

Dunedin City Council

Parks and Reserves Strategy

Discussion Document



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Council is proposing to prepare a Parks and Reserves Strategy. The purpose of the proposed Strategy is to ensure that both the quantity of open space provided and the quality of the spaces that are provided meets the current needs of our community. The Strategy also intends to set out a process for the Council to prioritise and more effectively manage and plan for the future of its parks and reserves, to ensure that future generations are able to enjoy the benefit of open spaces, parks and reserves.

The purpose of this Discussion Document is to describe where we are currently in terms of reserve provision. This includes an outline of issues that require feedback to assess whether the needs of the community are being met. Then, with the help of the feedback from the community, we will be able to identify a vision for the future – where we want to be. Council will then prepare a strategy that provides a framework to guide the management of parks and reserves in order to achieve those goals.

Dunedin City is fortunate to have many parks and reserves that are available for public use and enjoyment. These open spaces contribute greatly to the quality of life enjoyed by all residents. There is increasing understanding of how parks, trees and open spaces contribute to social, environmental and economic well-being.

Open spaces contribute to the wellbeing of residents by providing spaces for exercise and relaxation. For children in particular, open spaces can play an essential role in their physical, mental and psychological development by providing play areas and spaces for imaginative play. Many parks and reserves also provide places for people to congregate for local festivals, ceremonies, concerts, fairs and other forms of social interaction.

The value of parks and reserves for leisure, sport, culture and tourism is very high. The biodiversity and landscape value of certain reserves is also high, providing refuges for rare or valued plant and animal species and an attractive visual appearance for the City. The provision of quality open spaces contributes to making Dunedin a place where people will choose to live, work and play.

Many recreation facilities are also located on some reserves. These facilities provide opportunities for social and community interaction as well as contributing to the health and fitness of users.

2. HOW DO PARKS AND RESERVES CONTRIBUTE TO COMMUNITY WELLBEING IN DUNEDIN CITY?

Within the Dunedin City Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016 (LTCCP), provision of parks and reserves comes within the activity of Sport, Recreation and Leisure. The Council's objective for parks and reserves is:

To encourage and support recreation, sport and leisure by providing accessible, quality playgrounds, sports grounds, parks and reserves while enhancing the city's landscape and natural environment.

The LTCCP identifies the primary Community Outcomes that parks and reserves contribute to are:

- **Active City**

A City that provides and encourages participation in a broad range of sporting, recreational and leisure activities

Dunedin City's parks and reserve play a vital role in enabling residents to enjoy active lifestyles. Across the city, sports grounds provide opportunities for people to participate in a wide range of formal and informal outdoor sporting events and activities.

- ***Sustainable City and Environment***

A City that makes the most of its natural and built environment

Parks and reserves contribute directly to the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity, scenic and heritage values of the City. Reserves located on the coastline have a role to play in providing protection to the City as well as recreation opportunities.

The LTCCP also states that “to a lesser degree” parks and reserves contribute to the Wealthy City outcome.

- ***Wealthy Community***

A city that encourages strong local business growth and employment growth, and attracts increasing numbers of new businesses and tourists.

The presence of good parks, gardens and other public open spaces can be a good marketing tool, attracting visitors to the City and offering lifestyle options that make the City a more attractive and productive place to live and work. This includes providing green spaces in the tertiary precinct, making it more attractive to prospective students.

Research¹ shows that good quality public space has a significant impact on the economic life of urban centres and can be a vital marketing tool as companies are attracted to locations that offer well-designed, well managed public places. People also prefer to live in places that feature quality parks and open spaces.

The LTCCP identifies the direct benefits of parks and reserves as mainly recreational and ecological. There are substantial indirect benefits that are not identified in the LTCCP, and although harder to quantify, also contribute to all the community outcomes. Art in public places and outdoor education are two of the more obvious examples.

- ***Safe and Healthy People***

A City where residents feel safe and enjoy a healthy lifestyle

As well as enabling people to get active as part of a healthy lifestyle, parks and reserves provide opportunities for people to enjoy being outdoors, which improves and enriches their lives.

Open space in urban areas also provides substantial environmental benefits. As well as providing shelter from the sun and wind, trees reduce air pollution and water pollution and they help keep cities cooler.

Cemeteries are reserves that are set aside for the purpose of burial and cremation services. The Council has 20 cemeteries and a crematorium. These provide for public health by maintaining efficient services in a sensitive and caring manner.

- ***Culture & Learning***

A City that celebrates and supports culture and excellence in the arts, and education

The City's cemeteries, a number of which are now classified as significant heritage sites, are located on reserve land, as are many important local monuments and memorials.

Parks and reserves provide places for ‘art in public places’ to be located. Art facilitates expressions of the community's culture, and contributes to making Dunedin an attractive and interesting place to live.

Dunedin's parks and reserve can also operate as ‘outdoor classrooms’ providing opportunities for residents to learn about the environment as well as mastering new sporting skills.

¹ The value of public spaces, Cabe Space (2004)

- **Supportive Community**

A city where residents feel included and connected with their wider community.

Parks and reserves help build a sense of community, providing opportunities for well managed large scale social events as well as small casual interactions. Dunedin residents also benefit from cemeteries that are maintained and presented as valuable quiet contemplative environments and as a historic public record for our community.

- **Accessible City**

A city with a transport system that supports economic development and where people move about easily and safely.

Dunedin's parks and reserves provide opportunities for pleasant pedestrian and cycle linkages around the city, particularly through the Town Belt.

3. THE CURRENT SITUATION

3.1 PROVISION

The Council plays a major role in the provision and management of land (and associated facilities) for a wide range of recreation, leisure and sporting activities for the community of the greater Dunedin area.

The current level of service identified in the LTCCP is to:

- provide public open space at a ratio of not less than 9 hectares per 1,000 population, this equates to 1,098 hectares.
- provide 2 hectares of sports fields per 1,000 population, this equates to 244 hectares.
- provide a play space within 800 metre intervals in areas zoned Residential 1 to 4 in the District Plan.

3.2 MANAGEMENT

The Council has identified two key activities in its management of parks and reserve land. These are providing land for recreation, leisure and sporting activities; and protecting key sites of cultural, landscape or ecological significance, which are not protected by other means or other agencies. Managing parks primarily for recreation differs from managing parks that have conservation as their main purpose.

In categorising the parks like this, it is also recognised that parks managed for recreation may have areas that have conservation values and most parks managed for conservation have recreation activities occurring on them. However, in order to simplify management they have been divided into two areas, Recreation Services and Conservation Services in order to reflect the main purpose for which the park is managed. A list of reserves is included as Appendix 1.

3.3 RECREATION SERVICES

Currently Community and Recreation Services manage 197 parks and reserves for recreation purposes. There are 108 playgrounds and 44 sports grounds located on these parks. The parks and reserves that are not specifically designated as sports grounds or playgrounds provide public open space for passive recreation. They may contain amenity gardens, areas for passive recreation such as picnics and barbeques, and tracks for walking and cycling. These reserves have recreation as their primary purpose and other features are managed and protected to the extent compatible with this principal purpose.

3.3.1 Playgrounds

Playgrounds are areas set aside within parks containing equipment suitable for children's play. The provision and management of playgrounds is guided by the Play Strategy 2006. The objective is to provide, well designed, safe playgrounds that provide a range of play opportunities throughout the City. The Play Strategy identifies 108 playgrounds. These playgrounds range from those classified as 'metropolitan', which is a play space that is a destination in its own right, 'community playgrounds', which are generally areas with play

equipment adjacent to other facilities and used by the wider community; and 'local/neighbourhood' playgrounds which generally provide play space for the local community. Playgrounds include those parks with skate facilities.

3.3.2 Sports Grounds

A sports ground is an area of park that is designed and used for active, organised sport. Sports grounds are managed under three general levels of service. 'Metropolitan' sports grounds are high use grounds, containing numerous sports fields and specifically developed for a variety of summer and winter sporting codes. These grounds are likely to have facilities including spectator seating, toilets, clubrooms, special purpose lighting, off street parking and enclosed to allow charging of a fee for spectating. 'Community' sports grounds provide for organised club sport and have more than one sports field with permanent change rooms and toilet facilities. 'Neighbourhood' sports grounds are designed to be used by the immediate neighbourhood. Passive and unorganised recreation is the predominant use with some club sport during times of peak demand for playing space. In some cases, toilets and change rooms may exist but no special purpose lighting normally exists.

3.3.3 Indoor Recreation Facilities

The provision of public indoor recreation facilities exists to ensure that all residents have access to recreational opportunities. Currently the Council provides two indoor gymnasiums, Mosgiel Memorial Park Stadium and the War Memorial Gym, and has service level agreements with two indoor facilities, the Edgar Centre and the Ice Stadium. Other facilities for recreation activities are provided on reserve land through occupation agreements. It is also recognised that private agencies, including trusts and other not-for-profit agencies and commercial businesses have the skills required to manage specialised facilities.

3.3.4 Community Facilities

Some community centres and halls are located on reserve land. There are also some community groups (such as plunket, kindergartens and scouts) who have occupation agreements for facilities on reserves. Open space provision is not the primary objective of these areas of land. Generally the use of existing buildings and the sharing of these facilities is encouraged.

3.3.5 Occupation Agreements

Some recreation, sport or community activities lease areas of Council owned land for facilities. Public access to these areas is usually restricted. These areas are managed through an occupation agreement (leases, licences and easements) with the Council, as provided for under the Reserves Act.

Where the Council owns land that has potential for recreational purposes but will not be developed in the near future a licence for grazing or gardening can be granted. Gardening/grazing licences provide a management tool while ensuring that the land is available for public use in the future.

3.3.6 Issues

Having set out the current provision of parks and reserves in Dunedin City, we would like some feedback to give us an indication of what we are doing well, what we are not doing so well and what we could be doing. The issues below provide a starting point.

1. Is the Council providing enough land for recreation, sport and leisure activities?
2. Is the land that the Council has provided in the right place?
3. Is the land provided managed so it can be used by community in which it is located?
4. What recreation, sport and leisure activities should the Council provide land for – are there gaps?
5. What facilities (i.e. buildings) should the Council provide for recreation, sport and leisure?
6. Is the Council providing areas for recreation, sport and leisure for:
 - a. All ages?
 - b. All abilities?
 - c. All cultural communities?

- d. All incomes?
- 7. Should the Council be promoting reserves more?
- 8. Should the Council provide land for "exclusive use" (through occupation agreements)?
- 9. Should the Council provide areas for large organised events?
- 10. Should the Council provide national and regional facilities?
- 11. What is the role of the Council with regard to community facilities?
 - a. What community facilities should the Council provide for?
 - b. Where should community facilities be located?

3.4 CONSERVATION SERVICES

Reserves identified as 'conservation' in this document are reserves that have values that are of specific cultural, landscape or ecological significance. These values can vary for each reserve. Recreation does occur on these reserves, but is not seen as the primary function and is managed to the extent compatible with the primary purpose of the reserve. Conservation reserves are generally identified by their location, they are in an area with particular values that need to be protected or conserved. Existing conservation reserves include the following:

3.4.1 Scenic Reserves

Scenic reserves are areas possessing qualities of scenic interest, beauty, natural features or landscape that make their protection and preservation desirable for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the public. Currently there are ten scenic reserves in Dunedin. With the exception of Titeremoana Scenic Reserve, which is an island, the scenic reserves are located on the hills surrounding Dunedin City which gives them high visual and landscape values. All scenic reserves need to be managed in a way that is consistent with the principles for scenic reserves specified in the Reserves Act 1977.

3.4.2 The Dunedin Town Belt

The Town Belt fulfils an important amenity role within Dunedin City; it is a significant landscape feature and an important ecological resource. Included in the Town Belt are Woodhaugh Scenic Reserve and three heritage cemetery sites: the Northern, Southern and Arthur Street Cemeteries. The landscape values of the Town Belt are reflected in the Dunedin City District Plan by its inclusion as an Urban Landscape Conservation Area and Woodhaugh Garden as being an Area of Significant Conservation Value. The Town Belt also provides significant recreation opportunities.

3.4.3 The Dunedin Botanic Garden

The Botanic Garden, although legally part of the Town Belt of Dunedin, is managed separately. The Botanic Garden is a registered garden of national significance and a valuable public asset that fulfils a number of important roles within the City. These include education and research resources, horticultural, botanical and biodiversity functions as well as visual, landscape, and amenity functions.

3.4.4 Biodiversity Reserves

Biodiversity reserves (nature reserves under the Reserves Act) are reserves set aside for the protecting and preserving of indigenous flora or fauna or natural features of rarity or scientific interest. The importance of such reserves is reflected in their identification in Council's *Biodiversity Strategy 2007*.

3.4.5 Coastal Dune Reserves

Coastal dune reserves are reserves located on the coastline. Coastal reserves, often with extensive sand dune systems, also act as a buffer zone between the sea and urban areas lying behind the dunes, providing protection in the event of storms and other climatic events. These reserves have a role to play in providing protection to the City as well as access to and use of the coast, and recreation opportunities.

3.4.6 Esplanade Reserves

Esplanade reserves are areas set aside along a river, lake or the coast for the purposes of maintaining or enhancing the functions of the waterway, water quality or aquatic habitats;

protecting natural values, mitigating natural hazards or enabling public access and recreation use. The District Plan provides opportunity for the Council to acquire land by the creation of esplanade reserves or require an interest in esplanade strips at the time of subdivision of land adjacent to selected water bodies and the coast

3.4.7 Cultural / Heritage sites

Dunedin is a city that values its heritage. Many important local monuments and memorials are located within the City's parks and reserves. Reserves also have sites that contain places, objects or natural features that are of heritage, archaeological or cultural interest.

Art is also a way of valuing people and their communities. The Council has a policy of making space available on a temporary or permanent basis for the purpose of art in public places. Many of these sites are located on parks and reserves.

Parks and reserves whose primary function is the preservation of cultural or heritage values are managed in such a way as to protect and preserve these features. The protection and management of sites containing these values will be guided by the Council's *Heritage Strategy 2007*.

3.4.8 Cemeteries

Cemeteries are places of cultural significance and spiritual significance. Cemeteries are a place of peace and beauty where people can go and remember the lives of their loved ones. They also must be practical and functional as providers of products and services. Cemeteries are managed under the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.

Cemeteries are also places with heritage significance, providing a record of social history and offering us a sense of continuity and connectedness with the past. They also have significant architectural, cultural, archaeological, and aesthetic values.

3.4.9 Issues

Other than the general provision of 9 hectares per 1,000 population, there is no policy in the parks and reserves activity for the provision of reserves for conservation purposes. Nor is there any clear statutory obligation for the Council to seek ownership or control of further sites for these purposes. Other agencies in Otago, primarily the Department of Conservation, are charged with the responsibility to conserve New Zealand's natural and historic heritage. Nonetheless, it is recognised that people do value areas that are perceived to have ecological, landscape and cultural value within the City and the Council continues to receive requests that it purchase or otherwise manage such sites.

1. What role should the Council have in owning / managing land for
 - a. Scenic Reserves
 - b. The Dunedin Town Belt
 - c. The Dunedin Botanic Garden
 - d. Biodiversity Reserves
 - e. Coastal Dune Reserves
 - f. Esplanade Reserves
 - g. Cultural / Heritage sites
 - h. Cemeteries
2. What, if any, facilities should the Council be providing on Conservation Reserves?

3.5 Other Providers of Open Spaces

3.5.1

Open space in the greater Dunedin area is provided by a number of agencies and private individuals. It is important to recognise that the Council is not the sole provider of open space, and that parks and reserves are not the only type of open space available to the public. Table 1 describes the distribution of landownership of public open space across the district. When considering the overall provision of open space in the greater Dunedin area it is important to acknowledge the specific roles of the other agencies involved.

Table 1. Ownership of land that is available to the public, in the greater Dunedin area

Agency	Area (hectares)	% of open space
Department of Conservation	28,800	61.47%
DCC Water & Waste Services	11,500	24.55%
DCC Parks and Reserves	4,100	8.75%
Unformed legal roads	2,300	4.91%
Otago Regional Council	150	0.32%

Private open space can also make a contribution to the open space network in terms of both visual amenity and physical access. Education facilities have also been identified as making a contribution to the open space network and the provision of recreation facilities.

3.5.2 Issues

Not all open space in Dunedin is owned by Council and not all Council land is managed for recreation. Departments such as Water and Waste Services and Council owned forestry land all contribute to the overall provision of open space.

1. How important is it to identify recreation opportunities on land owned by Council but managed for activities other than recreation?
2. Is there a role for the Council in negotiating for the use of land in private ownership for recreation?
3. Who are the other agencies that Council should be working with to provide better coordination of open space? - ORC, DoC, Ministry of Education

3.6 Community Partnerships/Engagement

3.6.1

Giving people the opportunity to participate in the design, management and care of their local parks can result in the community placing more value on open space areas. There are a number of organisations and groups who volunteer their time and resources to develop or maintain reserves in Dunedin. Volunteers help create a vibrant, attractive and ecologically rich network of parks by assisting with tasks such as weeding, planting, pest control and track work.

3.6.2 Issues

Some volunteers become involved in park activities because they want to contribute to the community and involvement fulfils their leisure needs. Involvement in parks activities can also serve to increase community understanding of environmental and reserve values. What is Council doing well in this area and what could we be doing better?

1. Are there adequate opportunities for community involvement at a local level?

4. PLANNING FOR OPEN SPACE – A vision for parks and reserves

The Parks and Reserves Strategy is a vision for open space and reserves in the greater Dunedin area and intends to give an indication of the Council's intentions for the future.

Planning for parks and reserves is about providing enough open space for the people of Dunedin to pursue their recreation, leisure and sporting activities and protecting key sites of cultural, landscape and ecological significance, which are not protected by other means or other agencies.

It is also about ensuring that the parks are in the right place as the location, quantity and quality of existing provision will affect the local perception of need. There may be enough parks in an area, but if they are not meeting local needs, people will take the view that there is a need to provide more.

Providing a variety of experiences that are accessible to all is also important. There is evidence that some groups, especially older people use parks and public spaces less than others. The needs of all ages, abilities and cultural communities need to be considered when planning for parks.

Managing parks is a complex business because of the number of different types of open space and the different activities that take place on them. While some services are easily defined and agreed, sports grounds and playgrounds for example, there are other services that are not. Measuring biodiversity value is different from measuring active sports value and providing places where people can just be outdoors is as important as providing for organised sporting activities.

Local needs are likely to vary considerably from one place to another, even within a single local authority area, according to the different socio-demographic and cultural characteristics of local communities.

The goals of the Parks and Reserves Strategy are:

1. To analyse future demands for reserves, public amenities and open space
 - To consult with the residents of the greater Dunedin area and build up a picture of how they envisage parks and reserves to look like in the future
 - At a city wide level
 - At local community level
 - To analyse what activities the residents of Dunedin would like to see provided for in parks and reserves
2. To assess current provision
 - to document what land we have
 - to document what activities we are currently providing for
 - to assess our performance in terms of provision and management
3. To produce a strategic plan for parks and reserves that provides a variety of experiences that spans all ages, abilities and cultural communities.

5. ACTION PLAN

The proposed Parks and Reserves Strategy is intended to identify the aims and priorities for the Council to meet the parks and reserves needs of the current and future generations. It will be developed with extensive input from the community. This Discussion Document has summarised the current provision and management of reserves. It also outlines the issues as the Council sees them. It is intended as a starting point to stimulate discussion on where we are now and where we want to be with help from input from the community.

The development of the Strategy involves three phases. These are:

Phase one: Audit of current provision and management.

This involves re-assessment of existing reserves and assessing new reserves.

Phase two: Research and investigation

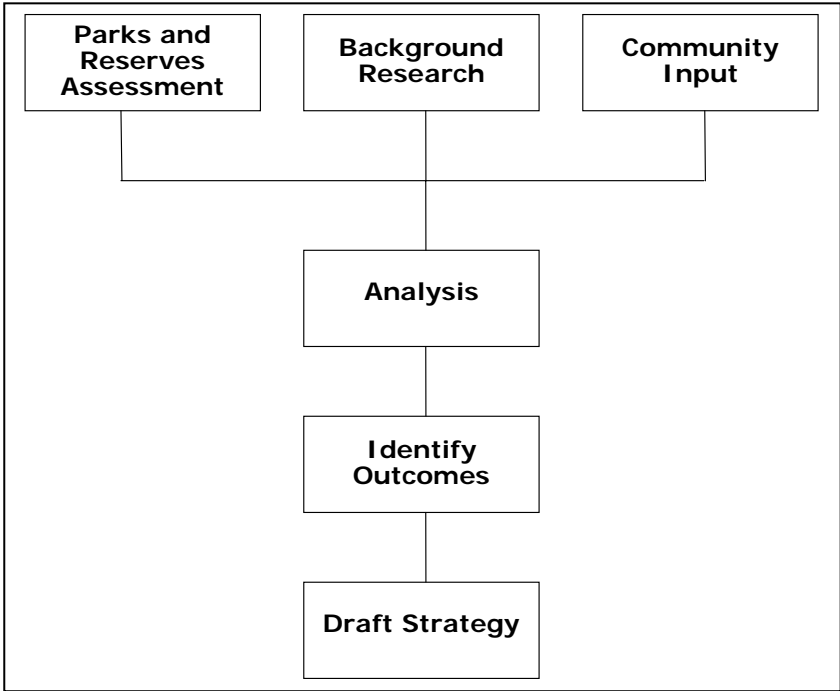
- Identify community needs through community consultation using questionnaires and workshops, including consultation with Community Boards.
- Background research including demographic research and assessment of evolving recreation and health trends and future needs.

Phase three: Development of Strategy

- Identify desirable outcomes based on information gathered in phases one and two.
- Develop a Draft Strategy to achieve these outcomes.

Phase one and Phase two are both information gathering processes and can occur concurrently.

Once the Draft Strategy has been approved, there will be further opportunity for consultation through written submissions.



APPENDIX 1 LIST OF RESERVES

Recreation Reserves

(Reserves with primary values that are recreation)

Albertson Ave Reserve
Allanton Hall Reserve
Allanton Recreation Reserve (aka Allanton Playground)
Anzac Park
Aramoana Domain
Aramoana Domain (Public Hall)
Aramoana Local Purpose (Recreation) Reserve
Aramoana Memorial Reserve
Arthur St Playground (Town Belt) (aka Arthur Street Cemetery)
Ashmore St Reserve
Aytoun St Reserve
Bain Neighbourhood Park
Bathgate Park
Bayfield Park
Bayview Road Reserve
Belford St Playground
Belleknowes Golf Course (Town Belt)
Berwick Recreation Reserve (aka Berwick Domain)
Bethunes Gully
Bishopscourt
Braeburn St Playground
Braids Hill Playground (Ocean View)
Brockville Park
Brockville Playground
Brooklands Park
Brugh Place
Buckland's Crossing
Burkes Recreation Reserve
Cairnhill Street Playground
Caledonian War Memorial Gymnasium
Calvert Place Reserve
Cameron Park
Caversham Croquet Club
Chacombe Avenue Reserve
Chingford Park
Clifford St Playground
Cockerell Park
College St Reserve (aka College Street Playground)
Company Bay Recreation Reserve
Cooper St Playground
Corstorphine Park
Craighall Crescent Reserve
Culling Park
De Carle Park
Dean St Reserve
Delta Drive Playground
Doctors Park
Doon St Playground
East Taieri Dog Exercise Area
Ellis Park

Elwyn Crescent Playground
Emerson Park
English Ave Playground
Factory Road Playground
Fairfield Local Purpose Reserve (Tree Planting)
Fairfield Recreation Reserve
Fairplay St Playground (Fairfield Recreation Reserve)
Falcon St Playground
Forbury Corner
Forrester Park
Frances St Playground
Garden Place Playground
Gardens Ground (Town Belt)
Gilkison St Playground
Gills Corner
Glen Place Park
Glenelg St Playground
Goodall St Reserve
Gore Place Playground (Botanic Garden)
Green Island War Memorial Reserve
Green Recreation Reserve (aka the Green)
Green Street Reserve
Hadley Close Reserve
Halfway Bush Park
Harbour Heights Reserve
Harcourt St Playground (Town Belt)
Harrow St Reserve
Harwood Park
Helensburgh Road Reserve
Highcliff Rd Playground
Highgrove
Hocken St Playground
Hoopers Inlet Picnic Site
Howard St Reserve
Hudson Park
Hyde Recreation Reserve
Irvine Rd Reserve
Joe Brown Reserve
John St Reserve
John Wickliffe Court (aka the Exchange)
Jubilee Park (Town Belt)
Kaikorai Common
Karitane Hall Reserve
Karitane Recreation Reserve
Karitane Reserve - Barvas Street
Kellas Street
Kenmure Playground
Kew Reserve (aka Thorn St Playground)
Kinmont Park
Kinvig St Playground
Kirriemuir St Playground
Lambert St Playground
Larnach Road Playground
Latham Park

Littlebourne Ground (Town Belt)
Logan Park, including the University Oval & Caledonian Track
Long Beach Recreation Reserve (Mihiwaka Drive)
Macandrew Bay Beach and Boat Ramp
Malvern Street
Maramoana Road Reserve
Market Reserve
Martinfield
Matthew St Playground (John St Reserve)
Mayfield Reserve
McGregor St Waikouaiti
McMillan Park
McTaggart St Reserve
Mellor Park
Melville Park
Memorial Gardens - Mosgiel
Memorial Park - Green Island (aka Memorial Gardens)
Memorial Park - Mosgiel (includes Mosgiel Caravan Park)
Middlemarch Playground (aka Robertson Park)
Middlemarch War Memorial
Miller Park
Momona Recreation Reserve (aka Momona Hall Reserve)
Monowai Playground (Signal Hill)
Montecillo Park (Town Belt)
Morningson Park (Town Belt)
Mulford Park
Mulford Park Scout Hall Reserve
Murray St Playground (Peter Johnstone Park)
Museum Reserve
Musselburgh Rise Playground
Nairn St Playground
Navy Park
North Ground
North Taieri Local Purpose Reserve
North Taieri Recreation Reserve
Opoho Park (Town Belt)
Otago Boat Harbour Recreational Reserve
Outram Bridge Recreation Reserve
Outram Recreation Reserve (aka Outram Domain)
Overbridge Reserve, Green Island
Palmyra Reserve
Penno Block
Penno Track
Penrich St Reserve
Pentland St Playground
Peter Johnstone Park
Pine Hill Park
Pitcairn Street Scout Hall
Pladda St Playground
Port Chalmers Centennial Gardens (aka City Works Site)
Port Chalmers Place (aka Chalmers Place)
Portobello Recreation Reserve (aka Portobello Domain)
Prospect Park (Town Belt)
Purakanui Recreation Reserve (aka Mowats Bay)

Quarry Road Reserve
Raglan St Playground
Ralph Ham Park
Reservoir Reserve
Riselaw Rd Playground
Roberts Park (Town Belt)
Robin Hood Park (Town Belt)
Roseneath Playground (aka District Road Playground)
Ross Corner
Ross Street Reserve
Rotary Park
Sawyers Bay Entrance Reserve (aka Sawyers Bay Gardens)
Sawyers Bay Recreation Ground (aka O'Sullivan Park)
Seacliff Recreation Reserve
Seddon Park
Shand Park (Dog exercise area)
Shand St Playground
Skerries St Playground
Sligo Terrace Playground (Town Belt)
Somerville St Reserve
Spey Park
Sproule Park (aka Maple Park)
St Clair Esplanade
St Clair Playground
St Leonards Sports Ground
Stenhope Crescent Reserve
Sunninghurst Reserve (Playground)
Sunnyvale Park
The Octagon
The Oval (Town Belt)
Thomas Burns Local Purpose Reserve (Skateboard Park)
Three Mile Hill Lookout & Reserve
Tonga Park
Tuckets Corner
Unity Park (Town Belt)
Vauxhall Yacht Club Reserve
Waikouaiti Recreation Reserve - Farmland
Waikouaiti Recreation Reserve - Golf course and Gun Club
Waikouaiti Recreation reserve (including sports ground and camping ground)
Wakari Reserve (includes dog exercise area)
Wallace Street Playground (Town Belt)
Walton Park
Watson Park
Wharfdale Street Reserve
Wickliffe St Reserve
Wilkinson St Playground
Willow Park
Woodhaugh Gardens (Town Belt)
YFC Park

Non DCC Land maintained by Council for recreation purposes

Bland Park
Broad Bay Reclamation (aka Broad Bay Beach Reserve)

Crossan Park (aka Wingatui Hall)
Grant Braes Playground
Karitane Playground
Kitchener St Reserve
Long Beach Hall Playground
Middlemarch A&P Showgrounds
Moller Park
Nees Corner
Portobello A&P Ground
Waitati Hall Playground

**Conservation Reserves
(Reserves with primary values that are not recreation)**

Alpine Close Esplanade Reserve
Andersons Bay Inlet Bed
Aramoana Plantation Reserve
Botanic Garden
Braeview Crescent Reserve
Brighton - Bath St
Brighton - McIntosh St
Brighton Recreation Reserve (aka Brighton Domain)
Buccleugh St Reserve
Caversham Station Reserve
Caversham Valley Forest Reserve
Chinese Gardens
Chingford Park Bush
Craigieburn
Dalmore Reserve
Doctors Point Esplanade Reserve
Doctors Point Reserve
Dunedin Town Belt (Bush areas)
Elgin Reserve
Evansdale Glen
Fairfield Tavern Reserve
Ferntree Reserve
Flagstaff Scenic Reserve
Forfar St
Frasers Gully Reserve
Friendship Drive Reserve
Green Island Esplanade Reserve
Island Park Recreation Reserve
Kaikorai Estuary Esplanade Local Purpose Reserve
Kaikorai Scenic Reserve
Karetai Rd
Karitane Esplanade Reserves
Karitane Floodgate Reserve
Kuri Bush Reserves
Long Beach Recreation Reserve (Beach Road)
Lookout Point Reserve
Maclaggan St Reserve
Marlow Park (Ocean Beach)
Meremere Reserve
Mount Allen Esplanade Reserve

Mount Cargill Reserve
Mount Pleasant Scenic Reserve
Mount Watkin
Ocean Beach Domain
Ocean Grove Recreation Reserve
Ocean View Recreation Reserve (aka Ocean View Domain)
Okia Reserve
Otekiho Local Purpose Wildlife Reserve
Owhiro Creek Reserves
Port Chalmers Recreation Reserve (aka Foreshore or Back Beach)
Puddle Alley Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
Pukekura – (aka Tairoa Head, includes Pilots Beach)
Queen Gardens
Ribbonwood Reserve
Roseneath Esplanade Reserve
Ross Creek Reserve
Second Beach
Shingle Reserve
Sidey Park
Signal Hill Reserve
Silverstream Bank
Silverstream Esplanade Reserve
Silverstream Stop Bank
Silverstream Streambed Reserve
Silverstream Valley Reserve
Soldiers Memorial
Stevensons Bush
Sunninghurst Reserve (wetland)
Tahuna Park (Ocean Beach)
Te Rauone Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve
Te Rauone Recreation Reserve
Three Mile Local Purpose Reserve
Tidewater Drive
Tilburn St Reserve
Titeremoana Scenic Reserve (aka Pudding Island)
Town Belt - Port Chalmers (includes Lady thorn Dell)
Truby King Recreation Reserve
Waikouaiti Domain
Waitati Esplanade Reserve
Warrington Recreation Reserve (aka Warrington Domain)
Woodhaugh Scenic Reserve (Town Belt)
Woodside Glen Recreation Reserve

Cemeteries

Allanton Cemetery (aka Greytown Cemetery)
Andersons Bay Cemetery
Blueskin Cemetery (aka Waitati Cemetery)
Broad Bay Cemetery
Dunedin Cemetery (New)
East Taieri Cemetery
Green Island Cemetery
Greenpark Cemetery
Hindon Cemetery

Hyde Cemetery
Macandrew Bay Cemetery
Merton Cemetery
Middlemarch Cemetery
Northern Cemetery (Town Belt)
Old Port Chalmers Cemetery
Otokia Cemetery
Port Chalmers Cemetery
Portobello Cemetery
Purakanui Cemetery Reserve
Southern Cemetery (Town Belt)
Waikouaiti Cemetery (aka Hawksbury Cemetery)
West Taieri Cemetery (aka Outram Cemetery)

APPENDIX 2 LIST OF RESERVE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Brighton-Westwood Reserves Management Plan (n.d.)
Dunedin Botanic Garden Management Plan (2000)
Dunedin Town Belt Management Plan (2007)
Hill Reserves Management Plan (2006)
Island Park Recreation Reserve Management Plan (1989) [Under review]
Ocean Beach Domain Management Plan 1992
Ocean Grove Recreation Reserve Management Plan (1987) [Under review]
Okia Reserve Management Plan (1998) [Under review]
Otago Boat Harbour Recreation Reserve Management Plan (2005)
Otago Harbour Reserves Management Plan (2006)
Reserve Management Plan General Policies (2005)
Signal Hill Recreation Reserve Management Plan (2003)
Sports Ground Management Plan (1999)
Truby King Recreation Reserve Management Plan (1998)
Waikouaiti Domain Management Plan (1987) [Under review]
Watson Park Management Plan (1998)

APPENDIX 3 OTHER DOCUMENTS THAT MAY HAVE EFFECT ON THE PARKS AND RESERVES STRATEGY

Community and Recreation Services

Arts and Culture Policy (1997)
 Disability Strategy (2007)
 Older Persons Strategy (1997)
 Physical Activity Strategy (2007)
 Play Strategy (2006)
 Reserve Management Plans (various)
 Track Strategy (1998)
 Young Persons Strategy (2007)

City Planning (Policy)

Biodiversity Strategy (2007)
 District Plan (2006)
 Heritage Strategy (2007)

Architecture and Urban Design

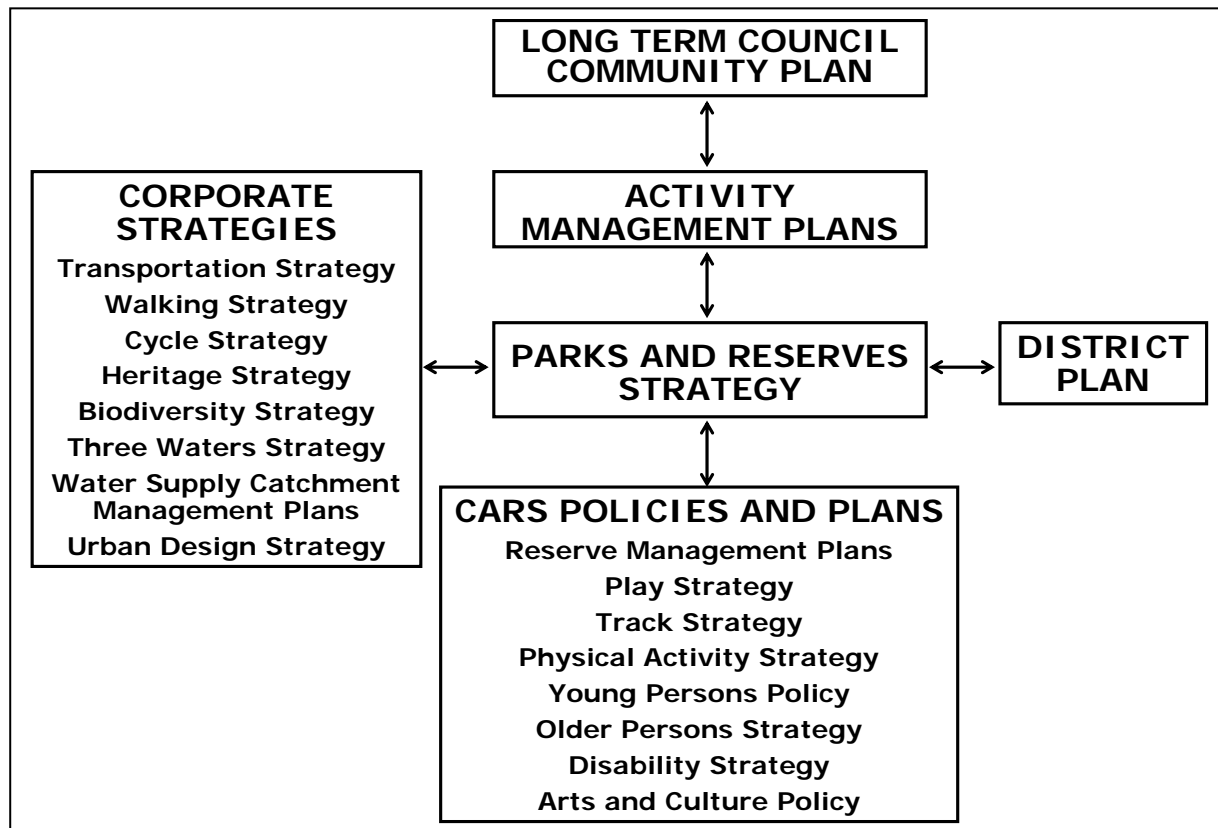
Urban Design Strategy (being drafted)

Transportation Planning

Dunedin Cycling Strategy (2004)
 Transportation Strategy (2006)
 Walking Strategy (under review)

Water and Waste Services

Three Waters Strategy
 Water Supply Catchment Management Plans



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The Benefits of Parks: Why America needs more city parks and open space, Sherer, Paul
Reprinted (2006)
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The Value of Parks, Parks Forum (2008)
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Sunderland Parks Management Strategy

Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for the Borough of Fylde

A Parks and Open Spaces Strategy for the Great Yarmouth Borough

Comprehensive Plan Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board

Parks on track for People 2025 City of Ryde (2006)

Hastings District Council Reserves Strategy 2006

Queenstown Lakes District Council Parks Strategy