



Practice Note: Case Example – Wellington City Council's Guidelines for Classifying Land

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1.0 Purpose of these Guidelines

These guidelines have been prepared to assist Council staff in choosing the most appropriate classification for land when it is reserved under the Reserves Act (1977). Council does not presently have any guidelines, except the legislation itself, to guide decision making in respect of classifying reserve land. The Reserves Act provides a broad guide to classifying reserve land but is open to individual interpretation when it comes to specifying the most appropriate reserve classification for a site. These guidelines provide a process which recommends the most appropriate classification for land with singular purpose and value, and by providing a checklist based on the provisions of the Reserves Act, to evaluate those sites with more complex and wider ranges of values.

The guidelines will assist Council in developing a reserve system:

- through the use of a consistent formula of classification, throughout the reserve portfolio and over time, and
- where all reserves are classified according to their primary purpose, be that the protection of recreational, scenic, historic, natural, or other community values, and
- which will ensure that Council protects future land in the most appropriate way under the provisions of the Reserves Act (1977)²³
- through these guidelines, the Reserves Policy Unit will also review the classification of existing reserve lands through the development of citywide reserve management policy.

2.0 Possible Reserve Classifications and Primary Purposes Under the Reserves Act (1977)

The Reserves Act (1977) provides for eight reserve classifications; *Recreation, Historic, Scenic (1a) and (1b), Nature, Scientific, Government Purpose*, and *Local Purpose*, each of which emphasises the protection of different primary values.

This paper considers five of these possible classifications: *Government Purpose* and *Nature* Reserves are outside the scope of the management role of the Wellington City



23 Note that the classification of land as reserve under the Reserves Act is but one method for protecting land in Council ownership. The Act also provides for the preparation of management plans, strategies and regimes. The preparation of a planning and management document is compulsory for *Scenic, Recreation and Historic Reserves*, but not for *Local Purpose Reserves* unless the Minister of Conservation required it when the land was reserved. The benefit of management plans, strategies and regimes is that they can be far more specific in their objectives and policies than the Reserves Act, which is a relatively general document. The City's District Plan is another means of providing protection for land in Council ownership, by the use of zoning. Land zoned *Open Space or Conservation Site* under the District Plan is protected from inappropriate development and use to varying degrees.

Council, so are not considered. Another classification – *Scientific Reserve* is rarely used by local authorities but could possibly be applied to reserves of extraordinary value administered by Council. However, Council would seriously need to consider whether it was the best agency for managing land of that type. The *Scientific Reserve* classification has not been included in these guidelines but may be a possible alternative at some stage in the future.

It should be noted that it is possible to apply more than one classification to a particular site if the values requiring protection vary from one part of the site to another. To achieve this, the site would need to be surveyed to define the boundary between the lands requiring different classifications.

The five classifications, and their primary purposes, examined in this paper are:

Recreation Reserve

S17 “...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 recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside.”

Historic Reserve

S18 “...for the purpose of protecting and preserving in perpetuity such places, objects, and natural features, and such things thereon or therein contained as are of historic, archaeological, cultural, educational, and other special interest.”

Scenic Reserve (1a)

S19 “... (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.”

Scenic Reserve (1b)

S19 “... (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.”

Local Purpose Reserve

S23 “...for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such local purpose or purposes as are specified in any classification of the reserve.”

3.0 Summary of classifications

Recreation Reserve

The primary purpose of *Recreation Reserves* can be summarised as providing areas for recreation with an emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities. Other scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, geological, or other scientific features or indigenous flora or fauna or wildlife present on the reserve are managed to the extent compatible with that primary purpose. This means that other values inherent in the reserve, if they do not contribute to the primary purpose, are considered secondary and as such are vulnerable to degradation, unless they can be identified and protected in a management plan or similar regime.

Recreation Reserve has in the past been the most commonly used reserve classification in Wellington City. This is largely due to the flexibility of the classification in relation to the administering body's powers and rights. The *Recreation Reserve* classification is most appropriate on sites that are, or will potentially be, relatively intensely developed for passive or active recreational use. Under this classification, Council has a high level of decision making authority without having to gain the approval from the Minister of Conservation. For example, the erection of buildings on a *Recreation Reserve* for outdoor recreation does not require ministerial consent. This is important when considering, for example, formal sport grounds, which will require toilet blocks, changing sheds and possibly clubrooms. Neither is ministerial consent required for cutting of trees and bush for proper management of the reserve. For example, if the reserve is covered in densely regenerating bush and there is an intention to develop a track network through this bush to enhance recreational opportunities, the bush will need to be cut to develop the tracks and will probably also need to be cut at regular intervals in the future to maintain the tracks. On a site requiring a high degree of development and management intervention, this is an important consideration, as obtaining ministerial consent is a time consuming and bureaucratic process. On the other hand, the Minister of Conservation has a progressively greater role to play in the proper management of sites with higher conservation value and less development potential. These sites are more appropriately classified as *Scenic 1b*, *Scenic 1a*, or *Historic Reserves*, according to their conservation values.

The only reserve classification that provides the administering body with greater decision making powers than *Recreation Reserve* is the *Local Purpose Reserve* classification.

Local Purpose Reserve

Local Purpose Reserve is the most flexible classification available under the Reserves Act. The administering body has the authority to develop and manage a *Local Purpose Reserve* almost as it sees fit (consistent with the primary purpose of the land) without referring to the Minister of Conservation for approval.

The primary purpose of a *Local Purpose Reserve* can be summarised as land reserved for the purpose of providing and retaining areas for such educational, community, social, or other local purposes as specified in the classification. For each *Local Purpose Reserve*, a subclassification is applied which specifies the primary purpose of the reserve. This subclassification may be anything of local purpose (access way, esplanade, reservoir, community hall, etc). The reserve is managed to provide and

retain the value of that local purpose. For example, a 20 metre wide public access and conservation strip alongside a river could be reserved under the Reserves Act as *Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade Purposes)*. This primary purpose of the reserve is for esplanade purposes, and the administering body has the authority, in most cases, to manage and develop the reserve as it sees fit, consistent with protecting the esplanade values. Any other values inherent in the reserve, such as scenic, historic, archaeological, biological, or natural features are managed to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.

One of the main features of the *Local Purpose Reserve* classification is that the possible options for the subclassification (primary purpose) are almost endless within the bounds of educational, community, social, or other local values. This allows for a very high degree of flexibility in the range of values that can be addressed by the *Local Purpose* classification.

The *Local Purpose Reserve* classification, as noted earlier, allows the administering body the greatest level of authority of any Reserves Act classification. The most unique and possibly most important characteristic of the *Local Purpose Reserve* classification is that the administering body is the leasing authority. Under all other Reserves Act classifications, the leasing authority is the Minister of Conservation, from whom the administering body has to obtain approval to pursue any lease or licence over the reserve.

Local Purpose Reserve is a “catch all” category for those parcels of land that cannot practically be covered by other classifications. For example, sites with community halls, are not a compatible use of *Recreation, Historic, or Scenic* reserve land. It is an important classification in that it provides the administering body with high levels of flexibility for managing sites with widely varying management and development priorities.

However, because this classification does not involve the Minister of Conservation in the decision making process in most situations, it is not an appropriate classification for sites of high conservation, historic, scenic, or recreation value. These values can be much better protected through the use of alternative classifications which require more accountability to the Minister of Conservation from the administering body.

Historic Reserve

The primary purpose of *Historic Reserves* can be summarised as preserving in perpetuity places and things of historic, archaeological, educational, or cultural value.

There are not many *Historic Reserves* under the Council’s jurisdiction. This classification has generally only been used to preserve sites of particularly high historic value. This is largely due to the added responsibility the administering body has under this classification as opposed to *Recreation Reserve, Scenic Reserve (1b), or Local Purpose Reserve*. This is immediately clear in the primary purpose of the classification with the words “...*preserving in perpetuity...*”, denoting the administering body’s obligation to retain the historic value of the site as it is forever or as long as the reserve remains an *Historic Reserve*. Section 24(5) of the Act outlines the potential difficulty of reclassifying or revoking an *Historic Reserve*. The administering body does not have the same level of delegated authority as with *Recreation, Scenic, or Local Purpose Reserves*.

Other scenic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features, or indigenous flora or fauna are managed in an *Historic Reserve* to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.

The *Historic Reserve* classification should only be used when the site's historic, archaeological or cultural features are of paramount importance. These guidelines recommend that a site should not be classified as *Historic Reserve* unless there is obvious physical evidence of its history remaining on site. Otherwise it is more appropriate to classify the site as *Local Purpose Reserve (Historic Site)*.

Scenic Reserve

There are two subclassifications of *Scenic Reserve*.

Scenic Reserve under Section 19(1a) of the Act can be summarised as preserving in perpetuity areas of natural scenic value for their intrinsic worth and for the benefit of the public. The benefit to the public is more through passive recreation such as walking and nature watching than the more active pursuits which would be more common on *Recreation Reserves*.

This subclassification is rarely used by local authorities as it denotes similar responsibilities and obligations as the *Historic Reserve* classification. That is "...preserving in perpetuity..." and the difficulty of revoking or reclassifying the *Scenic Reserve* classification. The administering body has limited delegated authority for management or development of the reserve.

The *Scenic (1a)* reserve classification is appropriate for sites with particularly significant natural features worthy of preservation in their natural state. These sites will have the lowest levels of development and management intensity of any reserve managed by Council. This is reflected in the provisions of the Reserves Act which requires the approval of the Minister of Conservation for many developments and activities which would not require approval if the land was *Recreation Reserve*.

This classification does require certain management commitments from the administering body. The most significant of these is that the reserve must be retained in its natural botanical state; that is, the administering body has a responsibility to remove any exotic vegetation. This is an important consideration, particularly over larger areas. A strong commitment towards preservation of natural communities is necessary under this classification.

Scenic Reserves under Section 19(1b) of the Act can be summarised as providing and developing areas of scenic value for public appreciation. Scenic vegetation may be exotic or indigenous as opposed to only natural for *Scenic Reserves* under S19(1a).

This classification is more commonly used than the *Scenic Reserve* classification under S19(1a) as it is less restrictive of the administering body. There is no requirement for maintaining the reserve free of exotic vegetation as there is under S19(1a). Both subclassifications of *Scenic Reserve* have the same limited delegated authority from the Minister.

There has, in the past, been some grey area between classifying sites as *Scenic (1b)* or *Recreation Reserve*. This grey area can be overcome by weighing the scenic and natural values of the site (prioritised under the *Scenic Reserve* classification) against

the more active recreation values of the site (prioritised under the *Recreation Reserve* classification). Under the provisions of the Reserves Act, there are more restrictions on developments and activities on reserves classified as *Scenic (1b)* than on *Recreation Reserves*. The guidelines for classifying land as reserve included in this paper use the provisions of the Act to evaluate the most appropriate classification for sites to be reserved.

Under both *Scenic (1a)* and *Scenic (1b)*, where other historic, archaeological, geological, biological, or other scientific features are present, they are managed to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve.

4.0 Establishing the Primary Purpose of Land to be Reserve

To classify land designated for reservation in the most appropriate way – *Recreation, Scenic (1a or 1b), Local Purpose, or Historic* – we first need to clearly establish our reason for owning the land. We need to ask why it was acquired in the first place, what its current value to Wellington is, and what potential the land has for enhancement and development; that is, what are the values of the site? These questions should be relatively simple to answer, particularly for recent acquisitions.

Once we have identified the values of the land, we can then apply the most appropriate reserve classification for the protection of these values.

If we acquired the land for a single purpose only or the land has only a single value, we can easily apply a reserve classification. For example, land developed as a sports field with buildings and facilities associated with the use of the ground for outdoor sporting activities, would most appropriately be classified as recreation reserve, the primary purpose of which includes “...*providing areas for the recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public...*”.

Listed below is a list of purposes for which Council might administer land for reserve and the most appropriate reserve classification for each example.

Land Acquired Or Used Primarily For Recreational And Sporting Use

<i>Purpose/ Use/ Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
Play areas		Recreation Reserve
Sports grounds	Fields and pitches, etc	Recreation Reserve
Sites for buildings and facilities necessary for the use of the land for outdoor recreation or sport	Club rooms, changing sheds, etc	Recreation Reserve
Neighbourhood kickabout areas	Open space suitable for playing of ball games, etc but not of a size and/or standard to be a formal sports ground	Recreation Reserve

Passive recreation areas	Open space set aside for passive recreation (eg relaxation and appreciation of open space) – grassed areas, public seating, gardens, and specimen trees are likely to be present	Recreation Reserve
Public walkways and tracks	Land set aside to provide walkways and tracks for the use of walkers, mountain bikers, joggers, horse riders, etc	Recreation Reserve
Sites for buildings and facilities for sport or recreation (excluding outside sport or recreation)	Eg squash courts, indoor swimming pools, etc	Recreation Reserve

Land Acquired Or Used Primarily To Preserve Or Enhance Scenic Or Natural Values

<i>Purpose/ Use/ Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
Naturally regenerating indigenous vegetation	Second or subsequent growth indigenous vegetation at any stage of succession	Scenic Reserve (Scenic 1b)
Mature indigenous bush including original forest cover remnants	Refers to self sustaining indigenous bush remains with mature canopy species	Scenic Reserve (Scenic 1a)
Protection of skyline and other important landscapes		Scenic Reserve (Scenic 1a or Scenic 1b depending on vegetation)
Plant collections (exotic or mixed exotic/ indigenous)	Refers to botanic gardens and other horticultural focus parks	Scenic Reserve (Scenic 1b)
Plant collections (indigenous)	Refers to botanic gardens and other horticultural focus parks	Scenic Reserve (Scenic 1a)

Land Acquired Or Used Primarily To Preserve Things And Places Of Historical Significance

<i>Purpose/ Use/ Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
The protection of a physical entity that still remains on the site	Eg, an historic Maori fortification or the last remaining house of its type in New Zealand	Historic Reserve
The protection of a place of historical significance but with no physical remains on site of the reason for its significance	Eg, the site of Cook's first landing in New Zealand or the site of Lord Rutherford's birth place	Local Purpose Reserve (Historic Site)

Land Acquired Or Used Primarily For Community Purposes (As Opposed To Acquisition Or Use For Protection Of Recreation, Scenic, Natural Or Historic Values)

<i>Purpose/ Use/ Value</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Classification</i>
Beautification strips	Eg, planted strips alongside a road, but not being road reserve	Local Purpose Reserve (Beautification Strip)
Sites for community purpose buildings	Eg, kindergartens, scout halls, community halls, etc	Local Purpose Reserve (Community Purposes)
Access ways (connected to other reserves)	Eg, an access from a street onto a sports field	Reservation classification depends on the classification of the adjacent reserve, with which it will be consistent
Waterbody margins with conservation, recreation and access values		Local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade)
Closed cemeteries		Local Purpose Reserve (Historic Cemetery)
Active cemeteries		Local Purpose Reserve (Cemetery Purposes)
Water supply purposes	Reservoir tanks, etc	Local Purpose Reserve (Water Supply Purposes)

There will be difficulties in applying a classification when Council manages a site for a number of purposes or the land has multiple values. For example, we may wish to reserve a site with the following values:

- a reservoir tank
- an ecologically important stand of original native bush
- a promontory with an attractive view over the harbour.

Council will need to manage the land in a way that preserves all of these values. Considering all of these values in isolation of each other, the site could be classified as:

- *Local Purpose Reserve (Water Supply Purposes)* because of the presence of the reservoir
- *Recreation Reserve* because of the view and possible walkway to reach the view
- *Scenic Reserve (1a or 1b)* because of the stand of bush and the promontory's skyline value.

Obviously, the site cannot be classified as all three. However, the most appropriate classification should be able to be applied by using the checklist in Section 5 of these guidelines (below).

5.0 A Method for Evaluating the Best Reserve Classification for Land With Multiple Values

The following checklist has been derived from the provisions of the Reserves Act relating to use of reserve land and consideration of developments and activities that could occur on Council managed land. It is intended to be used in the following way:

In Section 4 of these guidelines, you will have identified the main values inherent in the site you are considering for reservation. Consequently, from the table in Section 4 you will have identified the possible reserve classifications that best protect each of these values. You will likely have identified a number of values and, as a result, a number of possible reserve classifications.

Work through the following checklist. You will need to determine whether each development or activity is compatible with the values Council should be protecting, enhancing or providing on the site. Note a tick alongside each compatible activity or development and a cross beside each incompatible activity or development. For each activity, ask yourself “*will this activity be encouraged and appropriate on this site?*”

5.1 The Checklist

Built environment	Relevant section/s of the Reserves Act (1977)	✓ or ✗
Gymnasiums, pavilions, etc	53(g), 54(b), 61(1)*	
Sport club rooms	53(g), 54(b), 61(1)*	

Toilet facilities	53(h), 54, 55(2d), 58(b), 61(1)	
Interpretive and promotional displays	53(i), 54, 55(2d), 58(b), 61(1)*	
Community purpose buildings and structures (halls, play centres, etc)	61(1)*	
Recreation club rooms (non sporting)	53(g), 54(b), 55(2d, 2e), 61(1)*	
Educational and training centres	53(g), 54(a), 55(2d, 2e), 61(1)*	
Buildings required for maintenance of the reserve (staff sheds and equipment storage buildings)	53(m), 55(2g), 58(b), 61(1)*	
Custodial residences	53(k), 55(2g), 58(b), 61(1)*	
Private residences	58A, 61(1)*	
Changing sheds	53(h), 54(a, b), 55(2d, 2e), 61(1)*	
Swimming baths	53(h), 54(a), 55(2d, 2e), 61(1)*	
Lodges, cabins, etc	45	

Growing environment	Relevant section/s of the Reserves Act (1977)	✓ or *
Introduction of exotic flora	51	
Introduction of indigenous flora	51	
Creation of formal garden areas (exotic or exotic/ indigenous)	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Creation of formal garden areas (indigenous)	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Creation of lawns	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Waterway diversion and redevelopment	53(i), 55(2f), 61(1)*	
Introduction of exotic fauna	51	
Introduction of indigenous fauna	51	

Leases/ Licences/ Easements	Relevant section/s of the Reserves Act (1977)	✓ or ✗
Granting of short term exclusive rights over part or all of the reserve	53(e, f), 74, 61(1)*	
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for grazing	73(1)	
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for forestry	73(2)	
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for gardening	73(3)	
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for sporting use	54(c), 61(1)*	
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for public enjoyment (other than sport)	54(d), 56(1a, 1b), 61(1)*	
Granting of service easements	48(c, d, e, f)	
Granting of access easements	48(b)	
Granting licences to take specimens for scientific or educational study	49	

Miscellaneous	Relevant section/s of the Reserves Act (1977)	✓ or ✗
Tracks – permanent materials	53(h), 55(1c), 61(1)*	
Tracks – natural constructions	53(h), 55(1c), 61(1)*	
Campsites	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Carparking facilities	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Animal displays	53(h), 61(1)*	
Telecommunications stations, etc	48A	
Commercial afforestation	75	
Grazing	71	

Play equipment	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Lighting	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	
Sports fields and courts	53(g), 61(1)*	
Park furniture	53(h), 55(2d), 61(1)*	

* if compatible with the purpose specified in the *Local Purpose Reserve* classification

When you have completed the checklist, compare your results with the table on the following pages. This table provides a model for the ideal level of activity and development under each reserve classification. The classification which is most consistent with your checklist will be the most appropriate for the site. It will be rare that any of the models will be an exact reflection of the results for the site being considered, but the comparisons will usually provide a good indication of the most appropriate classification for protecting the site's values.

However, there will be examples where no classification will protect all values on the site. Where the chosen classification does not protect particular values of significance, there may be a need for separate policy such as a provision in a reserve management plan or strategy. Alternatively, it may be appropriate to survey off areas of particular value and then reevaluate them as a new site with its own separate classification.

5.2 Developments and Activities on Reserves – a Model for Comparison

The following table is derived from the primary purpose of each reserve classification (*Recreation, Scenic 1a, Scenic 1b, Historic, and Local Purpose*). The primary purpose of each of these classifications is specified in Section 2 of these guidelines. In the left hand column of the table, activities and developments which could occur on reserve land are identified. For the purpose of comparison, this column is identical to the first column in the checklist in the previous pages. Each of the other columns refers to a particular reserve classification and the compatibility of each development or activity with the primary purpose of that classification. A ✓ indicates that the activity or development is compatible and a ✗ indicates incompatibility with the values that reserve classification is designed to protect.

Built environment	Recreation	Scenic (1a)	Scenic (1b)	Historic	Local Purpose
Gymnasiums, pavilions, etc	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sport club rooms	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Toilet facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Interpretive and promotional displays	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Community purpose buildings and structures (halls, play centres, etc)	x	x	x	✓	✓
Recreation club rooms (non sporting)	✓	x	x	x	✓
Educational and training centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buildings required for maintenance of the reserve (staff sheds and equipment storage buildings)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Custodial residences	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Private residences	x	x	x	x	✓
Changing sheds	✓	x	x	x	✓
Swimming baths	✓	x	x	x	✓
Lodges/ cabins, etc	x	x	x	x	✓

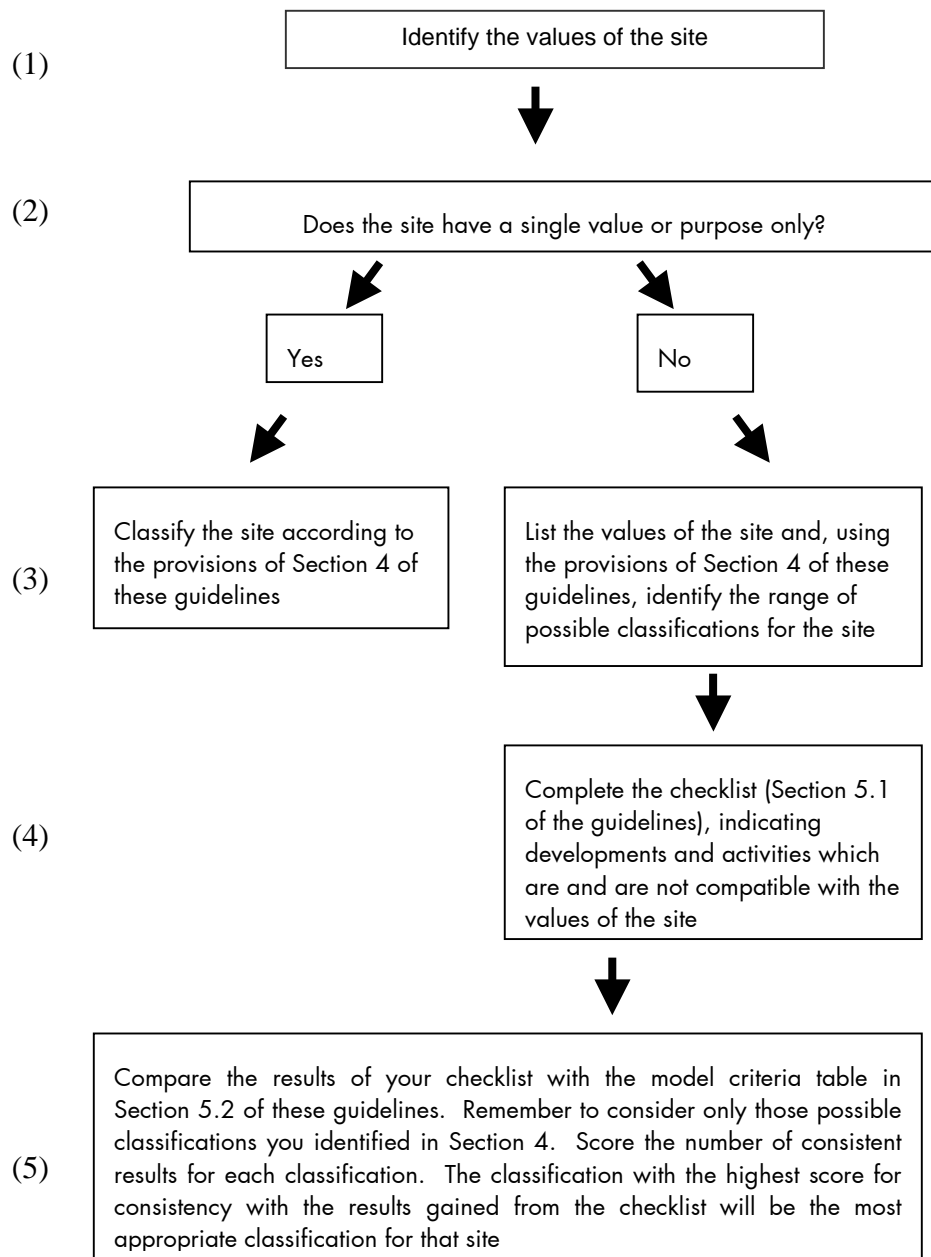
Growing environment	Recreation	Scenic (1a)	Scenic (1b)	Historic	Local Purpose
Introduction of exotic flora	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Introduction of indigenous flora	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Creation of formal garden areas (exotic or exotic/ indigenous)	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Creation of formal garden areas (indigenous)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Creation of lawns	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Waterway diversion and redevelopment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Introduction of exotic fauna	✓	x	✓	✓	✓

Introduction of indigenous fauna	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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Leases/ Licences/ Easements	Recreation	Scenic (1a)	Scenic (1b)	Historic	Local Purpose
Granting of short term exclusive rights over part or all of the reserve	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Leasing or licencing of all or part of the reserve for grazing	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for forestry	x	x	x	x	✓
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for gardening	x	x	x	x	✓
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for sporting use	✓	x	x	x	✓
Leasing of all or part of the reserve for recreational use (other than sport)	✓	x	x	x	✓
Granting of service easements	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Granting of access easements	✓	x	x	x	✓
Granting licences to take specimens for scientific or educational study	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Miscellaneous	Recreation	Scenic (1a)	Scenic (1b)	Historic	Local Purpose
Tracks – permanent materials	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tracks – natural construction	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Campsites	x	x	x	x	✓
Carparking facilities	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Animal displays	✓	x	x	x	✓
Telecommunications stations, etc	✓	x	x	✓	✓
Commercial afforestation	x	x	x	x	✓
Grazing	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Play equipment	✓	x	✓	✓	✓
Lighting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sports fields and courts	✓	x	x	x	✓
Park furniture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

6.0 Summarising the Evaluation Process



NOTE: You may find that, although the best classification available has been identified, it does not adequately protect all of the values inherent in the site. In this situation, those values not covered by the classification will need to be protected by another method. For example, through policies in a management plan or strategy or alternatively, by surveying off part of the reserve with unique values and classifying that part differently to the remainder of the site to protect those values.

Prepared by the Reserves Policy Unit, Social and Cultural Commissioning, Wellington City Council.