feel they have 'lost' some spaces to mountain biking. It is important to identify, maintain and raise the profile of pedestrian assets.

Large areas of Nelson's recreation opportunities are on private land owned by Ngāti Koata. Ngāti Koata purchased the land from the Crown in 2014, and the public's awareness of the implications of this change has been slow to grow. Council acknowledges the value of these areas to the community and has an interim agreement with Koata Ltd (on behalf of Ngāti Koata) for public recreation access to this land. A longer term agreement is proposed to be developed during the first year of this Plan.

Recently completed projects include the Great Taste Trail section from Parkers Road to Beach Road, the Jenkins Creek (Airport) Bridge renewal, Montebello Redwoods Reserve shared path connection, new Eureka Park trails, Coppermine Trail downhill renewal and pipeline slip remediation, Manu Kau Reserve link to Curtis St, Saxton Field shared path sections, and a number of new mountain biking trails.

Mountain Biking

In 2017 Council engaged BERL to undertake research into the economic benefits of mountain biking for the region. The study concluded that spending associated with mountain bike trails amounted to \$8.5 million per annum, generating \$4.5 million in GDP and providing employment for 79 FTEs. Multiplier effects result in \$14.5 million expenditure, \$7.5 million GDP and 106 FTEs. The study anticipated that these effects would continue to grow for at least the next 10 years. Council recognises these economic and recreational benefits and provided considerable funding in the 2018 LTP towards mountain biking, including new trails, trail head facilities and event support.

An audit of trail grades undertaken in 2020/21 identified that Nelson trails are calibrated too low compared to the rest of the country and world, and work is underway at the time of writing together with Koata Ltd, the Nelson Mountain Bike Club (NMTBC) and industry to re-grade a large number of trails. This will better align expectations with reality and improve safety for users, particularly those not familiar with the network, e.g. learners and visitors.

The trail grading audit has further highlighted an already evident issue: that the networks is heavily weighted towards more difficult trails. A particular focus in this AMP (and the reviewed Out and About – On Tracks Strategy) will be ensuring there are sufficient easier grade mountain biking trails to provide for beginner riders and children and progressing the recreation hubs identified in the strategy. Opportunities have been taken to work with the NMTBC to improve signage and marketing through third party resources such as the Trailforks App.

At times there are issues with unapproved trails. This is of great concern as many of these trails traverse Conservation Reserves and can impact the water catchment and biodiversity values. There are also no controls to ensure the safety and sustainability of these tracks. Council is working with the NMTBC to address these issues.

At the time of writing the NMBC was preparing to host a high profile Enduro World Series event in April 2022. A private group has been investigating the feasibility of a gondola on Fringed Hill as part of a new tourism experience venture. At the time of writing this process is on hold, however, Council will continue discussing this proposal with the developers if it progresses.

Great Rides

Two Great Rides exist in Nelson which are part of Ngā Haerenga – The New Zealand Cycle Trail. The Coppermine Trail (formerly the Dun Mountain Trail) and a section of the Great Taste Trail.

Council has a successful partnership with the Nelson Tasman Cycle Trails Trust (NTCTT), and together with Tasman District Council partly funds employment of a Trails Manager to oversee development and maintenance, and secure external funding opportunities. The majority of the

development and maintenance is 50% funded from Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE).

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

Level of Service

Council seeks to provide a connected network of paths and tracks that are accessible and visible, and cater for a range of abilities.

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

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

Maintaining mountain bike trails at lower grades can be expensive, and a particular challenge for Council is maintaining the Coppermine Trail to the NZ Cycle Trail standard (Grade 3), due to its length, high use and the nature of the geology. It is acknowledged that keeping this ride accessible is important, particularly for attracting visitors, and funding is provided by Council and MBIE to assist with maintaining this level of service.

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

Future Demand

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

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

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

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

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

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

Nelson's mountain bike trails are mostly located in Conservation and Landscape Reserves, with a small number in Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves. Most trails are shared, with some used for walking or cycling only.

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

Operations and Maintenance

Council has a maintenance agreement with the NMTBC for trails on Council administered land. Certain trails are maintained by the Club, with the remainder being the responsibility of Council. The responsibility of ongoing trail maintenance is a factor considered when considering new trails.

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

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



Figure 38 – Codgers Recreation Hub

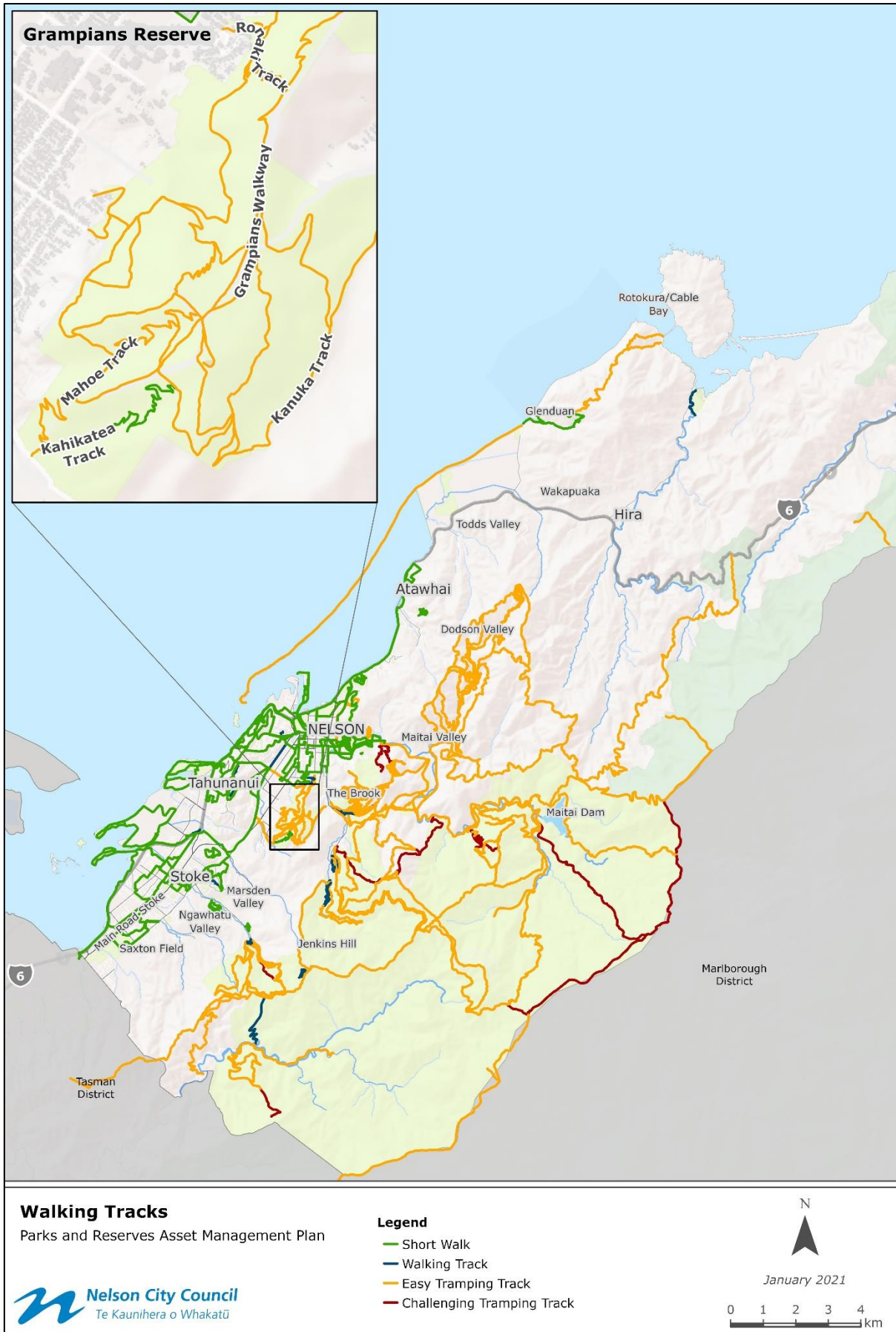


Figure 39 – Walking tracks in Nelson

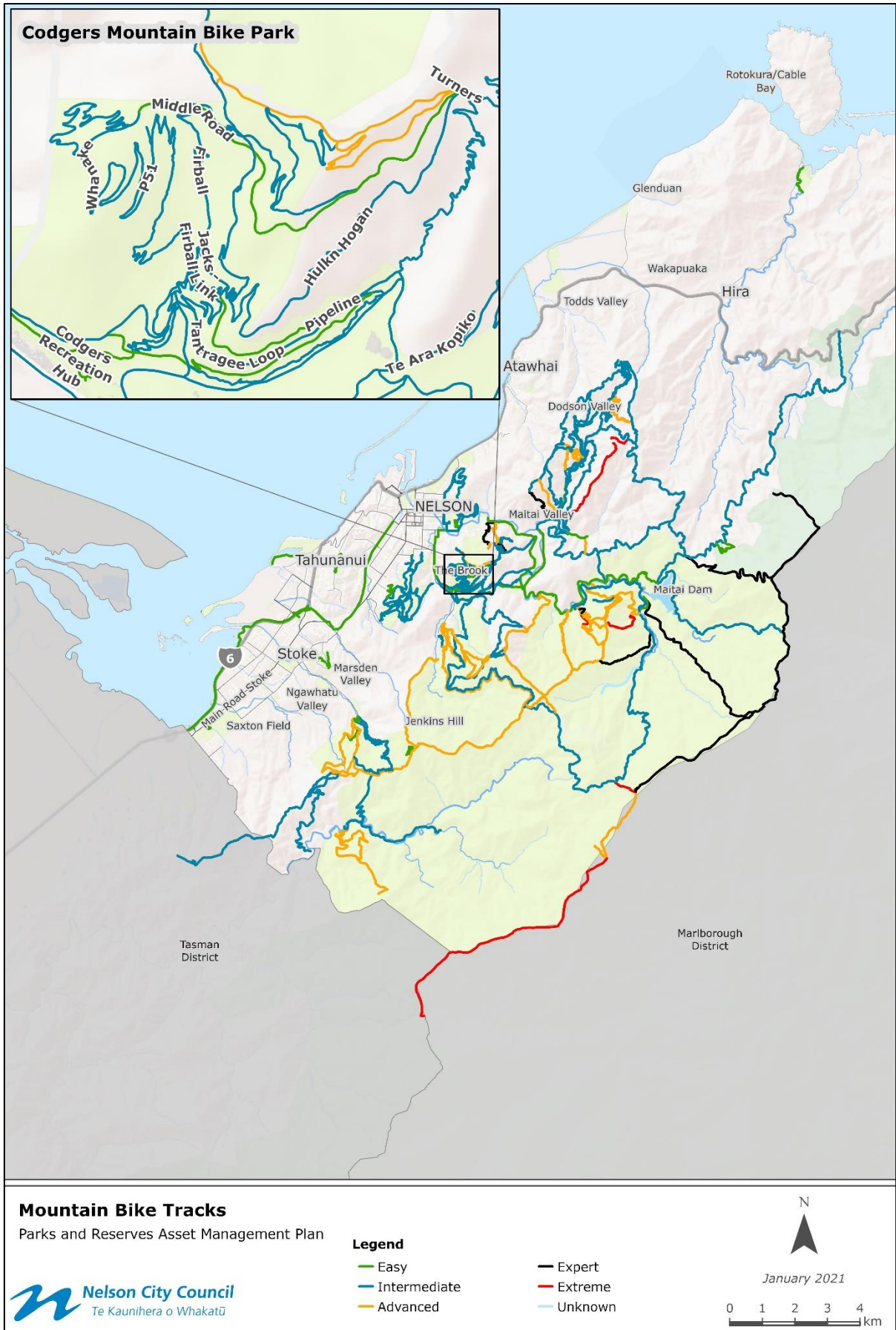


Figure 40 – Mountain bike trails in Nelson

Renewals

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

New Capital Investment

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

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

Formal submissions, as well as engagement with stakeholders show strong support for the completion of links and investigation of new routes. Key focus areas for investment include:

- Implementation measures identified in the Out and About – On Tracks strategy
- Strategically located hubs in the Maitai and Marsden Valleys
- Furthering entry level trails, including improvements to the Maitai Valley floor route
- Esplanade shared path connections
- Completing Saxton Field internal active transport routes
- Development of the Great Taste Trail
- Completing the Poormans Stream shared path from Neale Ave to Main Road Stoke (work currently underway and the majority should be completed by 2021)
- Almond Tree Flat bridge across the Maitai River
- Work with developers to re-establish the ridgeline route from Bayview Road to Botanical Hill Reserve (Centre of New Zealand)
- Link between the new Isel Park bridge and Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre
- Atawhai to the Glen off-road route
- Development of new trails in the Grampians Reserve (on the Brook side)
- Improving access and amenity in the Albion Square Historic Reserve



Figure 41 – New Parkers Road to Beach Road Great Taste Trail Section

Proposed walking and cycling projects within Council's control include the following (note the Out and About On Tracks Strategy includes a more comprehensive list of proposed front country trails).

Table 21 – Council Dependent Projects

Ref	Project	Priority	Cost
A	Great Taste Trail connection (funding only)	High	\$\$\$
B	Boulder Bank shared use trail (P7)	High	\$\$
C	Plumtree Lane to upper Marsden Valley Rd connection	High	\$\$
D	Saxton Field connections and links	High	\$\$
E	Maitai Valley off-road pathway to Golf Course	High	\$\$
F	Jenkins Stream (Pascoe to Airport)	Medium	\$\$\$
G	Brook Esplanade walkway	Medium	\$\$
H	Poorman Stream to Greenmeadows connection	Medium	\$
I	The Wood (Cambria St) to Sir Stanley Whitehead track	High	\$\$
J	Albion Square/Queen's Gardens connection (including investigation into historic walking route from Bridge St to Hardy St)	Medium	\$\$
K	Maungatapu cycle trail connection	High	\$\$
L	Paremata Flats to Cable Bay	Low	\$\$
M	Maire St to Heemskerck Place via Tasman Heights Reserve	Low	\$\$
N	Bishopdale to Nelson College (along Grampians base)	Low	\$\$
O	Almond Tree ford replacement bridge	Medium	\$\$
P	Paremata Flats boardwalk	Low	\$\$
Q	Hinau St to Grampians link	High	\$
R	Motueka St to Grampian Oaks link	Low	\$
S	Sowman St to Grampians link	High	\$

Table 22 – Priority and Cost Indicators

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

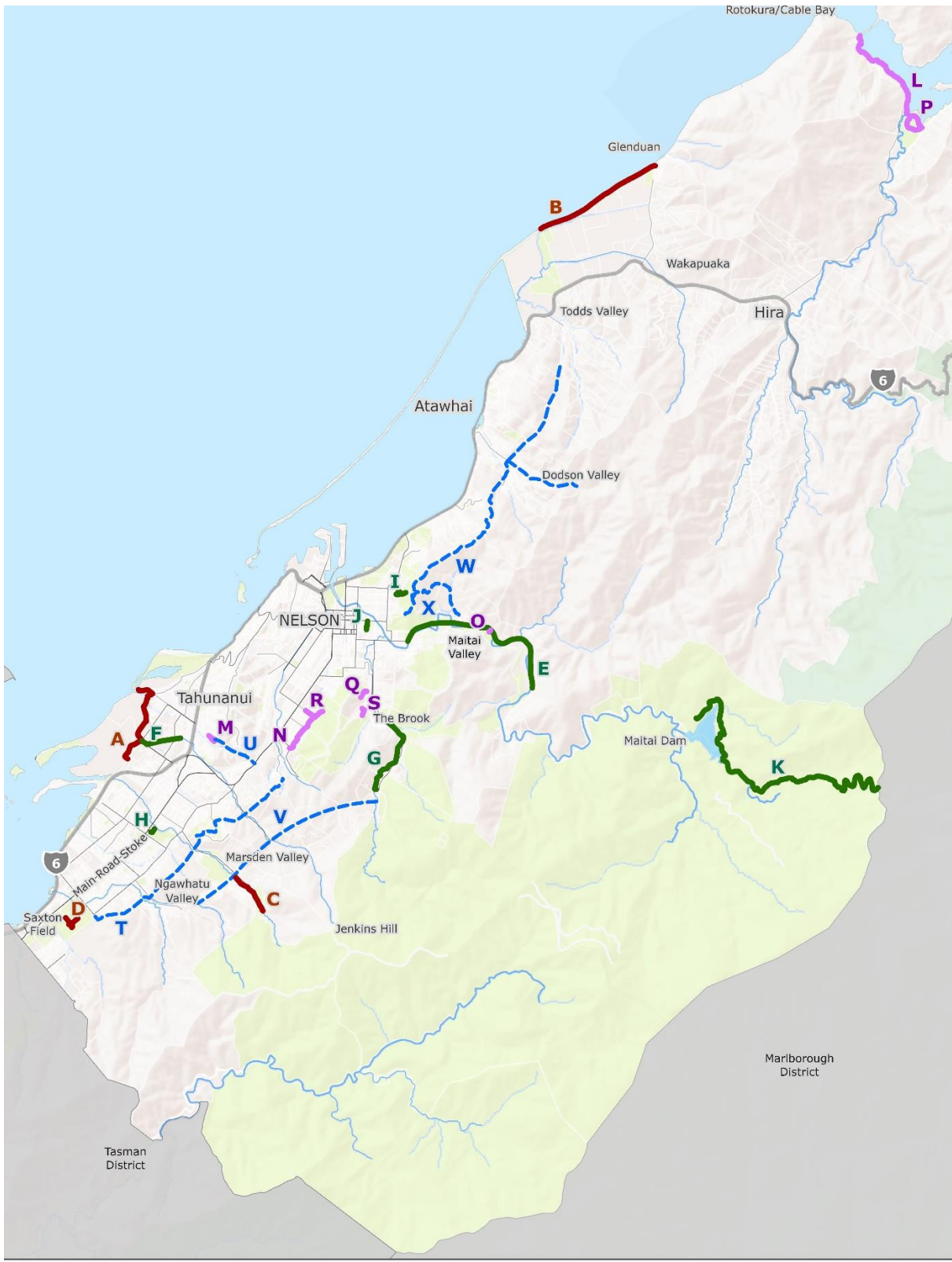
Projects that Council considers strategic priorities, but has less control over timing due to the work relying on future subdivision development are summarised below.

Table 23 – Subdivision Dependent Projects

New Ref	Project	Description
T	Outer fringe walkway – Bishopdale to Saxton Field through Ngawhatu Valley	Continuation of a programme establishing walkways between streets in the city fringe from Bishopdale through to the Ngawhatu Valley and Saxton Field
U	Bishopdale to Maire St	Links from Bishopdale to Annesbrook as an alternative to Whakatu Drive
V	Brook Valley to Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley and Ngawhatu Valley	Loop track connecting Brook Valley, Enner Glynn, Marsden Valley and Ngawhatu Valley incorporating Involution Trail and the Dun Mountain Walkway
W	Todd Valley – Dodsons Valley – Brooklands – Sir Stanley Whitehead Park	Maintaining a pedestrian link behind residential areas between Todd Valley and the city. Link between Dodson’s Valley and Sharland’s Road
X	Sir Stanley Whitehead Park – Kaka Hill Tributary – Maitai Valley	Connection from Sir Stanley Whitehead Park to the Maitai Valley via the Kaka Hill Tributary catchment/Ralphine Way

Disposal

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



Pathway Development Opportunities

Parks and Reserves Asset Management Plan

Pathway Priorities

- High Priority
- Medium Priority
- Low Priority
- Dependent on Development



Figure 42 – Future walkway opportunities in Nelson

Risk Management

Key risks concerning walking and cycling include:

- Conflict between users on shared paths
- Harm from high risk activities e.g. mountain biking
- Risk of damage to the network from natural hazards such as floods and slips
- Damage to natural habitats from trail construction and use, including erosion, track expansion from original route, weed incursion along trails and frightening/displacing wildlife away from habitats
- Reputational risk from reserve closures (primarily due to fire risk)
- Personal risk from being caught in parks and reserves during fires or storm events
- Potential loss of use of private Ngāti Koata land currently being used for public recreational purposes.

The primary mechanism for managing user conflict is implementing the measures in the Out and About – On Tracks policies.

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

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

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



Figure 43 – Fire at Sir Stanley Whitehead Park, 2019

6.6 FOCUS AREA 6: SPORTSGROUNDS

Introduction

Sportsgrounds, like other parks and reserves, attract a range of recreation activities including formal and informal sport and events. Participation in organised and informal sport provides many health, social and economic benefits to the community.

The Council's premier Sportsgrounds are at Saxton Field and Trafalgar Park with other major facilities at Neale Park, Tahuna Beach Reserve, Greenmeadows Reserve and the Waahi Taakaro Golf Course. Saxton Field is included in two separate focus areas below. Some Sportsground areas have exclusive leases including the Centennial Bowling Club on Cattlemarket Reserve, the Tahuna Bowling Club on Tosswill Reserve, the Maitai Bowling Club on Trafalgar Park at Kinzett Terrace, the Nelson/Hinemoa Croquet Clubs on Rutherford Park and the Stoke Tennis Club.

In addition to sports related infrastructure such as turf, drainage, seating and irrigation, Sportsgrounds encompass a range of other assets including barbecues, play facilities, furniture, lighting and hard surfaces.

Participation in organised sport provides many benefits to the community including improved health, social and economic outcomes. Recognising this, Council has traditionally supported sports codes through the provision of facilities such as Sportsgrounds, changing rooms, stadiums etc. Codes contribute a percentage towards the capital cost, maintenance and renewals of such facilities, as specified in the Council's Revenue and Funding Policy in the Long Term Plan.

The trend is towards more centralisation of Sportsgrounds but with local provision to service larger communities elsewhere in the district. Saxton Field, Trafalgar Park and to a lesser extent Neale Park and Greenmeadows are the major sporting venues in Nelson.

This Plan excludes all associated clubrooms, changing rooms, toilets and other built structures on Sportsgrounds including the Trafalgar Centre and Trafalgar Pavilion which are covered in the Properties and Facilities Activity Management Plan.

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

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

The Waahi Taakaro Golf Course provides a nine-hole course primarily for green fee players. The course is maintained by Council's Parks and Reserves maintenance contractor. The Waahi Taakaro Golf Club manage access to the course and own the clubrooms. In 2021 Council decided to locate the Maitai Recreation Hub on the golf course, which will be developed in Year 1 of the Plan.

Within the wider Tahuna sportsground area are a number of concessionaires and lessees, including Natureland.

Figure 44 shows a map of Sportsgrounds in Nelson, and Appendix 1 provides an inventory of all reserves.

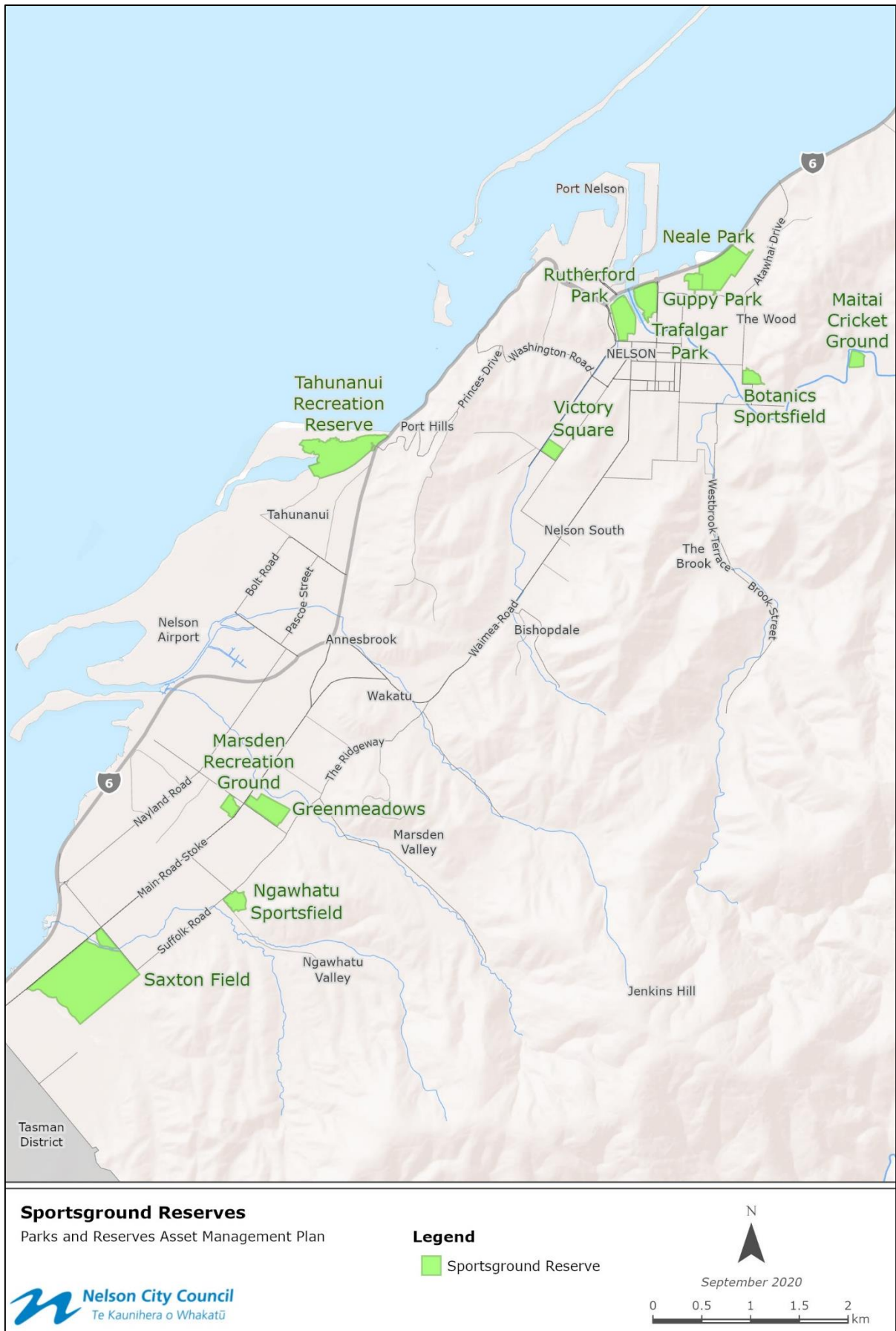


Figure 44 – Sportsground Reserve Provision in Nelson

Level of Service

Council seeks to provide sufficient Sportsground capacity to meet reasonable demand and manage facilities to meet the recreational needs of the community.

Council's level of service is in relation to provision and seeks between 2.2ha and 2.8ha of Sportsground land per 1,000 residents, therefore the present level of provision (2.5ha) is considered appropriate.

Nelson provides a generally high level of service for Sportsgrounds. It is possible that in some areas there is an overprovision of assets, both in terms of quality, amount and types, although there are wider economic development benefits from these facilities. One area of oversupply is the provision of clay cricket blocks, which are particularly expensive to maintain. An area of focus for this plan will be working with the Nelson Cricket Association to continue a programme of converting some clay cricket blocks to artificial.

Schools frequently provide playing fields but these are generally only used within school hours. An increasing amount of school sport is played on Council fields, including most junior sport.

Council has received requests for an artificial turf for winter sports codes, and has invested in feasibility and business case work on the matter. This has resulted in the relevant issues being addressed through funding for improvements to lighting, rather than an artificial turf.

Future Demand

Nelson City Council continues to support Council ownership of Sportsgrounds and associated facilities, as this allows Council greater control over usage and demand in order to ensure that the grounds are used sustainably and meet community needs. It also ensures that assets on parks are fit for purpose and adequately funded which is not always the case with club facilities.

The trend is towards centralisation of Sportsgrounds activities (hubbing, sportvilles). Sport NZ describes the Hub/Sportville model as *seeing clubs and community groups combine resources, use the same facilities, work together to share costs and services, and develop new ideas*. This is to help the long-term viability and sustainability of different sporting activities by combining the resources of complementary activities. Saxton Field, Trafalgar Park, and to a lesser extent Neale Park, Greenmeadows and Victory Square are the major sporting venues in Nelson.

Council receives regular requests for funding and investment from Sportsground users, and assessments are guided by agreed criteria (see Table 25).

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

By 2025 it is expected that a quarter of Nelson residents will be 65 years or older. This population group is traditionally a low user of Sportsgrounds and associated facilities. The ethnic mix is also changing in Nelson with an expected increase in the proportion of Māori, Pacific and Asian residents.

An assessment of Nelson's sports field capacity was undertaken in early 2021. The report highlighted a number of conclusions and recommendations which relate to sports field lighting. These include:

- That Council enter into agreements with sports clubs to take over existing lighting assets with the objective of improving them and making them generally available for training purposes
- That a schedule of lighting additions and improvements is developed which prioritises new training areas and fields with the poorest lighting (subject to agreement with lighting owners where required)
- That funds are included in the LTP for upgrades and additions to sports field lighting in accordance with the schedule.

Sport Tasman has noted that 'pay as you play' sport such as indoor netball and indoor cricket has high participation levels in the region. This represents a shift from traditional codes in favour of informal and modified versions.

Sportsgrounds also get considerable non-sporting related use, with reserves such as Victory Sportsground and Botanic Sportsfield serving as important community hubs, and hosting events throughout the year. For this reason the level of service for proximity to Neighbourhood Park provision includes Sportsgrounds in its calculation.

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Nelson has 12 Sportsgrounds covering around 120 hectares (including Saxton Field), including over 60 hectares of grass playing surface. The premier sporting facilities are located at Saxton Field and Trafalgar Park. Trafalgar Park has a premier grade sand carpet turf, and Saxton Field provides an international level cricket oval, a velodrome and an all-weather athletics track.

In addition to sports related infrastructure, Sportsgrounds encompass a range of other assets including barbecues, play facilities, furniture, lighting and hard surfaces.

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

An inventory of current Sportsground facility provision (including Saxton Field) is below.

Table 24 – Sportsground Facility Provision (please note Saxton Field is excluded from this table – refer to Table 26)

Sport	Provision
Beach Volleyball	5 courts & nets (Tahuna)
Cricket	5 club grade blocks 6 social grade blocks 3 junior strips 2 artificial blocks 3 club practice facilities
Croquet	5 association croquet lawns 4 golf croquet lawns
Cycling & Wheels	1 track at Trafalgar Park 1 BMX track at Tahuna 2 pump tracks 1 skate ramp 2 skate parks Various MTB tracks and trails

Sport	Provision
	Various shared paths
Disc golf	9 hole – Isel Park Practice range – Brnaford Park
Football (summer)	8-10 social grade fields (60x40m) 1 senior ground (Guppy)
Football (winter)	8 senior grounds 4 youth grounds 4-6 junior grounds (intermediate, junior) 8 Frst kicks and mini football 3 lit training grounds 3 pavilions with changing rooms
Golf	1 nine hole course (catering for 18 holes through a different layout on the second round) 1 practice green 1 practice fairway 2 practice nets
Petanque	2 x 4 terrains
Rugby (winter)	7 senior grounds & 1 premier ground 4 lit training grounds
Rugby (summer)	1 field available for 7s (Neale) Trafalgar Park training ground available all year
Touch	10 grounds
Tennis	4 courts (plus restricted use of 9 leased courts)

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

Operations and Maintenance

Maintenance operations on Sportsgrounds are directed at a high level by Council's Contract Supervisor Facilities and carried out by a contractor.

Council suspends activity on major grass Sportsgrounds for up to eight weeks a year. This allows time for the grounds to recover and for renovations to be carried out in order to maintain field quality. This typically occurs between the traditional code seasons.

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

The cost of maintaining Sportsgrounds can be significant and a focus will be looking for savings in this area. The highest costs are related to grass cricket blocks and the premier facilities at Saxton Oval and Trafalgar Park. These are kept at this standard to allow for high level cricket and rugby. Council has committed to keeping Saxton Oval at international cricket standard, however, replacing grass blocks with artificial blocks on some parks and reserves will save considerable money. The Maitai Cricket Ground has an artificial block and the Botanics Sportsfield has also been recently converted to artificial. Saxton Oval, Victory Square, Ngawhatu, Greenmeadows, and Marsden Recreation Reserve all have clay blocks.

Sportsgrounds are managed as sustainably as possible, including the use of efficient watering systems, choice of most suitable turf species and management practices to minimise chemical inputs. Designs for larger built infrastructure on Sportsground reserves, including Saxton Field, are required to consider passive solar gain, solar water heating, water recycling and other sustainability measures. Minimising built infrastructure through more effective sharing of facilities by codes can also be a major contributor to sustainability.

Renewals

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

Larger renewals generally relate to playing surfaces (including drainage), hard surfaces and lighting.

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

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

As noted above, renewal programme for Sportsground floodlights is required to be developed, along with recommendations around future ownership of the lights.

New Capital Investment

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

Rutherford Park would benefit from improving connections to surrounding areas (including small craft access to the Maitai/Mahitahi River), increasing the number of people using the park so that it feels safe. It would also benefit from better managing the ecological values of both the Maitai River and Saltwater Creek, achieving car parking requirements without compromising other park values and balancing the built environment with open space. Some of the work has been budgeted for and planning will be started during the life of this Plan. The Nelson Lawn Tennis Club has expressed a desire to build clubrooms adjacent to the courts. The opportunity for hubbing with the adjacent squash facility needs consideration before vacant reserve land is considered.

Trafalgar, Rutherford and Neale Parks are built on historic landfill sites. A 2012 study identified contaminants in the soil in Rutherford Park below 0.5m. Resource consent is therefore required for activities identified in the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health (significant earthworks etc.). Monitoring of methane gas emissions will also be required over the life of the Plan, although this has yet to be implemented on Trafalgar and Rutherford Parks.

Grass Cricket Blocks require significant time and money to be spent on their upkeep and preparation. It is proposed that the number of natural blocks is reduced and more artificial blocks are introduced. A programme is being prepared to gradually implement the changeover. Not all levels of cricket require the level of service provided by natural blocks, and for a modest initial outlay, the use of artificial blocks would significantly reduce operational costs. The Nelson

Cricket Association accepts that they are unable to meet the user contributions to maintain the current amount of clay blocks.

The Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island¹⁵ has been developed together with neighbouring councils from Tasman and Marlborough, Sport Tasman and Sport NZ. This strategy aims to address regional sport and recreation facility needs. The outcome of this and other strategic work will inform the need and timing of specific regional scale projects.

FC Nelson (football) have requested permission to build a new clubroom facility at Guppy Park, which has been partly funded through the LTP.

In recent years an Artificial Turf has been requested by rugby and football. Overall network capacity is sufficient for existing and projected use, and the temperate climate and underlying geology mean that fields are rarely unusable. However, there is a lack of all-weather, floodlit, training facility capacity. A 2020 report by Recreation Sport and Leisure Consultancy (A2385304) investigated artificial turf feasibility and recommended that an artificial turf was feasible providing that sports codes covered future renewal costs. It also recommended upgrades to other sports fields with additional floodlighting of training fields.

A subsequent 2021 review by Xyst of sports field use and capacity (A2584546) concluded that an artificial turf would not remedy the main issue of a lack of training field capacity. A number of recommendations were made to address this including:

- Additional annual field maintenance funding
- Reorganise fields to make more available for training
- Install new lighting in key parks and reserves
- Transfer lighting assets from clubs to Council
- Improve existing lighting to achieve best practice standards.

A proposal for an artificial turf has not been included in this Plan as it is considered that the current field network is adequate, the environmental impacts would be too great, whole of life funding is uncertain and resources could be used to create greater impacts in other areas. If, however, an artificial turf is to be developed, it should be done alongside upgrades of the existing sports field lighting throughout the district as a single artificial turf will not be sufficient to mitigate the issues with the shortfall of adequate training fields.

Capital funding for upgraded sportsground training lights is included in this Plan, which is expected to mitigate the current training capacity pressures.

A key issue is the appropriate provision of facilities following requests from codes and changing community needs. Due to the long lifespan of facilities and the large investment costs, Council needs to ensure that facilities provided now meet a current demonstrated need, will still meet future needs, and have the flexibility to adapt to changing needs during their lifespan

A 2019 review of key sporting facilities focused on Trafalgar Park and Saxton Oval, in particular their ability to host international events. This review concluded that both facilities largely meet the requirements to host top tier sporting events, although both had limitations. The competitive environment for hosting top tier sporting events means that it is unlikely that Nelson would regularly be selected to host them. The review recommends that if top tier events

¹⁵ Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy for the Top of the South Island, prepared for the Regional Sport & Active Recreation Spaces and Places Strategy Project Steering Group by GLG Sports Space & Facilities, 30 September 2020

do visit, Council should continue to invest in temporary overlays to mitigate any shortcomings, in preference to investment in permanent facilities in the short-medium term.

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

Table 25 – Primary Funding Criteria

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

Disposal

Asset disposal can present significant environmental issues and costs to Council, and efforts are made to reuse materials where possible. However, often (particularly with proprietary equipment) the asset is exhausted by the end of its life and unable to be recycled.

Consideration of the future of the old eastern stand at Trafalgar Park is needed and funding has been included to remove the stand. The stand is currently hidden behind the temporary grandstand and is taking up space that could be used for other purposes. Given it is structurally sound there isn't an immediate need for its removal, although the condition of the wooden seats will need ongoing monitoring to ensure splinters don't become a safety issue. The grandstand does pose a potential fire risk, particularly given the use of the space by itinerant residents. As the grandstand is on the boundary of the park, there will also need to be reinstatement of the park boundary and thought given to the appearance of the park along what is a main thoroughfare into the CBD. Parts of the stand could be sold or recycled for other uses.

Risk Management

Council seeks to ensure that facilities are fit for their designed purpose and comply with all relevant NZ Standards to minimise unnecessary risk on Sportsgrounds wherever possible.



Figure 45 – Trafalgar Park East Stand

6.7 FOCUS AREA 7: SAXTON FIELD

Introduction

While aspects of Saxton Field are generally covered under Sportsgrounds, the scale and unique nature of the venue requires a specific focus area. The primary difference to other Council administered assets is that it is co-managed with Tasman District Council.

Saxton Field is jointly owned by Nelson City Council (55.37ha) and Tasman District Council (17.7 ha) with Radio NZ also owning 7.14 hectares of land around the radio mast. This land is leased to Nelson City Council. Previous attempts to purchase the land and find an alternative site for the mast have been unsuccessful. Should an option arise to acquire the RNZ site though, it would be desirable to add this land to the reserve.

Saxton Field is an important regional facility catering to Nelson/Tasman. It has been developed since 1977, with the majority of infrastructure being created over the last 20 years.

Many assets have been developed and this growth has put pressure on staff and resources to manage the assets, users and operations. Development of supporting policies and processes to manage the growing asset inventory has not kept pace with the physical works and is a priority.

The Saxton Field Reserve Management Plan 2021-2031 identifies four priority outcome areas:

- Sports and Events
- Casual Recreation
- Landscape
- Natural Environment.

Governance direction is provided by the Saxton Field Committee, a joint committee between Nelson City and Tasman District Councils with an independent chair. A key goal over coming years will be to develop high level strategy and policy that sets out expectations for relationships between the councils and user groups.

At roughly 1.5km long Saxton Field covers a large area of land and provides important walking and cycling linkages. Completing the network of shared paths is a priority.

Given the significant investment in Saxton Field it is important to maximise use of the facilities. Anecdotal public feedback suggests that the area is seen as a purely organised sports space and the level of informal use is not great. Given demographic and participation trends it is important to expand the use and perception of the space.

Saxton Field could be marketed to a wider audience outside of Nelson. Work is being carried out to promote Saxton Field as a venue. Making it a viable location for community and non-sporting events will also help introduce a wider group of users.

With foundation sporting facilities in place, work is now being done to provide wider recreation opportunities by developing the pathway network, landscaping, play and informal use areas.

Ongoing site development has highlighted the potential need for additional park entries. Ensuring an adequate vehicle parking and internal roading network will continue to be an issue as development continues.

Level of Service

Saxton Field aims to provide an iconic regional facility and green space. With the size and diverse range of use, the levels of service provided are variable and tailored for the individual activities while still retaining a coherent overall park dynamic. The Oval provides international level facilities for cricket and open grass fields available for informal use.

The Saxton Field reserve management plan was adopted in 2008 and a review completed in 2021. With the pace of development at the park it is important that this plan is kept current.

Future Demand

Bookings show that Saxton Field is generally well used. While participation levels in traditional sporting codes are below average in Nelson and declining nationally, Saxton Field is still able to provide important facilities, particularly as the scale allows for increased flexibility and alternative uses. The site also has the ability to cater for multi-team tournaments which could be promoted as facilities are further developed.

There is demand from sporting codes for future development, and new codes wanting to set up or have a base at Saxton Field.

A new marketing strategy is currently being prepared by Council to encourage usage of the venues and facilities in off-peak periods

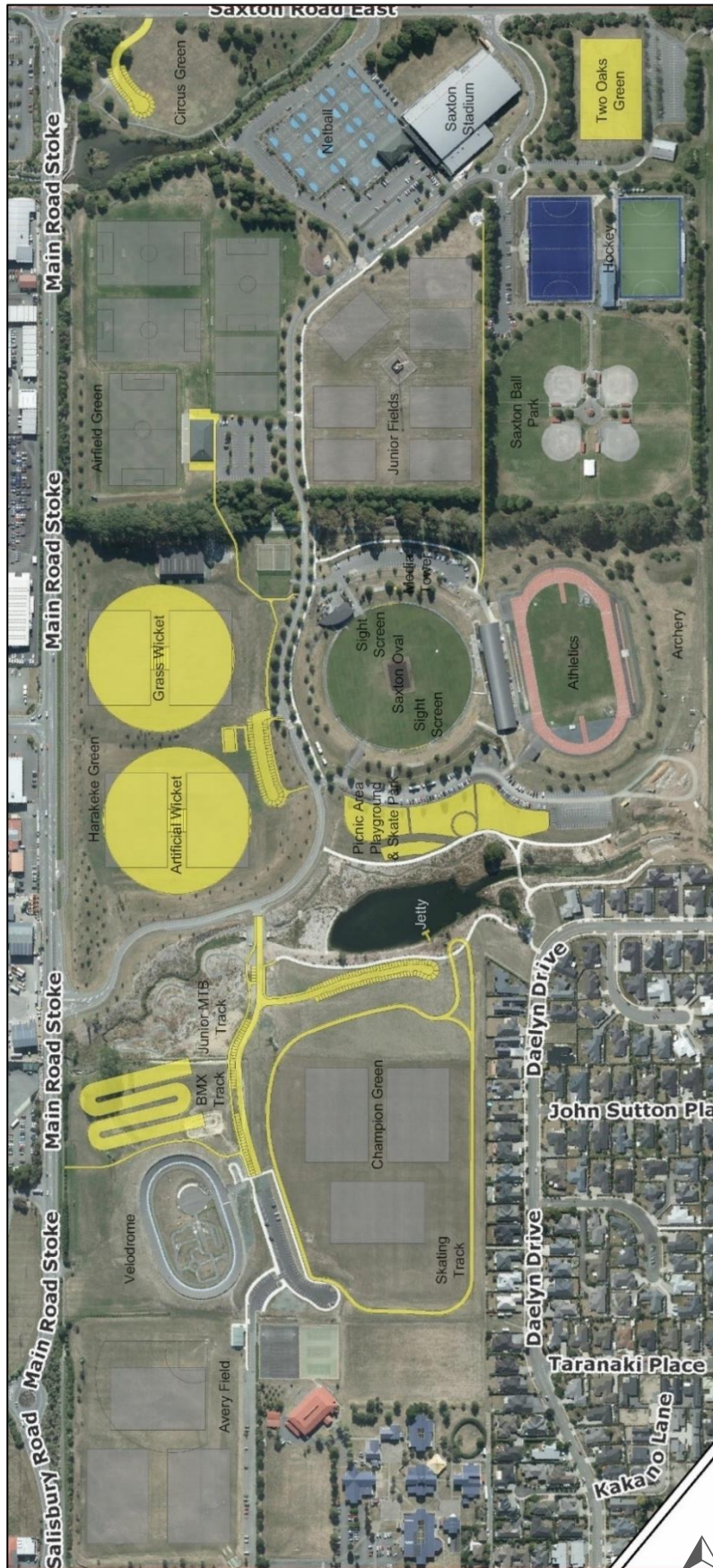


Figure 46 – Saxton Field Proposed Layout (new developments in yellow)

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Saxton Field covers 73 hectares of land, the larger northern area being owned by both Nelson City Council and remainder (17.7ha) owned by Tasman District Council. Part of the Nelson City Council owned land is zoned Open Space in the NRMP with the remainder, including the Tasman District Council portion, still zoned Rural, and designated for open space purposes. It is expected that the entire area will be zoned for Open Space through the Nelson Plan process.

Assets are owned by the respective landowners and all development and maintenance costs are equally shared between the councils. There are currently significant variations in the responsibilities between the two councils, leaseholders and codes. Clarifying and rationalising these arrangements is a focus for coherent park management.

The following facilities/users are based at Saxton Field.

Table 26 – Activities at Saxton Field, including indoor

Activity	Facilities
Athletics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artificial running track with steeple chase water pit • Four long jump pits • Pole vault track • Hammer throw and discus cages • Shot put circles • Javelin tracks • Shared Saxton Oval pavilion with cricket (control room, storage and changing rooms) • Storage shed (leased by athletics)
Archery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area beside the athletics track
Basketball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five shared indoor courts at Saxton Stadium
BMX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small track (adjacent to velodrome)
Cricket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight clay blocks at Saxton Oval • Shared Saxton Oval Pavilion with football and athletics • Media facilities • Practice facilities and training block • Artificial block on the Circus Oval
Cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 333m long sealed, velodrome 7m wide and banking ranging from 7 degrees to 21.3 degrees • Inner warm up track and learn to ride area accessed by underpass beneath main track • Shared path network • New car parks designated for road races and rollersport racing
Disc golf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive area for disc golf practice
Football (winter)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 junior fields (intermediate and junior) • 8 first kicks and mini football • One large training ground (fits 2 fields)

Activity	Facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three competition level senior fields with a pavilion • 1 youth field • Change rooms and public toilets • Field inside athletics track able to be used for events and gated games
Football (summer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8-10 social fields (60 x 40m)
Hang gliding and Paragliding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key landing site from the Barnicoat Range take off point (rarely used as landing normally occurs at Ngawhatu)
Hockey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two water turfs • Shared pavilion with softball • Grass warm-up turf - football in winter
Mountain Biking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400m entry level loop track next to Saxton Creek
Netball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 outdoor courts (one fully lit) • Changing and umpire rooms • Five shared indoor courts at Saxton Stadium • Administration space at Saxton Stadium
Softball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four skin diamonds • Shared pavilion with hockey
Sport Tasman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports House at Saxton stadium is the regional hub for sports administration for many codes in the Top of the South
Table Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 tables provide in an annex of Saxton Stadium
Tennis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 courts at netball courts in summer
Volleyball	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 shared indoor courts at Saxton Stadium
Passive areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive areas used for cross country running, marching, walking groups and other informal recreation

There are currently sufficient fields for Rugby League elsewhere in the City. However, if the sport gains in numbers there is space available at Saxton Field for future provision. Major Rugby League fixtures would be held at Trafalgar Park.

Operations and Maintenance

Maintenance operations at Saxton Field are coordinated between the two councils and all costs are equally shared. Costs are recovered from codes as per Council policy. Nelson City Council operations are directed by a Contract Supervisor and carried out by a contractor. Additional programmed and unprogrammed maintenance is directed as necessary. In some cases sporting codes undertake a degree of their own maintenance.

Operational and maintenance costs (as well as income) will increase as new facilities are developed.

Renewals

With the majority of significant initial capital investment completed the facility is now entering a period of renewals. A dedicated 10 year Saxton Field operations and renewals programme

should be developed identifying resources needed for ongoing maintenance of buildings, infrastructure and facilities.

Turf condition assessments are generally carried out by independent experts such as the NZ Sports Turf Institute and renewals scheduled as required.

Park light assets (excluding field floodlights) and significant hard surfaces are recorded in the RAMM asset management system which indicates timing of condition assessments and renewals.

Renewals programmed in the Plan include the cricket oval surface and block, hockey lights, a hockey turf, hard surfaces, athletics track and the outdoor netball surface.



Figure 47 – Renewal of Saxton Field Athletics Track

New Capital Investment

Saxton Field is a highly desirable place for regional sports codes to establish and competing requests from sports groups seeking space or facilities at the reserve are regularly received. These requests need to be guided by the Reserve Management Plan and the development plan, and be balanced against the vision, principles and aims for Saxton Field.

Initial development at Saxton Field is largely complete. However, some projects with sizable funding requirements are needed to complete development (e.g. the development of Harekeke Green). The two Councils split capital funding for new facilities 50/50, with 20% recovered from the relevant sporting codes. Priority projects proposed for Saxton Field are listed in the bullet points below.

A 2019 Key Facilities Review (focussing on Saxton Oval and Trafalgar Park) recommended some upgrades to Saxton Oval, primarily focused on improving the ground as a top tier cricket venue. The main recommendations were to support Nelson Cricket to establish a media tower for broadcasting, re-align sight screens, repurpose some pavilion space for medical and drug testing areas and investigate a separate secure entrance for players and officials. Increasing ground capacity was not seen as a priority at this time. The majority of these recommendations have not yet been budgeted for by the two Councils, which would also need contribution from Nelson Cricket. Funding for the investigation and development of Saxton Oval media towers has been include in Year 9 of the Plan.

Officers from the two Councils meet regularly. Saxton Field governance matters are considered and prioritised by the Saxton Field Committee, which is comprised of Councillors from both Councils and an independent Chair, which then make recommendations to both Councils.

Following the completion of the velodrome there have been requests for a pavilion facility to be constructed nearby. However, with the Avery Field amenities block nearby, completion of car parking and the connection to Champion Road has been the priority for this area. Funding has been included in the LTP for investigation into future pavilion needs in years 2029 and 2030.

Minor capital improvements to Saxton Field that have been include in the Plan include the addition of a pole vault to the athletics area, a shed for the storage of sand (required for Saxton Oval turf), accessibility improvements, wayfinding (to support marketing strategy and reserve management plan) and funding for the development of an improved entrance.



Figure 48 – Saxton Field Development 1948-2020

The following list of projects are priorities for Saxton field.

- Completing the Champion Drive connection (from Champion Road to the velodrome)
- Renewing the Oval surface
- Developing Harekeke Green for cricket and football
- Constructing a sand storage shed for the oval
- Installing a pole vault facility
- Wayfinding improvements
- Entrance developments
- Continued tree planting
- Accessibility improvements (every second year)
- Investigating a BMX track
- Improvements to hockey lighting
- Shared path development

Later in the plan funding is included for play facilities, toilets, carparking and changing rooms at Harekeke Green and provisional funding for a future pavilion facility.



Figure 49 Saxton Field autumn colour and outdoor exercise equipment

Disposal

As Sportsground assets are typically renewed rather than decommissioned, disposal costs are included within renewal forecasts and budgets. Council is mindful of the cost of sending material to landfill, in both economic and environmental terms.

Risk Management

Completion of the off road shared path network will provide safer options for active travel, including by children.

6.8 FOCUS AREA 8: SAXTON FIELD BUILDINGS

Introduction

Assets within this focus area would typically be part of the Property and Facilities Activity Management Plan. Given the co-governance and dual management approach with Tasman District Council it is practical to keep these facilities within the same plan as the other Saxton Field assets.

Saxton Field buildings include:

- Saxton Stadium
- Saxton Oval pavilion

- Saxton Oval utilities building
- Hockey and softball pavilion
- Original hockey building
- Netball pavilion
- Football pavilion
- Shared indoor cricket and indoor shooting building.

Saxton Stadium is well used during peak periods (mainly evenings and Saturday mornings) with most use in the winter. Outside of these times the facility is often under-utilised. Management is exploring opportunities to attract users during off peak periods and a marketing strategy is under development to further support increasing use.

Basketball, netball and volleyball receive preferential booking and are the primary users of Saxton Stadium. Capacity limits during peak use periods can lead to conflicts with other codes attempting to make advanced bookings.

The stadium foyer and vacant rooms on the mezzanine floor of Saxton Stadium present opportunities for additional services such as food providers, sport therapy or sport equipment providers to support stadium events.

Saxton Oval Pavilion has been designed primarily to accommodate first class and international cricket events. This can make it unsuitable for some general uses which can impact the quality of the building.

The old hockey building has become a storage facility for Sport Tasman and Ride On (a cycle skills training organisation). The change rooms are not used and the toilet is maintained as a public toilet. The building is still of some use and will be maintained, but its long term use needs consideration.

Outside of netball matches the Saxton Netball Pavilion is underutilised. Current off-peak use relates mainly to passive recreation activities such as yoga. The opening of the Pūtangitangi/Greenmeadows Centre may have had an impact on use and Council has identified the Saxton Netball Pavilion as one that could be better utilised.

All of the public toilets at Saxton Field are attached to sports buildings, and for reserve users it is not clear which toilets are available for public use. Council will review the provision of public toilets at Saxton Field to provide better clarity to the public around existing facilities and determine any gaps in provision.

Level of Service

Levels of service have been established for setting and measuring targets through this Activity Management Plan which relate to Council administered buildings.

Future Demand

The building facilities supplied at Saxton Field meet a diverse range of needs, many of which cater to specialised activities. Some buildings meet national or international level. The current provision more than meets local needs and there is ample room for growth. Buildings complement the specialised playing fields and surfaces and are generally designed to meet the specific needs of the sports activity. Council does occasionally receive requests for additional development from individual user groups but this is generally unnecessary and is catered for with existing infrastructure, where possible.

Saxton Stadium

Volleyball and basketball are the predominant users, with tournaments, schools and programmed classes making up the majority of the remaining use. There is enough overall capacity to cater for use, but peak demand on weekends and evenings is tight with little use during weekdays. Council is working with the management contractor to identify opportunities to increase day use through activity marketing and development.

Council would like to attract regular national tournaments to Saxton Stadium. Maintaining it as a reliable venue is important and it has received good feedback from event organisers. Working around local user bookings is a constraint. While local users are Council's first priority work is undertaken to manage both activities.

Saxton Netball Pavilion

This facility is mainly used during the winter netball season. Saturday is very busy and the pavilion is used by officials and for catering. With a large lounge area and commercial grade kitchen, it also attracts a small number of private bookings. The dated interior makes this facility less attractive for corporate events. If use is to be increased, steps will need to be taken to make it more attractive for other uses.

Saxton Oval Pavilion

The main users of the pavilion are cricket and athletics. Nelson usually hosts at least one international cricket match each year. The lounge area is available for private use, however, block bookings for potential premier matches limits availability. There is limited scope for future alternative uses if it is retained as a premier venue.

Consideration should be given to the ongoing community value in retaining exclusive use facilities for high performance sport which require considerable resources, as opposed to investment in community level facilities.

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Table 27 – Saxton Field Buildings

Building	Opened	Overview
Original Hockey Building	1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has unused change rooms and storage space• Toilets available for general public
Netball Pavilion	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serves netball courts with social rooms and kitchen• Change rooms and public toilets on ground floor• Netball has rights of occupation to the building by agreement. Additional bookings are managed through the management contractor.
Football Pavilion	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Serves three full sized football grounds• Leased to Suburbs Football Club (lease area excludes toilets and changing facilities)
Saxton Stadium	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primarily focused on recreation use although it can be adapted for events as required

Building	Opened	Overview
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes court space, shot clocks, offices, changing facilities, Sports House and table tennis annexe Sports House is an administrative facility and is home to Sport Tasman which makes office space available to many sporting and recreation codes
Saxton Oval Utilities Building	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves the cricket oval for media requirements and other operations during events Provides a base for maintenance contractor Public toilets available during events
Hockey/Softball Pavilion	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves two hockey turfs and four softball diamonds Leased to Nelson Hockey Association and Nelson Softball Association
Saxton Oval Pavilion	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serves the cricket oval, athletics track and football ground. Available for community functions Includes high quality changing facilities Athletics control room and meeting room leased to Top of the South Athletics Trust Lounge is available for hire and as an event venue Public toilets available during park opening hours
Indoor Cricket and Indoor Shooting	2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist leased space for Nelson Cricket and the Nelson Smallbore Rifle Association Shared toilet facilities with separate areas for indoor cricket and rifle range

Operations and Maintenance

Saxton Stadium, Netball Pavilion and the Saxton Oval Pavilion are Council managed facilities. Other buildings are Council owned but leased to the sports organisations.

The day to day running of Saxton Stadium is carried out by a management contractor with Council being responsible for building capital works.

Table 28 – Saxton Buildings: Key Service Levels

Key contractual service levels measures and targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer than 2% service complaints per month (number of bookings) 98% offensive graffiti removed within 2 hours Emergency maintenance within 24 hours 85% of non-programmed maintenance completed in five working days 95% of customer complaints responded to in five working days 85% public toilet cleanliness rating (audits)

The management and maintenance of leased buildings at Saxton Field is determined under the terms and conditions of the lease agreements.

Renewals

For the most part the existing levels of service will be maintained and renewals carried out to support this.

The Netball Pavilion is entering a phase of increased maintenance due to the age of the building. There will be a significant amount of renewals due to the heavy capital investment undertaken during initial development of the park and the lifecycle stage of these buildings.

New Capital Investment

Over the last 20-30 years there has been a large amount of major capital investment in facilities. Council is now looking to enter a period of consolidation of existing assets and investment in supporting assets such as internal road and path networks, toilets and amenity landscaping. Further development of the park will be planned as part of the current reserve management plan review and outcomes included in long-term planning.

Disposal

No significant disposals are planned.

Risk Management

The risks associated with these buildings are general issues such as fire, buildings of adequate standard and hazardous substances used in the operation or construction of the buildings such as gas, electricity and potentially asbestos. These risks are regulated through legislation and managed through compliance with relevant laws and standards.

6.9 FOCUS AREA 9: CONSERVATION RESERVES

Introduction

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

A major issue facing Council in its provision of Conservation Reserves is a pest plant and animal problem. This is a particular concern in the unique ultramafic zone (the mineral belt) which is of particularly high value having a number of plants endemic to this location. This issue will be mitigated in future by Council's decision to harvest all Douglas fir in the short term. However, this presents its own weed control challenges on the harvested land.

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

Management of retired forestry blocks on Conservation (and Landscape) Reserves is a key challenge. It is expected that a total of around 140 hectares of land will be retired from forestry, which means that alternative management approaches will need to be considered.

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

Management of potentially conflicting uses, in particular mountain biking, walking, and conservation goals is an issue. There is an opportunity to discuss options around pest animal control, particularly wild ungulates such as goats and pigs. Currently this activity is partially controlled through issuing hunting permits.



Figure 50 – View to Richmond Ranges from the Coppermine Trail (near the top of the historic Dun Mountain Railway)

Level of Service

Conservation Reserves protect natural environments and provide public access to these spaces. They cater for a range of passive, active and adventure-based recreation activities. These reserves promote enjoyment of and learning about natural, landscape and historic values. Generally low impact activities are accommodated and relatively low levels of service provided. These are primarily associated with trail maintenance, signage and pest and weed control. A reserve management plan for Conservation and Landscape Reserves was adopted in 2009. This plan is now due for review.

Future Demand

Feedback shows that people:

- Use the reserves for informal recreation such as mountain biking, walking, trail running and enjoying the natural environment and would like the reserves to be enhanced with improved tracks, facilities, information and signage
- Would like to see measures in place to help resolve conflicts between different user groups e.g. walkers and mountain bikers.

Mountain biking in conservation reserves is the main recreational use of these areas and it is anticipated that this will continue. In association with trail walking, the needs of these activities will be the main drivers for ongoing development of recreational assets in these reserves.

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

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Council currently owns six areas of land managed as Conservation Reserves, covering 10,269 hectares. Most of the land is in large water supply catchments in the ranges behind the city.

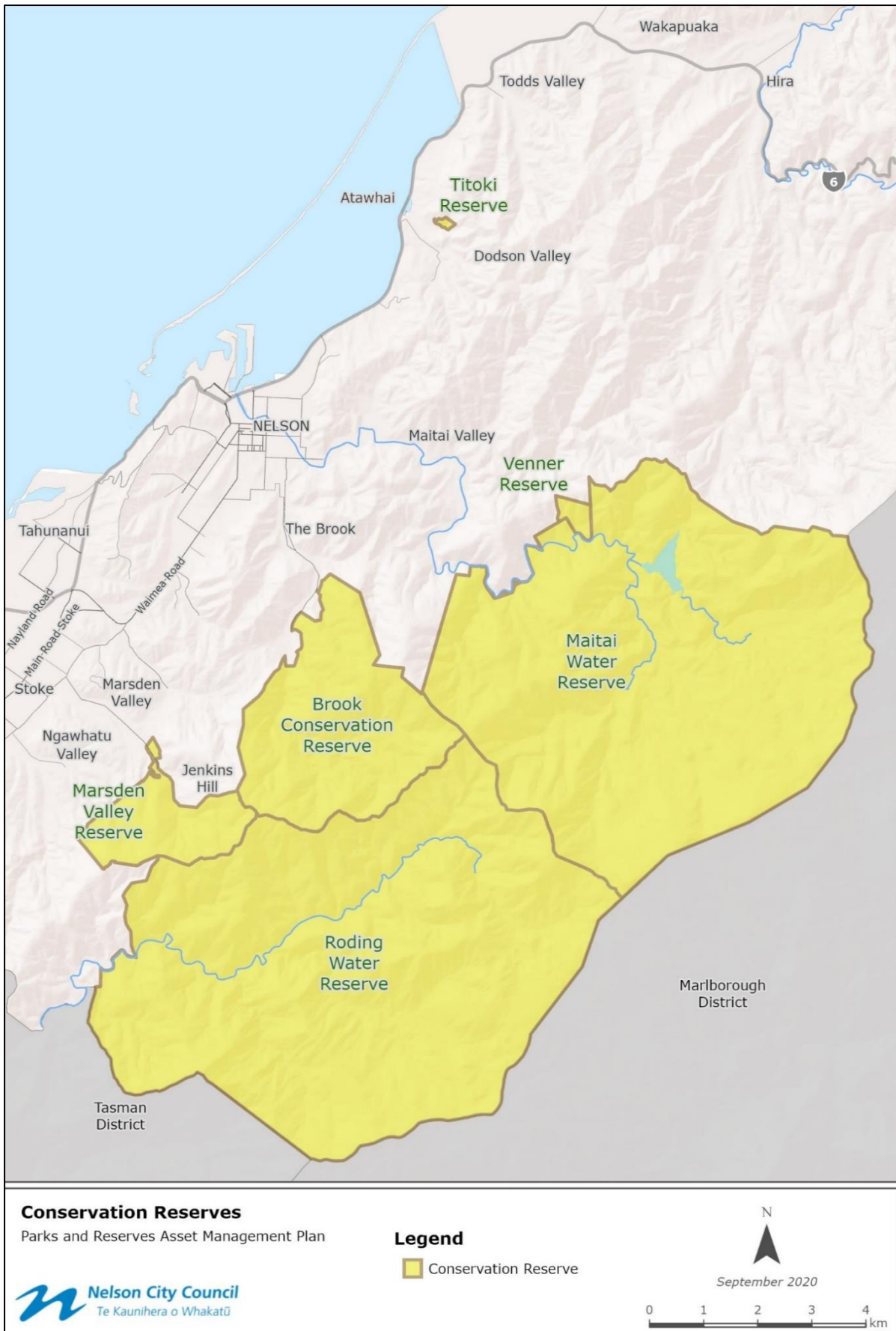


Figure 51 – Conservation Reserves

Operations and Maintenance

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

Maintenance works generally relate to track maintenance and pest and weed control. Trail maintenance responsibility is shared with the Nelson Mountain Bike Club, the Nelson Tasman Cycle Trail Trust and Council. Control of weed species is also delivered through the Nelson Nature programme (not funded through this AMP).

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

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

Renewals

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

New Capital Investment

There is generally little need for significant capital investment in Conservation Reserves, with construction of new tracks, fences, signage and planting being the most visible to users.

Council anticipates that capital investment will increase as plantation forestry blocks are taken out of the harvesting rotation and returned to native bush restoration areas.

If all of the management recommendations from recently completed Ecological Restoration Plans (ERPs) are fully implemented there will be significant investment required. An additional budget to begin implementation has been included from year three of this Plan, increasing over a number of years to a level which covers all ERP recommendations. There are currently three completed ERPs:

- Titoki Reserve (Conservation) A2386189
- Grampians Reserve (Landscape) A2369405
- Hira Reserve (Esplanade) A2365846

There are two further ERPs under development at the time of writing:

- Marsden Valley Reserve (Conservation)
- Brook Valley Eastern Hills (Conservation)

Disposal

Disposal of any conservation reserves would not be considered during the life of this plan unless exceptional and unanticipated circumstances arise.

Risk Management

Control of the escalating pest and weed problem is a priority, and considerable funding has been included in the Plan to help address this. Accessing central government funding programmes provides some mitigation in the short term, and the Science and Environment team (e.g. through the Nelson Nature programme) undertakes considerable work in this area. Budgets for this work begin to increase from year three of the Plan.

Land instability following weather events can occur on the steep land around the Coppermine Trail. Inspections are undertaken periodically and immediately after major weather events.

Fire risk is of concern during dry conditions. The risk is greater in the plantation forestry areas with public access. Council's forestry managers have comprehensive management processes. During periods of high risk reserves are closed according to Council's *Parks and Reserves Fire Risk Procedures A2240085*.

High winds can cause significant damage to trees. Council has communication procedures in place to warn against recreational use during periods of high wind.

The incline section of the Coppermine Trail that runs from Brook Street to the Coppermine Saddle is largely within the Brook and Roding Water Conservation Reserves. This section of trail has high historic value being the first railway line in New Zealand (Dun Mountain Railway), and retains many original features including culverts and sleepers. Due to its construction and use prior to 1900, it is subject to the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, meaning that any works that may disturb archaeology require authority to modify from Heritage New Zealand. In particular, it is important that any physical works to the trail (e.g. for forestry harvest operations) seek to restore the bench width to its original scale, rather than allowing permanent widening e.g. to enable vehicle access. Where possible, sections of the trail that have been modified should be restored to their original character. A number of other historic features are present within Conservation Reserves including pakohe (argillite) quarries and workings, copper and chromite mines and associated trails and abandoned equipment.



Figure 52 – Dun Hut, Conservation Reserves

6.10 FOCUS AREA 10: LANDSCAPE RESERVES

Introduction

Much of the city's immediate backdrop are Landscape Reserves. These are managed for their landscape and amenity/recreation values. Key issues for these areas focus on establishing an effective weed and pest control programme and managing the track and trail network.

The proximity and accessibility of these reserves close to the city provide opportunities to showcase local biodiversity within the city. It also provides chances for people to be involved in improving these spaces and being able to see and share the impacts of their work. Council has many volunteer groups caring for a variety of spaces, and their valued contributions allow the achievement of results beyond what would be possible with only Council resources.



Figure 53 – Grampians Reserve

Level of service

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

In general, low impact activities will be encouraged and services are focussed around areas of weed control, track maintenance, furniture and signage.

Development standards aim to protect significant natural areas through the purchase of land as Landscape Reserves, including the eastern extension to the Grampians Reserve.

A reserve management plan for Landscape (and Conservation) Reserves was adopted in 2009.

Future Demand

Council survey feedback shows that people:

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

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Council currently owns or administers 12 areas of land as Landscape Reserves comprising around 460 hectares. The land ranges from areas of open space within suburbs to large, elevated reserves in the hills behind the city made up of a combination of native bush, grazing, exotics and plantation forestry. This is made up of a mixture of land parcels of land with reserve status, unclassified reserves and freehold Council land.

In October 2020 Council purchased a land parcel which has added a considerable amount of land to the Grampians reserve area (approximately 14.5 hectares) in the Brook Valley. This parcel will fill a significant gap in the reserve area between Hinau St and Blick Tce, and the development of new trails is proposed in the short term to link through this new area.



Figure 54 – Landscape Reserves

Operations and Maintenance

The key focus for Council in Landscape Reserves is weed and pest control, and ongoing efforts to improve tracks and signage will continue. Ecological restoration plans (ERP's) have been developed which contain a range of recommendations to improve the ecological outcomes for these areas. Funding is increased considerably from Year 3 of this plan to implement these plans. Additional funding has also been allocated for front country ungulate control in the Landscape Reserves.

As with other reserves, maintenance budgets are divided into fixed contract works as well as programmed and unprogrammed maintenance. For Landscape Reserves a separate budget is also included for weed control, recognising the scale of the issue. Currently allocated budgets have not been adequate to improve the situation.

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

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



Figure 55 – Grampians Pre- and Post-Grazing

A grazing plan including details of specific grazing areas is provided in Appendix 6.

Renewals

Budget is included for renewals of tracks, signage, fencing, structures, furniture, access ways and car parks. Renewals are typically prioritised based on contractor condition inspections.

New Capital Investment

The majority of budgeted capital investment is allocated to land acquisition, planting and revegetation, with other funding provided for track building, furniture and signage. As

residential development intensifies in proximity to these reserves, construction of track connections and furniture installations will be undertaken.

Disposal

There are no specific disposal considerations for this focus area.

Risk Management

Issues with pests and weeds in Landscape Reserves are the same as those for Conservation Reserves. There are budget pressures which mean that controls are not able to be fully implemented, although budgets begin to increase from year three of this Plan.

Land instability following weather events can occur on the steep land around the Coppermine Trail. Inspections are undertaken periodically and immediately after major weather events.

Fire risk is of concern during dry conditions. The risk is greater in the plantation forestry areas with public access. Council's forestry managers have comprehensive management processes (A2240085). During periods of high risk reserves are closed.

High winds can cause significant damage to trees. Council has communications procedures in place to warn against recreational use during periods of high wind.

6.11 FOCUS AREA 11: ESPLANADE AND FORESHORE RESERVES

Introduction

Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves are grouped together in this Plan as they have similar characteristics and issues. Both represent corridors at the interface between land and water environments, and are managed to protect the special and distinctive ecosystems, habitats and landscapes that are found where land, freshwater and the sea meet. They also provide for a range of recreational opportunities for the community to enjoy. This includes a popular off lead area for dogs at the Tahuna Back Beach.

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

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

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

Esplanade Reserve acquisitions due to ongoing residential development has, in some cases, created a management burden. This is particularly the case given that the long boundaries and typically narrow widths of these reserves make them vulnerable to pest species incursion and erosion effects.

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

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

Delaware Estuary is a popular location for launching boats, however tensions exist between the need for access and the environmental impacts on the estuary and conflict with cultural values.

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

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

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

Level of Service

Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves seek to provide open space that enhances the environment and provides ecological and recreational linkages.

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

The levels of service that have been established for setting and measuring targets through this Asset Management Plan are listed in Table 8. The relevant measure for Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves is the number of riparian trees and shrubs planted annually on Council administered reserves, and a target of 10,000 plants per year is set. This target shows good leadership by Council by providing a strong driver for improved freshwater quality.

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

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

Future Demand

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

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

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

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

Lifecycle Management

Background Data

Council currently owns or administers 33 Esplanade or Foreshore Reserves covering approximately 297 hectares in total.

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

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

Operations and Maintenance

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

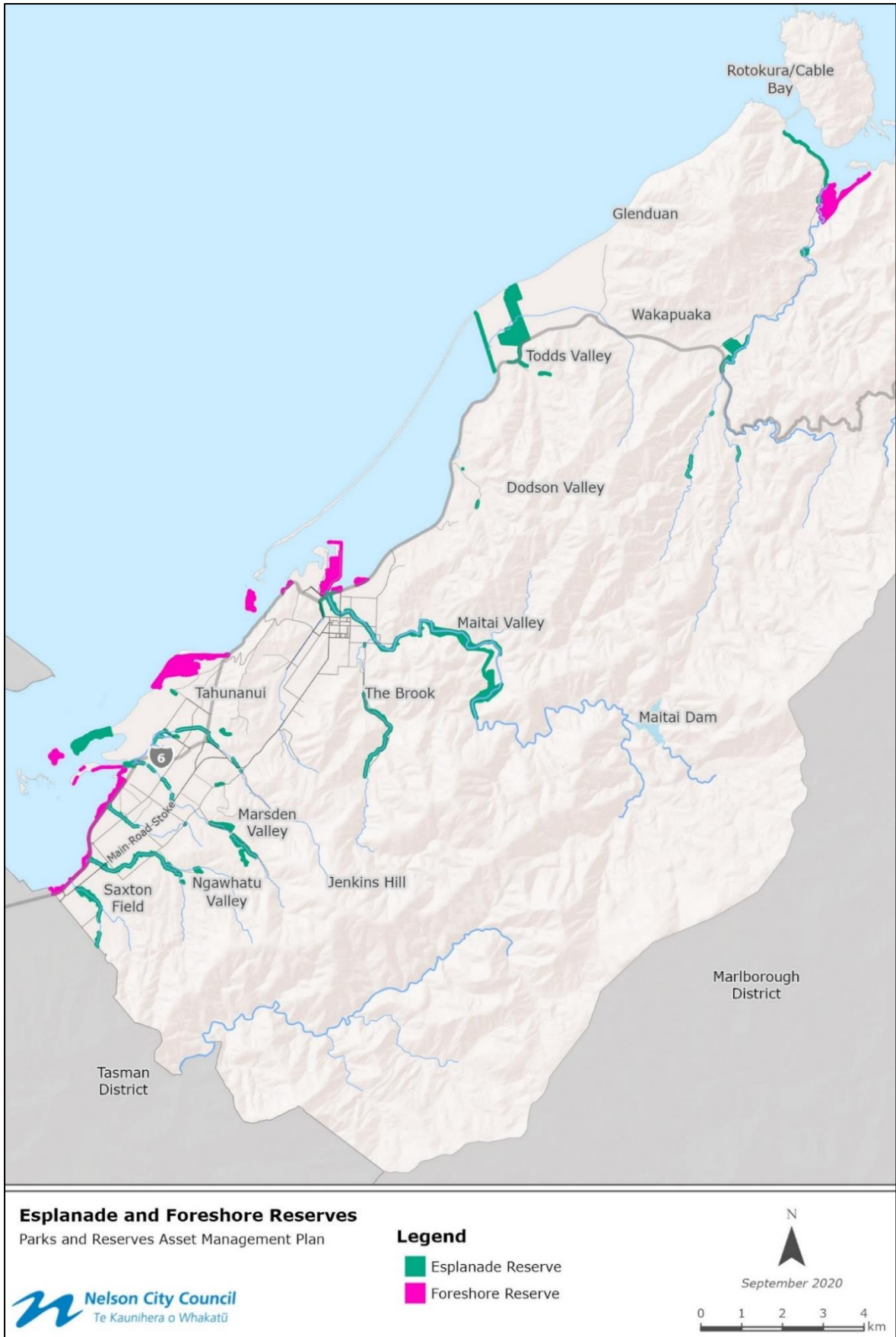


Figure 56 – Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

Council activities at this time are primarily concerned with environmental enhancement and protection. This work is often undertaken in collaboration with community groups.

Landcare Research has helped Council to prioritise biodiversity activities, which include:

- Establishing a pest plant and animal control programme for 'at risk' reserves – This is under discussion for the most suitable methods to use
- Walkways and wayfinding signs – Ongoing
- Producing detailed development plans for specific reserves – This has been mostly addressed through the recent development of Ecological Restoration Plans for a number of important areas
- Reviewing the Riparian and Coastal Margins Overlay of the Nelson Plan to ensure identification, protection of and public access to riparian pathways
- Preventing stock access to the Wakapuaka River adjacent to the Paremata Reserve – This is a difficult problem due to the nature of the land and the adjoining private property. The Freshwater NPS 2020 may help address this issue
- Working towards taking over maintenance of community plantings at Paremata Flats – Ongoing discussions are underway with Forest and Bird and other contributors to the restoration programme.

Renewals

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

Specific funding is included in this Plan for works to reinstate a section of sea wall adjacent to the Seafarers Memorial on Wakefield Quay which is severely degraded. Work is currently underway to select the best solution to the problem.

New Capital Investment

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

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

Disposal

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

Through the life of this plan staff will rationalise the number of rubbish bins provided in Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves.

Risk Management

The greatest risks associated with river and coastal margins are those resulting from natural hazards, with waterways subject to flooding during rain events and significant coastal erosion occurring at Tahunanui. Tahunanui back beach is migrating eastward at around three metres

per year as the channel naturally changes course. Council is mindful of sea level rise and associated requirements of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

Current Council policy is one of managed retreat, allowing nature to take its course unless significant and vital infrastructure is at risk.



Figure 57 – Tahunanui, Southern Tasman Bay c1850



Figure 58 - Dune Erosion at Tahunanui Back Beach

7 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

7.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROJECTIONS

A summary of ten year financial projections is provided in Appendix 100.

7.2 FUNDING STRATEGY

Funding Treatment

Council’s overall funding strategy is contained in its Revenue and Financing Policy within the Long Term Plan. The degree to which Council is willing to fund activities is based on a number of principles, as described in the Policy and outlined below.

Table 29 – Funding Principles

Principle	Description
Public Good Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distribution of benefits within the community as a whole ‘public benefit’ = rates An activity should be collectively funded if those who benefit directly cannot be identified and/or if those who benefit directly cannot be excluded from using the service
User/Beneficiary Pays Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An activity should be funded on a user pays basis if an individual or group of individuals directly receive benefits of the activity exclusively, and the costs of the activity can easily be attributed to that individual or group of individuals An activity should be funded on a user pays basis if other users can be excluded from taking advantage of the service (if use of the service by one person reduces the availability for someone else)
Merit goods theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of private goods and services can also result in benefits to third parties – people who don’t directly use them. In these cases Council considers that the service should be provided on the basis of community need rather than willingness to pay, or identifiable benefits received (e.g. regional sporting facilities)
Intergenerational Equity Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of the asset should be spread over the period over which the benefits between those that use it
Exacerbator/Polluter Pays Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity, and Costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Most Parks and Reserves asset groups are majority or fully funded by Council due to the public benefits associated with parks and reserves (health, wellbeing, environmental benefits) and the difficulty in charging informal users. Exceptions are set out in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Table 30 – Operational Costs Funding

Activity	Funding Targets	
	Private (%)	Public (%)
Premier Facilities Trafalgar Park, Trafalgar Centre and Saxton Field	10-20	80-90
Sports Parks	0-20	80-100
Neighbourhood Reserves and Playgrounds including Natureland, Walkways and Cycleways	0-10	90-100
Recreation including Swimming Pools and Golf Course	10-20	90-100

Parks and Reserves operation and maintenance is primarily funded from rates, with a smaller contribution coming from user charges and other minor funding sources. Capital expenditure is funded with the Council’s treasury management policy providing clear overall debt/rates ratio limit.

Revenue

Rates are the primary source of funds for Council to maintain parks and reserves for the community. Smaller revenue contributions come from rentals, concessions, user charges, grants, donations and other minor sundry income streams.

The Local Government Act 2002 enables Council to collect development contributions from subdivisions and other capital developments to provide for the development of community or recreational facilities associated with the use of a park or reserve. These contributions provide a significant source of funding for the acquisition of land and other capital improvement on parks and reserves. This revenue stream is dependent on the level of private development taking place in the City at any given time. These funds are derived from Council’s Development and Financial Contributions Policy.

7.3 VALUATION FORECASTS

A summary of the book value of Parks assets by park category as at 30 June 2021 is provided below. Land is not depreciated.

Table 31 – Book value of Parks assets at 30 June 2021

Park Asset Type	Book Value 30 June 2021 (\$)	Annual Depreciation 2021 (\$)
Public Gardens	2,705,902	96,416
Neighbourhood Parks	5,464,609	134,770
Conservation Reserves	954,663	19,580
Landscape Reserves	3,986,274	75,448
Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves	9,362,642	196,208
Walkways	1,743,169	64,255
Sportsground Reserves	15,978,462	597,360

Park Asset Type	Book Value 30 June 2021 (\$)	Annual Depreciation 2021 (\$)
Saxton Field	12,553,311	666,545
Saxton Field Stadium	10,599,335	267,776
Saxton Oval Pavilion	4,205,048	90,380
Golf Course	173,816	15,906
Play Facilities	1,743,433	89,194
Street Gardens	807,607	0
Total	70,278,270	2,313,839

7.4 KEY ASSUMPTIONS

Assumptions and Uncertainties

Council is required to identify the significant forecasting assumptions it has made in preparing its ten year Long Term Plan. Assumptions are necessary to allow Council to plan for expenditure and costs over the next 10 years. They are the best reasonable assessment made on the basis of currently available information.

Council's Long Term Plan details possible and actual significant financial forecasting assumptions and uncertainties relating to Nelson City Council activities.

All expenditure is stated in dollar values as at 2021 with no allowance made for inflation over the 10 year planning period.

The table below details the possible and actual significant forecasting assumptions and uncertainties relating to Nelson City Council's Parks and Reserves.

Table 32 – Significant Assumptions and Uncertainties

Assumption	Potential Risk	Mitigation Measure
Budgets are sufficient to meet replacement or new works expectations and are estimated until detailed design is carried out	Budgeted funds are insufficient to undertake works or unexpected events cause cost overruns	Realistic business cases are prepared and sufficient funds are allocated in the LTP Annual Plan adjustments are made to budgets
Renewal projects are delivered and paid for during the particular year identified in the related AMP	Funding for renewal projects that are not committed to start during the programmed year may not be extended beyond that year	Annual Plan adjustments to budgets or carry-forwards anticipated and agreed to early
Replacement values are realistic and take into account all costs such as design and consent fees	Unrealistic replacement costs can result in lower than expected outcomes	Ongoing asset data improvement to reflect true whole of life costs for assets including labour, materials, services and consenting costs
Leased reserve area maintenance costs are met by Lessees	Lessees don't undertake required maintenance	Ensure obligations are clearly defined and agreed and potential

Assumption	Potential Risk	Mitigation Measure
		Lessees are capable of carrying out those obligations
Some asset replacement costs are unknown	The required funds aren't budgeted to undertake capital works	Where an asset replacement cost is not known a best assessed estimate has been applied
New assets such as new parks and reserves from residential development will result in a corresponding operation budget increase	Budgets to carry out operational works is insufficient	Ensure operational costs and contracts are updated when new assets are created or vested in Council
Growth figures provided by Statistics New Zealand and Council growth projections are accurate	Any significant increase in growth may require upgrades earlier than planned or result in assets unable to meet demand	Regularly update and correlate actual growth figures with projections
The actual remaining lives of assets are similar to those contained in the asset valuation	Asset life variations could lead to significant changes in asset renewal budgets and timing	Regular condition assessments of assets
Acceptable minimum asset condition will vary depending on asset criticality	Critical assets may fail if not prioritised. Generally accepted that condition four and five assets will be prioritised for replacement or disposal	Identify critical assets and carry out regular condition assessments of assets
Assets will be run to failure unless they are identified as a critical asset presenting an unacceptable safety risk	Perceived levels of service or amenity may be compromised	Assets with condition ratings of four and five will generally be prioritised for replacement or retirement
Maintenance and operation costs for assets are sufficient to meet levels of service	If not clearly identified, there is potential for underfunding	Identify true cost to maintain assets to agreed levels of service

7.5 FORECAST RELIABILITY AND CONFIDENCE

Costs for projects will typically have a high level of uncertainty until detailed design has been undertaken. Preliminary estimates for AMP budgets are developed based on known references or past experience and will have large contingencies built into the totals through preliminary business cases.

Current market conditions can have a significant impact on the cost of capital projects. Changes over the lifetime of the Plan may not have been anticipated when the budgets were originally estimated. Significant increases to the cost of works may result in previously feasible projects no longer being viable.

Confidence levels in financial data projections decline from reliable over the first few years to less certain in years 7–10.

Maintenance projections are based largely on historical cost units and levels of expenditure.

8 PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

This section provides details on plans to monitor the performance of this Plan. A formal approach to the management of assets is essential in order to provide services in the most cost effective manner, and to demonstrate this to customers and other stakeholders. The benefits of improved asset management are:

- Improved governance and accountability
- Enhanced service management and customer satisfaction
- Improved risk management
- Improved financial efficiency
- More sustainable decisions.

The key elements of Infrastructure Asset Management are shown in the diagram below.

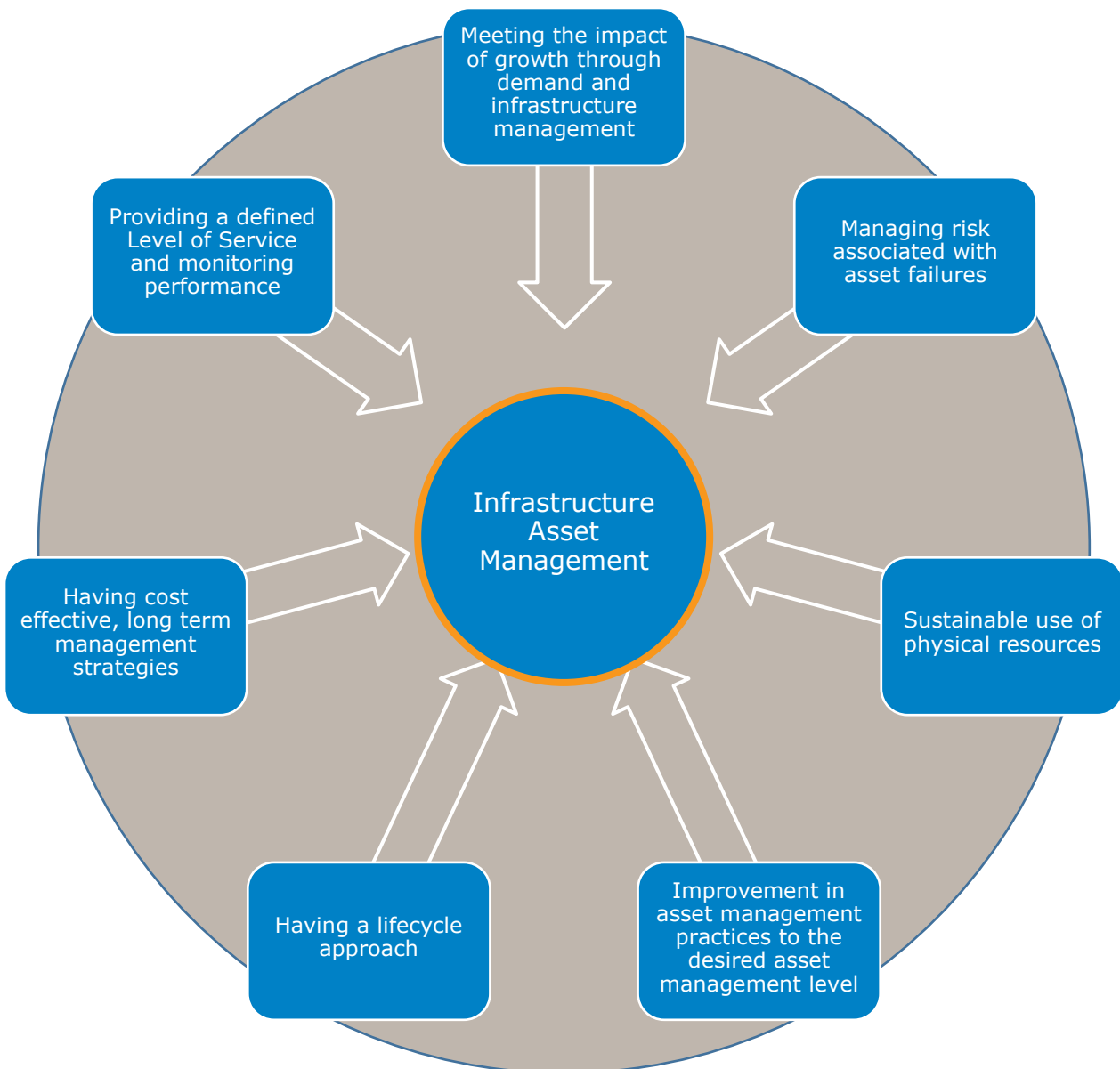


Figure 59 – Key elements of infrastructure asset management

8.1 STATUS OF ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Activity Management Plans are reviewed every three years to align with the Council's Long Term Plan. On average, the portfolio of assets is operating at the level that is on the cusp between 'Basic' and 'Core' in asset management terms. This Plan aims to progress the portfolio further into the 'Core' level in the medium term.

Key initiatives undertaken through the development of this Plan are:

- Review of levels of service to ensure best practice alignment, relevance and measurability
- Alignment of Parks and Reserves projects and principles with overarching Council strategic documents
- Identification of Parks and Reserves specific strategic documents to develop which would assist in robust and Nelson relevant asset management practices
- AMIS improvements.

The Council uses the Infor Asset Management System (Infor Public Sector 8 or 'IPS8') for Parks and Reserves assets which links to the nMap GIS system.



Figure 60 – Saxton Oval and Athletics Track

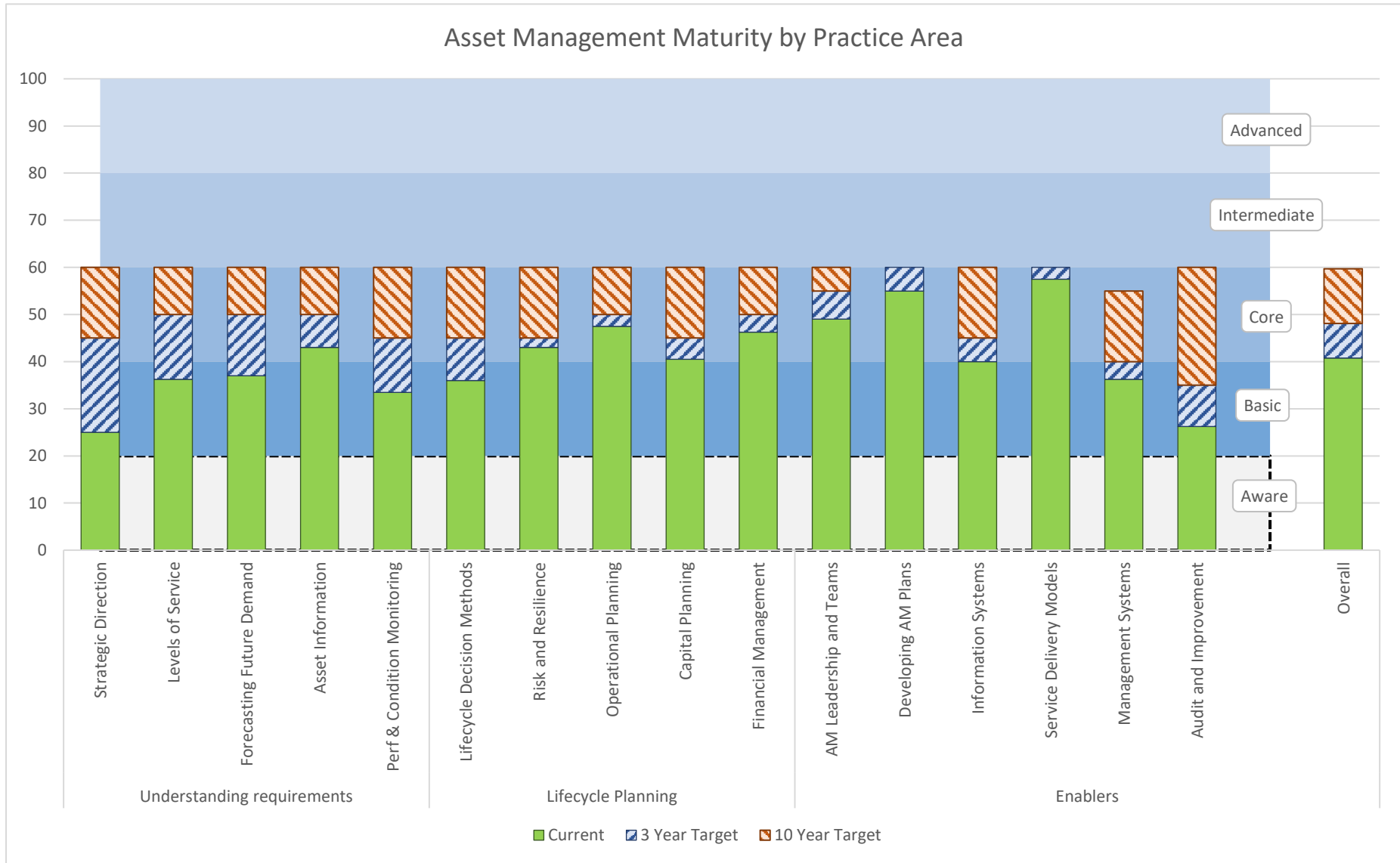


Figure 61 – Asset Management Maturity

8.2 IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

An important component of this Activity Management Plan is the recognition that it is a live document which benefits from ongoing monitoring, change and improvement.

Since the previous AMP, this activity has made significant efforts to improve our asset management information systems. While this is an ongoing project, we expect to realise meaningful improvements as the system becomes embedded and fully operational. Further staff resources have also been added into the asset management area of the activity which will also result in improvements as team members are integrated and roles further defined.

The asset management maturity analysis, summarised above, shows current performance was lowest in the following areas:

- Establishing strategic direction
- Defining and measuring levels of service
- Forecasting future demand
- Monitoring asset performance and condition
- Quantitative surveys of existing assets (Bill of Quantity – BOQ)
- Choosing life cycle methods
- Management systems
- Auditing of park or parks assets and making improvement.

The improvement opportunities in Table 33 will be considered for development to move the AMP towards a higher level of maturity.

As part of implementing these improvements and other initiatives within this plan the Parks team will need to follow a programme of works that includes the following.

- Strategy development to guide decisions, investment, renewals and design for trees, playgrounds, sport park lighting, park appurtenance groups (such as rubbish bins, park benches, signs), joint council management plan for Saxton Field, Tahunanui Foreshore Reserve Review, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves management plan updates
- Better understand the useful lives of the city's play equipment and incorporate this into the asset system (Infor).
- Investigate options for greater patronage of Saxton Stadium (an increased marketing budget has been allocated as an initial step)
- Initiate discussions regarding the lease for the football pavilion at Saxton Field
- Investigate alternative uses for retired forestry blocks located in Conservation Reserves
- Evaluate two huts in Conservation Reserves
- Implementation of ecological restoration plans for Conservation and Landscape Reserves
- Improve tracks and signage in Landscape Reserves
- Explore alternative parking options at Tahunanui
- Develop options for the future of the Wakapuaka Sandflats
- Improved identification and monitoring of resource consents within the parks activity
- Develop a strategy to improve work order activities being recorded against assets
- Implementation of maintenance schedules in the asset management software Infor to assist staff.

Table 33 – Priority AMP Improvements

Priority	Improvement	Status
1	Continue aligning asset groups with recognised asset management industry standards from NZ Asset Management Support (NAMS) in line with the International Infrastructure Management Manual	Ongoing
2	Set up robust systems for capturing data that measure level of service performance, and incorporate this data into the asset system (Infor) following the ISO Standard 55 000 for best asset management practises	Underway
3	Develop a more robust framework for the identification and management of critical assets	Underway
4	Develop high level strategy work to help determine future capital investment needs	Underway
5	Improve management of information relating to hard surfaces (funding included in this Plan to input this information into the RAMM database)	Completed
6	Improve linkages to other AMPs	Ongoing
7	Expand sustainable practice throughout the Parks and Reserves activity	Ongoing, but much work already done
8	Combined Parks, Reserves and Facilities AMP with a new, separate Council Property Plan	To do
9	New Saxton Field standalone AMP jointly produced with Tasman District Council	To do
10	Develop more accessible information systems	Ongoing
11	Continued improvement of asset information quality	Ongoing
12	Better guidance on renewal priorities	Ongoing
13	Improved monitoring of asset use	Ongoing
14	Identification of relationship arrangements between Council and established Parks and Reserves users, particularly around asset ownership and asset funding assumptions	Some identified such as lights. Working on other asset groups
15	Integration of Climate Change initiatives into park projects and programmes	Ongoing

8.3 MONITORING AND REVIEW PROCEDURES

Asset management monitoring and review activities will be undertaken as follows:

- Formal adoption of the Plan by Council
- Revise activity management plan annually to:
 - Incorporate outcome of any service level reviews

- Update financial information and forecasting for operations based on the new budgets structure and actual impacts of growth and inflation
- Update financial information relating to capital projects being added, or revised estimates
- Update asset information relating to new land and asset acquisition
- Review progress against the improvement plan, update Plan to reflect tasks completed, amend timeframes and record any new improvements identified
- Asset Manager to meet quarterly in Year 1 with the Parks & Facilities Team to discuss progress on the future work and improvement programme, and six monthly thereafter.

Plans receive a full review and update every three years in alignment with the LTP process.

8.4 PERFORMANCE MEASURES

AMP Performance Measures

Benchmarking of the activity through Audit NZ and Local Government NZ is carried out. The benchmarking can be used for additional or revised levels of service.

AMP Effectiveness Measuring

The effectiveness of the AMP will be monitored by reviewing financial expenditure projections prior to year-end, and operations and maintenance reports.

This will result in optimisation of expenditure through the asset lifecycle, service levels being actively monitored and reported on and the management of risk.

Figure 62 – Te Ramaroa Nelson Light Festival 2021



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: INVENTORY OF PARKS AND RESERVES BY CATEGORY (JULY 2021)

Table 34 – Public Gardens

Reserve	Area (ha)
Anzac Memorial Park	1.07
Broadgreen Gardens	1.76
Pikimai/Church Hill	3.17
Isel Park	7.16
Melrose Gardens	0.95
Miyazu Japanese Gardens	1.69
Queens Gardens	1.93
Total Area (7 Public Gardens)	17.73ha

Table 35 – Neighbourhood Parks

Reserve	Area (ha)
1903 Square	0.03
Abraham Heights Reserve	0.84
Albion Square Reserve	0.07
Aldinga Reserve	1.24
Andrews Farm Reserve	2.04
Annesbrook Youth Park	0.54
Ballard Reserve	0.31
Bay View Reserve	1.15
Beatson Reserve	0.21
Betsy Eyre Park	0.49
Bishopdale Reserve	2.43
Bishops Park	0.46
Bisley Reserve	0.13
Blackwood East Reserve	0.11
Blackwood West Reserve	0.14
Bledisloe North Reserve	0.49
Bledisloe South Reserve	0.19
Bolt Reserve	0.5
Branford Park	7.02
Brook Park	0.42
Bruno Reserve	0.13
Burrell Park	0.7
Cattle Market Reserve	0.15

Reserve	Area (ha)
Cawthron Reserve	0.09
Centennial Park	1.36
Commodore Reserve	0.12
Corder Park	5.55
Covent Reserve	0.07
Custom House Reserve	0.22
Devon Reserve	0.20
Enner Glynn North Reserve	0.29
Enner Glynn South Reserve	0.61
Erin Reserve	0.17
Fairfield Park	2.63
Foster Reserve	0.06
Fountain Reserve	0.11
Frenchay Reserve	0.80
Frost Reserve	0.29
Glenduan Reserve	6.06
Grampian Oaks Reserve	0.31
Grove Reserve	0.24
Harford Reserve	0.07
Hockey Reserve	0.42
Kowhai Reserve	0.46
Mako Reserve	0.16
Manson Reserve	0.85
Manu Kau Reserve	0.33
Marybank Reserve	0.82
Miyazu Reserve	3.01
Moana Reserve	0.11
Monaco Reserve	0.83
Moncrieff Reserve	0.79
Montebello Reserve	0.39
Montrose Reserve	0.29
Murphy North Reserve	1.79
Murphy South Reserve	1.53
Neale Reserve	0.70
Ngaio Reserve	0.33

Reserve	Area (ha)
Ngapua Reserve	0.45
Nikau Reserve	0.20
Norgate Reserve	0.29
Old Bank Lane Gardens	0.06
Orchard Reserve	0.64
Paddys Knob Reserve	0.56
Peace Grove	1.33
Pepper Tree Park	0.03
Pioneers Park	1.72
Pipers Park	0.63
Plumtree Reserve	0.22
Poets Park	0.35
Poplar Reserve	0.75
Princes Lookout Reserve	0.45
Queen Elizabeth II Reserve	10.83
Ranui Reserve	0.86
Riverside Reserve	0.15
Ronaki Reserve	0.07
Russell Reserve	0.36
Sanctuary Reserve	0.17
Sequoia Reserve	0.09
Songer Reserve	0.38
St Lawrence Reserve	0.06
Station Reserve	0.47
Te Manu Reserve	0.85
Te-Ata Reserve	0.45
Tod Reserve	0.62
Tokomaru Reserve	0.18
Tosswill Reserve	1.81
Tresillian Reserve	0.29
Vosper Reserve	0.05
Waimea North Reserve	0.26
Waimea South Reserve	0.51
Wakapuaka Reserve	1.41
Wakapuaka River Reserve	1.14
Wards Reserve	0.06
Waterhouse Reserve	0.48
Wellington Reserve	0.19

Reserve	Area (ha)
Werneth Reserve	0.16
Wigzell Park	0.63
Wolfe Reserve	1.41
Woodstock Reserve	0.64
Total Area (100 Neighbourhood Parks)	84.11 ha

Table 36 – Sportsgrounds

Reserve	Area (ha)
Botanics Sportsfield	2.30
Greenmeadows	7.33
Guppy Park	2.57
Maitai Cricket Ground	2.16
Marsden Recreation Ground	2.26
Neale Park	12.90
Ngawhatu Sportsfield	3.31
Rutherford Park	7.80
Saxton Field (NCC owned area)	50.63
Tahunanui Recreation Reserve	20.09
Trafalgar Park	5.93
Victory Square	2.51
Total Area (12 Sportsgrounds)	119.79 ha

Table 37 – Conservation Reserves

Reserve	Area (ha)
Brook Conservation Reserve	1,106.16
Maitai Water Reserve	4,192.26
Marsden Valley Reserve	358.76
Roding Water Reserve	4,573.43
Titoki Reserve	4.74
Venner Reserve	33.17
Total Area (6 Conservation Reserves)	10,269.67 ha

Table 38 – Landscape Reserves

Reserve	Area (ha)
Atmore Reserve	63.23
Bolwell Reserve	12.09
Botanical Hill	33.17

Reserve	Area (ha)
Eureka Park	6.44
Grampians Reserve	189.66
Hanby Park	3.65
Hay Reserve	0.58
Highview Reserve	2.73
Pipers Reserve	17.04
Sir Stanley Whitehead Park	29.81
Tantragee Reserve	103.52
Tasman Heights Reserve	1.31
Total Area (12 Landscape Reserves)	463.23 ha

Table 39 – Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves

Reserve	Area (ha)
Airport Peninsula Esplanade	18.01
Akersten Foreshore	1.30
Arapiki Stream Esplanade	0.41
Awatea Place Esplanade	0.12
Biggsburn Stream Esplanade	0.59
Brook Stream Esplanade	7.40
Cable Bay Esplanade	2.74
Haulashore Island	6.59
Haven Foreshore	4.93
Hira Reserve	7.27
Jenkins Creek Esplanade	4.43
Lud Valley Esplanade	1.23
Maire Stream Esplanade	0.69
Maitai River Esplanade	44.82
Marina	6.63
Monaco Foreshore	1.41
Oldham Creek Esplanade	0.27
Orchard Stream Esplanade	2.31
Orphanage Stream Esplanade	11.69
Oyster Island	5.23
Paremata Flats Foreshore	29.25
Poorman Valley Stream Esp	15.64
Saltwater Creek Esplanade	0.31
Sanctuary Esplanade	1.28

Reserve	Area (ha)
Saxton Creek Esplanade	6.59
Tahunanui Beach Foreshore	42.51
Teal Valley Esplanade	0.20
Tod Valley Stream Esplanade	0.51
Wakapuaka River Esplanade	5.08
Wakapuaka Sandflats Esplanade	51.38
Wakefield Quay Gardens	0.68
Whakatu Drive Foreshore	15.05
Whangamoa River Esplanade	0.67
Total Area (33 Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves)	297.22 ha

Table 40 – Walkway Reserves

Reserve	Area (ha)
Abraham-Quebec Walkway	0.02
Allan-Ronaki Walkway	0.03
Allport-Seaview Walkway	0.01
Apple Lane Walkway	0.02
Atawhai-Iwa Walkway	0.01
Atawhai-North Walkway	0.03
Beachville-Fountain Walkway	0.01
Beavans Way Walkway	0.07
Berry Lane Walkway	0.02
Bishopdale-Clifford Walkway	0.02
Bishops Way Walkway	0.09
Broadgreen-Cobham Walkway	0.01
Cambelldon-Best Walkway	0.03
Cape View Walkway	0.02
Champion-Marino Walkway	0.04
Champion-Taranaki Walkway	0.03
Chaucer Lane Walkway	0.02
Commodore-Zeehaen Walkway	0.20
Daelyn Walkway	0.02
Days Track Walkway	0.82
Elderberry-Quail Walkway	0.04
Exeter-College Walkway	0.01
Fell-Harford Walkway	0.01
Fergusson-Norrie Walkway	0.06

Reserve	Area (ha)
Fullford-Joyce Walkway	0.03
Gorrie-Totara Walkway	0.02
Highview-Pinnacle Walkway	0.03
Holcroft-Glover Walkway	0.02
Huntaway Close Walkway	0.04
Jenner-Murphy Walkway	0.14
Kendall-Hamill Walkway	0.04
Kereru Way	0.02
Kerr-Wellington Walkway	0.29
Main Road Stoke-Best Walkway	0.03
Main Road Stoke-Covent Walkway	0.03
Maire-Zeehaen Walkway	0.90
Manson Lane Walkway	0.05
Manuka Street Walkway	0.22
Marino-Iti Walkway	0.43
Market-Flaxmore Walkway	0.01
Marsden Valley-Isel Walkway	0.49
Mary Ann Lane Walkway	0.15
Merton Way Walkway	0.04
Mount-Locking Walkway	0.09
Mount-Wellington Walkway	0.04
Nayland-Liverpool Walkway	0.08
Nayland-Thetford Walkway	0.01
Neinei Lane Walkway	0.02
Newlands Way Walkway	0.02
Newman Drive Walkway	0.01
Ngaire Lane Walkway	0.02
Ngawhatu (TBC)	2.29
Pioneer-Valley Heights Walkway	0.11
Plumtree-Sanctuary Walkway	0.07
Point-Martin Walkway	0.04
Pukatea Reserve	0.45
Quebec-Arrow Walkway	0.39
Quebec-Mount Vernon Walkway	0.19
Quebec-Watson Walkway	0.14
Railway Reserve Walkway North	7.48

Reserve	Area (ha)
Railway Reserve Walkway South	8.57
Redwood Reserve	0.25
Renwick-Kawai Walkway	0.09
Rocks-Bisley Walkway	0.02
Rocks-Malcolm Walkway	0.07
Songer-Aldinga Walkway	0.03
Stafford Walkway	0.05
Stepney Lane Walkway	0.1
Stoke School-Nikau Walkway	0.01
Sturmer Lane Walkway	0.02
Suffolk-Caroline Walkway	0.02
Suffolk-Vining Walkway	0.02
Tamaki Street Walkway	0.14
Tamaki-Princes Walkway	0.19
The Ridgeway-Hampshire Walkway	0.03
The Ridgeway-Maitland Walkway	0.24
The Ridgeway-Olivias Walkway	0.02
The Ridgeway-Somerset Walkway	0.05
Torlesse-Enner Glynn Walkway	0.01
Torlesse-Waterhouse Walkway	0.01
Towai-Arapiki Walkway	0.03
Trafalgar-Shelbourne Walkway	0.003
Trent Way Walkway	0.02
Vanguard-Hampden Walkway	0.08
Vanguard-Konini Walkway	0.15
Vanguard-Matipo Walkway	0.14
Village-Montebello Walkway	0.08
Waimea-Brunner Walkway	0.1
Waimea-Lynwood Walkway	0.02
Walters-Davies Walkway	0.04
Whakatu-Airport Walkway	0.16
Whakatu-Annesbrook Walkway	0.25
Willow Walk	0.49
Willwatch Way	0.1
Wolfe-Montcalm Walkway	0.11
Total Area (95 Walkway Reserves)	27.78 ha

APPENDIX 2: PRIMARY RELEVANT STATUTES AND POLICIES

Statutes, Standards and Guidelines

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Building Act 2004
- Burial and Cremation Act 1964
- Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment 2019
- Conservation Act 1987
- Fencing Act 1978
- Freedom Camping Act 2011
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
- Land Drainage Act 1908
- Local Government Act 2002
- Claims Settlement Acts 2014
 - Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau
 - Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui
 - Ngāti Toa Rangātira
- National Policy Statements
 - Urban Development 2020
 - Freshwater Management 2020
 - New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
- Occupiers Liability Act 1962
- Public Bodies Contracts Act 1959
- Public Works Act 1981
- Reserves Act 1977
- Residential Tenancies Act 1986
- Resource Management Act 1991
- NZS 3910:2003 Conditions of Contract for Building and Civil Engineering Construction
- NZS 4121:2001 Design for Access and Mobility: Buildings and Associated Facilities
- NZS 4360:2000 Risk Management for Local Government
- NZS 4404:2004 Land Development and Subdivision Engineering
- NZS 5828:2004 Playground Equipment and Surfacing
- NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals
- NZS 8603:2005 Design and Application of Outdoor Recreation Symbols
- SNZ HB 5828.1:2006 General Playground Equipment and Surfacing Handbook
- SNZ HB 8630:2004 Tracks and Outdoor Visitor Structures
- SNZ HB 9213:2003 Guide to Local Government Service Delivery Options
- Peak Body Guidelines

Te Tau Ihu Statutory Acknowledgements

A statutory acknowledgment is legal recognition of the particular cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of an iwi with an identified statutory area. The eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu to which these statutory acknowledgements and areas relate are:

- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō
- Ngāti Kuia
- Rangitāne o Wairau
- Ngāti Koata
- Ngāti Rārua
- Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu
- Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui
- Ngāti Toa RaNgātira.

The statutory acknowledgments place obligations on local authorities which are explained in the statutory acknowledgements text document attached to the Nelson Resource Management Plan. The maps do not indicate all sites of importance to iwi. Other sites have been recognised through other redress instruments from the Crown.

Plans and Policies

A number of Council and partner Plans and Policies have an impact on the Parks and Reserves Activity Management Plan.

Iwi Management Plans

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

Iwi Management Plans document iwi worldview and aspirations for the management of resources, and help Councillors and staff to better understand those issues. Integrating the Iwi Management Plan into Nelson City Council's policy framework is part of Council's approach to statutory compliance and acting in partnership with local iwi.

The following Iwi Management Plans have been lodged with Council:

- Pakohe Management Plan 2015 (Ngāti Kuia)
- Nga Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004 (Ngāti Rarua, Rangitira, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama)
- Iwi Management Plan 2002 (Ngāti Koata)
- Te Tau Ihu Mahi Tuna (Eel Management Plan) 2000 (all iwi).

Long Term Plan 2021-2031

The Nelson Long Term Plan is Council's 10 year planning document. It includes the Community Outcomes which were developed through public consultation and encapsulate the Nelson community's vision for how it wants the City to develop.

Nelson Regional Policy Statement

Chapter seven of this document identifies the importance of natural and amenity values and the need to ensure adverse effects to these are avoided, remedied or mitigated. One means of protecting amenity values is through Council ownership of land or facilities with amenity values. The Regional Policy Statement is presently under review through the Nelson Plan project.

Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP)

The majority of Nelson's parks and reserves are scheduled sites within the Open Space and Recreation Zone of the NRMP. Any change from open space or recreation use of any site within this zone will be considered by way of a plan change. This affords parks and reserves a significant level of protection since any plan change requires a public consultation process to be undertaken. The NRMP is presently under review through the Nelson Plan project.

Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2019-2029

The Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy has been prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993. This strategy is a joint strategy between Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council. The strategy requires land occupiers to undertake control and management of plant pests on land for which they are responsible. Council, as occupier, is required to control pests on land it owns and administers in line with the strategy.

The Plan proposes five pest management programmes that will be used to control pests and any other organisms covered in the Plan. The intermediate outcomes for the five programmes are described below.

1. **Exclusion Programme:** to prevent the establishment of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, that is present in New Zealand but not yet established in an area.
2. **Eradication Programme:** to reduce the infestation level of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term.
3. **Progressive Containment Programme:** to reduce the geographic distribution of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, in an area in the short to medium term.
4. **Sustained Control Programme:** to provide for ongoing control of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to reduce its impacts on values and its spread to other properties.
5. **Site-led Programme:** that the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, that is capable of causing damage to a place, is excluded or eradicated from that place, or is contained, reduced, or controlled within the place to an extent that protects the values of that place.

The principal measures used in the Plan to achieve the objectives are grouped in four main categories: requirement to act, Council inspection, service delivery and advocacy/education.

Nelson Biodiversity Strategy

The Nelson Biodiversity Strategy describes a vision for biodiversity management in Nelson City. This strategy was reviewed in 2017 and has two broad goals, each with two objectives.

Goal 1: Active protection of native biodiversity

- Ecological health, mauri and wairua of natural ecosystems are sustained
- Native biological diversity is restored, enhanced and, where appropriate, connected.

Goal 2: Ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity

- Biodiversity use is ecologically sustainable
- Biodiversity resources are available for the community to prosper including tangata whenua customary use of nga taonga tuku iho.

Council regularly reviews this strategy, having updated it in 2010, 2013, the International Year of Biodiversity and 2017. This strategy is based on aligned action by agencies through the Nelson Biodiversity Forum which has been established to implement the strategy. The Forum,

which Council is a member of, has developed action plans for three environments, freshwater environments - terrestrial environments and coastal marine environments.

Out and About, and Out and About - On Tracks Strategies

In 2015 the Council adopted Out and About, an active travel and pathway-based recreation policy. This policy recognises the growth Nelson has seen in walking and cycling over the past decade, and sets objectives around consistency, classification of route types, channelling (e.g. setting certain trails aside for exclusive use) and courtesy among users. Following the adoption of this policy, Council developed Out and About – On Tracks, an off-road tracks strategy which prioritised trail development projects and sought to address concerns around conflict between users by creating a track hierarchy, identifying specific trails where separation or exclusive use is required and prioritising trail development.

Social Wellbeing Policy 2011

The Social Wellbeing Policy aims to empower the Nelson community to participate towards the development of “a happy, healthy community where people have access to necessary services and facilities and feel connected to each other and to the city”. Areas where the Council has a key responsibility in promoting social wellbeing include the physical environment, leisure and recreation, social connectedness, cultural identity, civil and political rights and safety. Parks and Reserves activities contribute to social wellbeing through:

- Maintaining and developing a safe network of walkways and cycleways, with access for a wide range of ages and physical abilities
- Providing and maintaining parks, reserves, gardens and recreational walkways, playgrounds and indoor recreational facilities, to the standards specified in the AMP

APPENDIX 3: ASSET CONDITION ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

Table 41 – Asset Assessment Matrix

Inspection Guidelines								
Frequency	Monthly	Two-Months	Six-Months	Annual	Two-Year	Three-Year	Five-Year	Six-Year
Type	Visual	Visual (Park Basis)	Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational	Full	Full
Who	Maintenance Contractor/ Operational Staff	Maintenance Contractor/ Operational Staff	Staff/ Contract	Staff/ Contract	Staff/ Contract	Staff/ Contract	External Person	External Person (IQP) for level 1 and 2 Assets
Ability	Practical background/ familiarity with standards	Practical background/ familiarity with standards	Trade Certificate/ NZCE Training	Trade Certificate/ NZCE Training	Trade Certificate/ NZCE Training	Trade Certificate/ NZCE Training	Trade Certificate/ NZCE Training	Professional Qualification



Figure 63 - Salt Water Creek Bridge

Table 42 – Asset Inspection Programme

Asset Inspection Details								
Assets	One Month	Two Month	Six Month	One Year	Two Year	Three Year	Five Year	Six Year
Level 1								
• Playgrounds (Saxton and Tahuna daily visual)	■						■	
Level 2								
• Minor structures <1.5m • Asphalt and chipseal sealed surfaces		■						■
Level 3								
• Concrete & unpaved surfaces • Firebreaks • Fountains, Ponds • Retaining Walls <1.5m		■						■
Level 4								
• Signs • Park Furniture • Fencing • Sports field equipment • Bike stands • Drinking fountains		■						
• Underground Services				■				
Level 5								
• Heritage Trees (full inventory except woodlands)				■				
• Park Trees (no inventory except parks heritage trees)					■			
• CBD Trees				■				
• Street Trees						■		

Asset Inspection Details								
Assets	One Month	Two Month	Six Month	One Year	Two Year	Three Year	Five Year	Six Year
• Biodiversity Values								

Note:

- All assets receive an inspection following a major adverse effect such as a flood or earthquake
- The split between minor and major structures in Level 1 or 2 is falls greater than 1.5m

APPENDIX 4: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Development standards for Parks and Reserves are contained within Chapter 10 of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019 (NTLDM).

The NTLDM is a document that combines network asset design and construction requirements for both Nelson and Tasman regions. It also includes formation and construction standards for some private assets that connect to network assets.

The NTLDM is intended to provide consistent minimum standards and guidance for network assets that Council will accept as part of its network, and activities affecting them including maintenance and operations. The aim is to achieve the right balance between durable, cost effective, environmentally sustainable and fit-for-purpose infrastructure for our communities.

The 2018 AMP included a table of Development Standards (in Appendix 5 of that document) that listed reserve categories against various asset types (furniture, lighting, appurtenances, infrastructure and landscape types), and included comments around expected targets and gaps. This table requires considerable review and also assessment against similar information (e.g. levels of service and the Recreation Aotearoa guidance for reserves) and may be reintroduced into the 2024 AMP.

APPENDIX 5: RISK MANAGEMENT

Parks and Reserves Risk Register

Table 43 – Risk Register

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Earthquake or tsunami damages assets	All	Structures and buildings unable to withstand seismic or tsunami event. Slips on hills affect trails and access roads.	After event – inspect, assess, closure, signage, repair, insurance	Minor (2)	Possible (3)	Medium (6)	Accept	Maintain emergency plan
Rain event damages assets	All	Assets in low lying, poorly drained, flood prone parkland are flooded and out of service. Slips affect trails and access roads.	Land management to reduce risks, e.g. waterway containment, drainage systems.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Maintain emergency plan
Wind event damages trees	All, but particularly Public Gardens	Tree damage and subsequent property damage or personal injury.	Monitor weather forecasts. Regular condition assessment to identify treatment actions and high risk trees.	Major (4)	Likely (4)	High (16)	Accept	Ongoing condition assessments to identify remedial actions. Maintain assessment frequency. Tree maintenance/removal to minimise risks.
Coastal erosion at Tahuna Back Beach caused by natural coastal processes (littoral drift in Tasman Bay deflecting the mouth of the Blind Channel to the east)	Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Loss of reserve land.	Planting sand-binding grasses. Trapping windblown sand. Controlling pedestrians. Technical work underway.	Major (4)	Possible (3)	High (12)	Accept	Managed retreat. Continue with existing controls to mitigate erosion speed. Continue with technical work to identify highest risk areas.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Fire caused by dry conditions, accident or arson	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves	Damage or destruction of vegetation or property. Personal injury.	Rural fire management guidelines, fire break management, weed control, firefighting water supply. Identify high risk areas.	Major (4)	Possible (3)	High (12)	Reduce	Procedures to close areas, provide warnings and prevent public access. Weed management plans.
Drought, network failure or other major event affects water supply	Sportsgrounds, Public Gardens	Water supply restricted. Unable to irrigate or supply water to features.	Backup supply by tanker for critical services. Efficient irrigation systems.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Water use efficiency practices implemented. Back up supply options available.
Building and minor structures deficient or fails	All	Substandard construction or materials, lack of regular assessment, maintenance or repair, vandalism.	Programmed condition assessment regime. Maintenance schedule. (Managed through Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.)	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Regular maintenance, renewal and monitoring.
Fire in buildings caused by electrical fault, vandalism or arson	Sportsgrounds, Public Gardens, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Damage or destruction of buildings. Personal injury.	Firefighting equipment, control unauthorised access, remove ignition/fuel source. (Managed through Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.)	Minor (2)	Likely (4)	Medium (8)	Accept	Maintain and monitor fire prevention measures.
Critical structural assets fail (e.g. bridges, platforms, safety barriers) due to substandard construction or materials, lack of regular assessment, maintenance or repair	All	Damage or destruction of structures. Personal injury.	Programmed condition assessment regime. Maintenance schedule. (Managed through Property and Facilities Asset Management Plan.)	Minor (2)	Likely (4)	Medium (8)	Accept	Condition inspection and repair. Two monthly by maintenance contractor. Two yearly visual assessment (builder). Six yearly structural assessment (engineer).

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Park furniture failure caused by vandalism/ misuse, normal wear and tear	All	Damage or destruction of furniture. Personal injury.	Regular inspections to assess functionality (repair/replace as required).	Extreme (5)	Rare (1)	Medium (5)	Accept	Maintenance inspection and repair. Two monthly by maintenance contractor.
Sand carpet – do not achieve optimum life expectancy caused by inadequate maintenance and renovation	Sportsgrounds	Sand carpet requires renewing earlier than expected life.	Scheduled maintenance and renovation as per manufacturer's guidelines.	Minor (2)	Unlikely (2)	Low (4)	Accept	Ensure maintenance regime implemented.
Incidents caused by general hazards e.g. bikes vs. pedestrians, vandalism	All	Trips and falls, minor injuries.	Hazard identification and remediation. Keep tracks clear, control overgrown vegetation.	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (8)	Accept	Contractor inspects and reports any hazards as part of normal duties and two monthly inspection.
Bike riding injury on tracks caused by inadequate maintenance, poor design or construction, riding tracks unsuitable for skill level, collisions	Walkways, Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Personal injury.	Regular maintenance. MTB track grading and signage. Out and About On Tracks strategy to manage conflict.	Extreme (5)	Unlikely (2)	High (10)	Accept	Appropriate track design, construction and grading. Regular inspection and maintenance. Channelling.
Injury to volunteers and activities of others on council land, caused by general hazard	All	Injury to volunteers.	Volunteers managed under HSWA 2015.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Accept	Risk management covered by HSWA. Consider separate risk management plan for major volunteer activity.
Hazard from hard balls etc. User interaction conflicts. Inappropriate activity for reserve type (e.g. golf/ cricket, disc golf)	All	Personal injury. Park or other property damage.	Signage. Reserve Management Plans. Bylaw.	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (8)	Reduce	Signage. Review usage and investigate alternative locations. Activity ban. Enforcement.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Issues and injury caused by dogs	All	Injury from dog attacks. Nuisance from faeces.	Bylaw. Dog ranger enforcement. Signage. Provision of doggy doo bag dispensers.	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Dog control bylaws. Dog ranger enforcement. Signage.
Accident associated with water bodies (built water areas) e.g. caused by unfenced areas, deep water, difficult exit, entrapment etc	All	Drowning.	Design guidelines for max depth, visibility, exit points. Maintenance to keep edges clear of vegetation and entrapment hazards.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Record and report all management actions
Third party structures fail or are inherently unsafe	All	Injury as a result of third party structures.	Contractor inspections and report. Removal of any considered unsafe.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	System to check and document identification assessment and action
Injury at playground (as a result of normal activity, misuse or equipment design or failure).	Play facilities	Injuries or death.	Compliance with NZS 5828. Prioritise high use sites.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Inspections: monthly - contractor (internal). Five yearly - independent review.
Lessee failure to maintain assets e.g. caused by poor lease documentation, non-performance of leases, ineffective management and monitoring of leases	All	Leased assets fail.	Well specified lease documents. Annual monitoring and management.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Accept	Ongoing lessee liaison and monitoring.
Contractor failure	All	Service delivery falls below acceptable standard.	Well specified contract. Regular monitoring of service standards.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Ongoing service standard monitoring.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Economic or other unforeseen impact significantly reduces revenue	All	Revenue below budget.	Ongoing monitoring and awareness.	Insignificant (1)	Unlikely (2)	Very Low (2)	Accept	Ongoing monitoring.
Statutory compliance failure caused by failure to follow all legal requirements and processes or lack of awareness of requirements	All	Statutory compliance failure.	Consideration of all legal requirements affecting the parks operations.	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Ongoing consideration for all projects and activities.
Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) charges e.g. caused by changing exotic forestry to native revegetation	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves	Increased ETS charges.	Awareness and consideration of ETS rules.	Moderate (3)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (6)	Accept	Awareness and consideration of ETS rules.
Poor performance or failure of sporting assets, including playing surfaces and lighting	Sportsgrounds	Sporting codes do not have adequate playing surface or facilities. Reputational risk.	Maintenance and renewal programme	Major (4)	Unlikely (2)	Medium (8)	Accept	Close relationship with maintenance contractor. Sound renewals planning especially for high profile assets.
Council loses control of pests and/or weeds	Landscape Reserves, Conservation Reserves, Esplanade and Foreshore Reserves	Loss of native biodiversity. Proliferation of unwanted species.	Ongoing monitoring and awareness.	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Reduce	Weed management plans. Utilise Nelson Nature opportunities. Communication between Forestry and Parks operations. Improved monitoring.
Excavation and development of reserves developed on historic landfill	Sportsgrounds, Public Gardens	Effects on public health from and contaminated soil or methane. Damage to infrastructure e.g. from subsidence.	Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) including GIS layer. Resource consent under NES.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Maintain awareness of historic landfill sites and NES consent requirements, commission contamination reports. Evaluate risk of disturbance and land settling prior to development.

Identification			Analysis: Residual Risk				Response	Treatments
Event Description	Asset Group	Consequence	Existing Controls	Consequence	Likelihood	Current Risk Level		
Excavation or other damage to heritage or archaeological resources	All	Loss of historic heritage.	Nelson Resource Management Plan / Nelson Plan. NZAA Archsite. Reserve Management Plans.	Moderate (3)	Possible (3)	Medium (9)	Accept	Maintain awareness. Support Nelson Plan efforts to protect sites.
Loss of Institutional knowledge Insufficient systems in place to capture innate employee knowledge not captured elsewhere	All	Loss of important information and historical details not held anywhere else	Systems in place to capture knowledge and 'download' information Staff personal development plans	Moderate (3)	Likely (4)	High (12)	Accept	Ensure robust processes and knowledge management systems which are understood and easily accessed Do not have staff work in isolation without good auditing processes
Climate change impacts such as sea level rise, temperature changes and extremes of rainfall	All	Impacts on usability of assets and spaces or complete loss of assets	Reduce reliability on vulnerable spaces for critical assets Anticipate consequences and minimise long term investments in vulnerable spaces	Likely (4)	Likely (4)	High (16)	Accept	Planned approach to address impacts of climate change such as managed retreat
Major external events impacting the activity such as pandemic, recession etc.	All	Economic impacts on affordability and usability of spaces	Robust financial management	Moderate (3)	Moderate (3)	Medium (9)	Minimise	Build resilience into Council systems Reduce Levels of Service

Table 44 – Council's Corporate Risk Matrix and Likelihood Values

Consequence of the Risk					Likelihood of Risk Occurring	
Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Catastrophic (5)		
5	10	15	20	25	Almost Certain (5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May occur at any time or at least once per year Expected to occur under normal circumstances Over 90% chance of happening under these conditions
4	8	12	16	20	Likely (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could occur several times in 5-10 years Likely to occur under normal circumstances Over 75% chance of happening under these conditions
3	6	9	12	15	Possible (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could occur once in 10 years Could reasonably be expected to occur under normal circumstances Around 50% chance of happening under these conditions
2	4	6	8	10	Unlikely (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could occur in your working life (1 in 33) Unlikely to occur under normal circumstances Around 10% chance of happening under these conditions
1	2	3	4	5	Rare (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not expected to ever occur again (1 in 100 or less) Conceivable but only in rare circumstances Less than 10% chance of happening under these conditions
Very Low		Low		Medium	High	Very High

Table 45 - Residual Risk Tolerance

Residual Risk Tolerance				
Risk Level	Description and Action	Authority for Tolerance	Timing for Actions	Advise including Treatments
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not normally tolerable Immediate intervention to reduce risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Council on advice from CE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate if possible but no more than one month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Council using best practicable means
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not normally tolerable Initiate action as soon as practicable to reduce risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLT or Group Manager Council at CE discretion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As soon as practicable but no more than two months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLT or accountable Group Manager Council at CE discretion
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normally tolerable Frequently review to look for opportunities to further reduce risk where practicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Unit Manager 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least within one quarter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountable Group Manager
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable risk Routine review for low cost actions to further reduce risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific authority required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine review period (e.g. 3-6 monthly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Very Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable Risk No specific actions to reduce further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific authority required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only if incidental to another action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

APPENDIX 6: RESERVE GRAZING PLAN AND AREAS

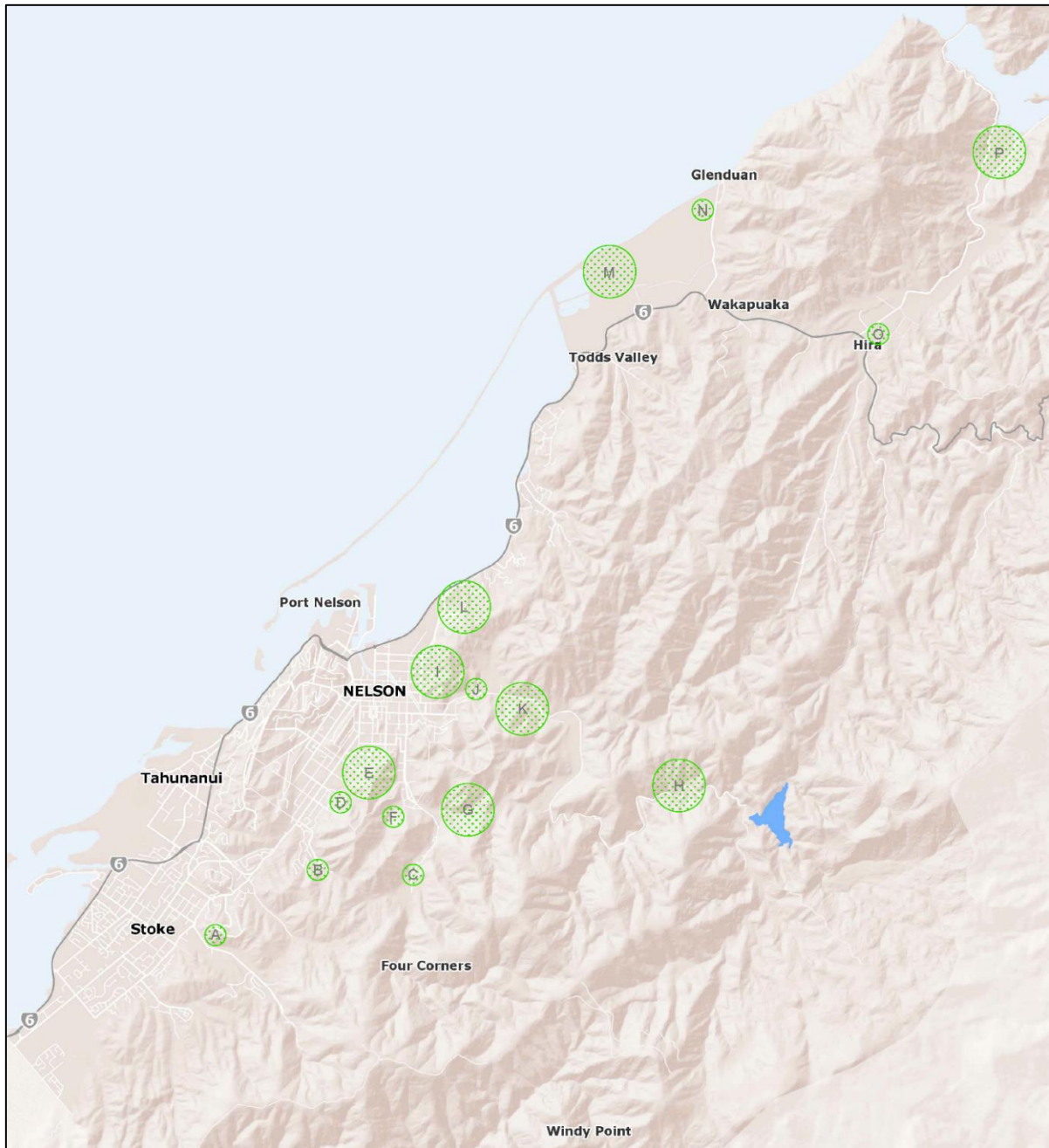


Figure 64 - Grazing Areas on Nelson Reserves

Table 46 – Grazing Plan

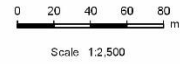
Area	Licence/lease expiry date	Reason for grazing	Future
A Panorama Dr Bolwell Reserve	2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate after licence term expires
B Market Rd York Valley Landfill	Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation • Retain low, open vegetation and views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
C Brook St Brook Conservation Reserve	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
D Grampian Oaks Grampians	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
E Collingwood St Grampians	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Fire risk mitigation • Retain low, open vegetation and views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
F Blick Tce Grampians	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
G Tantragee Rd Tantragee Reserve	2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
H Maitai Valley Rd Waterworks Reserve	Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate as part of Maitai Restoration Plan
I Halifax St East Sir Stanley Whitehead Park	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation • Retain low, open vegetation and views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease

Area	Licence/lease expiry date	Reason for grazing	Future
J Maitai Valley Rd Ralphine Way	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease and/or if Maitai residential development progresses
K Maitai Valley Rd Maitai River	2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retire grazing from Maitai Restoration Plan and Global Forest areas
L Atawhai Dr Wakapuaka Cemetery	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Fire risk mitigation • Retain low, open vegetation and views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review appropriateness of grazing at end of lease
M Boulder Bank Wakapuaka Flats	2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation • Easier management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retire northern 15m to protect Hillwood stream margins
N Seafield Tce Glenduan	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation • Easier management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate upon expiration of current licence (2024)
O Cable Bay Rd Hira	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation • Easier management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressively retire areas for revegetation beginning with central swale
P Māori Pa Rd Paremata Flats	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed control • Restoration planting preparation • Fire risk mitigation • Retain low, open vegetation and views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate Northwest paddock and Southern flood paddock from grazing upon expiration of current licence
Q Marsden Valley Rd Marsden Cemetery	Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire risk mitigation • Retain low, open vegetation and views 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalise occupation and retire in stages
R Marsden Valley Rd Marsden Cemetery	Casual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate area



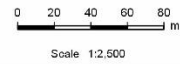
Bolwell Reserve
7,000m²
2025

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Bolwell Reserve
27,700m²
2025

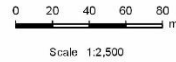
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





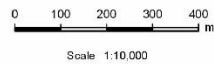
Brook Conservation Reserve
11,400m²
2022

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Grampians Reserve
212,100m²
2024

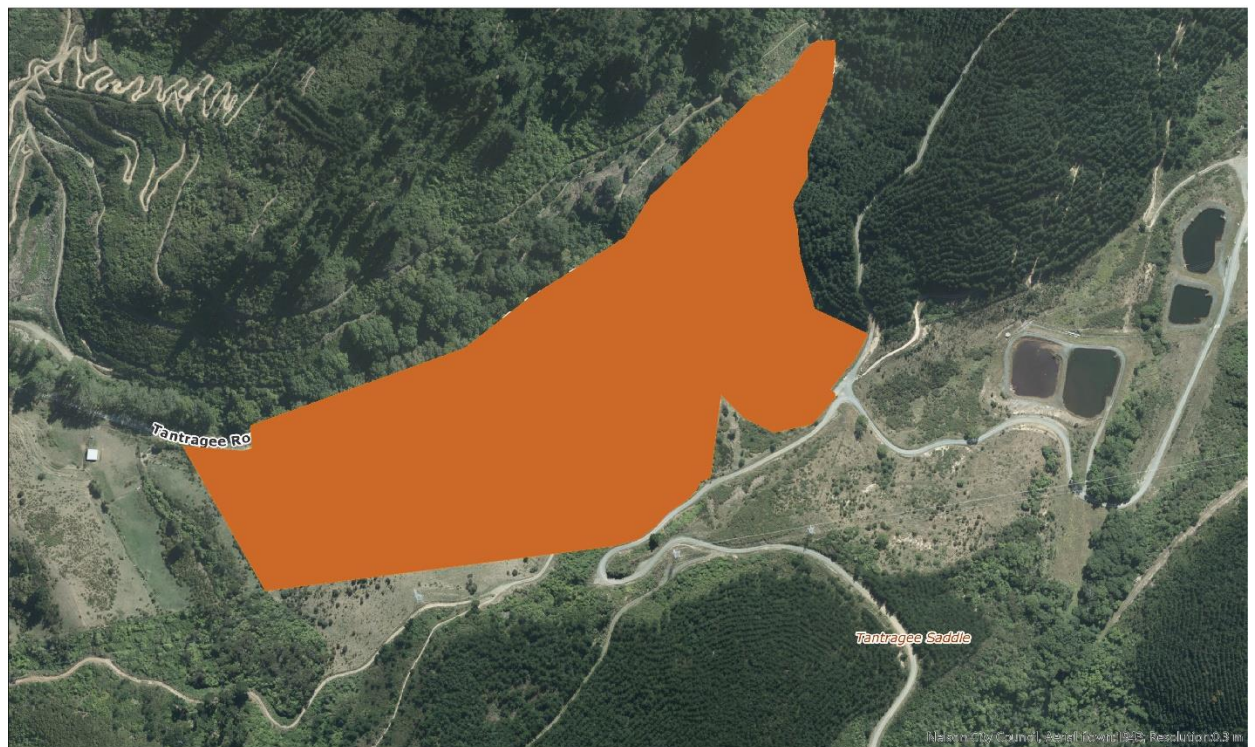
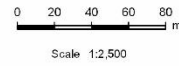
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





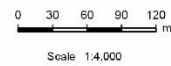
Grampians Reserve
2,400m²
2022

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Tantragee Reserve
115,700m²
2025

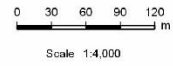
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





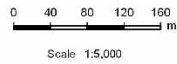
Venner/Maitai Water Reserve
84,600m²
Informal

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Sir Stanley Whitehead Reserve
98,200m²
2024

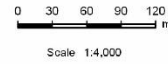
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





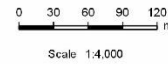
Maitai River Esplanade
 600m² & 65,000m²
 2022 & 2023

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Wakapuaka Cemetery
 115,700m²
 2024

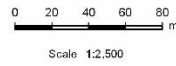
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





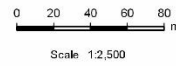
Wakapuaka Flats
48,000m²
2026

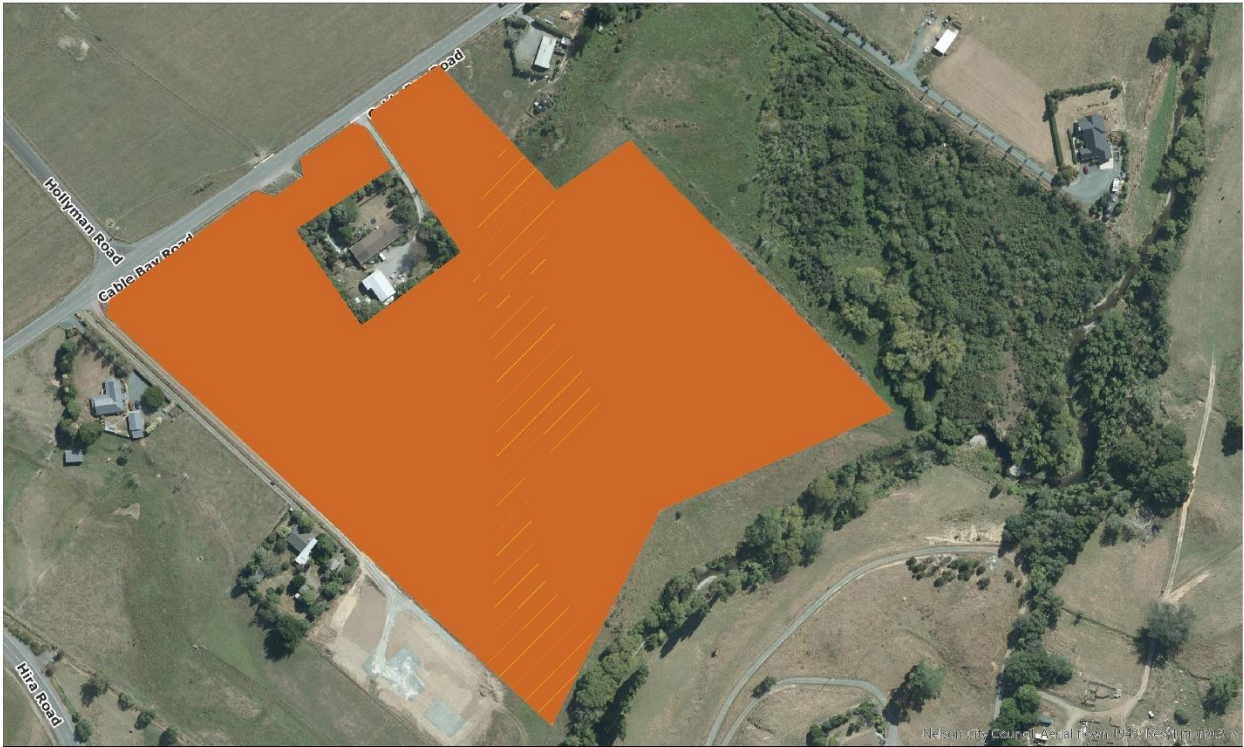
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Glenduan Reserve
15,700m²
2024

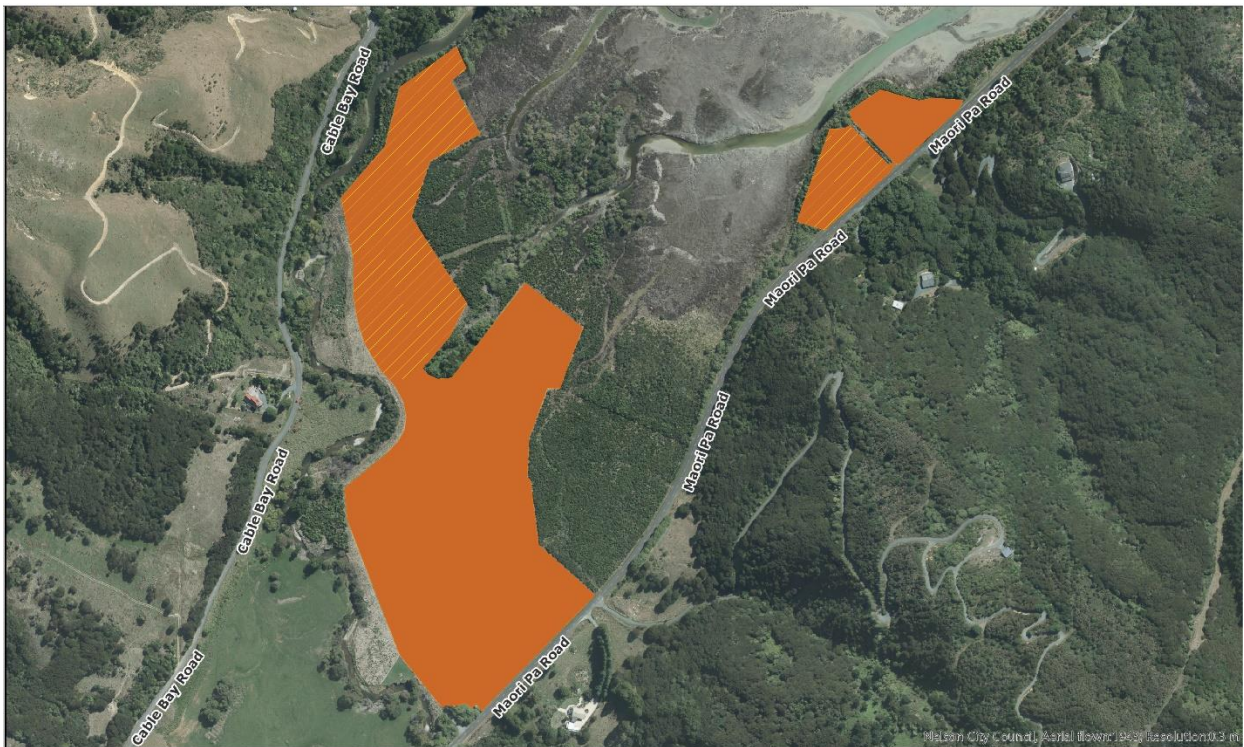
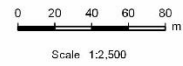
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





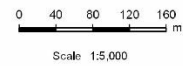
Hira Reserve
68,000m²
2022

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Paremata Flats Foreshore
110,200m²
2021

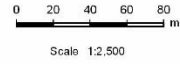
 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire





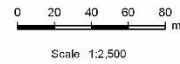
Marsden Cemetery
53,700m²
Informal

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



Marsden Cemetery
11,200m²
Informal

 Grazed Area
 Area to Retire



APPENDIX 7: RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS

The tables below show existing and proposed reserve management plans.

Table 47 – Adopted Reserve Management Plans

Reserves Covered	Adopted
Tahunanui Reserve	April 2004
Esplanade and Foreshore	July 2008
Conservation and Landscape	November 2009
Rutherford and Trafalgar Parks	August 2010
Haven Holes Esplanade Reserve	May 2006
Saxton Field	2021

Table 48 – Proposed Reserve Management Plans

Reserves Covered
Brook Recreation Reserve ¹⁶
Neighbourhood Parks
Sportsground Reserves
Public Gardens

¹⁶ The Brook Recreation Reserve had a Reserve Management Plan which was adopted in principle in 2015. This adoption was revoked in September 2020 and a new process for developing a new Reserve Management Plan is to be undertaken.

APPENDIX 8: ASSET MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Parks asset data is stored in Council's Asset Information System (INFOR) which includes the following functionality:

- Provision of a detailed asset register
- Recording maintenance and repairs on assets – including costs
- Park's asset valuation
- Park's asset reporting
- Support of activity management planning processes.
- The system provides detailed records for the reserve land itself and the assets as outlined below

Additional land information is maintained within Council's Property Management System (PMS) and includes information on:

- Legal description
- Reserve status
- NRMP zoning.

The PMS is consulted for legal queries of ownership. The PMS does not hold information on the full extent of parks and reserves, only those owned by Council, whereas the Asset Management Information System (INFOR) and Geographical Information System (GIS) hold information on the area maintained by Council. Inconsistencies do exist between the Infor and PMS with these being corrected as they are found.

Workflows exist for the addition of new assets to the system.

The asset register is known to be incomplete, however a programme of work to improve the quality and consistency of the register is in progress.

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)

Council's main user interface for asset information is via nMap. Parks and Recreation staff are able to link directly to Infor from nMap and create work orders in INFOR.

To record and maintain the Parks asset register, Council uses ESRI ArcGIS which is linked to INFOR. The majority of land and asset data has been captured (using Global Positioning System and aerial photography) and multi-layer mapping can be achieved to analyse asset information on a basic level.

Information Public Sector (Infor)

Council's main user platform for the asset workflow is via INFOR. Parks and Recreation staff are able to link directly to Infor from nMap and create work orders in INFOR. All assets hold information about different parameters, such as:

- Operational, expired or in stock function
- Maintenance contracts
- Budget codes to be used for work carried out against assets
- Ownership
- Description of the asset types and categories
- Physical parameters (such as height, material, colour)

- Historical data (previous workorders, performance review, condition assessments, health and safety measures)
- Level of service
- Resource consents.

APPENDIX 9: RESOURCE CONSENTS REQUIRING MONITORING

Table 49 – Resource consents requiring monitoring

Consent	Description	Expiry
125106	Take surface water from an established intake source in the Brook Stream to provide water for the ponds at the Queen's Gardens. The applicant requests a maximum take of 5l/s, reducing to 4l/s during periods of a low flow.	19 February 2044
145090	To carry out arboriculture work on Heritage, Landscape and Local trees on land NOT owned or controlled or administered by Council.	10 June 2024
145089	To carry out arboriculture work on heritage, Landscape and Local trees on land owned or controlled or administered by Council.	10 June 2024
135176	To remove vegetation in beds of rivers and lakes & remove vegetation in coastal marine areas.	21 May 2024
135176A	Consent to disturb, damage or remove vegetation in the beds of rivers and lakes, and for the associated disturbance to the beds of rivers and lakes.	21 May 2024
135176B	To remove and disturb vegetation in the coastal marine area, and the associated disturbance of the foreshore or seabed by vehicles.	21 May 2024
055033	To vary conditions of an existing consent by shifting the location of a proposed pavilion and restricting its use.	
065169	Continue to operate an existing crematorium.	2026
065441	Discharge to air from a new emergency generator (320kW) at Nelson City Council.	2022
065499	Earthworks to enable the formation of a cycle track along the bank of Jenkins Creek.	
075303V1	Change in conditions of previous consent relating to the formation and marking out of car parking.	
085330	Dun Mountain Railway walking track — earthworks and vegetation clearance to maintain and upgrade track.	On completion on works
985339	To hold infrequent public events which may exceed noise rules.	
075496	Retention of obsolete structures within the Brook Stream.	35 years from commencement (granted 17 June 2008)
165445	To operate commercial and recreational activities at Tahunanui Beach Reserve, Tahunanui Sports Field and 1903 Site.	6 March 2032
125072	To take groundwater from an established well in the Botanics Sports field.	17 April 2047
125058	To take groundwater from a pre-existing well in the Queen's Gardens to operate two fountains and irrigate the garden beds and turf.	19 February 2044

Consent	Description	Expiry
175236	Reinstate and maintain existing mountain bike trails in Codgers.	2027
165352	Water permit to take and use water from the Maitai River for irrigation of the Waahi Taakaro Golf Course and for domestic and for stock drinking water purposes	13 December 2026
165374	Reinstate mountain bike trails in Codgers.	2026
205040	Discharge permit to discharge agrichemicals to parks, reserves, and Council maintained roads.	2031

APPENDIX 10: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Table 50 – Financial summary

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Base Expenditure	4,741.2	4,707.0	4,722.8	4,665.3	4,712.8	4,729.9	4,747.0	4,764.3	4,781.8	4,769.0
Unprogrammed Expenses	663.5	668.5	670.7	670.5	672.7	672.7	669.7	674.7	669.7	674.7
Programmed Expenses	2,892.0	2,875.3	3,286.1	3,492.3	3,441.6	3,766.2	3,750.2	3,247.2	3,316.7	3,336.3
Renewals	3,370.1	3,613.9	1,516.3	1,243.6	1,808.1	1,220.9	1,268.3	1,372.2	1,015.9	584.5
Capital Growth	2,450.8	2,192.8	1,771.6	1,924.3	2,449.2	1,697.9	1,584.2	1,665.5	1,646.6	1,670.5
Capital Increased LOS	1,390.7	527.3	911.9	1,149.0	765.9	190.8	607.0	818.0	970.9	1,461.3

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
3505 Public Gardens	1,104.8	958.8	924.0	833.8	773.5	834.6	829.3	834.6	829.3	834.6
Expenses	666.3	666.3	676.8	666.3	651.3	667.1	661.8	667.1	661.8	667.1
Base Expenditure	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1	552.1
Unprogrammed Expenses	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3
Programmed Expenses	66.9	66.9	77.4	66.9	51.9	67.7	62.4	67.7	62.4	67.7
Capital Expenditure	438.5	292.5	247.2	167.5	122.2	167.5	167.5	167.5	167.5	167.5
Renewals	369.2	233.8	188.5	108.8	63.5	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8
Capital Growth	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
350575902345. Capital: Park Upgrades	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7
Capital Increased LOS	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350578703198. Walkway to connect Poorman Stream to Greenmeadows	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3520 Neighbourhood Parks	2,067.1	2,113.7	1,870.3	2,109.4	1,892.4	2,156.5	1,736.4	2,171.5	1,796.4	2,156.5

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Expenses	835.9	747.9	775.4	740.4	777.5	782.5	757.5	792.5	797.5	772.5
Base Expenditure	618.7	560.7	583.2	553.2	583.2	593.2	563.2	603.2	603.2	583.2
Unprogrammed Expenses	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
Programmed Expenses	185.7	155.7	160.7	155.7	162.8	157.8	162.8	157.8	162.8	157.8
Capital Expenditure	1,231.2	1,365.8	1,094.8	1,369.0	1,114.8	1,374.0	978.8	1,379.0	998.8	1,384.0
Renewals	48.0	32.0	48.0	32.0	48.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
Capital Growth	1,183.2	1,331.6	1,046.8	1,334.8	1,066.8	1,339.8	946.8	1,344.8	966.8	1,349.8
352074101354. Land Purchase: General Reserve	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6	853.6
352074501422. Capital: Furniture	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
352074701728. Capital: Planting	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
352075051422. Capital: Fences and Walls	126.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
352075101422. Upgrade: Structures	30.3	0	10.0	0	30.0	0	10.0	0	30.0	0
352075551093. Capital: Upgrd Accessways/Carp	0	21.3	0	21.3	0	21.3	0	21.3	0	21.3
352075901063. Reserve Development Programme	153.4	426.8	153.4	430.0	153.4	435.0	53.4	440.0	53.4	445.0
Capital Increased LOS	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1
352078151422. New entrance signs	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1	0	2.1
3524 Park Trees	261.8	261.8	277.0	271.8	287.0	287.0	297.0	297.0	307.0	307.0
Expenses	261.8	261.8	277.0	271.8	287.0	287.0	297.0	297.0	307.0	307.0
Base Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Expenses	141.8	141.8	147.0	141.8	147.0	147.0	147.0	147.0	147.0	147.0

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Programmed Expenses	120.0	120.0	130.0	130.0	140.0	140.0	150.0	150.0	160.0	160.0
Capital Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3530 Conservation Reserves	728.5	641.5	708.5	675.5	697.5	695.5	736.5	665.5	732.5	700.5
Expenses	656.6	611.6	636.6	645.6	625.6	665.6	665.6	635.6	670.6	670.6
Base Expenditure	126.7	141.7	127.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7	126.7
Unprogrammed Expenses	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9
Programmed Expenses	511.1	451.1	490.1	500.1	480.1	520.1	520.1	490.1	525.1	525.1
Capital Expenditure	71.9	29.9	71.9	29.9	71.9	29.9	70.9	29.9	61.9	29.9
Renewals	53.7	11.7	53.7	11.7	53.7	11.7	52.7	11.7	43.7	11.7
Capital Growth	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1
353074701050. Capital: Planting	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
353075151073. Capital: Signs/Furniture	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Capital Increased LOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3531 Landscape Reserves	2,266.2	1,773.8	2,266.2	1,755.2	1,932.5	2,055.8	2,147.2	1,552.8	1,647.2	1,352.8
Expenses	661.1	1,011.1	1,321.1	1,521.1	1,521.1	1,821.1	1,821.1	1,321.1	1,321.1	1,121.1
Base Expenditure	294.8	264.8	224.8	224.8	224.8	224.8	224.8	224.8	224.8	224.8
Unprogrammed Expenses	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3
Programmed Expenses	349.0	729.0	1,079.0	1,279.0	1,279.0	1,579.0	1,579.0	1,079.0	1,079.0	879.0
Capital Expenditure	1,605.1	762.7	945.1	234.1	411.4	234.7	326.1	231.7	326.1	231.7
Renewals	361.7	279.7	420.4	143.7	226.7	144.4	141.4	141.4	141.4	141.4
Capital Growth	301.4	453.0	244.7	90.4	184.7	90.4	184.7	90.4	184.7	90.4

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
353174701051. Capital: Planting	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4
353174702247. Landscape reserves	10.0	105.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	5.0
353175151072. Capital: Signs	15.0	15.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
353175701186. Capital: Mountainbike Tracks	207.0	263.7	160.0	10.7	100.0	10.7	100.0	10.7	100.0	10.7
Capital Increased LOS	942.0	30.0	280.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353178101072. Upgrade: Structures	42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353178103152. Maitai MTB Hub	900.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353178103192. Marsden Valley MTB Hub	0	20.0	200.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353178703272. Walkway link from the Wood (Cambria St) to Stanley Whitehead	0	10.0	80.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3532 Esplanade & Foreshore Reserves	3,516.9	3,434.5	1,588.0	1,422.7	1,845.9	1,288.5	1,818.2	1,251.0	1,348.2	1,268.5
Expenses	1,064.4	1,047.6	1,093.4	1,059.1	1,098.4	1,081.6	1,113.4	1,094.1	1,143.4	1,111.6
Base Expenditure	571.2	623.5	632.5	637.5	647.5	652.5	657.5	667.5	672.5	677.5
Unprogrammed Expenses	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8
Programmed Expenses	393.4	324.4	361.2	321.9	351.2	329.4	356.2	326.9	371.2	334.4
Capital Expenditure	2,452.5	2,386.8	494.6	363.5	747.5	206.8	704.9	156.8	204.9	156.8
Renewals	2,165.7	2,272.7	90.7	42.7	90.7	42.7	48.0	42.7	48.0	42.7
Capital Growth	234.8	82.2	124.8	82.2	124.8	82.2	124.8	82.2	124.8	82.2
353274501731. Growth: Furniture/Signs	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
353274701052. Esplanade & Foreshore Planting Prgm	163.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4	53.4
353274701731. Paremata Flats upgrade (growth)	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
353275051731. Capital: Fences / Walls	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
353275551165. Capital: Accessway / Carparks	53.4	10.7	53.4	10.7	53.4	10.7	53.4	10.7	53.4	10.7
Capital Increased LOS	52.0	32.0	279.1	238.7	532.0	82.0	532.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
353277702893. Maitai revegetation	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
353278702895. Jenkins Stream (Pascoe to Airport)	0	0	0	0	50.0	50.0	500.0	0	0	0
353278703194. Wakapuaka Sandflats Esplanade shared path	0	0	247.1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0
353278703265. Glen - boulder bank pathway (P7)	20.0	0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353279653135. Almond Tree flats to Maitai track connection	0	0	0	106.7	450.0	0	0	0	0	0
3538 Heritage, Landscape, Local Trees	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0
Expenses	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0
Base Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unprogrammed Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programmed Expenses	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0	84.0	120.0
Capital Expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Renewals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Capital Increased LOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3540 Walkways	560.1	299.4	360.4	301.8	240.4	299.1	245.4	266.8	292.8	276.8
Expenses	262.8	262.8	265.2	265.2	225.2	225.2	230.2	230.2	240.2	240.2
Base Expenditure	129.8	129.8	132.2	132.2	137.2	137.2	142.2	142.2	152.2	152.2
Unprogrammed Expenses	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Programmed Expenses	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4	74.4
Capital Expenditure	297.3	36.5	95.2	36.5	15.2	73.9	15.2	36.5	52.5	36.5
Renewals	4.8	20.8	4.8	20.8	4.8	20.8	4.8	20.8	4.8	20.8
Capital Growth	10.4	15.7	47.7	15.7	10.4	53.1	10.4	15.7	47.7	15.7
354074501639. Capital: Furniture	0	5.3	0	5.3	0	5.3	0	5.3	0	5.3
354074701053. Capital: Planting	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
354075551094. Capital: Upgrd Accessways/Car	0	0	37.3	0	0	37.3	0	0	37.3	0
Capital Increased LOS	282.1	0	42.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354078651098. Capital: Walkway Lighting	0	0	42.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354078702887. Montebello Redwoods Reserve Walkway	11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
354078702899. Tahuna Beach to Great Taste Trail (airport)	270.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3590 Sports Parks	1,946.2	2,364.2	1,963.2	2,872.4	2,582.3	1,825.5	2,255.5	1,762.2	1,755.5	1,735.5
Expenses	1,676.5	1,660.3	1,643.5	1,660.3	1,643.5	1,653.5	1,643.5	1,643.5	1,643.5	1,643.5
Base Expenditure	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0	1,124.0
Unprogrammed Expenses	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Programmed Expenses	430.5	414.3	397.5	414.3	397.5	407.5	397.5	397.5	397.5	397.5
Capital Expenditure	269.7	703.9	319.6	1,212.1	938.8	172.0	612.0	118.7	112.0	92.0
Renewals	233.3	417.4	148.7	701.4	917.5	150.7	590.7	97.4	90.7	70.7
Capital Growth	25.7	186.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
359075901068. Capital: Security Gates/Bollards	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
359075902325. Capital: Trafalgar Park Stand Removal	15.0	175.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	10.7	100.0	160.3	500.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
359077203268. Guppy Park Facility	0	0	140.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359077703266. Rutherford Park - Saltwater Cr path landscaping	0	0	0	300.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359077902786. Temporary Seating	0	0	9.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359078251257. Capital: Minor Development	10.7	100.0	10.7	200.0	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
3654 Saxton Field Stadium	570.2	540.7	798.3	531.2	596.4	567.0	562.0	562.0	567.0	562.0
Expenses	537.4	536.4	534.0	526.9	574.2	541.4	536.4	536.4	541.4	536.4
Base Expenditure	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7	474.7
Unprogrammed Expenses	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8
Programmed Expenses	31.0	30.0	27.6	20.5	67.7	34.9	29.9	29.9	34.9	29.9
Capital Expenditure	32.8	4.3	264.3	4.3	22.3	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Renewals	32.8	4.3	264.3	4.3	22.3	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Capital Increased LOS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3655 Saxton Oval Pavilion	142.9	157.1	179.0	161.4	159.7	168.4	169.1	174.5	162.5	163.2

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Expenses	139.7	143.2	159.8	147.6	156.5	152.4	153.1	155.3	159.3	160.0
Base Expenditure	111.1	114.7	117.1	119.0	121.0	123.1	125.2	127.5	130.0	132.2
Unprogrammed Expenses	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Programmed Expenses	19.6	19.6	33.8	19.6	26.6	20.4	18.9	18.9	20.4	18.9
Capital Expenditure	3.2	13.9	19.2	13.9	3.2	16.0	16.0	19.2	3.2	3.2
Renewals	0	10.7	16.0	10.7	0	0	0	16.0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	16.0	16.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
3657 Golf Course	305.6	295.6	296.8	310.6	291.8	291.8	301.8	301.8	291.8	301.8
Expenses	274.8	274.8	271.0	274.8	271.0	271.0	271.0	271.0	271.0	271.0
Base Expenditure	210.7	210.7	206.9	210.7	206.9	206.9	206.9	206.9	206.9	206.9
Unprogrammed Expenses	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Programmed Expenses	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1
Capital Expenditure	30.8	20.8	25.8	35.8	20.8	20.8	30.8	30.8	20.8	30.8
Renewals	30.8	20.8	25.8	30.8	20.8	20.8	30.8	25.8	20.8	30.8
Capital Increased LOS	0	0	0	5.0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0
36577825. Minor improvements	0	0	0	5.0	0	0	0	5.0	0	0
3695 Play Facilities	740.9	187.9	555.5	551.4	1,251.8	358.6	578.6	265.2	535.2	245.2
Expenses	125.4	125.9	163.6	145.9	131.7	115.2	150.2	135.2	115.2	115.2
Base Expenditure	64.3	64.3	101.4	64.3	68.5	68.5	103.5	68.5	68.5	68.5
Unprogrammed Expenses	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9	29.9
Programmed Expenses	26.2	26.7	27.2	46.7	28.3	16.8	16.8	36.8	16.8	16.8
Capital Expenditure	615.5	62.0	392.0	405.5	1,120.1	243.4	428.4	130.0	420.0	130.0
Renewals	50.0	30.0	85.4	106.7	160.1	213.4	213.4	100.0	200.0	100.0
Capital Growth	565.5	32.0	205.0	298.8	960.0	30.0	215.0	30.0	220.0	30.0

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
369575401054. Playground Development Programme	200.0	32.0	205.0	32.0	210.0	30.0	215.0	30.0	220.0	30.0
369575401074. Stoke Youth Park	345.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369575402294. City Play Space	20.4	0	0	266.8	750.0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	0	0	101.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369578903405. Macrocarpa play structure	0	0	101.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4069 Saxton Field	1,213.1	1,436.1	1,008.1	1,228.1	1,215.1	1,330.1	865.4	2,317.1	2,052.1	2,472.0
Expenses	1,050.1	781.1	778.1	783.1	780.1	785.1	782.1	787.1	812.1	1,043.7
Base Expenditure	463.2	446.2	446.2	446.2	446.2	446.2	446.2	446.2	446.2	446.2
Unprogrammed Expenses	75.8	80.8	77.8	82.8	79.8	84.8	81.8	86.8	81.8	86.8
Programmed Expenses	511.1	254.1	254.1	254.1	254.1	254.1	254.1	254.1	284.1	510.8
Capital Expenditure	163.0	655.0	230.0	445.0	435.0	545.0	83.3	1,530.0	1,240.0	1,428.3
Renewals	20.0	280.0	170.0	30.0	200.0	450.0	20.0	750.0	300.0	0.0
Capital Growth	53.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
406975901049. Capital: General Development	35.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
406975903495. Saxton Field Pole Vault	18.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Increased LOS	90.0	360.0	45.0	400.0	220.0	80.0	48.3	765.0	925.0	1,413.3
406977203402. Media towers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.0	255.0	0
406977203404. Sand storage shed	0	90.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978103245. Champion Green facility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.0	513.3

Group Account	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
406978103246. Accessibility Improvements	20.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	20.0	0
406978153417. Wayfinding	15.0	20.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978203242. Harekeke Green levelling, irrigation and drainage	0	0	0	250.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978203403. Wastewater solution	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978253253. Harekeke Green cricket wicket blocks (x2)	0	0	0	50.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978353254. Harekeke Green toilets and changing rooms	0	0	0	0	0	80.0	28.3	700.0	300.0	0
406978403241. Play Facilities	0	0	25.0	0	200.0	0	0	0	0	0
406978653255. Lighting Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	200.0	0
406978653489. Hockey Lighting	37.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978701044. New cycle/path development	5.0	200.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406978703251. Harrier/cross country running tracks with trestles etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0	0	0
406978903416. Entrance development	0	50.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406979553250. Harekeke Green car park and paths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	900.0