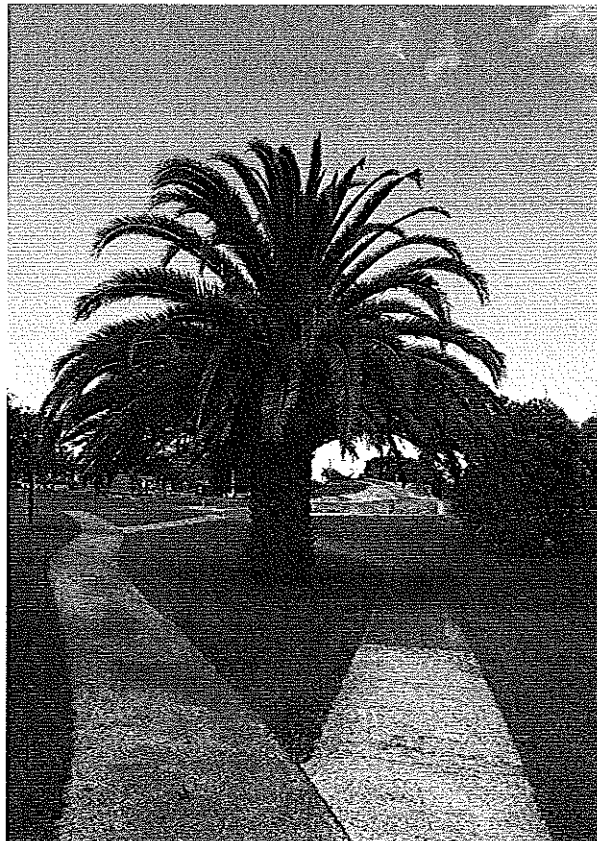




Te Kaunihera o
MANUKAU
City Council

Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan Sections One and Two

Final subject to reserve classification



December 2005

*A Manukau Combined Management Plan
Adopted under Council Minute No. CL/DEC/2228/05*

Vision for Manukau's Parks

Parks that provide a sense of connection by linking the environmental and cultural diversity of Manukau City.

*Making Connections
A Strategy for Manukau's Parks into the Future
2002 - 2010*

High Quality Neighbourhood Parks

Relevant parks that meet community needs

There are over 250 neighbourhood parks in Manukau, with a great variety and an average size of less than one hectare. These parks serve local needs and are highly valued for relaxation, play, and for urban relief and amenity value. They also have potential as venues for events and public art or other community activities. Neighbourhood parks can also provide a refuge for wildlife and often contain significant ecological habitats.

*Making Connections
A Strategy for Manukau's Parks into the Future
2002 - 2010*

Major Management Objective

To provide high quality neighbourhood parks that meet community needs

*Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan
December 2005*

How to Use This Management Plan

This management plan is set out in **four** sections.

- The **first** section contains background about Manukau's parks in general, neighbourhood parks specifically and the wider strategic (long term vision), statutory (required by law) and regulatory (use subject to restrictions) context of the plan.
- The **second** section contains generic objectives and policies that will guide the management and development of all neighbourhood parks in Manukau City.
- The **third** section contains detailed information and plans of each individual neighbourhood park* in the city and any specific development opportunities or policies that may apply to a particular park. It also contains a list of other smaller reserves that make up the local neighbourhood network of parks.
- The **fourth** section contains copies of supporting documents.

Anyone requesting a copy of the management plan will have been sent Sections 1 and 2, including a list of all the subject parks. Requests for details of any individual park or parks in Section 3, or for any of the supporting documents in Section 4, can be made separately.

*See Section 1.2 for an explanation of what is considered to be a neighbourhood park. They *do not* include parks that are connected to, or part of, other larger parks such as premier parks, sports parks or esplanade reserves. They *do not* include bush reserves or reserves with community buildings (or set-aside for future community buildings) or reserves that are part of a longer linear network.

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SECTION ONE

1.0 Background

1.1 Parks in Manukau City

Since its formation in 1966, Manukau City has acquired an extensive network of parks through a combination of local government amalgamation, purchase, vesting at subdivision and philanthropy.

Manukau City Council is now responsible for the management of over 400 individual parks totaling in excess of 2,000 hectares. In addition there are over 130 kilometres of esplanade reserves around the coast and along major streams and rivers.

For the purposes of strategic planning and management Manukau City Council has categorized the existing parks network in the following way:

- Premier Parks of city-wide significance
- Neighbourhood Parks
- Sports Parks
- Community Purpose Buildings Reserves (or parts of reserves)
- Coastal and Riparian Esplanade (Linear) Reserves
- Heritage sites (including bush) not already included in any other category

This grouping of parks is reflected in *Making Connections – A Strategy for Manukau’s Parks into the Future 2002-2010* (the strategy is included Section Four).

Making Connections is the strategic plan for Manukau City Council’s parks for the next 10 years and beyond. The purpose of the plan is to provide a clear direction for the future provision and development of the parks network.

Making Connections takes a strategic position on each of the park categories, including neighbourhood parks which are the subject of this management plan.

1.2 Neighbourhood Parks in Manukau City

There are over 250 neighbourhood parks in Manukau, with a great variety and an average size of less than one hectare. These parks serve local needs and are highly valued for relaxation, play, physical activity and for urban relief and amenity value. They also have potential as venues for events and public art or other community activities. Neighbourhood parks can also provide a refuge for wildlife and can contain significant ecological habitats.

Making Connections identified the key strategic directions for neighbourhood parks in Manukau City through the following policy statement:

“Council will adopt standards of provision that reflect a unique Manukau image and consult with different communities who may wish to establish local design needs in local parks. Council will also ensure that neighbourhood parks proposed on subdivision are of a high standard”.

Many neighbourhood parks in Manukau City are under-developed and as a result they have not yet reached their potential as a community resource. One of the central thrusts of *Making Connections* is to address this issue by working with the community to raise the standards of neighbourhood parks in Manukau.

Included in the actions to achieve these goals was the completion of a combined management plan for all neighbourhood parks in the city to provide a set of consistent policies to guide management and development.

The purpose of this management plan, therefore, is to focus on the neighbourhood parks across the city that are: discrete, appropriately zoned as Public Open Space 2 and of sufficient size so as to make a significant contribution to community recreational needs.

Other reserves with a POS 2 zone that form part of the neighbourhood network are not given the same detailed treatment as a neighbourhood park in Section 3.1. These include small linear reserves serving primarily as a local walkway; small section size connecting reserves (generally less than 1000m²), and small amenity reserves or gardens (generally less than 1000m²) often on main road intersections. They do, however, form an important part of a connected parks network across the city. Accordingly they are listed in Section 3.2 and subject to the same policy consideration.

For the purpose of this management plan the following types of local reserve are *not included* as a neighbourhood park:

- reserves with a Public Open Space 2 Zone, or part POS 2 zone that form part of another park type or network. For example, where a reserve with a POS 2 zone is part of a Premier Park or Sports Park, or is in a coastal location or is connected to an esplanade reserve or is part of a longer linear network, it will be included another management plan. *Refer to Section 1.7 for an explanation of POS zonings and Section 1.8 for an explanation of the different management plan treatments.*

Where a neighbourhood park has not been formally named under Naming of Parks Policy 2.2.21.2, the management plan allocates a name in accordance with Policy 2.2.21.4. That is, a name is taken from the road or street on which the park has a predominant frontage (except where more than one park shares a common predominant road frontage in which case a secondary road frontage, or some other feature, is used to distinguish one from the other). This system of naming assists with locating the park on the ground and in the majority of cases the park name also corresponds to the given property address.

The terms 'park' and 'reserve' are often interchangeable when used to describe neighbourhood spaces, although the term 'park' is generally held to be in more common usage. The term 'domain' is also used in some instances. In the absence of a formal name, therefore, this management plan uses the word 'park' in the majority of cases for the sake of consistency (although the individual park information sheets also give a secondary colloquial 'reserve' name if one has been adopted over time for day-to-day park management purposes).

In any event, however, where a neighbourhood park has not been formally named, local communities retain the option to request the formal naming in accordance with the policy.

1.3 *Park Management Plans*

The Reserves Act 1977 requires Council to prepare management plans for parks under its control.

The purpose of a management plan is to ensure that the use, enjoyment, maintenance, development and protection of the parks have been properly considered. A management plan is prepared through a public consultation process and provides communities with some certainty about the function and management of the parks.

These management intentions are commonly presented through a series of objectives and policies, together with indicating some development options.

Once adopted, management plans have legal status and they commit Council to the policy undertakings set out in the document.

Manukau City Council produced its first management plan in 1985 (Macleans Park) and has since produced 45 others. The parks network in Manukau City totals over 400 parks, excluding esplanade reserves. The total park area is over 2000 ha.

1.4 *Combined Park Management Plans*

In November 2001 Manukau City Council reviewed its approach to park management planning and replaced the practice of producing an individual management plan for each park with the production of combined or multi-park management plans which group like-parks together. Three new city wide park groupings, as identified in the parks strategy, *Making Connections*, were adopted. They are:

- 228 Neighbourhood Parks (together with 68 other local reserves) grouped together in a single plan that focuses on the contribution made by local parks to a quality urban environment, recreation and play.
- 50 Sports Parks grouped together in a single plan that focuses on the management of high quality sports facilities across the city.
- Over 130 km's of Coastal and Riparian Esplanade Reserves (and other associated reserves) grouped together in a single plan to reflect the important management issues related to these linear reserves, such access and environmental protection. (As local purpose reserves, the inclusion of esplanades in a plan is not a statutory requirement but Council has traditionally done so as good management practice).

This approach, which is now commonplace throughout New Zealand, was successfully tested in April 2000 with the Manurewa Neighbourhood Reserves Management Plan, which grouped together 63 local parks in a single plan, albeit at a very general level.

This Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan builds on that approach by including all neighbourhood parks across the city in a single plan.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Trees



London plane trees on Tarnica Planes Park in Botany are a reminder of the landscape before subdivision.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Views



Magnificent views from Redoubt Trig Reserve in Clevedon.

The advantages of combined management plans are:

- Allows a strategic view of parks provision and streamlines policy making
- Supports a consistent approach to the management of parks in the group
- Is a more economic use of resources (including the public's time in making submissions and Council time at Committee stage) and avoids duplication
- Results in all parks being covered by management plan policies much sooner than would otherwise be the case, therefore also making Council compliant with the Reserves Act.

Where a park in a new group currently has an individual plan, this will be absorbed into the combined plan when the former plan is reviewed or has lapsed. Equally, as Council acquires new parks they will be included in the new plans.

Whilst parks in the above groups will be subject to a single management plan, the city's 13 Premiers Parks will continue to have individual plans to reflect their size and/or significant values. The majority of these parks have existing plans, which will be constantly reviewed and updated.

In some special cases, smaller parks with particular community or heritage issues will also continue to be subject to an individual plan, for example, Emilia Maud Nixon Garden of Memories and Stockade Hill in Howick, St John's Redoubt and David Nathan Park in Manurewa (and other bush remnant reserves).

1.5 *Park Management Plan Process*

When complete a draft park management plan is available for public comment, and interested persons or organisations are invited to make a submission on any aspect of the document.

The submissions are received over a two month period following the first date of public notification.

The Council then holds a Reserves Act Hearing to consider submissions received and makes appropriate changes to the plan.

The management plan is then adopted by Council and becomes the Council policy that guides the operation of parks throughout the city.

The effectiveness of the management plan is constantly monitored by Council staff through daily operational experience and through feedback from the public on park matters. Council staff also monitors any changes to national or regional planning matters that may affect the plan. Management plans are normally reviewed after 5 years.

During the life of a management plan circumstances may require that a formal change is made to the plan.

A plan change may be initiated for the following reasons:

- To accommodate a proposed new use, activity, facility or development which is not provided for in the plan but which is consistent with the management philosophy and objectives of the plan
- Any statutory or legislative change which would render the plan inoperable or illegal

The proposed plan change is publicly advertised and any person or organisation which may be significantly affected by the proposed change is advised. Submissions are invited and treated in the same way as the process for the management plan itself. Council considers the submissions and the proposed plan change is either adopted or rejected.

In the normal course of events as development is undertaken on neighbourhood parks, a formal plan change will not be required if the development falls within the general scope and intent of this management plan. As development occurs on a neighbourhood park the corresponding plan in Section 3 will be revised accordingly, thereby keeping the plan as up-to-date as possible.

1.6 Reserves Act Classification

The Reserves Act requires that parks be classified according to their principal purpose.

There are seven classifications:

Reserve Classification	Principle Purpose
Recreation Reserve	Provision of Outdoor Recreation
Scenic Reserve	Protection of Scenic Landscapes
Nature Reserve	Protection of Flora and Fauna
Historic Reserve	Protection of Historic Places
Scientific Reserve	Special Areas for Research
Government Purpose Reserve	Set Aside for Defence or Civil Works
Local Purpose Reserve	Any other purpose not included above

The classification that applies to the neighbourhood parks included in this management plan is *Recreation Reserve*, defined as having:

“Open space and outdoor recreational values especially suitable for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public”.

In a small number of cases neighbourhood parks contain the site of a community building in which case that part of the park will be classified as *Local Purpose Reserve (Community Buildings)*.

A number of the neighbourhood parks included in this plan are not currently classified under the Reserves Act. The classification of all neighbourhood parks will need to be completed before this plan can become final, although once adopted by Council the management of neighbourhood parks will be guided by this management plan.

1.7 Manukau Operative District Plan Public Open Space Zoning

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires Council to have a District Plan. The relationship between the District Plan and the Reserves Act is a complementary one. The Manukau Operative District Plan 2002 applies 'zones' to public open space (parks and reserves) for the purpose of *protecting* land for different purposes. It also provides a set of rules for managing the *effects* on the environment of activities taking place on the public open space zones.

The District Plan, however, recognises the role of management plans under the Reserves Act as the more appropriate way of providing effective park management, in tandem with the District Plan. The District Plan also anticipates the development of combined park management plans for that purpose.

There are five public open space zones:

Public Open Space Zone	Protects
1	Natural and Cultural Heritage
2	Passive Outdoor Informal Recreation
3	Active Outdoor Recreation and Sport
4	Community Purpose Buildings and Indoor Recreation
5	Esplanade Reserves, Drainage and Water Quality Areas

The public open space zone that applies to the neighbourhood parks included in this management plan is *Zone 2 Passive Outdoor Informal Recreation*, described as:

“This zone will protect some public open space for passive outdoor informal recreation such as walking, resting, picnicking, enjoying nature or jogging. Areas zoned Public Open Space 2 also contributes to the greening and beautifying of the urban environment, and to the city’s walkway and cycleway network. Neighbourhood parks are also included in this zone. Facilities on land zoned Public Open Space 2 are generally limited to accessory buildings or structures such as playground equipment and toilet blocks with some opportunity for small community buildings”.

In a small number of cases neighbourhood parks contain the site of a community building in which case that part of the park has been zoned for *Community Purpose*. In some cases the management plan also recommends zone changes on neighbourhood parks where the existing zone is inappropriate.

The District Plan also gives guidance on the standards of provision for neighbourhood parks in Manukau City:

“Rule 15.15.1.2 Neighbourhood reserves (parks) shall be a minimum size of 0.2 hectares and shall be within 500m of residential dwellings and shall be integrated with walkways and cycleways where possible”.

The majority of neighbourhood parks in Manukau City are in excess of 0.2h.

The Public Open Space chapter of the District Plan is included in Section 4.

1.8 Integrated Planning and Management

The table below shows:

- the different types of parks as defined in *Making Connections*, and
- their classification under the Reserves Act, and
- the Public Open Space zones that apply to the different types of park, and
- how each type will be treated in a management plan.

Park: Type, Classification, Zone.	POS1	POS2	POS3	POS4	POS5	Management Plan Treatment
<i>Premier Parks</i> Classified Recreation, Scenic or Historic Reserve	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Predominately POS1 but can also contains other zones. Subject to individual plans that treat the park as a whole.
<i>Neighbourhood Parks</i> Recreation Reserve with some Local Purpose		✓✓		✓		Predominately POS2 but in a small number of cases also includes a POS4 zone. Subject to a combined plan that treats each park as a whole.
<i>Sports Parks</i> Recreation Reserve with some Local Purpose		✓	✓✓	✓	✓	Predominately POS3 but can also contain other zones. Subject to a combined plan that treats each park as a whole.
<i>Community Buildings Reserves</i> Local Purpose with some Recreation		✓		✓✓		Predominately POS4 but in a small number of cases includes a POS2 area. Not subject to a management plan.
<i>Coastal & Esplanade Reserves</i> Local Purpose Reserve with some Recreation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓✓	Predominately POS5 but can also include other zones. Subject to a combined plan that treats the reserves as a linear whole and acknowledges esplanades that are part of a premier or sports park.
<i>Heritage Sites Including bush remnant reserves</i> Recreation or Historic	✓✓			✓		Predominately POS1 but often contains POS4. Assessment of heritage values on a site by site basis will determine if an individual or combined plan is appropriate.

This management plan consolidates strategic, legislative and regulatory requirements into one document that provides a set of policies to ensure consistent treatment of all neighbourhood parks in Manukau City.

In doing so a number of existing plans and policies lapse or require rescinding.

With the introduction of this management plan, three management plans that previously covered a neighbourhood park, or parks, and are overdue for review or still draft, will lapse. They are:

- Glenhouse Reserve Management Plan 1992
- Puhinui Domain Management Plan 1995 (still draft)
- Manurewa Neighbourhood Reserves Management Plan 2000 (still draft)

These parks will be covered under the policies of this plan.

With the introduction of this management plan the following Council policies that previously applied to neighbourhood parks will be rescinded:

- Use of Playground Equipment 1965
- Pedestrian Access Through Reserves 1971
- Provision of Reserves 1972
- Commercial Activities on Reserves 1976
- Trees on Reserves 1992
- Signage on Reserves 1994

1.9 *Asset Management Plans*

Asset management plans also have a relationship with *park management plans*.

Asset management plans are required under the Local Government Amendment Act (No. 3) 1996 and their primary purpose is to demonstrate responsible stewardship of park assets whilst justifying funding requirements. Assets are defined as the different physical components that together make up a park, for example: grass, trees and furniture. This contrasts with park management plans that are required under the Reserves Act 1977 and whose primary purpose is to consider all aspects of parks use (See Section 1.3 above).

The asset management plan is a tactical document that considers issues of:

- Levels of service required from parks
- Future demand for parks
- Lifecycle management of parks
- Financial requirements of parks
- Improvements in managing the parks assets

Asset management plans respond to, and reflect, the strategic and policy directions set down in park management plans. The policies contained in park management plans however, are themselves informed by the levels of service required from parks as set out in the asset management plans. This is particularly true where those levels of service have been derived from knowledge of community expectations. In other words, it is important that policy development reflects known community wishes.

The Manukau Parks Asset Management Plan (which aligns to park strategy and policy by using the same park groupings of Premier Parks, Neighbourhood Parks, Sports Parks and Esplanade Reserves) highlights a number of things in relation to neighbourhood parks that are known to be of importance to residents:

- Good access and circulation
- Safety and security
- Park furniture such as seating
- Adequate signage
- Safe and interesting playgrounds
- Trees for beauty and shade
- Provision of activities for youth such as skateboarding

These important community expectations are addressed in this Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan.

Another important function of the asset management plan is to forecast the financial requirements needed to undertake the development of neighbourhood parks as set out in this parks management plan. For this reason this Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan does not include financial considerations. That task is left to the Manukau Parks Asset Management Plan, and the Parks Asset Development Works Programme.

The Manukau Parks Asset Management Plan will be further refined as a result of the detailed consideration given to neighbourhood parks in this Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan.

1.10 Manukau City Bylaws and Associated Strategies and Policies

Bylaws are one method that Council may use on parks to:

- Protect the public from nuisance
- Protect, promote and maintain public health and safety
- Minimise the potential for offensive behaviour.

At the time of drafting this management plan a major review of all bylaws is underway in accordance with the requirements of The Local Government Act 2002.

As a result of this bylaw review, parks bylaws previously made under the auspices of the Reserves Act 1977 will now be made under the Local Government Act.

This new bylaw, currently under review, will be called The Parks and Other Public Places Bylaw. These bylaws will be included in this plan upon adoption by Council.

Bylaws impacting on parks management include:

- Liquor Control (adopted in April 2004)
- Dog Control (adopted in September 2004)

Bylaws are made through a separate consultation process and not subject to the consultation process of this management plan. Therefore a management plan can only reflect bylaws. However, all efforts are made to ensure that bylaws and management plans policies are consistent with each other.

1.10.1 Summary of Liquor Control Bylaw

The bylaw names five neighbourhood parks that have 24 hour, seven day week liquor bans. In all other cases the following restrictions apply:

- Car parks – on a car park, or on the adjoining road within 50 metres of the car park or car park entrance (the 50 metre restriction does not apply to the park area adjoining the car park only the adjoining road).
- Playgrounds – on or within 10 metres of a playground
- Skateparks – on or within 10 metres of a skatepark

1.10.2 Summary of Dog Control Bylaws and Policy on Dogs

Manukau City Policy on Dogs 2004 aims to ensure dog owners are provided with a reasonable level of access to public places without compromising public safety and comfort.

In neighbourhood parks, dogs may be exercised under control without a leash (off-leash). However, dogs are not permitted on playgrounds.

Neighbourhood parks are not 'designated dog exercise areas' or 'dog parks' they are ordinary parks which dog owners have the privilege of sharing with other users for their enjoyment and the enjoyment of their dogs.

The provision of 'dog parks' on suitable neighbourhood parks will also be considered.

The bylaws are included in Section 4.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Walking



A family on the move through Cockle Bay Domain in Howick.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Spaces



Community open space in Waterlea Park in Mangere.

SECTION TWO

2.0 Objectives and Policies

2.1 Major Management Objective for Neighbourhood Parks

To provide high quality neighbourhood parks that meet community needs.

2.2 Generic Objectives and Policies

Objectives and Policies are presented in alphabetical order.

Those marked * are subject to Community Board Delegated Functions and Powers (refer to Section Four).

2.2.1 Access

Objective: To provide unrestricted access to neighbourhood parks.

Policy:

1. Neighbourhood parks will be open to the public at all times unless restrictions apply because of:
 - i) an entry charge in support of a community event
 - ii) matters of public safety
 - iii) protection of flora and fauna.
2. Encourage access through neighbourhood parks by the provision of formed footpaths.
3. Encourage access by disabled people by working towards a 'barrier-free' environment in neighbourhood parks.

2.2.2 Activities

Objective: To provide open space for a wide variety of outdoor recreational activities.

Policy: Recreational activities that are casual, non-commercial and that do not adversely affect other park users and are compliant with the bylaws, are permitted as of right on neighbourhood parks.

2.2.3 Archaeological and Historic Sites

Objective: To preserve and protect sites of archaeological or historic interest on neighbourhood parks.

Policy:

1. Where archaeological or historic sites are present on a neighbourhood park they shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of the Historic Places

Act 1980 and subject to Rule 6.9 in the Heritage chapter of the Manukau Operative District Plan.

2. The significance of archaeological or historic sites will be explained through appropriate signage.

2.2.4 Bookings

Objective: To effectively manage park use and provide appropriate services.

Policy: Bookings for the use of neighbourhood parks are not required except for organised community events or other gatherings that may impose access restrictions on other users.

2.2.5 Boundaries and Fences

Objective: To identify legal boundaries, discourage encroachment and encourage the placing of visually appealing boundary fencing.

- Policy:*
1. Where the legal boundary between a neighbourhood park and an adjoining property is not clear, survey pegs will be located and the boundary clearly defined.
 2. No encroachments onto a neighbourhood park will be permitted.
 3. Manukau City Council will make a financial contribution to the cost of fencing common boundaries with neighbourhood parks in accordance with the current terms and process laid out in the Reserve Party Boundary Fencing Claim Contribution Policy 1998 (refer to Section Four).
 4. Manukau City Council may initiate the fencing of a common neighbourhood park boundary and seek financial contributions in accordance with the Fencing Act 1978.
 5. Screen planting may be used to soften the harsh appearance of visually intrusive boundary fences in neighbourhood parks.

2.2.6 Buildings*

Objective: To limit buildings on neighbourhood parks to those required for the proper use and enjoyment of the park.

- Policy:*
1. Buildings on neighbourhood parks will be generally limited to public toilets where sufficient demand for such a facility exists.

2. Miscellaneous buildings on neighbourhood parks (including residential property) with an unrelated parks use, or without a future planned parks use, will be removed.
3. There will be some opportunity for small community buildings (not exceeding 150m²) on neighbourhood parks subject to District Plan rules.

2.2.7 Bylaws

Objective: To manage the use of neighbourhood parks in accordance with Manukau City Bylaws.

Policy: The Manukau City Council Bylaws 1992 and associated strategies and policies (and all subsequent amendments) will apply to neighbourhood parks (refer to Section Four), including:

1. The Parks and Reserves Bylaw (under review)
2. The Liquor Control Bylaw 2004.
3. The Dog Control Bylaw 2004.

2.2.8 Car Parks

Objective: To limit car parks on neighbourhood parks.

Policy: Only where special circumstances prevail will designated car parks be provided to serve neighbourhood parks.

2.2.9 Commemoration*

Objective: To provide opportunities for commemorative donations on neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. The planting of commemorative trees will be considered in accordance with the requirements of the Manukau City Tree Policy (refer to Section Four) but the use of plaques or signs to mark a commemorative tree planting is not permitted.
 2. The placing of commemorative seats will be considered in accordance with the Park Furniture Guidelines (refer to Section Four) and plaques or signs will be permitted only if they are fixed to the seat.

2.2.10 Commercial Activity*

Objective: To keep neighbourhood parks free from unrelated commercial activity.

- Policy:*
1. Council will consider applications for the commercial use of reserves in accordance with the requirements of the Reserves Act 1977 Section 54 (1)(d).

The following criteria apply:

- i) The activity should benefit or compliment public enjoyment of the park
 - ii) The activity should be in the general public interest and good
 - iii) The activity should be of a recreational nature
 - iv) The activity should not restrict or exclude access to the park or any part of the park
 - v) The activity should not be in conflict with existing commercial activities in the immediate area.
2. Notwithstanding Policy 1 neighbourhood parks may be used for temporary commercial filming activities and circuses subject to prevailing booking conditions and any other requirements or restrictions that may arise from other legislation or bylaws. (See Guidelines for the Use of Council Land for Circuses in Section 4).

2.2.11 Community Involvement*

Objective: To engage local communities in the design and management of neighbourhood parks.

Policy: Determine the needs and aspirations that local residents have for their neighbourhood park and ensure that, as far as is possible, development and management reflects these wishes.

2.2.12 Connections and Linkages

Objective: To develop connections between parks to establish a network of recreational walkways and cycleways across the city.

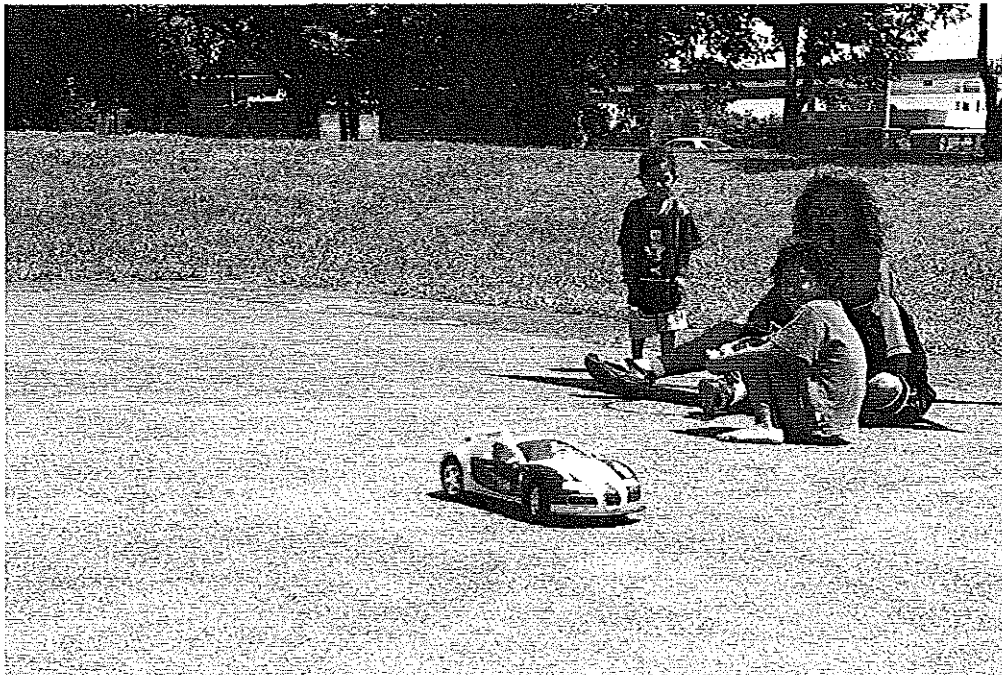
- Policy:*
1. Use neighbourhood parks as primary connectors to link walkways and cycleways.
 2. Where a neighbourhood park forms part of a local walkway network a footpath and signage will be provided.
 3. Where a neighbourhood park forms part of an area or city-wide connection the path should be wide enough to accommodate pedestrians and cyclists.
 4. Explore opportunities to purchase adjoining property where necessary to establish a desirable connection or linkage.
 5. Cyclists must give way to pedestrians at all times.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Play



A popular playground in Anderson Park in Manurewa.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Fun



Model cars on Otamariki Park in Otara.

2.2.13 Cultural Heritage

Objective: To recognise Maori connectedness to the land and ensure that mana whenua are able to give effect to their kaitiaki role in the development and management of neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. Consult with mana whenua to identify any neighbourhood parks that may be of special historical or spiritual importance to Maori and establish appropriate co-management agreements.
 2. Where a neighbourhood park has special European historical significance this will be acknowledged through appropriate community consultation, protection and interpretation.

2.2.14 Design and Development*

Objective: To ensure that neighbourhood parks either proposed on subdivision, or subject to development, are appropriate in size and location, and that they take advantage of natural features where appropriate and offer safe and attractive places for recreation and physical activity.

- Policy:*
1. Design of neighbourhood parks will be guided by the Design Guidelines for Neighbourhood Parks (refer to Section Four).
 2. Explore opportunities to work in partnership with other agencies to revitalize neighbourhood parks as part of wider urban renewal projects.
 3. Explore opportunities to purchase adjoining property where existing neighbourhood parks would benefit from the acquisition of additional open space.
 4. Subject to appropriateness in individual cases, the following will be considered as a minimum development standard for neighbourhood parks: footpath access; tree planting; playground provision; seating; signage; protection of view shafts; retention of open space areas; and open visible entrances.
 5. Drainage improvement works will be undertaken where ground conditions unduly restrict or limit use of a neighbourhood park.
 6. Where a reserve serves primarily as a local walkway a footpath will be provided as a minimum development standard.

7. Explore opportunities to establish 'dog parks' (fully enclosed areas with facilities designed for the predominant use of dog owners and their dogs) on suitable neighbourhood parks.

2.2.15 Disposal and Land Exchanges*

Objective: To ensure that neighbourhood parks return maximum community benefit.

- Policy:*
1. Where a neighbourhood park is identified as having little recreation, ecological, landscape, heritage or community value, the opportunity for disposal will be considered in accordance with the process set out in the Reserves Act 1977.
 2. Proposals for land exchanges involving all or some of a neighbourhood park will be considered on a case by case basis, in accordance with the process set out in the Reserves Act 1977, only where there is no net loss of public open space and consideration of the effect on recreation, ecological, landscape, heritage or community value.

2.2.16 Ecological Sites

Objective: To preserve and protect sites of ecological significance on neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. Where sites of ecological significance are present on a neighbourhood park they shall be subject to a management programme that ensures sustainability.
 2. The significance of ecological sites will be explained through appropriate signage.

2.2.17 Ecosourcing

Objective: To conserve biodiversity and promote a sustained ecology by ecosourcing plant material.

- Policy:*
1. Where planting is to occur on a neighbourhood park that directly adjoins areas of existing bush, the plant material is to be sourced from within that bush.
 2. When Policy 1. above does not apply but where planting is to occur on a neighbourhood park within an identified water catchment, the plant material is to be sourced from within that catchment.
 3. When planting is to occur on a neighbourhood park with species that cannot be found in adjoining bush or

within the catchment then the ecological district shall be the geographic boundary for sourcing plant material.

4. Only when plant species are required for a special reason may material be sourced from outside the ecological district.

Details of Manukau City's water catchments and ecological districts are included in Section Four.

2.2.18 Events*

Objective: To encourage the use of neighbourhood parks for community events.

Policy: Neighbourhood parks may be used for a variety of community events subject to prevailing booking conditions and any requirements or restrictions that may arise from other legislation or bylaws.

2.2.19 Furniture*

Objective: To provide uniquely identifiable and functional furniture in consultation with the community.

Policy: The provision of furniture in neighbourhood parks (signs, seats, picnic tables, bins, bollards and tree guards) will be guided by the Parks Furniture Concept Designs (refer to Section Four).

2.2.20 Leases

Objective: To limit leases on neighbourhood parks.

Policy: In accordance with primary purpose of neighbourhood parks, as defined in the Manukau Operative District Plan, there will be limited opportunity for parks, or parts of parks, to be leased to a third party (unless a POS4 area has been set-aside).

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Amenity



A pleasant spot on the corner of the busy Ti Rakau Drive and Pakuranga Road in Pakuranga.

Neighbourhood Parks: Places for Wildlife



Ecological potential in Puhinui Domain, Papatoetoe.

2.2.21 Naming of Parks*

Objective: To provide a transparent process for the naming of neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. Council Committee approves the name of a neighbourhood park following consultation with local iwi and a recommendation from the appropriate Community Board.
 2. The name of neighbourhood parks will generally be accordance with the following criteria in descending order of priority where applicable (in some cases joint names of equal status may apply):
 - i) Name of person or family gifting the land to the public
 - ii) Original Maori name
 - iii) Name of previous land owner of long-standing
 - iv) Name relating to natural or historic feature of the site
 - v) Name of person, family or organisation in recognition of civic or community contribution
 - vi) Name of locality
 3. Where a neighbourhood park is named after a person, family, organisation or feature, a plaque may be erected giving the details.
 4. Where a neighbourhood park has not been formally named in accordance with the above policy, a name is taken from the road or street on which the park has a predominant frontage (except where more than one park shares a common predominant road frontage in which case a secondary road frontage, or some other feature, is used to distinguish one from the other). These parks offer the community a formal naming opportunity.

2.2.22 Neighbouring Properties

Objective: To be a responsible neighbour.

- Policy:*
1. Council will advise or consult with neighbouring landowners where it is considered that an activity on the park may have adverse effect on that property.
 2. Council has no responsibility for the maintenance, safety or security of neighbouring properties.
 3. Where surface water falls away naturally from a neighbourhood park onto a neighbouring property

Council has no obligation to divert or otherwise alter the fall.

4. The dumping or disposal of garden or other refuse from neighbouring properties into neighbourhood parks is not permitted.

2.2.23 New Parks

Objective: To ensure that newly acquired neighbourhood parks are incorporated into the Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan.

Policy: When new neighbourhood parks are acquired they will be incorporated into the Neighbourhood Parks Management Plan by resolution of Council.

2.2.24 Pests

Objective: To keep neighbourhood parks free from plant and animal pests.

Policy: Plant and animal pests will be controlled in accordance with the Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy (refer to Section Four).

2.2.25 Playgrounds*

Objective: To provide safe yet diverse and challenging playgrounds on neighbourhood parks where appropriate.

Policy: All aspects of playground provision are included in the Manukau City Playground Strategy (refer to Section Four).

2.2.26 Public Art*

Objective: To integrate the arts into neighbourhood parks.

Policy: Explore opportunities for artistic intervention in neighbourhood parks.

2.2.27 Safety*

Objective: To provide safe neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. Neighbourhood park development will apply the CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) principles to maximise park surveillance, reduce opportunities for concealment and avoid entrapment situations (refer to Section Four).
 2. Where neighbourhood parks have narrow entrances that restrict visibility into the park from the adjoining public

highway, the purchase of additional property will be considered to open-up the park to greater surveillance.

3. Lighting will be restricted to neighbourhood parks that also function as a main pedestrian thoroughfare intended for night use.
4. Unauthorised vehicle entry onto neighbourhood parks will be controlled by the use of vehicle barriers.
5. The playing of golf is prohibited on neighbourhood parks.

2.2.28 Signs*

Objective: To limit signs on neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. Signs on neighbourhood parks will generally be limited to the following where considered necessary:
 - i) Identification sign (for example - park name)
 - ii) Information sign (for example - directions)
 - iii) Regulation sign (for example - prohibited activity)
 - iv) Interpretive sign (for example - site history)
 - v) Approved temporary signs (for example - event) in accordance with the Signs Control Bylaw.
 2. Colours, typefaces, use of logo and signage graphics will be in accordance with the Manukau City Council Communications and Graphic Standards (refer to Section Four).
 3. Where appropriate signs should be in Te Reo Maori and English.
 4. The design and style of signs will be generally in accordance with the prevailing standards (refer to Section Four) but with some opportunity for neighbourhood parks to reflect local design wishes.
 5. Advertising or sponsorship signs are not permitted on neighbourhood parks.

2.2.29 Trees*

Objective: To ensure that neighbourhood parks contribute to an abundant tree cover across Manukau City.

Policy: All matters affecting trees on neighbourhood parks are included in the Manukau City Tree Policy (refer to Section Four).

2.2.30 Utilities*

Objective: To limit utilities on neighbourhood parks.

- Policy:*
1. Utilities on neighbourhood parks will be limited to those that serve facilities on the park.
 2. Utilities must be unobtrusive and not limit public access to, or enjoyment of, the park.
 3. Only in exceptional circumstances, and when all other options have been exhausted will non-park related utilities (except as required under other powers) be considered in accordance with the Use of Council Owned Sites by Utilities Policy (refer to Section Four).
 4. Policies 1. 2. and 3. above, will also be taken into account when considering applications to place utilities on road reserves that form a frontage of a neighbourhood park.

2.2.31 Water Courses

Objective: To enhance the quality of streams running through neighbourhood parks.

Policy: Where a stream passes through a neighbourhood park it will be subject riparian planting treatment as set out in Manukau City approved guidelines (refer to Section 4).

SECTION THREE

3.0 Neighbourhood Parks in Detail

Note that where a neighbourhood park has not been formally named under Naming of Parks Policy 2.2.21.2, the management plan allocates a name in accordance with Policy 2.2.21.4. That is, a name is taken from the road or street on which the park has a predominant frontage (except where more than one park shares a common predominant road frontage in which case a secondary road frontage, or some other feature, is used to distinguish one from the other). This system of naming assists with locating the park on the ground and in the majority of cases the park name also corresponds to the given property address.

The terms 'park' and 'reserve' are often interchangeable when used to describe neighbourhood spaces, although the term 'park' is generally held to be in more common usage. The term 'domain' is also used in some instances. In the absence of a formal name, therefore, this management plan uses the word 'park' in the majority of cases for the sake of consistency (although the individual park information sheets also give a secondary colloquial 'reserve' name if one has been adopted over time for day-to-day park management purposes).

In any event, however, where a neighbourhood park has not been formally named, local communities retain the option to request the formal naming in accordance with the policy.

Note that as development occurs on a neighbourhood park the corresponding plan in Section 3 will be revised accordingly, thereby keeping the plan as up-to-date as possible.

3.1 Neighbourhood Parks Information Sheets and Plans (available on request)

3.1.1 Botany

- 3.1.1.1 Annalong Park
- 3.1.1.2 Armoy Park
- 3.1.1.3 Bob Charles Park
- 3.1.1.4 Burswood Park
- 3.1.1.5 Clavoy Park
- 3.1.1.6 Dairyland Park
- 3.1.1.7 Earnslaw Park
- 3.1.1.8 Frank Nobilo Park
- 3.1.1.9 Gillard Reserve
- 3.1.1.10 Glenlea Park
- 3.1.1.11 Golfland Park
- 3.1.1.12 Haven Park
- 3.1.1.13 Hilltop Park
- 3.1.1.14 Huntington Park
- 3.1.1.15 Kilimanjaro Park
- 3.1.1.16 Kilkenny Park
- 3.1.1.17 Mulroy Park

- 3.1.1.18 Rakaia Park
- 3.1.1.19 Redcastle Park
- 3.1.1.20 Rialto Park
- 3.1.1.21 Santa Cruz Park
- 3.1.1.22 Tarnica Park
- 3.1.1.23 Tarnica Planes Park
- 3.1.1.24 The Green Park
- 3.1.1.25 Tiger Park
- 3.1.1.26 West Fairway Park

Additions

- 3.1.1.27 Nagle Park
- 3.1.1.28 Oakville Park
- 3.1.1.29 Puma Park
- 3.1.1.30 Wayne Francis Park

3.1.2 Clevedon

- 3.1.2.1 Albacore Reserve
- 3.1.2.2 Beachlands Park
- 3.1.2.3 Clevedon Village Reserve
- 3.1.2.4 Mihaka Park
- 3.1.2.5 Redoubt Trig Reserve

3.1.3 Howick

- 3.1.3.1 Aberfeldy Park
- 3.1.3.2 Ballater Park
- 3.1.3.3 Blundell Park
- 3.1.3.4 Booralee Park
- 3.1.3.5 Botany Park
- 3.1.3.6 Boyd Reserve
- 3.1.3.7 Bradbury Park
- 3.1.3.8 Charles Dickens Park
- 3.1.3.9 Clydesdale Park
- 3.1.3.10 Cockle Bay Domain
- 3.1.3.11 Crawford Reserve
- 3.1.3.12 Dalwhinnie Park
- 3.1.3.13 Edendale Park
- 3.1.3.14 Evelyn Park
- 3.1.3.15 Grace Campbell Reserve
- 3.1.3.16 Hawthornden Reserve
- 3.1.3.17 Highland Park
- 3.1.3.18 John Gill Park
- 3.1.3.19 Juliet Avenue Reserve
- 3.1.3.20 Lastel Park
- 3.1.3.21 Lexington Park
- 3.1.3.22 Lochend Park
- 3.1.3.23 Marendellas Park
- 3.1.3.24 McCahill Views Reserve
- 3.1.3.25 Mellons Bay Bush Reserve

- 3.1.3.26 Mirrabooka Park
- 3.1.3.27 Murvale Reserve
- 3.1.3.28 Oranwood Park
- 3.1.3.29 Richard Park
- 3.1.3.30 Sandspit Park
- 3.1.3.31 Somerville Park
- 3.1.3.32 Stevenson Reserve
- 3.1.3.33 Voltaire Park
- 3.1.3.34 Whitford Park
- 3.1.3.35 Yeoman Park

3.1.4 Mangere

- 3.1.4.1 Anarahi Park
- 3.1.4.2 Ben Lora Park
- 3.1.4.3 Buckland Park
- 3.1.4.4 Calvert Park
- 3.1.4.5 Cranmere Park
- 3.1.4.6 Crawford Park
- 3.1.4.7 Cyclamen Park
- 3.1.4.8 Dewhurst Park
- 3.1.4.9 Donnell Park
- 3.1.4.10 Donnell Corner Park
- 3.1.4.11 Gadsby Park
- 3.1.4.12 Golden Acre Park
- 3.1.4.13 Imrie Park
- 3.1.4.14 Kamaka Park
- 3.1.4.15 Kiwi-House Park
- 3.1.4.16 Kiwi-Ngaio Park
- 3.1.4.17 Manukau Park
- 3.1.4.18 Mascot Park
- 3.1.4.19 Mayflower Park
- 3.1.4.20 McKinsty Park
- 3.1.4.21 Paynes Island Park
- 3.1.4.22 Purata Park
- 3.1.4.23 Raglan Park
- 3.1.4.24 Rose Garden Reserve
- 3.1.4.25 Royton Park
- 3.1.4.26 Stevens Park
- 3.1.4.27 Sutton Park
- 3.1.4.28 Thomas Park
- 3.1.4.29 Vickers Park
- 3.1.4.30 Waterlea Park
- 3.1.4.31 Windrush Park
- 3.1.4.32 Yates Park

3.1.5 Manurewa

- 3.1.5.1 Adams Park
- 3.1.5.2 Alfriston Park
- 3.1.5.3 Alice Park
- 3.1.5.4 Anderson Park

- 3.1.5.5 Aronia Park
- 3.1.5.6 Azalea Park
- 3.1.5.7 Balmore Park
- 3.1.5.8 Beaumonts Park
- 3.1.5.9 Carter Park
- 3.1.5.10 Correa Park
- 3.1.5.11 David Park
- 3.1.5.12 De Havilland Park
- 3.1.5.13 Everglade Park
- 3.1.5.14 Fairchild Park
- 3.1.5.15 Feasegate Park
- 3.1.5.16 Felicia Park
- 3.1.5.17 Finlayson Park
- 3.1.5.18 Foxlaw Park
- 3.1.5.19 Frobisher Park
- 3.1.5.20 Halver Park
- 3.1.5.21 Helms Park
- 3.1.5.22 Honey Park
- 3.1.5.23 Hyperion Park
- 3.1.5.24 Innismara Park
- 3.1.5.25 Inverell Park
- 3.1.5.26 John Walker Park
- 3.1.5.27 Kerri Ann Park
- 3.1.5.28 Kirton Crescent Reserve
- 3.1.5.29 Leaver Park
- 3.1.5.30 Macadamia Park
- 3.1.5.31 Maich Park
- 3.1.5.32 Melleray Park
- 3.1.5.33 Pallant Park
- 3.1.5.34 Pumphouse Park
- 3.1.5.35 Roscommon Park
- 3.1.5.36 Rowandale Reserve
- 3.1.5.37 Scotts Park
- 3.1.5.38 Sharland Park
- 3.1.5.39 Shifnal Park
- 3.1.5.40 The Dale
- 3.1.5.41 Tington Park
- 3.1.5.42 Volta Park
- 3.1.5.43 Weymouth Park

3.1.6 Otara

- 3.1.6.1 Alexandra Park
- 3.1.6.2 Ashton Park
- 3.1.6.3 Birmingham Park
- 3.1.6.4 Birmingham Reserve
- 3.1.6.5 Blair Park
- 3.1.6.6 Boundary Park
- 3.1.6.7 Charntay Park
- 3.1.6.8 Clayton Park
- 3.1.6.9 Clutha Park
- 3.1.6.10 Cooper Park

- 3.1.6.11 Crown Park
- 3.1.6.12 Derrimore Park
- 3.1.6.13 Dissmeyer Park
- 3.1.6.14 Fergusson Oaks Reserve
- 3.1.6.15 Fisher Park
- 3.1.6.16 Flinders Park
- 3.1.6.17 Kurt-Elsa Park
- 3.1.6.18 Lappington Park
- 3.1.6.19 Matthews Park
- 3.1.6.20 Medvale Park
- 3.1.6.21 Otamariki Park
- 3.1.6.22 Othello Park
- 3.1.6.23 Penion Park
- 3.1.6.24 Robin Brooke Park
- 3.1.6.25 Rotoma Park
- 3.1.6.26 Sikkim Park
- 3.1.6.27 Waimate Park
- 3.1.6.28 Waipapa Park
- 3.1.6.29 Whitley Park

3.1.7 Pakuranga

- 3.1.7.1 Archmillen Park
- 3.1.7.2 Beechdale Park
- 3.1.7.3 Bell Reserve
- 3.1.7.4 Blanche Park
- 3.1.7.5 Blue Gum Park
- 3.1.7.6 Browns Park
- 3.1.7.7 Bucklands Beach Domain
- 3.1.7.8 Caithness Park
- 3.1.7.9 Cornelian Park
- 3.1.7.10 Darren Park
- 3.1.7.11 Eastern Beach Playground Park
- 3.1.7.12 Farm Cove Park
- 3.1.7.13 Fordyce Park
- 3.1.7.14 Fortunes Park
- 3.1.7.15 Fortyfoot Park
- 3.1.7.16 Fratley Park
- 3.1.7.17 Galloway Park
- 3.1.7.18 Glenhouse Reserve
- 3.1.7.19 Glenmore Park
- 3.1.7.20 Glenandrew Park
- 3.1.7.21 Gossamer Park
- 3.1.7.22 Half Moon Park
- 3.1.7.23 Hayes Park
- 3.1.7.24 Himalaya Park
- 3.1.7.25 Kaniere Park
- 3.1.7.26 Megan Park
- 3.1.7.27 Nimrod Park
- 3.1.7.28 Pandora Park
- 3.1.7.29 Reelick Park
- 3.1.7.30 Reeves Park

- 3.1.7.31 Stanniland Park
- 3.1.7.32 The Boulevard Park
- 3.1.7.33 Ti Rakau Corner Reserve
- 3.1.7.34 Whiteacres Park

3.1.8 Papatoetoe

- 3.1.8.1 Allenby Park
- 3.1.8.2 Caringbah Park
- 3.1.8.3 Ferndown Park
- 3.1.8.4 Gordon Park
- 3.1.8.5 Hillside Park
- 3.1.8.6 Hillside South Park
- 3.1.8.7 Kakapo Park
- 3.1.8.8 Kimpton Park
- 3.1.8.9 Mahon Park
- 3.1.8.10 Maxwell Park
- 3.1.8.11 Middlemore Park
- 3.1.8.12 Milton Park
- 3.1.8.13 Motatau Park
- 3.1.8.14 Puhinui Domain
- 3.1.8.15 Rangitoto Park
- 3.1.8.16 Rotary West Park
- 3.1.8.17 Selfs Park
- 3.1.8.18 Stonex Park
- 3.1.8.19 Sunnyside Domain
- 3.1.8.20 Swaffield Park
- 3.1.8.21 Tomlin Park
- 3.1.8.22 Wintere Park
- 3.1.8.23 Woolfield Park
- 3.1.8.24 Wyllie Park

3.2 Other Reserves Forming Part of the Neighbourhood Network (no information sheets or plans available)

Other reserves with a POS 2 zone that form part of the neighbourhood network are not given the same detailed treatment as a neighbourhood park in Section 3.1. These include small linear reserves serving primarily as a local walkway; small section size connecting reserves (generally less than 1000m²), and small amenity reserves (generally less than 1000m²) often on main road intersections. They do, however, form an important part of a connected parks network across the city. Accordingly they are listed here and are subject to the same policy consideration.

3.2.1 Botany

- 3.2.1.1 13R Aspatia Place
- 3.2.1.2 17R Bowscale Place
- 3.2.1.3 41R Golfland Drive
- 3.2.1.4 364 Point View Drive (location only not a legal parcel)
- 3.2.1.5 28R Simon Owen Place

3.2.2 Clevedon

- 3.2.2.1 18R Carlton Crescent
- 3.2.2.2 13R Karaka Road
- 3.2.2.3 161R Maraetai Drive

3.2.3 Howick

- 3.2.3.1 45R Cook Street
- 3.2.3.2 17R Larkin Place
- 3.2.3.3 19R Palmcrest Grove
- 3.2.3.4 21R Park Hill Road
- 3.2.3.5 184R Whitford Road

3.2.4 Mangere

- 3.2.4.1 140R Bader Drive
- 3.2.4.2 148R Bader Drive
- 3.2.4.3 149R Bader Drive
- 3.2.4.4 17R Cape Road and 28R Windrush Close
- 3.2.4.5 42R Chelburn Crescent
- 3.2.4.6 31 Coronation Road (Bill & Naomi Kirk Park to be zoned park)
- 3.2.4.7 26R Dewhurst Place
- 3.2.4.8 33R Ferguson Street
- 3.2.4.9 88R Gee Place
- 3.2.4.10 15R Hall Avenue
- 3.2.4.11 169R Hall Avenue
- 3.2.4.12 7W Harwell Place
- 3.2.4.13 31R Killington Crescent
- 3.2.4.14 11R Leeson Place
- 3.2.4.15 7R Mascot Avenue
- 3.2.4.16 25W Mascot Avenue
- 3.2.4.17 35W Mascot Avenue
- 3.2.4.18 77W Muir Avenue
- 3.2.4.19 12R Pikitea Road
- 3.2.4.20 10R Rush Place
- 3.2.4.21 34W Staverton Crescent
- 3.2.4.22 9R Wakefield Road

3.2.5 Manurewa

- 3.2.5.1 30R Bernina Place
- 3.2.5.2 22R Cairnsvale Rise
- 3.2.5.3 28R Druces Road
- 3.2.5.4 92 Gloucester Road
- 3.2.5.5 101R Gloucester Road
- 3.2.5.6 110 Great South Road
- 3.2.5.7 144 Great South Road
- 3.2.5.8 39R Greenmeadows Avenue
- 3.2.5.9 10R Iona Place
- 3.2.5.10 13R and 22R Islay Place

- 3.2.5.11 391R Mahia Road
- 3.2.5.12 504R Roscommon Road
- 3.2.5.13 2R Wenlock Place
- 3.2.5.14 525R Weymouth Road
- 3.2.5.15 56R Wordsworth Road

3.2.6 Otara

- 3.2.6.1 59R Belinda Avenue
- 3.2.6.2 2R Flat Bush Road
- 3.2.6.3 29R Frank Bunce Grove
- 3.2.6.4 32R Sikkim Crescent and 5R Juvena Place
- 3.2.6.5 2R Waipapa Crescent
- 3.2.6.6 20R Waipapa Crescent

3.2.7 Pakuranga

- 3.2.7.1 2R and 2W Bucklands Beach Road
- 3.2.7.2 190R Bucklands Beach Road
- 3.2.7.3 34R Jade Avenue
- 3.2.7.4 2R Johns Lane
- 3.2.7.5 6R Paul Place
- 3.2.7.6 44R The Parade

3.2.8 Papatoetoe

- 3.2.8.1 20R Alabaster Drive and 25 Malte Brun Place
- 3.2.8.2 1R Grayson Avenue
- 3.2.8.3 16R Great South Road
- 3.2.8.4 149R Motatau Road
- 3.2.8.5 99R St George Street (Burnside Park)

SECTION FOUR

- 4.0 Supporting Documents (available on request)
- 4.1 *Making Connections – A Strategy for Manukau’s Parks into the Future 2002-2010*
- 4.2 *Manukau Operative District Plan Chapter 15 Public Open Space*
- 4.3 *Manukau City Bylaws*
- 4.4 *Delegated Functions and Powers of Community Boards (Parks)*
- 4.5 *Reserve Party Boundary Fencing Claim Policy*
- 4.6 *Manukau City Tree Policy*
- 4.7 *Park Furniture Concept Designs*
- 4.8 *Design Guidelines for Neighbourhood Parks*
- 4.9 *Manukau City Water Catchments and Ecological Districts*
- 4.10 *Extracts from Auckland Region Pest Management Strategy*
- 4.11 *Manukau City Playground Strategy*
- 4.12 *Manukau City Council Communications and Graphics Standards*
- 4.13 *Design Out Crime – CPTED Guidelines*
- 4.14 *Use of Council Owned Sites by Utilities Policy*
- 4.15 *Riparian Planting Guidelines*
- 4.16 *Guidelines for the Use of Council Land by Circuses*

Research and Consultation Used to Inform Strategy and Policy Development

- 1. Tomorrow's Manukau Surveys and Focus Groups 2003 - 2005**
- 2. Annual Manukau Citizens (Parks) Perceptions Surveys 1999-2004**
- 3. Manukau Parks Customer Surveys 1999 – 2004**
- 4. Parks Strategy Consultation 2002**
- 5. Understanding Park Use in Manukau 1998**
- 6. Valuing the Benefits of Parks Study 1997**
- 7. Manukau Neighbourhood Parks Research 1995**
- 8. Manukau Parks Public Consultation Programme 1993**