

Section	Clause	Description of change	Reason for the change (and follow up actions)
1 Preliminary Provisions	1.2	Deletion of reference to the Local Government Act 2002. That is, deletion of clause 1.2(a) from the Bylaw.	The reference to the Local Government Act 2002 is unnecessary as this bylaw is being made solely under the Freedom Camping Act 2011. Council's Compliance Officers rely on the provisions within the Freedom Camping Act 2011 for any enforcement under this bylaw. Enforcement Officers are still authorised to use their powers that exist in other legislation, including the Local Government Act 2002, regardless of whether this legislation is specified in the bylaw.
	1.2	Insert reference to s11A of the Freedom Camping Act 2011	Section 11 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011 authorises local authorities to make bylaws defining the local authority areas in its district or region where freedom camping is restricted, and the restrictions that apply to freedom camping in those areas; and where freedom camping is prohibited (subject to the requirements of s11(2)). New section 11A of the Freedom Camping Act 2011 (inserted on 7 June 2023 by s12 of the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023) authorises local authorities to make bylaws defining local authority areas where freedom camping in a motor vehicle that is not self-contained is permitted, and the restrictions and conditions that apply to freedom camping in those areas. Clause 8.1 of the bylaw has been made under both sections 11 and 11A of the Act. It is therefore necessary for reference to be made to s11A in the preliminary provisions.
	1.2	Delete reference to the "the Act"	Clause 5 (Interpretation and Definitions) includes a definition of the Act. To include "the Act" in this clause is an unnecessary duplication.
2 Purpose and Scope	2.2	Deletion of clause 2.2 and replacement with explanatory notes below the definition of Freedom Camp and Freedom Camping.	The inclusion of clause 2.2 was unnecessary as it duplicates section 5(2) of the Freedom Camping Act 2011. Explanatory notes have been added below the definition of "Freedom Camp and Freedom Camping" for clarity. Such additions make this clause redundant.
Principles	3.1(e)	Deletion of reference to "Approved Camping Areas."	It is not considered necessary to differentiate between "Camping Grounds" and "Approved Camping Areas" within the Freedom Camping Bylaw. Commercially operating camping grounds have been registered with Council in accordance with the Camping-ground Regulations 1985.
Clause 4 - Commencement	4.1	Deletion of the commencement date of the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw and place holder for the new bylaw commencement date.	The commencement date for this bylaw will be confirmed at the time the bylaw is adopted. This date will be one week after the adoption of the bylaw as section 14 of the Freedom Camping Act requires the public notice of the making of the bylaw to state the date the bylaw 'will come into operation.' That is, the date of commencement cannot precede the date that the public notice is published.
Clause 5 - Interpretation and Definitions	5.1	Changing this clause so that rather than the Manawatū District Explanatory Bylaw 2022 "forming part of the bylaw" to "applying" to the bylaw.	Legal advice received is that the Explanatory Bylaw cannot form part of this Bylaw. However, as definitions and processes contained in the Explanatory Bylaw are relevant to this bylaw, it is more appropriate for us to say that the <i>"provisions of the Manawatū District Explanatory Bylaw 2022 and its amendments apply to this Bylaw."</i>
	Under clause 5.1	Insert the following explanatory note: <i>Capitalisation is used in the Council's Bylaws to denote defined terms.</i>	This explanatory note is necessary as without this knowledge the capitalisation of terms throughout the bylaw creates confusion.
	5.2 – Definition of Approved Camping Area	Deletion of the definition of "Approved Camping Area"	The inclusion of this definition is not necessary as all references to this term have been deleted from the bylaw.

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	5.2 – Definition of Camping Ground	Insertion of a new definition of “Camping Ground” that refers to section 5(3) of the Act.	This term is used in clause 3.1(e) of the bylaw but was not defined in this bylaw or the Explanatory Bylaw 2022. This definition is included for completeness.
	5.2 – Definition of Event	De-capitalise the word “Litter” within the definition of event.	Capitalisation is used in Council’s bylaws to denote defined terms. The definition of “Litter” was removed from the Explanatory Bylaw as part of the 2022 review. As “Litter” is now not a defined term in Council’s bylaws, it is no longer necessary to capitalise it.
	5.2 - Definition of Freedom Camp and Freedom Camping	Replace “has” with “have.” Insertion of new explanatory notes that duplicate clause 5(2) and clause 5(2A) of the Freedom Camping Act.	The replacement of has with have is appropriate as there are multiple terms. While not necessary to include as clauses within the bylaw, the inclusion of these explanatory notes is to assist users of the bylaw with understanding the scope of the bylaw by explaining what is not considered to be freedom camping under the Act.
	5.2 – Definition of Infringement Offence	Replacement of “Freedom Camping Act 2011” with “the Act.”	As “Act” is a defined term it is not necessary to write this out in full.
	5.2 – Definition of Local Authority Area	Replace definition with reference to section 6 of the Act.	This definition previously duplicated the definition contained in the Act. It is preferable to refer to the Act to avoid any potential inconsistencies.
	5.2 – Definition of Self-Contained Vehicle	Inserting a new definition for this term that makes reference to Section 4 (and clause 1 of Schedule 1AA) of the Act. The definition contained in the 2020 version of the Freedom Camping Bylaw made reference to New Zealand Standard 5465:2001: Self Containment of Motor Caravans and Caravans.	Certification of self-contained vehicles was previously carried out with reference to NZS 5465:2001. New Zealand’s new self-contained vehicles (SCV) system began on 7 December 2023. Changes were made to the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 2006 and the Freedom Camping Act 2011 to establish a new regulatory system for certifying and registering SCVs used for freedom camping. It is therefore not appropriate for our definition of Self-contained to make reference to the old certification standard. “Self-Contained Vehicle” is defined in Section 4 of the Act. However, as we are still in the transitional period, and it is likely that the transitional period may be extended by Order in Council beyond the date of bylaw commencement, it is necessary to also make reference to clause 1 of Schedule 1AA of the Act.
	5.2 – Definition of Transitional Period	Insertion of a definition of “Transitional period” as follows: Transitional Period is defined in clause 1 of Schedule 1AA of the Act and means the period of time that – a) Starts on the commencement date [7 June 2023]; and b) Ends on the latter of the following: i. The day before the date that is 2 years after the commencement date [7 June 2025]; or ii. The latest date specified as the end date of period 4 by an Order in Council made under clause 3 of Schedule 1AA.	This additional was recommended as part of the legal review of the draft bylaw. It has been added to provide clarity when read in conjunction with the definition of “Self-Contained Vehicle” above.

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	5.3	Replacement of “ <i>Reference should be made to clause 2 of the Manawatū District Explanatory Bylaw 2022 for any other definitions not included in clause 5.2</i> ” with “ <i>Terms not defined in clause 5.2 have the same meaning as in the Act, or clause 2 of the Manawatū District Explanatory Bylaw 2022 as appropriate.</i> ”	This clause has been reworded so it is clear that those other terms do apply, but as appropriate, rather than just that reference should be made to them. Reference is also made to the Act in there are some defined terms used in the Bylaw (such as Enforcement Officer) that are defined in the Act.
Freedom Camping Prohibited Areas	6.1	Addition of the words “which will only be given...” in relation to Council approvals for freedom camping in association with an event.	Recommended change as a result of the legal review. The changes are to improve clarity.
Freedom Camping Restricted Areas for Self-Contained Vehicles Only	Below 7.1 (j)	Insert a new explanatory note that references general requirements that apply to keeping animals of pets in local authority areas with reference to other Council bylaws.	This was previously clause 8.2 of the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw. The inclusion of this as an explanatory note rather than a separate clause is recommended as these powers apply regardless of the bylaw.
	7.2	Delete in full	Clause 7.1 already makes reference to some local authority sites having specific restrictions that must be complied with, in addition to those general restrictions listed in this clause. Clause 7.2 is therefore unnecessary repetition. Council cannot update Schedule 2 without doing a bylaw amendment. The reference to Council updating restrictions from time to time is therefore inappropriate.
8 Freedom Camping Restricted Areas	Below 8.1(a)	Insertion of a new explanatory note as follows: <i>Reference to “any Vehicle” in clause 8.1(a) includes both self-contained and non-self-contained vehicles.</i>	This clause is to clarify that a person may freedom camp in local authority areas in Schedule 3 of the Bylaw in any type of vehicle. This helps differentiate Schedule 3 from Schedule 2 sites, where only self-contained vehicles may freedom camp.
	8.1(l)	Change from “Approval from Council” to “Council Approval”	This was a recommendation of the legal review. This new phasing is preferred.
	Below 8.1(m)	Insert a new explanatory note that references general requirements that apply to keeping animals of pets in local authority areas with reference to other Council bylaws.	This was previously clause 9.2 of the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw. The inclusion of this as an explanatory note rather than a separate clause is recommended as these powers apply regardless of the bylaw.
9 Animals	Animals Section (was section 9 in the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw)	Delete this section in full	The bylaw-making powers in sections 11 and 11A of the Act do not cover the keeping of animals as drafted. It is not necessary to reference the keeping of pets within the freedom camping bylaw (as per clause 9.1 of the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw) as this is already authorised by other council bylaws. Refer to the commentary on the new explanatory note below clause 7.1(j) and 8.1(m) . Old clause 9.2 is unnecessary as the Dog Control Bylaw 2019 and Animal Bylaw 2019 apply regardless of this clause.
9 Temporary Prohibitions or Restrictions	9.1	Insertion of a new clause that authorises the Chief Executive to impose temporary prohibitions or temporary restrictions on freedom camping in any local authority, when satisfied that such controls are necessary in the circumstances.	The 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw did not include a power for imposing restrictions or prohibitions on freedom camping, only a requirement that notice be given. The inclusion of this power is considered necessary as the Freedom Camping Act does not specifically provide for temporary closures/prohibitions/restrictions.
	9.2	Deletion of the explanatory note below clause 9.2 (previously clause 10.1)	The contents of this explanatory note have been incorporated into clause 9.1 above. It is more appropriate that the decision to impose a restriction be included as criteria in clause 9.1 rather than an explanatory note as this would assist Council in the event of a challenge against the reasonableness of any temporary closure decision that is made. Reference to allowing exclusive use for any person or specified activity or event has been deleted as such applications are usually made under the Public Places Bylaw rather than the Freedom Camping Bylaw.

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Evacuation of Local Authority Areas during Emergency Events (Section 11 in the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw)	11.1	Delete this section (and clause 11.1) in full. Powers exist under CDEM Act and any enforcement would be carried out under this legislation	The inclusion of this clause in the bylaw is unnecessary. The Group Controller has specific powers under the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act (e.g. s86) which can be used to direct the evacuation of places, including Local Authority Areas, and makes non-compliance with a direction an offence. As powers exist in other legislation, the inclusion of this clause in the bylaw is unnecessary.
Changes to scheduled Areas (Section 12 of the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw)	12.1 and 12.2	Delete this section (and clauses 12.1 and 12.2) in full.	Recommended as a result of the legal review of the draft bylaw. The Freedom Camping Act does not allow for changes to be made to scheduled areas without following the bylaw amendment process set out in the Act.
10 Council approval	New clauses 10.1 to 10.5	Insertion of new clauses that authorise Council to issue written approval to a person to freedom camp in a way that would normally be contrary to the bylaw. These clauses outline the process for applying for approval, how Council makes decisions on applications and authorises Council to impose conditions on an approval that are consistent with the purpose of the bylaw.	These clauses formalise the current practice that Council's Enforcement Officers follow when approached by members of the public who seek to freedom camp outside of the limits in the bylaw (such as breaching the maximum length of stay). These clauses have been based on the Model Freedom Camping Bylaw, but adapted to follow Council's approach of issuing written approval to applicants rather than following a formal consent or permit process.
11 Offences and Breaches	11.1	Amendments to the wording from: <i>As specified in section 20(1) of the Act...</i> to: <i>"Sections 20(1) and 20C of the Act specify the infringement offences applicable to Local Authority Areas, which include that..."</i>	Section 20(1) of the Freedom Camping Act sets out the infringement offences that relate to local authority areas. New section 20C of the Freedom Camping Act 2011 ("Other infringement offences") was inserted on 7 June 2023 by section 18 of the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023. As both sections are applicable to offences that Council Officers are responsible for enforcing, both sections need to be referenced in the bylaw.
	11.2	Change in wording from "...with the written Approval of Council and is complying..." to: "...with written Council Approval and is complying..."	Simplification of phrasing and for consistency with the phrasing used in clause 8.1(l) and new section 10.
	11.3	Deletion of reference to section 20(1) of the Act in relation to Infringement Offences.	Simplifies the wording. In addition, due to amendments to the Freedom Camping Act 2011 as a result of the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023, infringement offences under the Act now span multiple sections. Referring only to section 20(1) may unduly limit Council's infringement powers under the bylaw.
12 Penalties	12.1	Deletion of clause 14.1 of the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw which referred to penalties and fines in the Local Government Act 2002, the Explanatory Bylaw 2020 and section 23 of the Freedom Camping Act. Insertion of new clause 12.1 that refers to section 20E of the Act and the infringement fines specified in the regulations. A new explanatory note under clause 12.1 provides further detail on the new infringement fees that are payable under the Freedom Camping (Penalties for Infringement Offences) Regulations 2023.	Amendments made to the Freedom Camping Act 2011 on 7 June 2023 by section 18 of the Self-contained Motor Vehicles Legislation Act 2023 include the insertion of new section 20E (<i>Penalties for infringement offences</i>). Prior to the Regulations 2023 coming into force on 13 July 2023, infringement fees were \$400. Infringement fees now range from \$200 to \$800. The explanatory note helps to explain this change.
13 Savings and Transitional Provisions	Heading	Deletion of reference to "Appeals" in the heading as there is nothing being repealed (this is an update to the existing bylaw).	As this is a bylaw amendment nothing is being repealed.

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	13.1	Update to refer to the 2020 Bylaw instead of the 2014 bylaw.	As this bylaw is replacing the 2020 version of the bylaw, those permissions, permits or other authorities issued immediately prior to the commencement of this Bylaw, will have been issued under the 2020 Bylaw, not the 2014 bylaw.
Common seal page	N/A	Insertion of the macron on Manawatū wherever this appears And Change to the review period from five years to ten years.	The inclusion of the macron is for consistency with Council documents. The change to the review period is because this is an on-time review of a current bylaw. As the 2020 bylaw was a new bylaw, it was subject to a five year review period (refer to section 13 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011).
Schedules 1 - 3	All	The maps for each of the local authority areas have been replaced by new maps	Council has also implemented a new mapping system since the last set of maps were prepared for the 2020 site assessment and Freedom Camping Bylaw. The maps in the Schedules have been recreated using this new software.
Schedule 1 – Freedom Camping Prohibited Areas	Awahuri Forest – Kitchener Park	The boundary of the park has been extended.	
	Himatangi Beach North Road Reserves	Deleted from the bylaw	The boundary of this local authority area is illogical (passes through pine forest) and as the site is affected by tides it is not known to have ever been used for freedom camping.
	Mt Lees	Deletion from Schedule 1 of the Bylaw	Mt Lees was described as prohibited for freedom camping in the 2020 freedom camping bylaw as it was subject to a lease agreement that did not provide for this activity. Mt Lees is now included in Schedule 3 of the draft Bylaw with a designated area that may be used for both self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping.
	Old School Site, Finnis Road, Pohangina (“Pohangina Old School Reserve”)	Deleted from Schedule 1 of the Bylaw	This site was described as prohibited for freedom camping in the 2020 freedom camping bylaw as it did not appear to have vehicular access. Renamed the “Pohangina Old School Reserve”, this local authority area is included as a Schedule 3 site in the new bylaw, with the provision of vehicle access and other facilities onsite making it suitable for self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping.
	Putai Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill)	Inclusion of a map that describes Putai Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill) as prohibited for freedom camping during the period from 15 Dec to 9 February only. Insertion of an explanatory note below the map that states: <i>“Note: Freedom camping is not provided for from 15 December to 9 February at Putai Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill) as during this period the reserve operates as a camping ground.”</i>	Putai Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill) operates as a paid campground during the period from 15 December to 9 February. Camping at this reserve during this period does not fit the definition of “freedom camping.” The inclusion of this map and the explanatory note is recommended for clarity.
	Tangimoana Estuarine Reserves	Inclusion of a new map that describes the local authority areas that collectively make up the “Tangimoana Estuarine Reserves” (Kina Street Reserve, West Square and a number of small reserve areas on the river side of the township) as a freedom camping prohibited area.	These reserves were not included within the 2020 freedom camping bylaw. These reserves are managed in accordance with Council’s Coastal Reserves Management Plan. It is recommended that freedom camping is prohibited at these reserves due to the known flood risk and the potential for freedom camping to adversely affect natural features and sensitive habitats. The Kina Street Reserve is the only reserve of the Tangimoana Estuarine Reserves that has vehicle access and a public toilet, but freedom camping at this site still has the potential to adversely affect native planting and habitat values.
Schedule 2 – Freedom Camping Restricted Areas	Introductory Statements	Inclusion of an additional paragraph as follows: “Note that the following two local authority areas are included within Schedule 3, but	These additional notes are recommended to help readers understand why information about the specific restrictions that apply to Bartletts Ford and Putai

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for Self-Contained Vehicles Only		are also relevant to this schedule. These notes have been included to aid understanding.”	Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill) have been included in the introduction to Schedule 2, given that these local authority areas are described in Schedule 3.
	Halcombe Domain	Amendment to the boundary of the Schedule 2 area to exclude that portion of the carpark that is owned by Land Information New Zealand.	While preparing the site assessment, officers identified that while the majority of the land is owned by the New Zealand Railways Corporation but maintained by Council as a carpark on behalf of the community, a small portion of the site is owned by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). As land owned by LINZ cannot be regulated through a Council bylaw, the boundary of this freedom camping site was amended to remove this portion of land. Two maps were included in the draft bylaw – one that is a close-up of the carpark to help with identifying the boundary of the freedom camping area, and one that is more contextual that shows the location of the carpark relative to the playing fields of the reserve.
	Sanson Domain	Amendment to the boundary of that part of the Sanson Domain that may be used for self-contained freedom camping. And Inclusion of a specific restriction below the map that limits freedom camping to three self-contained vehicles at any one time.	The amendment to the boundary (from what was described in the 2020 freedom camping bylaw) was to ensure that self-contained vehicles only park within the hardstand carpark and not on the driveway or grassed areas. As described in the Site Assessment, it is recommended that the number of self-contained vehicles freedom camping at the Sanson Domain is limited to three at any one time. This is to ensure that safe access is maintained (access is from the State Highway) and to minimise the potential for conflict between users (particularly when events are being held by the Manawatū Blokart Club). The inclusion of this specific restriction as a note below the map is necessary to enable this restriction to be enforced by Council’s Enforcement Officers.
	Timona Park	Addition of a second map that is zoomed in on the Schedule 2 freedom camping areas	The addition of a second map for this site is recommended as the size of the park means that when it is shown in full the boundaries of those parts that may be used for self-contained freedom camping (i.e. areas bordered in orange) are very small. A zoomed in map of these areas will help bylaw users and Council’s enforcement officers.
Schedule 3 – Freedom Camping Restricted Areas	Almadale Reserve	Amendment to the map to remove the walking track across the river.	The bridge is not operational which means that visitors are not able to use the walking track that was marked on the map in the 2020 freedom camping bylaw.
	Londons Ford	Amendments to the notes that describe the specific restrictions that apply to freedom camping at Londons Ford. The provision for self-contained freedom camping has been moved from being within a bracket to being the first note that is included for this local authority area.	The changes to the wording of the specific restrictions are recommended for consistency with those that apply to Bartletts Ford.
	Mt Lees Reserve	Inclusion of a map that describes that part of Mt Lees Reserve that Council considers to be suitable for self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping. Also, the addition of a note about how the prohibited area includes an area that is likely to be more than 200 metres from a motor vehicle accessible area or formed road. The addition of a second map that is zoomed in on the Schedule 3 area with a note that describes the specific restrictions that apply –	The Site Assessment identified an area within Mt Lees Reserve that was evaluated as being suitable for both self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping. There is a grass area adjacent to public toilets that could be used for tenting. The carpark area is sealed and close to the public toilets so could be suitable for freedom camping in self-contained and non-self-contained vehicles. The definition of “freedom camp” in the Freedom Camping Act 2011 references “an area accessible by motor vehicle... or within 200 m of a formed road or a Great Walks Track...” The inclusion of this explanatory note is to disclose that part of this

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		being that the number of vehicles is limited to three on any one night and that these must remain within the carpark boundary.	reserve is technically outside of the area that can be considered in this bylaw. However, as it is part of the reserve it has been included for completeness. As this is the only carpark serving a large reserve, the three car limit on any one night is considered appropriate to ensure that use by freedom campers does not prevent access for other visitors. If freedom camping was to occur elsewhere within the reserve this has the potential to damage the historical and biodiversity values of the reserve.
	Pohangina Old School Reserve	Inclusion of a map that describes this reserve as a Schedule 3 site (i.e. suitable for self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping).	As outlined above, this reserve was included as a prohibited site in the 2020 freedom camping bylaw as it was thought that there was no vehicle access to the site. Investigations since then have confirmed that there is a gate and an unformed vehicle access to this site. Given the facilities at this site (including a public toilet), it was evaluated in the Site Assessment as being suitable for both self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping. Given that there is no formed accessway, the site assessment recommends that a sign be erected at the gate that notes that vehicle access during wet conditions is at their own risk.
	Putai Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill)	Amendments to the notes that describe the specific restrictions that apply to this site. The key changes are: - A clear statement that freedom camping is not provided for during the period from 15 Dec to 9 Feb (when it is operating as a paid campground) - A change to the timing of when freedom camping is provided for from “the end of February until 1 November” to “10 February until 14 December”	The changes to the specific restrictions are necessary to ensure that the bylaw is consistent with the management of the reserve. The website states that Putai Ngahere Reserve (Vinegar Hill) operates as a paid campground from 15 December to 9 February. Freedom camping cannot be provided for over this time (as a fee is charged). The reference to “the end of February” has been changed to 10 February and “1 November” has been changed to “14 December” so that freedom camping is able to be provided for at all times when the reserve is not operating as a paid campground.
	Rangiwahia Domain	Deletion of this local authority area from the bylaw	The Rangiwahia Domain was included in the 2020 Freedom Camping Bylaw as a freedom camping site, with self-contained and non-self-contained freedom camping provided for within an area of the reserve that is fenced from stock. As a fee is now charged to stay at the Rangiwahia Domain, camping at this site no longer meets the definition of “freedom camping.” As freedom camping is not provided for, it is recommended that this site be removed from the freedom camping bylaw.
	District-wide Map	Replacement of the District-wide map and legend with a new map and legend	This map is useful for showing the location of all scheduled sites throughout the District. Council’s Enforcement Officers frequently give this map to those who are not complying with the bylaw to show them where they can legally freedom camp. As there have been changes to schedule sites, it was necessary to update this map and the legend to ensure consistency with the rest of the bylaw.