

7. Plan Implementation, Review and Amendment

7.1 Plan implementation process

Plan implementation including a schedule of priorities for parks and reserve development will be set out in a “Neighbourhood parks and reserves implementation plan”. This is a separate living document which will outline the priority order in which park and reserve development will be implemented once the funding is made available. The priority order will be determined by a criteria weighing methodology (currently under development).

As with all council programmes, funding for the various aspects of plan implementation is conditional on decisions made as part of the Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) process.

Neighbourhood parks and reserves implementation plan will be developed following the 09/19 LTCCP adoption in late June 2009.

7.2 Plan review and amendment

Section 41(4) of the Reserves Act requires the council to keep the management plans for the reserves that it administers under continuous review. This is so that the plans can be adapted to changing circumstances or increased knowledge. As such, a reserve management plan is a “living document” that may need to be updated from time to time in response to issues or to ensure that objectives are being adequately met. Generally, however, plans should be reviewed at a minimum of 10 year intervals and need not involve a complete rewriting¹.

7.2.1 Scheduled Review

This management plan will undergo a scheduled review every ten years. This review will consider:

- the success of the plan in meeting its stated objectives,
- the effectiveness and efficiency of plan implementation, and
- the currency of the plan content.

7.2.2 Unscheduled Amendments

Minor amendments

Minor edits to the plan that do not change the meaning or intent of the document may be undertaken using a version control system that tracks all amendments and ensures that the most current version is made available for use by the council and the public. All minor amendments to the document must be approved by the Parks Manager and the amendment noted in an Amendments Record table on the first pages of the document.

¹ Local Government New Zealand and Department of Conservation. 1999. Reserves Act Guide.

Major amendments

Major amendments are any substantive changes to the document that change its meaning or intent. The change may not be large; the addition or change of a single word can significantly change the intent of an objective or policy. All major amendments must be first approved by the Parks Manager and then a report put to the council to adopt the amendment by council resolution. Consultation with the public and tangata whenua may be required.

7.3 Reserve naming

Policies on the naming of reserves are outlined in Section 2.2.4 of the General Policies for Council Administered Reserves. A process for identifying bilingual (English-Maori) reserve names has been undertaken during the consultation phase of preparing this management plan. Where a bilingual name was identified or a new name proposed for a neighbourhood this has been presented to the council as part of the draft plan. The naming of other neighbourhood reserve can be undertaken once this plan is completed and in accordance with the reserve naming policy and procedure.

Glossary

Administering body	The Board, Trustees, local authority, society, association, voluntary organisation, or person or body of persons...appointed under the Reserves Act 1977 or any corresponding former Act to control and manage that reserve or in which or in whom that reserve is vested under the Act or any corresponding former Act.
Amenity values	Those natural and physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence and cultural and recreational attributes.
Archaeological site	Any place in New Zealand that either (a) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or (b) is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (S2 Historic Places Act 1993)
Artefact	Any chattel, carving, object, or thing which relates to the history, art, culture, traditions, or economy of the Maori or other pre-European inhabitants of New Zealand and which was or appears to have been manufactured or modified in New Zealand by any such inhabitant, or brought to New Zealand by an ancestor of any such inhabitant, or used by any such inhabitant, prior to 1902 (S2 Antiquities Act 1975).
CCandIofCofC	Chairman, Councillors and Inhabitants of the County of Clifton. A local government body that exists prior to the 1989 amalgamation of local councils and the formation of New Plymouth District.
CCandIofCofT	Chairman, Councillors and Inhabitants of the County of Taranaki. Also known locally as the 'Taranaki County Council'. A local government body that exists prior to the 1989 amalgamation of local councils and the formation of New Plymouth District.
Commercial activity	An activity that results in economic gain by the organiser of the activity.
Council	New Plymouth District Council or, where delegation has been given, any committee or subcommittee or any officer of New Plymouth District Council duly authorised and any commissioner duly appointed.
Cultural heritage value	Encompasses the qualities and attributes of places that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. These values may be seen in a place's physical features, but importantly can also be intangible qualities such as peoples associations with, or feelings for a place.
District Plan	The purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Easement	Generally, an interest in land granted under Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977 over a reserve or acquired under Section 12 of the Act over private land or similar. An easement is a right of one

person in respect of another person's land and include a right of way (the right to pass over another person's land); a right to lay pipes on another person's land and, through them, convey water or other specified matter; and a right of access to light and air by means of restricting building on another person's land.

Encroachment	A building or structure, or some portion of it, or other modification of the land, that extends beyond the land of the owner and illegally intrudes on reserve land.
Esplanade reserve	A fixed linear area of riverbank, lakeshore or seashore either in a natural or modified state available primarily for conservation and public access.
Facility	A building or structure that provides a particular service.
Fire appliance	Fire truck or other vehicle to suppress fires.
Gazette	Official document for publicly notifying property matters related to reserves e.g. the declaration or classification of reserves.
Hapu	Sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.
Hazardous substances	Includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a Hazardous Substance.
Historic place	Any land (including an archaeological site); or any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and includes anything that is in or fixed to such land (Section 2 Historic Places Act 1993).
Indigenous vegetation	Flora occurring naturally in New Zealand; or belonging naturally to New Zealand. Indigenous vegetation does not include flora established by humans.
Infrastructure	Public works and utilities provided by the council. In the case of reserves, this includes facilities such as toilets, rubbish bins, lights, vehicle parking spaces and other developments that contribute to the use of the reserve.
Interpretive signage	Signage erected to provide information to the public on the environmental, historic, cultural or other values of an area.
Intrinsic values	In relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including (a) their biological and genetic diversity; and (b) the essential characteristics that determine and ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning and resilience.
Iwi	Tribe or grouping of people with tribal affiliations.
Kaitiakitanga	The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga maori in relation to natural and physical resources and includes the ethic of stewardship.
Landscaping	To develop and/or enhance the amenity value and natural features of an area by planting vegetation, creating contoured features, etc.
Landscape development plan	A plan that describes in detail the future layout of vegetation and facilities in a reserve in order to guide future works.

Lease	A lease is an estate in land. It arises when one party, the lessor, confers on another party, the lessee, the right to the exclusive possession of specified premises or area of land for a specified period of time.
Lessee	The holder of a lease
Licence	A licence issued under the relevant sections of the Reserves Act 1977 to occupy reserve land or carry out an activity on reserve land for a specified period of time and in accordance with the conditions in the licence. A licence is essentially a permission granted by the occupier of land to a person to do something on that land which would otherwise be a trespass. Licensees do not have possession of the land.
Licensee	The holder of a licence
Local authority	A regional or territorial authority
Mana whenua	Customary authority and title exercised by an iwi or hapu over land and other taonga within the tribal rohe.
Market rental	Rental charges set at a level that would be realised on the open market.
Mitigative measure	An action to offset, but not completely restore, an adverse effect. To cause to become less severe or harsh.
Natural processes	A series of actions, changes, or functions occurring in the natural environment without direct human intervention e.g. erosion, successional processes, use and alteration of vegetation by wildlife
Network infrastructure utility	Water reticulation or supply, electricity supply, a telephone service, a sewer system, drainage or another system or service designed to improve the amenity, or enhance the enjoyment, of lots or the common property.
Non-commercial activity	An activity that does not result in economic gain by the organiser of the activity.
Pathway	Surfaces constructed as a way for pedestrians, cyclists, or other users to get from place to another.
Policy	A specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action when working towards and objective.
Public liability insurance	A class of insurance covering liability exposures of individuals and businesses for damage to property and injury to individuals.
Reserve	An area designated for free public recreational use.
Reserve management plan	A plan provided for in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 to enable an administering body to establish the desired mix of uses and value for each reserve or group of reserves and set in place policy to guide day to day management.
Right of way	A right to pass over another person's land; a form of easement.
Risk management plan	A plan that imposes management tools to reduce the risks of an event or activity to an acceptable level.
Rohe	A territory or boundary that defines the area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and tangata whenua.

Rural domain	A type of reserve created under the Reserves and Domains Act, which has since been superseded by the Reserves Act 1977. Domains no longer exist – they are all reserves now.
Rural domain committees	Committees formed as trusts or incorporated societies to oversee the upkeep of rural domains.
Service level agreement	A contract between a service provider and a client that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish.
Sewerage reticulation	A wastewater network
Statutory requirement	Requirements set out in New Zealand legislation.
Tangata whenua	In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapu that holds tangata whenua over that area.
Taonga	Treasure or property that are prized and protected as sacred possessions of tangata whenua as determined by tangata whenua.
Tikanga maori	Maori customary values and practices.
Waahi tapu	Places or things that are sacred or spiritually endowed, and includes, but is not limited to pa, area (tracks), urupaa, battle sites and tauranga waka (canoe landings)