



OTAIHANGA DOMAIN Management Plan



KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL

OTAIHANGA DOMAIN

MANAGEMENT PLAN

**PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT
KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL**

August 1993

**OTAIHANGA DOMAIN
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PREFACE

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Kapiti Coast District Council's Parks and Recreation Department is formulating a comprehensive set of management plans for its public reserves. Preparation of these plans enables the Council and the Department to review current management practices and determine future management strategies for individual reserves. It will also assist in identifying priorities and planning the future allocation of resources between the Council's numerous reserves.
- 1.2 Public consultation is an important part of the project, as reserve management needs to be responsive to the needs and concerns of the community. In November 1992, the Council advertised its intention to prepare the first fifteen management plans and invited the public to submit suggestions and concerns for the drafting stage. Draft Plans were then prepared and further public comment invited in April 1993. The concerns and suggestions expressed in the submissions are reflected in the final Management Plans. The Council thanks all those who made submissions for their valuable contribution.

2.0 Management Plans

- 2.1 A Management Plan is a working document which sets out the objectives and policies of management and how these should be achieved. It also records changes and additional information as it becomes available.

Management Plans provide a framework within which all future management will be carried out subject only to review at defined intervals, usually five years. A Management Plan sets out the principles governing the management of an area in a way which will be readily understood by those whose actions or interests will be affected by the plan; if the plan is not understood it will be set aside and ignored.

Management Plans should be the foundation on which all future management practices are based. Simply to record what is currently being done would be to evade the challenge of re-examining current practices.

- 2.2 A Management Plan has several requirements:
 - (i) It must be comprehensive. Omission of some aspects may give rise to ambiguity and misinterpretation.
 - (ii) It must be practical and it must permit some flexibility yet within prescribed limits. Too rigid prescriptions may be self-defeating.
 - (iii) It must be clear, concise and easy to understand, conveying its message in the simplest yet most effective way.

- (iv) To remain appropriate, it must provide for review so that changed or changing circumstances maybe taken into account.
- 2.3 A comprehensive Management Plan is a means of ensuring continuity of management. It is also a means of explaining to the general public the reasons behind the decisions made by the Kapiti Coast District Council.
- 2.4 While a Management Plan provides the overall direction for ongoing management, there is generally a need for an annual programme of special works to be drawn up and priorities assigned. An effective way for this to be achieved is for a management schedule to be prepared which would be updated annually and would be available to the public. The management schedule should specifically cover two aspects:
 - (i) A description of the special works to be completed in the year.
 - (ii) A budget with specific costings of works to be completed in that year.
- 3.0 **Management Plan Format**
- 3.1 The Management Plan begins with a basic description of the reserve and its uses. This is by no means exhaustive and additional descriptive information is included where necessary in the later Policy sections. The Aim(s) and Objectives of the Management Plan are then identified, followed by a Policies Section which sets out the ways in which the aim(s) and objectives are to be achieved.
- 3.2 The Policy section has been written so as to provide a complete reference on each particular topic rather than having to refer to several sections to gain a complete understanding. Under each Policy heading relevant background information provides the rationale to the policy statement that follow it. The policies are grouped under three headings: Administration and Management, Management of Resources and Use and Development.

M W Cardiff
Reserves Superintendent

PART ONE: DESCRIPTION

1.1 Legal Description and Location

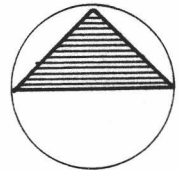
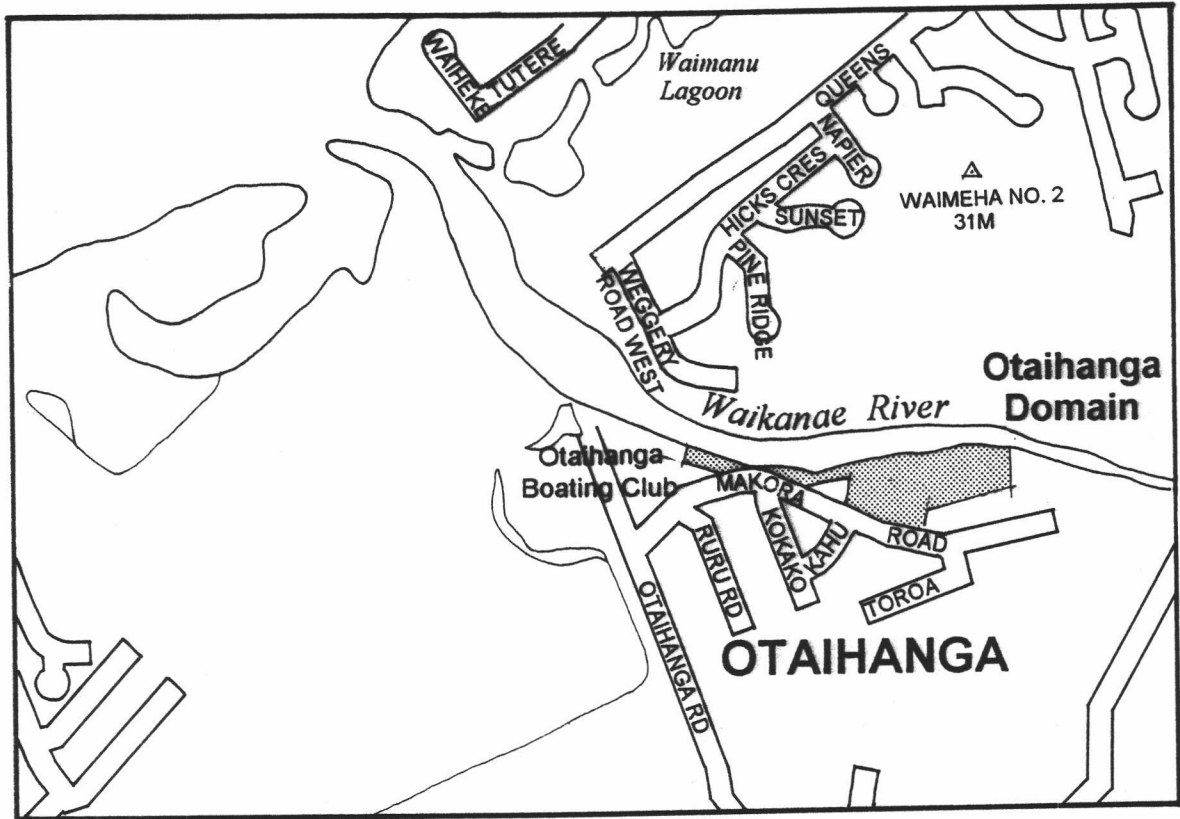
- 1.1.1 Otaihanga Domain consists of 5.2862 hectares of land comprising Lot 1 DP 15982, Certificate of Title 601/22.
- 1.1.2 The Domain is situated on the south bank of the Waikanae River approximately 1.25 kilometres from the coast. It is bounded by the Waikanae River to the north with a footbridge to the opposite bank, and Makora Road to the south. The remaining boundaries are adjacent to residential housing.

1.2 Physical and Natural Features

- 1.2.1 The Domain is a low-lying river bank area with a low rise up to Makora Road. A steep bank rises to adjacent housing at the eastern end of the southern boundary. Open drains extend along the east and west boundaries with small footbridges connecting the Domain area with walking routes along the river up and down stream.
- 1.2.2 The predominantly sandy soils of this coast are modified here by river silt and, being low-lying, are prone to water-logging in winter.
- 1.2.3 The climate is characterised by typically warm summers and mild winters. Rainfall is 800-1000 mm per annum, evenly distributed throughout the year. West to north-west winds prevail with quite frequent gales. Storm winds from both north and south have damaged trees in the Domain.
- 1.2.4 The central area is maintained in open mown grass, surrounded by areas of mown grass with numerous specimen trees. Most of these are weeping willow but there are some silver and black poplar near the river and several *Pinus radiata* behind the eastern toilet block.

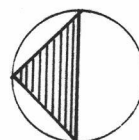
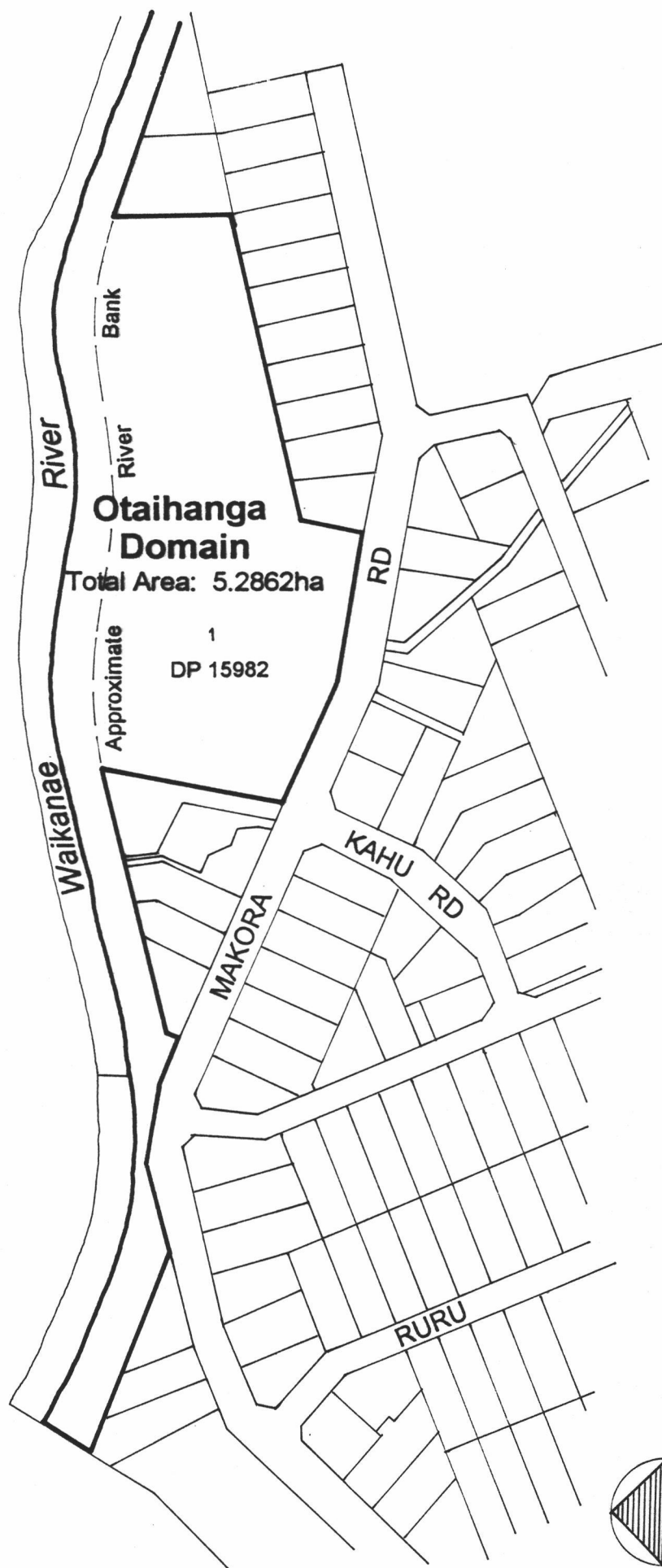
1.3 History and Present Use

- 1.3.1 The Domain dates from the early 1950s when reserve contributions put aside the land for open space development. At that time most of the area was swampland, subject to flooding at high tide in the areas nearest the river.
- 1.3.2 In 1959 perimeter drains were dug around the reserve and the ground levelled. A toilet block was built in 1961 and the willows now typical of the reserve were planted in 1962 and 1963. A second toilet block at the east end was built in 1975. The original toilet block was replaced with a newer structure in 1980.



LOCATION PLAN





Scale 1:3000
Legal Description

- 1.3.3 During the 1970s the Domain became increasingly popular for large group picnics. By the early 1980s the level of use was causing real management problems both within the reserve and with visitor intrusion into adjacent properties. The Otaihanga Progressive Association represented local concerns to the then Kapiti Borough and measures to improve management and visitor control were formulated on a consultative basis. These included vehicle control measures, enforcement of gate closure times and a bookings system, primarily to control visitor numbers. The Progressive Association has contributed voluntary assistance for many years now with gate control and monitoring of activities at busy times.
- 1.3.4 Local concern affecting the Domain again arose in 1987 when a group of mature *Pinus radiata* on the north bank of the Waikanae River were threatened with felling as they were thought to be endangering the footbridge across the river. As these trees provide significant shelter and visual amenity to the Domain as well as hosting from time to time a number of interesting bird species (notably shag and white-faced heron) local residents were opposed to their removal. The issue was resolved with the retention of the trees.
- 1.3.5 The Domain continues to be a very popular area for family and organised group picnics, drawing large numbers of people in summer from both the Kapiti Coast District and Wellington Region.

PART TWO: AIM AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aim

- 2.1.1 The aim of this Management Plan is to manage Otaihanga Domain for public enjoyment and passive recreation.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 To maintain and enhance the Domain's tranquil setting.
- 2.2.2 To facilitate public enjoyment with the provision of appropriate facilities for passive recreation.
- 2.2.3 To adopt such measures as are required to prevent over-crowding and over-use of the Domain.

PART THREE: POLICIES

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

3.1 Administration

- 3.1.1 Otaihanga Domain is administered by the Parks and Recreation Department of the Kapiti Coast District Council under the direction of the Reserves Superintendent. Administration includes not only the organising of day-to-day management but also park financing and long-term development planning. Specialist expertise may be sought on occasion to provide advice or specialist service on specific management issues such as tree maintenance.
- 3.1.2 As Otaihanga Domain is a public reserve the Kapiti Coast District Council recognises that liaison with the local community and user groups is an integral part of its management, enabling the Council to be responsive to user needs and local concerns. Interested and affected parties include local residents mainly represented by The Otaihanga Progressive Association, and regular group and family users.
- 3.1.3 The Progressive Association has provided invaluable help over recent years with opening and closing the entrance gates, monitoring of Domain activities and participating actively in solving management problems.

Policies

- i The Recreation Reserve classification shall be retained.
- ii The Domain shall be administered and managed by the Parks and Recreation Department of the Kapiti Coast District Council.
- iii Specialist expertise shall be sought when required to ensure a high standard of park management.
- iv Local residents, Domain users and interested community groups (particularly the Otaihanga Progressive Association) shall be consulted about management issues and their participation in protection of the Domain and special projects encouraged.
- v The management plan shall be reviewed regularly and amended where necessary in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977.

3.2 Interpretation of Policies

- 3.2.1 The Policies section of this Management Plan (Part Three) sets out the policies required to achieve the Aim and Objectives identified in Part Two. Each policy area has descriptive paragraphs (eg, 3.7.1) followed by specific policy statements (eg, 3.7, i, ii, iii, iv). The policy statements are to be read and applied in the context of the preceding related descriptive paragraphs.

- 3.2.2 To make the text of the Management Plan more readable the full name of the Kapiti Coast District Council is generally shortened to "the Council" or "Council".

Policies

- i No activity or action that is contrary to the descriptive paragraphs shall be undertaken without the express permission of the Reserves Superintendent and the Paraparaumu/Raumati Wards Committee or its authorised delegate.
- ii Where the text in the Policies section (Part Three) refers to "the Council" or "Council" this means the Kapiti Coast District Council.

3.3 Adjacent Land Use

- 3.3.1 Otaihanga Domain is located in a residential area with a number of private properties directly adjoining it. Concerns have arisen amongst local residents at times about noise levels, user behaviour and privacy. Open communication between the Council and local residents has done much to alleviate such concerns.

Policies

- i The Parks and Recreation Department of the Council shall maintain regular communication with local residents over Domain issues.
- ii The Council shall negotiate fencing covenants with adjoining land owners as required to ensure the privacy and protection of adjacent land.

3.4 Environmental Controls

- 3.4.1 The extent and type of public use and the condition of the Domain itself needs to be monitored and appropriate action taken to ensure the enjoyment and safety of visitors and protection of the Domain.
- 3.4.2 The general appearance and upkeep of reserves, particularly in suburban locations, is a common issue of public concern. This is reflected in the submissions about reserve management that were received in response to the Council's notification of intention to prepare Management Plans in 1992 (see Preface). Aspects of mowing, rubbish disposal, weed control, drainage and ground conditions were frequently mentioned. High standards of maintenance are required to facilitate safe and enjoyable use and to promote pride in the Domain.
- 3.4.3 The Council must also set an example of sound environmental management on reserves, including the control of noxious and invasive plants, control of noxious animals, skilled tree maintenance and planting techniques. Maintenance methods must be carefully considered and controlled to ensure the safety and protection of Domain users and adjacent residential areas; in particular, the use of herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers, and the use of heavy equipment.

- 3.4.4 In exceptional circumstances it may be necessary to close the entire Domain from the public to protect public safety or to protect the Domain's environment. For example, flooding or reparation of extensive damage (such as storm damage).

Policies

- i The Domain shall be maintained regularly to a high standard and damage or environmental problems attended to promptly.
- ii Plentiful rubbish bins shall be provided and shall be regularly emptied.
- iii Activities that are damaging to Domain resources shall be restricted while appropriate protective measures are taken or prohibited if incompatible with the Domain's aims and objectives.
- iv In exceptional circumstances the Domain shall be closed to the public, at the discretion of the Reserves Superintendent.
- v Noxious, invasive or unwanted weeds shall be controlled and, if possible, eliminated.
- vi Noxious animals shall be controlled and, if possible, exterminated.
- vii The use of herbicides and pesticides shall be used as little as possible and shall be strictly controlled. Where particular safety concerns arise, local residents shall be consulted prior to use.

3.5 Signs

- 3.5.1 Signs are necessary in public recreation areas such as this to:

- identify places and routes;
- inform about public use and safety.

- 3.5.2 Well designed signs, used sparingly in well chosen locations, can be inviting and complement a reserve's image and intended use. Proliferation of different signs can, on the other hand, be obtrusive and off-putting. Signs in many Kapiti Coast District reserves have been erected on a rather ad hoc basis, with unco-ordinated styles and physically scattered messages. To remedy this situation, a unified Parks and Recreation Department sign system is to be designed for use throughout all reserves and a replacement programme implemented as resources permit. There are several advantages:

- A well designed standard sign system will enhance the Council's public image.
- Standard construction is more economic and allows for rapid replacement of damaged signs.

- The effectiveness of existing signs can be reviewed during the replacement programme and new signs adapted to current needs. For instance, the sign which warns about swimming not being advised at Otaihanga is not located for greatest visibility and would be more effective if it gave reasons for the warning.

Policies

- i Sign requirements shall be reviewed and signs upgraded in accordance with a standard Council Parks and Recreation Department sign system.
- ii Signs shall be designed, constructed and maintained to a high standard.
- iii Advertising hoardings shall not be permitted.

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

3.6 Landscape Character

3.6.1 Otaihanga Domain consists of two main spaces.

1. A central green encircled by a visitor access road and regularly spaced weeping willows.
2. A second grassed area at the east end with adjacent black poplar and willows.

The willow planting also extends along the river bank mixed with silver poplar and on the grassy space directly below Makora Road.

3.6.2 This gives the Domain a simple and distinctive character reminiscent of a tranquil village green. This character, along with the attractions of the adjacent river, has been the basis of the Domain's popularity for passive recreation and should be preserved.

3.6.3 Features outside the Domain itself are also significant to its character.

- The stand of mature pines and black poplar across the river provides shelter from the prevailing northerly wind, is important to the visual setting of the Domain and has wildlife value (see 3.8 below). As these trees are controlled by the Kapiti Coast District Council, the Council's Parks and Recreation Department must protect them and undertake appropriate replanting to ensure continuity of tree cover as they reach the end of their life-spans.
- The riverside walk which extends up and downstream from the Domain provides an additional attraction for Domain users. A well-treed, green character needs to be maintained along this walk to complement that of the Domain.

Policies

- i The landscape character and scenic value of the Domain shall be protected and enhanced.
- ii Management of the pines across the river shall recognise their visual significance to the Domain and seek to protect them.
- iii The character of the riverside walk shall be complementary to that of the Domain.

3.7 Vegetation

- 3.7.1 The weeping willow trees provide much of the Domain's visual appeal and are ideal shade trees. These trees must be protected and maintained for health and longevity. Where trees are lost, they must be promptly replanted with weeping willows to preserve the planting character.
- 3.7.2 The mown grass which extends throughout the site must be maintained in good order to withstand the high level of summer use. Its condition needs to be regularly checked and prompt measures taken to protect and repair areas of wear. The site is prone to water-logging and improved drainage may be required in susceptible areas.
- 3.7.3 On the west boundary a dense mixture of native and introduced species has developed along the drainage ditch providing a useful buffer for the adjacent property. This is essentially self-maintaining.
- 3.7.4 The steep bank behind the eastern toilet block is currently covered with weed. To suppress weed growth it should be revegetated with native species similar to those on the boundary at the top of the slope and with others that occur naturally in the area.

Policies

- i The weeping willows are a significant landscape feature and shall be protected, maintained in good health and replaced with the same species when necessary.
- ii. Sound horticultural techniques shall be applied to the maintenance and planting of the Domain's vegetation and tree pruning shall be carried out only by personnel skilled in tree care.
- iii Grassed areas shall be maintained to achieve a healthy sward, capable of withstanding intensive summer use.
- iv When resources permit, the steep bank behind the eastern toilet building shall be revegetated with native species.

3.8 Wildlife

- 3.8.1 The stand of mature pines and black poplars across the river hosts a number of bird species from time to time, notably shag and white-faced heron. The potential of riverside vegetation in and around the Domain as a bird habitat and wildlife corridor should be recognised. Birdlife in the area needs to be monitored and native birds encouraged by planting of a few trees which are food sources, whilst preserving the existing character of the Domain's planting theme.
 - i The pines across the river shall be managed to ensure continuity of a habitat for birdlife.
 - ii Birdlife shall be encouraged in the Domain by some planting of species which provide food sources to native birds.

3.9 River and Stream Management

- 3.9.1 The Waikanae River is both a scenic and recreational feature at the Domain, used for swimming, whitebaiting and canoeing. However, river pollution has been identified as a potential hazard and a sign warns that swimming is not advised.
- 3.9.2 The river is also subject to flooding with potential to inundate the Domain's low-lying ground. Given the ability of the willows to withstand brief inundation and the importance of the Domain's direct relationship with the river it is not appropriate to install flood banks. Reinstatement of turf damaged by flooding is recognised as a periodic management task.
- 3.9.3 The river bank is susceptible to erosion where excessive use exposes the silty soil. In the past horse-riding along the river (now a prohibited use in the Domain) damaged the banks. This was stabilised with the placement of river boulders and silver poplar planting. Several graded access points have been provided for swimmers and canoe launching, which may need reinforcing with river gravel from time to time.
- 3.9.4 Management of the physical river environment is the responsibility of the Rivers Department of the Wellington Regional Council which is in the process of preparing a management plan for the river. Any work which may affect the river bed or banks will require a resource consent from the Regional Council and should be discussed with the Regional Council's Rivers Department first. Similarly, the Rivers Department must be consulted about any major changes to vegetation cover or site structures which may affect the flood capacity of the river.
- 3.9.5 Drainage ditches exist at the east and west ends of the Domain. These are the responsibility of the Council's Parks and Recreation Department and need to be kept clear of debris and dredged when necessary to prevent stagnation of water.

Policies

- i The Parks and Recreation Department of the Kapiti Coast District Council shall co-operate with the Wellington Regional Council to further the objectives of the Waikanae River Floodplain Management Plan, as required.
- ii The Department shall regularly consult the appropriate Department of the Wellington Regional Council about river pollution levels and take appropriate steps to inform Domain users about any related hazard to swimming.
- iii The river bank shall be protected from inappropriate or excessive use.
- iv The drainage ditches shall be regularly maintained to ensure adequate water flow.

3.10 Buildings, Structures and Site Furniture

3.10.1 The design and location of buildings, structures, paving and site furniture can have a major impact upon the visual appeal of the reserve, either positive or negative. As a general principle, constructed features should be complementary to the open space qualities of a reserve, achieved by:

- design appropriate to the site and unified throughout;
- locations chosen to reduce visual impact or to enhance natural features.

3.10.2 Buildings

The two toilet buildings are of a similar flat-roofed, concrete block construction, set back against vegetated backdrops. Currently painted cream which stands out in the green setting, they should be repainted in a more recessive colour scheme which will tone in better with adjacent vegetation.

Additional toilet buildings are not advised as existing facilities already service the Domain to maximum capacity and more buildings would unnecessarily intrude on the area's open space.

3.10.3 Site Furniture

Site furniture includes such items as seating, vehicle barriers, and rubbish bins. Although small in scale, these elements can produce visual clutter so careful thought must be given to both their design and placement. Rubbish bins, for instance, must be easily seen and placed where they will be used, but at Otaihangā are unsightly white painted drums. Bins of a darker colour placed on the vehicle barriers or close to planting would be less obtrusive. The timber vehicle barriers are of an informal character appropriate to the Domain and should be kept closely associated with the willow planting to reduce their visual impact.

Many of the picnic tables have recently been replaced with sturdier construction than previously and placed appropriately amongst the trees for shade and shelter.

The barbecues along the river bank are comparatively unobtrusive, being low to the ground and are also a very effective design suitable for continued use.

3.10.4 Bridges

The footbridge over the Waikanae River is a prominent structure attracting considerable use so it must be kept in good repair. Its simple, unpainted timber construction is appropriate to the informal character of the setting. Two small timber platforms span the drainage ditches to east and west. Their simple design without handrails is appropriate to the small scale of the ditches.

3.10.5 Maintenance

Poorly maintained buildings and structures can detract from a reserve's image and attract anti-social behaviour such as vandalism. This applies not only to the standard of repair but to the cleanliness of changing rooms and toilets.

Policies

- i All buildings, bridges and site furniture shall be of a high design standard and shall be maintained in a state of good repair.
- ii The toilets shall be regularly maintained to a high standard of cleanliness.
- iii The Council's Parks and Recreation Department shall endeavour to achieve unity of constructed features which complement the Domain's character through co-ordinated colour schemes and consistent design styles appropriate to the setting.
- iv The addition of more buildings shall not be permitted.
- v Site furniture and replacement buildings and structures shall be sited to complement the Domain's character while meeting functional requirements.
- vi Replacement and alterations to existing buildings and structures shall comply with the requirements of the Building Act 1991.
- vii Boundary fencing, as required, shall be maintained in a state of good repair and its visibility reduced with the use of planting and/or landform.

USE AND DEVELOPMENT

3.11 Recreation

3.11.1 Otaihanga Domain is an extremely popular passive recreation area attracting large numbers of people for family and organised group picnics during the summer. During the early 1980s pressure of use was causing significant management problems. Over-crowding resulted in abuse of facilities, vehicle damage to the ground, conflict between groups and trespass onto adjacent private properties.

3.11.2 In response to these problems, the Council's Parks and Recreation Department has instituted stricter controls. These are:

- vehicle control measures (covered in 3.12 below);
- a bookings system for group picnics which enabled the Department to control visitor numbers within acceptable levels and designate use areas for group and casual family picnicking;
- prohibition of ball games, dogs and horses as these had caused particular problems. Information about permitted and prohibited uses was provided on Domain signs and on the booking permits issued to groups;
- set closure times for vehicle entry.

3.11.3 At the same time, the Council resolved that the Domain should be used only for passive recreation. Demand for this type of use alone was exceeding the site's capacity and any organised sport or play equipment would result in more user pressure.

3.11.4 Special events, such as festivals, which draw significant extra crowds are not generally compatible with the passive recreation use of the Domain. However, the Domain is an important access point for river-based events, such as boat races. Such events should be accommodated, if possible, to facilitate recreational use of the river. The Domain is also the principle open space in the closely-knit Otaihanga community. In recognition of this, local community events, such as fetes, can be permitted at off-peak times of year.

Policies

- i The Domain shall be used for only passive recreation (subject to v below).
- ii Organised group picnics shall be permitted only by prior arrangement. The Reserves Superintendent shall administer a bookings system for group picnics to prevent over-crowding.
- iii The permits issued for group bookings shall set out conditions of use including permitted and prohibited activities.
- iv Areas shall be designated for use by organised group picnics to minimise conflict between Domain users.

- v Recreation events associated with river or local community events, such as fetes, shall be permitted provided that they do not damage the Domain, excessively conflict with passive recreation use or cause unacceptable disturbance to local residents. Such events shall be subject to prior approval of the Reserves Superintendent.

3.12 Access and Parking

3.12.1 There is pedestrian access to the Domain from Makora Road, the up and down stream riverside walk and the footbridge across the Waikanae River. The footbridge is particularly important as it provides access to the Waikanae Beach community and the riverside walk on the opposite bank.

3.12.2 A sealed, semi-circular road skirts the central green of the Domain, connecting two access points on Makora Road. Parking is available on the grass verges around it. Effective vehicle control is essential in an area which is so popular. Vehicle barriers have been installed to:

- keep the main open grassy spaces clear for recreational use;
- protect the main grassy surfaces, and
- limit the amount of available parking as a means to controlling visitor numbers.

Speed levels are controlled by judder bars on the road.

3.12.3 In addition, the Makora Road entrances are closed to vehicle access from 8.30pm to 8.00am in summer and 5.30pm to 8.00am in winter to reduce disturbance to local residents outside daylight hours. The Otaihanga Progressive Association has contributed valuable voluntary help for a number of years now by opening and closing the entrances.

Policies

- i Vehicles shall be permitted into the Domain only during daylight hours.
- ii The main grassy areas shall be kept clear of vehicles.
- iii Parking shall be permitted on the grassy verges bordering the access road. These verges shall be maintained in grass if practicable, to preserve the Domain's green, informal character.

3.13 Controls and Prohibitions

3.13.1 Public parks inevitably attract activities which are incompatible with management objectives. The Council seeks to encourage passive recreation use of the Domain and it must impose certain controls to do this effectively. The controls and prohibitions are a response to management problems that have consistently arisen over a period of years and are not simply a standard set of rules.

3.13.2 Two issues here require some additional explanation:

1. Prohibition of dogs

Walking and exercising dogs is recognised as a genuine recreational pursuit, but uncontrolled dogs and dog fouling has detracted from the enjoyment of other Domain users in the past. The Council has, therefore, adopted a policy that dogs will be prohibited from the main picnicking areas in the Domain.

As the riverside walk on both sides of the river is ideal for dog-walking, however, dogs may be permitted on the footbridge and river bank if on a leash and kept moving.

2. Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour and vandalism is, to a large extent, beyond the control of the Council. However, it is generally recognised that poorly maintained public areas tend to attract these kind of problems. High maintenance standards and rapid repair of damage may, therefore, have some effect in counteracting such behaviour. In the past, over-crowding has also contributed to conflict between Domain users and trespass onto adjacent properties. Adequate control of visitor numbers has significantly reduced these problems.

Policies

- i Vehicle access shall not be permitted after dusk until the gates are opened again at 8.00am.
- ii Dogs shall not be permitted in the main part of the Domain, but shall be permitted on the footbridge and river bank if kept strictly under control on a leash and kept moving through the area.
- iii Horses, golfing, group ball games and other recreation activities which may damage the Domain's surface or compromise public safety shall not be permitted.
- iv Littering and rubbish dumping shall be prohibited and offenders may be prosecuted under the Litter Act 1979.
- v The barbecues provided on site and portable barbecues shall be permitted subject to restriction at times of Fire Ban in the District.
- vi Measures to reduce and, if possible, eliminate anti-social behaviour and vandalism shall be investigated and, where appropriate, actioned.

3.14 Development

3.14.1. Development, whether it is planting, new buildings or changed uses must be considered in terms of the Domain's aim and objectives and, specifically, the likely effects upon landscape character, adjacent properties, patterns and levels of use and opportunities to enhance open space qualities.

3.14.2 The Domain's popularity indicates that the existing setting is highly successful. Moreover, demand already exceeds the Domain's carrying capacity. Therefore, the existing character is to be maintained and development of extra facilities very unlikely.

Policies

- i Only development that is in accordance with the aim and objectives of the Management Plan shall be permitted.