

Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2020-30

E tūhonohono ana ngā mea katoa
Everything is connected



*Restoring healthy ecosystems for the
benefit of nature and people*

*He waka eke noa
We're all in this together, moving forward*

Toitū te whenua

Toitū te mana

Toitū te taiao

Toitū te mauri ora

Hold fast to the land

Hold fast to our pride

Hold fast to our environment

Hold fast to all living things

Toitū is also a reminder that not only is our vision enduring, but that as people, we too must persevere in our pursuits. Toitū calls upon us all to do our part in the protection of whenua, the health of the waterways and to collectively work to uplift the mauri of the Taiao.



Kupu whakataki / Foreword

Toitū Te Whenua, this Parks Network Plan presents a long term vision for regional parks – *Restoring healthy ecosystems for the benefit of nature and people.*

Parks are at the heart of communities; they are places people love and spend time recharging in nature and significant for mana whenua. Healthy park environments help ensure we have fresh clean water and air and provide important habitat for birds and animals to thrive. They nurture life through recreation activities, mahinga kai, natural materials and connections with places.

He waka eke noa, we're all in this together, moving forward.



To develop this Plan we sought feedback from the people of Wellington, organisations and groups with interests in parks. In 2018 the feedback we heard provided a clear view about the importance of having a wide range of landscape settings to recreate in, the need to support the natural environment and restore its health and reduce pest plants and animals. Improving public access to and within parks and enhancing recreation experiences were other key themes.

In 2020 we received 390 submissions on the draft Plan. We heard wide ranging support for the core directions of the Plan, feedback about ways to strengthen it, and felt the huge amount of passion people have for parks and activities. The key feedback themes remained strong, along with significant support for climate change action.

Six core goals set the overall directions for the parks in this Plan. Three are core goals and ongoing; managing natural values, recreation experiences, heritage and landscape. The other three are for particular focus over the next ten years to help achieve significant step-change; working with mana whenua, climate change and sustainability and 'the way we work'.

Planning for and adapting to the effects of climate change overarches all Greater Wellington's work. This means building response to climate change action into everything we do, minimising emissions and making sure our environment and built assets are as resilient as possible. The 'way we work' goal focuses on supporting and enabling collaboration in conservation and recreation work, noting that mana whenua partner and community support is integral to the success of our parks. A mahi tahi, working together, adaptable and responsive approach is essential.

We believe this Plan provides the road map to the future states that you, the people of the Wellington region, have asked Greater Wellington to facilitate for your parks. We thank all of the people and organisations who contributed to the development of the Plan - ka pai! Your perceptive inputs, questions about the way we work and generosity of feedback have created these long term directions for kaitiakitanga of papatūānuku, the land of parks.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Daran Ponter".

Daran Ponter
Chair Greater Wellington Regional Council

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Penny Gaylor".

Penny Gaylor
Chair Environment Committee

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1 HE TĪMATANGA / INTRODUCTION

Conservation and recreation activities are at the heart of Greater Wellington’s parks; places where native flora and fauna are protected and conserved and people are free to enjoy a wide range of activities in a diverse range of landscape settings. People and natural systems are interconnected. This is reflected in the sub-title and theme for the Plan – everything is connected / e tūhonohono ana ngā mea katoa.

Toitū te whenua/Parks Network Plan (the Plan) is a composite statutory management plan for eight Regional Parks totalling approximately 33,000 hectares of public land:

Akatarawa Forest

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

Belmont Regional Park

East Harbour Regional Park
(Northern Forest, Parangarahu Lakes, Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui)

Kaitoke Regional Park

Pakuratahi Forest

Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP)

Wainuiomata Recreation Area

The Plan is for all of Greater Wellington, mana whenua partners and community. It’s about managing interactions people have caring for the whenua (the land mother earth, Papatūānuku).

New challenges have emerged. The climate is changing more rapidly than predicted and severe weather events have periodically impacted parks. Recreation activities have diversified and some have become more popular. All types of cycling activities have surged in popularity, along with trail running and walking. Conservation and restoration work are growing recreation activities.

Increasing levels of awareness of environmental issues and challenges is good for parks. Conservation and recreation volunteers are helping reduce pest plants and animals to support biodiversity. Activities such as trail maintenance are becoming increasingly part of many people’s everyday lives in the region too. People are passionate about parks and getting involved where they can. Volunteering in conservation and recreation has become an everyday activity. These positive shifts have created some challenges but also greatly increased opportunities for Greater Wellington’s management of parks.



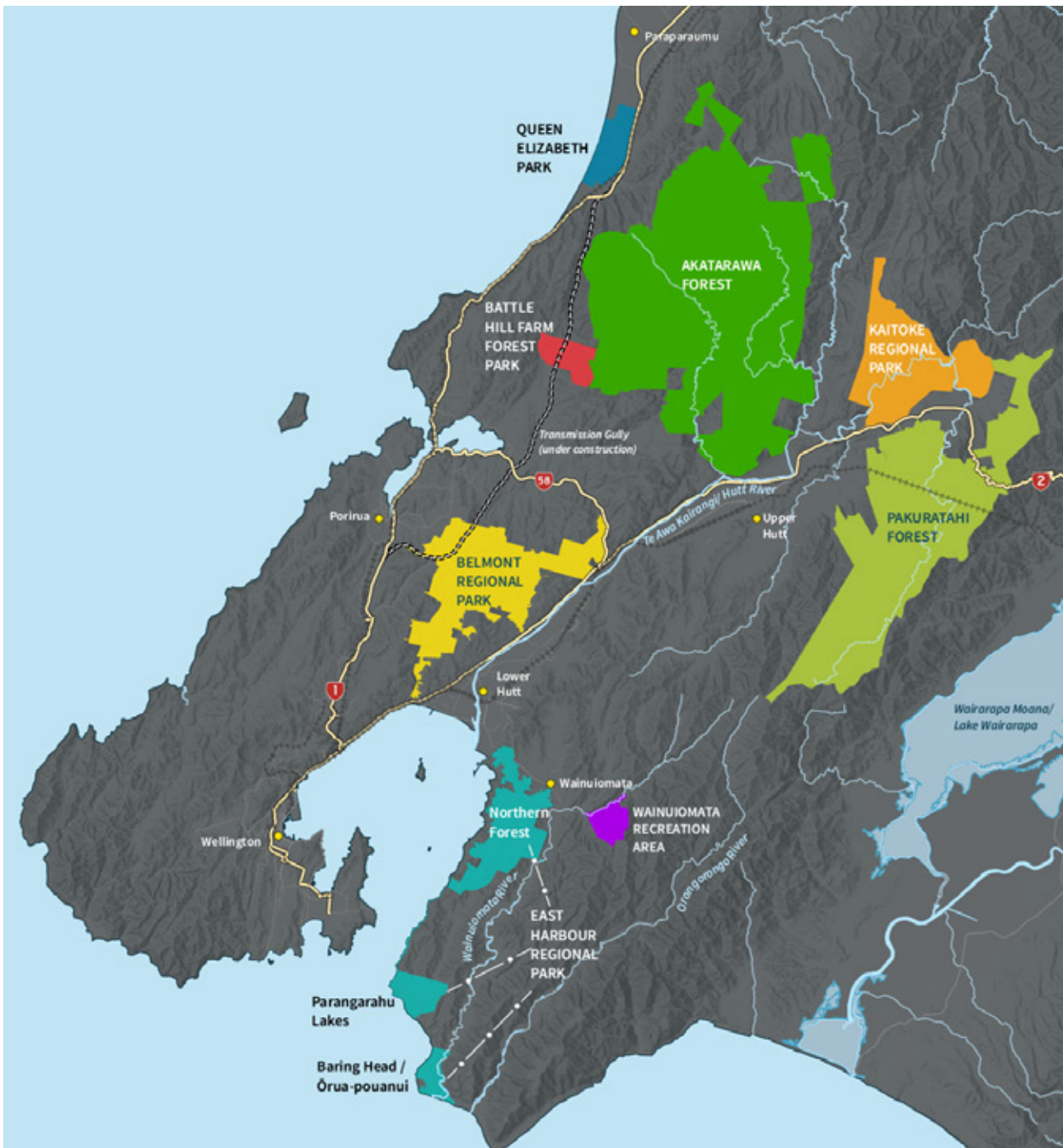
Conservation, recreation and community are the heart of parks. He waka eke noa, we’re all in this together.

1.1 He papa rēhia / Regional parks

What are regional parks and how are they different to other parks? The purpose of individual parks is enshrined in their governing legislation (refer Appendix 6.). Most parks in the regional network are classified as recreation or scenic reserves for the purposes of recreation activities and conservation and enhancement of natural and cultural heritage values. A number of parks have water collection as part of their primary purpose, for example Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and Akatarawa parks are managed for recreation and future conservation of high-quality drinking water. Forestry also has a role in Pakuratahi and Akatarawa and Battle Hill is the only farm park in the network.

Greater Wellington’s parks tend to be bigger than most city parks and sporting reserves and smaller than national and forest parks. Preserving and enhancing core values of parks is core to management and custodianship of parks for future generations. This Plan identifies core values for management, defines appropriate activities in the Rule for use and development section (Refer section 8.) and processes to help ensure protection and enhancement of core values such as Assessment of Environmental Effects (Refer Appendix 2).

Map 1 Regional parks map



1.2 Ko te mahere papa rēhia / Preparing the Plan

In 2018 public feedback was sought to inform development of this new plan. To explore issues and opportunities and prompt feedback, Greater Wellington asked the people of the Wellington region about the most significant issues facing regional parks, what people valued most and what could be done to improve

parks. A discussion document and two supporting documents provided commentary about known issues and opportunities. After two months of consultation, involving a range of engagement activities across the region, hundreds of responses were received from the general public and stakeholders.

1.3 He hokinga whakamuri / Looking back

Between 2011 and 2020 when this new Plan was developed a lot changed.

There was a steady growth in numbers of people visiting parks from the region and further afield. Camping destinations were upgraded in response to demand.

Working with community volunteers in conservation and recreation was significant, such as Million Metres at Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui where the Friends group contributed enormously to restoration work.

Native vegetation restoration work was undertaken across parks, protecting high value ecological areas and supporting downstream water quality. Private benefactors supported wetland and general native vegetation restoration work with generous donations. Weed removal and stream health improvements took place including removal of fish passage barriers and extensive planting of riparian areas to enhance habitat and aquatic ecosystem health.

The nationally significant Transmission Gully Motorway project commenced and off sets included restoration plantings, wilding pine removal and trail development in parks in passes; QEP, Battle Hill and Belmont. The visibility the new motorway provides for these parks and associated signs, art or sculpture will help them become better known.

A wide range of works to support historic heritage assets took place. This included track and dam works in Belmont Park's Korokoro Valley, Birchville Dam, Akatarawa Forest access improvements, stream bank stabilisation work to protect at risk high value assets (the Pakuratahi Forks Truss Bridge and the main camping area at Kaitoke Regional Park, Perhams Road vehicle bridge at Akatarawa Forest, and the Plateau Road entrance area at Tunnel Gully) and replacement vehicle bridge over the Wainuiomata River located at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui (East Harbour Regional Park). A new 'history of drinking water' museum was opened in the Wainuiomata Recreation Area helping

make the Lower Dam area a key destination. Other works in Belmont Regional Park involved safety work on some of the 62 historic Belmont munitions bunkers. Along the historic Remutaka rail formation, Victorian-era culverts were preserved and native fish passage assistance installed. The Remutaka Rail Trail became part of one of New Zealand's national cycle ways.

Climate change has impacted parks and changes have had to be made as a result. At QEP a Coastal Erosion Plan was developed to manage coastal retreat in conjunction with mana whenua partners and others. Tracks are being relocated inland and other facilities moved. The six-kilometre Te Ara o Whareroa walking and cycling path was also opened here, extending from Paekākāriki to Raumati South. Approximately 60 children a day now use the path for their daily 'school commute' and the trail is estimated to be used by over 100,000 people a year. In other parks tracks have been developed and realigned for environmental protection. The Kārearea Track was constructed, linking Muritai Park to the Main Ridge in the East Harbour Regional Park Northern Forest and a programme of track improvement was undertaken.

At Battle Hill, the Wellington branch of the Riding for Disabled Association (RDA) moved into the park and built a large indoor arena offering therapeutic riding activities for their clients. Having RDA in the park supports strong community connections. To draw people to parks the Greater Wellington Great Outdoors Programme offers events such as Movies on the Parks and Battle Hill Farm Day attracting crowds of families during the summer months. The first "Dark Sky" event was held at the Wainuiomata Recreation Area, heralding a new connection with the astronomical community and raising awareness of the effects of light pollution on our natural environment and people.

Park rangers supported events, provided guided tours, compliance activities and a huge amount of maintenance to ensure that parks are enjoyable and accessible for many people.

Ramaroa, meaning eternal flame or guiding light, is the new community facility in QEP at Mackays Crossing. Ramaroa offers the community a large meeting room and new amenities. Naming the building Ramaroa reaffirms the significance of an ancestral connection for the local iwi, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Haumia and Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai who helped plan the centre, designed the kowhaiwhai panels and whakairo (carving), and led the dawn opening ceremony. Working closely with mana whenua partners is integral to everyone's success. Park information and storytelling is planned here.



1.4 Ko tā mātou i rongo ai / What we heard in public feedback

- People value having regional parks and a variety of recreation opportunities and landscape experiences
- People are passionate about trails, walking, horse riding, biking, hunting, camping and many other activities in parks. Improved trail connections to parks and varying trail experiences were suggested
- The places people visit regularly are valued highly, but a greater diversity of recreation experiences to attract repeat visits was sought. For example, suggestions were made for more shorter walks to viewpoints, play opportunities, storytelling, overnight stay experiences and improved accessibility of parks and facilities
- Members of the community expressed concerns about impacts from grazing activities on the environment, public access, soil and freshwater water quality and recreation experiences and restrictions
- People were interested in working more on pest animals, barriers to fish passage, gaps in biodiversity habitat. More restoration work was identified as a priority
- A more visible mana whenua presence in parks through storytelling or other activities was suggested as being valuable. Earlier in the consultation process, mana whenua in the region provided feedback about their values and aspirations for parks

Following initial public consultation a report was presented to Council in August 2018. Greater Wellington officers then discussed issues and opportunities raised through a series of workshops and prepared preliminary directions for the new plan which Council endorsed in December 2018. Council subsequently endorsed the Strategic Directions in April 2020, then the draft Plan for consultation in late June 2020.

After two months consultation 390 submissions were received. Following Council hearings and deliberations more information about recreation activities was added, restoration fact sheet information was brought forward into the Plan a number of other minor adjustments to policies, actions and rules were made. The summary of submissions report is available on www.gw.govt.nz



QEP workshop exploring issues and opportunities with mana whenua partners and park stakeholders



Many of Greater Wellington's parks have facilities or attractions that serve the region, such as the Wellington Tramway Museum and Eventing Wellington at QEP. Photo: Wellington Tramway Museum

1.5 Ko ngā huringa matua / Key shifts

A renewed focus on conservation, recreation, community and climate change

Based on public and Council feedback and directions, key shifts signalled in this Plan focus on conservation and recreation and the way we work with mana whenua partners and community. Overarching all park work is a focus on planning for and adapting to the effects of changing climate. Six key goals are identified in the Strategic Directions part of the Plan and provide focal points for collaborative work.

Key shifts reflected through goals and actions include:

Phasing out most livestock grazing activities to enable a concerted *focus on restoring natural values* across the park network including wetlands. This is long-term work which will deliver many benefits including reduced carbon emissions (from drained peat wetlands) improved water quality, biodiversity, habitat connections as well as a more natural experiences of these places for people.

Improving access to, within and across parks. This emerged as a key theme in initial public feedback. A range of actions identify possible improvements to make it easier for people to access and enjoy parks.

Developing key destinations in parks to focus work efforts to support high-quality and memorable recreation experiences. This includes more storytelling, nature play, and improved accessibility of facilities, new or upgraded trails or adaptive reuse of park buildings for recreation or conservation purposes. Developing rich and interesting destinations will help make different places in parks more of a destination for more people. They will be places people want to go back to and take family and friends to see. Developing key destinations will provide opportunities for community groups and others to work alongside Greater Wellington and combine resources and efforts.

Building on collaborative work with mana whenua partners and community conservation and recreation groups so that we can achieve greater benefits from parks together.

Building our response to climate change into more of the things we do in parks. This means minimising emissions,

focusing on highly sustainable solutions, to build more resilient places and utilising education opportunities to raise awareness of important environmental issues.

In a rapidly changing environment, higher degrees of agility and adaptiveness to change are required. The 'way we work' goal focuses efforts on collaboration and working more with others in this Plan. 'State of the parks' type monitoring and reporting is identified as an action so we can track progress towards achieving the goals outlined in this plan. In the spirit of mahi tahi this will include opportunities for citizen science monitoring wherever possible.

Greater Wellington's purpose is '**Working together for the greater good**' and vision for the region is '**An extraordinary region, thriving, connected and resilient**'. Parks of all sizes and purposes are an integral part of the greater good, delivering a wide range of benefits for the region; environmental, social and economic.

Greater Wellington's Long Term Plan outlines Council's activities and the outcomes it aims to achieve by coordinating future resources, including park operations. In 2020, the parks operating budget represents approximately 4 percent of the total annual Greater Wellington budget. A lot is achieved with this and the addition of 'community capital' through volunteer group collaboration in conservation and recreation makes a big difference. This includes the national 'Billion Trees' programme, Million Metres programme, carbon neutrality acceleration funds, local philanthropy, the efforts of local conservation and recreation groups, corporate supporters and others. The Way we work goal of this plan outlines a range of opportunities for working more with community so that we can achieve more together.

2 KO NGĀ TAKE ME NGĀ ĀHEINGA / ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Greater Wellington's parks operate within the context of their purposes as defined by legislation, mana whenua, Council and community needs and wants, national and

regional policy and broader social economic health and wellbeing. This section explores the recreation, conservation and community context for parks.

2.1 Ko ngā pūtake me ngā hua o ngā papa rēhia / Purposes and benefits of parks

Parks conserve important natural areas of biodiversity and a variety of ecosystems such as lowland forests, wetlands and dunes, streams and rivers which are home to a rich variety of plants and animals. They provide important green links between urban areas and small parks and the large Tararua and Remutaka Forest Parks.

Cultural features and historic sites in parks have special significance for mana whenua and represent the living history of our relationships with the land, or sense of place for residents of the Wellington region. Park landscapes form much of the scenic backdrops to Wellington city, the Hutt Valley, Porirua and Kāpiti Coast. For park visitors the park network offers a diversity of landscapes from lush bush to open areas, hill top views and coastal scenery. Cultural values relating to the appropriateness of discretionary public land uses such as grazing activities change over time. The directions of this plan will see some landscape change over time with a renewed focus on restoration activities and restoration of wetlands.

Biophilia, our inherent human need to connect with land, papatūānuku, and nature is also known as wairuatanga; the spiritual connection between people and their environments. Going into green spaces,

'nature bathing', as well as simply knowing there are places where nature is preserved, is good for us. Absence is a condition called 'nature deficit disorder'.

The eight regional parks provide opportunities for a range of fun adventures. With approximately 500 kilometres of tracks for walking, running and riding there are lots of options and settings. Many parks have recreation club bases for activities such as horse riding, model aeroplanes, kart and gun clubs and mountain biking hubs. Overnight stays, such as camping, are an important part of experiencing the joy of parks. Activities such as markets, festivals, music events, guided tours attract local and regional visitors and support the regional economy. Conservation activities and recreation facility development work are increasingly part of recreation experiences and a number of parks have plant nurseries to support restoration activities managed by volunteers. Activities such as these provide important opportunities for social connection and low-cost, purposeful engagement, which can have significant flow-on benefits for individual mental health. This Plan identifies a number of opportunities for growing the connectedness between communities and parks to work towards shared goals together.



Ka ora te wai
Ka ora te whenua
Ka ora te whenua
Ka ora te tangata

If the water is healthy
The land will be nourished
If the land is nourished
The people will be provided for

2.2 Ko ngā mahi a te rēhia / Recreation opportunities

2.2.1 Access

To be able to optimise full health and wellbeing benefits for people from investment in parks, good access to, within and across them and an equitable distribution of facilities appropriate to the place are required. Equity of access is identified as a core value for parks in this Plan. This means providing opportunities for everyone regardless of abilities, gender or ethnicity. Across Greater Wellington's network of regional parks and their neighbouring communities there are key opportunities to improve equity of access and recreation facilities, particularly for the people of East Porirua, Kelson and Raumati South where park access has been constrained, recreation facilities are limited and natural values require restoration.

Improving access and amenity across parks is a key

2.2.2 Master planning

Master planning, also called landscape master planning, is a spatial planning process for parks to resolve site issues considering a range of values and interests and producing a detailed map or series of maps. It is more detailed planning and different to management planning which outlines policies, rules and higher level directions. Good master planning process involves community input to identify needs and draws on science and heritage research. Masterplan maps are usually supported by a report which outlines rationale and details.

This Plan has actions to develop master plans for a number of parks in the network but not all. Master plans are proposed for parks where there will be significant land use change (Belmont and QEP) or where detailed

focus area of this Plan. Minimising barriers to access and participation to help ensure parks are well used by local communities and others deliver multiple and significant benefits.

The development and enhancement of 'key destination' experiences as focus points for parks is also proposed. This includes adaptive reuse of buildings such as cottages and sheds in parks. Park agencies throughout New Zealand and the world offer interesting places to stay in parks, and these places are often a destination and draw card for visits. For some parks, such as Belmont and QEP master planning processes, undertaken in liaison with community, will explore and map possible improvements in more detail.

guiding directions are required for amenity enhancements (Battle Hill, Pakuratahi and Wainuiomata). A restoration plan is proposed for Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui to guide restoration work across the park as stock grazing is phased out, in conjunction with the Key Native Ecosystem plan. Updating the existing Kaitoke master plan is proposed.

Adopting a 'multi-benefit focused approach' helps address equity issues through master planning processes to ensure positive changes for the environment for nature and people and communities. It also helps gain support from external stakeholders and demonstrate that parks are a vital community and economic infrastructure.



Access to the tracks around Lake Kōhanga-piripiri, Parangarahu Lakes (East Harbour Regional Park) is easy now with this new barrier that stops vehicles but easily allows cyclists with heavy e-bikes. Simple changes such as this make a big difference to people's experiences of parks.



The Huharua Harbour Park, Tauranga special masterplan was created with the input from mana whenua, community and stakeholders. Case study image courtesy of Geoff Canham consulting.

A multi-benefit approach means consideration of changes which positively influence health, economy, active transport and climate resilience. It can be used to help determine the highest priorities for investment planning.

Development and implementation of park master plans with mana whenua and community can be transformational and deliver multiple benefits:

Health and wellbeing, community connections.

The process of master planning brings people together to explore options and opportunities for parks and allows collaborative shared visions to emerge. It's a placemaking process and ensures that new or adapted park facilities and works are highly relevant to people's current needs. It makes sense to have facilities shaped by the people who use them. Local people know their parks well, use them more than others, are often the park volunteers and can be great at drawing resources to deliver masterplan works.

Restoring degraded environments to deliver strong ecosystem service outputs such as high-quality freshwater, thriving biodiversity and activities such as

nature-based tourism requires a lot of focused effort.

High level science-led restoration priority maps identify the most important areas of initial restoration in the parks with stock grazed areas in this plan. Master planning processes will further identify and inform restoration work and support strategic and well-informed restoration planning. Restoring and supporting environmental health in parks provides flow-on benefits for people. Healthy park environments are more resilient to natural disasters and the effects of climate change.

Economic benefits. Park master planning processes can identify opportunities for local businesses in parks and park developments support the local economy. For example adaptive reuse of park cottages is proposed in this Plan along with the development of key destinations, both offering possible significant economic and community benefits. Great park amenity can increase local property values.

Master planning processes, placemaking

Active transport and trail experiences. Enhancing access and trail connections are key actions in this plan. In parks such as Belmont, master planning processes will help identify a trail network encompassing a range of experiences through the grazed areas where current roads or stock tracks are steep and often in exposed places. Identifying a new trail network before broad scale active and passive restoration commences is important so that regenerating bush doesn't have to be removed later.

In Belmont improving public access is critical to facilitate more use and enjoyment by the community, particularly in the areas which have been grazed by stock for many years.

Land uses and facility developments must consider climate change and resilience. Doing work which builds resilience of park infrastructure and the natural environment is a key component of addressing the effects of climate change and reducing carbon costs. Sustainability, climate change response, education opportunities and community collaborations are key considerations in master planning.

Placemaking – Placemaking is both an overarching idea and a hands-on approach for improving a public place. It can be used as a guiding method for masterplanning. The Project for Public Spaces, www.pps.org identifies a range of other attributes for places or areas of parks which support health and wellbeing and build communities. This includes:

Accessibility – enhancing access to, within and across parks with trail and public transport connections. Promotion and good consistent and comprehensive recreation information. Designing facilities following universal access and safety by design principles to reduce barriers to participation.

Mix it up and embrace unique character – providing a variety of places which are different or unusual. Places with interesting character may have local mana whenua identity, be heritage buildings or land forms, public art works, museums or storytelling walks. Fun nature play spaces can be a primary attraction to parks for families and carers.

Energised shared spaces or 'sweets spots' – focal points where people come together for events, volunteering, growing plants, heritage restoration works, overnight stays or use recreation hub facilities. In this Plan we are calling these 'key destinations'.

Empowering champions for health – supporting and enabling volunteer and community group activities in parks has flow-on effects for people and mental health including shared purpose and happiness.

Supporting economic values - parks can directly and indirectly support local businesses via concessionaire services, recreation club activities, events which require equipment sourced from other businesses in the local economy.

Processes such as Investment Logic Mapping (ILM) can be used to prioritise works based on benefits supporting core park recreation, conservation and community values. Key significant investments identified in this Plan may be funded through Greater Wellington's long-term planning process. Proposed enhancements may also be funded through a range of external funding sources, to be explored in liaison with park interest groups and others. The development of key destinations provides opportunities for community groups and others to assist through investment, expertise and on-site efforts.

Opening this lush green main entry will transform easy access to Belmont Park at Waihora Crescent in East Porirua and the cross-park routes to the Hutt Valley and Takapu Road, Tawa. There is a large gravel car park just a bit further up the hill.



2.2.3 Key destinations

The development and enhancement of a variety of key destinations across the park network is proposed. ‘Key destinations’ are unique and interesting experiences in regional parks. Some already exist and can be enhanced whilst others require more design and development. They are:

- ‘Must see’ places which draw people to parks
- Unique experiences
- Offer insight, depth of experience or opportunities for learning, including storytelling
- Have high-quality facilities and services encompassing the whole experience from entry place to destination
- May be quirky, creative, fun or unexpected features, such as sculptures, play experiences or events
- Landscapes or heritage features such as wetlands, forest types, view points
- Long distance trails, short discovery trails, mountain bike trail hubs
- Places to stay, learning hub, recreation activity or significant events

Many key destinations already exist but could be enhanced with facility or service improvements such as trail upgrades or storytelling.

Key destination development will help Greater Wellington prioritise and focus resource investment to places where more health and wellbeing benefits can be derived and better ensure places are more evenly utilised. Key destinations will help draw more people to great places in parks and support richer experiences.

The different types of key destination are identified as follows:

Table 1: Key destination types

Type	Description	Examples – current and proposed future
Recreation hub	Places with a focus on a particular recreation activity. Includes concession and licenced activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratton Street Belmont mountain bike trails hub • Horse riding hubs Maymorn, Pakuratahi, QEP
Activity space	Places with a particular purpose or focus for recreation, conservation or community activities, museums, concession experiences, adaptively re-used park buildings, camping areas, nature play spaces, river swimming holes, plant nurseries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle Hill, Kaitoke, Dry Creek campgrounds • Ken Gray Education Centre, Battle Hill • Cottage stays, ‘green hubs’ (future) e.g. Light keepers cottages Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui, adaptively reused buildings e.g. woolsheds, Belmont
Journey	Trails including heritage routes, long distance journeys, short story telling trails, children’s discovery trails, trail events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remutaka Rail Trail • ‘Akatarawa Traverse’ (future) • Puke Ariki Traverse/ Belmont cross-park route
Landscape	Locally or regionally significant natural features, geology, viewpoints, wetlands, dark sky viewing, vegetation types, exotic plantings, fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beech forest walks, East Harbour Northern Forest • ‘Great Raumati wetland’, QEP (future) • Wainuiomata dark skies and museum (future)
Heritage	Built and cultural heritage places or features, Māori heritage features, historic structures, sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Coach Road, Belmont (NZ Heritage List) • Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui light house complex • Birchville Dam, Akatarawa

The interesting and unique Belmont bunkers have the potential to be a significant regional destination, achieved simply by opening access to the large car park at the top of Hill Road from where an easy flat 2km circuit track takes in 17 bunkers and the row of eight 'magazines' with stunning views.



2.2.4 Storytelling

Storytelling is important. Without it, understanding, appreciation and depth of meaning about our cultural and natural heritage and place can easily be missed. There are many opportunities to improve our storytelling in parks and support mana whenua partners in revealing their stories and connections to whenua. Much is hidden in the environment; storytelling reveals it. Species of skink amongst boulder

fields, peat wetlands and climate change, the life of former lightkeepers, heritage buildings, funny stories. Storytelling can educate, entertain and excite a visitor enough to return or to explore more of the parks. People of all ages can learn and enjoy well-designed park storytelling. See the recreation experience and Park Focus sections for details about new proposals.

2.2.5 Trails

“Trails are integral to the enjoyment and protection of our landscape and environmental assets and maintaining our connections with nature. Well-designed and maintained trails provide sustainable access to our special places.”
Wellington Regional Trails Framework (2018)

The park network has approximately 500km of trails and internal park roads offering people access to diverse landscapes and a wide variety of experiences. Some trails are the key attraction such as hand built mountain bike tracks.

To minimise environmental impacts and maintenance shared use tracks are preferred by Greater Wellington to single use. However for enjoyment and safety single use tracks are appropriate in some areas and for some activities such as mountain biking. In some parks separating use time or types of uses is critical for safety, such as roads in parks where plantation forest harvesting is in progress. Greater Wellington aims to support a track network appropriate to the place, community and user group needs.

A connected regional trail network

At the regional level, Greater Wellington is a key agency for the Regional Trails Framework (2018). This means working collectively with mana whenua partners, territorial authorities, communities and stakeholders to promote trails regionally, have seamless well-connected trails, barrier-free access and trails that contribute to

Parks and areas of park which are destinations for trail related activities are:

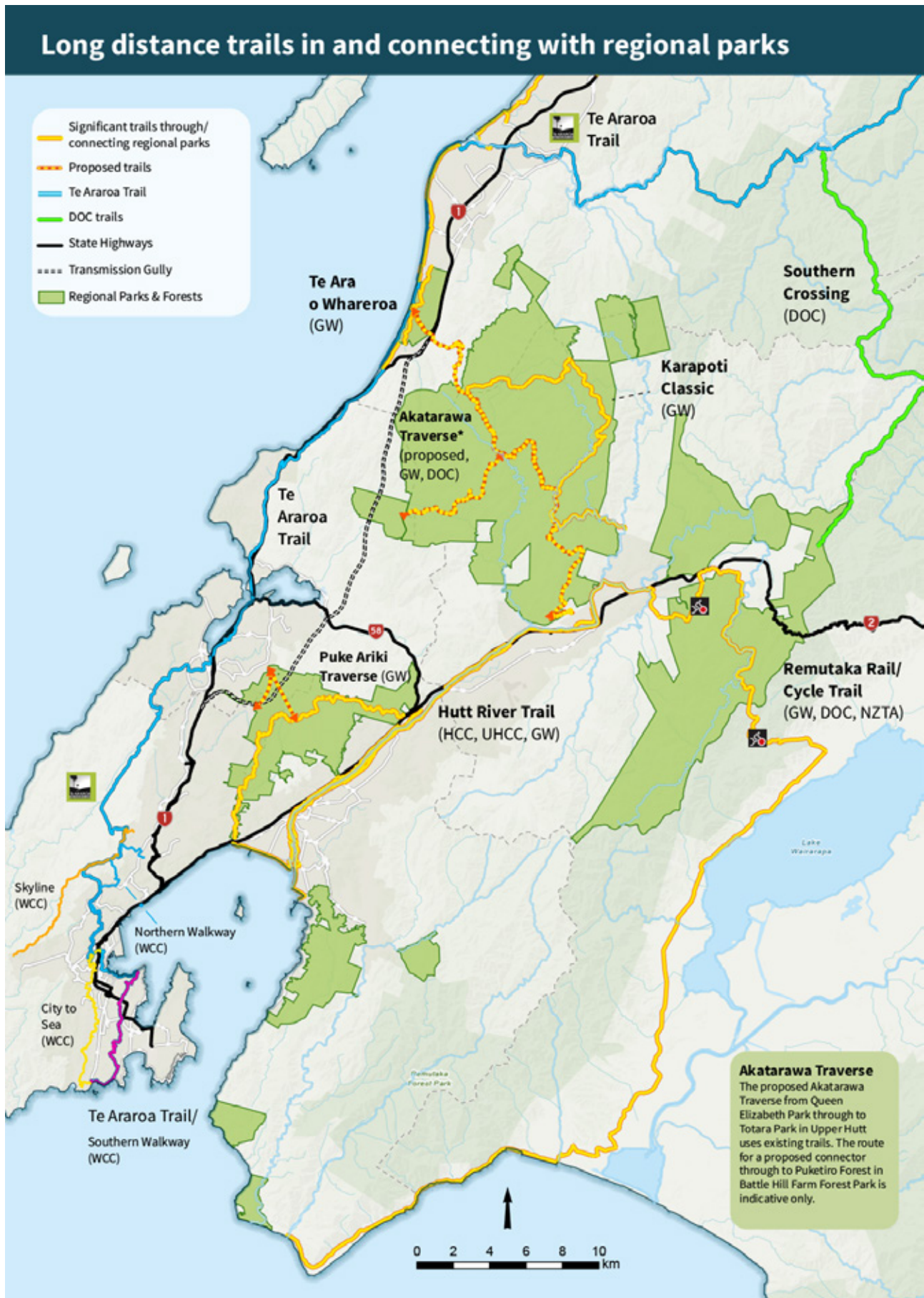
- Four wheel driving and motorcycling in Akatarawa
- Horse riding in Battle Hill, QEP, Belmont, and Pakuratahi
- Mountain biking in Belmont and Pakuratahi
- Easy cycling on undulating and flat trails in QEP, Wainuiomata and along the Remutaka Rail Trail, wide open hilly trails with broad vistas at Parangarahu Lakes, East Harbour
- Walking and tramping in mature forest in East Harbour, Northern Forest and Kaitoke
- Walking and tramping in regenerating forest in the eastern slopes of Belmont and the Battle Hill bush
- Accessible trails and visitor facilities at Wainuiomata for wheel chairs and mountain buggies

the regional economy. Key works for Greater Wellington arising from the Framework action plan are carried forward into this Plan. For example, developing the trail user experience on the Remutaka Rail Trail (part of the longer Remutaka Cycle Trail) with renewed storytelling and additional facilities.



Storytelling in many ways reveals the interesting and special things about parks, people and heritage

Map 2 Existing and proposed long distance trails map



2.2.6 Play in nature and time in the wild

Being in natural places is good for everyone. Nature is an important place for children to grow and learn and is a great basis for imaginary play which helps develop social, cognitive and physical skills. Unstructured outdoor activities challenge children in very different ways to indoor settings and formal learning activities. This is well documented in research relating to the world healthy parks, healthy people global movement.

Popular informal nature play areas in regional parks include river swimming holes, good climbing trees and places where there are lots of natural materials to build play houses such as sticks on the beach or tree bark. At Battle Hill there is a swing in the campground and an old red tractor to climb on. In Belmont Regional Park a mountain bike skills track has been developed. Greater

Wellington's events programme also offers a variety of activities to attract families to visit new places and try new activities. Purpose built or enhanced nature play spaces are currently limited across the network.

Public feedback to develop this Plan indicated that Greater Wellington could do more to attract and support family visits to parks. In response, the Park Focus part of this plan identifies a number of opportunities for developing and enhancing places for fun and enjoyable activities for children and adults. Possibilities can be explored with community and others through master planning and other processes to determine the best fit for the park and help develop endorsed proposals.



The fairy door trail in Karori Park is a popular walk. Creating and installing them (in appropriate places) can be a fun activity. Check in with park rangers first though.



The red tractor at Battle Hill. Swings such as this one can use local natural materials and are ‘inclusive’, allowing many children to play together. Simple logs can become local favourite imaginative play spaces.

2.2.7 Walking / tramping, dog walking

Greater Wellington's park network has over 230 kilometres of tracks for walking and 230 kilometres of roads; in total approximately 460 kilometres of road and trail available for recreation activities. Many parks have areas where walking activities are the focus such as much of the Northern Forest in East Harbour, Wainuiomata parks and the native bush area of Battle Hill.

Greater Wellington's research consistently identifies walking (encompassing dog walking) as the most popular recreation activity in parks (followed by cycling/ mountain biking, jogging/ running and tramping).

Feedback to develop the Plan identified a number of opportunities to better support walking / tramping activities including improved signage, information about opportunities, more access and accessible facilities and in some parks, development of new track connections to create easier walks. Key actions in the Plan relate to improving accessibility, signage, more story telling of interesting features and development of 'key destinations' to support walking / tramping experiences. Dog walking areas are not defined in the Plan or on and off-leash areas which are managed on a park by park basis.



There are over thirty walking and tramping clubs in the Wellington region, reflecting the huge popularity of exploring parks and other open space areas. Photos: Kaumatua Ridge and Coral Track, Pakuratahi Forest, supplied by Anne Caton, Forest & Bird Wellington Region Tramping Club.

Cycling/ Mountain biking (MTB)

The park network offers a variety of cycling and mountain biking opportunities including dedicated mountain bike trails in Belmont and Pakuratahi parks. Across parks there are over 350 kilometres of track and road available for cycling activities.

E-bikes have transformed and supported the significant growth in cycling. They help reduce barriers to participation such as steep, hilly trails. Cross-park routes such as 'Te Ara O Whareroa' through Queen Elizabeth Park sustainably connect communities and are hugely popular. A proposed cycling route through Belmont Regional Park from the Waihora Crescent park entry in Waitangirua to Hill Road, Belmont will connect

Porirua with the Hutt Valley and support recreation and commuter cycling. The Remutaka Cycle Trail, encompassing the rail trail in Pakuratahi, is part of the NZ Great Rides network and will be further enhanced. The proposed 'Akatarawa Traverse' from the Queen Elizabeth Park Kāpiti coast through Akatarawa forest to the Hutt Valley will be a draw card for the region.

There are a range of actions in the Plan to support mountain bike network enhancements including a number of new trails and facility improvements such as updating access barriers to make access easier. Appendix One outlines principles for trail development and a 'Track assessment criteria' for consideration of changes including environmental impact assessment process.



MTB tracks in Belmont and Pakuratahi parks offer recreation and club competition riding. Photos: Belmont Regional Park, visualsby.me

Horse riding

Horse trail riding in parks is a long standing tradition along with pony club and competitive eventing activities. There are pony clubs in QEP, Battle Hill, Belmont and Kaitoke parks and trail riding opportunities in Akatarawa, Pakuratahi and Baring Head / Ōruapouanui parks. A number of clubs are based within parks. Horse riders can enjoy a variety of short and long



Riding at Battle Hill Farm Forest Park where there is easy float parking and a network of trails. Photos Ruth Halliday

Hunting

Reducing the impacts of introduced pest animals (also referred to as game animals) such as goats, pigs, and deer on the environment through hunting for recreation purposes can be beneficial in some parks.

Deer, tahr, chamois and wild pigs, are legally Wild Animals under the Wild Animal Control Act or Game Animals under the Game Animal Council Act. Collectively with other species such as trout, salmon, ducks, pheasants, quail are considered by hunters to be species of recreation hunting value.

Hunting organisations identify that the activity can be a gateway to encourage people to contribute to protection



Recreation hunting for pigs, deer, goats and other introduced species helps to reduce pest animal numbers and their impacts on native species, soils and freshwater. Photo: James Graham

rides through a variety of landscapes with over 160 kilometres of horse riding trails available.

Multi-day trail riding is increasingly popular. Long rides are possible through Akatarawa, Belmont and Pakuratahi parks. Facilities for horse riding vary across parks. Actions in this Plan include improving float parking areas, providing more mounting blocks and supporting overnight stays.



of the habitat through other activities such as predator trapping.

Recreational hunting provides an important connection to nature, known as biophilia, encouraging people to engage with the outdoors and learn back country skills.

In regional parks the pest/ game species harvested for recreation and food and can provide benefits for broader pest animal control objectives. Hunting activities are managed via permit systems. Public safety is the overarching priority. Safety considerations include public perceptions of safety, proximity to population, recreation trails and activities. Hunting activity areas and periods are defined via the permit system and revised periodically as circumstances change.



2.3 Ngā mahi matua a Te Pane Matua Taiao / Conservation and restoration opportunities and challenges

Improving the ecosystem health of parks is a core goal of this Plan. Across the parks network there are opportunities to support biodiversity, improve freshwater quality and minimise the activities causing impacts. Greater Wellington is prepared to phase out stock grazing and invest in restoration of park land.

The Strategic Directions of this Plan signals a shift away from reserve land management by stock grazing and a focus on restoration. Greater Wellington will progressively restore approximately the 2000 hectares grazed by stock largely with vegetation and consider recreation facilities and needs through master planning. This is a significant milestone in the management of parks and strongly supports Council's important climate change emergency response.

Phasing out stock grazing and non-recreation related horse grazing in parks (except Battle Hill) is proposed unless conservation and recreation benefits can be demonstrated through environmental impact assessment processes. There may be small areas where it is beneficial for the activity to continue, provided impacts can be avoided, minimised or mitigated. Stock grazing has been used historically as a land management tool in (via commercial licences) in Belmont, QEP, East Harbour Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui and Kaitoke parks. Restoration work in these parks will be a long-term project, delivering huge benefits for nature and people.

To help guide priorities, Greater Wellington scientists have identified and mapped high level overarching restoration priorities.

There are multiple benefits of ceasing stock grazing activities. These include:

- Expanding habitat for native species. To enable native birds and other species to survive and thrive they need somewhere to live and breed. Park land mostly devoid of vegetation offers little habitat value and tends to favour introduced species which are more adapted to these altered environments.
- Bringing back the bush for native birds, insects and other species supports biodiversity and over time, strengthens the resilience of natural ecosystems. Connecting areas of remnant habitat both within parks and beyond park boundaries provides essential corridors, allowing birds and other species to move between areas for feeding and breeding.
- Reduction in carbon emissions (grazing activities are estimated at 20 percent of total Greater Wellington emissions)

- The opportunity for passive restoration to get underway immediately, supported by park fire threat management plans and hazard reduction work
- Use of publicly owned buildings for conservation, recreation and community benefit purposes
- Financial savings from costs associated with grazing licence activities such as fences, stock water provision, ranger time and maintenance of infrastructure (which offers little public benefit)
- The ability to realise recreation use benefits from full recreation access to park land
- Freshwater quality. Restoring park land grazed by stock offers the benefit of increasing the health and quality of freshwater streams, wetlands, rivers and inlets. Farming activities make ongoing contributions to the sediment load in water catchments, especially on steeper slopes. Stock access to any waterway and overland flow path through grazed paddocks is one of the main routes for E. coli (from stock dung) to enter waterways. Macroalgae blooms occur when there is excess phosphorus and nitrogen in waterways. Macroalgae blooms have a range of adverse effects including, reducing light for desirable species, smothering shellfish beds and other desirable species, and depleting sediment oxygen.
- Restoring headwaters of streams, such as much of Belmont Regional Park has downstream benefits across large catchments, local streams through residential areas and ultimately our harbours.
- A lack of vegetation, particularly streamside (riparian) can reduce fish spawning habitat, and cause streambank erosion resulting in increased sedimentation of waterways and affect the functioning of aquatic species. Riparian planting is an effective method to mitigate sediment, pathogens and excess nutrients. Actions in the draft parks management plan support Greater Wellington's Whaitua programme, see www.gw.govt.nz
- Social benefits associated with involvement in conservation and recreation in parks for health and wellbeing and community led pest control initiatives.

Land and water quality impacts can also be reduced particularly in priority whaitua catchments. In the short term, significant public access benefits can be realised from opening areas of park closed to the public. For example, QEP at the Raumati South and the direct park entry point into western Belmont Park in Cannons Creek/Waitangirua.

It is important that restoration work takes place within Greater Wellington's strategic and policy framework. Detail of individual restoration processes in parks will be determined through master planning and site specific restoration plans where appropriate. These planning processes will involve mana whenua, partner and community engagement, consider park recreation use needs and be led by science and Mātauranga Māori knowledge. High level priorities for restoration of these parks have been identified by Greater Wellington environmental scientists and are mapped in this Plan.

Landscapes for restoration include a wide variety of wetland types including QEP's peat wetlands, small seepage wetlands, dune lakes and ephemeral wetlands and river flat areas. Original vegetation types will be restored wherever possible and include some unique vegetation. For example much of the headland of Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui was once covered with grey scrub, a species well adapted to strong salt laden winds. Restoration work provides the opportunity to bring back forest and shrub lands, rare and threatened ecosystems.

At a region-wide landscape scale, the Wellington Regional Growth Framework identifies the importance of the 'blue-green' network of parks, vegetation and waterways.

There is a wealth of existing information to inform restoration planning, in particular Resource Statements for parks, Key Native Ecosystem Plans, information about original vegetation and research collated via Whaitua and other programme work.

In some areas of park restoration plans have been developed for sub-catchments such as Hill Road, Belmont. Within the Porirua Whaitua catchments priorities for restoration are based on waterway sediment and E.coli reduction and expansion of existing areas of native vegetation. These areas provide important seed source for spreading by the wind and birds. Master plans and restoration plans are proposed to guide restoration efforts.



Gollans Stream, East Harbour Northern Forest. Photo: Linda Mead

2.3.1 Biodiversity and freshwater strategic directions

Greater Wellington's Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2022

This Strategy guides Greater Wellington in protecting and managing biodiversity in the Region. The overarching vision “healthy ecosystems thrive in the Wellington Region and provide habitat for native biodiversity” applies to the full range of ecosystem types in the region, from remnants of original (pre-human) ecosystems to modified environments such as plantation forest and farmed land. The vision is underpinned by four principles to guide how Greater Wellington's biodiversity-related activities are conducted; using best practice, working with others, leading by example, and partnering with mana whenua.

The Strategy has three goals which encompass the range of work undertaken by Greater Wellington to fulfil responsibilities for biodiversity in the Wellington Region (Figure 2). Maintaining and restoring ecosystem functioning and habitats includes providing habitat for native species and benefiting people by providing ecosystem services.

Goal three underpins the other two and focuses on fostering understanding about biodiversity and the value of it to people. This goal recognises that Greater Wellington cannot achieve its vision for biodiversity without the support of others.



Figure 1: Greater Wellington's strategic approach to biodiversity

Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP)

The PNRP looks at the environment as a whole and combines five previously separate plans for fresh and coastal water, air and soil and regulation of discharges onto land. Māori values for water are an important part of the PNRP. The plan is an expression of the partnership relationship Greater Wellington has with mana whenua at the regional level. It provides the mana whenua voice in the area of resource management particularly as it relates to their sites of significance.

The PNRP has emphasis on the importance on the mauri, or life-giving properties of fresh and coastal waters and the individual and shared roles of the people of the region in taking care of the environment. The goals and actions of this Plan reflect the policies and rules of the PNRP because regional parks to help ensure good care for land, fresh water and cultural values. Regional parks are Greater Wellington's opportunity to show best practices and leading by example.



Vegetation monitoring plots indicate native species recovery is occurring throughout the park. Passive restoration in progress in East Harbour Regional Park. Developing a short section of new track to create an easier lower level route around Lake Kohangapiriri is proposed. This will enable more people to enjoy the park.

2.3.2 Reducing pest plant and animal threats

Plan policies identify the primacy of achieving conservation and recreation benefits for parks over other land uses which have fewer benefits. Actions in this Plan identify works to restore and support ecosystem health across parks.

Reducing threats is a critical part of this work. The Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) programme of work reduces the prevalence of pest plants and animals in areas of all parks. In areas outside defined KNE area boundaries community conservation efforts are important. Greater Wellington supports the national Predator Free 2050 programme objectives and work, Predator Free Wellington project, Capital Kiwi and many other groups and organisations supporting predator free work to reduce impacts of introduced species.

Key Native Ecosystems

The purpose of this Greater Wellington programme is to protect and restore representative examples of original indigenous ecosystem types of high value in the Wellington Region. The Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) programme is a non-regulatory voluntary programme that seeks to protect some of the best examples of original (pre-human) ecosystem types in the Wellington Region. It does this by managing, reducing or removing threats to their ecological values.

Sites on both private, territorial authority and Greater Wellington-managed land with the highest biodiversity values have been selected for management. Staff in the Biodiversity Management team prepare and implement operational plans for managing each KNE site. These plans are reviewed every five years and operational works are reviewed annually.

The KNE programme covers all of some parks and parts of others. KNE area boundaries are identified on maps in this Plan. There many other KNE areas outside and over lapping with regional parks. Other KNE Plans can be found on Greater Wellington's website www.gw.govt.nz

Working with others

In consultation to develop this Plan we heard that restoring native biodiversity is very important to the people of Wellington and that the impacts of pest animals such as deer, pigs, rabbits and goats on biodiversity and restoration plantings, gaps in fish passage and terrestrial habitat for native species were a significant concern. Many submitters asked Greater Wellington to prioritise and extend pest animal reduction work and offered assistance. Plan policies and actions were updated to reflect this feedback.

Doing more pest animal work requires resources, adaptations and sometimes step-changes to how we work. The 'Way we work' Plan goal signals Greater

Wellington's intentions in supporting and enabling more community conservation work in parks. There are many different ways to manage park land and undertake restoration work in parks. Working together, drawing on the wealth of knowledge, expertise and enthusiasm of mana whenua partners, predator free groups, community and park groups, schools and others to grow and focus efforts makes good sense. From our own experience and that of others we know that this works well. The Plan identifies a range of actions to support restoration and pest plant and animal reduction work.

Greater Wellington's Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) 2019-2039

The RPMP provides a framework for managing or eradicating specified pest organisms in the region and contributes to achieving the vision and goals of the Biodiversity Strategy. Pest management in the region over the last 20 years has achieved significant improvements to the native biodiversity. With almost 200,000 hectares under long-term pest animal control (including parks), the impacts of damaging species such as possums, mustelids, feral goats, deer and pigs have been reduced, particularly in KNE areas. Extensive pest management has resulted in the recovery of large areas of native bush and native bird species. Flowering rata is common again along with native mistletoe. The Plan identifies species classified as pests in Biosecurity Act 1993 and meeting prerequisite criteria for intervention. It aims to minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects associated with these organisms, maximise the effectiveness of individual actions in managing pests through a regionally coordinated approach, reverse loss of biodiversity in managed high-value biodiversity areas in the region over the next 20 years and achieve pest-free status for a considerable area of the region.

2.3.3 Fire threat management activities

Modern landscapes, like those in our regional parks, that are still in native bush do not readily burn. However, there are also extensive areas of regional parks that have been transformed through logging and clearance for agriculture. These areas tend to be more open and drier, with an abundance of fine fuels (like grasses and exotic shrubs) that can support the ignition of fires. Sources of ignition are also far more abundant as a result of human activity in the parks. Overall fire threat for the region is predicted to increase in some areas and periods of drought become more frequent and longer. In other areas rainfall is predicted to be higher, but overall rainfall patterns are changing, resulting in drier climates.

Fire threat can be actively managed to protect lives, property and maturing native vegetation. The development of fire 'tactical response plans' is proposed. The most effective way to reduce fire threat is to restore native vegetation. This takes generations so other measures are required to mitigate the fire threat. Speeding up the natural recovery of forests through restoration plantings, or most commonly, a combination of natural regeneration and restoration plantings reduces fire threat.

The other main measure is fuel reduction, particularly through the control of highly inflammable vegetation. This can be achieved by speeding up the natural recovery of forests by re-planting taller canopy tree species that will shade the highly flammable vegetation out. Where there is a desire to maintain open landscapes, highly flammable vegetation can be kept under control through other means. Exotic vegetation such as gorse and native vegetation such as manuka and kanuka are highly flammable species.

In addition to regulation (e.g. park rules) and education activities (e.g. signage), Greater Wellington, park neighbours and others need to prepare for unplanned fires. This requires a network of firebreaks and 'defensible spaces' to reduce the risks of unchecked spread of fire to neighbouring properties, and help to protect infrastructure, from which fire can be fought. This Plan presents a long term goal of native vegetation restoration as the best long term solution to reducing seasonal fire threat, and minimising fear associated with the possibility of future fires.



Restoring native vegetation offers the best medium-long term defense against fire. Planting 'green fire breaks', restoring wetlands and maintaining mown perimeter fire breaks are other common ways of managing seasonal fire threat, along with park rules about no lighting of fires. Education activities and science based facts minimise fear of possible future fires.

Restoring healthy environments for nature and people

This illustration reflects land use change over time. Work is continuous to restore healthy ecosystems



Highly natural environments Untouched (relatively) by humans

Some parks have largely self-sustaining ecosystems with pockets of old growth forest which are supported with pest plant and animal reduction work.

Healthy ecosystems support a diversity of flora and fauna species and are the most resilient in the face of climate change, fire threat, periods of drought. They deliver high quality freshwater, air and support mahinga kai.

Healthy natural ecosystems

Modified landscapes Human impacts

Native vegetation restoration is needed to progressively improve mauri, ecosystem health and services

Plantation forests (with recreation value)

Biodiversity values are heavily impacted

Drained, grazing or forestry impacted wetlands and waterways

Highly-altered ecosystems are less resilient to climate changes. Recreation amenity values and benefits are reduced.



Highly-modified ecosystems



Restoration in progress

Most Greater Wellington park landscapes are in state of emerging restoration. Community and mana whenua partners are helping with or leading restoration. Pest plant and animal control is required to support restoration efforts.

Ecosystems are becoming more resilient, biodiversity values are increasing, species are returning and becoming more abundant, mahinga kai values are supported.

Restoring ecosystems

Figure 2

2.4 Ko te mahinga tahitanga ā-hapori / Community collaboration opportunities

Supporting and enabling communities in parks

Public feedback to develop Toitū te whenua, this plan indicated that there is a desire from many to have a greater level of participation in park conservation and recreation work. According to a key note speaker at the World Urban Parks Congress in Melbourne (October 2018) “park management paradigms have changed. Successful parks now are about management through collaboration which must be early and meaningful with the community”. Conservation and recreation groups are already highly active in most parks. At Parangarahu Lakes, a co management plan with Taranaki Whānui mana whenua has been in place since 2014.

Wherever Greater Wellington works in highly collaborative ways the benefits are apparent. Community groups are helping to manage recreation activities and resourcing and undertaking natural and historic heritage restoration work.

Supporting, recognising and rewarding the efforts of volunteers so that they can be successful in park recreation and conservation work is critical to Greater Wellington’s success. Supporting people to work in parks supports community health and wellbeing and the regional economy. Together a lot can be achieved.

‘The way we work’ is identified as a goal in this Plan to enable us to focus our efforts on collaborative ways of working. It supports Greater Wellington in enabling and empowering mana whenua partners, volunteers, and others across parks in conservation and recreation work. More benefits from parks (healthy parks, healthy people) can be realised with enhanced connections with our communities and an approach that supports and enables participation.



The Friends of Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui are highly active leading native vegetation restoration work along the Wainuiomata River and coastal areas and heritage restoration works at the light house complex. Work is in progress on the ‘Power House’ as a story telling centre and the two former lightkeepers cottages are being restored for overnight park stays.

2.5 He huringa āhuarangi me te toitūtanga / Climate change and sustainability

2.5.1 Climate change

Climate change is arguably the biggest environmental challenge of our time and it affects everyone in the region. It impacts the region’s indigenous biodiversity, primary industries, biosecurity, fresh water security, economy and population health and wellbeing. Climate change brings with it increased occurrence of flooding, storm surge and inundation from rising ground water levels and greater wildfire threat. Coastal, low-lying and flood-prone communities and infrastructure are already being impacted and other communities

and the economy are vulnerable. Communities and the economy will be progressively affected with the majority of the population living on the coast or on the floodplains of major rivers.

Transformational change must take place to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while also adapting to the impacts of climate change. Greater Wellington declared a climate emergency in 2019 and adopted a Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan and a Regional Climate

Emergency Action Plan. These are collectively referred to as the Greater Wellington Climate Emergency Response. These plans include a target to reduce corporate carbon emissions to net zero by 2030, and improve infrastructure and environmental resilience.

Climate change presents opportunities to deliver a cleaner and more resilient environment while ensuring solutions are fair and equitable, particularly for disadvantaged communities. Greater Wellington has a leadership role in parks as part of the regional transition to a low emissions economy. Guided by mātauranga Māori in our work natural solutions can be advanced. Plan proposals for land use change from farming activities to restoration of indigenous vegetation support this transition process as do plan proposals for increased access to the parks for local communities providing increased opportunities for

low-carbon recreation.. Restoring and enhancing wetlands is also important. With less than three percent of original wetlands left in the region, restoring and enhancing wetlands in parks is important as they make a significant contribution to increasing sequestration rates.

Climate change impacts for parks include stronger and more frequent storms, higher rainfall levels and intensity, longer periods of drought and potentially more frequent and severe impacts on the natural environment and park infrastructure. Natural environments and plantation forests contribute to capturing and storing carbon. Parks with healthy ecosystems act as natural buffers and carbon stores and have an important role in helping to minimise the effects of climate change.



The QEP peat wetlands in their drained state are a significant source of carbon emissions. Restoring them is a priority for Greater Wellington, mana whenua and partners, community groups and others.

2.5.2 Sustainability

In line with becoming more resilient and adaptive to mitigating the effects of climate change is the need to be increasingly sustainable. A sustainable park is managed to preserve natural resources and promote a higher quality of life (Health and Wellbeing) for communities around them. To achieve sustainability and resilient outcomes for the region, it will require us to be more innovative. For example, relying on business as usual efficiencies will not enable us to limit our carbon to appropriate levels in order to mitigate climate change.

Outlined in section 6 of Greater Wellington's procurement policy, at Greater Wellington, one of the key objectives in all procurement is to "Get the best results from our spending, including sustainable (social, environmental and economic) value-for-money over the lifetime of the goods, services, or works we buy (noting that best value is not always the cheapest price)."

Parks have the opportunity to create additional value using sustainability as part of the overall outcome, investing in well-designed and appropriately sourced materials, demonstrating a commitment to reduce all forms of waste, and to reuse or recycle materials, facilities or infrastructure wherever possible.

Environmental sustainability is when all actions enhance and protect environmental health upon which human health and the economy depend. Examples include remnant vegetation protection, pest control, developing renewable resources, reducing pollution and reducing the carbon footprint in our environment. This applies particularly in the domains of sustainable land use, green economies, safeguarding ecosystem services, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies.

A healthy and satisfied population creates not only a more productive community, which in turn improves the economic growth, but also an enhanced quality of life leading to more sustainable development. By supporting local livelihoods we help create a vibrant economy and foster a long-term sustainable economy for the region. Promotion of the use of resources in an efficient and responsible way provides long-term benefits.

Social aspect of sustainability focuses on balancing the needs of the individual with the needs of others in a sustainable way. This means healthy family, community and individual inner-life over the long term; and preserving our rich and diverse cultural heritage, while fostering an atmosphere that encourages expression, communication and interaction in the arts, recreation and wellbeing of our residents and visitors.

2.6 Ko ngā huringa pāpori / Social change

Across the region, in times of health and climate crisis and prosperity, collaborative relationships are integral to achieving shared goals and sustaining wellbeing. The Covid19 pandemic has seen significantly increased park use in parks easily assessable from residential areas with most parks seeing a quadrupling of use. Parks across the region, New Zealand and the world, have become highly-valued as places of physical and mental health, refuge, respite as well as social connection (at an appropriate physical distance).

Feedback indicated many people were visiting some parks for the first time during the 'lockdown' period and discovered their local parks and trails. For a short period, streets and roads became safe shared paths. Bike use has grown further. There was an unprecedented opportunity to enjoy a period of 'natural quiet' and stillness when the hum of traffic and commerce was temporarily hushed. For many people recycling services were not been available and there was a significant focus on food supply. This has created heightened awareness of waste and food security and resulted in an upsurge in vegetable gardening and interest in growing food locally.



Keep your passing distance in times of pandemic. In 2020 parks became very important places for many people.

Post 'lockdown' parks also have a significant role in recovery. Supporting social health and wellbeing, local business, sustainability and resilience. It remains to be seen if there are significant social, economic and sustainability paradigm shifts resulting from the pandemic, but 'localism' appears to be an immediate focus. The ability of parks to provide sustainable benefits for people, communities and the environment of the region are profound, particularly where local communities are supported and enabled in parks.

The role of parks in health has become more significant; *"Now, more than ever, Regional parks must be understood as essential public infrastructure. Not unlike essential workers, their contributions during a pandemic should be celebrated, protected, and ultimately leveraged to support public health. We must shift our thinking to repurpose public spaces during times of crisis, restore their ecologies when the crisis abates, and adapt Regional parks to better accommodate urban populations (especially those who have been historically underserved) for the future"* <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2020/05/05/opinion/parks-are-essential-especially-during-coronavirus-pandemic/>

Other social changes include increased use of technological devices (e.g. drones), 'Instagrammability' of picturesque locations, social media driving visits to particular places and bringing together people across a range of physical locations and around particular causes. Population demographic changes and road developments such as Transmission Gully also influence park awareness and uses.

3 KO TE MOEMOEĀ / VISION FOR PARKS

The theme and sub-title for this management plan is 'E tūhonohono ana ngā mea katoa/ Everything is connected' reflecting the place of parks within broader ecological systems (ecosystems) and communities. Ecosystems services include water, air and food and inputs and outputs are interconnected. From this comes the concept of **hauora pāka, hauora hunga / healthy parks, healthy people**

Restoring healthy natural environments for multiple benefits, including recreation activities and cultural heritage, is the focus for this management plan over the next 10 years from 2020 to 2030, recognising that restoration work has a much longer term and that recreation needs, activities and social values can change in the short term. This vision summarise the key aspirations for parks over the next 10 years.

Conservation, restoration, kaitiakitanga

Managing threats and reducing impacts, working together to restore and protect healthy ecosystems for nature and mauri life force.

Recreation, experiences, hapori

Highly accessible places to enjoy a variety of activities, refresh and connect. Creating and maintaining rich recreation experiences.

Restoring healthy ecosystems for the benefit of nature and people

He waka eke noa – we're all in this together, moving forward

Community

People are at the heart of our parks, protecting, enhancing and enjoying recreation and conservation experiences for health and wellbeing of all and nature.

Climate change

Healthy park ecosystems are a natural solution, carbon sinks, resilient and reducing the effects of climate changes.

Working collaboratively

Supporting and enabling others to lead and help reach shared goals. Learning, experimenting, aiming high for conservation, recreation and community.

4 KO NGĀ WHANONGA PONO / CORE VALUES FOR PARKS

Regional parks are places where particular values are protected and enhanced. Many values are identified in governing legislation including the four aspects of community wellbeing – social, economic, environmental and cultural.

Fundamentally parks protect intrinsic and non-intrinsic values relating to the whenua, nature and culture (history, people, recreation, community). Identifying core values in this Plan identifies common ground in conservation, recreation and community and helps provide a filter for compatibility of uses and activities in planning, managing and using parks. Identifying compatibility with core values can assist in prioritising uses and work. For example, if preserving and improving the natural environment is a core value for parks, then activities which contribute impacts must be minimised due to incompatibility.

Social values evolve with society over time. Some values can become stronger and more important over time. For example, improving resilience in the natural environment has become critical as the earth faces the consequences of human-induced climatic changes. Refer to the glossary section for definition of values.

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

- We protect, improve and nurture the natural environment in our care
- We provide for a diversity of satisfying and memorable recreation experiences and support full and easy public access to parks
- We work alongside mana whenua in the spirit of mahi tahi
- We connect with community and prioritise health and wellbeing
- We are good custodians and enrich Te Ao Tūroa/ the long-standing natural world

We value the protection and enhancement of the environment of parks and forests for future generations

- We support strong mauri; the fundamental essential life force of all that exists, and foster growth and health of living things
- We maintain a diversity of landscape types for people to enjoy
- Where the environment is degraded, we focus on restoration, prioritising high quality freshwater, protection of wetlands and rare ecosystems and work to minimise threats and impacts

- We prioritise achieving high-quality freshwater and work to minimise threats and impacts
- In the face of ongoing climate change, we work to build ecosystem health and support resilience
- We support natural and /or community-led opportunities to reduce impacts of climate change and support public learning and engagement

We value high quality and diverse recreation experiences for health and wellbeing

- Regional parks are easily accessible and we provide for people of all abilities
- Park experiences are simple, yet high-quality experiences and are memorable
- Information about park experiences is readily available and highly useable for visitors
- Parks feel safe for people to visit and enjoy
- Spirit of place; the uniqueness is recognised and celebrated
- We provide storytelling, events and other engagement activities to enable visitors to learn about what is special about places and features within parks
- We support the economy of parks and beneficial concession/ business activities
- In the face of ongoing climate change, we plan and manage our facilities for future resilience
- We support recreation and conservation clubs and groups to be successful in their activities

We value our cultural heritage and working alongside mana whenua / mātauranga

- Ngā kaupapa; the earth is nourished for life and mahinga kai is plentiful
- Māramatanga; knowledge and understanding grows and adapts to environmental and social changes
- Mana is enhanced where outcomes are shared and decisions are made in true partnerships, enabling park communities to prosper
- Wairua, the spiritual health and safety of people, is supported through healthy natural systems and activities in parks
- We consider, protect and where appropriate enhance cultural values through activities such as interpretation/ storytelling
- We work together collaboratively to shape and create future states of parks for conservation, recreation and community benefits

We value collaboration and empowerment in the way we work

- We follow a benefits-based approach with investment decisions prioritising natural and cultural values, and health and wellbeing through recreation experiences and community connections
- We work in a collaborative manner, based on our core values, optimising benefits for the environment and park visitors
- Respecting mana whenua and community we engage early in planning for parks
- We freely share and utilise the knowledge and expertise which ensures our approach is well informed
- Creativity is fostered and not feared
- Research and an evidence-based approach is core to our work. Innovative ways of working are supported wherever possible
- We consider and draw on local and international best practice for innovating our approach
- Our relationships are built on honesty, trust and transparency
- Safety is at the forefront of our work
- We monitor and measure our performance and strive to continuously improve by learning and improving from our challenges
- We plan strategically with an evidence-based and adaptive approach
- We recognise contributions to conservation and recreation and demonstrably support our volunteers



'No one will protect what they don't care about; and no one will care about what they have never experienced'. David Attenborough. Learning opportunities and outdoor adventures in parks are important. Time in nature reduces public health costs associated with illness, inactivity, stress and anxiety. Wainuiomata history of drinking water museum.

5 MAHI TAHI / PARTNERSHIPS HAPORI / COMMUNITY

Ma te kōrero ka mōhio, Ma te mōhio ka mārama, Ma te mārama ka mātau, ma te mātau ka ora ai tātou

Through discussion comes awareness, through awareness comes, understanding, through understanding comes wisdom, through wisdom comes wellbeing for all

Mana whenua of the region have rich and significant historical and present day connections to land now managed as parks. Parks have highly valued taonga, archaeological sites, land and waterways that continue to provide mahinga kai sustenance for people. Kaitiaki custodianship practices such as pa harakeke, rāhui and science monitoring support natural values and their restoration. Iwi values associated with park land, the whenua and wider environment, include Mauri, Te Ao Tūroa, Mana, Māramatanga, Wairua and Whakapapa.

Good partnerships involve goodwill, consideration, time and work and are highly rewarding for all. This Plan outlines a range of actions to support kaitiaki partnerships across parks working on shared values and goals. Actions include supporting more mana whenua presence in the parks in a range of ways, making sure that all parks also have a Te reo Māori name and updating key signage to be bi-lingual. Greater Wellington's mana whenua partners with interests in parks are:

Mana whenua	Represented by	Area of interest	Regional Park
Ngāti Toa Rangātira	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira Incorporated	Porirua, Wellington, Hutt Valley	Battle Hill, Belmont, Akatarawa, Queen Elizabeth, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST)	Wellington and Hutt Valley	Belmont, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, East Harbour, Akatarawa, Wainuiomata
Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai	Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	Waikanae	Queen Elizabeth
Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga	Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki	Ōtaki	Interest in region wide kaitiaki matters
Rangitāne o Wairarapa	Rangitāne o Wairarapa Incorporated	Wairarapa	Interest in Kaitoke and Pakuratahi
Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	Ngāti Kahungunu ki, Wairarapa Trust	Wairarapa	Interest in Kaitoke and Pakuratahi

6 HE PAPA RĒHIA / ALL PARK DIRECTIONS

Tē tōia, tē haumatia

Nothing can be achieved without a plan, a workforce and a way of doing things

Drawing on the vision for parks, ‘Restoring healthy environments for the benefit of nature and people’, overarching goals for parks are identified here to provide strategic directions for work across the park network over the next ten years and beyond. These goals are intended to reflect community and mana whenua partner aspirations for Greater Wellington’s parks, as expressed through feedback. They are based on core conservation, recreation and cultural heritage values (refer Values section 4).

‘All park directions’ provide common ground for collaborative work by Greater Wellington, mana whenua partners and community in addressing conservation and recreation challenges and opportunities. Goals are supported by objectives and actions for work. More detailed park-specific actions are identified in the individual park sections of this plan. How will we track our progress towards goals? ‘State of the parks’ (environmental and social) periodic monitoring and reporting is identified as an action of this plan so we can track progress and adapt our approach along the way if needed. Things change and unforeseen events appear, such as the Covid-19 pandemic. With a mahi tahi approach we will work together. He waka eke noa, working collaboratively, moving forward together.



Te wai te ora, water is life. Volunteers help in kaitiaki and manaki whenua, land care and education activities throughout the park network. Restoration activities and working more with communities are core focus of this Plan because ‘he waka eke noa, we’re all in this moving forward together’.

6.1 Ko ngā whāinga / All park goals

1. NATURAL HERITAGE

Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services

2. RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy

3. CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES & LANDSCAPE

A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors

4. MAHI TAHI/THE WAY WE WORK

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

5. MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

Collectively we work together in mahi taahi partnerships, as kaitiaki guardians, nurturing strong mauri and enhancing parks for current and future generations

6. CLIMATE CHANGE & SUSTAINABILITY

Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change

Conservation, recreation, health and wellbeing are primary values for Greater Wellington parks based on governing legislation; the Reserves and Conservation Acts, Wellington Regional Water Board Act and the Local Government Act. Conservation, recreation, landscape and heritage are day-to-day core business and reflected in the first three goals below. The other three goals relate to mana whenua partnerships, climate change and sustainability and 'the way we work- mahi taahi', doing more together. They are defined as goals so we can focus in these areas to support nature, people and community more.

6.2 Ngā pūnaha hauropi / Natural heritage

Core value:

We value the protection and enhancement of the natural environment of parks for future generations

He tina ki runga, he tāmore ki raro

In order to flourish above, one must be firmly rooted below

Greater Wellington parks provide ecosystem services including freshwater, air purification, wind and noise reduction, carbon sequestration, microclimate regulation, wildlife habitat, social and psychological well-being of people and economic benefits. Parks and intrinsic biodiversity values are important natural capital for the Wellington Region.

While much of the 33,000 hectares of the Greater Wellington park network has vegetation cover, natural heritage is highly variable. There are large areas of rich native forest with high indigenous biodiversity values, many areas in the early stages of native vegetation regeneration and some highly prominent degraded areas, largely devoid of vegetation. Greater Wellington acknowledges that there is still much work to do in parks before high levels of natural heritage are restored across all parks. Restoring and enhancing wetlands and waterways and working alongside mana whenua and community is a key part of this work.

Outside parks, working with others to support good connecting 'biolinks' of native vegetation is an important part of a holistic approach to catchment management and part of broader Greater Wellington objectives for biodiversity and freshwater quality and biosecurity. Climate change accelerated changes such as pest plant competition and pest animal species distribution present ongoing challenges.

Work to restore natural heritage and improve natural environment resilience is a priority in this plan. Restoring vegetation in denuded areas offers the benefit of sequestering additional carbon from the atmosphere. Broad-scale restoration of the areas of park currently grazed by stock is proposed in this Plan. This key shift will help Greater Wellington visibly demonstrate good land care practice and deliver multiple ecosystem health, climate change mitigation and recreation benefits.

6.2.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 1P To protect, restore and/or maintain healthy ecosystems across parks for ecosystem service benefits taking a landscape, catchment-wide approach encompassing:
 - Mana whenua values, mātauranga Māori knowledge and kaitiakitanga priorities
 - Innovation in restoration and eco-sourcing of seeds for restoration activities wherever possible
 - Greater Wellington and other biosecurity programmes
 - Engagement with stakeholders and the wider community
- 2P To carefully consider the indigenous biodiversity impacts of requests to translocate species into or out of parks
- 3P To take a catchment wide approach to support enhancement of ecological connections between natural areas within park catchments
- 4P To utilise environmental science knowledge in the restoration of natural heritage. Restoration opportunities are identified strategically, prioritising:
 - a. Benefits to overall natural heritage and the reduction of threats and impacts
 - b. Contribution to biodiversity, freshwater quality and Greater Wellington's carbon neutrality targets
 - c. Mana whenua values and kaitiakitanga priorities including sustainable customary use and mahinga kai
 - d. Areas previously grazed by stock for restoration and erosion prone land
 - e. Threatened forest ecosystems and ecological corridor opportunities within and beyond park boundaries
 - f. Community-lead and resourced initiatives where appropriate
- 5P To demonstrate highly sustainable practice in land management following Greater Wellington and territorial authority policies and rules, including District Plans, Greater Wellington Proposed Natural Resources Plan, Regional Pest Management Plan, Biodiversity Strategy and other relevant plans and strategies are complied with and exceeded wherever possible. This includes vegetation clearance, earthworks, discharges and nutrient impacts to land and water, works in and around waterbodies and wetlands and activities in the coastal environment

- 6P To protect and restore soil health and minimise impacts on wetland soil types:
 - a. Using appropriate methods to minimise erosion
 - b. Undertaking soil quality restoration activities such as indigenous vegetation restoration
 - c. Restoring peat formation processes
 - d. Through Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) process, allowing beneficial and minimal impact land uses

FLORA

- 7P To protect and promote the health and extent of all indigenous flora, prioritising pest animal reduction, working collaboratively with others
- 8P To protect notable and significant heritage trees in parks; identified using standardised methodologies

FAUNA

- 9P To minimise the use of pesticides and herbicides which have negative impacts on indigenous biodiversity including invertebrates (Also refer policy 13P)
- 10P To protect and enhance habitat and extent for all native fauna , prioritising pest animal reduction, working collaboratively with others



Restoration opportunities and challenges are significant in Belmont Park. As grazing licence areas are reduced restoration of the large northern and western areas of the park will be able to get underway. Master planning is proposed for the park to create a blueprint for new facilities and to guide restoration work. Five park cottages could potentially be used as ‘voluntourism’ bases for community conservation work or other purposes such as park stay. Proposed master planning processes will provide opportunities for iwi, community, corporate sponsorship and other support.

THREAT AND IMPACT MANAGEMENT

- 11P To support a precautionary approach to minimising impacts on natural, cultural, landscape and recreation values, also considering possible benefits, by incorporating the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) into decision making processes (Refer AEE Guide, Appendix 2.)
- 12P To apply the management effects hierarchy prioritising the avoidance of impacts, then minimising, then remedying informed by an AEE
- 13P To apply AEE process to all annual grazing licence plans
- 14P To remove, redesign, upgrade or relocate existing facilities where they contribute to significant impacts on indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services
- 15P To minimise biosecurity threats through introduced materials
- 16P To ensure that the scale of new facility developments are appropriate and sympathetic to the setting:
- Minimising the intrusion of built structures on the landscape unless it is appropriate to the setting e.g. art work or sculpture
 - Maximising multiple use facilities
 - Prioritising bridges for all new road and major track stream crossings where practicable, and where bridges are not practicable, prioritise stream simulation culvert design following the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines
- 17P To phase out livestock grazing (except Battle Hill) unless it can be demonstrated that there are significant net recreation, conservation or community benefits, with full public access maintained. Manage grazing licence activity practices to:
- Protect soil, water and remnant native vegetation through AEE process. Also refer 13P, 20P
 - Ensure full public access in grazing licence areas. Refer Rules.
- 18P To minimise the impacts of grazing at Battle Hill and where the activity is small scale and has demonstrable conservation, recreation, community or education benefits through AEE processes and sustainability management plans which include:
- Protection of significant ecosystems or historical and cultural heritage features
 - Best practice in minimal impact land and water management practices and animal husbandry
 - Sediment and nutrient discharge and downstream effect minimisation
 - Stock exclusion from all wetlands and streams including ephemeral areas; minimum 15 metre setback
 - Application of a 'right stock for the right place' approach (appropriate stock for land)
- 19P To prohibit agricultural grazing related operational activities deemed (through annual grazing licence plan AEE assessment) to be high impact or in sensitive sites
- 20P To avoid and reduce farming infrastructure investment (except Battle Hill) unless there are direct benefits for conservation, recreation or community activities:
- Avoid any additional investment in stock fences, shelter, or stock water facilities and services
 - Progressively remove fences not required for recreation or conservation purposes
 - Minimise impacts during phasing out of grazing licences (Also refer 17P)
 - Adaptively reuse and recycle farming related infrastructure for conservation, recreation and community purposes

PLANTATION FORESTRY

- 21P To minimise the impacts of forestry, prioritise the following per site for Greater Wellington forestry management to be exemplar for waterway and soil protection :
- Use setbacks when replanting riparian areas with plantation forestry (minimum 10 metres from the bank of waterways wider than 1 metre)
 - Utilise existing access arrangements through plantation forestry areas
 - Restore areas with native vegetation when current forestry agreements expire
 - Progressively restore plantation areas with native vegetation, where they exist outside forestry agreements
 - Minimise sediment discharges and erosion contributing activities
 - Remutaka Rail Trail forestry setback minimum 20 metres

GOAL 1:

Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services

NGĀ PŪNAHA HAUROPI / NATURAL HERITAGE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

Abbreviations:

OBJECTIVE 1. Support a range of programmes and works to remove or minimise threats to indigenous species and ecosystems

A1	Implement the Regional Pest Management Plan to control pest plants, animals and disease that threaten indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services in parks in conjunction with the KNE programme and community groups a. Work with others to develop cost effective, predator proof fencing or other intensive predator control options in appropriate locations to support native species biodiversity recovery	Medium	Mana whenua, park stakeholders, others
A2	Apply the effects management hierarchy to avoid, minimise and remedy the impacts of developments on biodiversity and ecosystem services by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake AEE for all new and redeveloped facility and service proposals in parks Review, develop and update standard operating procedures as required to ensure appropriate impact management, water sensitive design and effects management guidance Retrospectively apply the hierarchy to remove, redesign, upgrade or relocate existing facilities where they threaten indigenous biodiversity or ecosystem services e.g. erosion from tracks or roads 	Short - Long	Refer AEE Guide Appendix 2 Mana whenua, PNRP, Biodiversity Strategy
A3	Within parks identify and remove or remediate fish passage barriers with structures that meet the <i>New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines</i>	Medium	Mana whenua
A4	Prioritise the installation of bridges first and then stream simulation culverts where practicable to minimise impacts on freshwater ecosystems where new road and major track stream crossings are required	Medium - Long	AEE process
A5	Develop and implement a planned approach to removing livestock and non-recreation related horse grazing from parks (except Battle Hill) to support conservation and recreation objectives	Short - Medium	Grazing licence holders, community, AEE process
A6	Incorporate Whaitua Implementation Programme (WIP) priorities and actions into park plans and work programmes, update the PNP and parks operational plans as appropriate	Short - Long	WIP

OBJECTIVE 2. Plan restoration activities in a holistic way considering scientific research, innovation, best management practice and recreation use needs

GOAL 1:

Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services

NGĀ PŪNAHA HAUROPI / NATURAL HERITAGE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

A8	Through master planning, identify biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration priorities to restore resilient, representative natural ecosystems a. Map ecological corridors within and connecting across parks and add to this management plan as an amendment.	Short	PNRP, NZ Biodiversity Strategy, mana whenua , park stakeholder groups
A9	Identify indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem services requiring restoration that will not be covered by master planning and develop site specific plans where required	Medium	Mana whenua
A10	Outside KNE areas, develop and implement habitat restoration plans to give effect to the restoration priorities identified in this Plan and through master planning.	Short – Long	PNRP, Mana whenua
A11	Restore all wetlands and waterways where possible following identified priorities. Prioritise riparian planting	Short-Long	PNRP, Mana whenua
A12	Develop species reintroduction plans to return species which are no longer able to disperse by natural processes. Refer Policy 10P	Short - Medium	GW Translocation policy, DOC, Mana whenua, stakeholders
A13	Improve ecological connections to parks where appropriate by working with neighbours and others within and across catchments, supporting the protection of areas of significant habitat wherever possible. Refer A8 above.	Short-Long	Mana whenua, TA's, private landowners
A14	Develop a fire management plan for all parks in line with their restoration plans, cultural heritage and visitor use	Short	Mana whenua, park neighbours, Emergency services
A15	Engage with neighbours, territorial authorities and others to ensure that activities around parks support their natural heritage values	Short-Long	TA, DOC, park neighbours, Mana whenua

6.22 Ko ngā hua / Outcomes:

- A. Natural heritage values are enhanced:
 - i. Biodiversity values are improved, ecosystem resilience and mauri is strengthened
 - ii. All wetlands and waterways are protected with their riparian vegetation progressively restored, supporting mahinga kai species
 - iii. Human-induced sediment and nutrient loss are significantly reduced as formerly grazed areas are restored
 - iv. Activities in parks are appropriate for their natural heritage values
 - v. Pest plants, animals and disease are controlled to promote healthy natural ecosystems
 - vi. Neighbours are engaged to ensure that activities around parks support their natural heritage values

6.3 Ko ngā mahi a te rēhia / Recreation experience

Core value:

We value having a diversity of satisfying and memorable recreation experiences, and support full and easy access to parks for health and wellbeing benefits

Mauri tū mauri ora

An active soul is a healthy soul

What makes a Greater Wellington park, and a ‘regional’ park, different to other parks? Governing statutes for parks define core values and legal names. The main focus is conserving natural heritage and providing for recreation activities. Many parks are further defined for purposes of recreation or scenery; places of enjoyment, fun, fitness, health, wellbeing and community involvement for the people of the region and visitors. Four parks in Greater Wellington’s network are ‘regional’ by their gazetted name, others are ‘forests’, but all are referred to in this Plan as ‘parks’. Greater Wellington’s parks are larger than ‘local’ parks and smaller than most of the ‘forest’ and ‘national’ parks

managed by the Department of Conservation. In other parts of New Zealand, parks have been under pressure from high levels of visitation resulting in periods of diminished visitor experiences through crowding and other impacts. Some areas of Greater Wellington’s parks have short periods of high visitation, such as campgrounds or popular tracks. However many parks have very few visitors a lot of the time. To realise more health and wellbeing benefits from investment in parks, the development and enhancement of ‘key destinations’ is proposed. Key destinations will support more park visits and offer a variety of interesting and memorable park experiences. They will help focus resources and support tourism visits, concessionaire activities and the regional economy. Development of key destinations may be led by Greater Wellington, mana whenua, community groups or others.

If parks are to be better used and attractive as repeat visit destinations, good accessibility is critical. A range of actions to improve access to, within and across parks is proposed, along with development of a number of highly accessible destinations. Focusing now on accessibility and reducing barriers to access and participation, such as closed areas of parks, will mean use of parks by the region’s ageing population is supported, and parks can deliver more benefits for people.



Developing and enhancing key destinations such as the gums picnic area at Wainuiomata, Belmont bunkers and low level trail connection at Parangarahu Lakes will encourage and enable more people to discover currently ‘hidden gems’ within parks. Developing destinations with good signs, storytelling and other facilities will help make experiences memorable and support participation in healthy outdoor recreation activities.

Trails are arguably the most loved recreation facility in parks. They support and enable so many recreation activities and deliver huge benefits for the investment required in development and maintenance. With huge growth in cycling and mountain biking, and hill climbing made easier by e-biking, some adjustments in the trail network are proposed. Actions and maps in park specific sections of this Plan identify proposals for change based on feedback received during initial public consultation.

In parks where land use changes to focus on recreation and restoration is signalled (instead of stock grazing), the process of more detailed master plan blueprint development is proposed. The master planning process will involve extensive mana whenua, stakeholder and public input and seek to address the inequalities in recreation facility provision identified in initial public consultation and provide detailed guidance for restoration work. Initial parks proposed for master planning are Queen Elizabeth, Belmont and Wainuiomata.

6.3.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

PUBLIC ACCESS

- 22P To maintain and prioritise public access for recreation and conservation activity use in parks unless:
- There are significant health and safety hazards which cannot be minimised or managed
 - The activity is managed via a concession or lease agreement which limits general public access
 - Restricting access is an obligation under a specific Act, such as the Biosecurity Act 1993, Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017 or the Public Health Act 1956.
 - Continued access to an area of a park poses a threat to indigenous biodiversity, ecosystem services or cultural heritage
- 23P To work within mana whenua communication frameworks where rāhui are in place, support clear public communication about access restrictions and undertake education activities where appropriate
- 24P To maintain free of charge entrance to all parks (charges for facilities and services may be applied)
- 25P To limit motor vehicle access from after dusk to before dawn to protect core facilities and values
- 26P To ensure that the public are adequately informed about temporary closures, including an explanation of reasons and the length of time an area will be closed, using signs and other media

VISITOR INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND INTERPRETATION

- 27P To provide accurate, up to date and easily accessible recreation information including:
- Places and activities, key destinations and landscape settings for recreation
 - Hazards and safety
 - ‘Share with care’ for the environment and others
 - Temporary closures
 - Events
- 28P To provide and encourage high-quality storytelling via a range of methods to reveal interesting, relevant and educational stories to visitors
- 29P To educate and encourage visitors to behave in ways which minimise their impacts on the environment, cultural values and other visitors enjoyment
- 30P To promote parks as places to learn about the environment, Mātauranga Māori, cultural heritage, native ecosystems and best practice in the sustainable management of land

PUBLIC ART AND NATURE PLAY

- 31P To encourage and support the development of temporary and permanent art and sculpture in parks for visitor enjoyment
- 32P To support and enable mana whenua partners in public art activities to contribute to the visibility and celebration of their histories and stories except where it may put cultural heritage features at risk of damage
- 33P To provide a range of fun, interesting and challenging nature play opportunities to support children and adult adventures in parks

RECREATION ACTIVITIES, VISITOR ENJOYMENT AND SAFETY

- 34P To provide multi-use shared facilities wherever practicable that foster friendly sharing behaviour to minimise visitor conflicts
- 35P To maintain a variety of recreation opportunities across the parks network for people of all abilities and provide appropriate supporting facilities
- 36P To utilise 'key destination' development as a way to promote, encourage and support park visits and high-quality visitor experiences
- 37P To support the development of creative approaches and innovation in facility design and service provision, incorporating cultural heritage interpretation, art where appropriate, nature play and overnight experiences for visitor enjoyment and education
- 38P To monitor visitor and non-visitor needs and preferences and changes over time in social values relating to parks
- 39P To provide opportunities for park visitors with dogs and horses in a manner that minimises impacts on natural, cultural and recreation values
- 40P To support good access and facilities for horse riding and implement appropriate access management systems
- 41P To promote 'smoke free' parks and discourage smoking in parks following an educational approach

FACILITIES

- 42P To plan for new facilities and adaptive reuse following AEE process, involve mana whenua partners, park groups and others, encompassing:
 - Best practice lighting design (following dark skies Policy 46P, 50P)
 - Universal design (for access), allowing for multiple use and supporting broader community use wherever possible
 - Water sensitive design
 - Sustainable design and procurement
 - Climate change impact accounting and minimisation
 - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
 - Landscape architecture and design
 - Heritage preservation including guidelines and UNESCO protocol
 - Siting and urban design principles
 - Partner and community engagement processes
 - Science-based data
- 43P To ensure all parks have highly accessible trail opportunities which are barrier-free including associated facilities
- 44P To prioritise the development and enhancement of shared trails, circuit trails, closing gaps in networks in parks and creating trail connections, separating motor vehicles from walkers, cyclists and horse riders where ever practicable
- 45P To encourage others and support the development and maintenance of off-road trails to parks, prioritising the connection of other areas of public open space and to public transport

GOAL 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy

KO NGĀ MAHI A TE RĒHIA / RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

Objective 3. To enable a variety of visitor experiences a range of facilities and services are provided to support enjoyment, mental and physical health and wellbeing

A15	Develop park-wide master plans to provide spatial blueprints for recreation and conservation facilities and activities in collaboration with mana whenua partners, stakeholders and community		Mana whenua, park recreation, conservation and community groups, TAs, others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise plans for QEP and Belmont to support land use change and development of new visitor facilities and natural heritage improvements 	Short	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a master plan for Wainuiomata to guide enhancement of the entry area, connection to the Lower Dam hub and natural and historic heritage features 	Medium	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a master plan for Pakuratahi to guide expansion and higher use of amenity areas including trail hub facilities, parking, picnic areas and separate vehicles from walkers/cyclists/ horse riders 	Medium	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the Kaitoke master plan 	Medium	
A16	Ensure facility and other relevant data is readily available for others to use (external) via open data initiatives	Medium	Open data
A17	Undertake ongoing (longitudinal) visitor monitoring and research to inform facility and service planning and identify changes over time	Short-Long	Mana whenua, Community
A18	Develop and implement a facility and furniture design guide considering 'Universal Design' principles. Incorporate universal design practice into parks asset management work	Medium	Asset Management Strategy
A19	Finalise and implement a Parks Sign Standard:	Short	Mana whenua
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a sign plan for each park Address visitor confusion with trap line tracks Undertake periodic audits and seek public feedback to identify signage related issues Consider the development of an emergency location marker system for visitor safety purposes Implement effective tikanga reo rua bilingual signage by following the te reo Māori and Tikanga Policy 		

GOAL 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy

KO NGĀ MAHI A TE RĒHIA / RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

A20	Investigate a streamlined access system for horse riders across the park network in liaison with equestrians and TAs and others a. Across parks improve facilities for horse riders including mounting blocks, hitching rails, float parking areas, and investigate further bridle trails, in particular long distance trails.	Short	Horse riders , TAs, other park stakeholders
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Objective 4. Provide comprehensive, easily available and high quality information to support enjoyable and safe park visits

A21	Undertake education activities to raise awareness of minimal impact recreation activity practice park-wide	Short-long	
A22	Inform visitors about the smoke-free policy through a range of media including signage, website and other information channels	Short	
A23	Ensure visitors have readily available feedback mechanisms and information is used to inform improvements where appropriate	Short-long	

Objective 5. Provide a variety of interesting and memorable recreation experiences in parks

ART

A24	Develop an operational policy to guide art and sculpture in parks	Short	
A25	Engage with mana whenua and mata waka in development of art in parks for cultural visibility, education and enjoyment	Medium	Mana whenua
A26	Encourage art in parks to attract visitors and support local talent: a. Work with others to develop a wide range of temporary and/or permanent art in park features including sculpture, art classes, opportunities for artist in residence, facilities with creative attributes b. Explore opportunities to introduce art that promotes nature play c. Work with others to develop landmark features in sight of the Transmission Gully motorway to create attractions to parks such as Belmont and Battle Hill	Medium Medium Short-Medium	Community Community Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
A27	Develop educational or interpretive murals on park buildings including prominent utility structures and buildings	Short-Medium	Wellington Water, utility service providers

GOAL 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy

KO NGĀ MAHI A TE RĒHIA / RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

STORYTELLING

A28	Develop interpretation plans for parks, places or key story themes as appropriate to guide work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through storytelling, promote awareness and understanding of key topics such as climate change, sustainability, revegetation, freshwater, dark skies, natural quiet, land care and sustainable farming practices 	Medium	Wellington Water, Mana whenua
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MENTAL HEALTH

A29	Identify, develop or support through master planning and other processes experiences to support mental health and wellbeing such as quiet contemplative spaces, labyrinth, dedicated natural quiet spaces, sensory spaces, social places to support social connections or 'come and try' type events or volunteering opportunities	Medium	Man whenua, community, stakeholders Parks marketing plan
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NATURE PLAY, HEALTH AND FITNESS

A30	Identify and develop a register of nature play and socially significant trees and other features in parks to support preservation, emotional capital for treasured places and future fun and enjoyment	Short	Mana whenua
A31	Investigate and develop simple and creative nature play spaces in liaison with others to attract and support family visits in parks	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, community
A32	Develop an operational policy to support the development of nature play spaces drawing on national and international guidelines and best practice	Short	Community, Mana whenua
A33	Investigate and develop outdoor fitness stations in easily accessible locations to support visits and encourage health, fitness and fun	Medium	Mana whenua, community
A34	Investigate and develop or enhance existing mountain bike skills tracks to support participation and enjoyment where locally appropriate	Medium	Mountain biking clubs, community

PARK STAYS

A35	Identify new 'Approved site'* overnight stay opportunities to support greater diversity of park experiences, use and enjoyment e.g. scout/ adventurer opportunities, campervan/ tent, fully self-contained or limited facilities camping. *Refer section 8. Rules for Use and Development	Medium	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
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GOAL 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy

KO NGĀ MAHI A TE RĒHIA / RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

A36	Identify possible adaptive reuses of structures in parks for a range of accommodation options such as 'cottages on the park'/'green hub' conservation bases or education centres, event-related stays or pop-up overnight opportunities Refer Policy 37P, 52P	Medium - Long	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders
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TRAILS

A37	Work with others to identify gaps in the trail network and connect trails to parks. Investigate opportunities for development and enhancement of long distance trails, connecting existing trails wherever possible. Refer Map 2.	Medium - Long	DOC, TAs RLTP, trail groups, private land owners
A38	Enhance trail experiences to support implementation of the Wellington Regional Trails Framework	Short- Medium	WRTF, WREDA
A39	Investigate and adapt the trail network to suit current and future needs through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of trail supply and demand • Planning for proposals as identified in this Plan • Consideration of the trail selection criteria in this Plan • AEE and community liaison processes 	Short- Long	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders

Objective 6. Apply principles of universal design to park facilities and ensure a wide range of accessible recreation opportunities are provided

A40	Improve public access in a range of ways to enable more people to experience and enjoy parks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate options to open vehicle access further into parks • Open public access to areas of park closed for stock grazing licences in Belmont and Queen Elizabeth Parks • Open daylight hour vehicle access to the top car park, Hill Road, Belmont and investigate other Belmont access improvement opportunities 	Short	Farming licence holders, park neighbours, utilities, community, stakeholders
A41	Investigate the establishment of an 'all abilities' user group or other peer review mechanisms to guide planning and development of barrier-free sites and facilities	Short	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders

GOAL 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy

KO NGĀ MAHI A TE RĒHIA / RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

A42	<p>Undertake an access audit to identify key issues and improvements to enable easier park access and more visits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise removal of barriers to access such as styles, gates, narrow obstacles restricting primary users • Adopt a ‘whole of recreation experience’ approach • Follow universal design practice with new and adapted facilities • Ensure entry barriers easily enable core users to access parks • Consult with different user groups in planning and design processes • Utilise event opportunities for vehicle access, promoting to people with limited mobility 	Short-Medium	All abilities user groups, Mana whenua, stakeholders, walkers/trampers, horse riders, cyclists, MTB, other park user groups and others
A43	<p>In each park, develop at least one wheelchair accessible and a number of mountain buggy accessible key destination experiences (including associated facilities) e.g. view point, heritage feature, nature play space, nature trail, museum. Modify obstacles on trails that limit mountain buggy access.</p>	Short-Long	All abilities user groups
A44	<p>Reduce barriers and minimise the use of internal fencing in parks to support natural open landscapes amenity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where barriers are required, use less visually intrusive barriers such as vegetation, ha-ha walls or bollards 	Short-medium	Master Planning

Objective 8. Follow a strategic, planned and benefits-based approach to new or enhanced visitor facilities

A45	<p>Identify and develop or enhance a range of ‘Key Destinations’ in parks to attract visitors, enhance enjoyment and reduce pressures at popular sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key destinations include: • Different types of experiences such as night sky viewing, short and long walks and rides, heritage features, museums, highly accessible places, storytelling places, views etc • Event and concession and tourism opportunities • Adaptively reused park facilities, buildings e.g. park cottages for overnight stays, restoration project / community bases 	Short - Long	Mana whenua community, stakeholders, private enterprise, HNZPT
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GOAL 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many people to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and the broader regional economy

KO NGĀ MAHI A TE RĒHIA / RECREATION EXPERIENCE

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

A45 In developing key destinations:

cont.

- Develop business cases
- Encompass AEE process where appropriate
- Work with others following placemaking type methods
- Look for opportunities for external resourcing

A46 Through the development of a parks marketing plan, identify complimentary attractions and services for tourism packaging in conjunction with others:

Short

Mana whenua, DOC, WREDA, TA's

- Provide a depth of information about parks and recreation experiences available such as landscape settings, recreation club/concession activities, barrier free facilities and experiences, key destinations, family friendly and nature play opportunities, mātauranga Māori knowledge, cultural and natural heritage values and sustainable land management
- Promote key destinations as they are developed and enhanced through a variety of media and methods

A47 In liaison with other agencies investigate the development of the greater Wellington area as a 'national park city' encompassing regional and other parks

Short

World Urban Parks, National Park City Foundation, WREDA, TA's, DOC

National Park cities are 'a place, a vision and a city-wide community that is acting together to make life better for the people, wildlife and nature' National Park City Foundation

6.3.2 Ko ngā hua / Outcomes:

- A. Park picnic and amenity areas are highly accessible for most people and trails meet a wide variety of visitor needs
- B. Key destinations within parks attract visitors and support the local and regional economy through tourism opportunities
- C. Park visitors report high levels of satisfaction with their experiences



With access improvements the historic and interesting Belmont Bunkers and set to become a must see place in Belmont Regional Park. Existing tracks provide ready access from the woolshed carpark.

6.4 Ko te ahurea tuku iho me ngā uara whenua / Cultural heritage features and landscape values

Core value:

We value the maintenance and enhancement of a diversity of landscape settings for different experiences in nature

Ki te kotahi te kakaho ka whati, Ki te kapuia e kore e whati

Alone we can be broken. Standing together, we are invincible


Greater Wellington's Regional Policy Statement 2013 recognises the importance of landscape to the people of Wellington; 'Landscapes influence our sense of identity and our experiences of the places in which we live. Landscapes also influence how visitors and people from other countries perceive us. We attribute different values to these landscapes, depending on their characteristics and our own culture, personal history, relationship with the land and notions about what is significant. While all landscapes have value, the significance of those values differs. It is important that this is recognised in the way the values of landscapes are assessed and managed. Landscapes are dynamic and change is inevitable; even without human activity or intervention'.

Before human settlement the Wellington region had extensive indigenous vegetation cover and many areas of wetland. Progressive human arrivals accelerated landscape change. From the earliest arrivals trading, cultivating and modifying the land for food and shelter supported life. Trail routes were formed, territory defended, taiao (nature) harvested and produce grown. Whanaungatanga (kinships) and whakapapa links to the land were formed and remain strong today. The regional landscape as we see it now is highly modified and urbanised through use and development. Vegetation cover varies from original forest, wetland and coastal dunes remnants to pine plantations, pockets of other exotic forest and large heavily grazed areas denuded of vegetation. Landscape change continues.

In many areas deemed 'unproductive' for agriculture the land has been left to restore itself. Regeneration is often led by non-native species such as gorse which provides shelter for indigenous species to grow through. In less than a human generation, native bush and birds come back.

Greater Wellington parks offer a diversity of landscape settings for recreation activities. Public feedback in 2018 indicated that this is a highly valued feature for many people. Feedback also indicate that public perceptions of good land care, manaaki whenua, in parks has changed over the past ten years. Restoring vegetated landscapes, supporting freshwater quality, habitat for native species, pest plant and animal reduction and mahinga kai gathering opportunities were important to many people.

Built features are an important part of the regions cultural heritage and park landscapes. Enhancement of historic heritage features through restoration, adaptive reuses and more on-site storytelling is proposed in this plan. As light pollution increases and activities change, preserving natural heritage features such as dark night skies and natural quiet experiences are values we are seeking to preserve in parks. New policies have been developed and actions identify ways we can minimise light pollution and noise impacts for visitor enjoyment and wildlife conservation.



Minimising light pollution and preserving dark night skies through lighting modifications is proposed in parks. Night visits to parks and overnight stays in parks make for memorable experiences.

6.4.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 46P To preserve and protect a diversity of landscapes across Greater Wellington parks including dark skies and those identified as having significant natural or cultural (encompassing recreation) values. Refer Heritage and Landscapes of Significance Schedule Appendix 4.
- 47P To identify, protect and preserve information and knowledge related to significant heritage sites and values of the parks according to national standards and mana whenua tikanga while having regard to privacy
- 48P To protect registered archaeological sites and follow appropriate Accidental Discovery Protocol
- 49P To allow planting of non-indigenous flora species, where:
- They support long term restoration efforts (e.g. nursery species) or minimise impacts in the shorter term such as erosion
 - They have specific purposes that native species cannot readily fulfil e.g. nitrogen fixing/nursery species, flood protection, rapid wind break, winter food source for birds and animals, amenity value, education, recreation, landscape protection or commemorative planting in designated areas
 - They pose a low threat to the surrounding indigenous natural heritage
 - They may be key destinations or attractions for visitors and have social amenity value for local communities including display plantings, arboretums, gardens, orchards, maze or labyrinths, or are part of art or sculpture works
 - They support restoration of native flora or fauna by providing habitat/food or shelter
 - They are part of community horticultural activities
 - Excluding plantation forestry. Refer Rules.
- 50P To preserve the natural dark night sky where practical and avoid light pollution. Where exterior lighting is required for recreation or conservation activity use and safety/security purposes, it must:
- Follow the principles of 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED) and safety considerations
 - Take active measures through procurement, retrofitting or modifying existing lighting where appropriate to minimise light pollution impacts. Consider removing lighting if appropriate
 - Use lighting only when needed, e.g. sensors or timers should be used where appropriate. In the case of road lighting utilise smart circuits/controls to automatically dim (50-30%) at 10pm
 - Only light the areas that require it and ensure spill light is controlled where possible
 - Use the minimum amount of light needed for safety and security
 - To help reduce blue light emission, luminaires with a nominal correlated colour temperature (CCT) of 3000k or less are preferred for all exterior lighting by installing 2200k road lighting as a first option. Up to 4k is allowable but only in high speed areas 80km/h
 - Select and install luminaires so that they emit zero upward light
 - Floodlighting must follow international standards for dark sky and identify park zones for different types of acceptable artificial light. Refer: www.darksky.org
 - Work with city councils to help ensure that retrofitted road lighting in parks meets these standards.
- 51P To consider when acquiring a lease, acquisition, right-of-way, caveat, exchange, purchase or gifting of land and associated infrastructure under public and private ownership:
- Assessment of Environmental Effects (including social, cultural and recreation values)
 - Recreation and public access and benefits, current or potential
 - Conservation benefits and protection of ecosystem services
 - Ecological values including enhancement of biolinks or aquatic ecosystems
 - Trail and sustainable transport connections to and within parks
 - Cultural heritage values and archaeological sites
 - Mana whenua and community needs and aspirations, co management opportunities
 - Access and equity values
 - Landscape character and significance
 - Multi-use and broader community use as a priority
 - Tourism and economic benefits
 - Open space provision – quality and quantity
 - Property related benefits such as boundaries, continuity of open space
 - Other land management or planning mechanisms e.g. management by others, conservation covenant
 - Quantity and quality of open space for recreation and conservation
 - Climate change effects minimisation
 - Projected population and demographic changes

- r. Local, regional and national significance
 - s. Offer sustainability benefits or reduction of impacts on land, freshwater and heritage values
 - t. Hazard minimisation benefits
 - u. Ongoing resourcing, asset maintenance requirements
 - v. Community perceptions, interests, advocacy and capital
 - w. Concessionaires feedback of proposals
- 52P To undertake *before* park land is deemed to be surplus and disposal processes commence:
- a. Detailed investigation and analysis of land status with respect to original acquisition, potential costs, benefits, opportunities for adaptive reuse, environmental role, community use or transfer to other government agencies
 - b. Assessment of regional open space priorities
 - c. Liaison with mana whenua and agencies including DOC, HNZPT, TAs and relevant NGOs
 - d. Public consultation and engagement processes following the Significance and Engagement Policy, noting that public land disposal is considered to be of significant public interest
 - e. AEE impact and benefit assessment process (refer Appendix 2.)
- 53P To consider the upgrade or development of new service utilities via Plan ‘Restricted Activity’ and AEE processes
- 54P To comply with legislation and regulations for the ongoing operation and maintenance of existing utilities as ‘Allowed’ activities with a focus on core value impact minimisation
- 55P To support memorial plaques and facilities where they offer demonstrable conservation, recreation or community benefits. Remove memorials, including plaques, deemed no longer appropriate and record their previous presence
- 56P To allow for the sustainable removal of natural materials for scientific research, education, conservation and ecological restoration projects authorised by Greater Wellington. Also refer *Rules for use and development*, section 8.



The Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui lighthouse is a key destination for day time visits. When the two lighthouse keeper's cottages are restored it will become a popular place for overnight stays. Greater Wellington has been working with the Friends of Baring Head to restore the historic lighthouse complex and indigenous biodiversity in the park. Supporting and enabling groups to lead conservation and recreation work is key direction of this plan.

GOAL 3:

A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors

KO TE AHUREA TUKU IHO ME NGĀ UARA WHENUA / CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES & LANDSCAPE VALUES

Actions

TIME (Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

Objective 7. To protect, and where appropriate enhance, a diversity of park landscapes and settings for enjoyable recreation experiences

A48	<p>Through master planning, identify long-term spatial blueprints to preserve, enhance and restore natural landscapes and valued landscape features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work alongside mana whenua to encompass māramatanga and aspirations and environmental management plans • Identify areas where minimal development will take place • Areas for restoration are based on original landscapes • Amenity plantings for diversity and visitor enjoyment e.g. arboretum, avenues, preservation of existing trees/ plants • Consider sustainable transport and ecological connections within and beyond park boundaries • Consider adjoining residential and urban growth and development areas 	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, community, HNZPT, TAs
A49	<p>Undertake a park-wide landscape study to inform conservation and management of them. Identify landscapes and features of regional and local significance including ‘outstanding natural features and landscapes’, ‘special amenity landscapes’ and District Plan areas as being identified as significant (e.g. Significant Natural Areas), areas of significance to mana whenua. Include dark skies; maintenance, enhancement and identification lighting zones within parks if appropriate (<i>refer Model Lighting Ordinance, International Dark Sky Association</i>)</p>	Medium	RPS PNRP, mana whenua Refer Appendix 4.
A50	<p>Identify ways to minimise light pollution in parks and enhance dark skies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a priority review all park flood lighting to identify and remedy those with high light pollution impact • Follow exterior lighting policy in procurement decisions • Develop an operational policy and guidance for external lighting in parks to minimise light pollution impacts • Raise awareness of light pollution issues through education activities e.g. through community events, ranger talks, guided night walks, storytelling • Collaborate with TAs, utilities other agencies and community groups to help minimise lighting impacts • Provide guidance to applicants for concession and event permits for ways to minimise light pollution 	Short	Refer policy 46P, 50P Refer Rules Procurement policy, TAs
A51	<p>Identify ways to maximise natural quiet for visitor enjoyment in parks and to reduce impacts on wildlife. Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zonation of quiet areas in parks and consideration of the needs of others for quiet enjoyment of the outdoors e.g. via master planning • Through procurement processes consider opportunities to reduce noisy activities e.g. battery powered tools instead fossil fuel powered machinery 	Medium	

GOAL 3:

A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors

KO TE AHUREA TUKU IHO ME NGĀ UARA WHENUA / CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES & LANDSCAPE VALUES

Actions

TIME (Years)	Notes
Short 1-3	
Medium 4-7	
Long 8+	

A52 For other land owned by Greater Wellington consider opportunities to connect and manage, to support and enhance settings for recreation and conservation:

- Where appropriate, develop Resource Statements and identify other planning and management support
- Forests and river corridors managed by Greater Wellington

Medium	Mana whenua, HNZPT
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A53 Through strategic planning for parks, open space planning and other processes consider:

- Opportunities for enhancing protection of significant wetlands and landscapes adjoining parks
- Recreation and biolink connections - connecting areas of open space through trails and biodiversity links. Refer Policy 1P, 3P, 4P
- Undertake reserve status checks for all parcels of land and identify classification changes/additional classifications where appropriate
- Regional open space planning priorities and opportunities for the Greater Wellington park network e.g. strategic additions to the park network
- Investigate opportunities for public access to GW owned land for recreation and conservation purposes in the Wairarapa.

Short-Long	
Short-Long	Also refer 51-52P
Long	
Short-long	
Short-Medium	Mana Whenua, DOC, TA's, community groups

Objective 8. A range of protection mechanisms are in place to protect significant historic heritage values from impacts

A54 Develop conservation management plans for built heritage sites and assets where appropriate prioritising New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero and PNRP listed sites

Medium	PNRP, mana whenua
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A55 Through asset management planning, improve the resilience of identified built heritage assets to withstand the effects of climate change, increased use and significant natural events

Short - Medium	RPS
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6.4.2 Outcomes:

- Significant landscapes, heritage features and assets are protected from inappropriate use and development (refer Appendix 4.)
- A diverse range of landscape settings are preserved across the Greater Wellington park network for current and future generations and significant cultural heritage features interpreted for park visitor appreciation and understanding

6.5 Ko Te Ara Tahī / Mana whenua partnerships

Core value:

We value protecting and preserving our cultural heritage and working in partnership with mana whenua/ mātauranga

Ko tō hoe, ko taku hoe, ka tere te waka e

With your paddle and my paddle, the waka will travel quickly

Greater Wellington parks contain important natural ecosystems and rich mana whenua cultural heritage. The importance of taking a holistic approach to kaitiakitanga and the management of resources within parks has been stressed by local iwi. This is reflected in the plan sub-title and theme 'Everything is connected'. Mana whenua have rich and significant historical and present connections to parks and places within them and key roles in preserving valued taonga such as park landscapes, waterways and kāinga and pa sites.

Despite the modifications to landscapes and streams of many parks, significant mahinga kai species remain which continue to be accessed by mana whenua and mata waka such as watercress, tuna/eel, inanga/ whitebait, kokopū, koura, kākahi and pātiki. In some parks pā harakeke support cultural harvest of plants used for weaving and other customary purposes. Historic walking routes and trails and many archaeological sites exist within parks. Protecting,

preserving and interpreting these sites through storytelling is important for maintaining cultural connections.

Te Ao Tūroa, mana, māramatanga, wairua and whakapapa are values identified as being important. Of these values the concept of mauri recognises the interconnection between the various elements of the natural world, with the health of one element connected to the health of another. This is also the 'healthy parks, healthy people' approach to sustainable management of parks. Healthy mauri is often described as having the qualities of clean fresh water, abundant fish and bird life, kaitiakitanga practices to sustainably harvest and nurture nature. Greater Wellington's Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) and mana whenua environmental management plans (as developed) identify core values. As identified below these are connectedness, identity, judgement based on knowledge and partnerships with mana whenua.



A voyage is shaped by relationships. The route and destination may change as relationships evolve.

6.5.1 Ngā kaupapa here/policies

- 57P To follow a mahi tahi partnership approach to working alongside mana whenua supporting:
- Their expressed values and environmental management plans
 - Sites of significance and other taonga taking into account nationally and locally established protocols
 - Kaitiakitanga, traditional guardianship roles, maintenance of mauri and management and protection of wāhi tapu
 - Customary use of natural resources within the context of sustainable management
 - Planning in ways that enable mana whenua to articulate their tikanga and kawa
 - Early and ongoing engagement in the planning, development and day-to-day management of parks
 - Other opportunities for co management as they arise
- 58P To fulfil co management obligations under mana whenua partners' Treaty of Waitangi settlement redress including co management at Parangarahu Lakes via rōpu tiaki processes
- 59P To adhere to national established procedures where historic and cultural heritage features or artefacts are unearthed considering the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and Protected Objects Act 1975
- 60P To cease work in the vicinity of a discovery and follow the 'Greater Wellington Accidental Discovery Protocol', informing mana whenua of discoveries of Māori artefacts
- 61P To allow for the sustainable removal of natural materials for mana whenua customary purposes. Also refer Rules for use and development, section 8.
- 62P To promote use and understanding of te reo Māori through information, storytelling, events and other media and mechanisms
- 63P To follow the Greater Wellington te reo Māori and Tikanga Policy 2019-2022 and LINZ Geographic Place Name Board directions when naming parks, places, areas, tracks or features, giving preference to names that reflect:
- Te reo Māori as identified by mana whenua
 - Natural and physical features
 - Local history and heritage
 - Cultural and community interests
 - An individual or organisation contributing significantly through gifting, sponsorship, personal commitment of time and energy or conservation, recreation or cultural heritage value advocacy
- 64P To consult when seeking new names, dual names or when renaming places or significant features, with mana whenua, stakeholder groups and the public where appropriate, considering the level of significance or interest in the name change



Improving freshwater quality to support mahinga kai gathering is important for many iwi. Kaitiaki monitoring activities help identify issues and highlight when changes in land use is making a difference to stream health.

GOAL 4:

Collectively we work together in mahi tahi partnerships, as kaitiaki guardians, nurturing strong mauri and enhancing parks for current and future generations

KO TE ARA TAHI / MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Objective 9. Catchment-wide considerations are taken into account in planning and decision making about changes in land use, facilities and services

A56	Encompass iwi Environmental Plans and Whaitua Implementation Programme Statements (or equivalent) in planning and operational work as they are developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update plans when necessary 	On-going	Māori Partnerships / Framework
A57	In collaboration with mana whenua and Mata Waka, identify and enable opportunities for iwi-led conservation, recreation or community health and wellbeing activities (supporting park values)	Short	Mana whenua, Mata Waka
A58	Recognise and provide for Kaitiakitanga at sites with significant mana whenua values (identified in PNRP and by mana whenua) in accordance with tikanga and kaupapa Māori as exercised by mana whenua and supported by Te Roopu Tiaki and other mahi tahi partnership arrangements	Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
A59	Preserve, protect and where appropriate interpret, historic heritage values, sites or geological features (refer Appendix 4.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with mana whenua and community groups to identify, assess and interpret heritage sites or stories to park visitors Develop heritage management plans where appropriate to guide maintenance and protection works 	Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP

Objective 10. Mātauranga Māori knowledge is utilised to support planning and management to achieve shared goals

A60	Apply Mātauranga Māori knowledge and methods to Ngā Kaupapa restoration activities and monitoring: <p>Support rekindling of traditional knowledge alongside modern research, connecting people with nature and care for Papatūānuku, mother earth</p> <p>Utilise science and research to inform and support, recognising interconnectedness of ecosystem services</p> <p>Commission site-specific studies and/or cultural studies to support <i>knowledge/ to matou whakapono</i> and management custodian practices where appropriate</p> <p>Utilise the Mahi waioira approach to assist in operational decision making where appropriate</p>	Short-Long	Mana whenua
A61	Establish which sites with significant mana whenua values need restoration and develop programmes for implementation with iwi	Medium	Mana whenua

GOAL 4:

Collectively we work together in mahi tahi partnerships, as kaitiaki guardians, nurturing strong mauri and enhancing parks for current and future generations

KO TE ARA TAHI / MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Objective 11. To share knowledge and understanding access is enhanced and storytelling and maramatanga education activities support expression of cultural values

A62	Make mana whenua cultural heritage visible in parks and support cultural understanding through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te reo names • Māori designs and artwork to foster awareness and appreciation of cultural values • Mana whenua-led storytelling/heritage interpretation and maramatanga education activities including interpretation plans • Events 	Medium - Long	Mana whenua, GW Te reo Māori policy
A63	Support Māori customary use, harvest / Matariki and education activities considering sustainability of the resource, environmental and cultural benefits such as pā harakeke and other gardens for sustainable harvest	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
A64	Develop cultural harvest plans/operational policy to ensure the long-term sustainability of traditional uses of resources from parks	Short - Medium	Mana whenua
Objective 12. Work in mahi tahi partnership enabling ways, suiting local relationships and shared goals			
A65	Embed mahi tahi in the way we work with enabling activities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-design a mahi tahi mutually beneficial approach to enable work on shared goals • Mana whenua kaitiakitanga activities • Proposals to foster mana whenua connectedness and sense of place; wairua, spiritual health • Utilising a mahi waiora approach for decision making • Establishing short term or ongoing collaboration groups for particular parks or topics or activities e.g. recreation hunting, horse riding access improvements, trail development and/ or maintenance 	Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP
A66	Work with mana whenua to identify local features, opportunities for storytelling and cultural visibility within parks	Short-Long	Mana whenua

6.5.2 Ko ngā hua / Outcomes

- Mana whenua tūrangawaewae is enhanced and visible; kaitiakitanga and connection to place is reported for parks
- Mana whenua kaitiakitanga/environmental plans and values are incorporated into park management and planning with a catchment-wide and Ki uta ki tai/connected approach
- Mahi tahi partnerships and kaitiaki guardianship are evident as we work together towards shared goals and maintain and enhance the mauri of land and people

6.6 Ko ā mātou mahi / The Way We Work

Core value:

We value collaboration and empowerment in the way we work with others, sharing common goals based on access and equity

He rau ringa e oti ai

Many hands make light work

The way we work, mahi tahi is identified as a goal in this Plan to enable Greater Wellington to focus effort on consistent collaborative ways of working with others. Working collaboratively we can build relationships, health and wellbeing and achieve more together. The way we work goal is about supporting and enabling the work of volunteers, park groups and other stakeholders to be successful in recreation, conservation activities and work in parks.

Parks reside within communities and the broader economy. In times of crisis parks are shown over and over again to be places of day-to-day refuge and respite and in some places, food security. More benefits from parks (healthy parks, healthy people) can be realised with better connections with our communities and an approach that supports and enables participation. Supporting and enabling recreation, conservation and community groups, finding easy pathways to participation, working creatively and pooling resources is critical to the success of Greater Wellington's custodianship of parks.

A range of actions below identify work to investigate and develop processes of change to support consistent approaches to collaboration with others across parks. In public feedback to develop the Plan, inconsistencies in the way Greater Wellington works with others were highlighted and questioned. Building on processes and approaches which have been identified as working well is proposed; doing more of what works well and recognising and rewarding these efforts.

Accountability, transparency and reporting is important in the way we work. It helps identify inconsistencies, enables others to challenge assumptions and keep focus on core conservation and recreation values. 'State of the parks' type monitoring and reporting is identified as an action in this Plan so we can monitor progress towards achieving goals, report progress and adjust our approach where required.

6.6.1 Ngā kaupapa here/policies

- 65P To adopt and maintain a consistent, open and collaborative approach across parks to support and enable mana whenua partners, stakeholders, local communities and others to work towards shared goals
- 66P To adopt and maintain a learning approach, monitoring public and mana whenua partner needs and aspirations and adapting management approaches based on science and research, being flexible to allow innovation
- 67P To build capacity and capability in supporting and enabling collaborations; empowering the community to achieve common goals based on access and equity principles
- 68P To support local leadership and innovation by enabling park groups and stakeholders where core values and goals are supported and appropriate management agreements are in place e.g. memorandum of understanding or partnership, collaboration groups or arrangements
- 69P To work with local communities, recreation and conservation groups and others, building and enabling sustainability practices and activities compatible with park values for health and wellbeing benefits
- 70P To work beyond park boundaries with others to achieve a catchment and ecosystem wide approach based on shared values and goals
- 71P To ensure domestic animals (including cats) are not effected by pest animal management activities by:
 - a. Notifying the public of pest animal control operations through a range of media
 - b. Prohibiting all unaccompanied domestic animals from all parks (except where they are expressly permitted in the *Rules for use and development*. Refer section 8.). Domestic animal control methods are used to remove unaccompanied domestic animals
 - c. Educating local residents about the impact on native wildlife from unaccompanied and off-leash domestic animals in parks and the benefits of containment

PLANNING PROCESSES

- 72P To utilise master planning processes, working collaboratively with mana whenua partners, stakeholders and the community, to provide park-wide and place specific spatial blueprints for recreation and conservation facilities and activities in parks and to guide broader scale landscape restoration, and incorporate master plans into the Parks Network Plan through the amendment processes (ensuring they are consistent with Plan policies).
- 73P To follow current guidelines and standard operating procedures, adapting to local site sensitivities and considering local user needs, including, but not exclusive to:
- New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines
 - Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines such as 'A Guide to Preparing a Basic Assessment of Environmental Effects' Ministry for Environment
 - SNZ8630 Track and outdoor visitor structures
 - SNZ8603:2005 Design and application of outdoor recreation symbols
 - Accepted NZ MTB track development and maintenance standards
 - Best practice in 'Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design' (CPTED)
 - Best practice in Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD)
 - NZS 5828:2015 Playground equipment and surfacing for nature play
 - International standards for minimising external light pollution
 - Resource Management Act related guidelines
 - Relevant Territorial Authority, Department of Conservation and other Central Government best practice guidelines
- 74P To meet, and exceed wherever practicable, the requirements of relevant statutes, National Policy Statements, other national policies and strategies and Greater Wellington policies, plans and strategies and consider network utilities and emergency service needs
- 75P To maintain the currency of the Parks Network Plan through periodic updates, master plan additions, and undertake an overall review at least once every 10 years

CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION

- 76P To encourage and support new, creative and innovative approaches to conservation and recreation challenges and opportunities

TRANSPARENCY AND REPORTING

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



Supporting and enabling others in conservation and recreation work in parks supports overall community health and wellbeing and delivers multiple benefits for parks and people. The Way We Work section of the plan is about working together in conservation, recreation and community. Photo: Wellington Riding for Disabled

GOAL 5:

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, following best practices, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

KO Ā MĀTOU MAHI / THE WAY WE WORK

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium
4-7

Long 8+

Objective 13. To achieve shared goals we have a consistent, open and collaborative approach in working with others

A67	<p>Enhance support mechanisms for consistent collaborative approaches for working with others such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A customer relationship management system or work flow models to support engagement activities • Engagement planning activities 	Short	DOC, TA, Wellington Water, PAMG
A68	<p>Investigate establishing community collaboration groups for parks to support cooperative working on plan goals. Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-design processes and inclusivity with mana whenua, park stakeholders, general community representatives, and other agency representatives (e.g. TAs) with support from park rangers • Establishment prior to the commencement of master planning processes and/or major restoration projects • Temporary working groups to address key challenges, issues or projects as needed 	Short	Mana whenua, GW Māori Partnerships Framework, TA's

Objective 14. Support and enable the work of volunteers and park groups so that they can be successful in achieving shared conservation and recreation goals

A69	<p>Investigate ways Greater Wellington can improve support to foster new, creative and innovative approaches to conservation and recreation challenges with volunteers and groups including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity and capability in community collaborations • Park-wide programme approach options • Volunteer training and skill development opportunities to support free sharing of experiences and ways of working e.g. seminars, mentoring, project management • Facility and services to support others in leading conservation, recreation and education work in parks e.g. citizen science, environmental knowledge sharing, storytelling education hubs • Collaborative working group options • Localism opportunities (refer policy 77P, 79P, 81P) 	Short – Long	Volunteers, friends groups, stakeholders, clubs, schools, universities
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GOAL 5:

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, following best practices, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

KO Ā MĀTOU MAHI / THE WAY WE WORK

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium
4-7

Long 8+

A70	<p>Make a variety of volunteering opportunities available across parks and grow participation so it is easy for people to assist in conservation and recreation work such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events and ‘come and try’ activities • Promotion of volunteer opportunities • Easily accessible, current and useable information on the Greater Wellington website or associated electronic media • Clearly identified opportunities for philanthropic donations, sponsorship or in kind contributions 	Medium	Volunteer Strategy
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A71	<p>Identify ways to recognise and reward volunteer efforts e.g. promotion of volunteers achievements, learning opportunities, workshops, social gatherings, seminars</p>	Short-medium	
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Objective 15. Support recreation and conservation clubs, concessionaires and licence holders so they can be successful in providing enjoyable recreation experiences and undertaking conservation work

A72	<p>Support with activities e.g. participation in park collaboration groups where these are formed, training, resourcing, regular communication and liaison, grass mowing services where appropriate</p>	Short-long	TA's
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A73	<p>Work to improve sustainability practices and build resilience of facilities in response to climate change</p> <p>a. Share reference information freely including reports, plans and research on the website</p>	Short - Long	Concessionaires, clubs, lease and licence holders, Climate Change Strategy, Asset Management Strategy
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Objective 16. To bring together a range of work programmes and initiatives into a cohesive and coordinated approach to achieving conservation and recreation goals in parks, connected with broader Greater Wellington priorities

A74	<p>Implement Plan priorities through Greater Wellington business planning, annual planning and long-term planning processes encompassing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key destination development and enhancement • Opportunities for contributions from others including community stakeholders, corporate sponsors, central Government grants, tourism concessions, urban renewal projects e.g. Porirua Project • Master planning directions for particular parks • Asset management planning • Blue-green network and ecological corridor connections (Wellington Regional Growth Framework) 	Short - Long	Wellington Regional Growth Framework
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GOAL 5:

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, following best practices, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

KO Ā MĀTOU MAHI / THE WAY WE WORK

		TIME (Years)	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	
A75	Monitor and report relationship health and satisfaction about the way we work with others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate review of relationship health into existing feedback mechanisms and/or establish new measures with mana whenua partners and key stakeholders 	Medium	
Objective 17. To monitor progress on achieving Parks Network Plan goals and adapt our approach where required to ensure efforts are achieving key outcomes			
A76	Establish a social and environmental science-led 'state of the parks' monitoring and reporting programme: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify monitoring and reporting methodology including identification of indicators of success, training requirements, existing data sets, opportunities for citizen science monitoring, reporting intervals and mechanisms, including Annual Report Undertake baseline monitoring for each of the All Park Direction goals Develop the programme in liaison with mana whenua and other park stakeholders Through regular monitoring identify where issues are apparent and adaptation is required to achieve Plan goals Transparently report issues and progress to the public via Council Encompass mana whenua partner, park stakeholder and public feedback 	Short Short Medium Medium Medium - Long Short-long	
A77	For the benefit of future generations, visually record park landscape and cultural heritage features change over time (longitudinal) through photography: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identify monitoring methodology including data points in landscape, opportunities for citizen/ community monitoring, monitoring intervals and reporting opportunities Utilise educational opportunities to promote conservation understanding through the monitoring project Promote land change as restoration efforts progress 	Short Medium Long	

6.6.2 Ko ngā hua / Outcomes

- A. Collaborative ways of working are embedded in the way we work with mana whenua, stakeholders and the broader community consistently across the Greater Wellington park network
- B. Volunteer numbers, the diversity of volunteering work experiences and volunteer levels of satisfaction are measured and grown
- C. Progress towards PNP goals and outcomes is monitored and periodically reported to Council and the public
- D. Neighbours are engaged to ensure activities around parks support their natural heritage values

6.7 He huringa āhuarangi me te toitūtanga / Climate change and sustainability

Core value:

We value and utilise parks as a natural solution in helping to reduce the effects of climate change

Whaowhia te kete mātauranga

Fill the basket of knowledge

Climate change is causing a wide range of impacts that affect virtually everyone and everything on earth in increasingly detrimental ways. These range from more violent storms to severe flooding and longer lasting periods of drought. Extreme weather events are more frequent and widespread.

Greater Wellington parks are a vital and significant contributors towards helping us combat the effects of climate change in the region. Healthy parks can both minimise our contribution to climate change and increase resilience to its effects. A planned response is required for restoring habitats, adapting park facilities and modifying management practices to accommodate climate change impacts and minimise the risks. These efforts will also protect neighbouring communities and our precious freshwater and coastal ecosystems by reducing fire and flood risk, soil erosion and sediment flows. Parks also provide an opportunity for learning through storytelling and holding events that promote ‘natural solutions’ and or community led solutions to climate change.

By restoring and protecting the parks ecosystems, we will be making a significant contribution towards reducing our region’s carbon footprint. Some habitats can help remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and sequester it away, and in doing so become a ‘carbon sink’. Where degraded and deforested land is restored, parks can help grow our regional carbon sinks. Forests are perhaps the best known ecosystem for performing this function, but wetlands also play a significant role. The protection and restoration of peatlands, which are a particular type of wetland, is especially important. These ecosystems act as substantial carbon sinks and will sequester carbon dioxide that would otherwise be released to the atmosphere for as long as they are kept in a healthy state. When these ecosystems are damaged and drained, they release carbon dioxide back to the atmosphere. This can continue for thousands of

years until no organic material remains in the soil, so essentially they become a permanent ‘carbon source’.

The concept that Regional parks are a ‘natural solution’ to reducing the impacts of climate change lies in the provisioning services of the whenua. Healthy, functioning ecosystems such as forests and wetlands increase the resilience of the land and soil to extreme weather.

Strong, diverse and healthy ecosystems are resilient and better able to withstand the impacts of climate change such as increased flooding. Parks provide areas for flooding, reducing the impact on nearby settlements, properties and sensitive environments.

Greater Wellington has active climate change and natural hazards work programmes, and has been implementing its Climate Change Strategy since 2015. In 2019, Greater Wellington declared a ‘climate emergency’ and formally established a target for the organisation to become ‘carbon neutral’ by 2030. These announcements are backed by two action plans, a Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan and a Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan. These are collectively referred to here as Greater Wellington’s Climate Emergency Response. These decisions signal a step change in how Greater Wellington addresses climate change. Several actions have implications for how we manage our parks.

Actions from the ‘Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan’ and the ‘Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan’ directly influence the day-to-day management and future states of Greater Wellington parks.

Sustainability

There are many aspects to sustainability. Moving towards a ‘circular economy’ is one of them. “The circular economy aims to enable effective flows of materials, energy, labour and information so that natural and social

capital can be rebuilt. It is characterised as an economy that is restorative and regenerative by design and which aims to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times. It works effectively at every scale.” Intelligent assets: unlocking the circular economy potential, Ellen Macarthur Foundation (2016). At the park and community scale this broadly means preserving and enhancing natural and social capital and minimising negative impacts on ecosystem services. In practical terms this means restoration work to support biodiversity and freshwater quality, land use change from farming, adaptive re-use of former farming buildings for community benefits, community participation and leadership in conservation and recreation work and mana whenua manaakitanga guidance.

Procurement is in essence the process a business undertakes to choose between different suppliers of goods and services. Choices in procurement of goods and services offers a significant opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing all forms of

pollution, cleaning water ways, increasing indigenous biodiversity and providing equitable opportunities for all people are outcomes we all need to contribute to.

Greater Wellington strongly encourages all businesses involved in parks to thoroughly consider the sustainability impact over the lifetime of all goods and services they use. Greater Wellington supports procurement processes that increase sustainability outcomes over the goods or service lifetime, and/or select suppliers of goods or services based on improved environmental and or social outcomes.

The following goal and its outcomes, objectives and actions reflect the important role of parks in supporting climate change response in the region. Achieving this will require some change in land use and park management. Restoring wetlands, phasing out stock grazing activities, progressively restoring natural heritage and adaptively re-using infrastructure for community benefit are key activities for the next ten years and well beyond.

6.7.1 Ngā kaupapa here / Policies

- 78P To utilise the latest research and climate change modelling to inform planning of all activities and facilities in parks
- 79P To adopt circular economy principles of designing out waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in use, using highly sustainable products and regenerating natural systems
- 80P To build resilience of existing infrastructure and services (or remove or relocate it) to better withstand the impacts of climate change and natural hazards
- 81P To ensure new long term park infrastructure is highly sustainable, considers projected long term climate induced changes as well as other changes and natural hazards
- 82P To support Greater Wellington’s organisational carbon neutrality targets and delivery of its climate emergency response
- 83P To prioritise restoration of natural heritage values particularly forests and peatland to increase natural carbon sinks
- 84P To display leadership in waste management and recycling through sustainability education, procurement processes and waste handling



Minimising waste, collecting rubbish and educating visitors about sustainability is constant and ongoing work in parks. At Battle Hill farming education activities are part of the park purpose, however carbon emissions from farming activities must be reduced in accordance with Greater Wellington policy and Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan.

GOAL 6:

Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change

HE HURINGA ĀHUARANGI ME TE TOITŪTANGA / CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Objective 18. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with park activities aiming for carbon neutrality and carbon sink growth in the longer term

A78	Support the implementation of Greater Wellingtons Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan by:		CCIS, DOC, Mana whenua, TAs
	a. Identifying ways to reduce carbon emissions across Greater Wellington parks in accordance with Greater Wellington policy	Short	
	b. Considering impacts on the carbon target(s), with a strong bias towards those options that will avoid, reduce or absorb emissions	Short	
	c. Restoring native vegetation in the grazed areas of parks as licences phase out	Short	
	d. Allocating resources to accelerate reforestation planting, based on a planned approach, considering master planning directions.	Medium-Long	
	e. Working collaboratively and support the community in designing and working on natural and community-led solutions	Short - Long	
A79	Support the implementation of Greater Wellingtons Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan by actively promoting native vegetation restoration, building collaborations which capitalise on the Billion Trees programme and expand permanent native forest habitat areas	Short - Long	Billion Trees programme
A80	Quantify and fully offset embodied carbon and emissions from all park activities and new infrastructure considering Greater Wellington procurement policies	Short - Long	CCIS
A81	At Battle Hill and in other areas where grazing may continue, adopt further agricultural and land care sustainability measures and follow peer reviewed AEE process for annual grazing operational plans. Investigate regenerative agriculture options at Battle Hill for sustainability and education purposes.	Medium	Licence holders, AEE process
A82	Develop science-led restoration plans and restore former plantation pine forest areas (not under long term harvesting agreements) in native forest e.g. extending the Battle Hill bush	Long	Biodiversity Strategy
A83	Explore opportunities to accelerate restoration programmes for priority areas such as wetlands via sponsorship/funding and community-led efforts	Short - Long	Mana whenua, Community, stakeholders
A84	Maintain native forest areas of park land in covenant for in perpetuity as part of the 'Permanent Forest Sink Initiative'	Short - Long	CCIS
A85	Identify property parcels within parks where additional protection mechanisms are appropriate and proceed with protection	Medium	CCIS
A86	Protect and enhance existing forest carbon stores through biosecurity work to minimise threats to forest canopy and indigenous biodiversity	Short	Biodiversity Strategy

GOAL 6:

Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change

HE HURINGA ĀHUARANGI ME TE TOITŪTANGA / CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Notes

Objective 19. To improve resilience, risks from climate change-related impacts are identified and adaptation planning is integrated into 'business as usual'

A87	Integrate climate change response into all planning and operational work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, regularly monitor and certify overall stocks and flows of carbon of all parks/ecosystems to ensure maximum sequestering 	Medium	CCIS
A88	Integrate climate change threat minimisation into asset management planning and management	Short - Long	CCIS, Asset Management Strategy
A89	Implement the Queen Elizabeth Park 'Coastal retreat plan' 2019 to remove and relocate visitor facility and park operational infrastructure, accommodating coastal erosion and flood inundation processes	Short - Medium	Mana whenua, PNRP, Community, Stakeholders

Objective 20. To support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, park visitor education opportunities are provided to lead the transition to a low-emissions society

A90	Provide information, interpretation and education activities about climate change, ecosystem health and resilience and sustainability in parks	Short	CCIS
A91	Local climate change action is enabled via participation in conservation and recreation activities in parks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community connectedness is built using the multiple benefits of parks as a natural solution to climate change Community collaboration groups or other methods of bringing user groups together are utilised to expand and strengthen individual group efforts Organisations and individuals have opportunities to participate in improving the long-term resilience and sustainability of the region through conservation work Mana whenua mātauranga Māori knowledge sharing is enabled and shared wherever appropriate 	Short - Long	CCIS, mana whenua
A92	Visitors are supported and encouraged to visit parks using low emission and carbon-free transport options	Short - Long	Metlink, Kiwirail, NZTA, other transport services

GOAL 6:

Parks are managed in highly sustainable ways, building environmental resilience as part of the natural solution to climate change

HE HURINGA ĀHUARANGI ME TE TOITŪTANGA / CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Actions

TIME
(Years)

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

Objective 21. Demonstrate innovative and best practices in sustainable park management practices

A93	<p>Adaptively and creatively re-use park buildings including former grazing related infrastructure and other assets considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage values • Local community needs for facilities and recreation activities • Master planning processes and opportunities to support restoration work • Education opportunities • Innovative approaches to remove and recycle redundant grazing licence area fences and other infrastructure • Art and culture opportunities • Key destination development opportunities • Park values and community health and wellbeing, in particular access and equity 	Short – Medium	Mana whenua, community, stakeholders, private enterprise HNZPT, TAs
A94	<p>Identify a range of options for improving sustainability practices in parks and showcasing sustainability to park visitors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing out waste and pollution • Renewable energy generation • Recycling and energy efficiency measures, keeping products and materials in use • School education opportunities and informal storytelling • Sustainable land management practices, erosion reduction measures, restoration work/regenerating natural systems, pest plant and animal work, domestic animal threats to native birds and animals etc. • Mana whenua kaitiakitanga activities 	Short – Long	Mana whenua

Outcomes

- Park environment and facilities have increased resilience to climate change effects
- Visitors to parks are more aware of the impacts of climate change and the importance of sustainable practices
- The resilience of natural heritage is improved across parks catchment-wide in liaison with mana whenua and others to reduce the threats presented by climate change and contribute to achieving Greater Wellington's defined emission reduction targets

7 HE PAPA RĒHIA MOTUHAKE / PARK FOCUS

“I orea te tuatara ka patu ki waho

A problem is solved by continuing to find solutions”

Parks are a public space for people to enjoy and a high level of satisfaction has consistently been expressed which Greater Wellington, mana whenua partners, stakeholders and volunteers can all be proud of. Suggestions for improvement and great ideas for consideration have been received, and it is with these Greater Wellington has collaboratively formed this strategic management plan to be aspirational and inclusive.

This part of the Plan focuses on individual parks and identifies the key features that help make each park unique. All-park policies and strategic goals and objectives are drawn on to identify a range of short, medium and long-term actions for work in each park. This work will help ensure that Greater Wellington parks deliver more conservation, recreation and community health and wellbeing benefits for the people of Wellington, visitors to the region and for a sustainable natural environment.

Many of the actions identified here will be able to be achieved within the life of this strategic 10-year Plan but for other actions, the horizon is beyond the life of this plan. Restoring the natural environment to function as a healthy ecosystem in a self-sustaining state can take decades and this is particularly the case for the areas of parks which have been grazed for many years and lack native seed sources. A shift to focus on restoration of these areas has been made through Plan policies and actions, maintaining farming at Battle Hill where it is part of the park's purpose.

Evolving landscape character, native flora and fauna and interesting built and natural features including the recreation facilities, are core characteristics of parks. For some parks landscape visual change is subtle, but for others, restoration work over the next ten years will see significant transformation. In Queen Elizabeth Park restoration of the extensive peat wetlands is proposed. In northern and western parts of Belmont and at Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui the bare hills, slopes and valleys will gradually see native vegetation cover return through plantings and natural regeneration processes supported by pest plant and animal work. Master planning processes will determine the recreation needs for these spaces to promote visitor use, and reduce unnecessary loss of vegetation.

The development and enhancement of a diverse range of 'key destinations' to attract visitors and support interesting and high-quality experiences is proposed. These key places will support tourism and intra-region visits. Making sure that parks are easy to get to and have few barriers to participation is critical for delivering health and wellbeing benefits from them. This includes opening up the areas of park currently closed for grazing activities and developing good facilities for recreation, as well as minimising entry obstacles and making sure that up-to-date information is easy to find. A renewed focus on storytelling is proposed along with seats, signage and improved amenities to support positive experiences in parks.

In the spirit of true manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga partnership, working alongside mana whenua is important to the way we work across parks and mostly not identified by local actions here. At the core of all the work progressing in parks are Greater Wellington's relationships with our partners, stakeholders and the community. The work proposed in this Plan can't be achieved without the generous support and work of conservation and recreation volunteers and others. This section has a range of local actions to support working together and we encourage the community to get involved. Greater Wellington's parks have both local and regional focus. They are most well-known and frequently used by the people of the communities nearby but also popular day visit destinations. Many people assist with conservation and recreation work in parks. Volunteers and small business concessionaires tend to come from nearby communities too. A range of actions supporting local, regional and collective good are identified below. In parks where master planning is proposed (QEP, Belmont, Wainuiomata and Battle Hill), this process will involve public participation in reimagining underutilised areas of parks and provide the next level of detail in strategic planning for park facilities and services and restoration work.



Public feedback to develop the Plan was valuable. Submitters indicated that a focus on improving access within parks would significantly benefit people's use and enjoyment of them. Restoration works across parks, freshwater quality, connecting ecological corridors and opportunities for community participation stewardship were also key themes. As changes in recreation facilities are explored, pop-up event and 'open day' type opportunities can be a great way for people to see, feel and imagine different future states or arrangements.

7.1 Akatarawa Forest

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Ngāti Kahungunu, Rangitāne o Wairarapa.

Greater Wellington works in partnership with six mana whenua entities of the region to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes for the environment and parks.

Greater Wellington recognises the cultural values of Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. Greater Wellington is aware of the sites of significance in the park that mana whenua have shared through the Proposed Natural Resources Plan and respects the statutory acknowledgements that each iwi has through their respective settlement Deeds and legislation that cover their interests.

Greater Wellington is aware that other mana whenua partners have adopted a watching brief on their interests in the park and want the courtesy of being advised of any developments so they can determine the extent to which they will engage.

Healthy rich forests, remote and rugged - ready for the adventurous

Akatarawa is located in the steep hill country of the Akatarawa Ranges, from the west of the Hutt Valley to the Kāpiti Coast. The forest covers 15,500 hectares and is the largest park managed by Greater Wellington. It contains pockets of original and larger regenerating lowland podocarp forest, as well as areas of exotic plantations. The forest has important environment, culture and heritage values, and provides for a wide range of recreation opportunities. The park is also a key motorised recreation destination in the lower north island (regionally significant). It provides a range of back country oriented four-wheel driving and trail bike riding opportunities. Greater Wellington works closely with Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC) to manage the network of tracks and roads to ensure that impacts from motorised recreation activities are minimised.



Akatarawa is the only park where permit-based casual motorised recreation activities are allowed making it is a regional destination for this activity. The Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC) help Greater Wellington in managing sustainable use of the park.



Scenic and historic Birchville Dam is one of the Akatarawa parks key destinations easily accessed from the Upper Hutt side of the park. Storytelling reveals its interesting history and role in drinking water collection for Wellington.



The Karapoti Classic is New Zealand's longest-running annual mountain bike event, beginning in 1986. This event that spans 50kms of challenging terrain, draws in competitors from across the country every year.



The commercial plantation areas are not publicly accessible during harvesting operations for public safety purposes. 4WDs are permitted in these areas by permit.

The indigenous biodiversity values are considered to be ecologically significant in the lower North Island.

Akatarawa is held as a future drinking water supply catchment for Wellington with forests managed to ensure that they remain a sustainable source of fresh, clean water for the region when needed in the future. The park also has long-term commercial exotic forestry plantations and for public safety reasons these areas have some public access limitations.



Old growth forest is preserved and protected for people to enjoy now and for future collection purposes.



Martins River is one of a number of major wetlands in the park and part of Akatarawa ecologically significant natural areas. They provide important habitat for native plants and animals.



ARAC (Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee) volunteers work extensively in the park to help develop and maintain facilities such as Orange Hut. This is hut mark 3 and provides day visit facilities for all park visitors including a toilet and BBQ area.



In amongst the regenerating forest are the remains of many old timber tramways used to harvest the forest.

Title Holder	Legislative Status	Territorial Authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972 and subject also to the Greater Wellington (Water Board Functions) Act 2005	Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC) and Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC)	Approx. 15,000 ha	The land is held fee simple for the purposes of recreation, forestry and future water supply catchment	Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory acknowledgments. Refer Appendix 7.

Key stakeholders	Activity
Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC)	Motorised recreation
Capital Quad	Motorised Recreation
Forest and Bird, Upper Hutt (F&B)	Motorised recreation
Other four-wheel drive and trail bike clubs	Motorised recreation
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Conservation
Ixion Motorcycle Club Inc. (IMC)	Motorised recreation
Kapi-Mana Motorcycle Club (KMMC)	Motor biking/trail biking
Kāpiti Coastal Crew (KCC)	Recreation/ conservation
Kāpiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG)	Recreation
Kāpiti Mountain Bike Club (KMBC)	Recreation
Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC)	Local Government
New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association (NZDA) Wellington Branch	Recreation
NZ Four Wheel Drive Association (NZFWDA)	Motorised recreation
Predator free groups	Conservation
Walking and mountain biking clubs	Recreation
Wellington Fish and Game Council (WF&G)	Recreation

Key features and park characteristics

Heritage

- Future water supply area
- Regenerated native forest and old growth areas including original montane
- Regionally significant lowland forest and wetlands. (Whakatikei wetland)
- Ecological link from Kāpiti Coast to the Tararua Range
- Forest harvesting history and relics including dams and former logging tramways
- Commercial pine plantations and other exotic forest including Californian redwood

Recreation experiences

- Shared trail network
- Remote back country experiences, tramping and hunting
- Motorised recreation by permit for 4WDing, motorcycling and quad biking on designated tracks
- Karapoti Classic nationally significant mountain biking event
- Horse riding including long distance connections to other parks
- Orange hut (mark 111)

Education and conservation

- Birchville Dam, historic logging tramways and associated historic logging structures
- Protecting and enhancing forest ecosystem health to future water quality of the catchments
- Minimal impact activity practice

Park opportunities

- Key destinations development and enhancement
 - Cross-park, long distance walking and riding opportunities – Upper Hutt to the coast/ Battle Hill for motorcyclists, bike riders, horse riders
 - Sustainable adventure recreation destination promotion
 - Historic logging trail relics and storytelling opportunities
-

Natural heritage

Past logging of podocarp from large areas of the Akatarawa Forest has left a mosaic of regenerating forest and shrub lands which are home for a high diversity of bird and insect life. The park also contains over 1,000 hectares of original lowland podocarp forest and 500 hectares of red beech/ miro/ rimu forest and small but significant, stands of the original montane totara/ kamahi and miro/ kamahi forest on high ridges around the peaks of Mounts Maunganui, Wainui, Titi and Barton. The park has a number of nationally and regionally significant wetlands. Three of these wetlands – Whakatikei Wetland (Draper's Flat), Martin's River Wetland and Whakatikei Headwater Swamp – are identified as significant natural wetlands in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region. Much of the park is classed as a Key Native Ecosystem (KNE).

The park provides an important ecological connection between the Tararua, Remutaka Ranges and Orongorongo forests. Approximately 3,000 hectares of exotic forests (pine and macrocarpa) include the Whakatikei, Valley View, Hukinga, Maungakotukutuku, Akatarawa Saddle and Puketiro blocks, which are managed primarily for commercial purposes but remain accessible for recreation activities outside active harvest times.

Protecting and sustainably managing forest ecosystems involves pest plant and animal management and a range of works in forestry operations such as erosion control. Works to minimise threats to the health of rivers, streams and wetlands. Managing recreation activities to educate people to ensure activity behaviour is mindful of protecting natural values and other people's recreation enjoyment.

Heritage, landscape and recreation experience

The park is a popular hunting destination easily accessible from Upper Hutt. Akatarawa park is a key destination for motorised recreation activities in the region (four-wheel drive, quad bikes, trail bikes, highly powered bicycles) utilising the road and track network. It is also popular with mountain bikers and home to Australasia's longest running mountain bike race, the Karapoti Classic and multisport events. European settlers logged the area for its valuable rimu and totara timber resources and old logging tracks and milling relics are scattered throughout the forest. Close to Upper Hutt, the Cannon Point Walkway Trig and Birchville Dam are popular with walkers and bikers, while trampers and hunters use the more remote track network. There are interesting landscape destinations including redwood trees, wetlands and old growth forest. The Puketiro forest area is popular with horse riders. Greater Wellington works with the Forestry Right Holder to manage plantation forestry and recreation access to these areas.

Community collaboration

The Akatarawa Recreation Access Committee (ARAC) works alongside Greater Wellington to support sustainable motorised recreation use of the park. A memorandum of understanding and 'track protocol' are in place to guide collaborative work and the process of making changes to authorised roads and trails available for motorised and other recreation use. Other key relationships in management are with park neighbours, recreation clubs and conservation groups, other councils and DOC. Refer to the Rules for use and development section 8 of this plan for details of motorised recreation access.

AKATARAWA FOREST

Actions

TIME

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+
Years

Notes

Natural heritage Goal 1:

Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services

A95	Enhance the natural wetland and riverine systems including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> two nationally significant wetlands: Martin's River Wetland and Whakatikei Headwater Swamp three other biodiversity rich and significant wetlands: Whakatikei (Draper's Flat), McGhie's and Gratton's other smaller permanent and ephemeral wetlands Improving fish passage throughout the park in line with the New Zealand Fish Passage Guidelines 	Short-long	PNRP, KNE programme, F&B
A96	Minimise environmental impacts from commercial forestry use of park roads through a range of interventions including water sensitive design, AEE process, 'rock rip rap', compliance monitoring, removal of slash from waterways and wetlands and other measures	Short-long	Forestry agreements, park stakeholders
A97	Investigate options for monitoring and reporting the effects/success of pest control programmes such as a small mammal monitoring programme with others	Long	Mana whenua, community, universities others, KNE programme
A98	Work towards managing threats to indigenous ecosystem health by supporting the KNE programme and associated pest plant and animals programme work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> focusing on the priorities outlined in the Akatarawa Key Native Ecosystem operational plan where applicable supporting Regional Pest Management Plan work to monitor and eradicate possums and other pest species supporting monitoring programme work for indicator species health such as rata and mistletoe 	Short-long	F&B, DOC, KCDC, UHCC, WIP, KNE programme
A99	Investigate opportunities to establish a 'mainland island' to protect indigenous forest cover and support native species restoration and utilise electronic remotely monitored traps	Medium-Long	Mana whenua, conservation, recreation groups, KNE programme

Recreation experience Goal 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy

AKATARAWA FOREST		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
A100	Key destinations Develop or enhance:		
	a. Birchville Dam (heritage)	Short	UHCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access, amenity, storytelling and picnic facilities including connecting tracks 		
	b. Cannon Point (landscape)	Medium	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> View point. Enhance access trails, signs, add seats and storytelling 		
	c. Akatarawa Traverse (journey)	Short-Medium	Walking and riding clubs , KEAG, ARAC and others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and promote a long distance walking/riding trail from the Hutt River, Akatarawa to the coast at QEP (using existing trails), including Battle Hill connection. Support with appropriate facilities 		
	d. Karapoti Road picnic area (activity space)	Short	UHCC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance with timber harvesting relics, storytelling, car park improvements 		
	e. Matai Flat (landscape)	Medium	ARAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a picnic area at Matai flat, near redwoods, adjacent to Hukinga road 		
	f. Whakatikei wetland (landscape)	Long	ARAC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop story telling focusing on wetland education 		
	g. Timber tramways (heritage)	Long	Historical societies, recreation and conservation groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify former timber tramway trails to develop as heritage destinations with storytelling and other facilities e.g. Rimu road picnic area 		
ACCESS			
A101	Support horse riding activities with access, facility and other improvements such as:	Medium	Equestrian groups, TAs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share with care signage and messaging Gate access improvements Facilities such as hitching rails at destinations and mounting blocks Float parking facilities 		
A102	Improve weekend access for kayaking in the Wainui stream/river in the Puketiro plantation forest area	Medium	Kayak clubs
A103	Work with others to manage entrance areas to improve access, safety and information, particularly at Cannon Point, Karapoti, Campbell Mill Road	Short	UHCC, park neighbours, KCDC, DOC
A104	Sign post and interpret the giant rata tree along the Pram track	Short	F&B

AKATARAWA FOREST		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
A105	Improve telecommunications in the park for visitors and management purposes e.g. radio repeaters, mobile phone towers	Short	Utilities
AMENITY			
A106	Enhance Orange Hut in liaison with ARAC as a place to visit and stay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Investigate options for non-motorised users camping with toilet facilities in other locations 	Medium	ARAC, park stakeholder groups
A107	Work with others to minimise conflicts between different user groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve vehicle parking areas and other facilities as needed • Address other issues that require a collaborative approach, such as safety and security via passive and active surveillance 	On-going	UHCC, KCDC, DOC, neighbours, recreation and conservation groups
A108	Improve facilities at park entrances including: <p>Maungakotukutuku Road, Raumati</p> <p>Tulsa Park and Bridge Road (Totara Park and Upper Hutt)</p>	Medium	UHCC, KCDC, recreation and conservation groups, KMTBC and private land owners
STORYTELLING			
A109	Develop freshwater storytelling about the purpose of park (future water collection) for key destinations such as Birchville Dam	Medium	Wellington Water
A110	Identify a range of opportunities to raise awareness and understanding about conservation, freshwater and heritage values of the park as a 'future water collection area' with park users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • biosecurity threats, transmission of pathogens, sediment, via vehicles, equipment and other means • Minimising impacts from illegal access, poaching and vandalism <p>Clearly identify sensitive no-go areas for high impact activities and educate about their importance</p>	Medium	Recreation and conservation group, stakeholders, neighbours, PNRP
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A111	Utilise and update the 'Track Protocol' as required for change proposals for the motorised recreation trail network in the park incorporating no-nett loss for vegetation maintenance work. Refer to A121	Short	
A112	Investigate possible link trails between Akatarawa and Battle Hill from the privately-owned Fern Hill and Judgeford forests for walking and cycling.	Medium	Private land owners, , recreation groups
A113	Improve trail links and access between the Hutt Valley and Kāpiti Coast via Akatarawa, Battle Hill and Queen Elizabeth Parks working with other landowners, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coast to Upper Hutt trail via Pram track • Coast to Battle Hill trail (refer Battle Hill and Akatarawa maps) 	Medium	DOC, KCDC, PCC, UHCC, private land owners
A114	Develop short, highly-accessible trails at key places	Medium	UHCC, KCDC, ARAC, other groups

AKATARAWA FOREST

Actions

TIME

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+
Years

Notes

Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:

A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors

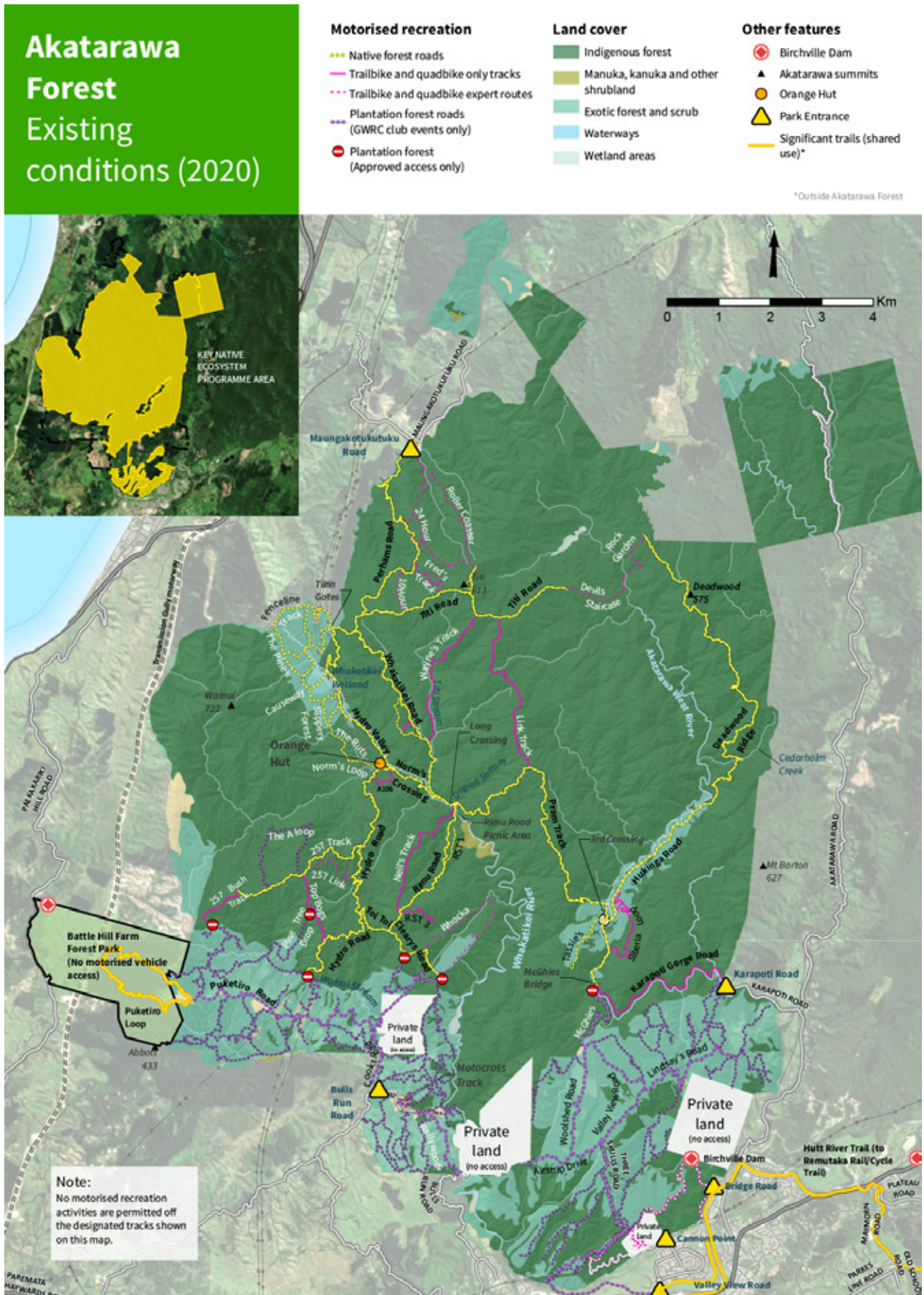
A115	Change the park name to 'Akatarawa Regional Park' to reflect its equal place in Greater Wellington's network of public open space.	Medium	Mana whenua
A116	Develop a conservation management plan for historic Birchville dam	Medium	Historic heritage groups
A117	Develop a conservation management plan for the historic timber logging tramways and any associated historic logging relics and structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail their significance, opportunities for interpretation Identify possible opportunities shared mountain biking walking tracks and storytelling opportunities 	Short	HNZPT, heritage and recreation groups, ARAC

The way we work Goal 4:

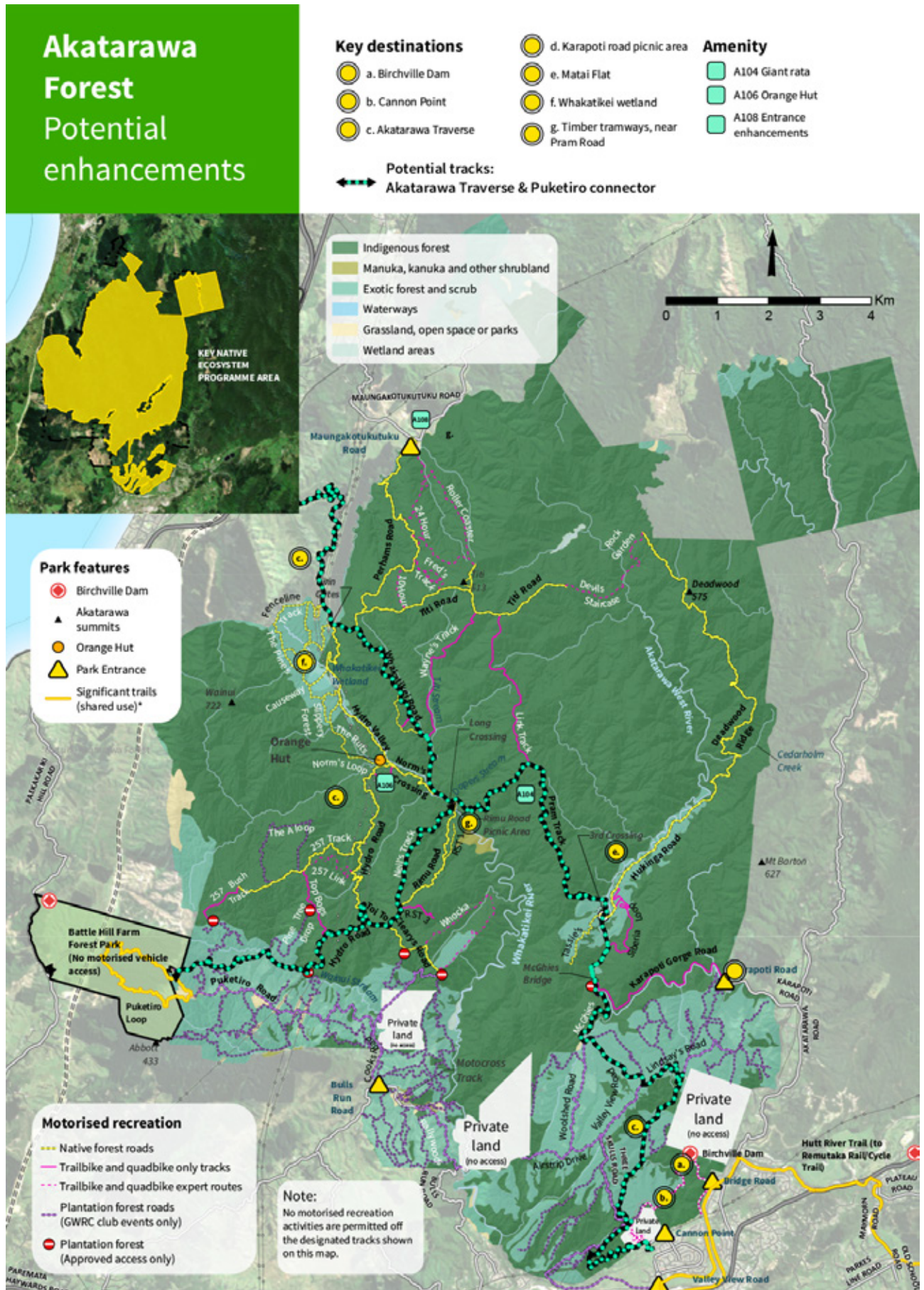
Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

A118	Work with ARAC and other groups to support and enable sustainable motorised recreation use of the park via a current memorandum of understanding/co-operation	Ongoing	ARAC, other motorised recreation groups
A119	Work with all park user groups to collaborate on recreation and conservation work and issues such as minimising impacts, and sharing with care, a coordinated approach to access and , identifying and interpreting heritage features of the park	Short	Park stakeholders
A120	Consider the establishment of a community collaboration group comprised of all park stakeholders and mana whenua partners to work on common goals, focusing on core values	Medium	Stakeholders and community, TAs
A121	Work with all clubs to develop a detailed master map of trails to support ongoing use and safety escape routes in plantation and other areas.	ongoing	Motorised recreation clubs, TA's, forestry licensees, walking, cycling, horse riders and others.
A122	Identify and support opportunities for park stakeholder collective collaboration on recreation and conservation issues and opportunities (plan actions) through gatherings, workshops and other means	Short	Mana whenua, park stakeholders, TAs

Map 3: Akatarawa existing conditions



Map 4: Akatarawa potential enhancements



7.2 Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Camping, horse riding, farming, heritage - fun activities in open landscapes

Battle Hill Farm Forest (Regional) Park, purchased in July 1987, is reserved for farming education purposes. It is the only farm park in the regional park network. People visiting can experience farm animals, camp overnight, walk in regenerating native forest and ride horses or bikes in open spaces or through a plantation forest. Equestrian activities are a key focus with Battle Hill Eventing, pony clubs and the Wellington Group, Riding for the Disabled (RDA) based here. The park's location on the Paekākāriki Hill Road makes it accessible by car from Wellington city and the Kāpiti Coast. The park offers opportunities to learn about sustainable land care practices such as fish passage, riparian planting and minimal impact farming practices such as stock exclusion from waterways. There are opportunities to demonstrate regenerative farming practices.

Transmission Gully motorway (once open) passes through the park making it highly visible to passing motorists. Battle Hill connects directly with Akatarawa providing access for walkers, bikers and horse riders via a motorway underpass and through the pine forest area. There are connections to the Kāpiti Coast and Queen Elizabeth Park via Mount Wainui and the Department of Conservation's Whareroa Farm. The park is rich in Māori and European history; its name originating from a significant battle site above the remnant bush reserve. Various tributaries of the Horokiri Stream cross the park and connect with Pāuatahanui inlet and Te Awaraua-o-Porirua / Porirua



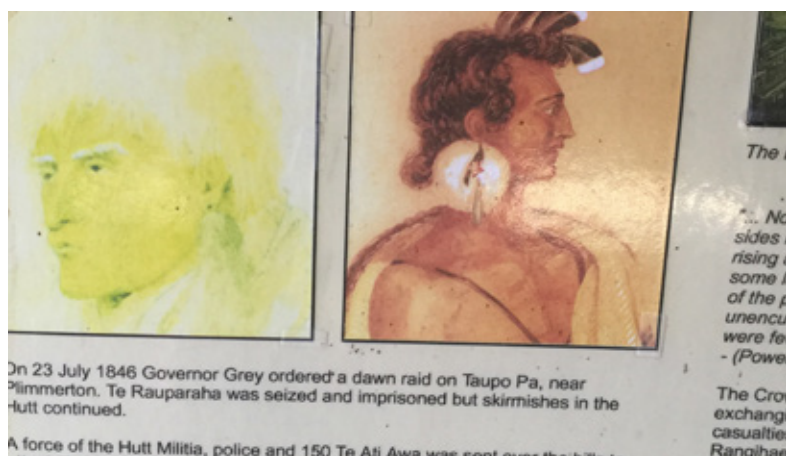
Battle Hill is a popular camping destination. A range of minor facility enhancements are proposed to support enjoyable experiences.



Farm Day is a hugely popular one day event popular with families



The stream is a great place to see longfinned eels (Tuna) and for water play near the campground. Minimising agricultural runoff and stream bank erosion is important for downstream water quality, and for these slippery, slimy residents.



Commemorative stone, carved by Rangī Skipper at the battle site the park is named after. This hill was the site of a clash between Ngāti Toa Rangatira and combined British and other iwi troops in 1846. A site that is now protected for visitors to learn about New Zealand history. The Plan aims to make mana whenua presence in the park more visible to visitors.



Battle Hill is a working farm with sheep, chickens and other farm animals. Farming education activities are part of the park's purpose. A park for visitors to get up and close to animals and learn about farming in New Zealand.



The park has a number of wetlands and areas of regenerating natural bush. Plantings to reduce hillside erosion and other land care practices, such as good fish passage in streams can be seen.



The park is a key event destination. With Transmission Gully Motorway traversing the park, the opportunity exists for signage or sculptures to help identify it to passing motorists.



Horse riding activities are hugely popular at Battle Hill including Pāuatahunui Pony Club, Riding for Disabled, casual riding and overnight stays using the camp ground. Battle Hill is a key regional destination for riding with connections to Akatarawa and beyond. The park hosts three regional one day events annually.



The Plan aims to make the park an even more fun place for families and children with more themed nature play.

Title holder	Legal status	Territorial authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002 and Reserves Act 1977.	Porirua City Council (PCC). Designations: Whole park and Transmission Gully, Porirua City Council District Plan.	Approx. 480 ha	Recreation, 'Working farm visitor experience', Forestry and scenery	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statutory acknowledgment. Refer Appendix 7.

Key stakeholders	Activity
A Rocha Aotearoa New Zealand	Conservation
Battle Hill Eventing Incorporated	Equestrian
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Conservation
Mana Lions Club	Conservation
New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA)	Government
Pāuatahanui Pony Club (PCC)	Equestrian
Pāuatahanui Primary School	Conservation
Porirua City Council (PCC)	Local Government
Wellington Group Riding for Disabled (WRDA)	Equestrian
Stock Grazing Licence	Farming

Key features and park characteristics

- Equestrian casual riding destination, Riding for the Disabled facility and pony club facilities and activities
- Historic farm homestead and woolshed
- Historic battle site. Historic graves and farming heritage buildings.
- Farm animals, deer, eels in the stream
- Stream-side camping
- Native forest remnant and walking trails
- Plantation forest mountain bike and horse riding trails
- Nature play opportunities
- Airstrip related recreation activities such as drone racing
- Sustainable land care demonstration including fish passage, riparian plantings
- Events and festival spaces
- Family-friendly destination

Opportunities

- Enhance and promote the park to make it a highly popular 'farm park' destination
- Nature play destination for families
- Comprehensive and interesting storytelling through a range of different media and methods
- Equestrian destination development through a range of improvements
- Camping destination improvements and increased capacity
- Promote awareness of Battle Hill and Akatarawa to passing motorists in Transmission Gully
- Master planning to identify better park orientation and longer-term blueprint for recreation and conservation improvements
- Compatible re-use of the homestead building to support community engagement with the park

Natural heritage

The small forest remnant of 35 hectares, located to the north of the park entrance, is dominated by tawa and titoki, with kohekohe on the upper slopes. It is regionally significant for its population of the rare *Rhabdothamnus solandri*. In swampy lower areas kahikatea, pukatea and swamp maire are present. A number of monitoring activities take place including school groups and citizen science pest monitoring, including stream health and sediment monitoring.

Recreation experience

Battle Hill is a camping destination beside the pretty Horokiri Stream with adjoining native remnant bush. It's also a key location for events such as markets, multisport, drone racing and farming events. People visiting the park can see sheep and cattle. The Ken Gray Education centre in the woolshed offers a classroom space for learning. Eels in the Horokiri Stream are a popular nature-based attraction for the park.

Battle Hill is home to many equestrian groups including Riding for Disabled Wellington Group, who offer therapeutic riding activities. Battle Hill offers a range of trails for mountain biking, walkers and horse trail riders.

Heritage and landscape

Battle Hill is the site where, on the 6 August 1846, the first shots were fired in an engagement between on one side, a mixed Government force of Māori, police and British troops, and, on the other side, a party of Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Rangatahi, and Whanganui Māori under the Ngāti Toa chief Te Rangihaeata. The subsequent battle and siege lasted eleven days. The battle took place near a pa on a steep ridge near the summit now known as Battle Hill. The government forces were unsuccessful and Te Rangihaeata's forces withdrew. Battle Hill was bought from the Crown in 1987 to provide public access to a working farm and link with Akatarawa Park.

The park landscape has open fields, plantation forest and a native forest remnant. The original homestead features in the entrance area and there is a historic grave site nearby. Pocket restoration plantings and erosion control plantings are maturing. Harvesting of plantation forest will commence in 2021 resulting in temporary landscape change similar to adjoining privately held pine forest. Post harvest there will be opportunities for trail development. Farming education activities are part of the park's purpose. Currently sustainable practices such as good fish passage design are demonstrated in wetlands and streams of the park. The school room in the Ken Gray education centre is a focal point for farming education activities and 'Nature School' activities.

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
Natural heritage Goal 1:			
Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services			
A123	<p>Develop a new 'Park environment plan' to guide sustainable land management in conjunction with progressive restoration work. The plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide restoration based on priority native vegetation types and expand existing areas of native forest and vegetation, such as the forest remnant • Include exotic species planting in amenity areas to maintain some farm character • Prioritise activities that support freshwater quality and mahinga kai • Reference the species list developed by the Wellington Botanical Society • Guide and support minimal impact erosion control, riparian land care • Explore farm animal changes/ options to enhance family visit experiences • Identify stock mix and numbers, nutrient budgets • Consider recreation activity needs and master planning processes • Supporting ecological connections beyond park boundaries, a ki uta ki tai, mountains to sea approach. • Reflect Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge) • Involve consultation with mana whenua partners, stakeholders and community in the process of plan development • Be updated after master planning is completed for the park 	Short	Mana whenua, park stakeholders, neighbours, KNE programme, TAs
A124	Broaden stock exclusion zones in and near wetlands of all types and sizes and riparian zones, replanting with native species to support freshwater quality	Medium	Park stakeholders, KNE programme
A125	Replant the wood lot of pines (near WRDA area) with native plants after harvesting	Medium	Local groups
A126	<p>Work to minimise potential downstream effects from forestry harvesting and neighbouring properties such as sediment to Porirua Harbour and illegal rubbish dumping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant buffers with native species • Undertake education activities through collaboration 	Short-long	PCC, park neighbours, NZTA, PNRP, KNE programme

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
Recreation experience Goal 2:			
Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy			
A127	<p>Develop a master plan to provide a spatial blueprint for the park in collaboration with mana whenua and community considering key issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of visitor orientation and easy navigation and identification of key destinations • Native and exotic plantings, such as arboretum, and restoration opportunities • Signage and storytelling improvements • Investigate different uses of facilities such as the homestead • Protection and enhancement of cultural heritage features • Opportunities for further non-native amenity and arboretum type plantings for future generations to enjoy 	Medium	Mana whenua, stakeholders and community, PCC, HNZPT, walking, cycling, horse riding groups, park concessionaires
A128	<p>Renew the focus of Battle Hill as a destination for visitors to see a range of farm animals and for learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a planned approach to support a Recreation Experience focused operating model 	Medium – Long	PCC, Wellington Zoo, schools, farming education organisations
A129	Through master planning or other processes encourage visits to Battle Hill as an events destination and support through facility improvements where needed	Medium	PCC, WRDA, park stakeholders
A130	Encourage concessionaire activities to support visitor experience, such as food vendors, equipment rental, tour guiding	Short - Medium	
A131	Key destinations		
	Develop or enhance via placemaking methods and process:		
	a. Campground (activity space)	Medium	
	– Enhance with additional toilets, picnic tables, fireplaces and other facility improvements such as water supply capacity, flat motorhome /caravan spaces, facilities to support equestrians stays		Local schools, community service groups, horse riders, walkers, cycling groups
	b. Historic battle site (heritage)	Medium	
	– Review and update signs and storytelling to enhance the educational experience. Add seats		Mana whenua, HNZPT, historians
	c. Nature play (activity space)	Medium	
	– Develop nature play features within the park in liaison with local schools, WRDA and others. Consider interesting (non-invasive) exotic specimen trees/plants and moving existing play structures such as the red tractor near the Dell		Local schools, community service groups, concessionaires, WRDA, Pāuatahanui Pony Club

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
d. Forest trails (recreation)		Medium	MTB clubs, Mana Cycle Group, equestrian clubs, The Morgans/ other park neighbours
– After plantation harvest, develop or enhance additional mountain biking and horse trails in the plantation forest areas to support longer visits and a diversity of different trail experiences			
e. Farm explorer trails (recreation)		Medium	
– Develop storytelling to reveal sustainable land management practiced to park visitors and support education activities			
ACCESS			
A132	Improve the ease of visitor movements around the park by making it more accessible and providing easy to follow signs	Short	Master planning, park stakeholders
A133	Promote awareness of the park to passing motorists on Transmission Gully motorway through signage, sculpture, restoration plantings and other approaches	Medium	Mana whenua, stakeholders, community, NZTA, PCC
AMENITY			
A134	Enhance horse riding facilities including accessible gates, mounting blocks. Reduce the number of gates where ever possible.	Medium	Equestrians, MTB, tramping clubs
A135	Investigate options for future use of the St Bernard woodlot area such as arboretum plantings	Medium	Community groups, heritage reports
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A136	Investigate highly accessible and sensory trail opportunities	Medium	WRDA
A137	Accessible trail. Enhance and extend to create a short highly accessible trail and picnic area alongside the Horokiri stream from the Dell area to east.	Medium	
A138	Add seats with backs and storytelling along trails at key points	Short	
A139	Park connections. Develop and enhance shared trail connections between Battle Hill, Belmont and QEP via the most direct off-road routes, working with neighbours to improve accessibility. Work with NZTA to develop shared path connections within motorway reserve and other land	Medium	NZTA, TAs private land owners, the Morgans/ other park neighbours
A140	Support the establishment of a shared track to the coast or joining the Escarpment track. Also refer 'Akatarawa Traverse' and Akatarara map	Long	Private land owners, NZTA, KCDC, PCC
A141	Explore options for an easy access circuit track near Riding for Disabled area including seats and storytelling/discovery features	Long	WRDA
A142	Restoration trail. Investigate a potential new link track through woodlot post harvesting	Medium	KNE programme
A143	Potential new track to create bush reserve short circuit walk from campground through regenerating area	Medium	KNE programme
A144	Motorway view. Potential new link track between 'wetlands walk' and 'summit loop' or Gasline Ridge to Swampy Gully	Medium	KNE programme

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK

Actions

TIME

Notes

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+ Years

Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:

A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors

A145	Support mana whenua in identifying a dual Māori name for the park and other features or places	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, NZ Geographic Board
A146	Support additional Ngāti Toa Rangatira to reveal stories to visitors in the park or other works such as art or sculpture	Medium	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A147	Work with Ngāti Toa Rangatira to support their kaitiakitanga activities. a. Establish a stock exclusion zone on the summit of Battle Hill	Short-long	Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A148	Reveal farming heritage stories and develop displays with historic farming equipment	Medium	
A149	Review and update heritage management plans for heritage assets and archaeological sites and investigate historic reserve status for the battle site	Short-Medium	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, historical societies, HNZPT, Maori Heritage Council, Archaeologist, historian, others
A150	Renew the vehicle bridge over Horokiri Stream and ensure it has separated pedestrian and horse access	Long	PNRP, Asset Management Plan

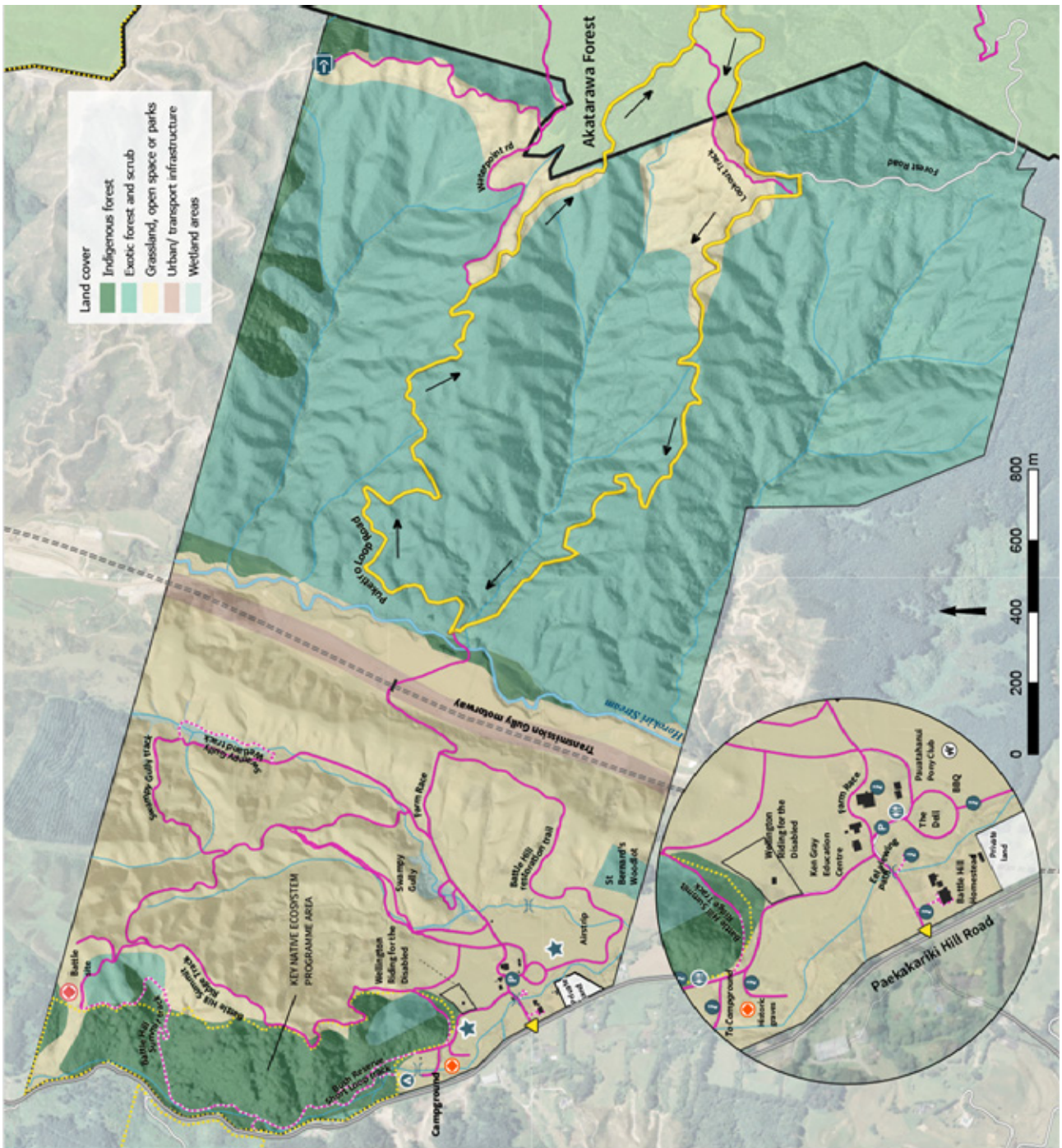
The way we work Goal 4:

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

A151	Explore options for the establishment of a friends group or collaboration group to enable regular community participation, provide structured engagement between groups and support working together towards achieving key goals for the park. Invite park neighbours and businesses to further support the park.	Medium	Private land owners, other agencies, recreation, conservation groups
A152	Support freshwater objectives by working with adjoining property owners on a catchment-wide basis through Whaitua programme and other work	Ongoing	Whaitua, neighbour, PNRP
A153	Work with community to invite creative solutions to enhancing the park as a destination such as through arts and culture	Medium	Local community, PCC
A154	Work with other groups and agencies to bring regional events, arts, culture and conservation activities to the park	Medium	Mana Whenua Community, stakeholders, others
A155	Work with and support park concessionaires including WRDA such as through promotion, volunteering, events, sustainable transport to the park	Ongoing	Stakeholders
A156	Promote good practices in mixed farm stock and equine land management to visitors such as citizen science opportunities	Short-medium	Park stakeholders
A157	Continue aquatic and biodiversity monitoring and make results readily available to park visitors and local schools for learning opportunities	Ongoing	PNRP

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
A158	Work to improve agricultural efficiency measures to support actions in response to Greater Wellington’s Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its carbon neutrality goal by 2030	Short –Long	Park Environment Plan

Map 5: Battle Hill existing conditions



**Battle Hill
Farm Forest Park
Existing conditions
(2020)**

Features and amenities

- ▲ Entrances
- Buildings and structures
- Heritage
- ⌘ Bridges
- 🚪 Park gate
- ★ Key Native Ecosystem programme area
- ★ Activity areas:
- 🚗 Car parks
- ℹ Information
- 🪑 Picnic tables/seats
- 🏕 Camping
- 🏊 Swimming
- 🚻 Toilets

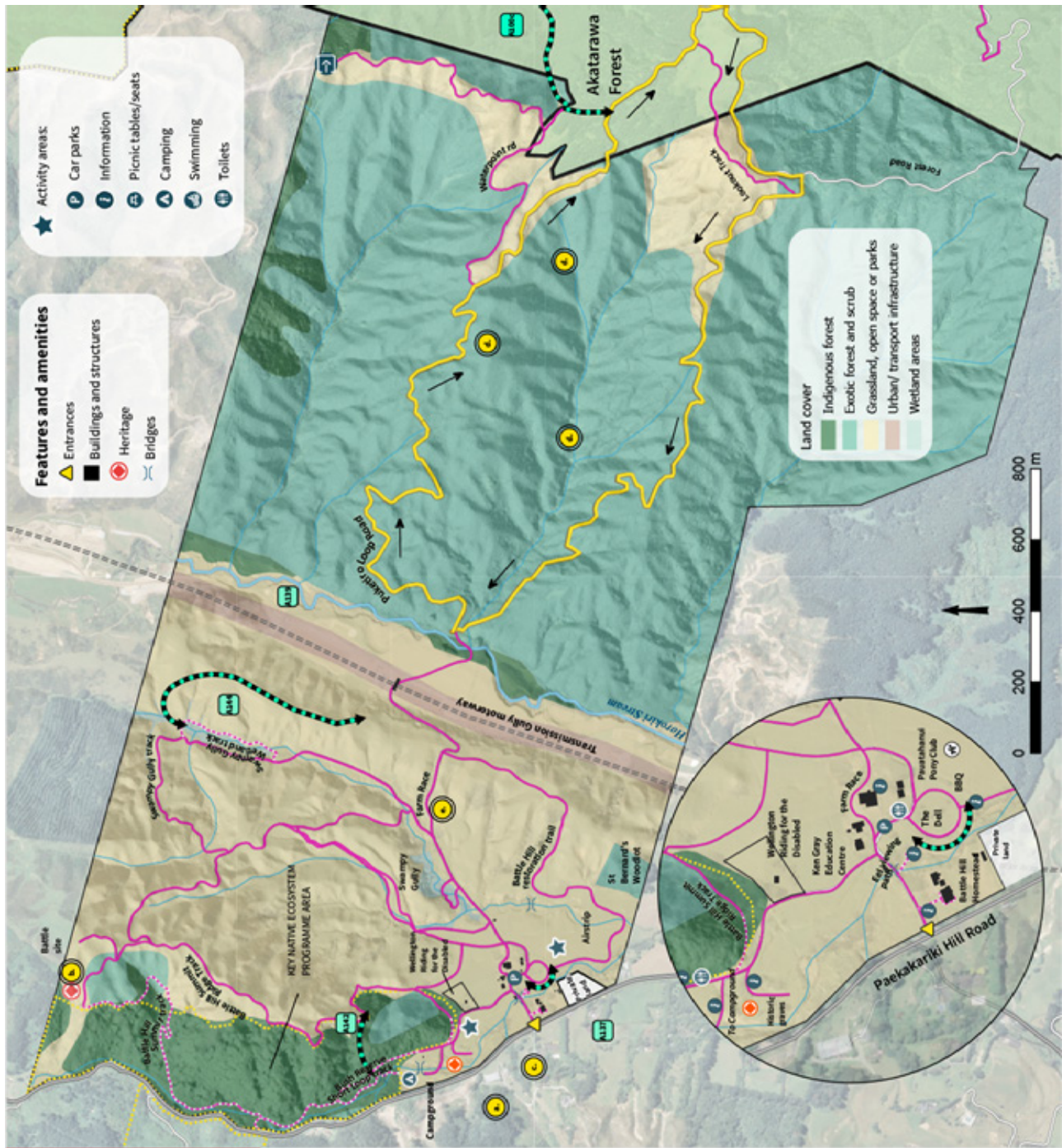
Tracks

- Puketiro Loop - shared use
- Other shared use
- Walking only

Roads and rivers

- Parks/access roads
- Other roads
- Rivers and streams
- Transmission Gully

Map 6: Battle Hill potential enhancements



**Battle Hill
Farm Forest Park
Potential
enhancements**

Key destinations

- a. Campground
- b. Historic battle site
- c. Nature play areas
- d. Forest trails
- e. Farm explorer trails

Amenity

- A137 Accessible trail
- A139 Park connections
- A142 Restoration trail
- A144 Motorway View
- A100c Akatarawa to Puketiro connector

Areas for potential tracks

Key Native Ecosystem programme area

Tracks

- Puketiro Loop - shared use
- Other shared use
- Walking only

Roads and rivers

- Parks/access roads
- Other roads
- Rivers and streams
- Transmission Gully

7.3 Belmont Regional Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

A vast park where natural habitat is returning with the help of community.

Heritage features, open hill tops and vistas and a wide variety of trails.

Belmont Regional Park occupies many of the steep hills and valleys between Porirua and the Hutt Valley and includes the upper catchments of Duck and Cannons Creeks, Takapu, Korokoro, Speedy's and Belmont Streams. The Transmission Gully motorway traverses the park via the Duck Creek gully making it highly visible to motorists (when open).

Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui are mana whenua for the park. Places important to mana whenua include the Korokoro Stream (known as Te Korokoro o te Mana - the throat of "Te Mana"), freshwater catchments of the park, walking routes and archaeological sites such as Pareraho pa. Ongoing restoration of native vegetation and improvements in freshwater quality will help to support habitat for mahinga kai.

Significant features are trig points with panoramic views, an ancient boulder field, 62 historic World War II munition stores, the NZ Heritage-listed Old Coach Road, much of the Puke Ariki range of maunga, the historic Woollen Mills and Korokoro dams and Old Belmont Road. The most popular recreation activities are walking, including with dogs, running, mountain biking, horse riding and restoration work to restore the bushland, wetlands and streams of the park. The vegetation of southern areas of the park is largely regenerating native bush. The north eastern areas around Hill Road and Speedy's Stream, Kelson have significant areas of regenerating bush. The northern and western areas have small pockets of native vegetation and landscape (in 2020) of much of this area is dominated by stock grazing and wide open vistas. Large residential communities surround the park. This Plan signals land use change to native vegetation restoration to support biodiversity, freshwater, recreation experience and help build ecosystem resilience.

Master planning is proposed for the whole park in collaboration with community to determine more detailed guidance for recreation facilities and guide park-wide larger scale restoration work. Master planning will explore the next level of detail for recreation facilities such as trails, possible adaptive reuses of park buildings, areas of focus for restoration work and heritage considerations



The 62 World War II munitions stores (magazines or bunkers) are a key heritage feature of the park but are little known about or visited. The Plan proposes opening vehicle access to the large car park at the top of Hill road (currently known as the 'farm hub'). This will enable many people to easily visit the interesting bunkers and see and explore this rugged park landscape as it transforms over time through restoration activities. Master planning processes with community and others will help identify key changes here.



The grazed hills of the park have many streams and wetlands form part of the headwaters of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara catchments. Long-term work to restore this environment will improve downstream freshwater quality, reduce sediment erosion and provide increasingly valuable habitat for native fauna. The restoration challenge is significant; a combined and sustained effort is required. Overall restoration priorities are mapped in this Plan, including increasing mana whenua presence in the park. Options for restoration are numerous, and range from 'passive' restoration with weed management (as occurs in much of the park), community lead plantings and weed management, to broadscale commercial plantings. This will be explored in more detail through master planning processes with community.



Two picturesque and historic dams are accessed through regenerating bush. They are key destinations in the eastern part of the park. Sediment deposits have transformed Korokoro Dam into a shallow wetland for wading birds.



The Belmont Trig is the highest point in the park and attracts many fit and determined walkers, runners and mountain bikers. It's a photographer's delight with panoramic views and ever changing scenery.



For many years the Waihoura Crescent entry point for the park (photo on page 17) has been closed to the public. However with the stock grazing licence concluding in the short term this entry can be developed for easy access into the park. Proposed master planning processes, and Plan rules prioritising recreation activity access, will involve working with community to develop a blueprint plan for recreation and habitat restoration work and adaptive reuses of a range of park buildings here. This entry can become the start of the cross-park route for cyclists from Porirua to the Hutt Valley, passing under the motorway and exiting at Hill Road, a journey of approximately 5km. Another route will enable access from here to Takapu Road, Tawa.



Transmission Gully motorway transects Belmont Park along Cannons Creek and Duck Creek making it highly visible to a huge number of passing motorists. There are three underpasses for park visitors and management vehicle access. Restoration plantings are taking place beside the new motorway.



The park is a key destination for mountain biking in the Wellington region. BAMBA (Belmont Area Mountain Biking Association) have developed a network of tracks of all different grades radiating from the Stratton Street hub. As farming is phased out across the northern and western areas of the park, the opportunity exists to design a new sustainable trail network and provide good access to the park for mountain biking from Porirua. Park trail network changes and enhancements will be explored through the master planning processes. Photos: BAMBA



A range of conservation and recreation groups have been working hard in the park for many years and have made a huge difference in recreation facilities, weed management, native vegetation restoration and heritage preservation. Photo: BAMBA

Kārearea, the NZ falcon, are now a common sight in the park thanks to habitat restoration efforts and pest animal trapping. A raptor that feeds predominantly on live prey, they nest in a variety of locations, from within the epiphytes that grow in large trees to on the ground under small rocky outcrops. Where they nest on the ground they are well known for attacking intruders, including humans, with aggressive dive-bombing strikes to the head.

Title holder	Legislative status	Territorial authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Held under the Reserves Act 1977 as recreation and scenic reserve	Hutt City Council (HCC), Porirua City Council (PCC), Wellington City Council (WCC) Designations: Transmission Gully. (PCC and HCC)	3,292 Ha	Recreation, conservation	Ngāti Toa Rangatira And Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory acknowledgments. Refer Appendix 7. Heritage NZ List site- Old Coach Rd

Key stakeholders	Activity
BAMBA (Belmont Area Mountain Bike Association)	Recreation (in activity column)
Belmont Pony Club (BPC)	Recreation
Belmont Ratepayers Improvement Association (BRIA)	Community
Equestrian grazing licence, Stratton Street	Recreation
Federated Mountain Clubs (FMC)	Recreation
First Gas, Transpower, Wellington Electricity, North Power	Service utilities
Friends of Belmont Regional Park	Conservation
Friends of Maara Roa	Conservation
Ngahere Korowai/ Green Korowai for Porirua East	Community / conservation
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Conservation
Hill Road Community Group	Community, conservation, recreation
Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities	Housing and community development
Hutt City Council (HCC)	Local Government
Kelson Community Association	
Korokoro Environmental Group (KEG)	Conservation
New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)	Government
Pareraho Forest Trust	Conservation
Porirua City Council (PCC)	Local government
Predator free groups	Conservation
School neighbours; Porirua College, Maraeroa, Glenview and Corinna Schools	Education
Stock grazing licence holders	Commercial
Wesley Community Action	Community

Key features and park characteristics

- Regenerating native forest, remnants of older growth forest in Lower Speedy's and Belmont streams, Korokoro catchment, community led restoration areas
- Historic cross park Māori routes and pa sites
- Historic water supply dams – Woollen Mills and Korokoro, Heritage NZ listed Old Coach Road
- 64 historic WWII munition bunkers and 'magazines'
- Geological features including peneplain remnants of Boulder Hill (442m), fossil filled gullies and remnants of greywacke of Belmont Block Field (part) and Hill Road Block Field (part)
- Wind-swept hill tops including five key peaks – Belmont (456m), Cannons Head (390m), Belmont Road Trig (382m), Round Knob (410m), Stony Knob (395m)
- Broad harbour vistas (Wellington and Porirua)
- Farmed hills and gullies denuded of vegetation, many fences and gates
- Shared trails – walking, running, horse, MTB
- Mountain biking trail network and hub, horse riding trails and facilities
- Multiple entry points, east –west trail connections between Porirua and the Hutt Valley
- Dry Creek camping area for tents and motorhomes
- Speedy's Stream Gorge and picnic area
- Park buildings including 62 bunkers, five park cottages, two woolsheds, shearers quarters, Stratton Street woolshed community facility, 'Bomb lab' (museum development in progress) and various sheds
- Core utility services traversing the park (gas, electricity, emergency access Belmont Road)
- Transmission Gully motorway passing through park

Opportunities

Restoration

- Park-wide science led restoration work, particularly for northern and western areas through variety of methods (encompassing a well-designed trail network, storytelling and appropriate recreation facilities via master planning)
- Identification of further opportunities for community-led restoration and predator free work and collaboration with others
- park-wide pest plant and animal management activities to support and improve the health and diversity of forest flora and fauna.

Master planning

- Park-wide landscape master planning following a mahi tahi collaborative approach to develop a strategic park-wide blueprint for recreation facilities and restoration of grazed areas following science-led priorities
- Exploring a range of possible adaptive reuses of park buildings and structures for community recreation and conservation purposes through master planning
- Work alongside the long-term urban renewal 'Porirua Project' for Cannons Creek and Waitangirua to identify opportunities for enhancing the park for local residents and others
- Enhance access and direct trail connections from neighbouring residential areas including Kelson, Whitby, Pāuatahanui, Cannons Creek and Waitangirua, Takapu Road, Hill Road, Belmont Road and neighbouring park residential developments. Improve entry facilities and services.

Climate change

- Through restoration there will be a significant opportunity to contribute to meeting GW's climate change target for carbon neutrality in 2030

Historic heritage

- Heritage education opportunities e.g. museum development, storytelling, interpreted heritage trails

Recreation and amenity

- Development and promotion of key destinations in the park including easy access to the munitions bunkers, an East Porirua focal point in the park and enhancement of existing key sites
- Improvements in orientation and directional signs, storytelling of key features
- Removal of redundant internal park fencing will create an open park landscape as grazing is phased out
- Promote the park to passing motorists on Transmission Gully with landscape features, sculpture or signs or other features

Natural heritage

In 2020 there is approximately 1354 hectares or 38 percent of the park is commercially grazed with beef and sheep stock. The rest is regenerating native forest through passive and active processes supported by pest plant and animal management including Greater Wellington's Key Native Ecosystem programme and community trapping and pest plant work. Regenerating native vegetation dominates the Korokoro and Dry Creek valleys. Small blocks of wilding radiata pine remain, such as near Buchannans Road but there are also thirty-year-old stands of regenerated native bush in this area. There are a number of lowland indigenous bush remnants supporting native flora and fauna. Land uses in the headwaters of the many small streams of the park have a significant effect on downstream water quality. Further work to protect and restore riparian areas, with ongoing citizen science monitoring is required to support improvements in freshwater quality. Park and community conservation and recreation groups support restoration works and are making steady progress.

Recreation experience

The park offers a variety of experiences through regenerating bush and open pasture land. The Stratton Street mountain bike trail hub and network is regionally significant and growing, offering trails for all abilities from a skills track to technical downhill. Trails leading to historic Korokoro and Woollen Mills dams are very popular. The many hill tops are popular destinations for harbour vistas and at the top of Hill Road, 62 World War II ammunitions bunkers are a landscape feature to explore. Native bush regeneration is in progress at different stages across the park led and supported by local groups. In western Belmont, East Porirua, four underpasses under Transmission Gully motorway will enable trails to be reconnected. While direct access to the park here has been limited, the future conclusion of grazing activities will enable new direct easy access via Waihora Crescent. The park here is popular with dog walkers and runners. Horse riding activities are popular throughout the park. The Puke Ariki Traverse long-distance trail enables people to traverse the whole park from south to north and is an important trail in the regions longer distant trail network. Overall the park features multiple entrances from neighbouring communities and some very good public transport access via buses and a railway train station close to the Dry Creek, Speedy's Reserve and Korokoro entrances.

Heritage and landscape

The park is significant for mana whenua for many reasons including mahinga kai, freshwater, historic place and routes and local recreation. Heritage features are significant in the park and include old Māori walking routes from the Hutt Valley to Porirua, New Zealand Wars heritage sites, the heritage listed Old Coach Road, the Korokoro and Woollen Mills concrete gravity dams built in the early 1900s and 62 munitions bunkers from World War II. Significant geological features include the peneplain boulder field ranging from south of Hill Road to north of Boulder Hill. Belmont Regional Park's first management plan in 1977 supported open space and recreation. With the park management focus shifting to park-wide restoration and key destination type recreation facilities, current farming buildings will become part of the parks history as adaptive reuses are identified through master planning processes. The Stratton Street Woolshed is a great example of re-use as an important community facility for education, events and meetings. Belmont hill tops offer panoramic views. Maintaining these open hill top vistas is identified as an important consideration in proposed master planning to guide restoration work.

Community collaboration

The park has many committed conservation and recreation groups actively working to restore habitat, improve freshwater quality, preserve historic heritage and develop, maintain and improve recreation facilities. The Friends of Maara Roa have been active in the Cannons Creek catchment for over 20 removing weeds and undertaking restoration plantings. The Friends of Belmont, Pareraho Forest Trust and others groups are involved in pest animal management and restoration work. They are important partners in helping planning future changes and supporting restoration work park-wide. The Belmont Area Mountain Bike Association (BAMBA) have been instrumental in developing a mountain bike trails hub at Stratton Street and trail network in the park. The opportunity exists for groups to work together through master planning processes and implement Plan actions through collaborative approaches towards shared conservation, recreation and compatible community goals.

Master planning for the park

Master planning for the whole park will enable recreation facilities and services, utility services, mana whenua partner and community needs and aspirations, heritage values, freshwater and restoration priorities to be discussed and synthesised to create a spatial blue-print to guide development in the park. It will ensure a strategic approach and also support external funding bids. With a refocus on conservation and recreation for the park and phasing out of stock grazing, detailed planning work is required to identify and guide changes.

This Draft management plan provides policy directions, identifies high level restoration priorities and a range of actions for implementation. Detailed master planning is proposed to work out the next level of detail in a spatial way through landscape master planning. The master planning process will include extensive mana whenua partner, public and stakeholder engagement. It will capture key aspirations and help identify the supporters and helpers for transforming the park for a lot more conservation and recreation benefit. Opening the main park entry in Waihora Crescent will enable the public to explore and reimagine this area of park and help inform the subsequent master planning process. The Porirua urban renewal and adventure park projects are relevant connections to master planning here.

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions	TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7	Notes
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Abbreviations:

MASTER PLANNING - OVERARCHING PRIORITY ACTION FOR PARK

Landscape master planning is proposed to develop a blueprint, encompassing recreation activity and facility needs and the long-term progressive restoration of native vegetation and wildlife habitat in the park. Planning for new trails and trail realignments is important in this process to avoid the need for future vegetation removal, minimise erosion from steep road and trails and realign trails to achieve more accessible and gentle gradients before large-scale restoration activities commence.

A159	<p>Develop a master plan for the park west of Transmission Gully with a focus on areas closest to adjoining residential areas to identify a conservation/recreation focused blueprint for revitalisation of the park identifying and reflecting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mana whenua aspirations for the park • Aspirations and needs for the park expressed by key stakeholders such as Friends of Maara Roa, Ngahere Korowahi group, Wesley Community Action, Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, park neighbours, PCC and others • A range of public access improvements including existing carpark facilities at Waihora Crescent • Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge) • Stream, wetland and forest restoration opportunities following overall strategic priorities in this Plan • Opportunities for (non-invasive) exotic amenity planting e.g. labyrinth, maze, specimen trees/ plants • Review existing and map new trails for enhancement and development prior to restoration activities commencing • Explore possible adaptive reuses of park buildings for conservation, recreation and community purposes, prioritising public uses e.g. overnight accommodation, community facilities, plant nursery, restoration project hub, artists in residence/ studio's, 'remakery' / sustainability centre, indoor recreation facility' camping/ glamping etc. • Concession opportunities such as bike hire, cafe on the park, food vans, school holiday programme, nature schools etc • Identify new accessible trail opportunities from adjoining residential areas • Opportunities for art in the park such as community initiatives or events, sculpture, trails, storytelling trails • Natural hazard management including fire threat and security, passive surveillance from residential areas. 	Short	<p>Porirua, Whitby side of park</p> <p>Refer Section 2 and Appendix 1.</p> <p>Mana whenua, park stakeholders, neighbours, TA's, others</p>
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BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7	Notes
A160	<p>Develop a master plan for the park east of Transmission Gully identifying and reflecting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mana whenua aspirations for the park • Additional 'Key destinations' (to those below) • Explore possible adaptive reuses of various park buildings for conservation, recreation and community purposes, prioritising public uses e.g. overnight accommodation, community facilities, plant nursery, restoration project hub, artists in residence/ studio's, 'remakery' / sustainability centre, indoor recreation facility' camping/ glamping etc. • Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge) • Stream, wetland and forest restoration opportunities following overall strategic priorities in this Plan • Review existing and map new trails for enhancement and development prior to restoration activities commencing • Opportunities for (non-invasive) exotic amenity planting e.g. labyrinth, maze, specimen trees/ plants • Where further detailed site specific guidance for restoration is required such as detailed restoration plans • Opportunities for art in the park such as community initiatives or events, sculpture, trails, storytelling trails • Concession opportunities such as bike hire, cafe on the park, food vans, school holiday programme, nature schools etc • Hazard management including fire, buried ordinance and security, passive surveillance from residential areas. 	Short	<p>Judgeford and Hutt Valley side of park</p> <p>Refer Section 2 and Appendix 1.</p> <p>Mana whenua, park stakeholders, neighbours, TA's, others</p>
A161	<p>Implement the directions of the <i>Offset Planting Plan, Landscape Master Plan</i>, Boffa Miskell, 2018 also considering the Draft Hill Road Project Plan, GWRC, 2009 for the Hill Road and Belmont stream areas, expanding the restoration area to existing fence lines avoid further investment in fencing.</p>	Short	<p>Pareraho Trust, Friends of Belmont, Hill Road Community Group, Million Metres</p>
<p>Natural heritage Goal 1:</p> <p>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>			
A162	<p>Guided by master planning and identified environmental science priorities, progressively restore vegetation across the park.</p> <p>Refer Belmont Restoration priorities map, Polices 1P, 3P, 4P, 6P, 10P, 49P.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop site-specific restoration plans as required • Increase pest plant and animal management work to support restoration efforts as identified through planning processes • See external support to accelerate restoration efforts 	Short - Long	<p>Mana whenua, community, Wesley Community Action, KNE programme, HNZPT, PCC. HCC, Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities, park neighbours, others</p>

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7	Notes
A163	Develop a fire management 'tactical response plan' to guide ongoing fire threat management work e.g. firebreaks, 'green vegetation', defensible space	Short- Medium	Emergency response agencies, park neighbours, KNE programme
A164	Prioritise work to improve catchment freshwater quality by implementing policies and priority actions of the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua and Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua, and collaborate with community groups on citizen science freshwater monitoring and riparian restoration	Short – Medium	Whaitua Implementation Plans (WIP), PNRP, KNE programme
A165	Implement the Te Awarua-o-Porirua Whaitua recommendation 'Greater Wellington prioritises opportunities to mitigate sediment loss from erosion-prone lands in council administered parks within the Whaitua'	Medium	PNRP, Whaitua Implementation Plans (WIP)
A166	Support volunteers in pest animal and plant management work guided by Greater Wellington's biosecurity plan and programme work	Short - Long	Community groups and others, KNE programme
A167	Support fauna translocations which follow Greater Wellington policy and procedures (refer Policy 10P)	Short - Long	KNE programme
A168	Encourage the movement of birds in the open areas to be restored with native vegetation through a variety of methods such as, predator control, riparian planting, pocket planting of particular species for food, perches to help birds disperse seed, plantings of fast-growing species for shelter, wind break fences	Short - Medium	Community groups, KNE programme
A169	Support native reptile (lizard, gecko) habitat in boulder field, riparian and other rocky areas with impact minimisation work, and plantings to support habitat and predator control.	Medium- long	Community groups, KNE programme

Recreation experience Goal 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions

TIME
Short 1-3
Medium
4-7

Notes

A170 Key destinations

Develop or enhance:

a. Stratton Street mountain bike hub (Recreation)

- enhance facility and amenities such as trailhead shelter, map kiosk and bike wash facilities at the woolshed

Short

BAMBA,
Stakeholders,
Community

b. Korokoro Valley (Heritage)

- Enhance with storytelling and new separate MTB trail

Medium

c. Oakleigh Street picnic area (Activity space)

- Enhance amenity and considering nature play options

Short

Mana whenua

d. Belmont taumata (Landscape)

- Promote the five highest peaks of Belmont as a collective for peak bagging (mini 'Munro's' www.visitscotland.com) and enhance with access, amenity and storytelling improvements. Belmont Trig, Boulder Hill, Cannons Head, Round Knob, Stony Knob, Waitangirua high point (227m). Add elevation and heritage interpretation signs and seats, enhance connecting trails where appropriate

Medium

BAMBA,
recreation,
conservation
groups

e. Puke Ariki traverse (Journey)

- Enhance and promote the track as a more significant trail attraction. Update signs, add shelters, storytelling, consider some realignments

Short

Recreation,
conservation
groups

f. Kelson trails and picnic area (Activity space)

- Enhance the lower Speedy/Belmont stream area for swimming, picnics and walks. Interpret historic Māori routes and maintain key viewpoints, enhance and connect trails, improve access.

Medium

Pareraho Forest
Trust

g. Porirua to the Hutt Valley connection (Journey)

- Develop a cross-park route for cyclists via Waihora Crescent and Hill Road entries and existing park roads and trails with signage, shelter planting, bike-fix it station, facility improvements. Identify the route name with mana whenua.

Short

PCC, HCC, NZTA,
park stakeholders,
Kāinga Ora –
Homes and
Communities

Identify details via master planning:

h. Hill Road heritage hub (Heritage)

- Develop an easy access circuit trail (following existing routes) to the magazines from the top of Hill Road car park suitable for families and others. Interpret the magazines and other munition bunkers enroute with storytelling and other creative approaches. Add signs, seats and remove redundant farm fences. Convert woolshed toilets to public access. Investigate adaptive reuse or removal of woolshed post grazing licence use. Also refer A174.

Medium -
Long

Master planning,
Pareraho Forest
Trust, Friends
of Belmont, Hill
Road Community
Group, walking
clubs, HNZPT

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7	Notes
i. Park buildings and structures (Activity space)			
	– Explore a range of options for adaptive reuse of park buildings through master planning process with community	Short-medium	Master planning Park and community groups, TAs, HNZPT, mana whenua, Kāinga Ora, general public
j. Waitangirua entry hub (Activity space)			
	– Develop the main western entry at Waihora Crescent with accessible short and longer walks, stream and wetland restoration, adaptive re-use of the range of park buildings for conservation, recreation and community purposes including concession activities	Medium - Long	Master planning, PCC, Kāinga Ora, Friends of Maara Roa, Porirua East Ngahere Korowai group, park neighbours
k. Work with community to develop Ngahere Korowai, a green town belt for Porirua to support connection to te taiao and ecosystem health		Short-long	Community groups, PCC, DOC, park neighbours, others
ACCESS			
A171	Open the park directly to visitors at Waihora Crescent, Waitangirua and enable use of existing parking area. Install orientation signage and identify other facility or service needs through master planning with mana whenua and community	Short	Master planning, mana whenua
A172	Improve public access to the park from adjoining residential areas in East Porirua (Tawa, Cannons Creek, Whitby and Waitangirua, other residential developments) in liaison with others. Identify new trail connections or routes from residential streets, possible trail realignments and connections to Transmission Gully motorway underpasses for access to eastern parts of the park	Short-medium	PCC, Porirua Project, WCC, DOC, master planning
A173	Utilise the Greater Wellington events programme to enable people to experience the park via four-wheel driving opportunities on park roads	Ongoing	4WD clubs
A174	Enable more people to easily access and enjoy the munitions bunker area of the park by opening dawn to dusk public vehicle access to the large carpark at the top of Hill Road. Improve the car park, shelter, signs, toilets and other amenities. Enhance existing easy trails to bunkers, removing gates and fence obstacles.	Short	Park groups and licence holders
A175	Replace entry barriers (e.g. stiles over fences) with accessible ones (for mountain buggies and people with limited mobility) at all entries throughout the park including adjoining PCC parks	Short	PCC, HCC
A176	Encourage park visits with open days/weekends and other promotions to enable more visitors to access to the park and get involved in conservation and recreation activities	Short	Community, grazing licence holders
A177	Improve Belmont Road northern park access and vehicle parking utilising opportunities with neighbouring residential developments. Investigate northern Belmont unformed legal road and other unformed legal roads access opportunities.	Short -Long	PCC, private land owners recreation, community groups, HCC, Walking Access Commission

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7	Notes
A178	Develop direct trail access to the park via a new walking/ cycling bridge over Speedys Stream for the residents of Kelson e.g. cable/ suspension bridge over gorge, enhance amenity at Major Drive, Kelson and add connections to Hill Road residential areas.	Long	Pareraho Forest Trust, community groups
A179	Improve the Cornish Street (Korokoro) entrance as opportunities present in liaison with adjoining land owners	Medium-Long	Other land owners
AMENITY			
A180	Enhance Dry Creek picnic area with facilities such as nature play, storytelling or dog agility equipment	Short	Community groups
A181	Explore options for a toilet and other trail facilities in the Kelson area as part of a new local trail network (see Belmont Potential Enhancements map)	Long	HCC
A182	Post Transmission Gully motorway completion, enhance the Takapu Road entrance facilities, develop a range of trail circuits and connections and raise awareness of this park access	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, NZTA, PCC
STORYTELLING			
A183	Develop an interpretation plan (storytelling) plan for the park identifying key locations for particular stories and possible methods and media for interpretation	Short-Medium	
A184	Promote the park to passing motorists on Transmission Gully motorway through large visible signage or sculptures	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, NZTA, PCC
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A185	Improve cross park trails for walkers, cyclists and horse riders to develop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Porirua to Hutt Valley east-west route b. Porirua to Takapu Road north-south route cross park route for cyclists 	Medium	Master planning, PCC, HCC, park stakeholders
A186	Improve park cycling, walking and horse riding route connections and open space areas via on-road routes, and trails such as the Hutt River Trail, Wellington city's 'Outer Green Belt' trail network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. investigate a Korokoro valley to Titiro Moana Road link 	Medium	Regional trails framework, TAs, park stakeholders
A187	Investigate and identify a number of short loop trails at all entrances for families and others. Support with interesting features such as weta hotels, storytelling where appropriate. Also refer A174.	Medium	Master planning, community
A188	Investigate and develop key trails to support the parks regionally significant mountain bike trail network including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratton to Trig Midpoint • Dam/Trig Connector • Belmont Trig G2 - Two way • Belmont Trig G3 – Downhill • Belmont Trig G4 – Downhill • Middle Ridge G2 - Two way Refer Belmont Potential trail enhancements map	Short-Medium	BAMBA, community groups and conservation

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions		TIME Short 1-3 Medium 4-7	Notes
A189	<p>Work with mana whenua, recreation, conservation and community groups to improve the trail network across the park considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New trail hubs such as the top of Hill Road, Waitangirua, Kelson, Takapu Road • Trail development to link to Porirua/Rangituhi trails • Trail gradient and surface upgrades and realignments to easier standard and to minimise erosion for a wide range of users • Enhancements in the middle ridge area of the upper Korokoro catchment (Stratton St) • Enhancements on the southeast, east and north east slopes of Belmont Trig • Trail connections and links south of the munitions bunkers • Trail development and gorge bridge access for the Kelson area to enable easy access from the suburb to the park • Kelson short walks, lower Belmont and Speedys stream area, Kaitangata entrance new connecting trails • New trails to create access to Stony Knob • Connection tracks to residential areas in Whitby, Judgeford, Waitangirua as part of neighbouring developments • Trail connections from Porirua to Tawa through the park 	Short	Master planning, mana whenua, BAMBA, park stakeholder groups, park neighbours, TAs, HNZPT
Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:			
A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
A190	Rename or identify dual te Reo Māori/English names for key locations in the park such as the proposed cross-park routes, top of Hill Road visitor hub (currently 'farm hub') etc.	Short - Medium	Mana whenua
A191	Through master planning identify the key landscape features for enhancement and further protection (refer Appendix 4 Heritage and Landscapes of Significance Schedule)	Medium	Master planning, HNZPT
A192	Develop a full conservation management plan for WWII munition bunkers considering interpretation opportunities and adaptive reuse possibilities. Draw on Heritage Assessment, volumes 1 and 2, 2006.	Medium -Long	Post master planning
A193	Develop a conservation management plan for Old Coach Road (HNZ Listed site) to identify aspects of significance and guide preservation and enhancements	Long	HNZPT
A194	To improve amenity, as farm stock are removed from the park, remove fences not required for park boundaries, conservation or recreation activities to create an open landscape look and feel. Minimise gate closures and new fencing	Short – Long	Grazing licence holders
A195	Develop a hazardous waste management plan considering register of historic sites, considering possible leaching from historic rubbish dumps, former military sites, areas where recreation facilities will be developed or adapted and habitat restoration areas	Short	TAs

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK Actions

TIME
Short 1-3
Medium
4-7

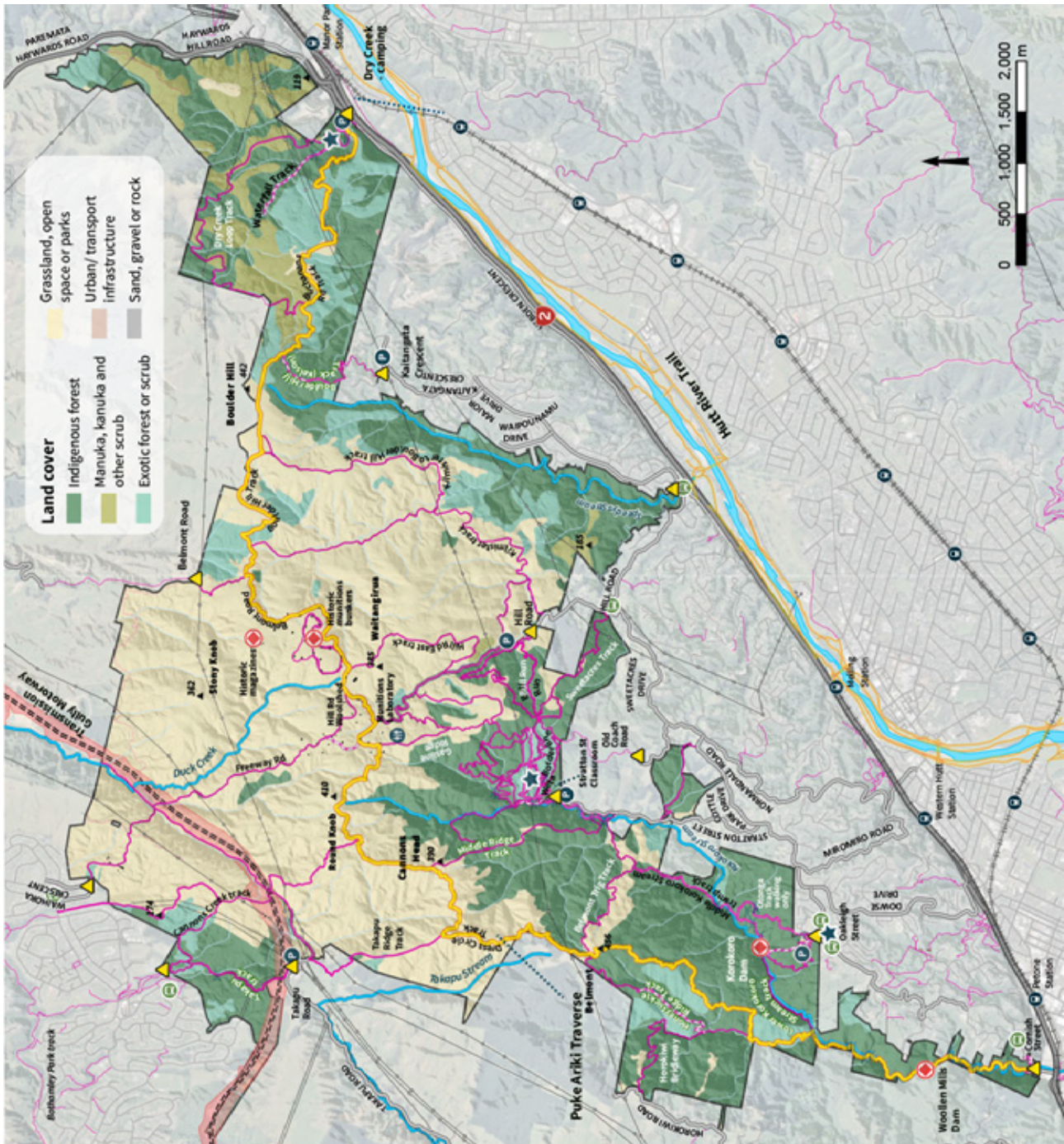
Notes

The way we work Goal 4:

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

A196	Support mana whenua in identifying a dual te reo Māori name for the park	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui
A197	Support the establishment of a community collaboration group to help work through a master planning processes and work towards shared goals for the park implementing the Parks Network Plan	Short	Stakeholders, community, mana whenua, TAs
A198	Develop strategic conservation collaborations to help deliver broad scale restoration work of the farmed areas considering master planning and restoration planning directions.	Medium	External sponsors, funding, mana whenua, TAs, DOC, F&B
A199	Work with Porirua City Council and the Porirua Project to identify a range of changes to realise more community, recreation and conservation benefits from the western part of Belmont Park in East Porirua, including Ngahere Korowai, a large scale reforestation and protection of the environment around Porirua East.	Short	PCC, F&B, mana whenua, Kainga Ora, Wesley Community Action, Ngahere Kowahi, schools near the park, others.
A200	Support action in response to Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its 2030 carbon neutrality goal by accelerating destocking of grazed areas of the park following priorities identified in this Plan and master planning. Accelerate restoration work following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Science priorities (refer Belmont Restoration Priorities map) - A pragmatic approach avoiding further investment in farming related infrastructure such as fences - Master planning directions for recreation and community facilities and uses 	Short – Long	Master planning, climate change action plan, park stakeholders, mana whenua, HCC, PCC

Map 7: Belmont Regional Park existing conditions

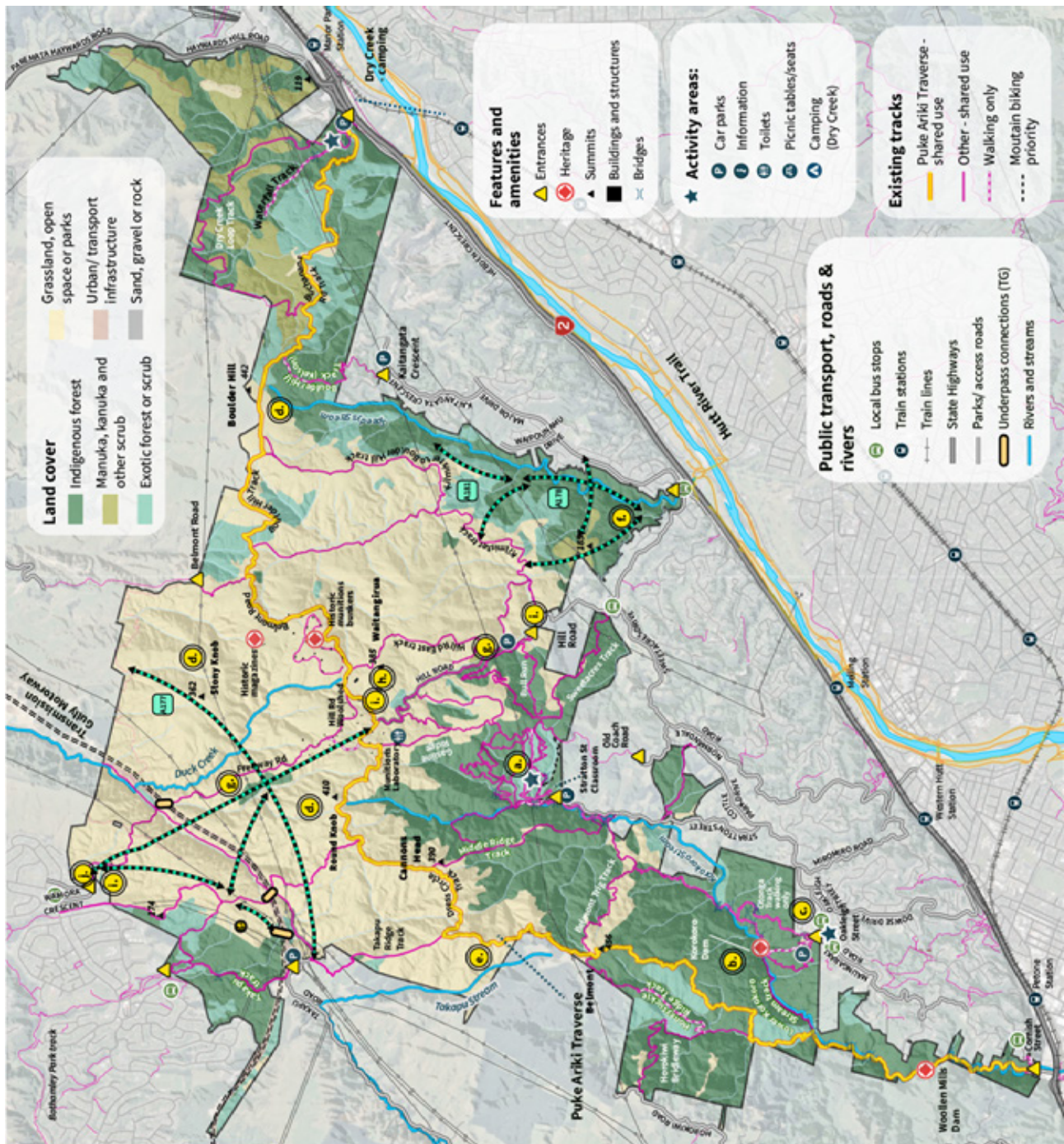


Belmont Regional Park

Existing conditions (2020)

- Features and amenities**
 - ▲ Entrances
 - Heritage
 - ▲ Summits
 - Buildings and structures
 - ⌘ Bridges
- Activity areas:**
 - Ⓟ Car parks
 - ⓘ Information
 - 🚻 Toilets
 - 🪑 Picnic tables/seats
 - ⛺ Camping (Dry Creek)
- Existing tracks**
 - Puke Ariki Traverse - shared use
 - Other - shared use
 - Walking only
 - ⋯ Mountain biking priority
- Public transport, roads & rivers**
 - 🚏 Local bus stops
 - 🚉 Train stations
 - Train lines
 - State Highways
 - Parks/ access roads
 - Rivers and streams

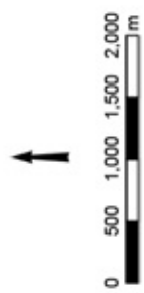
Map 8: Belmont Regional Park potential enhancements



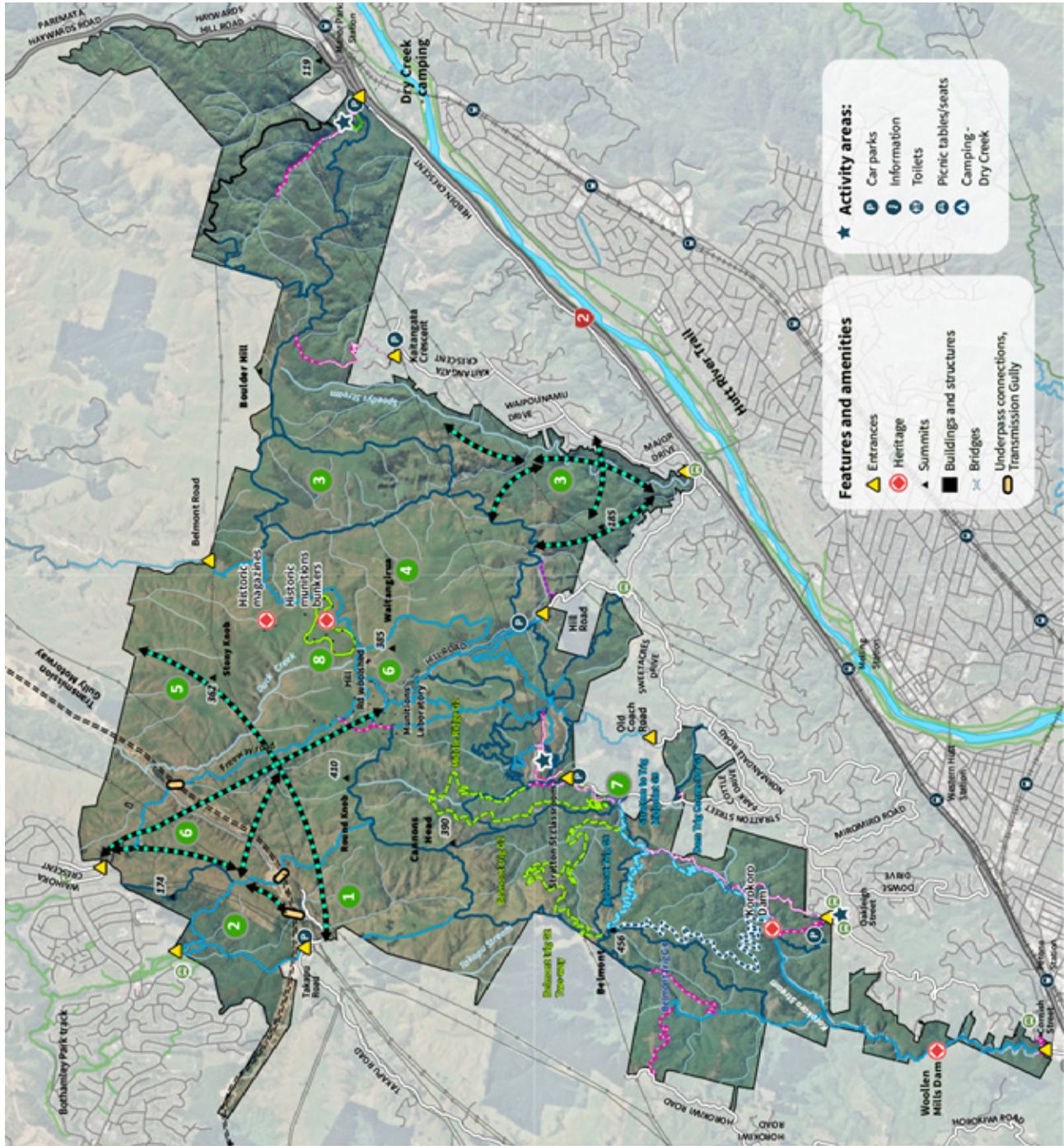
Belmont Regional Park Potential enhancements

- Key destination**
- a. Stratton Street mountain bike hub
 - b. Korokoro Valley
 - c. Oakleigh Street picnic area
 - d. Belmont Taumata
 - e. Puke Ariki traverse
 - f. Kelson trails and picnic area
 - g. Porirua to Hutt Valley & Takapu routes
 - h. Hill Road heritage hub
 - i. Park buildings and structures
 - j. Waitangarua entry hub
- Amenity**
- A177 North-south connections
 - A178 Kelson area bridge
 - A181 Kelson area trails

Areas for potential tracks - to be explored through master planning process



Map 9: Belmont potential trail enhancements



Belmont Regional Park

Potential trail and access enhancements

Trail development identified in key areas of the park (labelled) through the master planning process. Most trails are shown by mountain bike grade, unless walking only.

1. Takapu Road connections (A183)
2. East Porirua trail network (A171, 172, 187, 189)
3. Kelson/Hill Rd new connections (A178, 181)
4. Shorter circuits and connections (A189)
5. North Belmont connections (A177, A189)
6. Porirua to Hutt Valley route (A185, A170g)
7. Mountain bike new trails (A188)
8. Bunkers short walk (A170h, A174)

Cycle trails

Proposed (named tracks)

Mountain bike grade

- Easy
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Expert

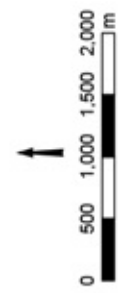
Existing

Mountain bike grade

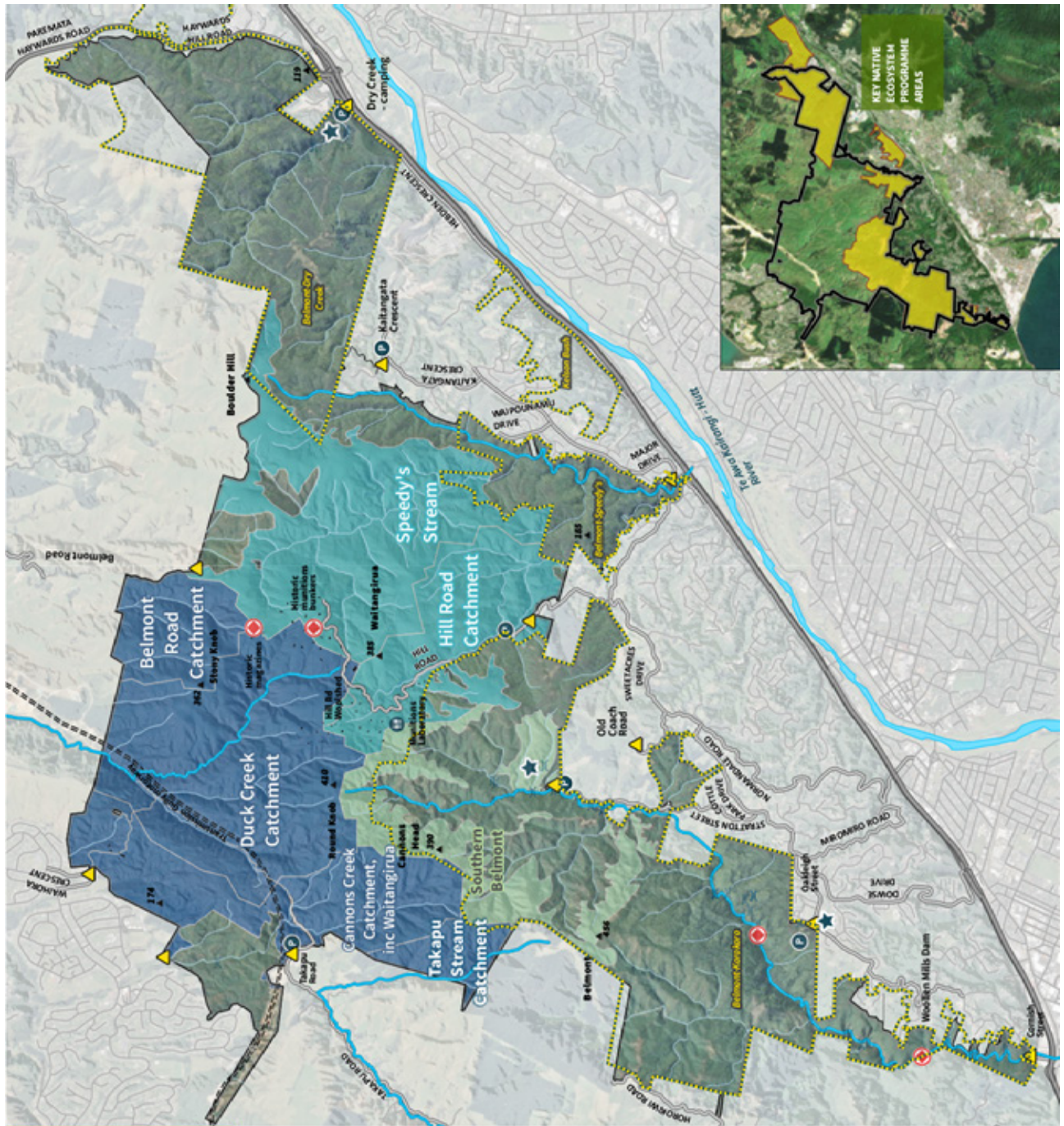
- Easy
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Expert

Areas for potential trails (multituse)

Walking only



Map 10: Belmont restoration priorities



Belmont Regional Park

High level restoration priorities

The high level priorities include areas of the park in the early stages of restoration. Detailed restoration priorities are determined through other processes.

Restoration areas

- Priority**
- First
 - Second
 - Third

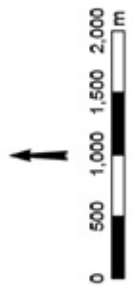
- Key Native Ecosystem programme areas

Features and amenities

- Entrances
- Heritage
- Summits
- Buildings and structures
- Bridges

Activity areas:

- Car parks
- Information
- Toilets
- Picnic tables/seats
- Camping - Dry Creek



7.4 East Harbour Regional Park

In partnership with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Northern Forest

Old forest, birdlife and sensational harbour vistas accessed by well-graded trails

Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui

Rich in history, a dramatic landscape gradually restoring, close to Wellington but with a far-away feeling. Restored by community

Parangarahu Lakes (Co management Plan vision)

**Kōhanga-piripiri – Kōhanga-te-ra - Kohanga Ora
Nests nurturing life and wellbeing**

East Harbour Regional Park is located on the eastern side of Wellington Harbour and is made up of three separate blocks: the Northern Forest, the Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui. There are high levels of mana whenua and general community engagement in managing all areas of this park, including a co management plan for Parangarahu Lakes with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST).

Northern Forest - The northern forest covers the steep hills between Eastbourne, eastern bays and Wainuiomata and are covered in regenerating beech/rata forest. The valley floors contain lush lowland podocarp/broadleaf forest. The forest comprises the hills behind Days Bay through to Eastbourne which form part of the scenic backdrop of the Wellington Harbour. Many of the region's native forest bird species are present here. To support the biodiversity the majority of the Gollans Valley is managed as a 'mainland island' with an extensive programme of pest animal control and monitoring supported by volunteer group Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO).

The eastern harbour hills have been popular for recreation activities since the late 1800s. The Butterfly Creek picnic area was developed in the early 1900s as a stop-off for people walking through to the Remutaka Ranges. Many of the tracks in this part of the park have been upgraded to minimise environmental effects from runoff and erosion, and improve accessibility. Some opportunities for track realignments exist as well as heritage interpretation of significant features. The park is also used for multisport events.

Parangarahu Lakes – The Parangarahu Lakes are accessed via one of the flattest coastal bike rides in the Wellington region. Lakes Kōhanga-piripiri and Kōhanga-te-ra are nationally significant indigenous ecosystems (Schedule F1, PNRP) with important native plants and wildlife. The Lakes are classified as Scientific Reserves under the Reserves Act and managed with mana whenua under a co management plan, reflected in this plan. Important historic sites include the Heritage NZ listed (old) Pencarrow Lighthouse. The Lakes are easily accessible by cycling or walking eight kilometres from the carpark at Burdans Gate, along the gravel Pencarrow Coast Road (managed by Hutt City and has limited vehicle access). The Lakes are an undiscovered gem for many people in Wellington, yet are one of the most interesting and scenic landscapes in the region. The Lakes became a Regional Park in 1991 and stock grazing stopped in 2004. Vegetation plots and natural processes, have allowed the bush to regrow and thrive with the support of pest plant and animal management (KNE programme and other work) and some pockets of active planting of 'seed source' species. Mana whenua and community groups are active in leading and supporting restoration work here.

Mana whenua partnership - Greater Wellington and Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST) jointly manage the Parangarahu Lakes through Te Rōpū Tiaki or guardianship group established in 2012. The Rōpū Tiaki objectives are to implement the long-term vision of the Parangarahu Lakes Co Management Plan, 2014. The core directions of the co management plan are encompassed within this Plan. Based on the vision above of nurturing life and wellbeing, the co management plan identifies key outcomes for this part of the park as:

Three oranga outcomes indicators of life, health and well-being

Tuna Heke

Restoration of the eel and native fishery of the Lakes as a self-replenishing mahinga kai for Taranaki Whānui

Manu Korihi

Flourishing forested landscape and healthy wetland-lake ecosystem sustains multitudes of birds and indigenous species and a revitalisation of Taranaki Whānui cultural practices

Tangata Kaitiaki

Managers, visitors and Taranaki Whānui are active kaitiaki protecting the catchments as taonga which contributes to personal, community and tribal wellbeing

Principles for management of the Parangarahu Lakes area

- Kaitiakitanga** – Taranaki Whānui exercise kaitiakitanga over their taonga and all people involved in management or governance activities act to protect the mouri and ensure the Parangarahu Lakes area are left in a better state for future generations.
- Co management** – Te Roopu Tiaki provides leadership for co management of the Parangarahu Lakes Area, reflecting the Treaty Settlement and return of the Lakes to Taranaki Whānui as cultural redress. The co management partnership will foster community cohesion and participation.
- Integrated catchment management approach** - Management of the Parangarahu Lakes area will take into account the catchment areas of both Lakes notwithstanding the legal title and mixed ownership complexities. Water, wetlands, flora, fauna and people issues are not managed in isolation but as a living organic system with each part connected to the other parts.
- Mouri Ora** – Management decisions and actions will aim to improve, not degrade, the mouri of the Parangarahu Lakes area. This principle means balancing preservation and enhancement of the Parangarahu Lakes area for future generations with the provision of appropriate visitor activities and recreational use.

Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui

Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui is a highly visible headland seen from much of Wellington city. Although visibly distant the parks entry points can be accessed within an hour's drive from the city. A very active Friends group have led much of the landscape and heritage restoration work with the support of Greater Wellington. The Friends advocated for the restoration and redevelopment of the former lighthouse keeper's cottages and associated complex and have been highly involved in this work. The lighthouse complex is historically significant for being one of the few intact complexes remaining in NZ. Adjoining land owned by Maritime New Zealand and others includes the operational lighthouse and a NIWA climate monitoring station. Geologically the land form is significant for its uplifted marine terraces and fault line.

Natural and historic heritage significance

Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui coastline, including the Wainuiomata River Estuary and mouth are listed as significant habitats for indigenous birds in the PNRP, with nine threatened or at-risk species resident or visiting. The park is also important habitat for many species of lizard in rock scree and escarpments. Whilst much of the escarpment has been impacted by stock grazing activities over a long period, the valley escarpment is identified as having very high ecological values containing threatened plant and animal species. Some areas have now been fenced and protected from further stock impacts for over five years. The park has areas of 'grey scrub', a rare plant community in decline, adapted to the frequent storm and salt-laden Cook Strait environment. Balancing open landscape values, protection of marine terraces, fire risk and restoration at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui will be a challenge. The Friends group has been highly active in weed removal and pest animal management as well as lighthouse complex restoration work, obtaining many grants for restoration and storytelling. *'Baring Head ecological values', Philippa Crisp (2011).*

Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui is identified as a site of significance to Taranaki Whānui in the Proposed Natural

Resources Plan. The lighthouse complex at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui is a Heritage New Zealand-registered archaeological site. Planning and management of the park is guided by a range of detailed heritage reports and plans which support conservation, restoration and adaptive re-use or new development of the park and its features in a way that respects and retains heritage values. The landscape significance of Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui is identified as of ‘outstanding aesthetic value for unhindered views from the lighthouse station of Cook Strait through to the South Island and across the harbour mouth to south of Wellington’. *‘Research Report on Heritage Features Baring Head, Wellington’*. New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (2011).

The most significant built heritage values are attributed to the lighthouse (outside the park), its associated buildings and WWII relics and fabric within the park. (Significant values are defined in more detail in Appendix 4 Heritage Schedule.) The light keepers complex encompasses:

- Two former light keeper’s cottages
- Diesel generator house and office (the Power House)
- Vehicle garage
- Former WAAC barracks foundations
- Shelterbelt ‘significant element’ and other vegetation and landscape elements of the light keeper’s complex. *Head/Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse Compound Heritage Plan’ Boffa Miskell (2014).*



At Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui native vegetation restoration activities have been in progress across the park for many years, led by the Friends group. Within the historic lighthouse complex the restoration focus is a mix of native and non-native to representative of the period when the lighthouse was staffed. The lighthouse itself and the NIWA climate monitoring facility are outside the park boundary.



Native birds are returning to Eastbourne in greater numbers thanks to the help of volunteer efforts in pest animal and plant management and restoration work.



Stay in a room with a stunning view? The entire lighthouse complex is historically significant as one of the most intact examples remaining in NZ. The Friends of Baring Head have been leading much of the restoration work to transform the two light keeper's cottages into overnight stay accommodation and the former diesel generator 'Power House' into a storytelling day visitor hub.



Parangarahu Lakes are managed collaboratively by Greater Wellington and PNBST via a co management plan developed in 2014. Iwi and local conservation groups have taken the lead for much of the restoration work here since stock grazing was ceased in 2005.



The upper level, Old Pencarrow lighthouse no longer operates but is a destination for many park visitors offering panoramic views back to Wellington and the South Island.

Title holders	Legislative status	Territorial authority	Area	Reserve purposes	Heritage
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Held under the Reserves Act 1977 as Scenic, Scientific, Recreation and Esplanade reserves.	Hutt City Council (HCC)	Northern Forest 1620 ha	Recreation, conservation, scenery, wildlife	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory Acknowledgement (refer Appendix 7)
Crown - Department of Conservation			Parangarahu Lakes 423 ha		
Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (PNBST)			Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui 295 ha		NZ Heritage List: Old Pencarrow Lighthouse
HNZPT (Old Pencarrow Lighthouse)			Total: 2339		
Hutt City Council					

Key stakeholders	Activity
East Harbour Environmental Association (EHEA)	Conservation
Eastbourne Community Board	Community
Eastbourne Forest Rangers	Conservation
Federated Mountain Clubs (FMC)	Recreation
Friends of Baring Head (FOBH)	Conservation
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Conservation
Hutt City Council (HCC)	Local Government
Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities	Housing and community development
Love Wainuiomata	Community
Lower Hutt Forest and Bird	Conservation
Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO)	Conservation
Maritime New Zealand	Heritage/Science
NIWA (National Institute Of Water And Atmospheric Research)	Research/ Science
New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association (NZDA) Wellington Branch	Recreation
Resident associations	Community
Tupoki Takarangi Trust (TTT)	Mana whenua
Wainuiomata Community Board	Community
Wellington Hang Gliding and Paragliding Club	Recreation
Wellington Mountain Bike Club (WMTBC)	Recreation
Wellington Fish and Game Council (WF&G)	Recreation

Key features and park characteristics

- High quality beech and broadleaf forest, mainland island conservation work
- Walking trails with harbour views
- Nationally significant lakes and regenerating forest
- Co management of Parangarahu Lakes with mana whenua, PNBST Lighthouses and heritage features at Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui
- Kaitiakitanga restoration work across three sections of park by highly engaged and supportive groups

Opportunities for the future of the park - aspirations for long-term enhancements for parks

- Park-wide pest plant and animal management work supporting predator free initiatives and biodiversity restoration
- Trail improvements for access, amenity and environmental protection in the Northern Forest. Mountain bike trail improvements, Wainuiomata side. Accessible trails.
- Promote and improve access to Parangarahu Lakes including filling gap in lower level circuit trail.
- Develop further amenities at the lakes. Mana whenua opportunities
- Progressive restoration to high levels of ecosystem health in all areas of the park
- Restoration of lighthouse complex and grazed areas with native vegetation at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui
- Connecting Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui and the lakes via the Pencarrow Coast Road



Mature beech and podocarp forest offers city escapes with stunning harbour vistas.

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK			TIME	Notes
Actions			Short 1-3	
			Medium 4-7	
			Long 8+ Years	
Natural heritage Goal 1:				
<i>Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services</i>				
All East Harbour				
A201	Implement the 'Key Native Ecosystem' Plan priorities to minimise pest plant and animal threats in liaison with community and others	Ongoing	MIRO, FOBH, PNBST, KNE programme	
A202	Support a catchment-wide approach to conservation and restoration activities in the Gollans and Wainuiomata valleys, Kōhanga-piripiri catchment	Ongoing	PNRP, PBNST	
Northern Forest				
A203	Raise awareness and understanding of the values of old growth forest, recreation use and biosecurity impacts to support good stewardship	Short - Long	MIRO, EHEA, PNBST, WMTBC, Love Wainui, HCC, ECB, others	
A204	Support mainland island work with community including reintroduction of native fauna where appropriate	Ongoing	Mana whenua, MIRO, ECB, PBNST	
A205	Support pest plant and animal threat reduction work and trial new approaches to improve effectiveness and efficiency	Ongoing	MIRO, neighbours, PBNST	
Parangarahu Lakes				
A206	Support native vegetation restoration through a range of works including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active replanting work • Pest plant and animal work • Catchment-wide work 	Medium	PNBST, MIRO, KNE programme	
A207	Protect park natural heritage values and visitor enjoyment from stock intrusion impacts through the development of better boundary fences, gates and other means	Short	Park neighbours	
A208	Prioritise the reintroduction of taonga species into the lakes for cultural benefit as outlined in Action 1.7 of the Parangarahu Lakes Area Co Management Plan 2014	Medium	PNBST	
A209	Work with others to protect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dotterel breeding habitat and feeding areas along the coast such with measures such as signs, fences • Cushion fields, muehenbeckia spp and other threatened and at-risk plant species through access planning 	On-Going	HCC, MIRO, PNBST, Pencarrow Lodge, TTT, ECB	
A210	Support Hutt City and others in managing legal vehicle access to the park along the coast road	On-Going	HCC, PNBST, Pencarrow Lodge, TTT	

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui			
A211	Restore the original lowland titoki/Ngaio forest of the central and northern plateau and escarpment areas through passive and active methods to improve ecosystem health, biodiversity values, visual amenity and demonstrate mahi tahi kaitiakitanga responsibilities:	Refer Restoration Priorities Map	
	a. Develop a long-term restoration plan to guide and support restoration efforts encompassing pest plant and animal management. Encourage the movement of birds in the open areas with pocket plantings, shelter and perches to help birds them disperse seed and support passive restoration efforts	Short	FOBH, KNE programme
	b. Develop a fire management 'tactical response plan' to guide ongoing fire threat management work e.g. firebreaks, 'green vegetation' firebreaks, native vegetation restoration, defensible space	Short	FOBH, Park neighbours, KNE
	c. Restore all wetland areas throughout the park including ephemeral seepage wetlands along the plateau and escarpment areas	Medium	FOBH, KNE
A212	Support important lizard habitat in rocky areas through a range of conservation interventions such as maintenance of low-level vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide supporting educational opportunities for park visitors Manage pest animals that prey on lizards and other important native species 	Ongoing	KNE programme, FOBH
A213	Improve the health of the Wainuiomata River and its margins: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> investigate removal of barriers to gravel inputs Add habitat elements such as logs Plant riparian margins Managing pest plants Educational activities Work on a catchment-wide basis 	Ongoing	FOBH, PNRP, HCC, park neighbours, general community
A214	Support the Te Whanganui-A-Tara Whaitua work for freshwater quality improvements in the Wainuiomata river catchment	Ongoing	Park neighbours, PNRP
Recreation experience Goal 2:			
<i>Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy</i>			
East Harbour – all			
A215	Improve provision of vehicle parking areas where practicable at park entrances	Medium	HCC, ECB
A216	Investigate 'park and ride' opportunities from Eastbourne to the Lakes and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui with mana whenua and others	Medium	PNBST, HCC, tourism operators
A217	Work with adjoining landowners to investigate possible trail connections between the three areas of park (Northern Forest, Parangarahu Lakes and Baring head/Ōrua-Pouanui)	Long	HCC, private land owners, PNBST, ECB

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A218	Develop a programme of photographically recording of restoration change over time and use it in storytelling for visitors to foster understanding of biodiversity	Short	
A219	Support the volunteer groups with a variety of opportunities for involvement in restoration and recreation activities throughout the park	Short	Stakeholders, community, volunteer groups
A220	Extend track user visitor monitoring to the Wainuiomata tracks in Northern Forest, Lakes and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui to inform management and planning work	Short	
Northern Forest			
A221	Investigate development of a 'marked route' access from behind the Wainuiomata Golf Course, linking into the existing track network in the Northern Forest along the ridgeline a. Investigate future uses of the back country hut for recreation/conservation purposes.	Long	HCC, private lands owners, WMTBC, Scout and community groups
A222	Review seasonal recreation hunting activities in the park	Long	Public consultation
A223	Key destinations Develop or enhance: a. Beech walk circuit trail (Journey) – Investigate a lower level contour trail connecting to existing trails, accessible from the Days Bay ferry. Also refer A237 b. Butterfly Creek (Journey) – Renew picnic facilities, storytelling c. Main ridge track (Journey) – Promote as a long walk with storytelling and key rest stops with seats d. Wainuiomata circuit walk and Lowry Trig (Journey) – Promote the scenic circuit walk options to Lowry Trig via Main Ridge and Lees Grove Track, Fern Gully or Zig Zag tracks. Enhance harbour views at Lowry Trig	Long Short Long Medium	WMTBC, MIRO, EHEA, ECB MIRO, EHEA, ECB WMTBC, MIRO, EHEA, ECB WMTBC, WCB, Love Wainuiomata
ACCESS			
A224	Work with community groups and associations to enhance park entrances, modify barriers to ensure they are highly visible and mountain buggy accessible and promote trails to local community	Short	WMTBC, WCB, Love Wainuiomata
A225	Improve signage leading to all track entrances from Muritai Road and bus stops e.g. on-road arrows/logos		HCC, trail groups
A226	Improve access and visibility of the Puriri Track entrance. Work with HCC to extend formed track to the footpath on the Wainuiomata Road and make the access barriers bike friendly	Short	WCB

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
A227	Improve the Zig Zag track entrance visibility from Fraser Street and Wainuiomata road	Short	Love Wainuiomata, WCB
A228	Improve the visibility of signage to the Fern Gully Track (Gardner Grove, Wainuiomata) and define the track entrance clearly with fencing to distinguish from adjoining private land	Short	WCB
STORYTELLING			
A229	Develop a simple interpretation/storytelling plan for the Northern Forest	Medium	Mana whenua, community groups, HCC
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A230	Improve riding experience on southern part of Rata Ridge Track	Medium	
A231	Link tracks. Investigate the development of link tracks between Howard Road and Ngaumatau Road (walking) and Howard road entry and Wainuiomata Hill road (MTB)	Medium	Walking, cycling groups
A232	Add seats with backs/picnic facilities and storytelling at lookouts	Short - Medium	WCB, ECB, walking, cycling groups
A233	Work with recreation and conservation groups to sustainably manage the Rata Ridge Track and limit inappropriate use and track changes	Short	EHEA, WMTBC, MIRO
A234	On the Wainuiomata side of the park improve signage and visibility of entrance tracks and promote trail these local opportunities to the community	Short	Love Wainuiomata, MIRO, HCC
A235	Fire break alternative. Investigate a shared track for walking and cycling as alternative to the Fire Break Track between Stanley Street, Wainuiomata and the Zigzag Track. (This will reduce environmental impacts and create a more gentle contoured track)	Short-medium	Love Wainuiomata, WMTBC, WCB
A236	Investigate a short accessible loop associated with the Cheviot Track	Short	Residents Association, ECB
A237	Improve access/ amenity and investigate lower contour links between exiting tracks to create shorter, more accessible walks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Access and environmental protection measures on the Ferry Road Tramping Track close to the Main Ridge Track. Add seats at some harbour view points. b. Consider current bait line tracks to create link between Korimako and Kereru Tracks c. Low level link between McKenzie Road and Karearea tracks. 	Medium-long	ECB, other groups
A238	Work to improve access to the park and the Puriri Track from the Wainuiomata Road	Medium	WTP, HCC, WMTBC
A239	Bait Track upgrade. Investigate upgrading the bait line track along Gollans Stream to create a connection with Butterfly Creek and the Wainuiomata Coast Road in liaison with park groups	Long	MIRO, WTP, WMTBC, Love Wainuiomata, ECB

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A240	Fence park entry areas to define the public park land and the park entry points at Kowhai Street and Vermont Grove. Add signs and enhance trails which connect to the Main Ridge Track to create a local walking circuit walk	Long	WMTBC, WCB
Parangarahu Lakes			
A241	Key destinations Develop or enhance: a. Lakes vista lookout (Landscape) – Bluff Point, the 96m high point to the south of Old Pencarrow Lighthouse offers panoramic views. Investigate a connection with lower Kōhangapiripiri track to create a circuit and realign the existing lighthouse and Bluff Point Tracks for environmental protection and visitor enjoyment purposes. Add seats and storytelling. b. Lake low level circuit (Journey) – Close the gap in the easy grade circuit trail around Lake Kōhangapiripiri with a lower contour track from the eastern side of the Cameron Wetland boardwalk to the Cameron Ridge track near the lake (refer Parangarahu Lakes potential enhancements map). Add storytelling. Work with Hutt City to improve the trail experience enroute to the trail (Pencarrow Coast Road). c. Lakes bird hide and shelter (Heritage) – With PNBST and others investigate a viewing hide close to lake wildlife and storytelling/picnic shelter at a location such as near Koutu Kawau/Shag Rock, Lake Kōhangatera. Promote to attract people to see this lake and design for use as an orientation and storytelling hub for the park and tour groups	Short - Medium Medium Medium	PNBST, MIRO PNBST, MIRO, HCC PNBST, MIRO
A242	Toilet. Work with others to develop toilet facilities in an appropriate location for environmental protection and visitor enjoyment near Lake Kōhangapiripiri entrance	Medium	HCC, PNBST
A243	Remove redundant internal stock fences to enhance amenity	Medium	MIRO, PNBST
A244	Support visits to the Parangarahu Lakes and Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui through events programme activities. (Refer: Objective 7, Parangarahu Lakes Co Management Plan)	Short	PNBST
A245	Support mana whenua with opportunities that enable more visitors to see and experience the Lakes such as bike hire, other concessionaire services	Long	PNBST
AMENITY/TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A246	Connecting track. Investigate the development of a connecting track from the lakes vista (A241a) lookout to the lower track	Short	PNBST, trail groups

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A247	Install signage at the (lower) Pencarrow Lighthouse and at the walking track access point beside the Coast Road to encourage people to visit and explore the Parangarahu Lakes. More clearly identify the easier trail opportunities at the lakes for cyclists and walkers. Add Distance markers from Burdens gate to Lake Kohangatera entry gate.	Medium	PNBST, HCC, ECB
A248	Install bike rails for visitors to secure their bikes at key trail points in the park. Install seats with backs and picnic tables at view points and other attractive locations e.g. the Lake Kōhangatera eastern track. Add a seat or picnic table in shade near the junction of the Valley View Hill Track.	Short	PNBST, MIRO, ECB
STORYTELLING			
A249	Worth with and support PNBST to reveal stories to people visiting the park	Medium	PNBST, MIRO, community groups
A250	Work with others to enhance 'Te Ara Tupua' storytelling along Pencarrow coast	Long	PNBST, HCC, MIRO,
Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui			
A251	Key destinations Develop or enhance:		
	a. Lighthouse complex (Heritage) Complete restoration works underway to restore heritage precinct (refer action below)	Medium	FOBH, PNBST
	b. WWII lookout and Trig (Heritage) – Enhance wayfinding to Trig Point from lighthouse complex, add storytelling and seats	Medium	FOBH, PNBST
	c. Pump house circuit trail (Journey) – Develop an easy access track with natural and historic heritage storytelling via the Pump House to create a circuit (refer action A170 below for bridge).	Long	FOBH, PNBST
	d. Fitzroy Bay lookout (Landscape) – Develop the Fitzroy Bay lookout on the bridle trail as circuit walk destination from the main carpark. Add seat/ picnic table and storytelling	Long	FOBH, PNBST

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A252	<p>Complete restoration of the lighthouse complex including heritage interpretation and heritage plantings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore light keeper's cottages for overnight booked accommodation Complete the Power House day visitor hub with storytelling Develop the children's Discovery Trail Complete restoration of the Garage as a conservation volunteer base Provide basic facilities to support limited basic camping stays for conservation volunteer work Restore the complex shelter belt and gardens based on the weeding and planting plan, maintaining non-invasive heritage plants Support the FOBH in their fundraising opportunities 	Short – Medium	FOBH, PNBST
ACCESS			
A253	Internal road and carpark. Upgrade internal park road for overnight stay visitor access to the lighthouse complex including passing bays. Investigate shorter term safety improvements. Develop parking area near lighthouse	Medium	Neighbours, easement holders
A254	Investigate the further improvement of the internal Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui access road to support adjoining land access if the Fitzroy Bay coast road becomes inaccessible in future	Long	PNBST, HCC, neighbours, easement holders
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A255	Support the proposed future extension of the Ngā Haerenga/Remutaka Cycle Trail via Baring Head /Ōrua-pouanui. Work in liaison with other agencies for the Coast Road 'Heartland ride'	Medium - Long	HCC, Love Wainui, NIWA, NZ Police, Maritime NZ, FOBH, NZCT, trail groups, TTT
A256	Bridge and trail. Develop a walking/cycling bridge near the Wainuiomata River mouth carpark to improve access to the park and support a circuit trail to the Pump House and Power Line road	Medium - Long	FOBH, PNBST, PNRP
A257	Gully track to coast. Investigate a connecting track to the coast from lighthouse area	Short	Friends
A258	Develop the ridge top shared trail from the management road to the Trig Point and lighthouse to walking track standard.	Long	FOBH, trail groups
A259	River circuit. Investigate developing a new track to create river circuit track from both carparks (via new bridge). Refer Potential Enhancements map.	Long	

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	

Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:

A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors

East Harbour – all

A260	Maintain scenic view points from key locations for visitor enjoyment and include seats or story telling where appropriate	Short - Long	Mana whenua
A261	Consider additions, agreements or other mechanisms to create ongoing ecological and recreation connections between the three parts of East Harbour Park	Long	

Northern Forest

A262	Support mana whenua in identifying a dual Māori name for Northern Forest	Short	PNBST
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Parangarahu Lakes

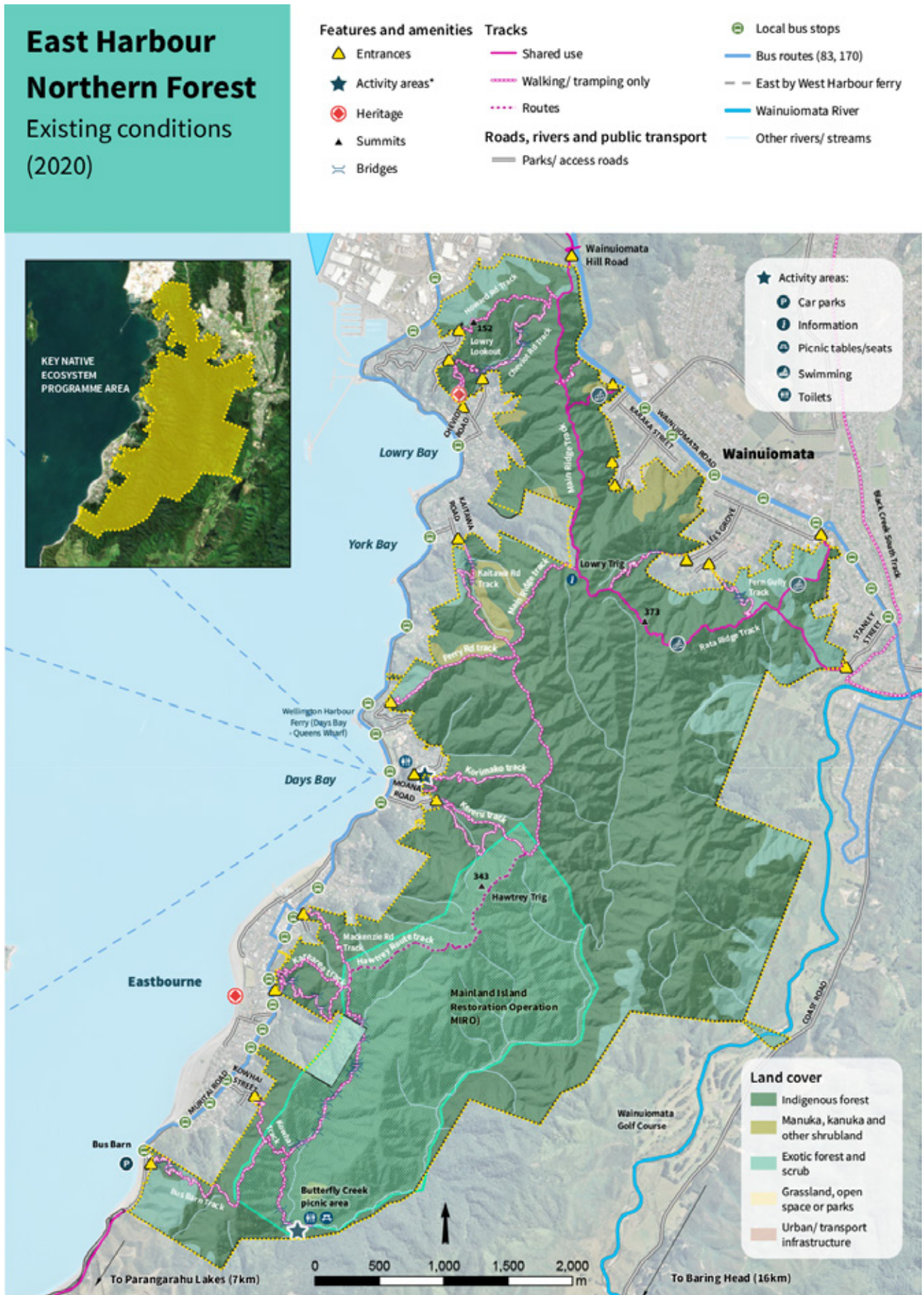
A263	Maintain scenic view shafts from Old Pencarrow Lighthouse and other key viewpoints for visitor enjoyment	Long	
A264	Liaise with Heritage NZ in works associated with improving amenity and trail access in the vicinity of Old Pencarrow Lighthouse	Medium	HNZ, HCC

Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui

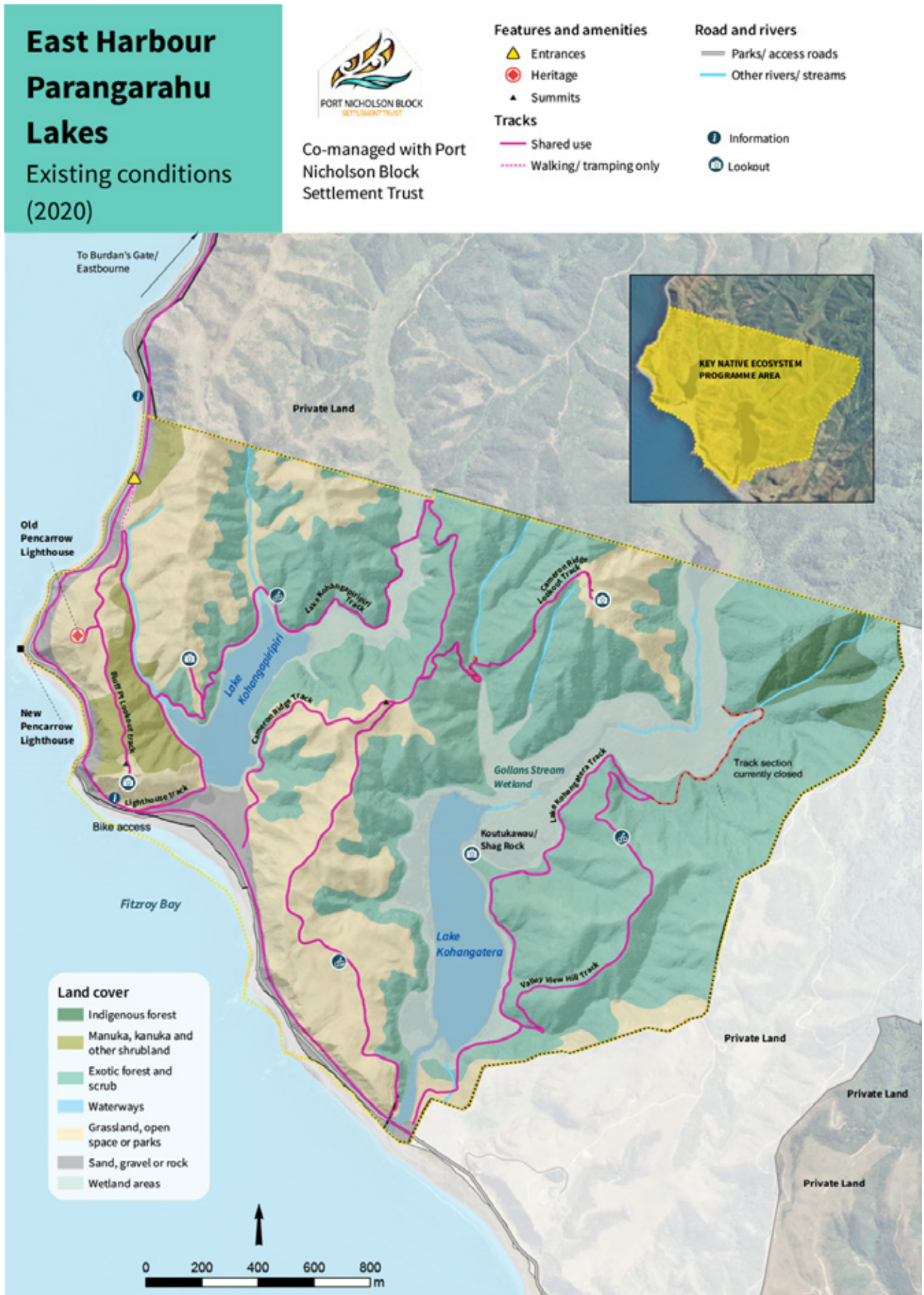
A265	Develop conservation management plans to guide management of heritage assets where appropriate such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui WWII relics 	Short - Medium	
A266	Work towards improvements in visitor access and neighbour amenity to the lighthouse complex including possible easement changes or land exchange	Long	Park neighbours, community

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
The way we work Goal 4:			
<i>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</i>			
All East Harbour			
A267	Develop new collaborations in recreation, tourism and conservation to support core park values, catchment-wide outcomes and regional economic benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support ecotourism operator product development where appropriate Support PNBST lead initiatives in tour guiding, storytelling and other enterprise Connect conservation projects through engagement or expertise Support works and initiatives that reduce the effects of climate change Work with adjoining land owners to develop Remutaka Cycle trail connections 	Short-Medium	PNBST, TTT, HCC
A268	Work with neighbouring land owners to ensure all boundary fences and gates are stock proof (<i>attention to Parangarahu Lakes area</i>)	<i>High Priority</i> Short	Park neighbours, restoration groups
Northern Forest			
A269	Continue to support conservation collaborations with Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) and East Harbour Environmental Association support biodiversity and reduce threats	Ongoing	MIRO, Conservation groups
Parangarahu Lakes			
A270	Continue to honour and implement the directions and detailed actions of the Parangarahu Lakes Area Co Management Plan 2014 and support Rōpū Tiaki co management work	Ongoing	PBNST
A271	Work with others to improve aquatic ecosystem health of the lakes and fish passage in and from the lakes	Ongoing	DOC, Hutt City PNBST, Fish & Game, MIRO, others
Baring Head/Ōrua-Pouanui			
A272	Work collaboratively with the Friends of Baring Head in conservation and restoration efforts throughout the park <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide facilities to support work such as overnight stays Plans and standards/guidelines to support work Expert advice and training opportunities Sharing expertise and knowledge 	Ongoing	FOBH
A273	Work collaboratively with other agencies at Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui to maintain or enhance amenities and views from the lighthouse complex	Ongoing	NZ Police, Maritime NZ, GNS NIWA, HNZ, DOC, TTT

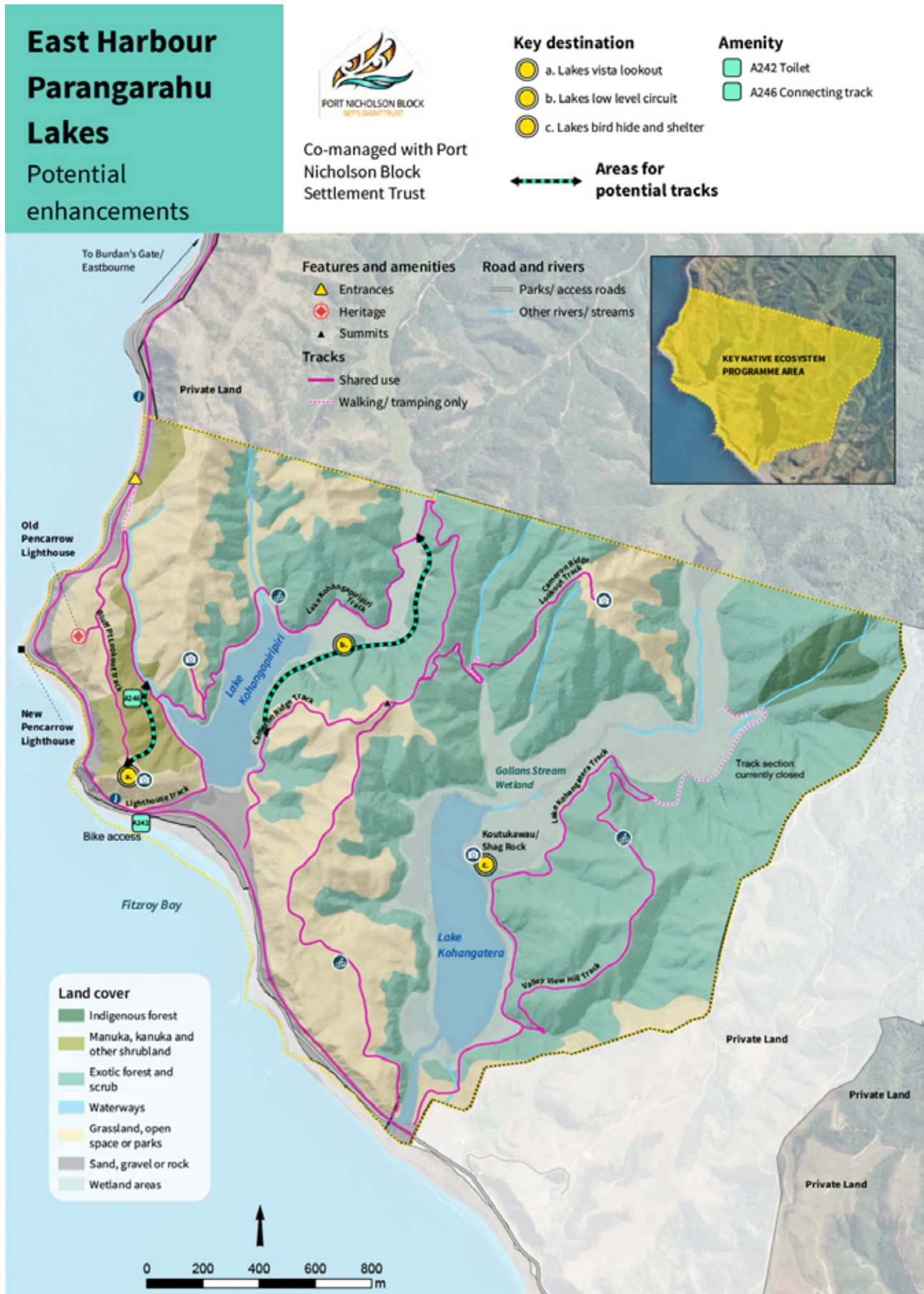
Map 11: Northern Forest existing conditions



Map 13: Parangarahu Lakes existing conditions



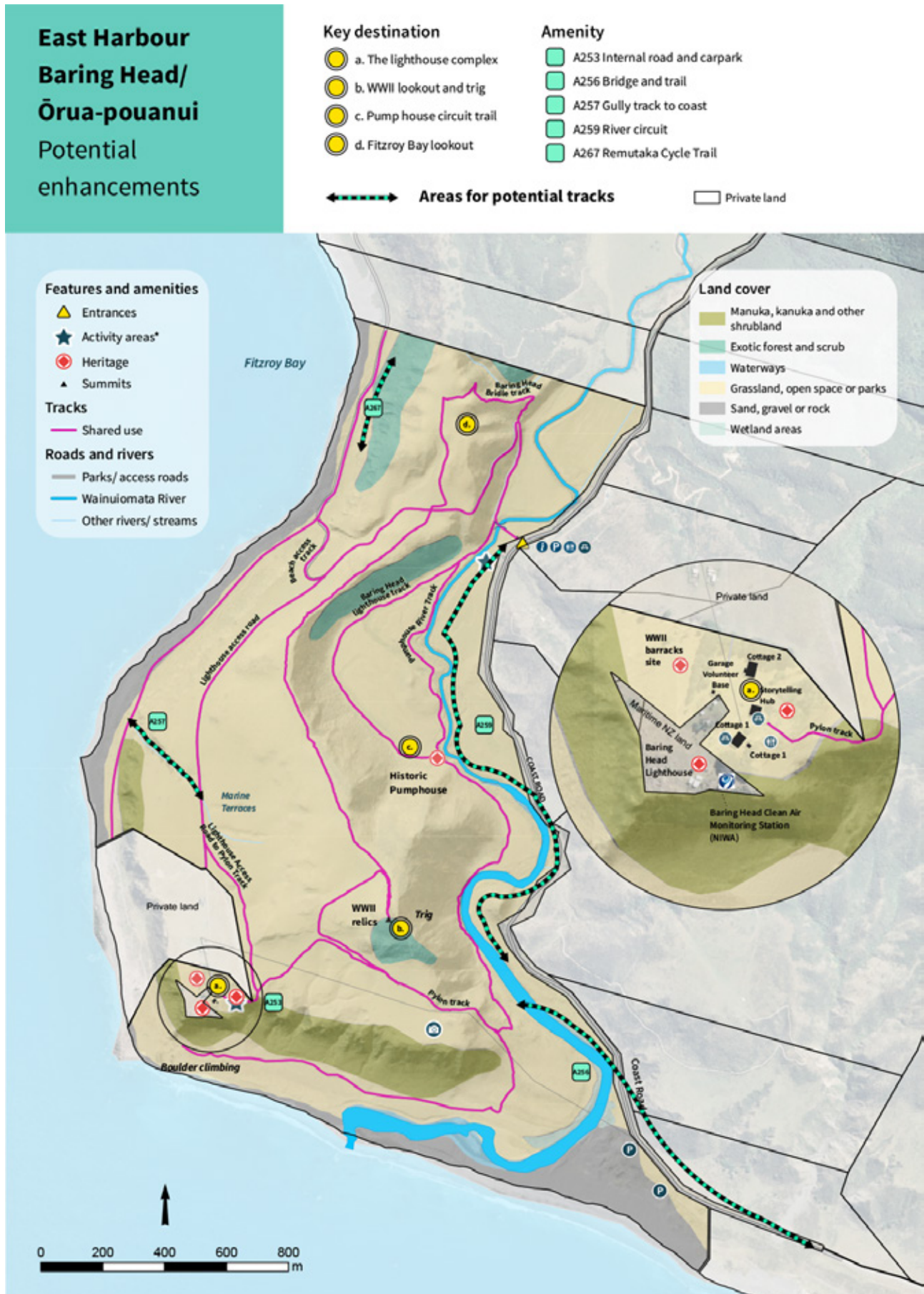
Map 14: Parangarahu Lakes potential enhancements



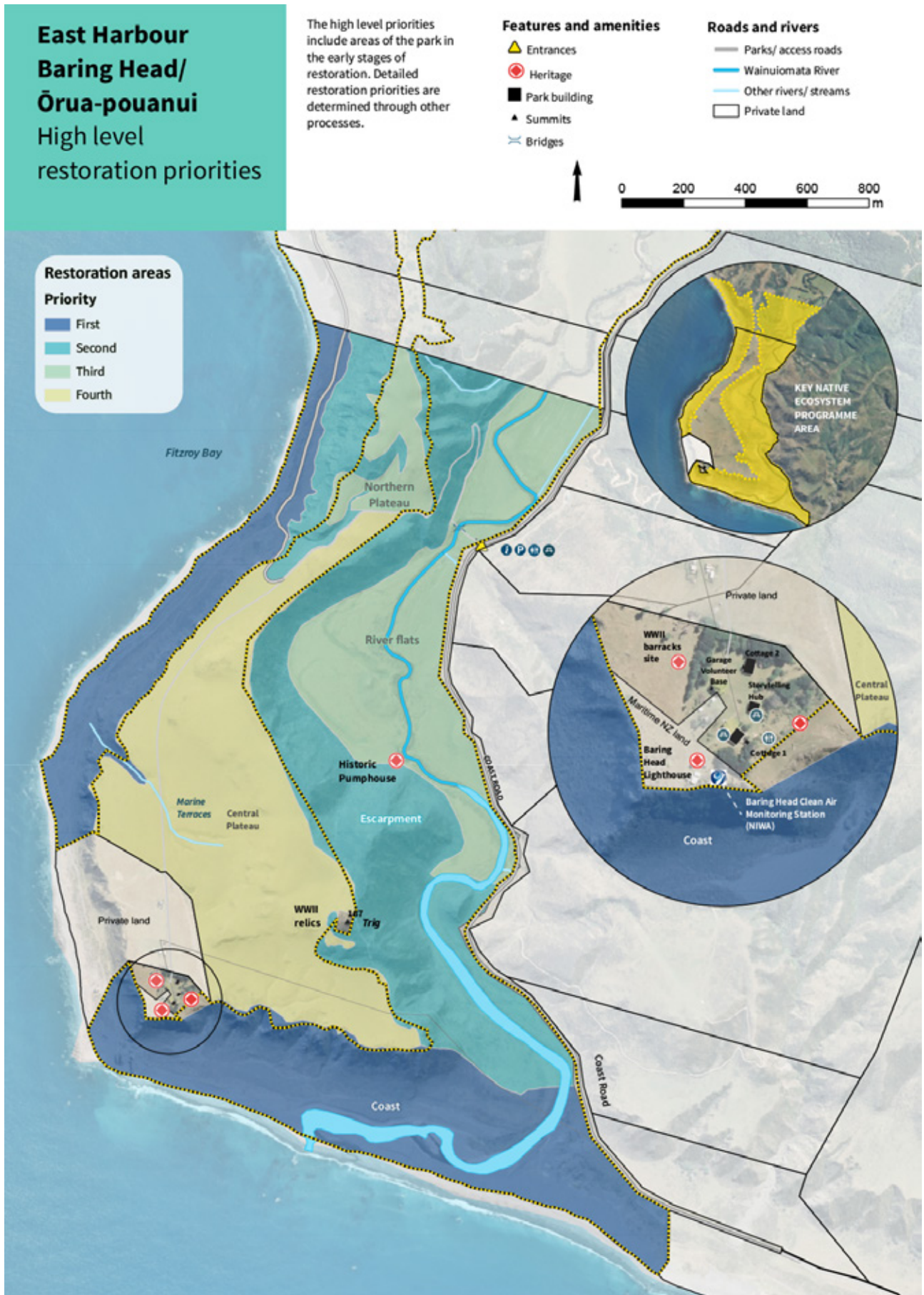
Map 15: Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui existing conditions



Map 16: Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui potential enhancements



Map 17: Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui restoration priorities



7.5 Kaitoke Regional Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

Greater Wellington works in partnership with six mana whenua entities of the region to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes for the environment and parks.

Greater Wellington recognises the cultural values of Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. Greater Wellington is aware of the sites of significance in the park that mana whenua have shared through the Proposed Natural Resources Plan and respects the statutory acknowledgements that each iwi has through their respective settlement Deeds and legislation that cover their interests.

Greater Wellington is aware that other mana whenua partners have adopted a watching brief on their interests in the park and want the courtesy of being advised of any developments so they can determine the extent to which they will engage.

A place to explore, relax and camp beside magnificent forest and clear waterways

Kaitoke Regional Park is part of the southern foothills of the Tararua Ranges and borders the Hutt Water Collection Area (which has its own management plan). The rainforest walks, Pakuratahi river walks and accessible trails are key features of the park. The Hutt and Pakuratahi rivers are also key features of the park along with their riverside flats which are popular for camping and picnicking. The lower hills of the park are covered in native podocarp and beech forest and offer a range of short walks and more challenging tramps.

Native birds including kereru, fantails, grey warblers, tūi, bellbirds and rifleman are common and freshwater fish species include bullies, koaro and freshwater crayfish. It is a popular destination for Lord of the Rings fans, flocking to see 'Rivendell'. In the Te Marua section of the park there is a matai-totara bush remnant, two drinking water holding reservoirs, a water treatment plant, river access and open grassy areas for dog walking.



Walks range from short and accessible with storytelling to strenuous tramping tracks through beech and 1000 year old podocarp forest



The rivers in Kaitoke have great swimming holes and are popular when it's warm. Fish can be seen in the clear waters.



The blockbuster film trilogy, 'Lord of the Rings' had Rivendell scenes filmed in Kaitoke Regional Park. It's now a pilgrimage site for fans from around the world coming to see and explore the park. The park has continued to be a popular film set location, with its old growth forest, beautiful terrain and its cascading rivers.



The Kaitoke campground is one of the most popular in the region. Its scenic, quiet and a great place for families and motorhome stays. Facilities include six powered sites and cooking shelters.



Logging tramways are found throughout the forest of Te Marua area. This tramways bridge over the Hutt River at Te Marua was destroyed by floods in 1939. Opening some tramway trails as heritage walking tracks may help to preserve this history in the park. <https://uhcl.recollect.co.nz/nodes/view/28643>



Both parts of the park support drinking water supply infrastructure with water drawn from the Hutt River catchment. At Te Marua small reservoirs hold water a treatment plant supports drinking water quality. Photo: NIWA

Title holder	Legislative status	Territorial authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Administered under Local Government Act 2002, Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972	Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC)	Approx. 2,860 Ha	Recreation, forestry and water supply	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Statutory acknowledgments. Refer Appendix 7.

Key stakeholders	Activity
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Conservation
Hutt Valley Pony Club	Recreation
New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association (NZDA) Wellington Branch	Recreation
NTrailZ	Recreation
Plateau School	Education/conservation
Predator free groups	Conservation
Upper Hutt Forest and Bird	Conservation
Wellington Botanical Society (BOTSOC)	Conservation
Wellington Water	Utility
Wellington Fish and Game Council (WF&G)	Recreation

Key features and park characteristics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality beech and broadleaf forest • Matai-totara bush (Te Marua Bush) fragment • Large flat camping areas with kitchen facilities • Rainforest walks • River swimming and rafting, scenic river viewing from bridges • Water supply infrastructure • Geological features and timber logging relics • Lord of the Rings and Hobbit, 'Rivendell' film tourism iconic location

Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop key destinations such as high point views, renewed storytelling and easy to intermediate trails • Connect Kaitoke, Te Marua and Pakuratahi via easy grade trails through Greater Wellington owned land currently held for future water supply purposes • Enhance formal nature play opportunities for campers and day visitors • Amenity and safety improvements at Te Marua e.g. drinking water/educational related murals on the sides of prominent water supply buildings, vegetation management or trail realignments • Restoration of stock grazed areas or recreation uses • Further drinking water conservation and education stories • Facilities for events e.g. park movies, mobile stage

Natural heritage

The forests of the park connect with and support the adjoining water collection area. Maintaining optimum forest health through threat, (pest plant and animal, fire, biosecurity) minimisation work is important for water quality and supply. This work supports biodiversity and means people can see and hear a variety of local birds and animals. Different types of native bush offer habitat diversity including beech, podocarp and a matai remnant forest.

Recreation experience

Kaitoke is a key family-friendly destination in the region and popular with international visitors on Lord of the Rings film site pilgrimages. The park is renowned for its beautiful riverside camping areas and old growth forests. Short walks are readily accessible for people all ages and fitness levels and the Hutt and Pakuratahi Rivers provide popular places to play and swim. The Hutt River offers trout fishing opportunities, while the gorge is popular for experienced white water recreation such as rafting and kayaking. Tramping, mountain biking, dog walking and horse riding are also popular activities, and high view points in the park offer grand Hutt Valley vistas.

Heritage and landscape

The park has a range of natural and built heritage features as well as more recent film industry-related heritage. Water supply infrastructure was completed in 1957 and remains in the park servicing Wellington with drinking water. In 1976 the Wellington Regional Planning Authority identified the public land as a potential regional park because of its native forests, recreation and education opportunities. The area became a park in 1983 and facilities and popularity have grown over time to become one of Wellington's most popular close to home camping places as well as a popular stop for tourists. Maintaining access for servicing drinking water supply infrastructure remains a priority.

Mana whenua partnership

Historic sites of significance to mana whenua are limited, as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori moved through the area when travelling to the Wairarapa and the west coast. Four iwi retain mana whenua over the park lands and it remains popular for mahinga kai and social gatherings.

Community collaboration

While local groups and schools are involved in conservation and recreation activities in the park, the distance from larger urban neighbourhoods remains a barrier. The opportunity exists for more community involvement through works such as restoration of the grazed areas of the park, trail improvements, storytelling, art works, events and festivals.

KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+	
Natural heritage Goal 1:			
Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services			
A274	Minimise threats to drinking water supply and treatment facilities in the park and adjoining catchments through ongoing management work	Ongoing	Wellington Water
A275	Work towards managing threats to indigenous ecosystem health by supporting the KNE programme and associated pest plant and animals programme work	Ongoing	KNE programme, F&B
A276	Work with park neighbours and others to improve 'biolinks' and habitat connections for wildlife, reduce barriers to fish passage and manage key biosecurity threats	Ongoing	Park neighbours, F&B
A277	Identify and facilitate opportunities for local involvement in conservation activities, citizen science, schools education and drinking water conservation and education	Short – medium	Local schools, groups, clubs, F&B
A278	Support conservation and recreation groups in restoration of the Te Marua bush	Ongoing	BOTSOC, F&B
A279	Support the Te Whanagnui-A-Tara Whaitua implementation plan as relevant to the park	Long	Whaitua Implementation Programme
A280	Develop restoration plans working with conservation, recreation and other community groups for the grazed areas encompassing A290 recreation trails.	Short - Medium	BOTSOC, F&B
Recreation experience Goal 2:			
Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy			
A281	Enhance camping experiences:		
	a. Explore options for changing rooms being added to existing buildings and places for solar showers	Short	Disabled Access groups
	b. Improve accessibility of facilities following principles of universal design	Short	Disabled Access groups
	c. Foster use of the walk-in camping areas through facility enhancements	Short	
	d. Provide information and storytelling in a range of languages for campers	Medium	
	e. Investigate possible glamping facilities to diversify camping experiences	Long	
	f. Develop concessionaire facilities such as bases for food, coffee trucks	Short	
	g. Continue to enhance top terrace amenity with plantings and pest plant control	Short-Medium	NZDF, Schools

KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+	
A282	Key destinations Develop or enhance:		
	a. Camping (Recreation) - refer action above		
	b. Rivendell (Heritage)	Medium	Film Wellington
	– enhance with updated storytelling and associated accessible nature trails		
	c. Nature play (Activity space)	Medium	Local schools, community groups, service clubs
	– Investigate nature play options for campers and others		
	d. River access & storytelling (Activity space)	Long	All-abilities access groups
	– Promote the Hutt and Pakuratahi rivers as nature immersive experience. Investigate options to facilitate seasonal disabled access to the river services e.g. all terrain buggy, rubber mats. Add storytelling.		
	e. Te Marua (Activity space)	Medium-long	Wellington Water
	– Work with others to improve amenity, add murals, storytelling about drinking water, historic heritage (refer A286)		
ACCESS AND AMENITY			
A283	Update the existing masterplan for the park to reflect emerging needs and opportunities as the works of the current plan are completed:	Long	F&B, BOTSOC, camping groups, local schools, community groups
	– In the vicinity of Pakuratahi forks identify areas for seasonal vehicle closures to minimise congestion at peak times		
	– Promote off-peak visits with events and other methods		
	– Identify any further facility requirements to support a more diverse range of events		
A284	Identify a range of improvements to water systems, waste disposal and septic tanks to better support the number of people visiting the park	Short	UHCC
A285	Develop a number of highly accessible experiences for campers and day visits including river access	Medium	Mana whenua, stakeholders, community, recreation and conservation groups
A286	Undertake a range of improvements at Te Marua to improve amenity and ‘feelings of safety’ following the principles of ‘Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design’ (CPTED). Consider educational murals and art works, vegetation trimming to create better surveillance, carpark and trail improvements/realignments	Short	Wellington Water, community groups, stakeholders
STORYTELLING			
A287	Undertake education activities and promote drinking water conservation through ranger talks, murals on water supply related buildings and structures, interpretation panels and other media	Short-Medium	Wellington Water, schools

KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+	
A288	Interpret interesting park landscape features to park visitors such as geological features such as the pleistocene gravel exposures, fault terraces at Te Marua, Kaitoke Hill, Southern Ridge and Wellington Fault line, River Terraces, vertical strata visible from the Kaitoke weir and Putaputa catchment	Medium-Long	F&B
A289	Renew and update interpretation on existing trails and develop new story trails	Short-medium	
TRAILS (Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process, also refer maps)			
A290	Farm Creek. Explore options to develop a farm creek circuit track	Medium	NTRAILZ, other park stakeholders
A291	Te Marua connector. Utilise existing farm roads through Greater Wellington land held for future water storage lakes to create a safe off-road trail from Kaitoke campground to Te Marua (and Pakuratahi refer A296). Ensure that recreation enhancements do not affect the long term future development of water supply works	Medium	NTRAILZ, Wellington Water, licence/lease holder
A292	Work with others to develop easy to intermediate mountain biking trails in Te Marua forest area	Medium	NTRAILZ
A293	Explore options to develop a mini mountain bike skills track for families camping	Medium	NTRAILZ
A294	Develop a view point on the Ridge Track, accessible as a short walk from the campground and add seat(s) and storytelling	Long	
A295	Enhance access to the Te Marua bush logging tramway and interpret to visitors	Long	F&B, BOTSOC
A296	Pakuratahi off-road link track. Utilise existing farm roads to develop a safe off-road trail between the camping area of Kaitoke, Te Marua trails and the Remutaka Rail Trail (via an existing State Highway Two underpass). Ensure that recreation enhancements do not affect the long term future development of water supply works	Medium	Wellington Water, Ag research
A297	Review trails in the Te Marua area and improve off-road access to the Hutt River trail and Pakuratahi	Short	NZTA, UHCC, , private land owners
Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:			
A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
A212	Develop a combined conservation management/interpretation plan for significant heritage features including Benge Homestead site, logging tramways and geological features such as the pleistocene gravel exposures and fault terraces at Te Marua	Medium	F&B, BOTSOC

KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK

Actions

TIME

Short 1-3

Medium 4-7

Long 8+

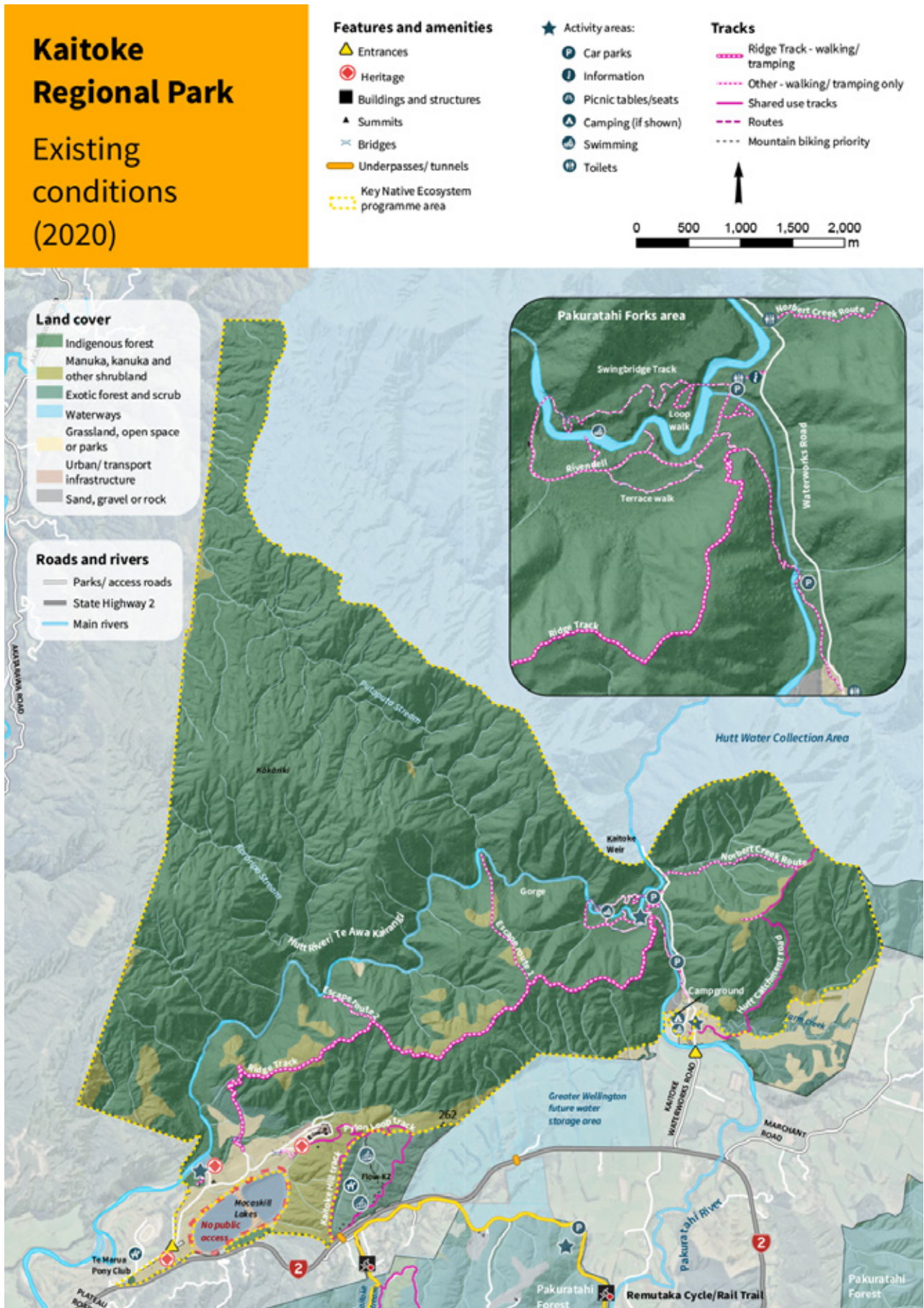
Notes

The way we work Goal 4:

Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities

A298	Identify and provide a range of volunteering opportunities in the park to support health and wellbeing	Short	community
A299	Work with Wellington Water to maintain (areas closed to the public for water supply purposes), access to infrastructure and provide storytelling to visitors about achieving high-quality drinking water	Short-long	Wellington Water
A300	Undertake ecological restoration in association with community groups at Te Marua Bush and Te Marua Remnants	Short-long	BOTSOC, F&B
A301	Support DOC in delivery of Project Kaka and other landscape scale biodiversity restoration work across the Tararua Ranges	Short-long	DOC
A302	Work with adjoining property owners on a catchment-wide approach to support freshwater objectives	Short-long	Private land owners, other agencies, F&B
A303	Encourage campers to minimise their waste and recycling and continue to innovate to improve service efficiencies	Short - Long	

Map 18: Kaitoke existing conditions



7.6 Pakuratahi Forest

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, Ngāti Kahungunu, and Rangitāne o Wairarapa

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Greater Wellington is aware that other mana whenua partners have adopted a watching brief on their interests in the park and want the courtesy of being advised of any developments so they can determine the extent to which they will engage.

Historic rail trail, mountain bike trails, recreation clubs, mixed forests

Pakuratahi is home to the historic Remutaka Rail Trail which is part of The New Zealand Cycle Trail network (known in Māori as Ngā Haerenga/‘The Journeys’). Other key features of the park are the Tunnel Gully picnic area, Mount Climie, Remutaka Road Summit and Trig. The park has a network of mountain bike trails, recreation clubs and large areas of native and exotic radiata plantation forest. It is also very popular with dog walkers, horse riders, and hunters. Pakuratahi forms part of an important ecological link between Remutaka and Tararua Forest Parks (managed by DOC) and Kaitoke Regional Park. It is the only park in Greater Wellington’s network with a sub-alpine area at Mt Climie.



Local trail group NtrailZ have helped developed a significant network of mountain biking trails in the forest with a trail hub at Tunnel Gully. This area is a regional mountain biking destination. Photo: NtrailZ



The Remutaka Rail Trail, part of the Remutaka Cycle Trail is a nationally-significant recreation experience with interesting railway heritage relics including several tunnels and a historic Howe truss bridge.



Tunnel Gully is a key destination for the park, attracting visitors for picnics, walks and rides.



A strenuous walk or ride up Mount Climie rewards with panoramic views and a sub-alpine landscape. Periodic four-wheel driving events enable easier access.



An off-road trail connection is possible between the rail trail and the Kaitoke camping area via Greater Wellington-owned land held for future drinking water storage lakes. Opening this link will create safe walking and riding between the two parks.



Photo: Gliding Hutt Valley Club

Pakuratahi is home to a rifle range, gliding club and go-karting club which support important regional recreation activities.

Title holder	Legislative status	Territorial authority	Area size	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. The land is held fee simple under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972. Also subject to the Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.	Upper Hutt City Council (UHCC)	Approx. 8,000 ha including 775Ha plantation forest	Recreation, forestry and water supply	Ngāti Toa Rangatira Statutory, Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust And Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā (Wairarapa Tamaki nui-ā-Rua) Statutory acknowledgements (refer Appendix 7)

Key stakeholders	Activity
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Conservation
New Zealand Deer Stalkers Association (NZDA) Wellington Branch	Recreation
NTrailZ	Recreation
Plateau School	Education/conservation
Predator free groups	Conservation
Upper Hutt Forest and Bird	Conservation
Wellington Botanical Society (BOTSOC)	Conservation
Wellington Water	Utility
Wellington Fish and Game Council (WF&G)	Recreation

Key features and park characteristics

- Future water supply catchments including old growth remnants
- Part of an ecological link with the Hutt and Wainuiomata catchments and adjoin DOC managed conservation forest parks with beech stands, wetland habitat
- Mountain biking, horse riding, walking trail recreation destination
- Altitudinal changes in vegetation to Mt Climie snow tussock land
- Historic Remutaka Rail Trail/National NZ Cycleway and associated historic structures including tunnels (one 584m long), culverts, bridges (including oldest truss type in NZ, Howe bridge) and relics
- Recreation club bases – karting, rifle and pistol range, gliding
- Tunnel Gully mountain bike trail network
- Extensive horse riding opportunities in Maymorn Forest, Mangaroa Forest and through Tunnel Gully
- Commercial pine forest plantation and operations

Opportunities

- Development of a safe off-road shared trail between Pakuratahi and Kaitoke parks via Greater Wellington-owned land held for future water supply purposes
- Development and enhancement of mountain biking and horse riding trail network and associated facilities
- Heritage storytelling
- Promote Mt Climie as a destination for the park
- Enhance and promote Tane's Track as a great short walk key destination
- Enhance and promote Remutaka Cycle Trail in collaboration with others

Natural heritage

Pakuratahi occupies part of the Kaitoke basin and Pakuratahi catchment area. Ecological values include a regionally significant remnant wetland at Ladle Bend and the upper part of the catchment (approximately 3,000 hectares) contains regionally significant beech stands and the only snow tussock in the Remutaka Ranges. The park supports native bird and fish populations, including whitehead, rifleman, tomtit and five species of bully, as well as dwarf galaxiid.

Recreation experience

The park can be accessed by train from Maymorn Station, Upper Hutt, by shared trail via the Hutt River trail and connections, and by vehicle at Plateau Road (Tunnel Gully), places along State Highway 2, and also Cross Creek, Featherston on the Remutaka Rail Trail.

The rail trail is a key feature of the park and part of the NZ Cycle Trail network of 22 great rides. The Pakuratahi River runs adjacent to the trail and has popular picnic and camping sites. The Tunnel Gully and Station Drive area is popular for picnicking, dog walking, mountain biking and events. The Maymorn forest area is popular with horse riders, walkers and a key link to the park for the cycle trail. The park currently connects to Te Marua via on-road links and an underpass under State Highway 2 but another valuable connection to Kaitoke is identified in this Plan.

Heritage and landscape

The Remutaka Rail Trail formation, tunnels at Maymorn, Pakuratahi and the Summit and the Howe truss bridge are of historic significance. The rail trail provides a key walking and cycling connection to the Wairarapa. Native forest of particular significance includes the alpine tussock land of Mt Climie which also has leases for regional communication masts. The Te Ara Tirohanga (formerly Remutaka Trig Track) climbs to subalpine vegetation and offers spectacular views over the southern Wairarapa. Exotic plantation stands are found mainly in the central part of the forest, just south of State Highway 2 (approximately 775 hectares).

Mana whenua partnership

Māori sites of significance are limited as there were few early permanent Māori settlements in the area. Māori moved through the area travelling to the Wairarapa and coast. It remains an area of mahinga kai gathering, hunting and fishing. Ngāti Toa Rangātira and the various Wellington-based Taranaki iwi retain mana whenua over the lands and Wairarapa iwi share interests.

Community collaboration

Forest and Bird undertake pest animal trapping in the Tunnel Gully area. The NTrailZ mountain bike group is highly active in trail development and maintenance in the Tunnel Gully area. Collaboration opportunity exists for implementing key actions of the Plan such as the proposed new connection to Kaitoke Regional Park, wetland restoration and other conservation work.

PAKURATAHI FOREST

Actions

TIME
Short 1-3
Medium 4-7
Long 8+
Years

Notes

Natural heritage Goal 1:

Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services

A304	Maintain and improve forest health by supporting the KNE programme work to ensure the park can maintain its primary purpose as a sustainable source of secure, fresh and clean drinking water for the region	Ongoing	Conservation and recreation groups
A305	Protect and restore wetlands throughout the park and interpret to park visitors	Medium - Long	PNRP
A306	Investigate options for accommodating fish passage wherever possible where there are culverts	Medium	

Recreation experience Goal 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy

A307 Key destinations

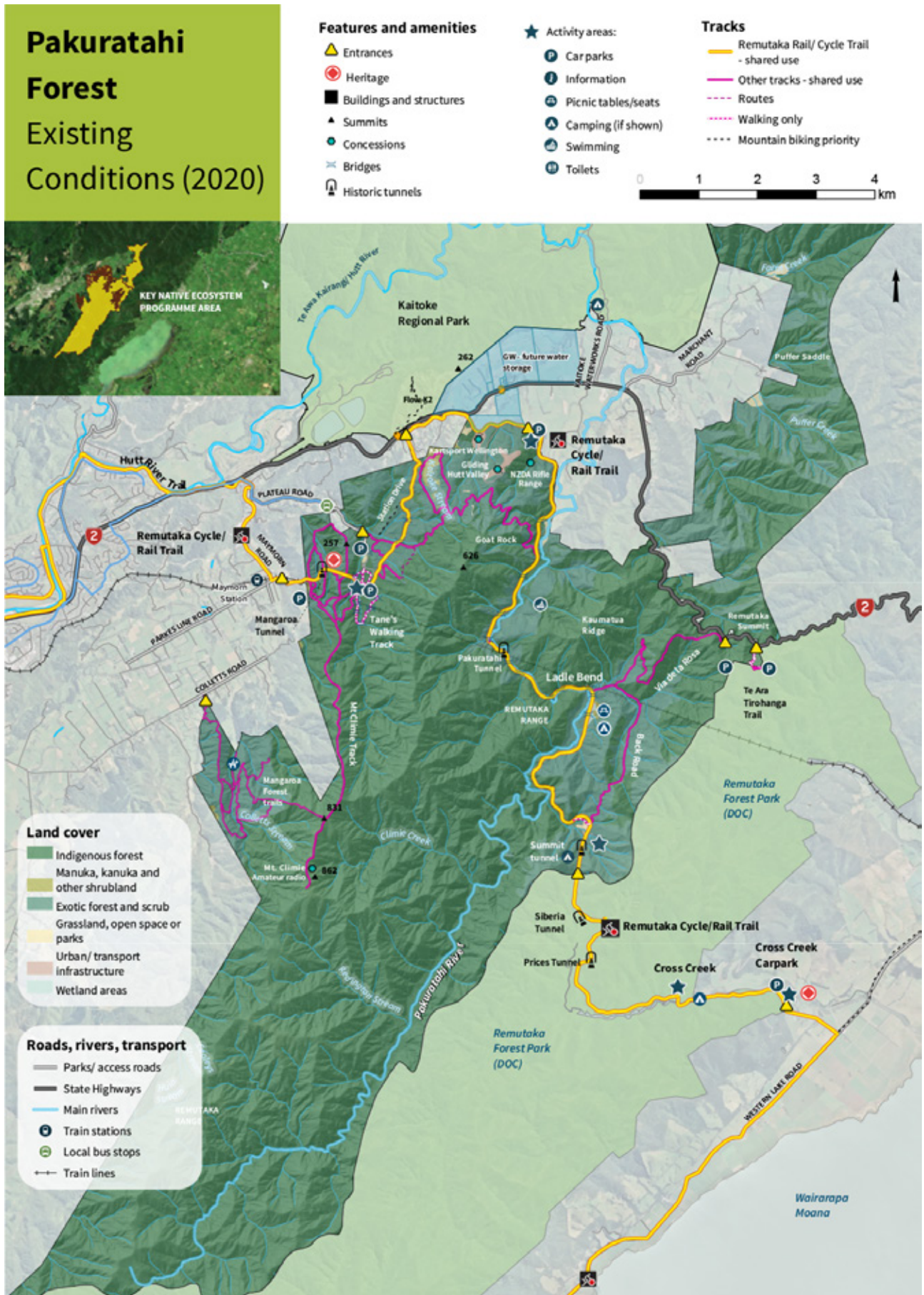
Develop or enhance in accordance with the placemaking methods and process:

a. Tane's Track (Landscape)	Short	
– Enhance Tane's Track with storytelling and promote as a landscape experience. Update directional signs		
b. Mt Climie (Journey)	Medium	
– Promote Mt Climie for its trail experience with panoramic views and add storytelling. Update signs		
c. Tunnel Gully picnic area (Activity space)	Medium	Local community
– Enhance facilities and amenities e.g. nature play, picnic tables for groups, remove redundant tree guards, arboretum plantings		
d. Remutaka Rail Trail (Journey)	Medium	NZCT, UHCC, HCC
– Improve recreation experience with carpark security, camping facility improvements, updated storytelling and circuit trail connections (Goat Rock Track and Back Road, Ladle Bend).		
– Connect with Kaitoke Park via other Greater Wellington-owned land (via Highway underpass)		
e. Te Ara Tirohanga track (Landscape)	Short	NZTA, TAs
– Promote the Te Ara Tirohanga (formerly Remutaka Trig Track) to the Remutaka summit for panoramic views and a SH2 highway break		
f. Tunnel Gully MTB hub (Recreation)	Short - Long	NTrailZ
– Work with NTrailZ in sustainable trail development of the MTB trail network including new track development proposals and signage improvements, trail head facilities such as toilet, bike wash down and pump track in the vicinity of Plateau Road car park area.		

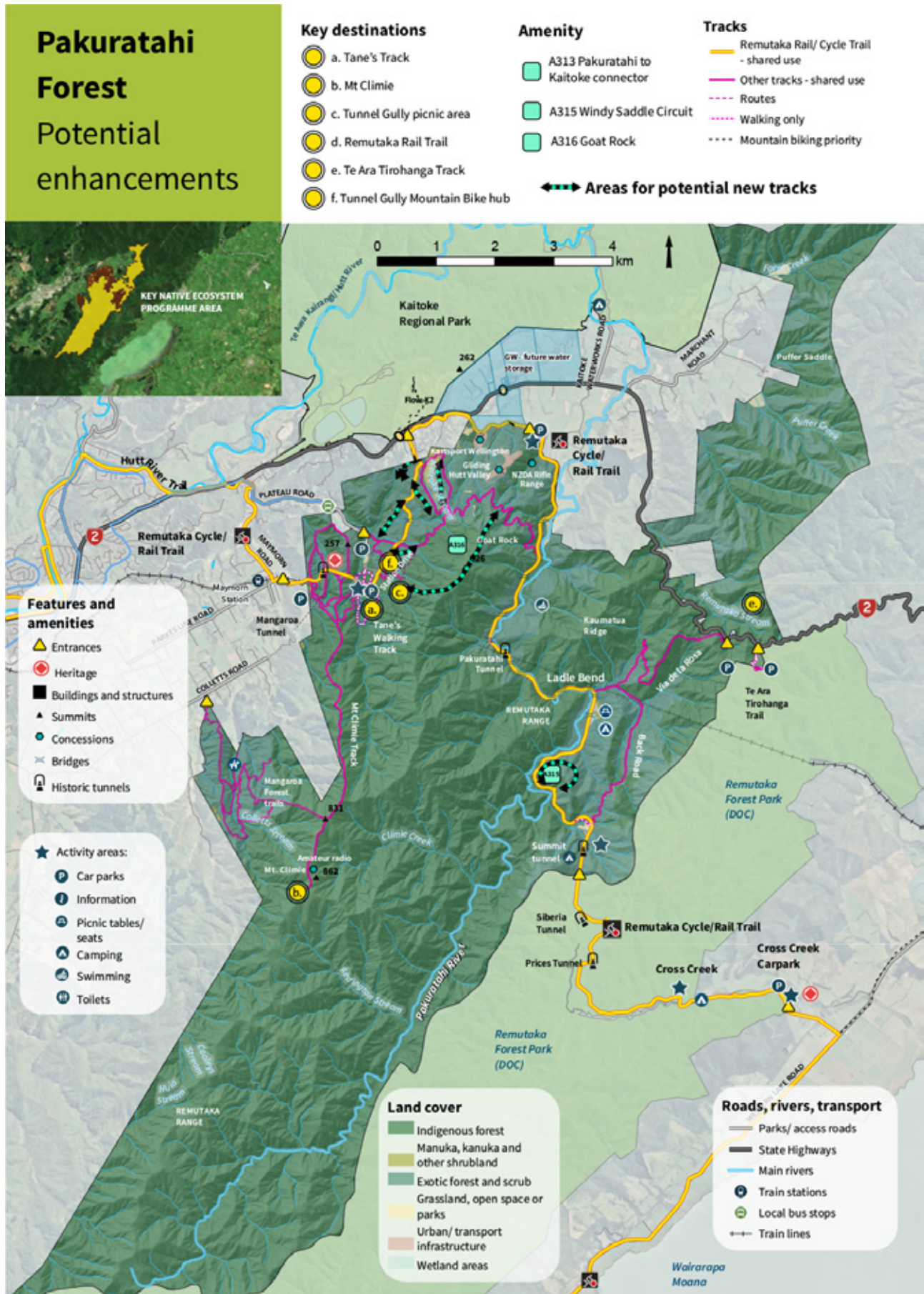
PAKURATAHI FOREST		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
ACCESS, AMENITY, STORYTELLING			
A308	Master plan to investigate a range of improvements for parking, amenity and facilities in the Tunnel Gully and Incline Road entry areas. a. Identify a range of opportunities to raise awareness and understanding about conservation, freshwater and heritage values of the park as a 'future water collection area' with park users including biosecurity threats	Long	mana whenua, park stakeholders.
A309	Identify opportunities to promote awareness and use of the park to the people of Wellington and visitors through events programme activities and concessionaires. Explore options for connections with other trails to create iconic long distant experiences. Through the events programme, provide periodic access to Mt Climie by vehicle.	Short	Park stakeholders, DOC
A310	Work to promote awareness of plantation forestry operational closures for public safety	Ongoing	Park stakeholders
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A311	Develop and implement the Visitor Experience Plan for the Remutaka Rail Trail including camping, storytelling and signage	Medium	DOC, HCC, UHCC, SWDC, Wellington NZ, Destination Wairarapa, trail groups
A312	Improve safety and security at carparks and trail heads throughout the park	Short	
A313	Kaitoke-Pakuratahi connector. Develop a safe off-road shared trail between Pakuratahi and Kaitoke (refer action in Kaitoke Regional Park focus section)	Medium	Wellington Water, AgResearch, NTrailZ
A314	Improve access and facilities for horse riding in Maymorn plantation forest, Kaitoke loop gate and Mangaroa forest subject to periodic or localised restrictions for safety purposes	Short	Recreation clubs, Kiwi Rail
A315	Windy Saddle circuit. Investigate a circuit walk. Refer Potential enhancements map.	Long	
A316	Goat Rock. Investigate a viewpoint walk from Remutaka Rail Trail to Goat Rock via an old tramping (Refer Potential enhancements map)	Long	
A317	Develop a Back country campsite in Back Road near the stream (Refer Potential enhancements map). Work with NtrailZ to develop the MTB trail network.	Medium	NtrailZ
Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:			
A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
A318	Change the name to 'Pakuratahi Regional Park' to reflect its place in the regional network of open space	Short	
A319	Liaise with HNZPT, DOC and others on rail trail enhancements and changes	Long	HNZPT, DOC

PAKURATAHI FOREST		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
A320	Support and provide for water supply infrastructure as required	Ongoing	
A321	Protect and enhance the historic heritage features of the rail trail formation and associated historic structures from inappropriate use or development including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain native vegetation buffers as per policy 21P • Maintain the formation as shared use recreation trail • Progressively replacing non-forestry Right pine trees with native vegetation and manage wilding pines 	Ongoing	
A322	Protect the park's key landscape features and values from inappropriate use and development	Ongoing	
The way we work Goal 4:			
Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities			
A323	Identify further opportunities for collaboration to implement actions of this plan with park user groups and community groups and provide opportunities for groups to 'cross pollinate' and learn more about areas where they can assist	Short - Long	Mana whenua, stakeholders and community
A324	Work with adjoining property owners on a catchment-wide basis to support Greater Wellington and Whaitua freshwater quality objectives and develop and enhance local recreation opportunities such as trails, complementary activities e.g. Mangaroa and Maymorn valley bridle way proposals	Ongoing	UHCC, private land owners, other agencies, conservation and recreation groups
A325	Continue to work with plantation forestry right holders and park stakeholders about sustainability measures and recreation use of the forest	Short - Long	
A326	Work with and support NTrailZ and others to educate park users about minimal impact recreation activity practice	Short - Long	NTrailZ, other stakeholders

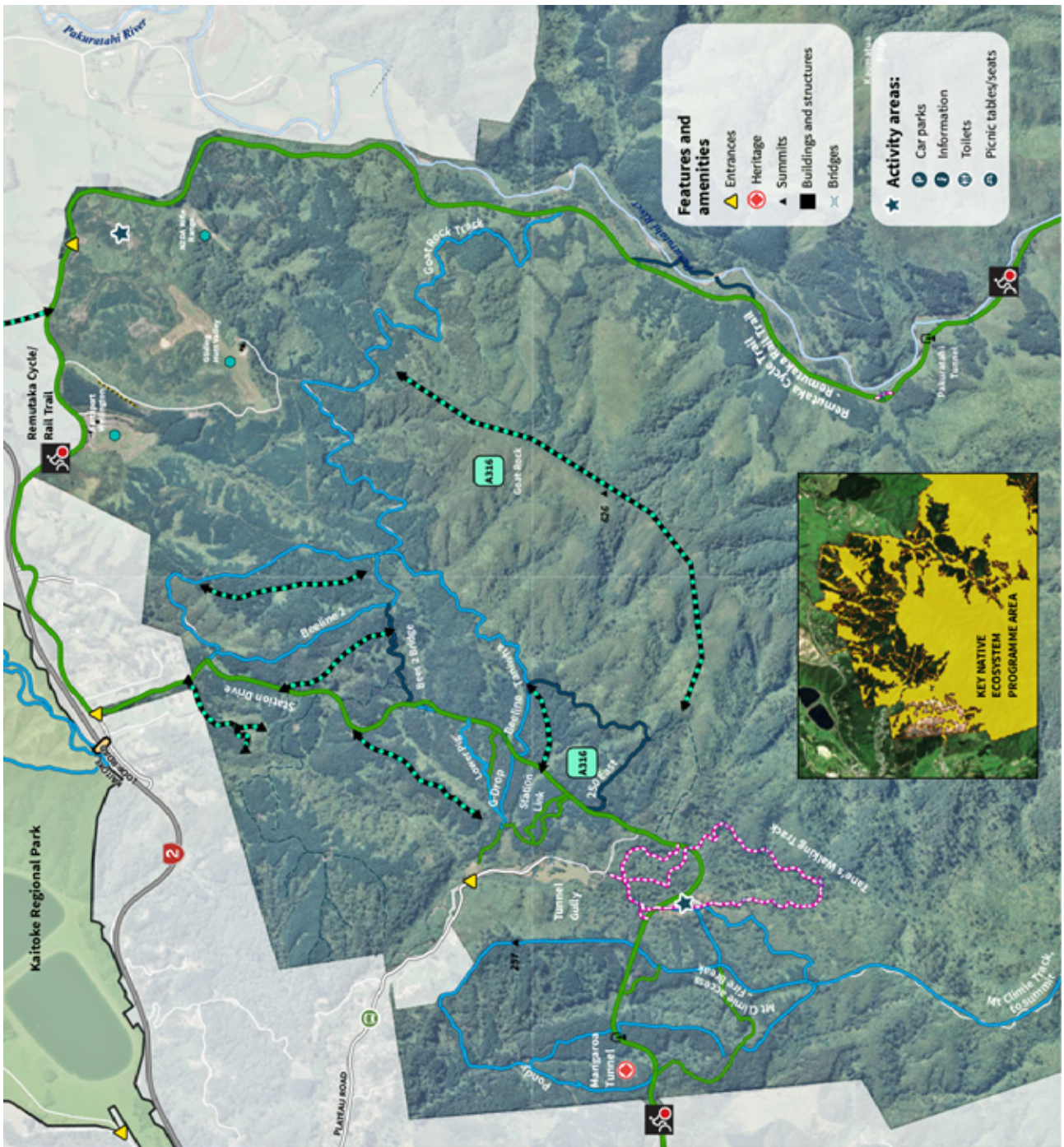
Map 20: Pakuratahi existing conditions



Map 21: Pakuratahi potential enhancements



Map 22: Pakuratahi potential trail enhancements



Pakuratahi Forest/ Tunnel Gully Potential trail enhancements

Trail development identified in key areas of the park. Trails are shown by level of cycling difficulty, unless walking only.

Cycle trails

Difficulty

- Easy
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- - - Ungraded

Walking only (Tame's Track)

Areas for potential trails

Amenity

- A316 Goat Rock Track and MTB trail network development

Roads and rivers

- Parks/ access roads
- State Highways
- Pakuratahi River
- Underpass connections



7.7 Queen Elizabeth Park

In partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngati Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

A place where communities connect and enjoy accessible trails and recreation activities, nurturing strong mauri by restoring the environment together

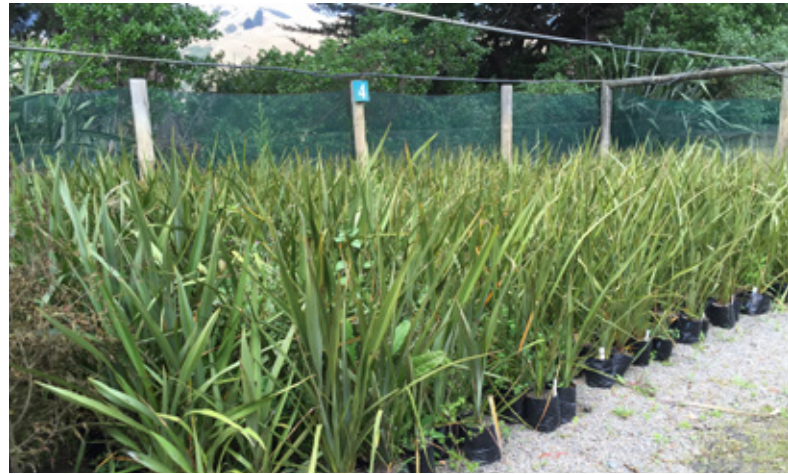
QEP is a large, relatively flat coastal park notable for its easy walking, running and riding trails, equestrian clubs and significant community engagement in native vegetation restoration work. The park has a diverse range of coastal landscape and habitats and is of great significance for mana whenua who maintain strong connections with the park. Community stewardship of the park is high. The whole park is classified as recreation reserve, owned by the Crown (DOC) and managed by Greater Wellington with parcels of Ngāti Toa Rangatira-owned land at the southern end. The park is visited by many Kāpiti Coast residents on a daily basis and is a regional summer beach destination for others. Its location on State Highway 1 with a park entry at Mackay's Crossing entry make it a popular highway short stopping place.

The Kāpiti Coast has the highest proportion of retired people in the region which provides a ready pool of enthusiastic volunteers to lead and support conservation and recreation work in the park. The park land has a long history of human occupation, horticulture and agriculture which saw much of the native vegetation removed and most of the parks wetlands drained over time. In 2020 the focus has shifted to restoration. Restoring areas of the park to a more natural state will reduce climate changing carbon emissions from the drained peat wetland, support ecosystem health and biodiversity. It will also mean more areas of the park can be open for public enjoyment and benefit. The deliberate shift in focus to restoration and recreation is an important and significant step towards building environmental resilience and social connections for the park and its supporting communities.

The policy directions and actions in this Plan are the first step in this process. To work out the details and guide progressive restoration and recreation facility development, the development of a park-wide blueprint master plan is proposed as a priority action commencing in late 2020. Master plan development will draw on public feedback received to develop this Plan, the many heritage studies and reports relevant to the park area and involve extensive public participation. This spatial blueprint will guide collaborative work to improve park values and help to ensure that the approach to restoration and recreation work is science-led, reflects mana whenua heritage, community aspirations and brings together the many small plans for different parts of the park.



Kāpiti Aeromodellers, two equestrian clubs (Eventing Wellington and Raumati South Pony Club) and a horse trail riding business (Kāpiti Stables) are based in the park. The park has the potential to become a key equestrian hub for the Kāpiti Coast with trail riding connections to Akatarawa and Battle Hill parks. Photos: Wellington Eventing, Kapiti Aeromodellers



The Friends of QEP, nursery group and many community and corporate volunteers work in the park progressively restoring habitat. Large scale restoration work will become possible as stock grazing activities are phased out.



Photo: naturespic.com



Much of the north eastern area of the park is a drained peat wetland which means that after heavy rains the area is rapidly inundated. Agricultural drains established many years ago allow water to drain rapidly and roads such as State Highway 1 contribute to a lot of runoff in the park. Progressively restoring wetlands and natural water flows over time will deliver benefits including wildlife habitat, increasing mahinga kai abundance, new recreation experiences and building natural resilience and emissions reduction to help minimise the effects of climate change. Drained peat wetlands are known to emit carbon. Master planning and hydrological studies are proposed to guide the progressive restoration of wetlands will also act to sequester carbon from the atmosphere as a natural solution.



The park has significant military history with two WWII camps operating here. Storytelling and a remodelled hut reveals some of this history. A third camp was located in Whareroa Park managed by DOC.



Ongoing coastal erosion and storm surge events are changing the coastal area and it is receding. As a result trails and car parking areas are being relocated inland. Restoring coastal dunes and riparian areas of streams and rivers throughout the park will help build their resilience to withstand more frequent and intense storm events.



The current Paekākāriki Surf Life Saving Club building has reached the end of its asset life. A new facility is proposed further inland behind the dunes closer to Wellington Road. This facility is expected to be multi-use for the community.

Title holder	Legislative status	Territorial authority	Area	Purpose	Heritage
Department of Conservation Crown land, controlled and managed by Greater Wellington Regional Council	Classified as recreation reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Conservation Act 1987 applicable.	Kāpiti Coast District Council (KCDC)	Approx. 638 ha	Recreation, conservation	Ngāti Toa Rangatira / Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Statuary Acknowledgement (Refer appendix 7)

Key Stakeholders	Activity
Department of Conservation (DOC)	Conservation
Friends of QEP	Conservation
Gas, electricity supply	Utilities
Kāpiti Biodiversity Trust	Conservation
Kāpiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG)	Recreation
Kapiti Mountain Bike Club (KMTBC)	Recreation
MacLean Trust	Conservation
QEP Nursery and restoration group	Conservation
US Marines Trust	Heritage
Eventing Wellington	Recreation
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Utility service Conservation
Kāpiti Aeromodellers	Recreation
Kāpiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG)	Recreation
Kāpiti Pony Club	Recreation
Kāpiti Stables Commercial	Recreation
Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities	Housing and community development
Paekākāriki Surf Lifesaving	Community
Predator free groups	Conservation
Wellington Tramway Museum	Heritage
Walking and mountain biking clubs	Recreation

Key features and park characteristics

Natural heritage

- Extensive peat wetlands, dune systems Whareroa and Wainui streams, agricultural drains
- Coastal dunes and dune lakes and bush remnant
- Ecological links to Whareroa Farm, Akatarawa, Battle Hill and Mataihuka and Paekākāriki Escarpments
- Progressive restoration plantings and wetland recovery

Cultural heritage

- A landscaped reshaped by human settlement, horticulture and agriculture
- Vistas to escarpments, Akatarawa and Kāpiti Island
- Significant place of residence for early Māori with associated features, including historic pa; Wainui, Whareroa, Tipapa, urupa and middens
- A place for mahinga kai and natural material gathering
- Mana-whenua owned land within park, urupa and places of significance
- Wellington Tramway Museum (regional) and tram track from Mackays Crossing to Whareroa Beach
- Historic World War II United States Marine camps (Mckays, Paekākāriki)

Community

- Community restoration plantings and wetland restoration work, sponsored restoration works (e.g. McLeans Trust)
- Many local park visits from neighbouring communities and region wide for recreation activities and clubs
- High engagement and local vision in park. Friends group and volunteer plant nursery supporting restoration plantings

Recreation

- Easy trails for walking and cycling, beach access. Easy access drive into areas of park and the Te Araroa Trail
- Many picnic areas and inland picnic areas, grassy open space
- Recreation clubs – aero modellers, surf lifesaving, equestrian
- Horse ride tours, equestrian events, pony club and casual rides
- Trail connections to Whareroa farm (DOC), Akatarawa Park and Battle Hill

Opportunities

- Strengthen mauri and biodiversity by restoring peat wetlands, dunes and bushland in liaison with mana whenua, community and others. Regional wetland, water bird viewing destination
- Raumati South gateway entry and green hub with adaptive reuse of buildings, ‘closed’ areas of park open for public use as park transitions from farming land uses
- Trail connections, heritage interpretation, nature play spaces, wider variety of recreation experiences shaped and supported by local community through collaborative master planning processes
- Mana whenua kaitiakitanga and sense of place in the park
- Café or food truck base opportunities
- New Paekākāriki Surf Lifesaving Club room supporting community uses
- Connecting trails to Te Araroa which passes through the park

Natural heritage

The park's natural values have been highly modified by horticulture, agriculture and influenced by neighbouring road and service development works over many years, as well as a period of significant military use. However the coastal dune system of the park remains intact with coast to inland dunes intact; one of the last areas on the Kāpiti Coast. Bush remnants in the park provide habitat and seed sources. A kahikatea bush remnant and small area of restored wetland in the Mackays Crossing area supports biodiversity recovery in the park. Coastal dunes support spinifex, pingao and shore bindweed feature in the foredunes, while the back dunes which are less vulnerable to sand drift and erosion have large areas of muehlenbeckia, taupata, harakeke (flax) and bracken.

Bird life in the park is supported by the mahoe, kawakawa and kaikomako tree bush remnants. Wetland and coastal birds include as pukeko, little blue penguins, dabachick, paradise ducks and non-native species such as Canada goose.

The 2012 Heritage Framework for the park identifies that *'QEP offers outstanding opportunities to create continuous corridors of habitat from the coast and dunes, across coastal wetlands and low altitude streams to kohekohe forest in Whareroa Farm and north to the Mataihuka escarpment area. Behind these areas there is almost continuous linkage to Maungakotukutuku, Akatarawa and Tararua forests'*. It provides an outline of key influences on the park and identifies key themes for storytelling and areas for redevelopment of facilities such as the Mackays Crossing entry area. The development of the Ramaroa meeting space and ranger office was part of this direction. Large scale restoration work was foreseen in the 2006 management plan for the park which proposed network of restoration, riparian and wetland restoration planting to create an almost continuous a network of linked habitat through the flat eastern parts of the park.

The Queen Elizabeth Park Sustainable Land Use Plan developed in 2012 identifies *'restoring the original network of inland lakes and wetlands that would have provided food sources and transport links for Māori. Establishment of small groves of native species within the farm landscape helps provide a more "porous" and linked landscape for birds and other wildlife. The restoration of a riparian and wetland network along waterways and drains flowing into the Whareroa Stream provides corridors from the coast to forest remnants on Matai huka, Whareroa Farm and beyond. The diversity of rich habitat that can be provided across this park, from coastal scrub, to podocarp forest, to wetlands and coastal forest provides opportunity for very high future biodiversity values'*. These directions remain current today and, in the face of climate change and ongoing emissions from drained peatlands, have become an even higher priority. With the 2019 Climate Change Emergency declared by Greater Wellington, working on overall restoration of peat wetlands is an important step towards meeting Greater Wellington meeting carbon neutrality targets and biodiversity objectives.

Local community groups such as the QEP restoration groups, Kāpiti Biodiversity Trust, Friends of the park and others are heavily involved in environmental restoration activities. In 2017 another supporter, the Maclean Trust, contributed significant resources to commence habitat restoration works in 23 hectares of the north east corner of the park. The important dune lands of the park are part of a Key Native Ecosystem where work is ongoing to reduce the threat of pest animals and plants.

Understanding about and importance of peat wetlands has become more prominent in the face of ongoing climate change. Restoration of the parks peat wetlands has become a focal point for many people. Lack of awareness and understanding of wetlands is not unusual. According to the United Nations Environment Program *'A lack of appreciation of this unique ecosystem and a lack of awareness of the benefits of peatlands mean that they have been severely overexploited and damaged by drainage, agricultural conversion, burning and mining for fuel. About 15 per cent of the world's peatlands, covering less than 0.4 per cent of the global land surface, have been drained. This has released huge amounts of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, from the carbon stored within peat soils into the atmosphere. When drained or burned for agriculture (as wetlands often are) they go from being a carbon sink to a carbon source, releasing into the atmosphere centuries of stored carbon. CO₂ emissions from drained and burned peatlands equate to 10 per cent of all annual fossil fuel emissions'*. www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/peatlands-store-twice-much-carbon-all-worlds-forests.

Heritage and landscape

Ngāti Toa Rangātira and hapu of Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai (north of Whareroa stream) people lived in and near the park for several hundreds of years with major settlements at Wainui and Whareroa, and now in adjoining communities. Extensive wetlands were connected by streams canoed by Māori. Pa sites and an urupa are present in the park.

By the mid-1800s most of the wetlands were drained and forest cleared to allow for agriculture. During World War II the park's sandy beach and rural surrounds were an ideal training ground for American troops preparing to fight in the Pacific. Military practice saw some alteration of dune lands. From 1942 to 1944 over 15,000 United State Marines were housed at the park in three camps. Camp Russell was built near the Mackays Crossing entrance, Camp Paekākāriki was in the area that is now the southern entrance and Camp Mackay was located over State Highway 1 on the present day Whareroa Farm. After the departure of the Marines the Government considered what it would do with the land it had temporarily acquired. It was considered for housing but in 1951 Cabinet directed that a second committee of representative departments and local councils be formed to develop a park *"for the purpose of recreation and for the health and welfare of the population"*, named it after Queen Elizabeth II and established a Park Board to manage it. During the 1950-60s recreation facilities were developed, including a motor

camp at Paekākāriki and tramways museum at Mackays Crossing was established after trams were removed from the streets of Wellington. Management agencies for the park have changed over time. Adjoining QEP to the east, Whareroa farm (managed by the DOC) was managed as one unit with QEP by the Department Lands and Survey from the 1950s to 1970s, then Kāpiti Coast District Council managed the park in the 1980s before it was transferred to Greater Wellington in the mid-1990s.

Recreation experience

The park is popular for beach visits and picnics with views of Kāpiti Island. The terrain of the park is relatively flat making it a great place for easier walking and riding on park trails. The area has a Tramway Museum and working tramline, US Marines storytelling, accessible trail, horse riding stables and a contemporary design ranger office and community meeting room 'Ramaroa', completed in 2017. Wellington Eventing hold regular equestrian events here and maintain a cross-country jumps course. The beach and picnic areas at the end of Whareroa Road are very popular in summer. In 2016 a trans-park shared path, 'Te Ara o Whareroa' opened providing a recreation link and cycle commuter direct route between Raumati South and Paekākāriki. The park's location beside State Highway 1 and entry hub with toilet facilities at Mackays Crossing make it a popular short stop place for passing motorists and visitors. Park picnic facilities and trails at this southern end of the park are popular with locals and visitors. The Paekākāriki Surf lifesaving is located here. A Kāpiti Coast District Council park abuts QEP and the campground and has a hall and other facilities. There are four minor entry points to the coastal dune areas and trails at the northern end of the park but no main entry hub similar to the southern end of the park. Creating an entry with a range of supporting facilities here is a key opportunity. The Kāpiti Pony club also grazes horses here and has some facilities. Opportunities exist to improve public access and recreation facilities here in liaison with the local community via master planning processes.

Master planning for the park

Over recent years members of the community have expressed concerns about the sustainable management and the park such as carbon emissions from drained peat wetlands and lack of public access to commercially grazed areas. As a result of these concerns a more detailed level of public engagement was undertaken during the pre-consultation period to develop this Plan in 2018 (refer Greater Wellington website for Council report summary of submissions). One to one conversations were held with mana whenua and all park stakeholder groups including local community associations. Key aspirations for the park were captured and a workshop was held to explore issues in more detail. The overarching opportunities for change and conservation and recreation benefits are identified in actions below. This detailed feedback will be carried forward to help inform the proposed overall landscape master plan 'blueprint' for the park, which will also include extensive mana whenua partner, public and stakeholder engagement.

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
MASTER PLAN - OVERARCHING PRIORITY ACTION FOR PARK			
NOTE: Landscape master planning is proposed to develop a blueprint for the park encompassing and identifying wetland, dune land priorities, recreation facility and activity needs with a long-term horizon for restoration work			
A327	<p>Develop a landscape master plan considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of wetlands, dune lands and vegetation throughout the park following science-led priorities and KNE plans Where further site specific guidance for restoration is required Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai aspirations for the land they own within the park Natural hazard management including fire, flooding, buried ordinance, tsunami etc. Additional 'Key destinations' (to those identified below) Facilities such as trails, bird hides, storytelling, equestrian facilities relocated out of low lying areas Exploring a range of adaptive conservation, recreation and community reuses of park buildings Non-native amenity plantings where appropriate Cultural site considerations in liaison with mana whenua Opportunities for art in the park such as community initiatives or events, sculpture or nature play, mana whenua story telling Opportunities for camping 	High Priority Short	New QEP collaboration group, Mana whenua, KCDC, HNZPT, park, community groups, local schools, others
Natural heritage Goal 1:			
Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services			
A328	<p>Progressively reduce grazed areas classified as originally being wetland and over time restore hydrological functions and native flora following original habitat classification, water sensitive design, hydrology best practice and science expert advice .</p> <p>Progressively rewet peat land to stop further degradation and undertake riparian planting throughout the park.</p>	Short-Medium	Master planning, Kāpiti Biodiversity Project, NZTA, wetland experts
A329	Restore native riparian habitat along the full length of all waterways (streams and drains) considering pocket plantings of nursery species for birds	Short-medium	Conservation groups
A330	Recreate inanga spawning habitat on the Whareroa and Wainui Steams	Medium	Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toa Rangatira
A331	Continue to protect and restore existing wetlands by controlling ecological weeds and pest animals and undertaking revegetation	Ongoing	KNE

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A332	Support coastal dune resilience to erosion and restore native coastal habitat along the length of the park by removing ecological weeds, planting native sand binding plants and re-contouring the dune form where advantageous.	Short - Medium	
A333	Protect and enhance little blue penguin and other coastal bird habitat by educating dog owners about the threats their animals pose	Ongoing	Community associations
A334	Where continual erosion is occurring, including sand blow outs, remove impacts such as stock or weeds and restore to native habitat	Short	Conservation groups, KNE plan work
A335	Implement relevant recommendations of the Kāpiti Whaitua Implementation Programme once developed (integrated catchment management planning). Reflect Whaitua programme goals and implementation recommendations (using this modelling and other knowledge)	Long	
A336	Develop a weed management plan for the park to support restoration work park-wide	Short – Medium	Regional Pest Management Plan, KNE planning
A337	Develop a fire management ‘tactical response plan’ to guide ongoing fire threat management work e.g. firebreaks, ‘green vegetation’ firebreaks, defensible space, progressive restoration of native vegetation	Short	Master planning, emergency response agencies, park neighbours
A338	Continue to support community groups focused on pest management to reduce pest animal threats	Ongoing	Community groups
A339	Continue to support the QEP restoration groups and others to grow plants for restoration efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Co-design planting plans and provide technical advice – Promote volunteering opportunities – Provide facility infrastructure e.g. aquatic plant growing facilities or relocation to a ‘green hub’ area if developed through adaptive reuse of former farm buildings 	Ongoing	
A340	Identify a range of sustainable land use improvements to minimise impacts on soil and water health from recreation related horse grazing and incorporate changes into licences as they are reviewed	Short	20 years+ of horse grazing in same paddocks concerns
A341	Protect and improve freshwater biodiversity through the implementation of a sustainable ‘farm environment plan’ for areas where grazing may activities continue including horse grazing	Short	Biodiversity, park stakeholders
A342	Encourage the movement of birds in the open areas that are to be restored with native flora by installing a range of bird perches to help them disperse seed and help passive restoration efforts	Short - Medium	Community groups
A343	Support fauna translocations which follow Greater Wellington policy and procedures (refer Policy 2P, 10P)	Ongoing	Translocation Policy

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK

Actions

TIME	Notes
Short 1-3	
Medium 4-7	
Long 8+ Years	

Recreation experience Goal 2:

Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy

KEY DESTINATIONS

A344 Key destinations

Develop or enhance:

a. Paekākāriki picnic area (Activity space)

- Paekākāriki picnic area facility improvements e.g. BBQs and shelters and nature play, Camp Paekākāriki storytelling, Paekākāriki Surf Lifesaving connections. Refer Coastal Retreat Plan 2019

Short - Medium	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
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b. Raumati South picnic area (Activity space)

- Develop a northern park community hub and picnic facilities, adaptively reusing park buildings. Connect to the progressively restored peat wetlands with circuit trails.

Short - Medium	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders, NZTA, KCDC, local schools
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c. Wetlands discovery (Landscape)

- Develop trails, boardwalk, bird hides, storytelling trails as the peat wetlands of the park are progressively restored

Short - Long	Master planning, Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, community groups, park stakeholders, NZTA, local schools
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d. Whareroa Beach picnic area (Activity space)

- Enhance Whareroa Road beach picnic area with facilities attractive all-year e.g. nature/adventure play, music event space, food truck staging/cafe facilities. Consider coastal retreat

Medium	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
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e. Mackays heritage hub (Heritage)

- Implement QEP heritage plan for Camp Russell military heritage at Mckays Crossing, Tramway Museum and Kāpiti Stables

Short	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders Wellington Tramway Museum
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Identify details via master planning:

f. Equestrian opportunities (Recreation)

- Explore options through master planning for co-location and improvement of equestrian facilities for all groups to enhance the park as a casual riding and equestrian sports destination

Short - Long	Master planning, equestrian groups, KCDC, KEAG, community service clubs
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QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
g. Local harvest (Heritage)	– Work with mana whenua and community groups develop the park as a place of sustainable food harvest through freshwater quality improvements	Short - Long	Mana whenua, master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
h. Family cycling (Recreation)	– Enhance the park as an easy cycling destination accessible by public transport. Investigate options through master planning such as skills and pump tracks, other trail facilities, more circuit trails and link improvements to Whareroa.	Short-medium	Mana whenua, master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
i. Play and creativity (Recreation)	– Through master planning processes identify a range of fun and interesting play and contemplative spaces throughout the park	Short - Long	Mana whenua, master planning, community groups, park stakeholders
j. Old dairy hub adaptive reuses (Activity space)	– Explore a range of possible adaptive reuses of park buildings in the northern park for community education, conservation or recreation purposes through master planning	Medium - Long	Master planning, community groups, park stakeholders, KCDC, local schools
ACCESS			
A345	Open public access to areas closed for stock grazing licence activities and enable visitors to use the whole park for recreation and conservation activities	Short	
A346	Raumati South access and amenity. Develop a main northern entry and amenity area from Poplar Avenue within master planning processes. Also refer A344j.	Medium	Master planning, pony club
A347	Develop a signage plan for the park to improve orientation and wayfinding (referencing Heritage Framework themes 2012)	Short	
A348	Remove and recycle redundant gates, fences and other barriers not required for conservation and recreation activities. Remove obstacles and barriers to access on trails throughout the park following principles of universal design. Progressively remove fences not required for conservation or recreation purposes	Short – Long	
A349	Investigate a range of possible public transport connection improvements to support park visits	Long	GW Public Transport
AMENITY			
A350	Investigate options for supporting equestrian events further	Long	Equestrian groups, KEAG

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A351	<p>Trail enhancements. Consider the identified community proposals for trails and improvements through the proposed master planning process for the park including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy and intermediate ‘single track’ trails to enable QEP to become a key ‘family trails’ destination for Wellington • Fitness/activity stations along trails or at hubs to encourage participation, mountain bike fun tracks e.g. pump tracks, skills tracks • A ‘Source to sea’ nature trail following streams from Whareroa to the beach • Bridle way trails for horse riders • Walking and riding links for non-motorised recreation to Whareroa Farm (DOC) to Akatarawa Forest and Transmission Gully • Interpretive trails, quiet places along trails e.g. sensory trails, labyrinth for quiet contemplation, music points, nature play areas/ trails, fitness trails, educational trails 	Short	Service clubs, sponsors, DOC, NZTA, KCDC, park stakeholders, KMTBC
STORYTELLING			
A352	<p>Work with mana whenua and park stakeholders to develop a story telling framework and action plan for the park:</p> <p>Draw on the five key ‘heritage themes’ identified in the Queen Elizabeth Park Heritage Framework 2012</p> <p>Identify targeted education opportunities including peat wetland restoration and climate change carbon benefits</p>	Ongoing	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai
A353	Investigate the development and installation of a large sculpture visible from State Highway 1 to identify the park to passing motorists and train passengers	Medium	External sponsors, and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai
A354	Investigate the development and installation of art/sculpture, grass mound type amphitheatre, band rotunda or other facilities to support arts and culture events	Medium	Master planning
EVENTS			
A355	Identify drawcard events such as music festivals, markets, fun runs, multisport, community mass planting through community collaboration	Ongoing	Community groups, KCDC
Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:			
A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
A356	Support mana whenua in identifying a new dual Te Reo Māori name for the park and formalise through legal process.	Short	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

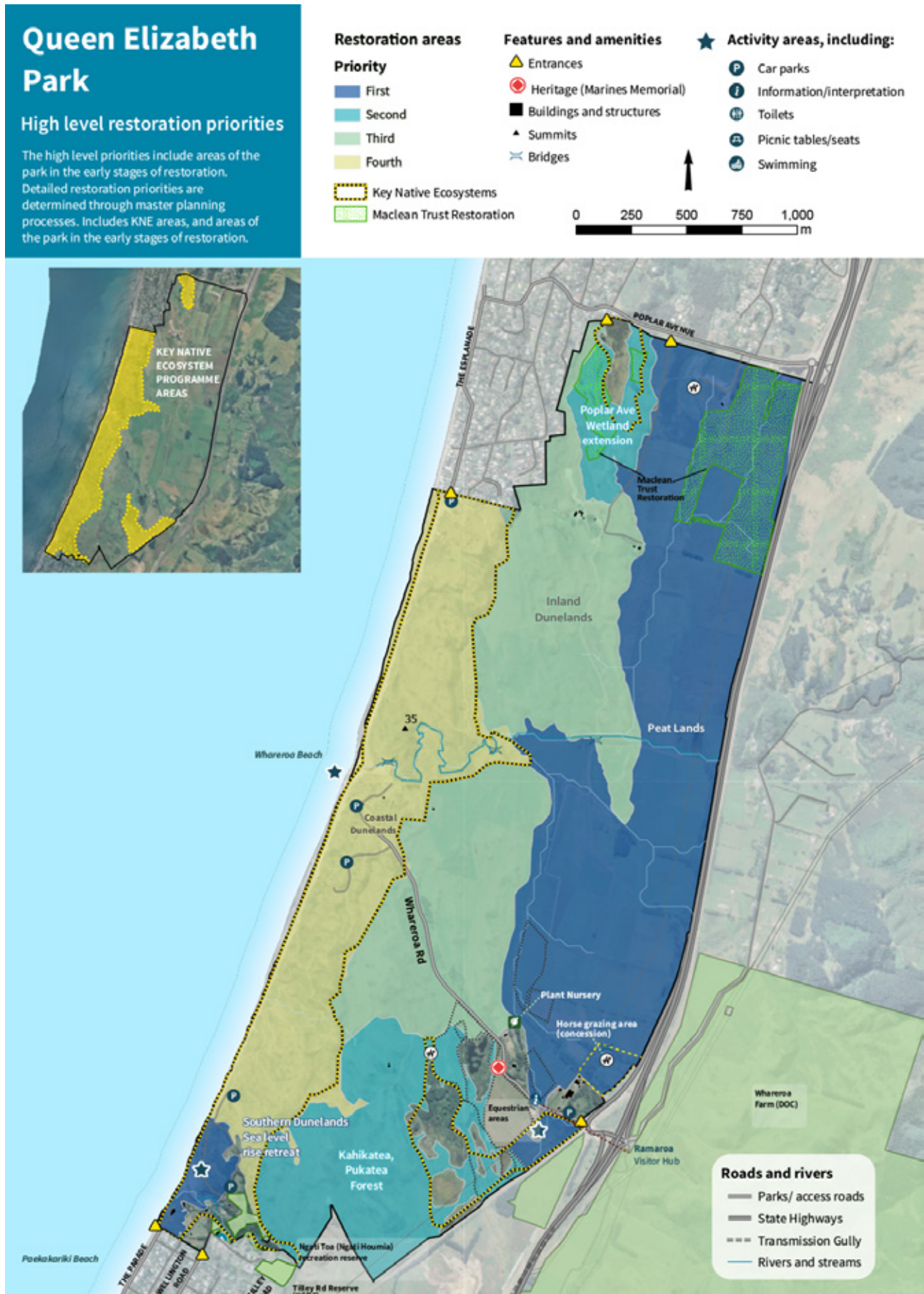
QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A357	Implement the QEP Coastal Erosion Plan 2019 for the southern end of the park relocating facilities in response to climate change	Short -Medium	
A358	Work with others to reinstate historic clusters of (non-invasive) poplar trees along the southern side of Poplar Avenue within the park in Raumati South	Medium	KCDC, Paraparaumu Raumati Community Association, local schools, Kāpiti Pony Club
A359	Develop a hazardous waste management plan considering register of historic sites, considering possible leaching from historic rubbish dumps, former military sites, areas where recreation facilities will be developed or adapted and habitat restoration areas	Short	Hazard planning
A360	Develop and implement conservation management plans to ensure protection of significant cultural heritage sites and/or assets in liaison with mana whenua and others, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The modified landscapes of Whareroa and Wainui pas The US Marine camp sites Mackay's Crossing Stables (listed as barn – horse stables under the Kāpiti Coast District Council District Plan) 	On-going	Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Houmea hapu) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, US Marines Trust, concessionaires
A361	Work with park neighbours to manage (including removal) encroaching structures in the park (refer Rules Section 8.2)	Short-Medium	Park neighbours
The way we work Goal 4:			
Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities			
A362	Support for mana whenua interests in the park and katiatki activities as expressed through their environmental management plans and ongoing engagement	Ongoing	Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai, Ngāti Haumia Ki Paekākāriki
A363	Support Ngāti Toa Rangatira in the development of their land within the park (refer Existing Conditions map) and in realising expressed aspirations in their 'Environmental Management Plan' 2019 and for the establishment of Marae/ Papakainga, extension of urupa area and other changes to support kaitiakitanga activities.	Ongoing	Ngāti Haumia Ki Paekākāriki
A364	Support Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai in realising their goals so that 'Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai are able to protect the spiritual and emotional wellbeing of their people and all visitors to the park' and 'The Park and Whareroa catchment are nationally recognised due to them being returned to their natural state' Values and Aspirations Relating to QE Park Statement 2018	Ongoing	Te Ātiawa Whakarongotai

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A365	Support the work and activities of recreation and conservation concessionaires to enable them to be successful e.g. promoting and support via events and engagement activities, participation in collaborative opportunities, appropriate facility enhancements	Short-long	Mana whenua and Park stakeholders
A366	Support the establishment of a community reference/collaboration group for the park to support master planning processes and day-to-day operations, work on shared goals and community health and wellbeing	Short	Community Boards, all park concessionaires, key stakeholder groups
A367	Work with adjoining land owners and residents in managing park conservation, heritage, recreation and community connections and weed and rubbish dumping in the park	Ongoing	DOC, KCDC, NZTA, Whareroa Guardians, park neighbours
A368	Work with utility companies, NZTA and others to identify strategic opportunities for supporting conservation and recreation work in the park where mitigation and offsetting work is required	Ongoing	NZTA
A369	Support action in response to Greater Wellington's Climate Emergency declaration and achieve its 2030 carbon neutrality goal by accelerating destocking of grazed areas and reducing stock intensity. In conjunction, accelerate restoration work following science priorities (refer Restoration priorities map) and a planned approach identified through master planning (encompassing cultural heritage values, recreation use and facilities). Avoid additional investment in fences where stock and horse grazing remains.	Short –Long	
A370	Increase the areas of non-forest land reforested and increase Greater Wellington's participation in the NZ ETS as a permanent post-1989 forestry activity earning carbon units	Ongoing	

Map 23: QEP existing conditions



Map 25: QEP restoration priorities



7.8 Wainuiomata Recreation Area

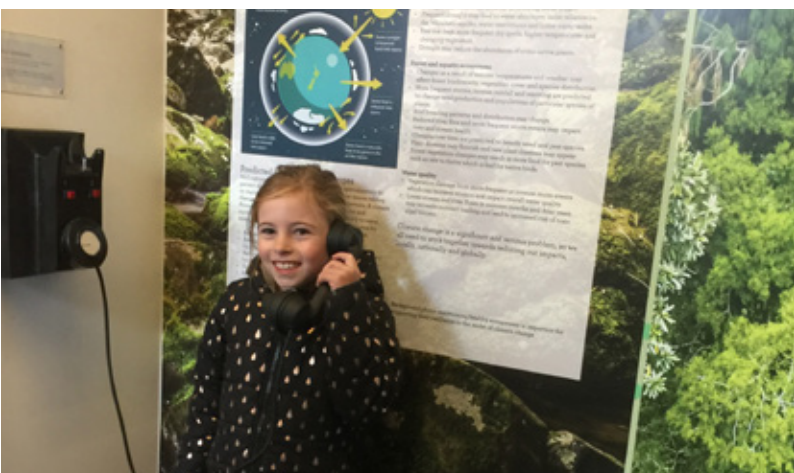
In partnership with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust

Dark skies, deep forests, water supply heritage features, river swimming and accessible trails for all

Ahakoā he iti he pounamu

Although it is small, it is a treasure

Wainuiomata park has a lot to offer in a small area. Much of its history is linked to drinking water supply for Wellington and forest conservation work. It is well loved and used by people living nearby but has been little known by many others. The park is on the southern edge of Wainuiomata at the foot of the Remutaka Range. It offers people short walks, dark night skies, the possibility of seeing many birds and a rich drinking water history featuring a historic dam, many artefacts and a museum. There are seasonal opportunities for guided walking tours into the adjoining water catchments with their old growth forests. The lower dam area is a key destination for visitors, as is the scented (eucalyptus) gums picnic area and summer swimming holes along the Wainuiomata River.



The museum in the park offers the opportunity to learn about the park's history, drinking water and biodiversity conservation.



Look up and learn about the night sky. Dark skies with little 'urban glow' light pollution are a key feature of this park. A dark sky education centre is proposed and star gazing events are very popular here. Photo: Wellington Astronomical Society



There are a number of park buildings with 'blank canvas' walls ready for water and natural heritage educational murals.



The park is also the entry point for seasonal guided tours into the old growth forest Wainuiomata and Orongorongo water collections areas.



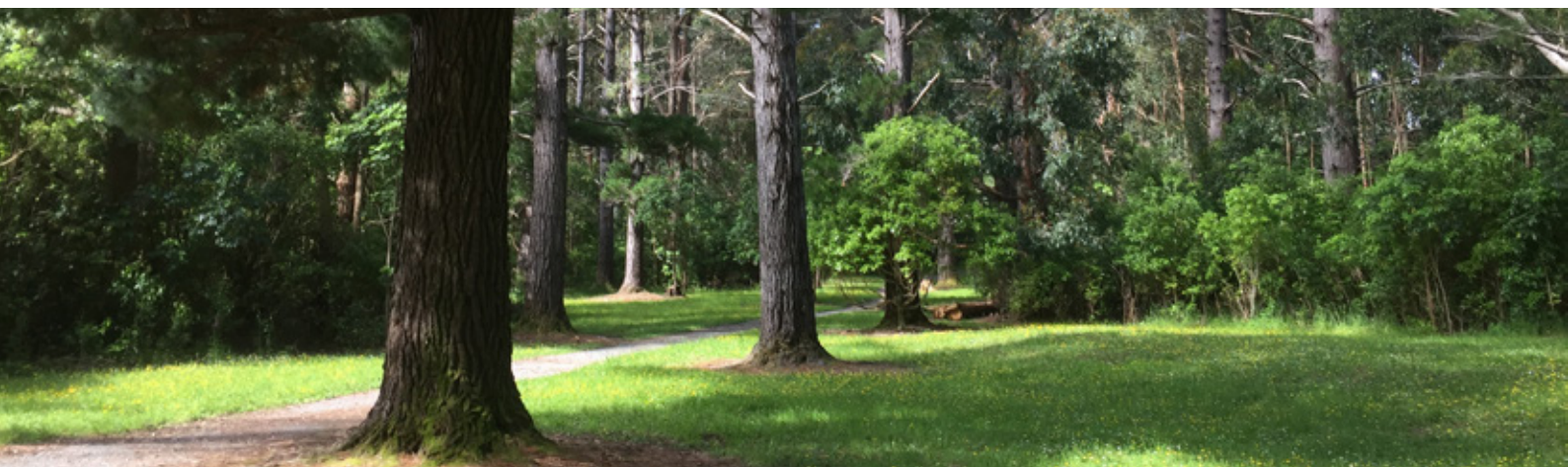
There are popular swimming holes along the Wainuiomata River. Enhancing facilities to support environmental protection is proposed.



The park entry area is a blank canvas of opportunity to design picnic, play and other facilities with good access to the Wainuiomata River. A key aspiration is to have park-wide accessible facilities for people of all abilities.



The lower dam has become important wetland habitat for a range of birds supported by regenerating native bush.



The Gums Picnic Area already has great nature play with a ready supply of fallen bark but enhancements are proposed such as seats, a swing or other simple facilities.

Title holder	Legislative status	Territorial authority	Area	Reserve purpose	Heritage
Greater Wellington	Administered under Local Government Act 2002. Held under the Wellington Water Board Act 1972 Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, and Wellington Regional Council (Water Board Functions) Act 2005.	Hutt City Council (HCC)	340 ha	Recreation, forestry and water supply	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Statutory acknowledgment (refer Appendix 7)

Key stakeholders	Activity
Good Nature	Conservation
Love Wainuiomata, Wainuiomata Community Board	Community
Forest and Bird	Conservation
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT)	Heritage
MIRO	Conservation
Remutaka Conservation Trust	Conservation
Wainuiomata Historical Society	Heritage
Wellington Astronomical Society	Recreation, Conservation
Wellington Fish and Game Council (WF&G)	Recreation
Wellington Water	Utility service
Zealandia	Conservation

Key features and park characteristics

Heritage

- Engineering heritage for water collection and the people who worked to build infrastructure of the catchments
- Gateway to the old growth Wainuiomata/Orongorongo drinking water catchment forests

Education and conservation

- Base for tours into old growth forest, regenerating forest, wetland
- Kiwi conservation area with intensive and extensive pest animal management
- Learning about drinking water hub – museum, interpretation and guided tours

Recreation experiences

- Highly accessible local park walks
- River swimming holes and water play
- Scented eucalyptus/gum tree picnic area and landscape feature
- Dog walking in entrance area
- Dark sky viewing, with minimal light pollution and storytelling, events

Opportunities

- Showcasing and interpreting the park's dark sky and stargazing opportunities. Developing a night sky education museum
- Make the entry welcoming with amenity plantings, easy river access, picnic, nature play and other options identified through master planning with community
- Make the water supply buildings more attractive with educational murals
- Fostering more visitor use of the Lower Dam park hub with a range of enhancements in liaison with Forest and Bird, Wellington Astronomical Society and others
- Loop track to the Lower Dam

Natural heritage

The Lower Dam wetland provides important local habitat for native wildlife and is a key destination for visitors to learn about the natural environment. The narrow valley has some mown flats and eucalyptus stands, while the valley sides are a mix of established and regenerating native bush. Extensive pest animal management takes place to support native species including kiwi (particularly in the upper catchment and adjoining hills). Dogs must be on lead in the park because kiwi are sometimes present.

Recreation experience

The park is a popular destination for local residents and some from further afield with a range of short and longer walks. In the summer swimming holes along the Wainuiomata River are popular with visitors who can spend many hours in the park. The carpark and entry is undeveloped with an open grassy area (the Triangle Paddock) popular with dog walkers. The Gums Picnic Area has is a local destination for picnics and play in nature with good shade, great scents in an open grassy area. A proposed linking trail will connect the area with the Lower Dam and provide a longer circuit trail opportunity. The valley floor in the park is relatively flat, providing more easily accessible tracks. The lower dam has become a story telling hub for drinking water and natural heritage with a museum and interesting relics. Further storytelling and access enhancements are proposed to help make the park as whole an accessible destination for visitors.

Heritage and landscape

There are a number of interesting historic features in the park relating to the development of drinking water infrastructure. In 1884 a concrete-faced earth dam known as the Lower Dam was constructed followed by the Morton Dam in 1911, currently just outside the park within the restricted public access water collection area. Both have been decommissioned with drinking water extraction taking place from weirs in both the Orongorongo and Wainuiomata Rivers, upstream from the park. Morton Dam can be visited in the summer on guided ranger-led tours which also visit old growth forest within the adjoining Wainuiomata Mainland Island.

Mana whenua partnerships and community collaboration

Historic Māori sites of significance are limited in the park but the hills and valleys were traversed between the Wairarapa and Te Whanganui a Tara (Wellington Harbour). The area has been a place of rich mahinga kai gathering and high levels of freshwater and forest ecosystem health supports these activities. PNBST retain mana whenua over these lands. Community interest and involvement in the park is high with Forest and Bird, Wellington Astronomical Society, Remutaka Conservation Trust, Wainuiomata Historic Society and many other groups involved in conservation and recreation activities.

Master planning for the park

A master plan is proposed for this park, in particular to address the 'blank canvas' grassy open space area in the entry and to resolve a number of access issues such as drawing visitors deeper into the park and providing orientation to the water catchments. The planning process will have strong engagement with mana whenua, stakeholder and the public/community to develop it. The master plan will provide a blueprint for progressive development works to make this park even more of an iconic Wellington 'local gem' attraction.

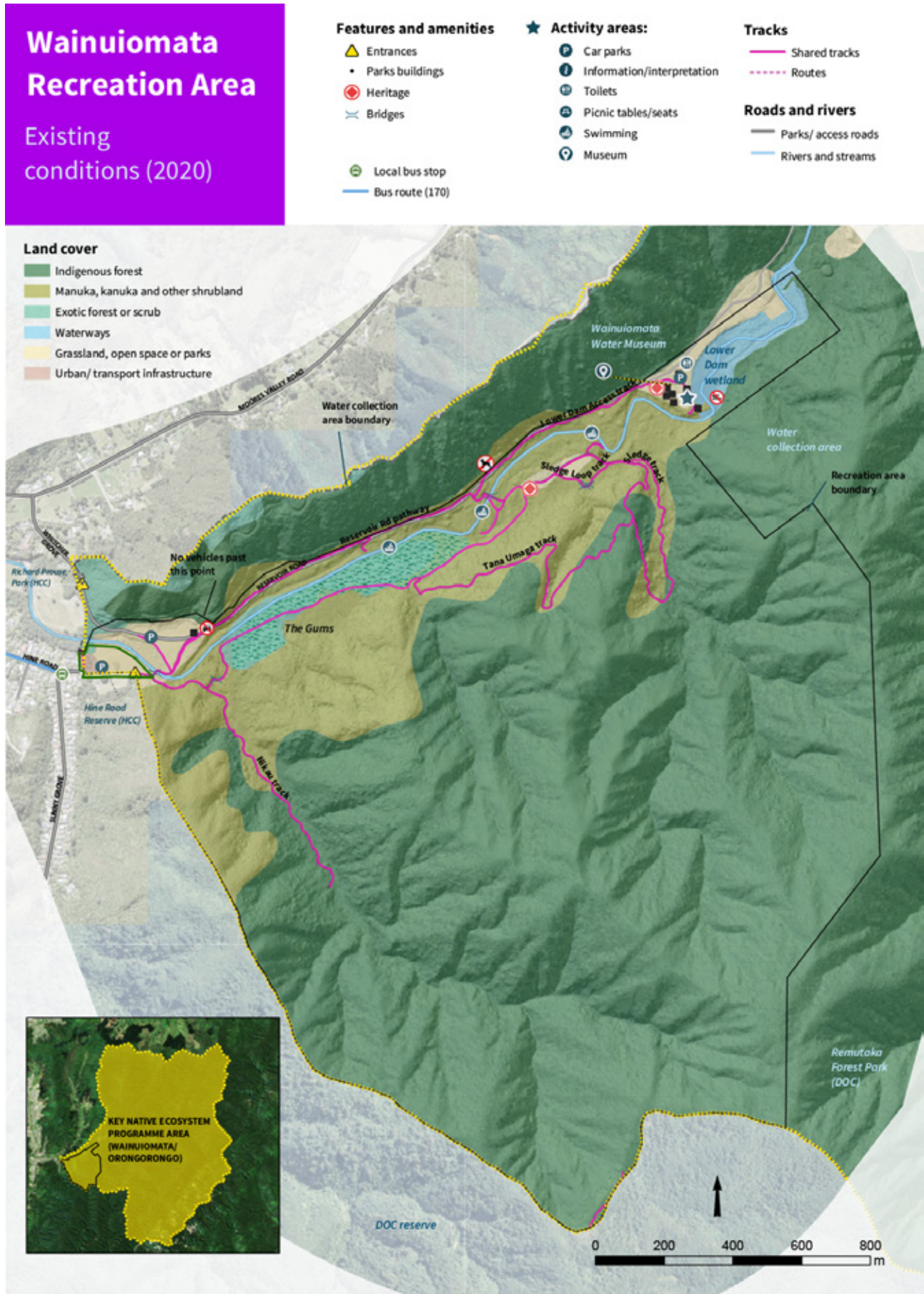
WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA	TIME	Notes
Actions	Short 1-3	
	Medium 4-7	
	Long 8+	
	Years	
Natural heritage Goal 1:		
Protect and restore high levels of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystem health to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services		

WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3	
		Medium 4-7	
		Long 8+ Years	
A371	Support native species recovery programmes and initiatives for ecosystem health values	Medium	
A372	Investigate using aquatic plants to help improve and enhance freshwater quality	Medium	
A373	Increase distribution and abundance of threatened native animals in line with biosecurity measures	Long	KNE programme, Forest & Bird
A374	Investigate the options for the removal of trout upstream of the lower dam in areas where public access is restricted	Long	Fish & Game, DOC
A375	To engage the community in conservation management activities including volunteering opportunities	Short	Forest & Bird
Recreation experience Goal 2:			
Parks are highly accessible places for many visitors to enjoy; they offer a variety of interesting experiences, enhancing the health and wellbeing of local communities and broader regional economy			
A376	Key destinations Develop or enhance:		
	a. Arrival and access (Activity space)	Short	Master planning, Love Wainuiomata, local schools, groups
	– Develop a landscape master plan for the park, including the entry area, identifying enhancements such as picnic, play, trails, amenity plantings, events space, accessible river access, facility building/BBQ		
	b. Lower dam heritage hub (Heritage)	Short	Wellington Water, historical society, Love Wainuiomata, Forest & Bird
	– Add more drinking water heritage relics and storytelling, enhance trail connections and accessibility of trails. Promote visits to the lower dam visitor hub		
	c. Night sky stargazing (Landscape)	Medium	International Dark Sky Association, Wellington Astronomy
	– Enhance and promote the park as a key Wellington night sky viewing destination with a new dark skies museum, interpretation and other features. Refer A389 below		
	d. Gums picnic area (Activity space)	Medium	Love Wainuiomata, local schools
	– Explore options for enhancement such as nature play, picnic tables, seating		
	e. River swimming holes (Recreation)	Long	Wellington Water, historical society, master planning
	– Promote. Improve accessibility, undertake river bank protection works and explore other minor improvements to enhance enjoyment.		
A377	Enhance connections with adjoining parks and other reserves to support consistent visitor experiences and improve accessibility	Medium	HCC
ACCESS & AMENITY			

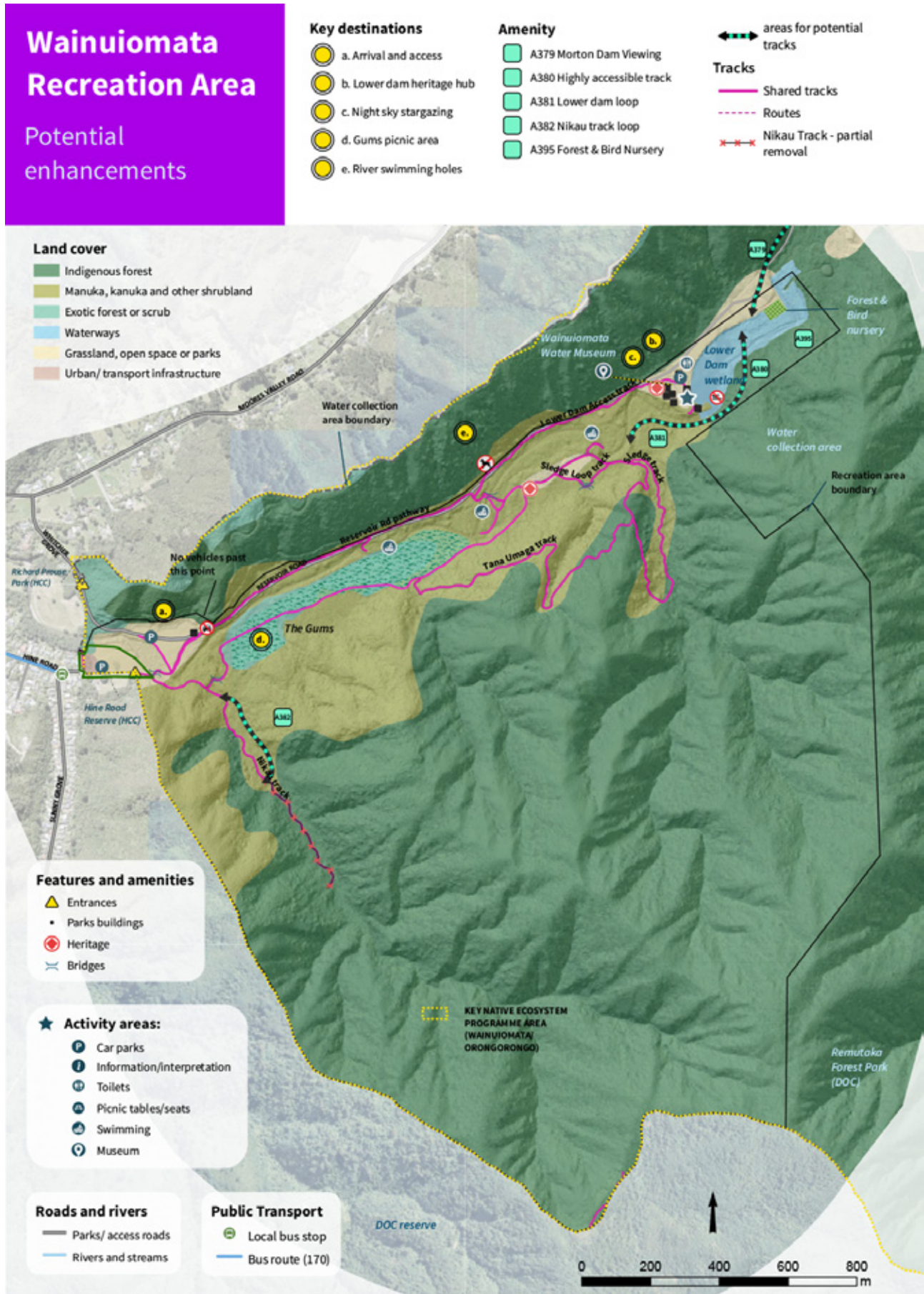
WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A378	Upgrade the swing bridge over the river (near old house sites) with a more accessible one	Short	
A379	Morton dam viewing. Investigate possible options for development of a short accessible walk with storytelling to enable people to view the historic dam	Long	Wellington Water
TRAILS (also refer maps. Subject to detailed assessment and AEE process)			
A380	Develop a highly accessible circuit trail for people of all abilities, associated storytelling and facilities to the Wainuiomata river viewing area from the main carpark	Medium-Long	Disability groups, service clubs, Love Wainuiomata, WTP
A381	Lower Dam loop. Develop a loop track and bridges from Lower Dam area to the pā harakeke and Sledge Track and a circuit east crossing the Wainuiomata River (refer map)	Short	
A382	Develop the Nikau Track as a short circuit	Short - Medium	
A383	Enhance connections with adjoining residential areas to encourage more local park visibility and use e.g. signage, trail enhancements	Medium	UHCC, DOC, adjoining land owners
STORYTELLING AND PROMOTION			
A384	Work with Wellington Water and community groups to develop murals about drinking water and heritage on water utility buildings in the park.	Short	Wellington Water, community artists
A385	Establish native plant interpretation trails with plant labels and demonstration planting in the entrance area for educational purposes	Medium	
A386	Work with Wellington Water and others to provide more learning opportunities for visitors about the work of maintaining high quality drinking water and freshwater in the broader catchments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate and interpret water sensitive design in infrastructure development and management at key sites Support Wellington Water key messages about drinking water through storytelling activities in the park 	Medium	Wellington Water, Asset Maintenance, Community groups and associations
A387	Promote the key destination of the park including the dark sky viewing opportunities and water heritage	Medium	Customer Engagement
Cultural heritage features and landscape values Goal 3:			
A variety of landscape settings are preserved and enhanced reflecting social values; historic heritage features are protected and interpreted for visitors			
A388	Change the name to 'Wainuiomata Regional Park' for consistency and to reflect its place in the regional network of open space.	Short	

WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA		TIME	Notes
Actions		Short 1-3 Medium 4-7 Long 8+ Years	
A389	<p>Work to gain 'International Dark Sky Park' status for the park in liaison with supporting groups and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop education opportunities and storytelling as part of place making activities so the park can be a key dark sky viewing destination close to Wellington Minimise light pollution impacts to protect the dark sky of the park, by retrofitting or shielding floodlights/security lighting, following international standards for dark sky zones Work with park neighbours and Hutt City to minimise light pollution 	Short	Wellington Astronomical Society, HCC, DOC, Wellington Water, Private land
<p>The way we work Goal 4:</p> <p>Working collaboratively and consistently with others, we enable learning and build strong partnerships to deliver more conservation and recreation benefits for parks, people and communities</p>			
A390	Work with others as part of an integrated approach to environmental and recreation management on a catchment scale	Short-long	HCC, DOC, F&B
A391	<p>Work with the community Hutt City, DOC and others to minimise the threats of domestic dogs and cats on kiwi and other native species through educational and other activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate establishing citizen dog rangers to support kiwi protection Support Remutaka Conservation Trust to promote kiwi conservation work and education activities 	Medium	HCC, DOC
A392	Investigate the options for conservation or recreation adaptive reuse of park buildings such as dark sky museum (key destination), park house, murals on buildings	Long	Wellington Water, Love Wainuiomata, Forest & Bird, Wellington Astronomy
A393	Support a collaborative approach to implement the actions of this plan, particularly where pooling of skills and resources is beneficial such as conservation and recreation enhancements. As the Wainuiomata area population grows, investigate interest in establishing a park friends group to coordinate and support efforts	Short-long	Conservation, recreation, community groups
A394	Pool resources with others to provide local training, skill development and networking opportunities for volunteers and/or different volunteer groups	Medium	
A395	Work with Forest & Bird to establish the nursery and other volunteers to enhance the Lower Dam wetland area	Short -Medium	Forest & Bird

Map 26: Wainuiomata existing conditions



Map 27: Wainuiomata potential enhancements



8 KO NGĀ TIKANGA ME TE WHAKAWHANAKETANGA / RULES FOR USE AND DEVELOPMENT

This section of the Plan outlines the rules relating to the provision and management of activities in parks. Activity permissions are identified as being 'Allowed', 'Managed', 'Restricted' or 'Prohibited' based on reserve purposes and compatibility with core park conservation and recreation values. Not all activities are available in all places or at all times of year. An impact and benefit assessment approach guides these rules. For all park activities, a sustainable and minimal impact, mindful approach is encouraged; sharing parks with care for the environment, heritage values and respect for other park visitors' quiet enjoyment.

Enforcement of activities in regional parks is via the Greater Wellington Regional Parks, Forests and Reserve Bylaws 2016 and other statutes such as the Trespass Act 1980.

8.1 Allowed activities

'Allowed' are generally considered compatible with park values but may be subject to some restrictions or activity conditions to minimise impacts and support general park visitor enjoyment. Allowed activities are typically informal, have low impact on park values and other users and are the most compatible with the reserve purpose. Bookings or specific approval is generally not required. Allowed activities may be subject to other authority rules or permit requirements.

8.2 Managed activities

'Managed' activities are identified as those having possible impacts on core park conservation, cultural and recreation values. Managed activities include formal events, more intensive use of particular places, one-off activities or activities that may present a threat to park values or possible conflict with other visitor enjoyment. Approval for managed activities is a permit, concession agreement, short-term licence or other agreements issued by a Greater Wellington park ranger or authorised officer. Activities considered to be medium or high-impact may require an 'Assessment of Environmental Effects' (AEE) to be prepared and submitted. Refer to the AEE Guide, Appendix 2. Applications for managed activities should be discussed with a park ranger in the first instance.

8.3 Restricted activities

'Restricted' activities are those that are considered to have level of impact on core park values or are identified in the Reserves, Local Government, Conservation or other relevant Acts as requiring authorisation via **licence, lease** or other contractual agreement. Each application is considered on its merit, compatibility and appropriateness to the location and park conditions. Public notification may be required, for example if the activity is deemed to be medium to high-impact or of longer-term duration. Applications for activities identified as 'prohibited' will not be accepted.

Restricted activities are managed via contractual agreements, including easement, licence or lease and subject to any conditions required by Council and ongoing reporting and audit processes. Applications for activities which cannot demonstrate how they support or enhance park values may be declined.

Preference will be given to licenses over lease agreements in order to priorities and maintain full public access within parks. Preference will be given to facilities or activities which are compatible with park values, support multiple/shared use and offer broader community health and wellbeing benefits.

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

- Comprehensive information about proposals as outlined in the '*Restricted Activity Application Guide*'. Refer Appendix 3.
- An *Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)* which is commensurate with the scale and nature of the proposal is likely to be required. Refer AEE Guide Appendix 2.
- Identification of how the emissions and impacts will be avoided, minimised and mitigated in order to comply with *Greater Wellington's Carbon Neutrality and Sustainability policies*
- Identification of business management sustainability practices including procurement and waste minimisation

Applications for restricted activities will be publicly notified when:

- a. The term sought exceeds 10 years
- b. The activity occurs on land held under the Reserves Act or Conservation Act and public notification is required under those Acts
- c. Where it falls under Section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002
- d. The activity is considered to be high impact on park values or of low benefit.
- e. It involves an easement or land exchange
- f. It involves stock and non-recreation or community related horse grazing
- g. In the opinion of Greater Wellington to be in the public interest

Assessments of benefits and possible effects



Refer Appendix two, AEE guide and email parks planning for more information about Restricted Activities:
parksplanning@gw.govt.nz

8.4 Prohibited activities

‘Prohibited’ Activities are those considered to be inappropriate because of their likely impact on natural, cultural or recreation values, are incompatible with the park purpose(s), characteristics or other allowed activities, or are not permitted by other policies, rules or statutes. Applications for prohibited activities will not be accepted by Greater Wellington. Where exemptions exist for prohibited activities at particular parks they are noted in the tables below. Access to areas within parks may also become temporarily restricted when a formal mana whenua rāhui is in place.

8.5 Activity permissions

Check the permission level of different activities here and refer to Section 8.2 for further explanation where noted. Permission for activities not identified here please contact the park ranger.

Activity permission levels

Allowed Activities	Managed Activities	Restricted Activities	Prohibited Activities
Some activity rules apply eg ✓ Share with care codes ✓ Minimal impact activity codes ✓ Time, place, activity rules	Various activity rules apply to ensure park values are protected	Detailed application including impact and benefit assessment required. Refer to Restricted Activity and AEE guides in Appendix 2	Activities are incompatible with park values. Applications are not accepted

Table 2:

Park activity		Park activity										Rule notes
		Akatarawa Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Orua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	
1.	Abandoning animals	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	
2.	Access – pedestrian, bicycles etc.	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	*Refer notes re commercial pine plantation
3.	Access – private vehicle on park roads	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED	N/A	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	MANAGED	*Refer notes re commercial pine plantation
4.	Accommodation (cottages, cabins, glamping)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
5.	Aircraft landings	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Except for emergency purposes
6.	Animals/pets - domestic (excludes dogs/ horses)	PROHIBITED	MANAGED*	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Includes unaccompanied animals *educational purposes
7.	Art activities (Drawing and painting etc.)	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	
8.	Art – public art and sculptures	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Installations. Refer notes
9.	Biking - cycling mountain bike	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes
10.	Boating, waka, kayaking, rafting	ALLOWED	N/A	N/A	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED*	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	*Some prohibitions. Refer notes: 'Swimming and Boating'
11.	Burial or spreading of ashes or body parts	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED*	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	*Except at urupa or reinternment of mana whenua koiwi
12.	Camping - Designated campgrounds, Approved sites	MANAGED	ALLOWED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	MANAGED	Glamping, refer Accommodation *Refer notes
13.	Camping – back country	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
14.	Commercial and other activities – low-medium impact	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes, Events and Appendix 2 AEE Guide
15.	Commercial and other activities – high impact	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	Refer notes, Events and Appendices 2 and 3
16.	Conferences / meetings (park venues)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Bookings may be required
17.	Customary kaitiaki activities - Mana whenua and mata waka	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes as conditions apply
18.	Dog walking	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes
19.	Dogs – guide dogs and disability assistance	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes

Park activity	Activity Status by Area										Rule notes
	Akatarawa Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	
20. Drone/ UAV, model aeroplane flying	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	RESTRICTED*	RESTRICTED*	RESTRICTED*	RESTRICTED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	RESTRICTED*	ALLOWED	*Refer notes. Restrictions apply
21. Education activities - formal	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Bookings required for ranger talks. Refer notes
22. Encroachments	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	See notes
23. Erection of dwellings, building structures or shelters	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	Private dwellings/ structures Prohibited
24. Events - non-commercial under 30 people	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Follow 'Share with care' behaviour code
25. Events – 31+ people non-commercial (e.g. Weddings)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Concession permit may be required
26. Events – Commercial	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes 'Commercial Activities'
27. Filming - commercial	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
28. Filming / photography (non-commercial)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
29. Fires	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED*	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED*	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	*Designated areas. Refer notes
30. Fires – gas barbeque / portable stove	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Must be attended at all times
31. Fireworks	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	
32. Firearms (except permitted hunting)	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	RESTRICTED*	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	*Recreation firearms club only. Refer notes: 'hunting'
33. Fishing – eel, whitebait	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
34. Fishing – sports fish	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	MANAGED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED*	*Refer notes
35. Forestry – commercial	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
36. Fossicking/ prospecting (metal detecting)	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	
37. Games – informal groups	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	
38. Gardens, orchards	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
39. Geocaching	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes
40. Golf (practice)	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	Designated sites only if applicable
41. Grazing - horses for recreation purposes	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	

Park activity	Activity Status by Area										Rule notes
	Akatarawa Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	
42. Grazing stock - cattle, sheep, horses, other	RESTRICTED	MANAGED	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
43. Honey bees / Bee keeping	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	AEE required with all applications
44. Horse riding	MANAGED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
45. Hunting: duck shooting	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
46. Hunting: deer, goats	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED*	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
47. Hunting: pigs	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
48. Hunting: all other	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
49. Land/asset - swap, disposal or acquisition	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	Refer notes
50. Laser pointers/ devices	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Except management purposes
51. Lighting - Permanent	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes
52. Lighting - Temporary	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
53. Memorials	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
54. Mining, quarrying, mineral exploration	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes
55. Motorised recreation: Class A (Club or Casual)	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Refer notes: 'motorised recreation'
56. Motorised recreation: Class B (Special Events)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	Refer notes: 'motorised recreation'
57. Natural resource harvesting (cultural & non-commercial)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
58. Natural resource harvesting (commercial)	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Except: native seed sourcing for planting programmes via permit
59. Nature play spaces / Play areas	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
60. New recreation activities	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Assessed case by case, and added in Plan updates
61. Non-biodegradable celebration - Confetti, glitter, balloon release	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Rapidly biodegradable and non-toxic material is permitted
62. Nurseries (plant)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	
63. Orienteering/ rogaining	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	

Park activity	Activity Status by Area										Rule notes
	Akatarawa Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Battle Hill	Belmont	East Harbour Northern Forest	East Harbour Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui	East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes	Kaitoke	Pakuratahi Excludes Pine Forest Areas	Queen Elizabeth	Wainuiomata	
64. Paragliding, hang gliding, para shoot landings	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	MANAGED	PROHIBITED	PROHIBITED	Designated sites by permit
65. Picnics	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	
66. Recreation devices (e.g. electric skateboards)	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer Notes
67. Recreation and conservation volunteering	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
68. Renewable energy generation (medium large scale)	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	Refer notes
69. Renewable energy generation (small scale)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
70. Research activities	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	
71. Rock climbing / bouldering	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	
72. Smoking (incl. vaping)	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
73. Sponsorship or funding for park projects	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes: 'Memorials, personal memorials/ sponsorship'
74. Swimming	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	PROHIBITED	ALLOWED*	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Refer notes: 'swimming and boating'
75. Utility services, new or upgrades	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	Refer notes
76. Utility services, maintenance	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
77. Vegetation management	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	MANAGED	Refer notes
78. Walk, hike, tramp, run	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	ALLOWED	Except on dedicated mountain bike or horse trails

8.6 Activity notes

This table provides the additional information for some activities. Activities, regardless of their permitted status, may have exceptions or conditions of use to ensure that impacts to the environment are minimised and visitors have a safe, enjoyable experience.

Fees apply for some activities. Refer to the 'Greater Wellington Parks Concession Guideline and Fee Schedule 2020' on the Greater Wellington website for information www.gw.govt.nz

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>ACCESS (Public)</p> <p>Maintaining full public access is a primary value of Greater Wellington's parks. Access to some areas may be periodically restricted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Events b. Managing threats to public safety, cultural or natural values c. Managing natural hazards d. Where rāhui are in place <p>Where access restrictions are in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Signage and website notices will clearly identify the change including an explanation and the length of time access is restricted f. Relevant stakeholders and utility service providers will be informed prior to closure <p>Ongoing closures of areas of park are limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Rangers' residence areas h. Storage, equipment and office areas i. Wahi tapu areas identified by mana whenua j. Concessionaire facilities/leased areas (unless permitted by the concessionaire) k. Dusk to dawn vehicle access 	<p>ALLOWED – All parks</p>
<p>For public health and safety, all recreation activities are prohibited in commercial pine plantation areas during harvesting or working operational hours. Park visitors must take note of information notices displayed at park entry point for permitted access times, warnings and changes of conditions or rules. Questions about access should be directed to park rangers.</p>	<p>PROHIBITED – commercial pine plantation areas of Akatarawa, Pakuratahi, Battle Hill during harvesting operation hours</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
ACCOMMODATION	
<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Park cottages, cabins, huts, glamping opportunities, permanent, pop-up or events: b. East Harbour, Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui Lighthouse complex garage hut c. Other park structures suitable for glamping activities <p>Fees apply - comparative market rates variable per facility. Discounted rates for conservation/recreation groups undertaking work supporting park values and Parks Network Plan goals.</p>	MANAGED – All parks
ART (Public art and sculptures)	
<p>Public art in parks is supported and encouraged. Each proposal will be individually assessed considering Policies 31P, 32P, 37P and operational policy including public safety, appropriateness to the landscape and social setting</p>	MANAGED – All parks
BIKING - CYCLING OR MOUNTAIN BIKE	
<p>All cyclists and mountain bikers must ‘share with care’ for others and the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow share with care and minimal impact behaviour codes apply b. Riders should stay on designated tracks <p>Cycling and mountain biking includes all types of bicycle (including e-bikes, bikes with tag-a-longs), except those defined as Motor Vehicles, Moped or Mobility Devices in the Land Transport Act 1998.</p>	ALLOWED – All parks
CAMPING	
<p>Camping is allowed in the following Designated campgrounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kaitoke camping area b. Battle Hill camping area c. Belmont, Dry Creek camping area <p>Camping is allowed in the following Approved sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Akatarawa, Orange Hut b. Pakuratahi, Ladle Bend and Remutaka Rail Trail Summit <p>The maximum stay period for camping in designated campgrounds is forty days within a twelve month period for each camping area, including a maximum of fourteen days in the period 20 December to 31 January. The maximum stay period is seven days at a time at approved sites.</p> <p>Fire bans must be observed</p> <p>Motor homes, campervans and caravans may be restricted to some locations or conditions</p> <p>Fees may be payable</p> <p>Subject to other park-specific conditions.</p>	ALLOWED – Battle Hill, Kaitoke and Pakuratahi

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>Camping at Approved sites may be permitted in identified areas and subject to particular restrictions and lengths of stay:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. East Harbour, Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui (at possible sites to be determined) for Remutaka Cycle Trail users and rock climbers e. Belmont and QEP, at sites to be identified through master planning processes f. Wainuiomata, associated with night sky events g. For Scout or Adventurer purposes where the activity is fully self-contained (including human waste) or associated with park amenities/ facilities h. Akatarawa at sites to be identified for the Akatarawa Traverse i. QEP, fully self-contained limited sites <p>*Includes camping associated with park facilities, structures or events</p>	<p>MANAGED – Akatarawa, Belmont, East Harbour Northern Forest and Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui, Pakuratahi, Wainuiomata, QEP</p>
<p>*Except mana whenua wananga at East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes. Parangarahu Lakes Co management Plan 2015 applies</p>	<p>PROHIBITED – East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes</p>
<p>CAMPING – BACK COUNTRY SITES</p>	
<p>Back country sites or areas are defined as those no closer than 500 metres from any road entrance, track or structure. The following rules apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> j. Carry in and out all equipment and rubbish k. Leave no trace of visit l. No open fires m. Human waste must be buried at least 100m away from any waterway or a ‘poo tube’ carried. Only rapidly biodegradable toiletry materials are permitted to be buried. All other products must be carried out. n. Maximum consecutive stay period at any one site is five nights in back country 	<p>ALLOWED – Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, Belmont</p>
<p>COMMERCIAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES – Low-medium impact, short term</p>	
<p>Proposals for activities assessed as being low-medium impact or at sites with low-medium sensitivity may be managed as concessions, other permit or licence (except grazing activities – refer high impact below). Includes mobile trader casual use, less than 12 months.</p> <p>AEE may be required. Refer AEE Guide Appendix 2.</p>	<p>MANAGED – All parks</p>
<p>COMMERCIAL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES – High impact, site sensitivity or long term</p>	
<p>Proposals for activities assessed as being high impact, at sites with high sensitivity and leases are identified as Restricted Activities and require an AEE. This includes all grazing activities (commercial, recreation, land management). Refer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restricted Activity introductory section above b. Appendix 3. Restricted Activity Guide c. Appendix 2. AEE Guide d. Greater Wellington Parks Concession Guidelines and Fee Schedule (GW website) 	<p>RESTRICTED – All parks</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
CUSTOMARY KAITIAKI ACTIVITIES	
Mana whenua and mata waka kaitiaki activities are permitted subject to tikanga being followed and park management approval	ALLOWED – All parks
DOG WALKING	
Dog activities in parks are subject to the Dog Control Act 1996 and the Greater Wellington Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaw 2016.	ALLOWED – Akatarawa, Belmont, East Harbour (except Parangarahu lakes) Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, Queen Elizabeth and Wainuiomata
Dogs are allowed under the following conditions:	
a. Dogs must be ‘under control’ of a person at all times. This is defined by Greater Wellington as <i>being on a leash or under voice control and carrying a leash, within sight of handler and not behaving in an intimidating manner, causing nuisance or harm to other people, animals or wildlife</i>	
b. People bringing dogs into parks must collect and remove their dogs poo from parks, unless dog poo bins are provided in the park	
c. Hunting purposes (where a hunting permit allows the use of a dog)	
Dogs may be restricted:	
d. In amenity areas such as campgrounds	
e. To protect native wildlife e.g. wetlands, bird habitat	
f. On a seasonal or periodic basis e.g. breeding season for birds, to facilitate restoration activities	
g. In areas specified in this Plan	
h. In areas or at times incompatible with other uses, e.g. events	
i. Commercial dog walking activities require a concession permit	
j. Where toxins and traps are used intensively for pest management purposes	
k. In areas where grazing activities present significant hazards e.g. toxins, agrichemicals. Also refer Stock grazing’	
Note:	
l. Guide dogs and disability assistance dogs in harness are exempt from these conditions	
m. Designated areas for dog walking or on/off leash areas may be identified in parks	
Wildlife and Scientific Reserves (can be within areas of park) *Except Guide and Disability Assistance dogs	PROHIBITED – Battle Hill, Parangarahu Lakes
DOGS - DISABILITY ASSISTANCE	
Guide dogs and disability assistance (certified to assist a person with a disability) are permitted in all parks at all times	ALLOWED – All Parks

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
DRONE/UAV FLYING	
<p>Flying a drone/UAV is permitted provided Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) NZ rules and <i>Greater Wellingtons Drone/UAV guidelines</i> are complied with, refer www.gw.govt.nz</p> <p>Drone flying is not permitted at the following locations or times:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designated campgrounds or approved campsites or over park cottages Picnic areas Dams, wetlands and nesting or roosting bird habitat areas During park events without permission Areas identified as ‘Controlled Airspace’ without CAA permission. Controlled Airspace encompasses Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui, Parangarahu Lakes and parts of Northern Forest in East Harbour and northern parts of QEP Other areas identified in CAA rules <p>Note: Designated areas for dron/UAV flying may be identified in parks</p>	ALLOWED – All parks
EDUCATION ACTIVITIES (Formal)	
<p>Contact park ranger</p> <p>Also refer Natural Resource Harvesting</p>	MANAGED – All parks
ENCROACHMENTS	
<p>Historic encroachments exist and are not authorised unless Reserves Act or other Act processes have been followed. Historic encroachments will be addressed by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Removal as a primary priority at the encroacher’s expense within a specified timeframe. The encroachment may otherwise be removed by Council, at the encroacher’s expense. Encroaching buildings or structures must not be extended in any way. Application of the Fence Act 1978 or Trespass Act 1980 Incorporation of assets into the reserve as public property Authorising a gardening licence, only if activity is beneficial for recreation or conservation values, for example maintenance of fire breaks. All retrospectively authorised encroachments will be charged a ground rental at market rates. In exceptional circumstances only; land acquisition or exchange, including boundary changes, where it will be the most beneficial outcome for conservation, cultural or recreation values. Encroachments will be noted on Land Information Memoranda for the property involved. <p>New encroachments are not permitted.</p>	PROHIBITED – All parks

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
EVENTS (large group, non-commercial)	
<p>Permits are required for large (31 people+) and formal events. Conditions apply including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to high impact may require a concession application, AEE or be declined • Some park facilities may require booking and have a fee • Group size and locations may be limited to protect park values • Seasons or time of year restrictions may apply 	<p>MANAGED – All Parks</p> <p>Also refer Commercial activities</p>
FILMING (also refer Greater Wellington Parks Concession Guidelines)	
<p>Non-commercial</p> <p>Low impact, educational and non-commercial activities require a permit. Medium to large scale activities may be subject to AEE processes</p>	<p>MANAGED – All Parks</p> <p>Refer AEE guide Appendix 2</p>
<p>Commercial</p> <p>Greater Wellington recognises the economic value to the region of filming in nature based locations. In conjunction with Screen Wellington and Film NZ, filming activities in parks will be facilitated where impacts on park values can be minimised and subject to the Greater Wellington ‘Filming Protocol’. The protocol aligns with the Film NZ and the DOC’s Code of Practice: ‘Filming on Public Conservation Lands’ and reflects film industry sustainability commitments.</p>	<p>MANAGED – All parks</p> <p>Refer AEE guide Appendix 2</p>
FIRES	
<p>Open fires are only permitted in designated areas at Battle Hill and Kaitoke campgrounds subject to park ranger approval. Fires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Must be attended at all times Are subject to regional fire authority restrictions Must be extinguished when requested to do so by an Authorised officer 	<p>ALLOWED – Battle Hill, Kaitoke campgrounds</p>
FISHING (recreation)	
<p>Sports fish include species of trout, salmon, perch and tench subject to Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A licence from Fish & Game New Zealand is required for freshwaters Introduction of noxious fish to waterways is not permitted <p>Wainuiomata park – no fishing in dams. Fishing in Wainuiomata River downstream from the Lower Dam is permitted.</p>	<p>ALLOWED – All parks</p>
<p>Sports fish include species of trout, salmon, perch and tench subject to Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A licence from Fish & Game New Zealand is required for freshwaters Introduction of noxious fish to waterways is not permitted <p>Parangarahu Lakes are classified as scientific reserve.</p>	<p>MANAGED – Parangarahu Lakes</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>Fishing - Whitebait, Long fin eels and short finned freshwater eels (known as ‘tuna’ in Te Reo Māori).</p> <p>To protect these vulnerable species, fishing whitebait and eel is not permitted except mana whenua customary activities by permit. Refer Natural Resource Harvesting</p>	<p>PROHIBITED – All parks</p>
<p>Fishing for native species is not permitted at Parangarahu Lakes which are classified as Scientific Reserve. The Reserves Act 1977 identifies that ‘The indigenous flora and fauna shall as far as possible be preserved and the exotic flora and fauna shall as far as possible be exterminated’ S21(2).</p> <p>Excluding that associated with Taranaki Whanui katiatki activities, by permit. Refer Natural Resource Harvesting.</p>	<p>PROHIBITED – East Harbour, Parangarahu Lakes</p>
<p>FORESTRY (Commercial)</p>	
<p>Pine Plantation Areas - All public recreation access is prohibited during forestry operational hours, in areas that are actively being harvested, and along park roads and truck routes. Other parts of plantation forest remain open for recreation at these times.</p>	
<p>GARDENS/ORCHARDS (Community)</p>	
<p>All community gardens and orchards are subject to AEE process. A licence application is required, refer Licences and Leases. Other agreements may apply e.g. MOU. They are permitted in Recreation, Scenic type (1b only, not 1a), Historic and Local Purposes Reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Permitted in parks managed under the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972.</p>	<p>MANAGED – Battle Hill, Belmont, East Harbour (Baring Head/ Ōrua-pouanui), Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, QEP, Wainuiomata</p>
<p>GEOCACHING</p>	
<p>Geocaches are permitted under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All caches must be safely and publicly accessible areas Caches must not contain prohibited substances, offensive items or contain items that may attract wildlife. Caches must be placed so that they do not impact natural, historic or cultural values <p>Inappropriately located caches or contents will be removed without notification.</p>	<p>ALLOWED – All parks</p>
<p>GRAZING</p>	
<p>Horse grazing for recreation purposes</p>	
<p>Horse grazing which directly supports horse riding activities in parks is permitted in some parks. Horse grazing is a high impact activity and licence applications, renewal and annual grazing plans are subject to AEE process. Refer Policies 11-20P</p>	<p>MANAGED – Battle Hill, Belmont, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and QEP</p>
<p>Stock grazing</p>	
<p>Farming education activities are part of the reserve purpose at Battle Hill. AEE processes, Greater Wellington carbon neutrality policies, carbon accounting, offsetting and sustainability practices apply. Refer Policies 11-20P.</p>	<p>MANAGED – Battle Hill</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>Stock grazing (including horses, non-recreation value) is a high impact activity. Applications for new stock grazing licences will not be accepted unless in accordance with Polices 17P, 18P, 19P, 20P. The following rules apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full public access must be maintained other than in equipment/ agrichemical storage areas or short, temporary closures for public safety. Grazing licences must accommodate recreation activities (including dog walking). Also refer Dog Walking Small scale grazing for open space management, ridge top views or geological feature viewing is limited to low impact stock types and numbers, e.g. Boulder Hill, Belmont Rights of licence renewal will not apply. Leases will not be issued. AEE processes and sustainability practices apply to all licences. Park fire management plans apply. 	<p>RESTRICTED – Akatarawa, Belmont, East Harbour Baring Head/ Ōrua pouanui, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi and QEP</p>
<p>Stock grazing (including recreation related horse grazing) is prohibited to protect conservation and cultural values</p>	<p>PROHIBITED – East Harbour (Northern Forest), Parangarahu Lakes, Wainuiomata</p>
HORSE RIDING	
<p>Horse riding may be restricted to some locations or conditions in parks. The following general rules apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Follow ‘share with care’ and minimal impact behaviour codes Casual riding is allowed on designated shared trails Horse riders must not allow their horses to poo near waterways Horse riders must remove their horse’s poo from the formed surfaces of trails, car parks, amenity and other areas. Poo must be deposited in bins for horse poo where this facility is provided. Horse riders must approach other visitors at a walking pace <p>Horse riding events or in groups of more than 15 horses and people (including trail rides) require park ranger notification and may require a permit and have fees applied.</p> <p>Horse riding is not permitted on the coastal dune area at Queen Elizabeth Park.</p>	<p>ALLOWED – Battle Hill, Belmont, Queen Elizabeth Parks</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>Horse riding may be undertaken by permit in Akatarawa, East Harbour, Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui, Kaitoke and Pakuratahi</p> <p>Pakuratahi:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Riding is not permitted on the Mt Climie Road and beyond Pakuratahi Tunnel on the Remutaka Rail Trail No horse access and use from Rail Trail Kaitoke entrance to Goat Rock Road junction. <p>East Harbour, Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Riding is not permitted on the park road, coastal dunes and beach areas and crossing adjoining private land <p>Other place-specific rules also apply</p>	<p>MANAGED – Akatarawa, East Harbour (Baring Head/Ōrua-pouanui), Kaitoke and Pakuratahi</p>
<p>HUNTING</p> <p>Hunting for recreation purposes does not take priority over Greater Wellington’s other pest animal management activities.</p>	
<p>Duck shooting - Parangarahu Lakes</p> <p>Permits administered through Fish & Game New Zealand and require hunters to attend an induction. Fish & Game Hunting licences identify species that can be shot and rules regarding notifications of hunting times. Greater Wellington undertakes biosecurity work and identifies exclusion zones for duck hunting. Exclusion zones are subject to change at any time.</p>	<p>MANAGED – East Harbour Parangarahu Lakes, Wainuiomata River Baring Head</p>
<p>Deer and goats (ungulates)</p> <p>By permit for identified species considering seasons, ecosystem health, recreation values, public perceptions of safety, biodiversity management objectives and other park-specific considerations.</p> <p>NZ Firearms Code must be followed. Recreation hunting does not take priority over other pest animal management work.</p> <p>*East Harbour Northern Forest back country areas only as defined by permit conditions.</p>	<p>MANAGED – Akatarawa, East Harbour (Northern Forest)*, Kaitoke, and Pakuratahi</p>
<p>Pigs (ungulates)</p> <p>By permit and without the use of firearms.</p> <p>Pig dogs must be fitted with working GPS tracking collars at all times. Subject to further park-specific permit conditions.</p>	<p>MANAGED – Akatarawa, Battle Hill, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, East Harbour Northern Forest</p>
<p>Hunting (all other including hunting pigs with firearms) – Pest control purposes (Biosecurity)</p> <p>Eg pest animal trapping</p>	<p>MANAGED – All Parks</p>
<p>LAND/ASSET – EXCHANGE, DISPOSAL OR ACQUISITION</p>	
<p>Primary consideration is to be given when making decisions, to the land tenure and associated provisions in legislation for an area within the park. In particular, the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002, Reserves Act 1977 and the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972. Public notification is required. Refer Policy 51P, 52P</p>	<p>RESTRICTED – All parks</p>

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
LIGHTING	
<p>Permanent lighting</p> <p>General permanent park lighting for recreation and conservation facilities (new and/or upgraded), (including concessionaire, licence, lease facilities and park buildings) must follow lighting related policies of this plan and where practical international best practice for minimising light pollution.</p>	ALLOWED – All parks
<p>Temporary lighting</p> <p>Lighting for events, emergency purposes or other, should take permanent lighting approaches for minimising light pollution wherever possible.</p>	MANAGED – All parks
MEMORIALS, PERSONAL MEMORIALS AND SPONSORSHIP	
<p>Memorial plaques and activities may be permitted where there are demonstrable conservation, recreation or community benefits. For example, donation of recreation or conservation related assets or services such as tree planting, seats, sculptures, shelters, other facilities providing benefits which support park values.</p> <p>The following conditions apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. They are associated with beneficial outcomes for conservation, recreation and cultural values and the creation of new or improved assets or services which are needed in the park or park network b. The person(s) has contributed in a significant way to conservation, recreation, heritage or cultural events or provided other donations. c. The design and location of the asset and associated plaque: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should be consistent or complimentary with the character of the place and not cause displacement of other park activities or cause public offence b. Must not damage natural or heritage features or places or the structure on which the asse/plaque is placed c. Must not be prominent e.g. front of seat d. Must not limit public access d. Stand-alone memorial plaques are not permitted e. Tree species and designated planting sites must be approved f. Sponsorship acknowledgement signs/media will be determined on a case-by-case basis considering core park values. Naming rights will only be considered for significant contributions and mana whenua consulted. g. Maintenance requirements may be defined for plaques, memorials and commemorative structures where there is agreement between the contributing party and Greater Wellington h. May be removed if social values change and a memorial is deemed no longer appropriate 	MANAGED – All parks

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
MINING, QUARRYING OR MINERAL EXPLORATION	
<p>Small scale quarrying may be permitted under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extraction is for Greater Wellington maintenance, cut/fill of earthworks is less than 10m³ and where an AEE indicates the effects are less than minor Where the work is for park road or track management purposes 	RESTRICTED – Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi
<p>Mining, quarrying or mineral exploration activities are prohibited in parks managed under the Reserves and Conservation Acts, except areas classified as Local Purpose Reserve where the activity is compatible with the identified local purpose.</p>	PROHIBITED – Battle Hill, Belmont, East Harbour and QE, Wainuiomata
MOTORISED RECREATION	
<p>Definitions:</p> <p>Light Utility Vehicles (LUVs), also known as side-by-sides, go-karts and larger LUVs are considered the same category as 4WD's for access and management purposes.</p> <p>Motorised recreation include vehicles, quad bikes, motorbikes, LUV, petrol/other volatile fuel powered bicycle and highly powered e-bikes with power outputs exceeding that of the Land Transport Act definition of a bicycle</p>	
<p>Category A</p> <p>Motorised recreation Category A is permitted only on specified tracks in Akatarawa or on additional tracks identified through the Track Protocol assessment process. Additional access restrictions (temporary and permanent) may occur for management purposes including: Management activities such as forestry, pest management, track maintenance, environmental monitoring and precautionary threat minimisation as well as public events and safety. Permit required.</p> <p>Follow the Tread Lightly code:</p> <p>T - Travel and recreate with minimum impact</p> <p>R - Respect the environment</p> <p>E - Educate yourself, plan and prepare before you go</p> <p>A - Allow for future use of the outdoors, leave it better than you found it</p> <p>D - Discover the rewards of responsible recreation</p>	MANAGED – Akatarawa
<p>Category B</p> <p>Motorised recreation (ON TRACK ONLY) Category B permits 4WD events in some parks as a concession activity. Impacts must be managed via conditions following AEE checklist and other standard events process</p>	MANAGED – Akatarawa, Battle Hill, Belmont, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, and Wainuiomata
<p>Motorised recreation not permitted to protect fragile ecosystems</p>	PROHIBITED – East Harbour (Parangarahu Lakes, Baring Head/Ōruapouanui), QEP

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
NATURAL RESOURCE HARVESTING (Cultural and non-commercial)	
<p>Removal of natural materials (including seed sourcing and harvesting of exotic species not offering habitat value) may be allowed by permit/ approval under the following circumstances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mana whenua for customary purposes Scientific research, formal education, cultural/social purposes, conservation and ecological restoration projects Greater Wellington conservation management purposes Where the harvest activity is identified as being sustainable Where the activity is not prohibited by reserve classification or other rules or statutes <p>Permission is subject to other rules in this Plan, other Greater Wellington policies and plans, other relevant legislation. Permit fees may apply.</p> <p>Note: Also refer Firewood harvesting. Permit not required for harvesting from pa harakeke and other sites specifically planted and managed by mana whenua and mata waka for their customary purposes.</p>	MANAGED – All parks
NATURE PLAY SPACES / PLAY AREAS	
<p>Community initiated development of nature play spaces are supported but some conditions may apply. Key considerations are safety, park setting and maintenance. ‘NZS 5828:2015 Playground equipment and surfacing’ standard may apply in some circumstances.</p>	ALLOWED – All parks
PARK MANAGEMENT PURPOSES	
<p>Exceptions to rules to support Greater Wellington’s day to day park management work:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Drone/UAVs subject to CAA rules Domestic animals (including dogs, chickens, cats) are permitted within rangers' residential areas provided they are fully contained at all times Boating activities on wetlands, dams Use open fires for operational purposes where the necessary fire permits have been obtained from the relevant authority Dogs for professional hunting purposes or park management purposes in areas where grazing licences are in place Fallen firewood for park ranger residence or park accommodation heating only. No removal from the park except for mana whenua customary purposes, public art, sculpture or education purposes. Public harvesting is not permitted. 	ALLOWED – All parks
<p>Recreation devices include scooters, skateboards, balls, frisbees, sports equipment etc. Device users must ‘share with care’ for others and the environment. If riding, ride in a careful and considerate manner and at a speed that doesn’t cause a hazard to other users of trails or park roads.</p>	ALLOWED – All parks

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION VOLUNTEERING	
<p>Volunteer support for Greater Wellington’s recreation and conservation management work is highly valued e.g. track maintenance, restoration, biosecurity work.</p> <p>Health and Safety Act 2015, Memorandums of Understanding, Cooperation and other agreements, policies and procedures apply.</p>	MANAGED – All parks
RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION	
<p>Small and community-scale renewable energy generation is permitted subject to AEE and compatibility with core park values.</p>	MANAGED – All parks
<p>Medium and large scale renewable energy generation includes large scale wind or solar farms. Each proposal will be assessed on a case-by-case basis via AEE process, taking into account land legal status, effects on park values and characteristics, appropriate design principles and all other relevant policies and outcomes of this plan. Refer Ministry for Environment National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011.</p>	RESTRICTED – All parks
SMOKING	
<p>Smoking is discouraged in Greater Wellington’s parks and at shared facilities. This is to ensure they are attractive and safe places for all people to enjoy without the impacts of passive smoking, cigarette butts or threat to the environment from fire. Smoking includes vaping and e-cigarettes. Refer also Smoke Free Environments Act 1990.</p>	MANAGED – All parks
SWIMMING AND BOATING	
<p>To minimise threats to drinking water quality swimming, kayaking, waka and other boating is prohibited in any water catchment dam, water reservoir or water supply facility except for authorised research purposes.</p>	PROHIBITED – Macaskill Lakes at Kaitoke Regional Park, Parangarahu Lakes and Wainuiomata lower dam
UTILITY SERVICES	
<p>Utility services such as power, gas and water traverse parks and provide essential services to the population of Wellington. Greater Wellington will comply with relevant legislation and regulations for the operation and maintenance of network utilities and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain safe distances from network utilities for activities and developments Removal and management of vegetation near utilities including transmission lines, underground services and pipelines Maintain communication about changes, events, planned activities between agencies (except in cases of emergency where Greater Wellington will be informed as soon as practical). Liaise with utilities in relation to significant restoration plantings and proposed new facilities 	MANAGED – All parks

ACTIVITY	PERMISSION / PARK
<p>New and upgraded utilities*</p> <p>Subject to a lease, licence or an easement considering:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They cannot be avoided or reasonably located outside park land, or if they are specifically provided for, as a purpose for which the park is held They are subject to impact assessments considering park values Where impacts cannot be avoided, are subject to impact minimisation and where appropriate offsetting with the aim of overall nett gain benefits It is consistent with policies in this management plan and they are of a scale, nature, colour and intensity of use that relates to, and is integrated with, the existing landscape Public access to utilities is to be denied only where necessary for the protection of public safety or the security or competent operation of the activity concerned They are located in, or added to, an existing structure or facility and use existing access options wherever possible The works are of national interest Are subject to fees and may require a bond where appropriate for the construction of utilities. Where native vegetation is removed, mitigation or compensation measures will be required Site restoration works including landscaping and ongoing maintenance may be required Must be wherever possible, inconspicuous in the landscape setting Cables must be located underground wherever possible Must be publicly notified where the proposal may significantly alter the nature, scale or intensity of the effect on the park or impact park neighbours 	<p>RESTRICTED – All parks</p> <p>*Unless other Acts apply or overrule</p>
<p>VEGETATION MANAGEMENT</p> <p>The removal or trimming of vegetation is allowed subject to Greater Wellington AEE processes and guidelines or agreements for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Health, safety and emergency response Biosecurity and biodiversity work (e.g. route access) Network utilities Maintenance of views, tracks and park facilities Maintenance of historic heritage structures and geological features Management purposes supporting core park values MOUs or other agreements 	<p>MANAGED – All parks</p>

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix One: Trail development protocol

1. Trail development protocol

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

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

2. Principles:

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



3. Track assessment criteria

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

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

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

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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



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

Who is this guide for?

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

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

1.1. What are core park values?

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

Values for parks and people

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. When should impact assessment processes be followed?

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

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

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

Table 2: Activity rules or conditions to protect park values

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

Parks, Forests and Reserves Bylaws 2016 apply in all parks

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

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

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

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

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



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

5. How comprehensive does the AEE need to be?

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



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

What needs to be included in the AEE?

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

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

6. AEE considerations

Table 3. What to consider in AEE

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

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

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

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

8. What supporting information will be required?

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Does the AEE need to be peer reviewed?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Refer to the following useful documents:

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

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

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

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

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

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Three: Restricted activity application guide

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applications for restricted activities will be publicly notified when:

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

1. Assessing benefits and impacts of activities and new proposals

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

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

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

Table 4.

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

2. Restricted activity information requirements and assessment criteria

a. Background

Summarise the proposal:

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

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

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

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

c. Mana whenua

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

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

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

e. Consideration of alternative locations/current performance

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

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

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

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

Detailed environmental effects assessments should be undertaken by appropriate professionals.

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

At a minimum a proposal should:

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

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

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

g. Effects on park infrastructure and park operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

k. Degree of threat to park values created by activity

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

l. Other information

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

m. Communication and engagement

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

n. Fees

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

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

o. Application timeframe

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

For events allow:

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

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

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

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

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

Explanations

p. Restricted activity imposition of conditions

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

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

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

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

Compliance with legislation

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

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

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

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

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

New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero sites:

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

Greater Wellington Heritage and Conservation plans/documents

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

AKATARAWA FOREST

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

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

BATTLE HILL FARM FOREST PARK

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

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

BELMONT REGIONAL PARK

Significance

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

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

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

EAST HARBOUR REGIONAL PARK

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

Significance

NORTHERN FOREST

Landscape or Heritage

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

PARANGARAHU LAKES

Landscape or Heritage

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

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

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

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

The Lakes are separated from sea by raised shingle beaches.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assets

Old Pencarrow lighthouse
(Maritime NZ land and managed)

HNZ Listed historic lighthouse

BARING HEAD/ ŌRUA-POUANUI

Landscape or Heritage

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

Assets

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

KAITOKE REGIONAL PARK

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

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

PAKURATAHI FOREST

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

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

QUEEN ELIZABETH PARK

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

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

WAINUIOMATA RECREATION AREA

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

‘Ka mau tonu nga taonga tapu o nga matua tupuna

Koinei nga taonga i tuku iho, na te ātua’

‘Hold fast to the treasures of the ancestors

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

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

Monitoring and reporting

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

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

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

Plan policy directions and actions for State of the Parks

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Utilise educational opportunities to promote conservation understanding through the monitoring project

Promote land change as restoration efforts progress

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

Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

Examples of other agency work can be found here:

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



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

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

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

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Six: Legal Descriptions

Parks property information

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

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

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

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

Park Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

Two anomalies in the legal boundary line deserve note. Firstly, the 3.2 kilometre straight line on the park's northern boundary is interrupted by a re-entrant strip corresponding to a truncated remnant of unformed legal road. Secondly, the historic cemetery, together with an access strip, is excluded from the park, although physically incorporated within it.

35	WN31C/915	Lot 1 on DP 41131 and Lots 1, 6, 7 and part Lot 2 DP 8107	501.0568	GWRC	Includes 33 ha on western boundary classified Scenic Reserve (1)(a). Shown as A on SO 37316 NZ Gazette 2010 page 3043. Fee simple for the purposes of recreation and forestry	Balance land occupied for Plantation Forestry purposes
Total:			501.06 Hectares			

Park Belmont Regional Park

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Seven: Statutory acknowledgments

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

Claims Settlement Act 2009

Statutory acknowledgement

23 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

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

24 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

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

25 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

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

26 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

28 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

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

29 Distribution of resource consent applications to trustees

(1) Each relevant consent authority must, for a period of 20 years from the effective date, forward to the trustees a summary of resource consent applications received by that consent authority for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

(2) The information provided under subsection (1) must be—

- a) the same as would be given under section 93 of the Resource Management Act 1991 to persons likely to be adversely affected, or as may be agreed between the trustees and the relevant consent authority; and
- b) provided as soon as is reasonably practicable after each application is received, and before a determination is made on the application in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991.

(3) The trustees may, by notice in writing to a relevant consent authority,—

- a) waive their rights to be notified under this section; and
- b) state the scope of that waiver and the period it applies for.

(4) For the purposes of this section, a regional council dealing with an application to carry out a restricted coastal activity in a statutory area must be treated as if it were the relevant consent authority in relation to that application.

(5) This section does not affect the obligation of a relevant consent authority to—

- a) notify an application in accordance with sections 93 to 94C of the Resource Management Act 1991:
- b) form an opinion as to whether the trustees are persons who may be adversely affected under those sections.

30 Use of statutory acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

(4) To avoid doubt,—

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

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

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

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

32 Authorisation to enter into and amend deed of recognition

The Minister of Conservation may—

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

50 Bed of Lake Kohangapiripiri and Lake Kohangapiripiri esplanade land

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

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

51 Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri Scientific Reserve

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

Statements of Association

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

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Claims Settlement Act 2014

Statutory acknowledgement

24 Interpretation

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

Statements of coastal values means the statements—

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

25 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

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

26 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are—

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

27 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

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

28 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

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

Environment Court under the Resource Management Act 1991.

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

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

30 Recording statutory acknowledgement on statutory plans

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

31 Provision of summaries or notices of certain applications to trustee

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

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

32 Use of statutory acknowledgement

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

33 Trustee may waive rights

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

Statements of Association

Queen Elizabeth Park

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

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

Battle Hill Farm Forest Park

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

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

Hutt River and its tributaries (Kaitoke Regional Park)

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

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

Expressed interest in Pakuratahi and Kaitoke

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

Claims Settlement Act 2017

Statutory acknowledgement

28 Statutory acknowledgement by the Crown

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

29 Purposes of statutory acknowledgement

The only purposes of the statutory acknowledgement are —

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

30 Relevant consent authorities to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

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

31 Environment Court to have regard to statutory acknowledgement

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

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

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

34 Provision of summary or notice to trustees

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

35 Use of statutory acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Department and the regional parks and forests network.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The evolution of Greater Wellington's parks

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

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

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

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

1880s

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

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

1911

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

1920-50

1970s

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

1974

1989

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

1991

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

2011

Parks Network Plan 2020-30

Local Government Act 2002

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

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

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

Reserves Act 1977

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

(17) Recreation Reserve classification:

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

(19) Scenic Reserve classification:

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

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

Application: All parks

Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972

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

Application: Akatarawa, Kaitoke, Pakuratahi, Wainuiomata

Conservation Act 1987

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

Application: Belmont, East Harbour, Queen Elizabeth

Resource Management Act 1991

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

Application: All parks

Other relevant legislation includes:

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

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

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Nine: Whaitua direction statements

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

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

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

TE PUTAKE

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

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

NGA KAWA

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

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

Te Kawa Tuarua: Te Kawa Wai

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

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

Te Kawa Tuatoru: Ko Te Kawa Tiaki

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

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

Te Kawa Tuwha: Te Kawa Honohono

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YOU'VE SPOKEN, WE'VE HEARD

From Pukerua Bay to Newlands,
and everywhere in between.

Together we value...

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

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

Ngā āpitihanga / Appendix Ten: He Kuputaka / Glossary

TE REO MĀORI

Hapū

Sub-tribe with common interest in land

Iwi

Tribe, people

Kaitiaki/kaitiakitanga

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

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

Kotahitanga

Unity, cohesion and collaboration

Kōiwi

Bones, human remains

Mahinga kai

Traditional food and other natural resources

Manaakitanga

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

Mana whenua

Iwi having authority over land

Mātauranga Māori

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

Mauri

Life principles present in all things

Pāka

Park, papa rēhia park, recreation area

Papatūānuku

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

Rāhui

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

Rangatiratanga

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

Rongoa

Traditional Māori medicine

Tangata whenua

People of the land

Taonga

Treasure, artefacts

Taonga raranga

Woven treasures

Wairuatanga

The immutable spiritual connection between people and their environments

Whanaungatanga

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

Wāhi tapu

A place sacred to Māori

GENERAL TERMS

Abandon

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

Act

The Local Government Act 2002 and amendments

Afforestation/Deforestation

Replanting trees/ removing trees

Aircraft /UAV

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

Animal/Fauna

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

Authorised officer

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

Backcountry

More than two kilometres from park facilities such as tracks

Bog lands

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

Catchment wide/integrated catchment management

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

Citizen science

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

Collaboration

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

Commercial activity

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

Community

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

Community capital

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

Concession

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

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

Conservation

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

Council

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

Dark skies

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

Deeds of Recognition

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

Designated and Approved sites

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

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

Disability Assistance Dogs

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

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

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

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

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

Easement

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

Ecological corridor

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

Emergency services

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

Encroachment

The unauthorised occupation or use of any part of a reserve

Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)

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

Fens

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

Forest health

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

Geocaching

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

GPS

Global positioning system

GIS

Geographic information system

Ha-ha

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

Impacts and effects

Common definitions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lease

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

Licence

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

Litter/Rubbish

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

Low-impact activity

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

Mainland islands

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

Management plan

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

Marshes

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

Master planning (Park)

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

Memorials

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

Mining/quarrying

An invasive process or industry for obtaining natural resources

Motorised recreation

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

Natural resources

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

Nature play and nature play spaces

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

Network Utilities

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

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

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

Non-commercial activity

Includes any activity:

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

Notable trees

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

Nuisance

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

Open Space

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

Partnership/partner

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

Passive recreation

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

Permits

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

Plant /Flora

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

Recreation

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

Regional park, forest or reserve

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

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

Renewable electricity generation

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

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

Restoration

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

Seepages

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

Shared use/ multiple (trails/ roads)

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

Shallow water

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

Sign

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

Social values

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

Stakeholder

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

Sustainable management

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

Statutory Acknowledgements

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

Swamps

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

Translocation

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

Universal design

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

Utility

Refer to “Network Utility”

Values

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

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

Vehicle and Motor vehicle

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

Water sensitive design

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

Written approval

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

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

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

Abbreviations used in this document:

AEE: Assessment of Environmental Effects

CCIS: Climate Change Implementation Strategy

CPTED: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Ha: Hectares

KNE: Key Native Ecosystem

LUV: Light Utility Vehicles

MTB: Mountain bike

PNRP: Proposed Natural Resources Plan

RLTP: Regional Land Transport Plan

RPS: Regional Policy Statement

TA: Territorial authority

WIP: Whaitua Implementation Programme

WRTF: Wellington Regional Trails Framework

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