

AGENDA

Council Meeting

I hereby give notice that a Meeting of the Kapiti Coast District Council will be held on:

- Date: Thursday, 24 March 2022
- Time: 9.30am
- Location: Online via Zoom

Wayne Maxwell Chief Executive

Kapiti Coast District Council

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Kapiti Coast District Council will be held in the Online via Zoom, on Thursday 24 March 2022, 9.30am.

Council Members

Mayor K Gurunathan Deputy Mayor Janet	Chair Deputy
Holborow	
Cr Angela Buswell	Member
Cr James Cootes	Member
Cr Jackie Elliott	Member
Cr Gwynn Compton	Member
Cr Jocelyn Prvanov	Member
Cr Martin Halliday	Member
Cr Sophie Handford	Member
Cr Robert McCann	Member
Cr Bernie Randall	Member

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1 WELCOME

2 COUNCIL BLESSING

"As we deliberate on the issues before us, we trust that we will reflect positively on the communities we serve. Let us all seek to be effective and just, so that with courage, vision and energy, we provide positive leadership in a spirit of harmony and compassion."

I a mātou e whiriwhiri ana i ngā take kei mua i ō mātou aroaro, e pono ana mātou ka kaha tonu ki te whakapau mahara huapai mō ngā hapori e mahi nei mātou. Me kaha hoki mātou katoa kia whaihua, kia tōtika tā mātou mahi, ā, mā te māia, te tiro whakamua me te hihiri ka taea te arahi i roto i te kotahitanga me te aroha.

3 APOLOGIES

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

Notification from Elected Members of:

4.1 – any interests that may create a conflict with their role as an elected member relating to the items of business for this meeting, and

4.2 – any interests in items in which they have a direct or indirect pecuniary interest as provided for in the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968

5 PRESENTATION OF PETITION

Nil

6 HEARINGS

Nil

7 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME FOR ITEMS RELATING TO THE AGENDA

8 MEMBERS' BUSINESS

- (a) Public Speaking Time Responses
- (b) Leave of Absence
- (c) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advice to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

9 MAYOR'S REPORT

Nil

10 REPORTS

10.1 DRAFT INTENSIFICATION PLAN CHANGE

Kaituhi | Author: Jason Holland, District Planning Manager

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: Natasha Tod, Group Manager Strategy, Growth and Recovery

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

1 The purpose of this paper is to inform the Council of the scope of draft Proposed Plan Change 2 (PC2) to the Operative Kāpiti Coast District Plan, and to recommend that draft PC2 proceeds to public consultation.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 The Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 passed into law under urgency in December requires that the Council publicly notify an "intensification planning instrument" no later than 20 August 2022.
- 3 The Amendment Act requires that Council incorporate Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS) into relevant residential zones within the District Plan. Amongst other things, the MDRS will enable the construction and use of up to 3, three-storey dwellings per site within the General Residential Zone, subject to specified standards.
- 4 At the same time, the Council must amend the District Plan to give effect to policy 3 of the National Policy on Urban Development 2020 (NPS-UD). Policy 3 requires the District Plan to enable further intensification in areas of the urban environment that are in or near a centre zone, or are serviced by rapid transit services.
- 5 Proposed Plan Change 2 (PC2) is the Council's "intensification planning instrument". The scope of the draft plan change is defined and limited by statute, and at this stage includes:
 - 5.1 Incorporating the MDRS into the General Residential Zone (including re-zoning some areas as General Residential Zone);
 - 5.2 Giving effect to policy 3 of the NPS-UD;
 - 5.3 Providing for "qualifying matters";
 - 5.4 Enabling papakāinga within the district; and
 - 5.5 An option to amend financial contributions provisions.
- 6 A draft of PC2 has been prepared for the purposes of informing the public of the scope of the proposed plan change, and seeking feedback. The draft will also be provided to iwi and certain Ministers of the Crown as required by Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). To achieve this, this paper recommends that draft PC2 proceeds to public consultation. This public consultation is in advance of, and in addition to, the formal public notification which will occur mid-year.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

7 Council has delegation to consider this matter.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

A. That draft Proposed Plan Change 2 proceed to public consultation at the beginning of April 2022.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 8 Since the District Plan became operative on 30 June 2021 work has commenced on a series of changes and improvements. In the Long Term Plan 2021 2041 (LTP) Council committed to a rolling review programme of changes to the District Plan. Plan Change 2 is focussed on urban development and making sure we are meeting our obligations under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021.
- 9 The Council is a Tier 1 territorial authority under the RMA. As such, the Council is required to prepare and notify an Intensification Planning Instrument no later than 20 August 2022. This requirement was recently inserted into the RMA by the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021, the purpose of which is to "rapidly accelerate the supply of housing where the demand for housing is high" and "address some of the issues with housing choice and affordability that Aotearoa New Zealand currently faces".¹ PC2 is the Council's Intensification Planning Instrument.
- 10 While PC2 is driven by statute, it is important to recognise that housing supply is a key resource management issue for the District. The District's population is projected to grow by at least 30,000 people over the next 30 years.² At the same time, the Council's Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) has identified a short-fall in feasible, realisable, plan-enabled development capacity for housing in the district. This shortfall has increased as demand for housing in the District has grown, and the shortfall is currently estimated to be approximately 8,400 dwellings over 30 years.³ As part of addressing this, the Council has recently adopted *Te tupu pai*, *Growing well*, our 30-year growth strategy for the District that outlines the ways Council plans to provide for growth in a coordinated and sustainable manner, including through the intensification of existing urban areas. PC2 is part of the implementation of *Te tupu pai*, and will address the existing short-fall in development capacity by enabling an increase in plan-enabled housing supply in existing urban areas.
- 11 Housing supply is also a particular issue for iwi in the District. Iwi and hapū, which include Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Raukawa (Ngā Hapū ō Ōtaki) and Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, have expressed aspirations that their members are enabled to live closer to or within their ancestral homes, and that iwi, hapū and whānau are enabled to develop housing that meets their needs, and reflects their own history, identity, culture and connections to the land. To assist iwi, hapū and whānau to meet these aspirations, PC2 proposes to enable papakāinga in a range of zones across the District.
- 12 The scope of PC2 is focussed on enabling intensification in existing urban areas, a limited number of new residential areas, and enabling papakāinga. This plan change does not provide for larger greenfield or brownfield areas that may involve a range of land-uses and require more complex design and planning approaches (such as structure planning). The Council plans to undertake a separate future urban development plan change to enable this kind of development in parts of the District where large-scale urban development may be appropriate. The LTP indicates this plan change is to be publicly notified in 2024.

HE KORERORERO | DISCUSSION

- 13 The proposed scope of draft PC2 includes:
 - 1) Incorporating the Medium Density Residential Standards into the General Residential Zone (including by re-zoning some areas as General Residential Zone);

¹ Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill. Refer Explanatory Note, p.1.

² Sense Partners (2021). *Demographic and dwelling forecasts for Wellington region*.

³ Based on analysis prepared as part of the Council's work to update the HBA.

- 2) Giving effect to Policy 3 of the NPS-UD;
- 3) Provisions to enable papakāinga development;
- 4) Providing for "qualifying matters";⁴ and
- 5) An option to amend financial contributions provisions.
- 14 Outside of PC2, Council is reviewing its "Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements" (SDPR) document.⁵ There is also a potential opportunity to incorporate updated references to the SDPR, if the timing of this review aligns with PC2.
- 15 The following sections provide an outline of the draft scope of PC2 and discuss the potential impacts of draft PC2 on the district.

Statutory scope

- 16 The scope of the PC2 is defined by s80E of the RMA. Under this provision, the plan change must:
 - Incorporate the MDRS; and
 - Give effect to policies 3 and 4 of the NPS-UD.
- 17 In addition to this, the plan change may also include:
 - Provisions to enable papakāinga in the district;
 - · Amendments to financial contributions provisions; and
 - Provisions that support or are consequential on incorporating the MDRS or giving effect to policy 3 of the NPS-UD.
- 18 Except for these matters, the plan change cannot be used for any other purpose.

Urban environments

19 Both the MDRS and the NPS-UD apply to urban environments. The RMA defines an urban environment as:⁶

any area of land (regardless of size, and irrespective of territorial authority boundaries) that –

(a) is, or is intended by the specified territorial authority to be, predominantly urban in character; and

(b) is, or is intended by the specified territorial authority to be, part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people.

- 20 **Appendix A** includes an analysis of areas in the district that meet this definition. In summary, the following areas meet the definition of an urban environment:
 - 1) the areas of land that are contained within the following zones in the Operative District Plan:
 - a. Residential Zones;
 - b. Metropolitan Centre Zone;
 - c. Town Centre Zone;

⁴ As provided for under s.77I and s.77O of the Act, and Policy 4 of the NPS-UD.

⁵ The SDPR is the Council's set of standards for infrastructure development, and is a document incorporated by reference into the District Plan.

⁶ Refer RMA s.77F.

- d. Local Centre Zone;
- e. Mixed Use Zone;
- f. General Industrial Zone;
- g. Airport Zone;
- h. Hospital Zone; and
- 2) the areas of land proposed to be included in the General Residential Zone as part of PC2.

Incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan

- 21 PC2 will amend the District Plan to incorporate the MDRS. This means the District Plan will provide for the construction and use of up to 3, three-storey residential units as a permitted activity within "relevant residential zones", which for the Kāpiti Coast District Plan means the General Residential Zone. These residential units are to be subject to compliance with a set of density standards that are prescribed in Schedule 3A of the RMA (refer to **Appendix B**).
- 22 As part of incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan, the RMA also requires that the District Plan:
 - include a set of mandatory objectives and policies to support the application of the MDRS; and
 - amend subdivision rules to remove minimum allotment sizes in areas where the MDRS applies, and to provide for subdivision as a "controlled activity".
- 23 The maps in contained within **Appendix C** show the extent of the General Residential Zone where the MDRS will be applied.

Rezoning areas as General Residential Zone

- As part of incorporating the MDRS into the District Plan, the RMA authorises Council to rezone areas as General Residential Zone (so long as these, too, incorporate the MDRS).⁷
- 25 Draft PC2 proposes a number of smaller areas be rezoned as General Residential Zone. These are areas identified as appropriate on the basis that:
 - 1) they are located next to an urban area that is connected to services;
 - 2) they have a relatively low degree of constraints (and any existing constraints can be managed through existing district plan rules);
 - they are not sufficiently large or complex enough to require a "structure planned" approach;
 - they would provide a notable contribution to plan-enabled housing supply, or where this is not the case, re-zoning is appropriate to regularise the area into the surrounding zoning pattern.
- 26 Maps in **Appendix C** show the location of these areas. **Appendix D** provides a detailed schedule of these proposed areas. An initial high level estimate suggests approximately 1,300 dwellings could be enabled by rezoning these areas.

Giving effect to Policy 3 of the NPS-UD

27 PC2 will amend the District Plan to give effect to Policy 3 of the NPS-UD. Policy 3 requires the District Plan enable intensification within and around existing centres and existing or planned rapid transit stops. In order to give effect to this policy, there are a range of related

⁷ Refer RMA s.77G(4).

objectives and policies contained within the NPS that also need to be provided for within the District Plan. The parts of Policy 3 relevant to the Kāpiti Coast District are:

Policy 3: In relation to tier 1 urban environments, ... district plans enable:

(a) ...

(b) in metropolitan centre zones, building heights and density of urban form to reflect demand for housing and business use in those locations, and in all cases building heights of at least 6 storeys; and

(c) building heights of at least 6 storeys within a walkable catchment of the following:

(i) existing and planned rapid transit stops:

(ii) ...

(iii) the edge of metropolitan centre zones; and

(d) within and adjacent to neighbourhood centre zones, local centre zones, and town centre zones (or equivalent), building heights and density of urban form commensurate with the level of commercial activities and community services.

- 28 The approach taken by draft PC2 to giving effect to Policy 3 is based on the existing hierarchy of centres zones contained within the District Plan.⁸ The centres zones provide for commercial activities (such as shops, offices and other places of employment) and community services (such as healthcare services, libraries and other community facilities) in areas located throughout the district, and the hierarchy of centres zones recognises that larger centres, such as the Metropolitan and Town Centre Zones, are intended to serve broader parts of the community, whereas the Local Centre Zone is primarily intended to serve local neighbourhoods. The level of intensification proposed by PC2 is based on, and reinforces, the relative position of each centre zone within the centres hierarchy.
- 29 The table contained in **Appendix E** identifies the proposed level of intensification for each area in the district that is subject to policy 3 of the NPS-UD, and the maps contained in **Appendix C** provide a spatial representation of this.

Providing for qualifying matters

- 30 The RMA provides scope for the requirements of the MDRS or Policy 3 of the NPS-UD to be modified to be less enabling of development in order to accommodate a qualifying matter.⁹ Qualifying matters can be described in terms of being "existing qualifying matters"¹⁰ (matters that are already provided for in the District Plan) and "new qualifying matters" (matters that are not provided for in the District Plan). PC2 recognises a range of "existing qualifying matters", but also provides for "new qualifying matters".
- 31 PC2 proposes to recognise a range of existing qualifying matters relevant to the district, including:

matters of national importance under s6 of the RMA;

• matters required for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of nationally significant infrastructure;

the need to give effect to a designation;

⁸ The District Plan contains three centres zones: the Metropolitan Centre Zone, the Town Centre Zone and the Local Centre Zone.

⁹ Under ss77I and 77O of the RMA, qualifying matters include:

[•] matters required in order to give effect to a national policy statement or the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement;

[•] open space provided for public use, but only in relation to land that is open space;

[•] matters necessary to implement, or to ensure consistency with, iwi participation legislation; and

the requirement of the NPS-UD to provide sufficient business land suitable for low-density business uses to meet expected demand.

¹⁰ ss77K and 77Q of the RMA describes "existing qualifying matters" in further detail.

- through recognising a range of existing district-wide rules associated with natural hazards, outstanding natural features and landscapes, indigenous biodiversity, historic heritage, sites and areas of significance to Māori and nationally significant infrastructure as existing qualifying matters;
- through maintaining existing development rules and standards within business land suitable for low density uses (the General Industrial Zone and the Mixed Use Precinct of the Airport Zone), where this land would otherwise be subject to Policy 3 of the NPS-UD;
- maintaining existing rules that prevent or do not provide for development within Open Space Zones, where land that is zoned for open space would otherwise be subject to Policy 3 of the NPS-UD.
- 32 PC2 also proposes to provide for a number of new qualifying matters relevant to the district. These include:
 - providing for a "Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct" in the part of the district that has been identified as potentially susceptible to coastal erosion hazard. The purpose of the precinct is to maintain the level of development currently provided for by the Operative District Plan in these areas, until the management of coastal hazards is addressed through a future coastal environment plan change. While PC2 does not apply the level of development required by the MDRS or the NPS-UD to these areas, PC2 does not propose any new restriction on development in these areas either. In essence, the development provisions of the Operative District Plan remain unchanged in this area;
 - 2) providing for wāhi tapu sites that have been identified by iwi, but are currently unrecognised by the District Plan, to be added to the schedule of sites and areas of significance to Māori. This includes Kārewarewa urupa at Waikanae Beach.¹¹

Design guides

- 33 The District Plan contains design guides for medium density residential development. However, these are over 10 years old, and the level of development promoted by these guides is generally lower in density than the MDRS. In addition, while medium density residential development is occurring in the District to some degree, there are not many local examples of higher density development (as the District Plan simply does not promote this).
- 34 As a result, PC2 proposes replacing the existing medium density residential design guide with two new design guides – a Residential Design Guide and a Centres Design Guide. The purpose of the design guides will be to:
 - 1) Promote high quality design for higher density development, that considers both onsite amenity as well as providing for a positive relationship between the development and the surrounding neighbourhood/environment;
 - 2) Assist developers in preparing the design and resource consent applications for higher density developments; and
 - 3) Provide Council consent officers with a basis for assessing resource consent applications for developments that breach permitted activity standards.
- 35 The proposed design guides will be consulted on as part of the consultation on draft PC2.

Enabling papakāinga

36 Iwi, hapū and whānau have expressed aspirations to develop papakāinga within the District. These aspirations include:

¹¹ Refer to agenda item 8.2 of the Strategy and Operations Committee Meeting, 21 October 2021.

- That more iwi members can live and work closer to or within their ancestral homes, and participate in iwi, hapū and marae life;
- That the district plan provides for papakāinga broadly across the district, including in both urban and rural zones;
- That papakāinga development is not limited to land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
- 37 The District Plan contains some papakāinga provisions, however these are typically limited to land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 in rural zones. Iwi have indicated that these existing provisions do not sufficiently provide for their aspirations.
- 38 Papakāinga can be defined as:

housing and ancillary activities, including social, cultural, educational, recreational, and commercial activities, for tangata whenua on their ancestral land¹²

- 39 PC2 proposes the following changes to the District Plan to enable papakāinga:¹³
 - A new district-wide Papakāinga chapter that provides objectives and policies for enabling the use and development papakāinga by and for tangata whenua within the district;
 - 2) New or amended rules within the General Residential, Town Centre, General Rural, Rural Production, Rural Lifestyle and Future Urban Zones that enable papakāinga on land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, or on general title land where it can be demonstrated that there is an ancestral connection to the land;
 - 3) Consequential amendments to related provisions as part of enabling papakāinga.
- 40 The proposed papakāinga provisions contained within draft PC2 have been drafted with significant input from iwi. However, the timeframes for developing this plan change have been tight, and the draft provisions are yet to be settled. Development of the provisions with the input of iwi is ongoing, and it is likely that the draft provisions will change as the Council continues to work with iwi.

Amending financial contributions provisions

- 41 The District Plan provides for financial contributions to be taken for:
 - 1) reserves; and
 - 2) infrastructure that is not otherwise covered by the Development Contributions Policy.
- 42 Separately, the Council has a Development Contributions Policy that provides for development contributions to be taken for:
 - 1) roading;
 - 2) stormwater;
 - 3) water;
 - 4) wastewater; and
 - 5) community facilities.

¹² This is the draft definition contained within PC2. It is noted that the papakāinga provisions, including this definition, are still being developed with iwi and are subject to change.

¹³ Note that under s80E of the RMA, amendments to enable papakāinga are not limited to the urban environment.

- 43 Outside of PC2, the Council is looking at options to amend the Development Contributions Policy to provide for the taking of development contributions for reserves and open spaces. Draft PC2 includes an option to signal Council's intent to move reserves into the Development Contributions Policy at a future date yet to be determined.
- 44 Draft PC2 also includes suggested amendments to the financial contributions provisions that provide for the taking of financial contributions for upgrades or new infrastructure that is not covered in the Development Contributions Policy. The changes would provide more direction on how and when these contributions might be taken and also include a new policy for offsetting and compensation conditions that involve works or services or land.

Potential impacts - plan-enabled housing development capacity

- 45 The potential impact of PC2 on plan-enabled housing development capacity within existing urban areas is likely to be significant.
- 46 Analysis undertaken as part of the Council's current work to update its HBA has identified a demand for approximately 16,200 additional dwellings by 2051.¹⁴
- 47 Initial high-level estimates undertaken by the Council¹⁵ suggest that under PC2, the District Plan would enable:
 - 47.1 Approximately 177,400 dwellings under a "redevelopment" scenario (that is, if every site in the district were redeveloped to its maximum capacity under the proposed plan provisions); or
 - 47.2 Approximately 51,600 dwellings under an "infill development" scenario (that is, where existing dwellings are retained, and the remainder of the site is redeveloped to a its maximum capacity under the proposed plan provisions).
- 48 These numbers are not the "feasible and realisable" dwelling figures, which will be calculated for the next HBA. However, based on this high-level assessment of the level of development enabled by PC2, only 10% of "redevelopment" capacity, or 31% of "infill" capacity would need to be feasible and realisable in order to meet the District's long-term demand for dwellings.¹⁶ On this basis, it is likely that PC2 will contribute significantly to enabling the District's demand for dwellings to be met out to 2051.

Potential impacts – character of the urban environment

- 49 The level of development enabled by PC2 is likely to lead to a change in character in the district's urban environments over time. This is consistent with the overall thrust of the NPS-UD, which is to enable more people to live in urban environments, and that in order to achieve this, urban environments must be allowed to develop and change over time.
- 50 Change in character is likely to be driven by the changes in built form that will occur over time as areas increase in density. Specifically:
 - 50.1 The General Residential Zone, which has a built character predominantly defined by single or 2 storey detached dwellings could see change in character through the development of terraced or multi-unit dwellings up to 3-storeys;

¹⁴ Based on analysis prepared as part of the Council's work to update the HBA. This figure includes the competitiveness margins required by the NPS-UD.

¹⁵ The Council has run the parameters of the proposed PC2 through its HBA model to generate these estimates. Note that these are high-level estimates of theoretical capacity only, and in particular do not account for other matters that might limit the development of an area, including maintaining existing development capacity in the Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct (although the impact of the precinct is likely to be limited as it comprises approximately 6% of the General Residential Zone).

¹⁶ As a reference, recent work analysis prepared as part of updating on the Council's HBA has identified that approximately 44% of existing plan-enabled development capacity is feasible and realisable.

- 50.2 Parts of the General Residential Zone near to centres and rapid transit stops could see a change in character through the development of terraced and multi-unit developments (which would typically not be more than 3-storeys) and apartment developments up to 6-storeys;
- 50.3 The Town and Local Centres Zones, which have a built character predominantly defined by single, 2- and 3-storey development, could see a change in character through the development of commercial or mixed use (commercial and residential) buildings up to 4-storeys in the Local Centre Zone and 6-storeys in the Town Centre Zone;
- 50.4 The Metropolitan Centre Zone at Paraparaumu, which has a built character predominantly defined by commercial buildings up to 3-storeys, could see a change in character through the development of buildings taller than 6-storeys. The change in character in this zone could also be influenced through mixed use (commercial and residential) development that enables more people to live within the Metropolitan Centre Zone.
- 51 "Character" is a form of amenity value¹⁷ under the RMA. Recognising that increases in density are likely to involve a change in the character, Objective 4 of the NPS-UD provides that:

urban environments, including their amenity values, develop and change over time in response to the diverse and changing needs of people, communities and future generations.

- 52 This means that the change in the character of the urban environment that is likely to occur as a result of development enabled by PC2 is both anticipated by the NPS-UD, and consistent with the requirement that the Council give effect to it. Put simply, in order to provide for intensification, the NPS-UD recognises that the character of the urban environment will change over time. Therefore, in order to give effect to the NPS-UD, the District Plan must provide for urban environments to change in character over time.
- 53 Some parts of the district are recognised as having "special character" in the District Plan. These areas include:
 - 53.1 **The Beach Residential Precinct at Paekākāriki, Raumati, Waikanae Beach and Ōtaki Beach**. These areas are identified as having a "low-key beach character and expressive topography enhanced by mature vegetation".¹⁸
 - 53.2 **The Waikanae Garden Precinct** (located to the west of the Waikanae Town Centre Zone). This area is "characterised by low residential density and high amenity values associated with existing established trees and remnant indigenous vegetation".¹⁹
- 54 These precincts include policies and rules that are intended to maintain or preserve the existing character of these areas by restricting development in order to retain a low-density of built form. This is considered to be inconsistent with the requirement that the Council incorporate the MDRS and give effect to policy 3 of the NPS-UD because:
 - 1) policies and rules that seek to maintain or preserve existing character are inconsistent with Objective 4 of the NPS-UD;

¹⁷ s2 of the RMA defines amenity values as "those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes

¹⁸ Refer to the Zone Introduction of the General Residential Zone in the Operative District Plan.

¹⁹ Refer to the Zone Introduction of the General Residential Zone in the Operative District Plan.

- policies and rules that seek to restrict development in order to retain low-densities are inconsistent with Objective 3 of the NPS-UD, Policy 3 of the NPS-UD (in some locations) and the MDRS (in locations); and
- 3) maintaining existing amenity values is not prescribed as a qualifying matter.
- 55 However, these precincts have been recognised as including characteristics that contribute to local amenity values. Therefore, while PC2 is required to apply the MDRS and policy 3 of the NPS-UD to these areas,²⁰ PC2 proposes to include evidence-based²¹ policies within the District Plan that recognise the contribution that these characteristics make to local amenity values in these areas. The draft policies:²²
 - In the Waikanae Garden Precinct, recognise the contribution of established vegetation to the amenity values of the precinct;
 - In the Beach Residential Precincts, recognise the contribution of the existing landform to the amenity values of the precinct.
- 56 This approach enables intensification in these areas consistent with the requirements of the MDRS and the NPS-UD. However, where a proposed development is denser than these requirements, this approach requires that these developments would have regard to the local characteristics identified in the policies. These policies would be carefully worded to ensure that they don't have the effect of limiting the densities otherwise required by the MDRS and the NPS-UD.

Potential impacts – infrastructure

- 57 The demands of population growth provided for through this plan change are likely to have an impact on the capacity of existing infrastructure, as well as the demand for new infrastructure, across the District over time. The impact of population growth on the demand for infrastructure is a matter will need to be quantified as part of the next review of the Council's HBA, and would need to be considered as part of Council's on-going infrastructure planning processes, including the Council's Infrastructure Strategy and Long-Term Plan.
- 58 Notwithstanding this, developments must continue to comply with the Council's Subdivision and Development Principles and Requirements (SDPR), and will continue to be subject to the Council's Development Contributions Policy.
- 59 Some parts of the General Residential Zone that are the subject to the MDRS are not connected to Council wastewater infrastructure. In general, waste water treatment and disposal is managed through septic tanks or similar systems on individual properties. This occurs in the General Residential Zone at:
 - Paekākāriki;
 - Peka Peka; and
 - Te Horo Beach.
- 60 The absence of infrastructure is not specified as a qualifying matter. Until such time as these areas are connected to reticulated infrastructure, it is likely that other rules in both the District Plan and the Regional Plan will place practical constraints on the level of development that

²⁰ For clarity, this means that development in these areas would be subject to the same development rules as the rest of the General Residential Zone.

²¹ The existing evidence base for the Beach Character Precincts dates from 2011 and 2017, and there is no existing evidence base for the Waikanae Garden Precinct. The Council is currently working to update the evidence base for these areas to support the development of these provisions.

²² These policies are contained within the General Residential Zone chapter of the Operative District Plan.

would likely be realised in these areas. Regional Council rules that regulate the design and provision of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems are an example of this.

He take | Issues

- 61 Issues associated with draft PC2 are outlined in the sections above. These issues will be explored in more detail at future stages of the preparation of this plan change, including in the section 32 evaluation report that will be presented to Council later this year.
- 62 No issues are specifically associated with the recommendation that Council proceed with public consultation on the draft PC2.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

- 63 Options available to address the issues associated with PC2 have been considered during the preparation of draft PC2, to the extent possible within the limits set by national direction. Options will be explored further following receipt of feedback on the draft plan change, and in the section 32 evaluation which will accompany the proposed version of PC2 to be presented to Council later this year.
- 64 An alternative option to carrying out broad consultation on draft PC2 is available to Council. Under this option, Council would meet the minimum consultation requirements in Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act,²³ but would not go further than this. This option would exclude consultation with the general public, landowners who would be directly affected by the proposed inclusion of new wāhi tapu sites through PC2, and landowners who would be directly affected by proposed rezoning of land through PC2. This option is not recommended for draft PC2 as it would limit the likely range of feedback provided to Council on key elements of a significant plan change. It would also miss an opportunity to raise awareness of this plan change ahead of formal public notification of Proposed PC2 later this year.

Tangata whenua

- 65 The development of draft PC2 recognises the Council's partnership with local iwi and hapū represented by Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangātira, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki and Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust. As noted, the provision of housing for tangata whenua, and the ability for tangata whenua to live closer to or on their ancestral homes are among the range of issues that iwi have raised with Council that are sought to be address, in part and to the extent possible, by proposed PC2.
- 66 As part of the development of draft PC2, the Council:
 - 1) has had particular regard to iwi feedback on *Te tupu pai* (the District Growth Strategy) in preparing draft PC2;
 - provided iwi with information on the scope of draft PC2 at the earliest opportunity, and sought feedback on this scope;
 - is working in partnership with iwi on the drafting of the provisions to enable papakāinga. Iwi have provided significant input into the drafting of these provisions. It is noted that the provisions contained in draft PC2 reflect a "moment in time", and work with iwi to further develop and refine these provisions is ongoing;
 - is working in partnership with iwi to identify and provide for wāhi tapu sites that are not yet recognised in the District Plan, in areas that might be affected by the MDRS or Policy 3 of the NPS-UD.

²³ See in particular clauses 3 and 4A of Schedule 1 of the RMA.

- 67 The Council has also made financial and other resources available to iwi in order to assist enabling meaningful participation in the preparation of the draft plan change.
- 68 It is acknowledged that Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki have expressed particular concern with the level of development required by the MDRS and Policy 3 of the NPS-UD at Ōtaki, and the impact that this would have on the existing character of Ōtaki. As noted in the previous sections, the MDRS and the NPS-UD requires that the district plan enables intensification in Ōtaki, and as part of this, enables urban environments (including amenity values such as character) to change over time. The Council is, however, working with Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki to identify sites of significance within the Ōtaki urban environment that can be provided for through the District Plan as a qualifying matter.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

69 Climate change is a particular matter that has been considered in the preparation of draft PC2, in particular because Objective 8 of the NPS-UD requires that:

urban environments:

- (a) support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and
- (b) are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change.
- 70 In addition to this, iwi have also identified that the relationship between urban development and climate change is a matter of concern.
- 71 Draft PC2 recognises the issue of climate change by:
 - enabling a greater degree of development within existing urban environments, particularly those that are well serviced by public and active modes of transport, or have access to commercial activities and community facilities;
 - providing for existing District Plan provisions that manage development in relation to natural hazards (such as flooding) that are impacted by climate change, as a qualifying matter; and
 - 3) providing for a "Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct" in the part of the district that has been identified as potentially susceptible to coastal erosion hazard.
- 72 In relation to (3) above, the evidence used to establish the "Coastal Qualifying Matter Precinct" is the report by Jacobs (February 2022) *Kāpiti Coast Coastal Hazards Susceptibility and Vulnerability Assessment Volume 2: Results.*

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

73 Resourcing for an urban development plan change to be publicly notified in 2022 was provided for in Council's Long Term Plan.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

- 74 Draft PC2 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021. PC2 is an Intensification Planning Instrument (IPI) under the Act. This is a novel planning instrument that has not been used before, and can only be used once. As a result, there is no precedent to suggest how an IPI should be prepared. In addition to this, because the Act was passed at the end of December 2021, the Council has only had a short amount of time to understand the complex set of requirements imposed by the Amendment Act, and how these relate to the existing structure of the District Plan.
- 75 Because of these factors, the primary legal risk associated with the preparation of PC2 has been determining the correct interpretation of the provisions of the Act that define the statutory scope of the plan change (specifically, what must be included, what may be

included, and what cannot be included). To mitigate this risk, the Council has sought legal advice on the interpretation of these provisions and has prepared draft PC2 in accordance with this advice.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- As noted in the previous sections, draft PC2 is likely to have an impact on the following Council strategies, policies or plans:
 - 1) The Long-Term Plan and the Infrastructure Strategy (with respect to planning for infrastructure over the short, medium and long terms);
 - The Development Contributions Policy (in that the amendments to financial contributions provisions within the District Plan will take effect once the Development Contributions Policy has been amended).

TE WHAKAWHITI KÖRERO ME TE TÜHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 77 There are phases for engagement of PC2. These phases are largely driven by the requirements of Schedule 1 of the RMA, however there are some differences, and these are noted below.
- 78 The first phase of engagement is on a draft version of PC2. This engagement will occur for a 1 month period during April 2022. The general public will be encouraged to provide feedback through the Council's website supported by advertising on Council's social media channels. This phase would also include direct communications with the following people:
 - owners of land where PC2 proposes more restrictive development provisions. At this stage, this only includes the owners of land where a new wāhi tapu site is proposed;
 - 2) owners of land proposed to be re-zoned as General Residential Zone;
 - 3) designation holders (for example, Waka Kotahi, Transpower, Kiwirail and the Ministry of Education).
- 79 Schedule 1 of the RMA affords Council discretion whether or not to consult as broadly as this at this draft stage of the plan-making process. For the reasons noted previously (see "Options"), staff recommend broader consultation is undertaken.
- 80 Also during this draft phase Council will seek feedback directly from Schedule 1 mandatory consultees. They include:
 - 1) the Minister for the Environment;
 - other Ministers who may be affected (such as the Minister for Housing and Urban Development);
 - 3) local authorities who may be affected (such as Horowhenua District Council, Porirua District Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council); and
 - 4) iwi authorities of the District.
- 81 Recognising the Council's partnership with the district's iwi and hapū, engagement on the draft plan change began in December 2021, and will continue to occur until the notification of the proposed plan change in July 2022. This process has involved, and will continue to involve, direct engagement between iwi/hapū members and the Council's district planning team.

- 82 The second phase of engagement is the formal process for seeking public submissions on the proposed plan change under Schedule 1 of the RMA. This includes:
 - 1) Public notification of the plan change in July 2022. In accordance with the RMA the Council will be required to send a copy of the public notice to every ratepayer in the district, and include a copy of the public notice in the local newspaper.
 - 2) Provision for a minimum 20 working day period within which the public can make submissions on the proposed plan change;
 - Following the preparation of a summary of decisions requested document by Council, provision for a further 10 working day period within which those who made submissions may make further submissions on decisions requested by other submitters;
 - 4) Following submissions and further submissions, and any pre-hearing dispute resolution processes, an Independent Hearings Panel appointed by the Council (in consultation with iwi authorities) will hear submissions on the plan change.
- 83 The timeframes for this second phase of engagement are subject to change based on any directions made to the Council by the Minister for the Environment.
- 84 Staff anticipate seeking further direction from Council around early July to enable public notification of Proposed Plan Change 2.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

85 Given current COVID limitations we propose to focus efforts on Council social media and online channels. A range of material including FAQs and key messages for Councillors are currently in preparation.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Appendix A Urban Environments J
- 2. Appendix B MDRS J
- 3. Appendix C Scope Maps 😃
- 4. Appendix D New Residential Zones J
- 5. Appendix E Policy 3 🦺

Appendix A: Urban environments in the Kāpiti Coast District

Both the MDRS and the NPS-UD apply to urban environments. Under s77F of the RMA1, an urban environment is defined as:

any area of land (regardless of size, and irrespective of territorial authority boundaries) that -

- (a) is, or is intended by the specified territorial authority to be, predominantly urban in character: and
- (b) is, or is intended by the specified territorial authority to be, part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people.

For any area of land to meet the definition of an urban environment, it must meet both of the tests outlined in the definition above. The following sections describe how these tests are met in relation to land within the Kāpiti Coast District.

Predominantly urban in character

The provisions of the Operative District Plan describe whether an area of land is, or is intended to be, predominantly urban in character. The Operative District Plan defines the following zones as urban areas

- Residential Zones; •
- Metropolitan Centre Zone; .
- Town Centre Zone: ٠
- Local Centre Zone
- Mixed Use Zone;
- General Industrial Zone;
- Airport Zone; and
- Hospital Zone

The District Plan describes how urban development is intended to take place within these areas² Further to this, the provisions for these zones provide for a range of urban activities, such as housing, commercial activities, community services, social, cultural and recreational activities, industrial activities, and associated infrastructure to occur in these areas. The objectives, policies and rules for these zones provide for the development of sites and buildings to enable these activities to occur at urban densities. On this basis of the provisions of the Operative District Plan, it is determined that the parts of the district that are located within these zones are, or are intended to be, urban in character.

Part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people

Statistics New Zealand has identified the spatial extent of "functional urban areas" throughout New Zealand. These are described as "socially and economically integrated areas based on the linkages between where people live and where they work, and subsequently learn, trade, and access facilities and services"3, and can be used as a proxy for determining the spatial extent of a housing and labour market. Functional urban areas include one or more urban cores, satellite urban areas, and the hinterland that surrounds them.

There are two Functional Urban Areas within the Kāpiti District: the Kāpiti Coast Functional Urban Area and the Ötaki Functional Urban Area. The following table summarises their spatial extent, as well as their current and future projected populations.

¹ The definition of urban environment under clause 1.4(1) of the NPS-UD has a corresponding meaning

² Refer policy UFD-P1 of the Operative District Plan.
³ Stats NZ (2021). Functional urban areas – methodology and classification, p. 11.

Functional Urban Area	Spatial extent (Stats NZ SA2 units) ⁴	Population (2018 Census) ⁵	Future population (2051) ⁶
Kāpiti Coast Functional Urban Area	 Te Horo Ötaki Forks Peka Peka Waikanae Beach Waikanae Park Waikanae West Waikanae East Paraparaumu Beach North Paraparaumu Beach West Paraparaumu Beach East Otaihanga Paraparaumu North Paraparaumu Central Raumati Beach West Raumati Beach East Paraparaumu East Raumati South Paekäkäriki Maungakotukutuku 	46,683	75,681
Ötaki Functional Urban Area	 Ōtaki Ōtaki Beach Waitohu Forest Lakes (Kāpiti Coast District) 	6,984	14,388

On this basis, all parts of the district outlined in the table above are, or are intended to be, part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people. It is noted that this applies to all areas within the district, with the exception of Kapiti Island and the Tararua Forest Park.

Urban environments in the Kāpiti Coast District

The areas of land that meet the definition of an urban environment in the Kāpiti Coast District are those areas that meet both of the tests outlined above. Therefore, for the purposes of this plan change, the district's urban environments are

- 1. the areas of land that are contained within the following zones in the Operative District Plan:
 - a. Residential Zones;
 - b. Metropolitan Centre Zone;
 - c. Town Centre Zone;
 - d. Local Centre Zone;
 - Mixed Use Zone; e.
 - General Industrial Zone; f.

⁴ As determined by an overlay of the "Statistical Area 2 – 2022" layer and the "Functional Urban Areas – 2022" layer on the Stats NZ Geographic Boundary Viewer. Refer <u>https://statsnz.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6f49867abe464f86ac7526552fe19787</u> ⁵ Stats NZ (2021). Refer Appendix 2: Functional urban area components and 2018 usually resident population. ⁶ Sense Partners (2021). The 2051 projected population is relevant because the test is whether an area "is intended to be" part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people. 2051 is situated within the "long term" as defined by the NPS-UD, which means "between 10 and 30 years".

- g. Airport Zone;h. Hospital Zone; and
- 2. the areas of land proposed to be included in any of these zones as part of this plan change.

Schedule 3A

Resource Management Act 1991

Version as at 21 December 2021

Schedule 3A

MDRS to be incorporated by specified territorial authorities

s 77G

Schedule 3A: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

Part 1

General

Schedule 3A Part 1: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

1 Interpretation

(1) In this schedule, unless the context otherwise requires,-

construction includes construction and conversion, and additions and alterations to an existing building

density standard means a standard setting out requirements relating to building height, height in relation to boundary, building setbacks, building coverage, outdoor living space, outlook space, windows to streets, or landscaped area for the construction of a building

subdivision means the subdivision of land, as defined in section 218(1).

- (2) Terms used in this schedule that are defined in section 77F have the same meaning in this schedule as they do in that section.
- (3) Terms used in this schedule that are defined in the national planning standards have the same meaning in this schedule as they do in those standards.

Schedule 3A clause 1: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

2 Permitted activities

- It is a permitted activity to construct or use a building if it complies with the density standards in the district plan (once incorporated as required by section 77G).
- (2) There must be no other density standards included in a district plan additional to those set out in Part 2 of this schedule relating to a permitted activity for a residential unit or building.

Schedule 3A clause 2: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

3 Subdivision as controlled activity

Subdivision requirements must (subject to section 106) provide for as a controlled activity the subdivision of land for the purpose of the construction and use of residential units in accordance with clauses 2 and 4. Version as at

Schedule 3A clause 3: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

4 Restricted discretionary activities

A relevant residential zone must provide for as a restricted discretionary activity the construction and use of 1 or more residential units on a site if they do not comply with the building density standards in the district plan (once incorporated as required by section 77G).

Schedule 3A clause 4: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

5 Certain notification requirements precluded

- (1) Public notification of an application for resource consent is precluded if the application is for the construction and use of 1, 2, or 3 residential units that do not comply with 1 or more of the density standards (except for the standard in clause 10) in the district plan (once incorporated as required by section 77G).
- (2) Public and limited notification of an application for resource consent is precluded if the application is for the construction and use of 4 or more residential units that comply with the density standards (except for the standard in clause 10) in the district plan (once incorporated as required by section 77G).
- (3) Public and limited notification of an application for a subdivision resource consent is precluded if the subdivision is associated with an application for the construction and use of residential units described in subclause (1) or (2).

Schedule 3A clause 5: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

6 Objectives and policies

(1) A territorial authority must include the following objectives in its district plan:

Objective 1

- (a) a well-functioning urban environment that enables all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future: Objective 2
- (b) a relevant residential zone provides for a variety of housing types and sizes that respond to—
 - (i) housing needs and demand; and
 - the neighbourhood's planned urban built character, including 3storey buildings.
- (2) A territorial authority must include the following policies in its district plan:

		Polic	y 1	
	(a)		le a variety of housing types with a mix of den- ding 3-storey attached and detached dwelling as:	
		Polic	<i>zy 2</i>	
	(b)	excej matte Māor	y the MDRS across all relevant residential zon pt in circumstances where a qualifying matter ers of significance such as historic heritage an ri and their culture and traditions with their a , wāhi tapu, and other taonga):	is relevant (includin nd the relationship
		Polic	y 3	
	(c)		urage development to achieve attractive and s spaces, including by providing for passive sur-	-
		Polic	<i>y</i> 4	
	(d)	enab	le housing to be designed to meet the day-to-da	ay needs of residents
		Polic	ry 5	
	(e)	-	ide for developments not meeting permitted uraging high-quality developments.	activity status, whi
			clause 6: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of ising Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (202	
			Subdivision requirements	
		-	rted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resour ly and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).	rce Management (Enabli
7	Gene	ral su	bdivision requirements	
	with t	the lev	vision provisions (including rules and standard wel of development permitted under the other ovide for subdivision applications as a controlle	clauses of this sche
			clause 7: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of ising Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (202	*
8	Furtl	ier ru	les about subdivision requirements	
			niting clause 7, there must be no minimum lo elated subdivision requirements for the followi	
		any a	allotment with an existing residential unit, if-	
	æ	(i)	either the subdivision does not increase the compliance with the density standards in th incorporated as required by section 77G) or been granted; and	e degree of any no he district plan (on
		(ii)	no vacant allotments are created:	
826				

Version as at		
21 December 2021	Resource Management Act 1991	Schedule 3A

- (b) any allotment with no existing residential unit, where a subdivision application is accompanied by a land use application that will be determined concurrently if the applicant for the resource consent can demonstrate that—
 - (i) it is practicable to construct on every allotment within the proposed subdivision, as a permitted activity, a residential unit; and
 - (ii) each residential unit complies with the density standards in the district plan (once incorporated as required by section 77G); and
 - (iii) no vacant allotments are created.

Schedule 3A clause 8: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

9 Rules about common walls

For the purposes of clause 8(a)(i), if a subdivision is proposed between residential units that share a common wall, the requirements as to height in relation to boundary in the district plan (once incorporated as required in section 77G) do not apply along the length of the common wall.

Schedule 3A clause 9: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

Part 2

Density standards

Schedule 3A Part 2: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

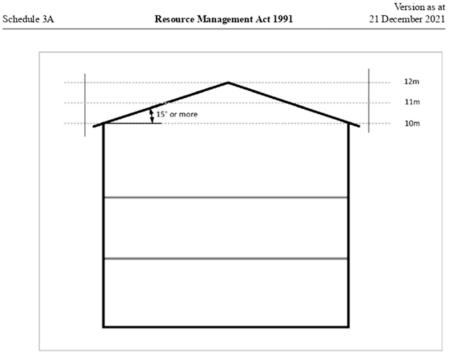
10 Number of residential units per site

There must be no more than 3 residential units per site.

Schedule 3A clause 10: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

11 Building height

Buildings must not exceed 11 metres in height, except that 50% of a building's roof in elevation, measured vertically from the junction between wall and roof, may exceed this height by 1 metre, where the entire roof slopes 15° or more, as shown on the following diagram:



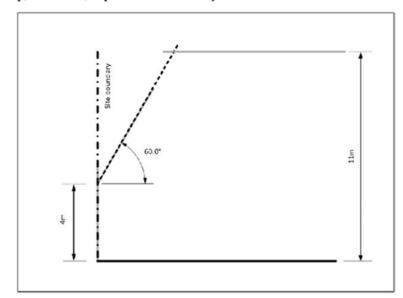
Schedule 3A clause 11: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

12 Height in relation to boundary

(1) Buildings must not project beyond a 60° recession plane measured from a point 4 metres vertically above ground level along all boundaries, as shown on the following diagram. Where the boundary forms part of a legal right of way, entrance strip, access site, or pedestrian access way, the height in relation to

Version as at		
21 December 2021	Resource Management Act 1991	Schedule 3A

boundary applies from the farthest boundary of that legal right of way, entrance strip, access site, or pedestrian access way.



(2) This standard does not apply to-

- (a) a boundary with a road:
- (b) existing or proposed internal boundaries within a site:
- (c) site boundaries where there is an existing common wall between 2 buildings on adjacent sites or where a common wall is proposed.

Schedule 3A clause 12: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

13 Setbacks

(1) Buildings must be set back from the relevant boundary by the minimum depth listed in the yards table below:

Yard	Minimum depth
Front	1.5 metres
Side	1 metre
Rear	1 metre (excluded on corner sites)

(2) This standard does not apply to site boundaries where there is an existing common wall between 2 buildings on adjacent sites or where a common wall is proposed.

Schedule 3A clause 13: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

		Version as at
Schedule 3A	Resource Management Act 1991	21 December 2021

14 Building coverage

The maximum building coverage must not exceed 50% of the net site area.

Schedule 3A clause 14: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

15 Outdoor living space (per unit)

- (1) A residential unit at ground floor level must have an outdoor living space that is at least 20 square metres and that comprises ground floor, balcony, patio, or roof terrace space that,—
 - (a) where located at ground level, has no dimension less than 3 metres; and
 - (b) where provided in the form of a balcony, patio, or roof terrace, is at least 8 square metres and has a minimum dimension of 1.8 metres; and
 - (c) is accessible from the residential unit; and
 - (d) may be-
 - grouped cumulatively by area in 1 communally accessible location; or
 - (ii) located directly adjacent to the unit; and
 - (e) is free of buildings, parking spaces, and servicing and manoeuvring areas.
- (2) A residential unit located above ground floor level must have an outdoor living space in the form of a balcony, patio, or roof terrace that—
 - (a) is at least 8 square metres and has a minimum dimension of 1.8 metres; and
 - (b) is accessible from the residential unit; and
 - (c) may be—
 - grouped cumulatively by area in 1 communally accessible location, in which case it may be located at ground level; or
 - (ii) located directly adjacent to the unit.

Schedule 3A clause 15: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

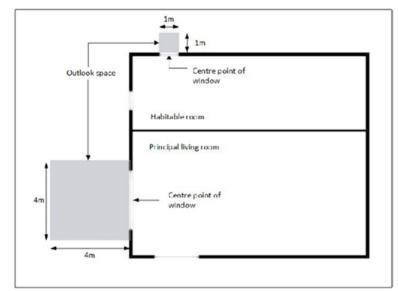
16 Outlook space (per unit)

(1) An outlook space must be provided for each residential unit as specified in this clause.

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Version as at 21 December 2021 Resource Management Act 1991 Schedule 3A

(2) An outlook space must be provided from habitable room windows as shown in the diagram below:



- (3) The minimum dimensions for a required outlook space are as follows:
 - (a) a principal living room must have an outlook space with a minimum dimension of 4 metres in depth and 4 metres in width; and
 - (b) all other habitable rooms must have an outlook space with a minimum dimension of 1 metre in depth and 1 metre in width.
- (4) The width of the outlook space is measured from the centre point of the largest window on the building face to which it applies.
- (5) Outlook spaces may be over driveways and footpaths within the site or over a public street or other public open space.
- (6) Outlook spaces may overlap where they are on the same wall plane in the case of a multi-storey building.
- (7) Outlook spaces may be under or over a balcony.
- (8) Outlook spaces required from different rooms within the same building may overlap.
- (9) Outlook spaces must—
 - (a) be clear and unobstructed by buildings; and
 - (b) not extend over an outlook space or outdoor living space required by another dwelling.

Schedule 3A clause 16: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

		Version as at
Schedule 3A	Resource Management Act 1991	21 December 2021

17 Windows to street

Any residential unit facing the street must have a minimum of 20% of the street-facing façade in glazing. This can be in the form of windows or doors.

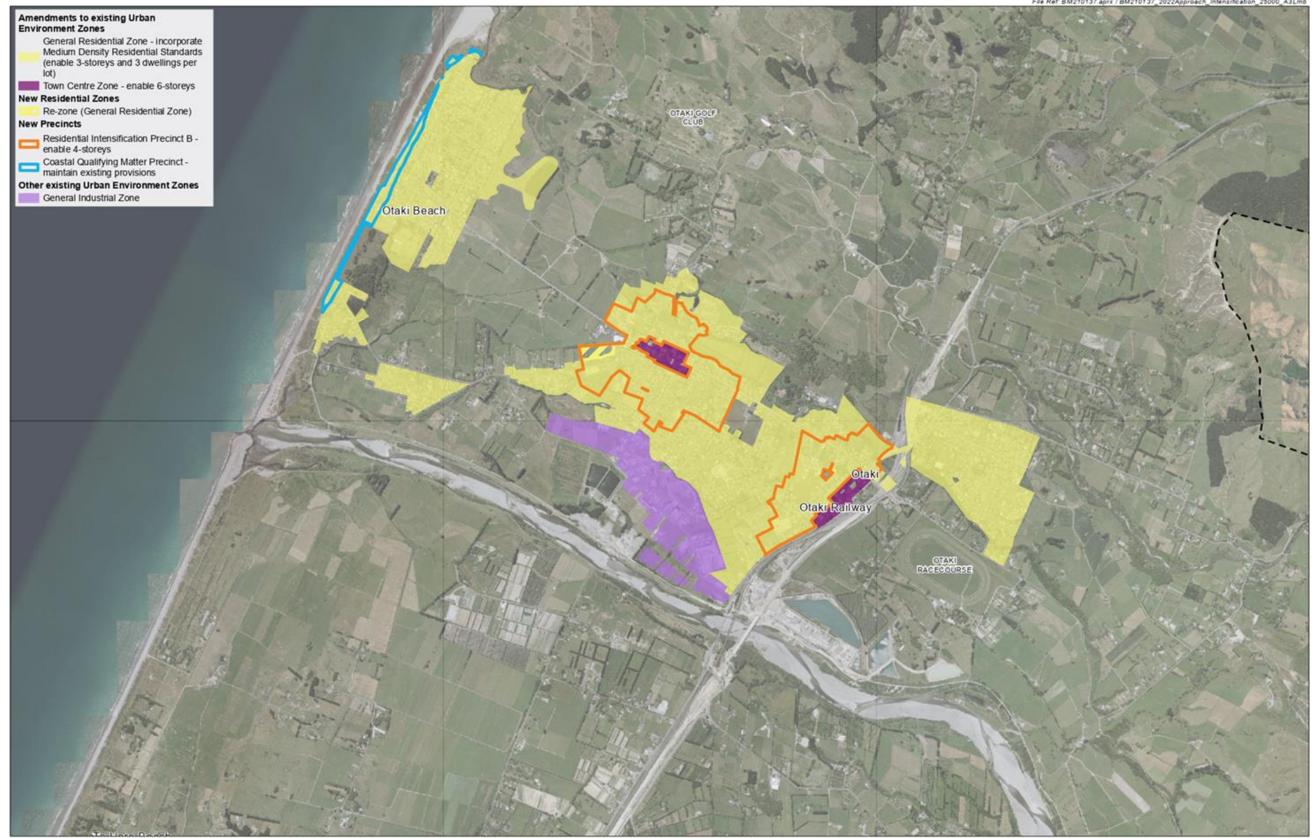
Schedule 3A clause 17: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

18 Landscaped area

- (1) A residential unit at ground floor level must have a landscaped area of a minimum of 20% of a developed site with grass or plants, and can include the canopy of trees regardless of the ground treatment below them.
- (2) The landscaped area may be located on any part of the development site, and does not need to be associated with each residential unit.

Schedule 3A clause 18: inserted, on 21 December 2021, by section 17 of the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021 (2021 No 59).

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This plan has been prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited on the specific instructions of our Client. It is solely for our Client's use in accordance with the agreed scope of work. Any use or reliance by a third party is at that party's own risk. Where information has been supplied by the Client or obtained from other external sources, it has been assumed that it is accurate. No liability or responsibility is accepted by Boffa Miskell Limited for any entors or omissions to the extent that they arise from inaccurate information provided by the Client or any external source.

700 m oleodonduuluud 1:25,000 @ A3 Data Sources: KCDC, BML, Additional Baxemap Imagery: Eagi Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Communit maps conthubuts, LIN2, Stats NZ, Eagle Technology, Esri, HERE Garmin, METI/NASA, USGS rojection: NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator

Note: these maps present a draft scope only, and are subject to change. For clarity, the following zones have not been shown: General Rural Zone, Rural Production Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone, Future Urban Zone, Open Space Zone and Natural Open Space Zone

KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT PLAN INTENSIFICATION PLANNING INSTRUMENT Draft Plan Change Scope: Ötaki

> Date: 01 March 2022 | Revision: 3 Plan prepared for KCDC by Boffa Miskell Limited Project Manager: hamish.wesney@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: ABa | Checked: HWe

Item 10.1 - Appendix 3

File Ref: BM210137 aprx / BM210137_2022App tensification_25000_A3Lmb

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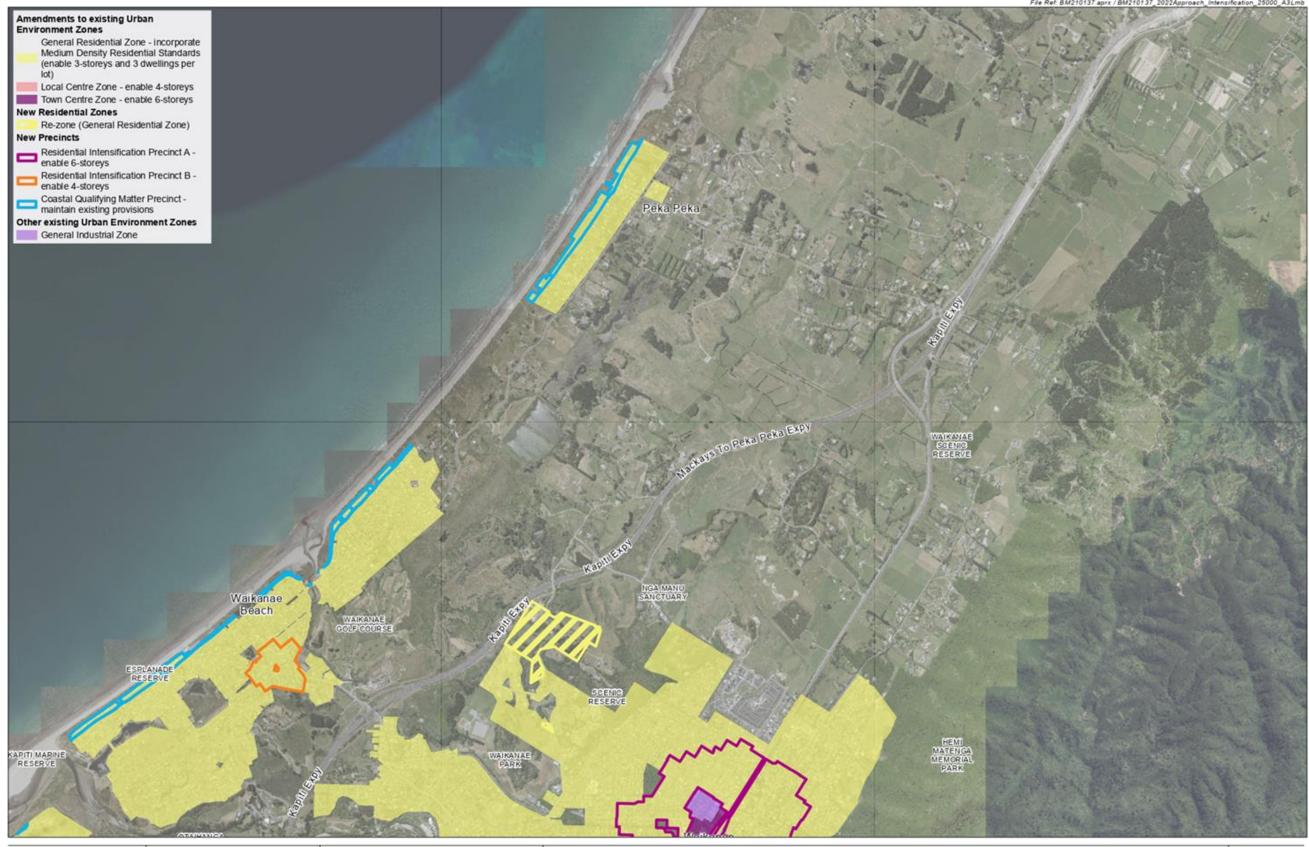
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Note: these maps present a draft scope only, and are subject to change, For clarity, the following zones have not been shown: General Rural Zone, Rural Production Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone, Future Urban Zone, Open Space Zone and Natural Open Space Zone KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT PLAN INTENSIFICATION PLANNING INSTRUMENT Draft Plan Change Scope: Te Horo/Hautere

Date: 01 March 2022 | Revision: 3 Plan prepared for KCDC by Boffa Miskell Limited Project Manager: hamish.wesney@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: ABa | Checked: HWe

File Ref: BM210137 aprx / BM210137_2022Approach_Intensification_25000_A3Lmb

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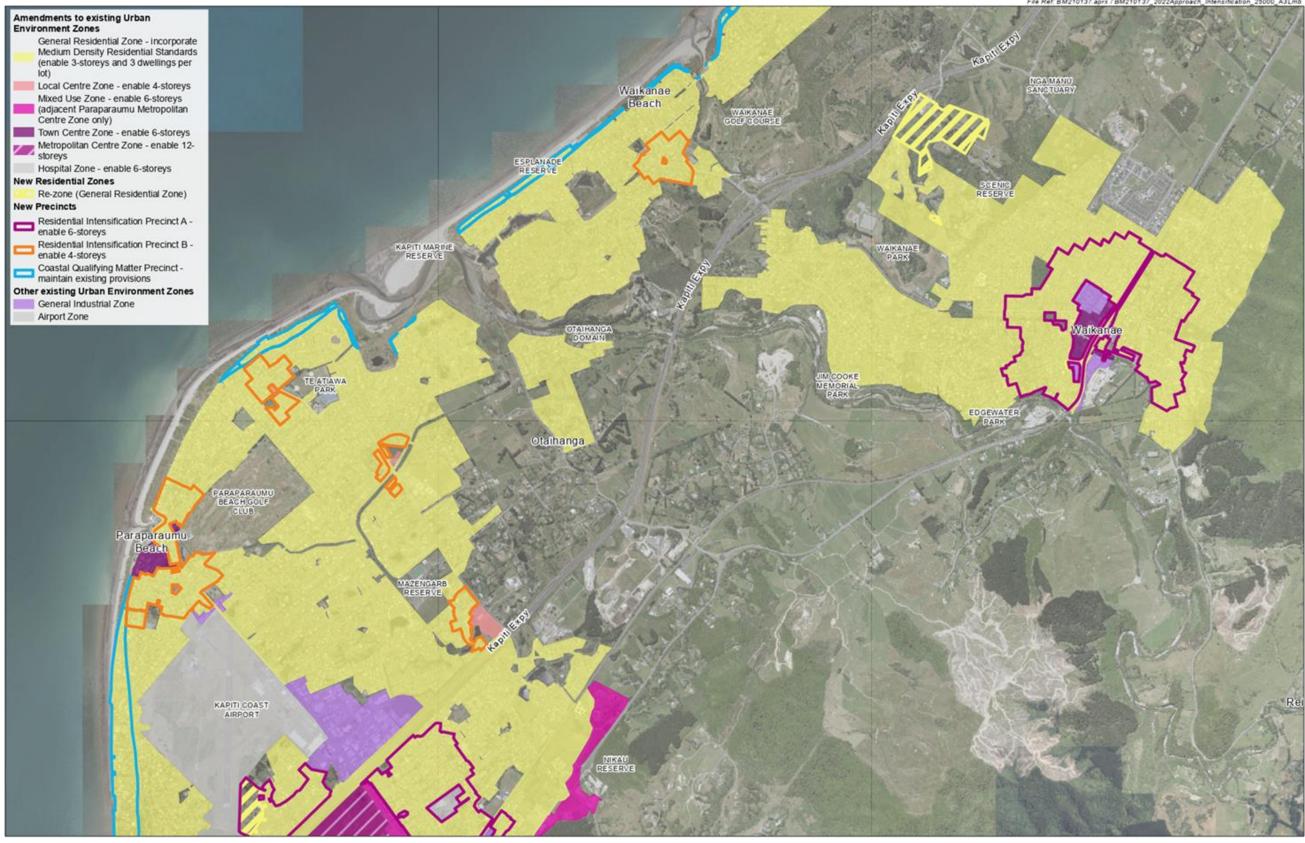
KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT PLAN INTENSIFICATION PLANNING INSTRUMENT Draft Plan Change Scope: Waikanae North

> Date: 01 March 2022 | Revision: 3 Plan prepared for KCDC by Boffa Miskell Limited Project Manager: hamish.wesney@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: ABa | Checked: HWe

Item 10.1 - Appendix 3

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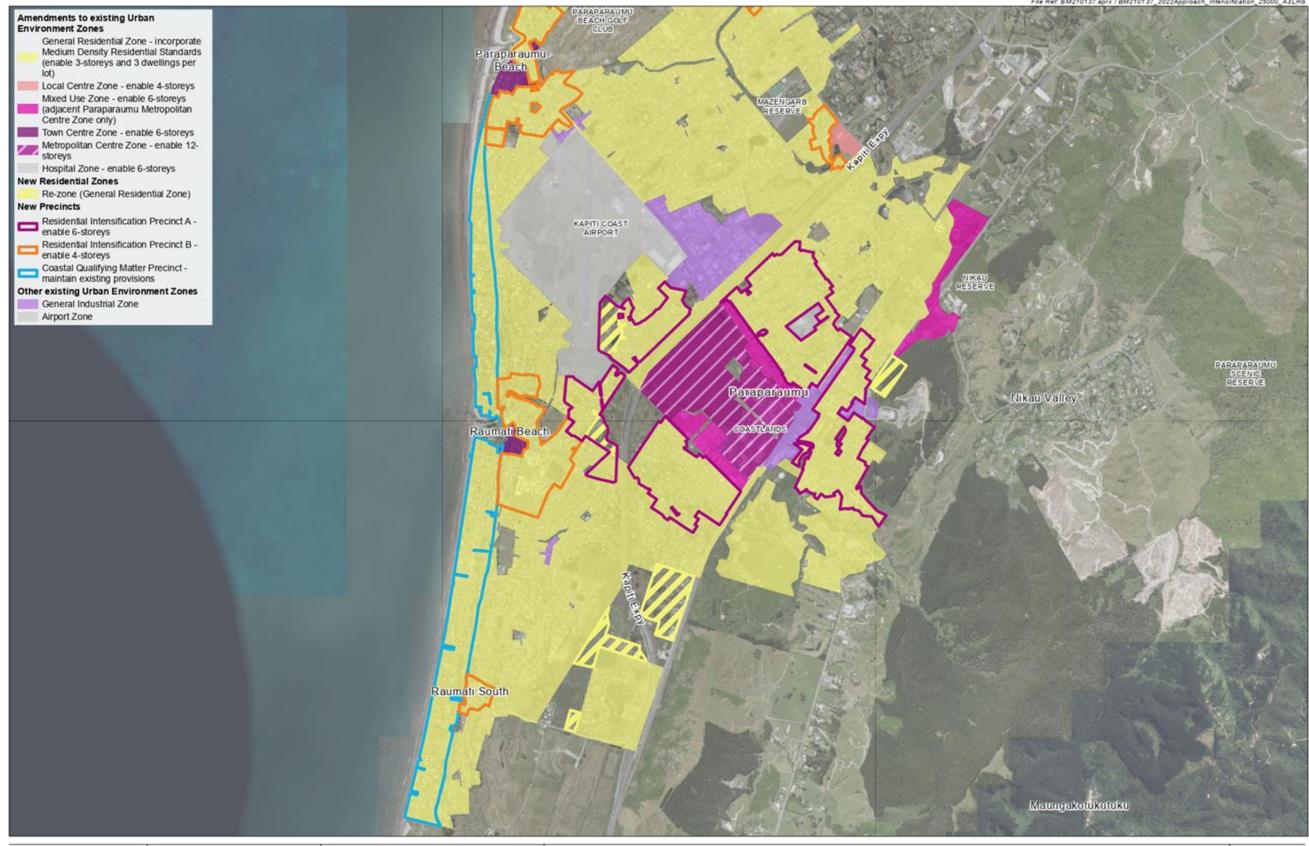
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KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT PLAN INTENSIFICATION PLANNING INSTRUMENT Draft Plan Change Scope: Waikanae/ Paraparaumu North Date: 01 March 2022 | Revision: 3 Plan prepared for KCDC by Boffa Miskell Limited Project Manager: hamish.wesney@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: ABa | Checked: HWe

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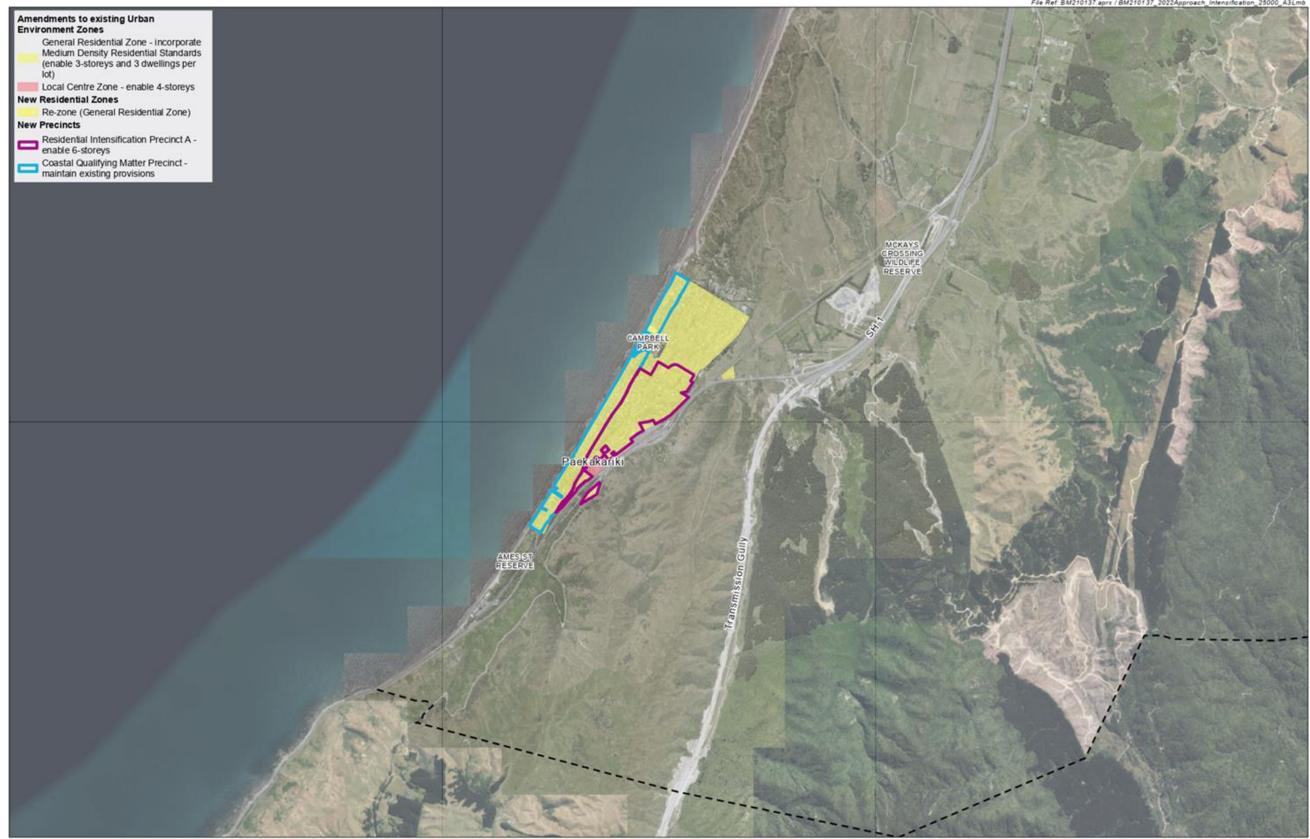
KÄPITI COAST DISTRICT PLAN INTENSIFICATION PLANNING INSTRUMENT Draft Plan Change Scope: Paraparaumu

> Date: 01 March 2022 | Revision: 3 Plan prepared for KCDC by Boffa Miskell Limited Project Manager: hamish.wesney@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: ABa | Checked: HWe

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Note: these maps present a draft scope only, and are subject to change. For clarity, the following zones have not been shown: General Rural Zone, Rural Production Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone, Future Urban Zone, Open Space Zone and Natural Open Space Zone KĀPITI COAST DISTRICT PLAN INTENSIFICATION PLANNING INSTRUMENT Draft Plan Change Scope: Paekākāriki

> Date: 01 March 2022 | Revision: 3 Plan prepared for KCDC by Boffa Miskell Limited Project Manager: hamish.wesney@boffamiskell.co.nz | Drawn: ABa | Checked: HWe

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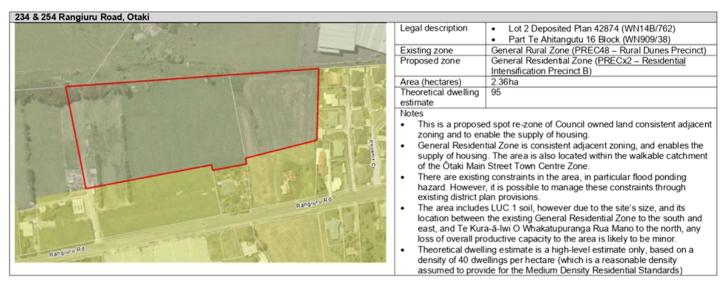
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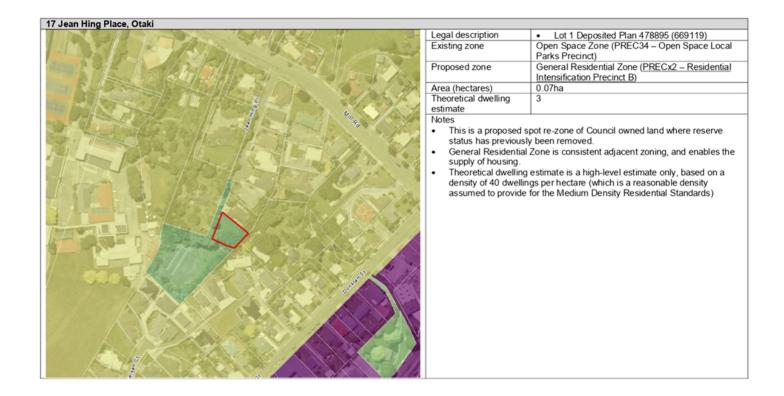
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Appendix D – Proposed New General Residential Zones

This appendix outlines the areas proposed to be rezoned as General Residential Zone as part of the IPI.

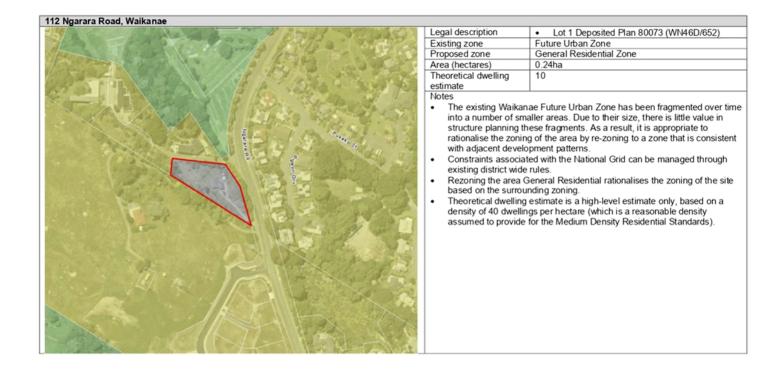




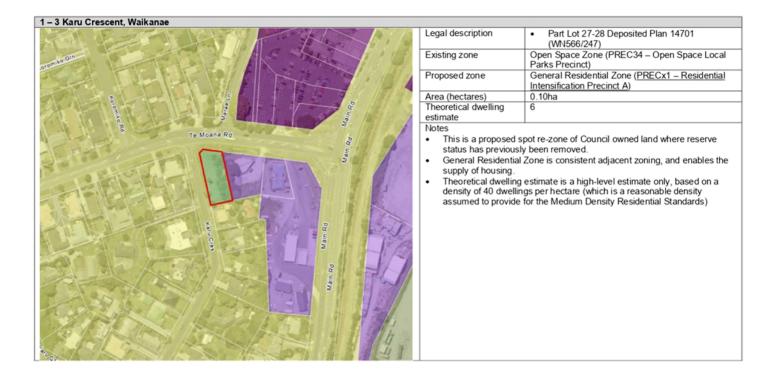


174 – 211 Ngarara Road, Waikanae		
	 into a number of sr structure planning I rationalise the zoni with adjacent devel There are cohesive The area is adjacen be extended into th Constraints such a plan provisions. Theoretical dwellin density of 40 dwelli assumed to provide 	e areas of relatively unconstrainted land within the area. In to the existing urban environment, and services could





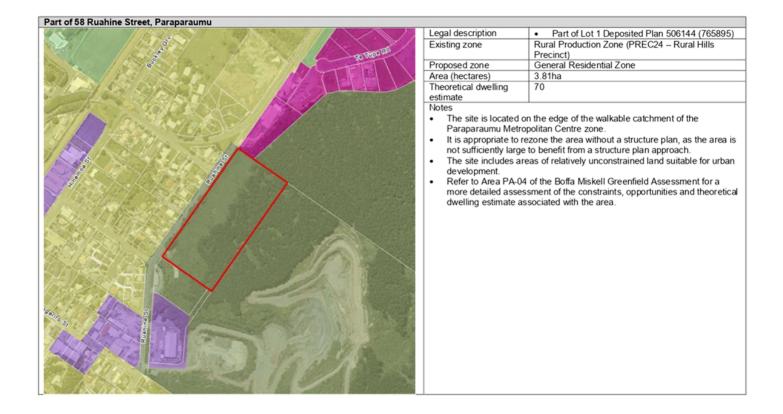




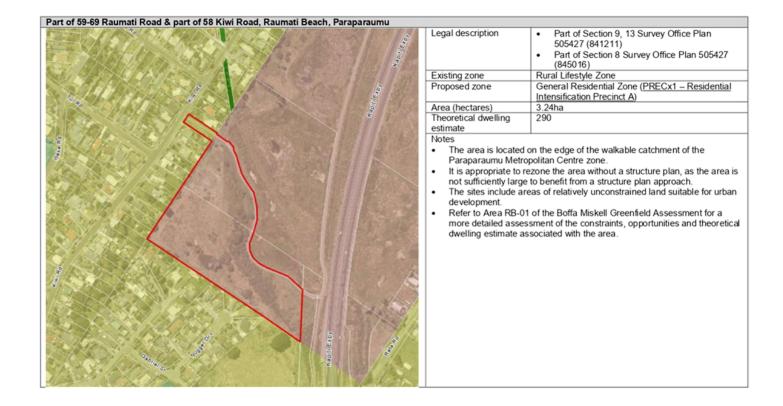


132 – 188 Milne Drive, Paraparaumu		
	Legal description	 Lot 7 Deposited Plan 303674 (14676) Lot 6 Deposited Plan 90003 (WN57D/83) Lot 112 Deposited Plan 90002 (WN57D/81) Lot 1 Deposited Plan 316637 (64901) Lot 9 Deposited Plan 303674 (14678) Lot 8 Deposited Plan 303674 (14677) Lot 2 Deposited Plan 316637 (64902)
	Existing zone	Rural Lifestyle Zone
	Proposed zone	General Residential Zone (<u>PRECx1 – Residential</u> Intensification Precinct A)
	Area (hectares)	5.93ha
	Theoretical dwelling	110
	estimate	
	Notes	
	 The area is located within the walkable catchment of the Paraparaumu Metropolitan Centre zone. 	
	 It is appropriate to rezone the area without a structure plan, as the area is 	
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	not sufficiently large to benefit from a structure plan approach.	
	· Re-zoned sites include areas of relatively unconstrained land suitable for	
	urban development.	
	 Constraints such as plan provisions. 	flood hazard can be managed through existing district
	 Development in relation to existing waterbodies can be managed through 	
	the NES-F.	nor to existing materboards can be managed anough
	The 3 northernmost sites retain their existing zoning on the basis that they	
	are highly constrained by flood hazard and existing waterbodies, and contain no cohesive areas of unconstrained land.	
		areas of unconstrained land. of the Boffa Miskell Greenfield Assessment for a
		sment of the constraints, opportunities and theoretical
		sociated with the area.

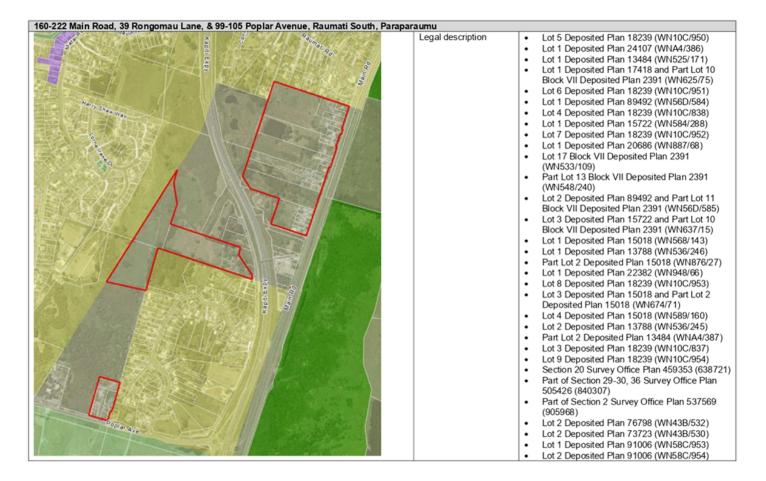








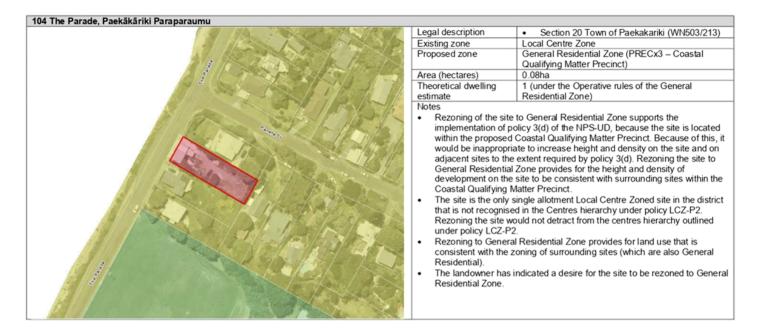






	-
	 Lot 1 Deposited Plan 76798 (WN43B/531)
Existing zone	General Rural Zone (PREC48 – Rural Dunes
	Precinct)
Proposed zone	General Residential Zone
Area (hectares)	22.24ha
Theoretical dwelling	320
estimate	
Notes	
 The area is identified 	in the District Growth Strategy as an area for future
urban growth.	
 The presence of the 	Expressway and the restrictions that this places on
	means that there would be little benefit to structure
	ither side of the Expressway. As a result, it is
	e the area without a structure plan.
	flood hazard can be managed through existing district
plan provisions.	
	Expressway designation are excluded on the basis
	clude stormwater management areas that may be
	idential development.
	of the Boffa Miskell Greenfield Assessment for a
	sment of the constraints, opportunities and theoretical
dwening estimate as	sociated with the area.





Notes:

1. Aerial images. Aerial images are not to scale, and are intended to show the overall extent of the area proposed to be rezoned only. The boundary of the area proposed to be rezoned is shown in red. Existing property boundaries are shown in white. Existing district plan zoning is shown with a colour overlay, for information only.

2. Theoretical dwelling estimate. Unless noted otherwise, the "theoretical dwelling estimate" for each area are based on a high level estimate derived from generic density figures indicated in the District Growth Strategy.



Appendix E: Giving effect to Policy 3 of the NPS-UD in the Kāpiti Coast District

The following table summarises the level of intensification proposed by PC2, based on the existing centres hierarchy and rapid transit stops¹ located within the District:

Proposed building height (up to and including)	Area	Location	NPS-UD policy	
Centres Zones				
12-storeys	Metropolitan Centre Zone	Paraparaumu	3(b)	
6-storeys	Town Centre Zone	Ōtaki Main Street	3(d)	
		Ōtaki Railway		
		Waikanae ²		
		Paraparaumu Beach		
		Raumati Beach		
	Mixed Use Zone (Ihakara Street West, Ihahara Street East and Kāpiti Road precincts) Hospital Zone	Within an 800m walkable catchment of the edge of the Metropolitan Centre Zone at Paraparaumu	3(c)(iii)	
	Local Centre Zone (at Paekākāriki)	Within an 800m walkable catchment of Paekākāriki Station	3(c)(i)	
4-storeys	Local Centre Zone	Waikanae Beach	3(d)	
		Kena Kena		
		Mazengarb Road		
		Meadows		
		Raumati South		
General Residential	Zone			
6-storeys	Within an 800m walkable catchment of the edge of the Metropolitan Centre Zone	Paraparaumu	3(c)(iii)	
	Within an 800m walkable	Waikanae station	3(c)(i)	
	catchment of a rapid transit stop	Paraparaumu station		
		Paekākāriki station		
4-storeys	Within a 400m walkable	Ōtaki Main Street	3(d)	
	catchment of the Town Centre Zone ³	Ōtaki Railway		
		Paraparaumu Beach		
		Raumati Beach		

¹ The train stations at Paekākāriki, Paraparaumu and Waikanae meet the definition of a "rapid transit stop" under clause 1.4(1) of the NPS-UD. ² The Town Centre Zone at Waikanae is also covered by policy 3(c)(i) of the NPS-UD. ³ Intensification adjacent to the Town Centre Zone at Waikanae is excluded from this list, as intensification in this area is already covered by policy 3(c)(i), which applies to intensification within a walkable catchment of Waikanae station.

Proposed building height (up to and including)	Area	Location	NPS-UD policy
	Within a 400m walkable catchment of the Local Centre Zone ⁴	Waikanae Beach Kena Kena Mazengarb Road Meadows Raumati South	3(d)
3-storeys	Everywhere else within the General Residential Zone		MDRS ⁵

⁴ Intensification adjacent to the Local Centre Zone at Paekākāriki is excluded from this list, as intensification in this area is already covered by policy 3(c)(i), which applies to intensification within a walkable catchment of Paekākāriki station. ⁵ This is not an NPS-UD policy, however it is showing in this table for comparison purposes.

10.2 UPDATE ON LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY

Kaituhi | Author: Catherine Knight, Policy Advisor

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: Natasha Tod, Group Manager Strategy, Growth and Recovery

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

1 This paper provides an update on work to develop a potential local alcohol policy and community engagement undertaken to date.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2 Not applicable.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

3 Council has the authority to consider the matters set out in this paper.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Council notes progress to develop a potential local alcohol policy and the impacts that COVID-19 has had on the ability to further progress work on the policy at this time.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 4 A local alcohol policy is a policy tool provided for under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act). It is a non-mandatory tool but allows for councils, where evidence of alcohol related harm in community exists, to set limits on numbers of licenced premises within an area and/or district, specify opening or closing hours that are more restrictive than those set out in the Act, set minimum distances from specified sensitive locations such as schools and health facilities, as well as implement one-way door restrictions.
- 5 The Act requires that Council develops the policy in consultation with the Police and Medical Officers of Health, as well as the Council's licensing inspectors. Once a local alcohol policy is in place, licencing bodies will have to consider the policy when they make decisions on licence applications. As of January 2021, about 60 percent of territorial authorities had adopted local alcohol policies, while a number of others had policies in development.
- 6 The Research and Policy Team began the research process for a potential policy in June 2021, with the goal of developing a draft policy in early 2022 (if the decision was taken to progress with a policy). The project to develop a LAP will follow the following process.



- 7 However, the COVID situation has meant the sequence of work has not been able to be progressed as planned and community engagement has been more limited than originally anticipated. We are currently at the 'Research' phase of this work, which involves gathering the data we require to satisfy the evidential requirements of section 78 of the Act before moving to the drafting of the policy. This evidential base includes:
 - the demography of the district's residents (s. 78(2)(d))
 - the overall health indicators of the district's residents (s. 78(2)(f))

the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district (s. 78(2)(g)).

In respect of ss. 78(2)(f) and (g) especially, engagement with Police and the Regional Health/Medical Officer of Health is essential.

- 8 From July through to December 2021 the policy team implemented a survey, contacted stakeholders inviting their feedback, and also met with stakeholders who requested meetings. However, due to COVID restrictions we were not able to carry out the pop-up and drop-in engagement that had been planned. Nevertheless, despite these constraints, the response to the survey was good, with 415 responses received.
- 9 It should be noted that while we implemented a survey as part of the Research phase of this work, seeking public input on policy settings to inform the drafting of the policy is not a requirement of the Act. Nevertheless, the survey has proved valuable as a gauge of the community's views relating to a potential local alcohol policy, but as it is not fully representative of the community as a whole (see 'Survey results and discussion') and may under-represent a section of the community that could be disproportionately impacted by the negative effects of alcohol, we caution against using its results to directly inform the specifics of the various settings.
- 10 Due to their need to prioritise COVID-related work, we have been unable to engage with the Medical Officer of Health/Regional Health. Because consultation with the Medical Officer of Health is a statutory requirement of the draft policy development process, it means that the drafting process will need to be deferred until the Medical Officer of Health is available to work with Council to complete the research phase of this work. This engagement will enable us to fulfil the evidential requirements of section 78 and move to the policy drafting phase if the decision is taken to progress policy development.

HE KORERORERO | DISCUSSION

Survey results and discussion

1

- 11 The purpose of the survey was to better understand attitudes and behaviours in relation to alcohol and to get indicative feedback on possible settings. It was undertaken between 8 October and 10 December 2021. The survey was able to be completed anonymously online, with hardcopies available at services centres, libraries and distributed to other organisations (e.g. licencees) on request. The survey was promoted via council communication channels. Due to COVID restrictions, we were not able to promote the survey through pop-up and drop-in engagement as planned, but used additional online media advertising to promote awareness of the survey.
- 12 The survey comprised two sections: the first section covering demographics, drinking preferences and personal observation of alcohol-related issues. The second section sought feedback on the range of policy settings encompassed by a local alcohol policy. (See Appendix 1 for the summary report of the results and Appendix 2 for a copy of the original survey.)
- 13 A total of 415 people responded to the public survey. Notably however, responses to individual questions ranged substantially between about 160 for some questions up to the high 300s for others. Attrition in response rates became especially marked in the section seeking feedback on potential policy settings.
- 14 Geographically, respondents were broadly representative of the community: i.e., the proportion of responses from each of the District's communities was broadly similar to the proportion that each community makes up of the District population. Men and women were fairly equally represented with a slightly larger proportion of men (51 percent) than women (48 percent) responding.

- 15 Survey responses were less representative of age demographics of our community: those aged 50 years old and over comprised 70 percent of the responses, while the 18–34-year-old age group was the least represented, together making up less than 10 percent. Respondents were overwhelmingly of European descent (at 84 percent, roughly proportionate with their proportion of the population in the District, which is 88 percent). Notably however, those identifying as Māori made up only seven percent (proportion of the District population is approximately 15 percent).²⁴
- 16 This under-representation of Māori and especially Māori of the younger age groups is important in the light that compared to the population as a whole, Māori are disproportionately affected by the impacts of alcohol.²⁵ Before progressing with the development of a potential policy, it is therefore important that Council understands the full nature and scale of alcohol-related impacts on the community, including Māori and especially Māori youth. As noted, this aligns with the requirements of the Act, which requires Council to have regard to 'the nature and severity of the alcohol-related problems arising in the district' (s. 78(2)(g)).
- 17 Overall, there was broad support for further settings (i.e., additional to the default settings provided by the Act) to regulate the sale and purchase of alcohol in the District. Eighty-one percent of respondents believe that the number of existing premises should be considered when an application for a new licenced premise is made. In relation to limits to the numbers of premises in each of the areas in the District, between 46 and 66 percent of respondents indicated that they felt that there should be caps in each of these areas, with the highest percentage responding affirmatively in relation to Ōtaki (66 percent) and Paraparaumu Beach (65 percent), followed by Paraparaumu (59 percent).
- 18 In relation to opening times for licensed premises, the largest proportion of respondents in most cases indicated a preference for the latest opening time offered (9am for off-licenced premises and 10am for on-licenced premises) and the earliest closing time (9pm for off-licence premises and 11pm for on-licence premises). Of note, a number of respondents questioned the limited options offered, suggesting that later opening times and earlier closing times should also have been included in the survey.
- 19 Almost 70 percent of respondents agreed there should be a one-way door restriction, with the earliest option of 10pm receiving the most favour and the latest option of 1am receiving the least favour.
- 20 The majority of respondents to the questions relating to controls on minimum distances from community facilities such as parks, schools and ECE, health facilities and places of worship favoured minimum distances for bottle stores and bars, with less favour for minimum distances in the case of the other types of licences (social/sports clubs, grocery stores, supermarkets and cafes/restaurants).
- 21 About 170 respondents also made comments as part of the survey including in relation to alcohol-related impacts in the community, to the survey itself, or expressing their views about a potential policy or other possible mechanisms to reduce alcohol harm.

Other engagement

²⁴ Stats NZ, '2018 census summary for Kapiti Coast', accessed from https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-place-summaries/kapiti-coast-district.

²⁵ According to data from 2007, Māori are more likely to drink hazardously than non-Māori (in the case of wahine Māori this is by more than a factor of two). The premature death rate for Māori is 2.5 times the rate for non-Māori. In addition, young Māori males experience a disproportionately higher risk of hazardous drinking when living in closer proximity to alcohol outlets (Alcohol Healthwatch, 2020).

- 22 As part of our engagement phase, we contacted an extensive list of stakeholders, including community groups, education and health providers and all licenced premises, to seek their views on a potential local alcohol policy. We also sought to re-engage with our iwi, police and health partners. However, as noted, due to COVID restrictions we were not able to carry out the pop-up and drop-in engagement that had been planned.
- 23 In response to stakeholder requests, we met with representatives from two organisations/communities, and six organisations submitted a feedback form or provided feedback on the potential policy. Five of the organisations submitting feedback were organisations manufacturing or selling alcohol, while one was an organisation providing support services in the health sector (the Cancer Society). Generally speaking, the licensed organisations were in favour of minimal restrictions and in some cases did not support any change to the status quo.
- In contrast, the Cancer Society was in support of more restrictive policies by way of a local alcohol policy. It expressed particular concern about the need 'to avoid adding any additional health burden to low socio-economic areas such as Ōtaki township and Paraparaumu Central'.
- In addition to this written feedback, we also met with representatives from the Cancer Society and from the Ōtaki community. The latter expressed deep concern about the impacts of alcohol, especially on the tamariki and rangatahi in their community, and were strongly supportive of a policy covering Ōtaki. We also met with a Police Constable from the Alcohol Harm Prevention Team, who is based primarily in Ōtaki but was also involved in the development and implementation of the local alcohol policy in Horowhenua District.

He take | Issues

3

- 26 This paper is an update for noting only, with no proposals requiring consideration of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
- 27 The community survey has been a useful component of the research phase. Further analysis will be undertaken alongside completion of the other research elements when the Medical Officer of Health/Regional Health are available to progress this. We do not yet have an indicative timeline for this.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

28 This paper is an update for noting only. There are no proposals (options) for consideration.

Tangata whenua

29 We sought input from our iwi partners and iwi organisations in the District as part of our engagement, and we understand this is an issue of concern for iwi in our District, given the disproportionate impacts of alcohol abuse on Māori, and especially Māori youth (as discussed at 16 above). As noted, before progressing with the development of a potential policy, it will be important that Council works with the Medical Officer of Health and our iwi partners to understand the full nature and scale of alcohol-related impacts on the community.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

30 There are no climate change matters relating to this piece of work.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

31 There are no financial and/or resourcing implications relating to this paper. Further work to develop a potential policy is provided for as part of the policy work programme, and steps to recommence the work will be prioritised once our health partners have the capacity to engage with Council on this work.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

- 32 There are no legal risks associated with the matters presented in this paper for noting.
- 33 There may be some concern among stakeholders that the survey results will be used to directly inform local alcohol policy settings. However, this risk can be mitigated through clear messaging about how the survey results will be used (i.e., as an indication of generalised support for the development of policy, not to directly inform specific policy settings).

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

34 This paper is an update on progress and policy impacts will be discussed alongside future policy advice on developing a potential local alcohol policy.

TE WHAKAWHITI KŌRERO ME TE TŪHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

35 An update on progress, results from the community survey and next steps for the project will be communicated via a press release and email to stakeholders and updated on the local alcohol policy project page on Council's website.

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

Any work to develop a draft local alcohol policy will be deferred until the Medical Officer of Health/Regional Health has capacity to engage with Council once their COVID response priorities diminish. Due to this deferment, no further engagement or consultation is planned at this stage. Whakatairanga | Publicity

37 This report is for noting only and no decisions are sought. However, as noted at 35 above, Council will be preparing some high-level messaging notifying the public and stakeholders of the availability of the survey results, how the information gained from the survey will be used, and outlining the status of the project.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

- 1. Kapiti Community Alcohol Survey Summary Report 😃
- 2. Kapiti Community Alcohol Survey 2021 😃

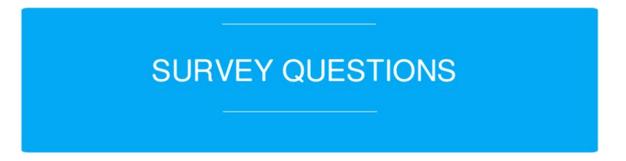
Kāpiti Community Alcohol Survey 2021

SURVEY RESPONSE REPORT 08 October 2021 - 13 December 2021

PROJECT NAME: Kāpiti Community Alcohol Survey 2021



Page 1 of 34



The following survey results are from a community survey undertaken in late 2021 as part of early work scoping a potential local alcohol policy.

Information gained from the survey will provide us with initial feedback from the community on the use and impacts of alcohol in the District, as well as views on the potential use of additional controls on alcohol sale and supply as part of any future policy.

The survey will sit alongside further research and evidence that will be developed in partnership with the Police and Regional Health, and which will help inform advice to Council on a draft local alcohol policy.

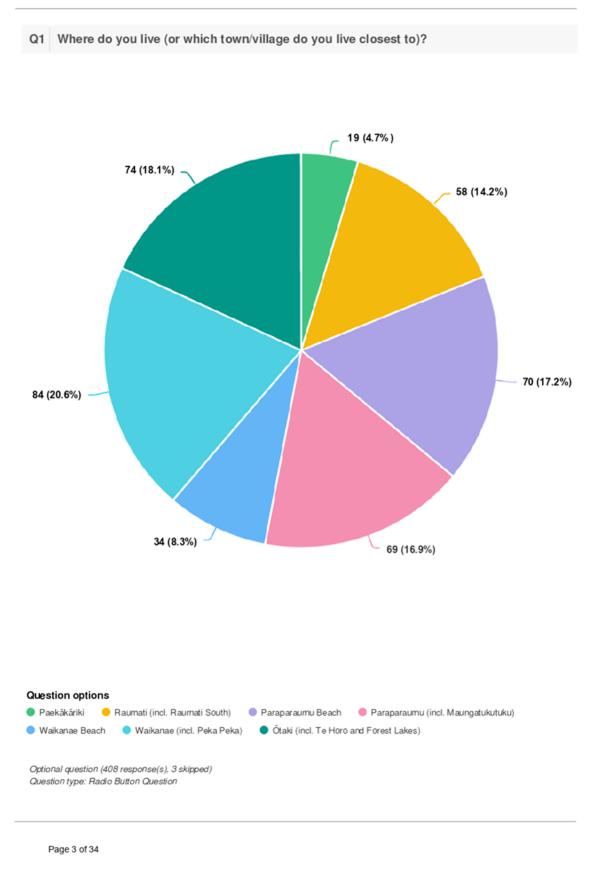
For further information on the work to develop a potential LAP see the project page https:// www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/your-council/projects/draft-strategies-and-policies/developing-a-localalcohol-policy-for-kapiti/.

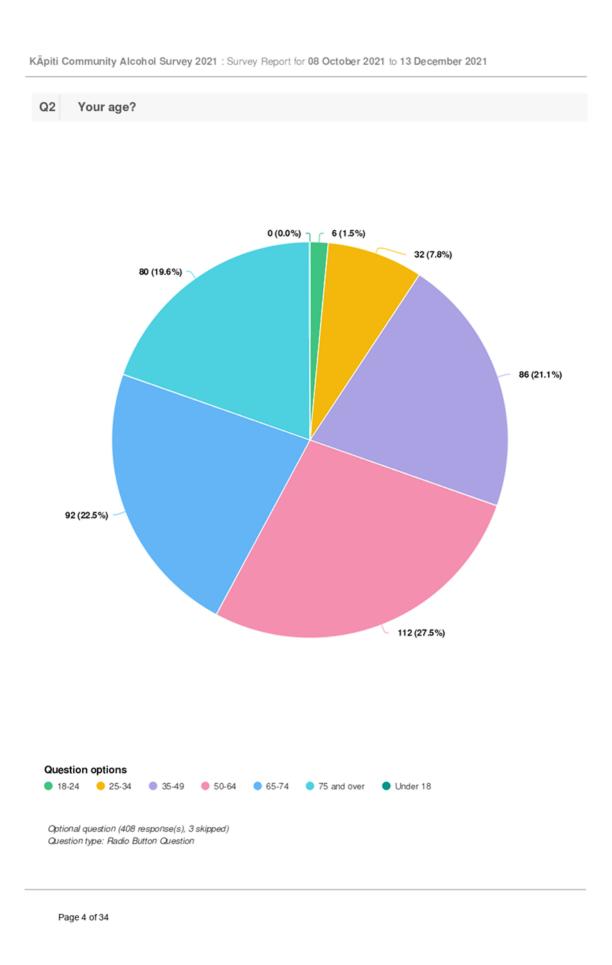
The Kapiti Community Alcohol Survey 2021 (including full questions and background context) can be viewed or downloaded here https://haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/kapiti-community-alcohol-survey-2021.

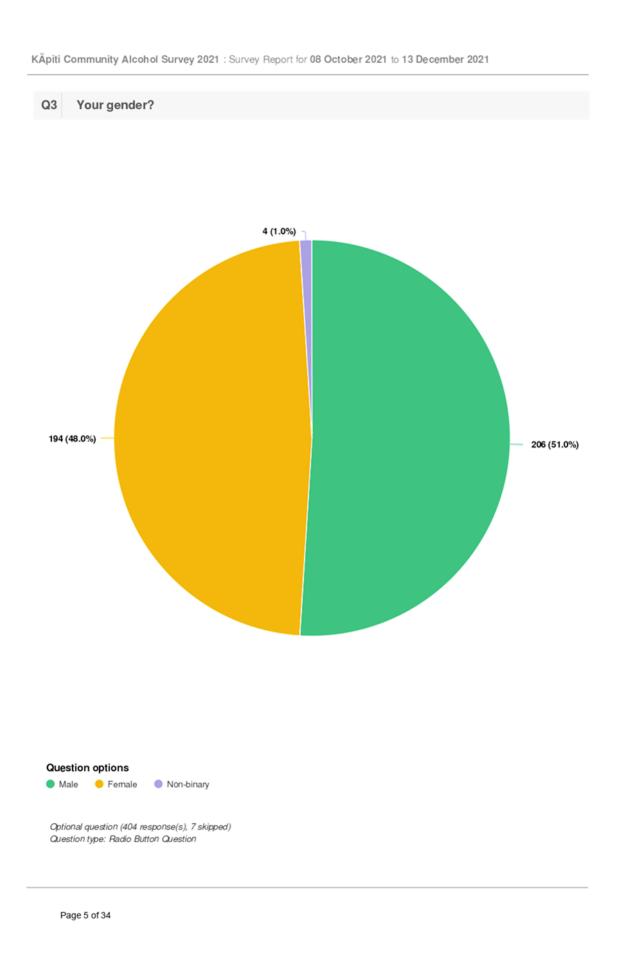
If you have further questions please email localalcoholpolicy@kapiticoast.govt.nz.

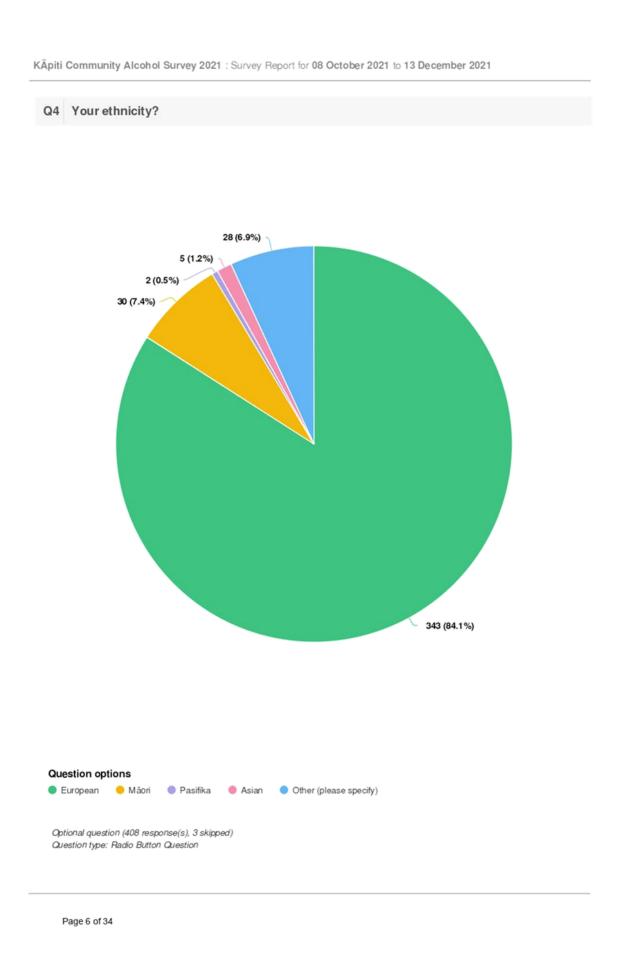
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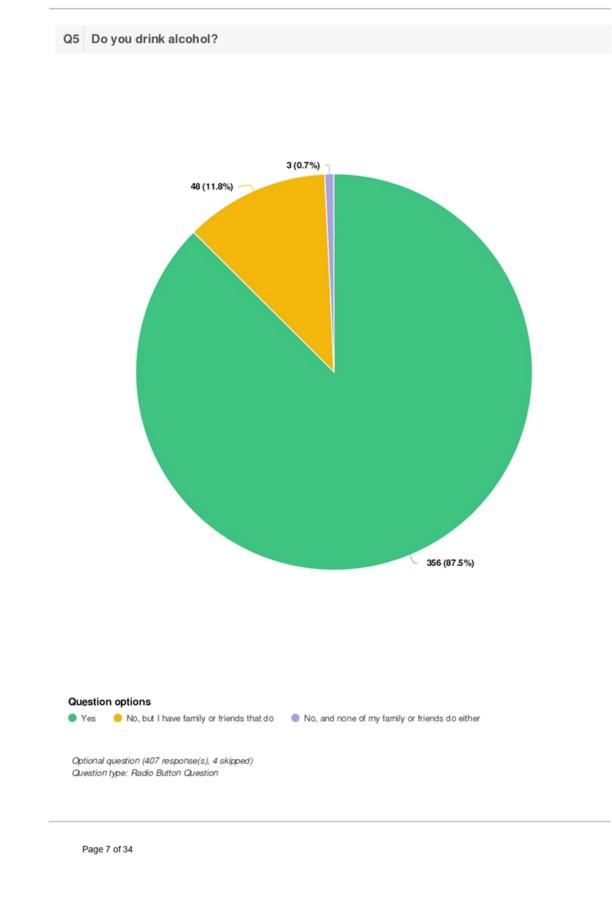


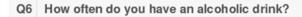


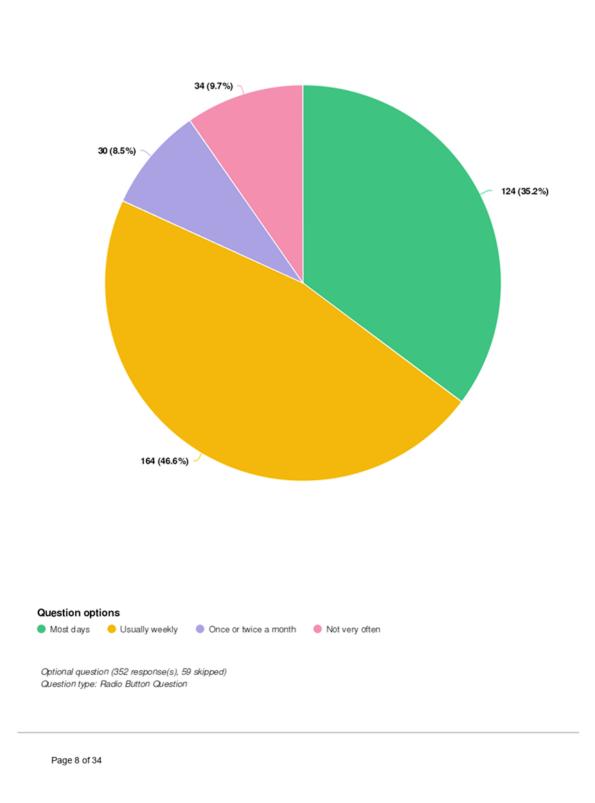


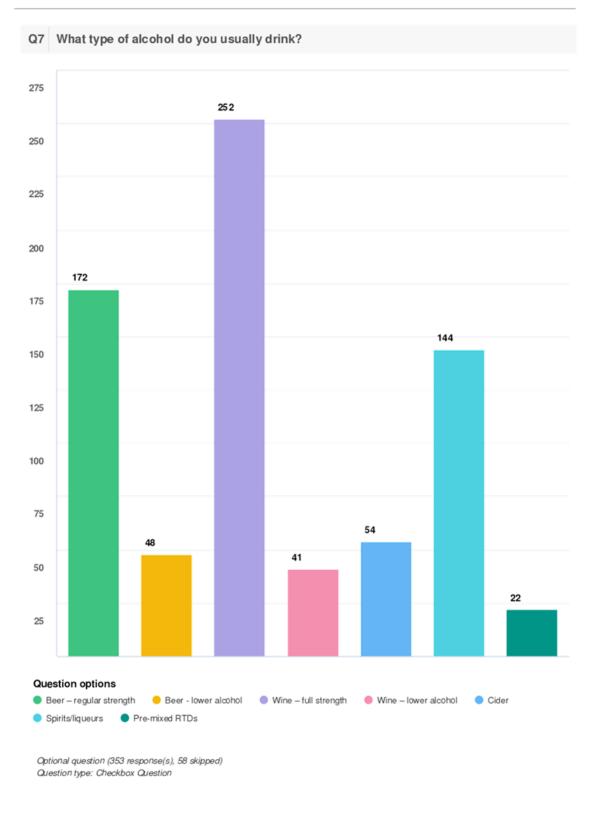












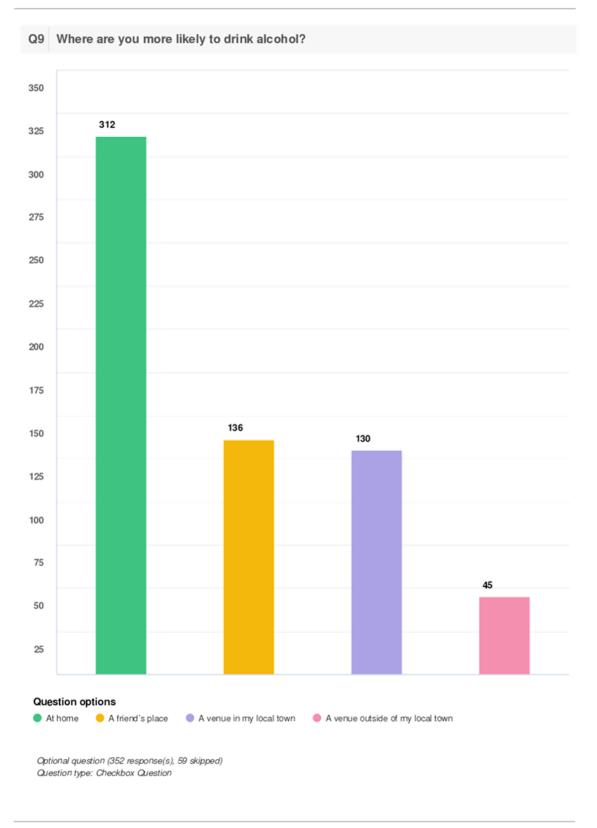
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Q8 Where do you buy alcohol most often? 300 271 275 250 225 200 175 139 150 125 100 73 63 75 52 48 50 28 25 **Question options** 🔵 Pub 😑 Cafe/restaurant 🛛 🔵 Social or sports club 🛛 🌒 Supermarket Grocery store (a local shop selling grocery and other items) Bottle store Other (please specify)

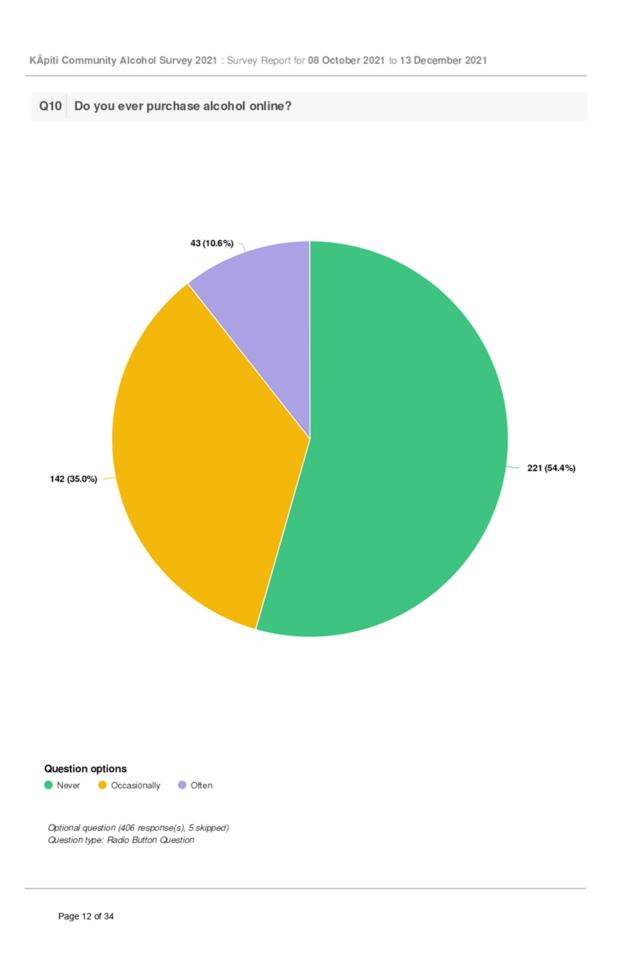
KÄpiti Community Alcohol Survey 2021 : Survey Report for 08 October 2021 to 13 December 2021

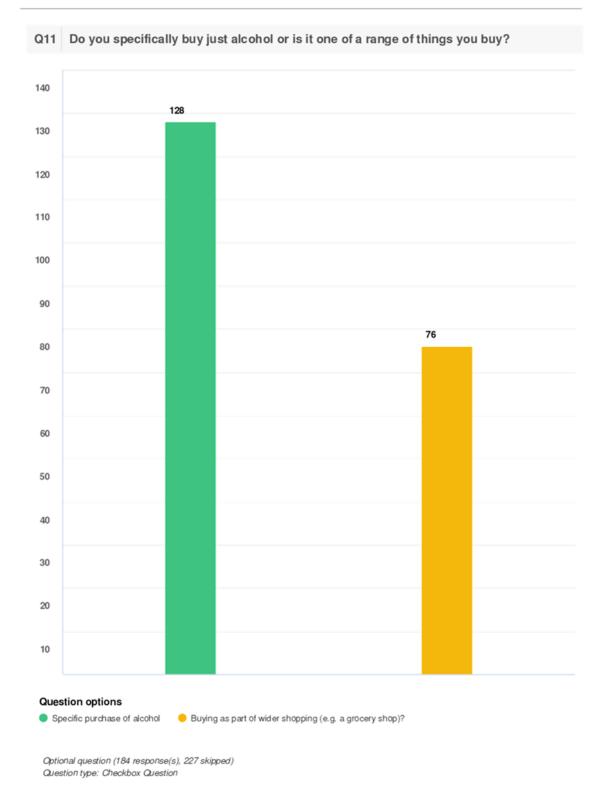
Optional question (354 response(s), 57 skipped) Question type: Checkbox Question

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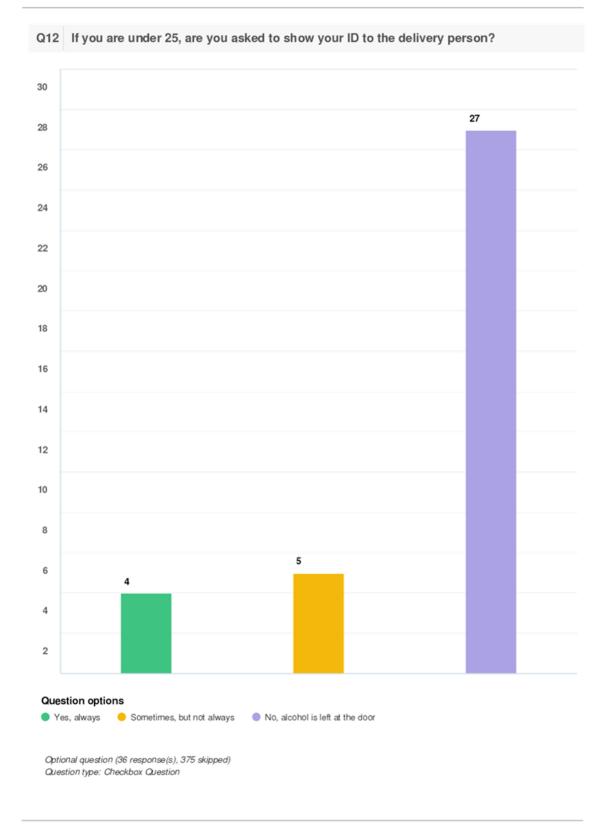


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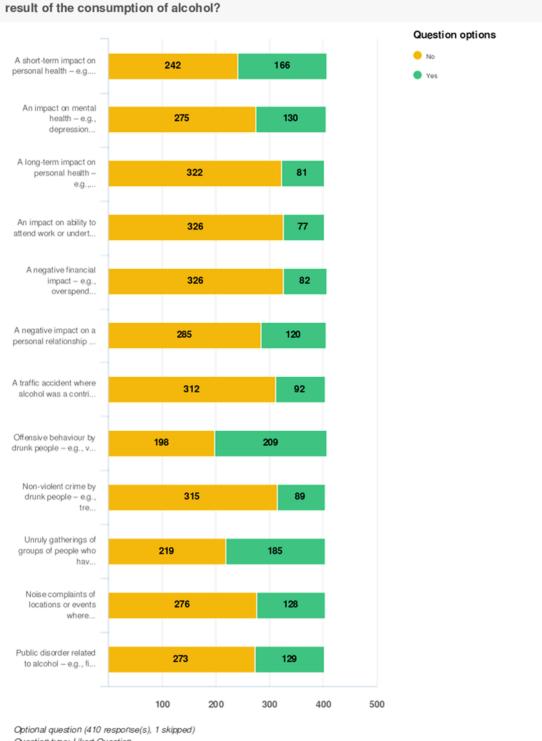
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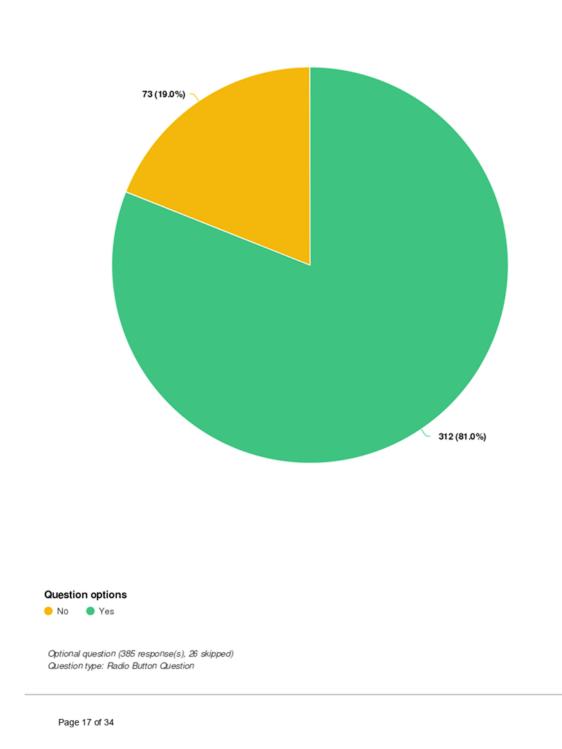


Q14 In the last two years, have you experienced or seen any of the scenarios below, as a

Question type: Likert Question

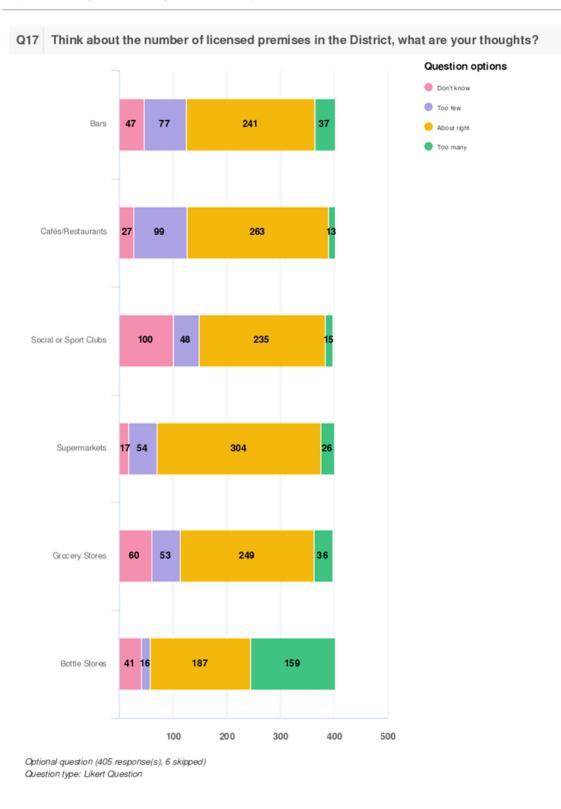
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Q15 Do you think the number of existing premises should be considered when an application for a new licence is made?

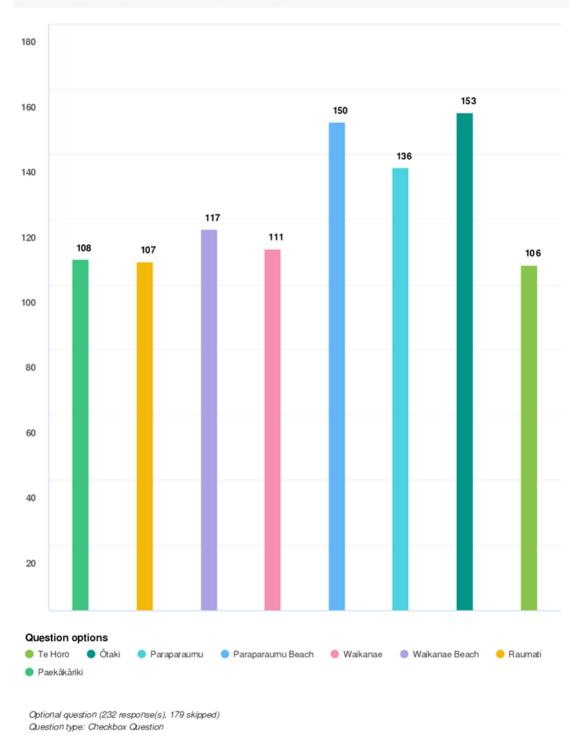




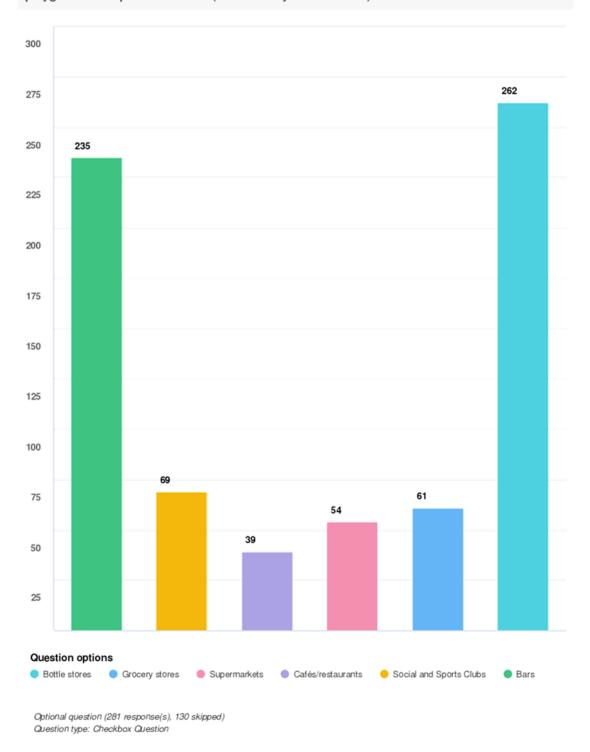
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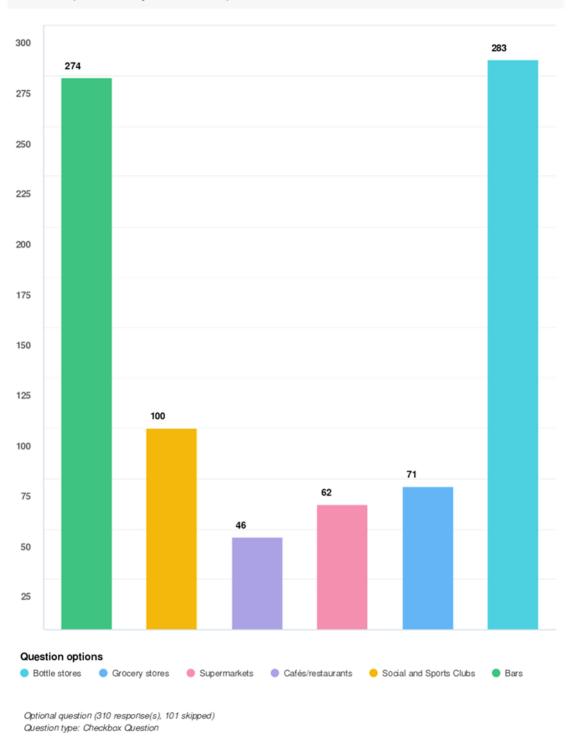


Q18 If you think the numbers of any licenced premises should be capped, is there an area [or areas?] where you think the cap should apply?



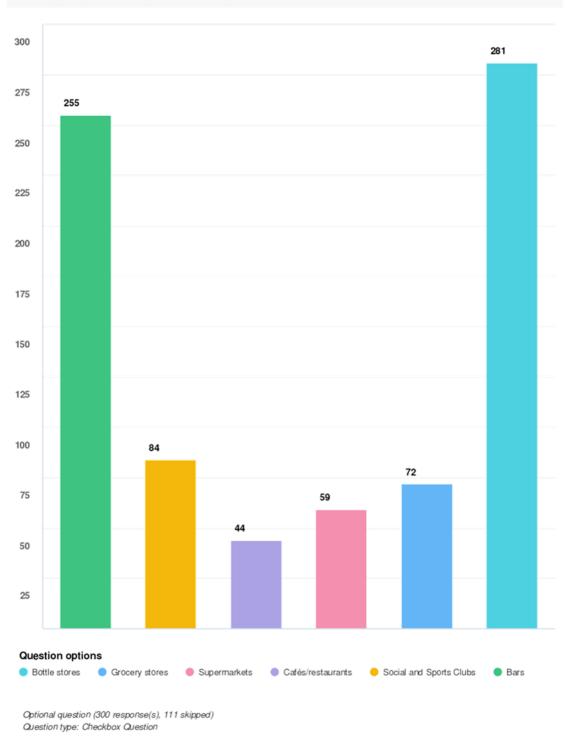
Q19 Should we control how close the following licensed premises can be toparks, playgrounds & sports facilities? (Tick where you think 'Yes')

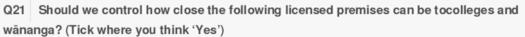
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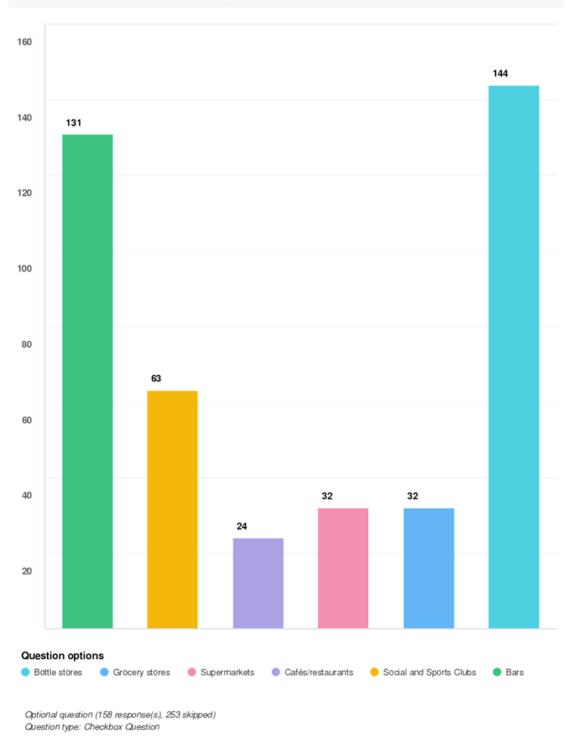
Q20 Should we control how close the following licensed premises can be toECE and primary schools? (Tick where you think 'Yes')

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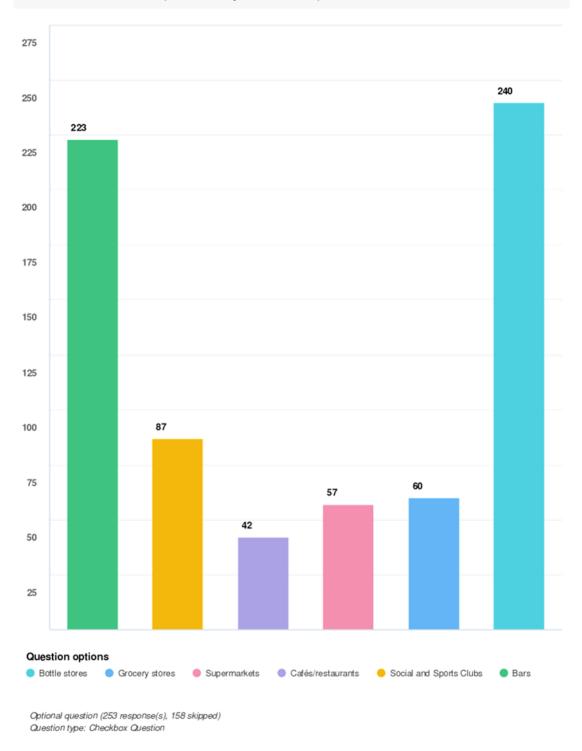


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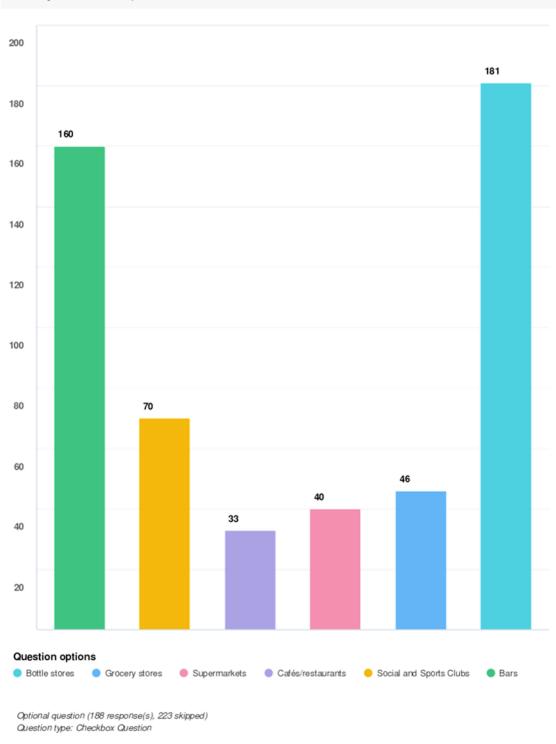
Q22 Should we control how close the following licensed premises can be toplaces of worship? (Tick where you think 'Yes')

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Q23 Should we control how close the following licensed premises can be tohealth or rehabilitation services? (Tick where you think 'Yes')

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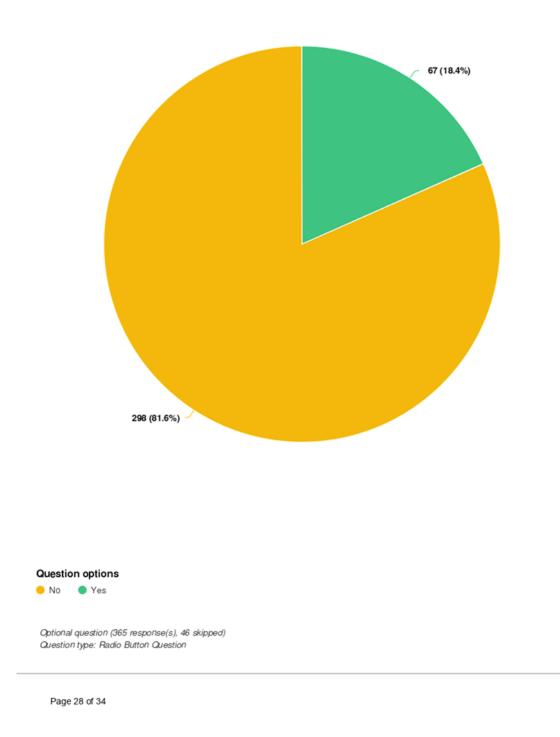
Q24 Should we control how close the following licensed premises can be tomarae? (Tick where you think 'Yes')

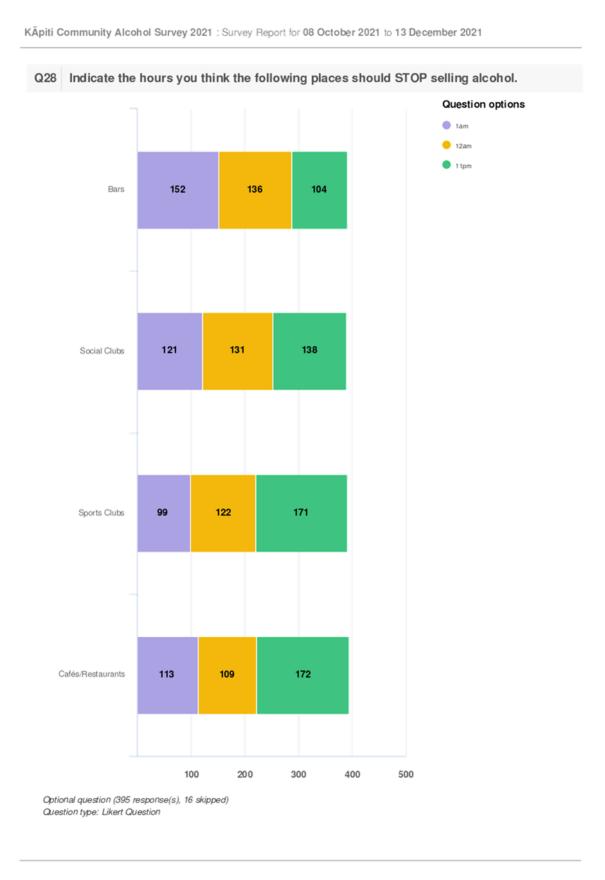
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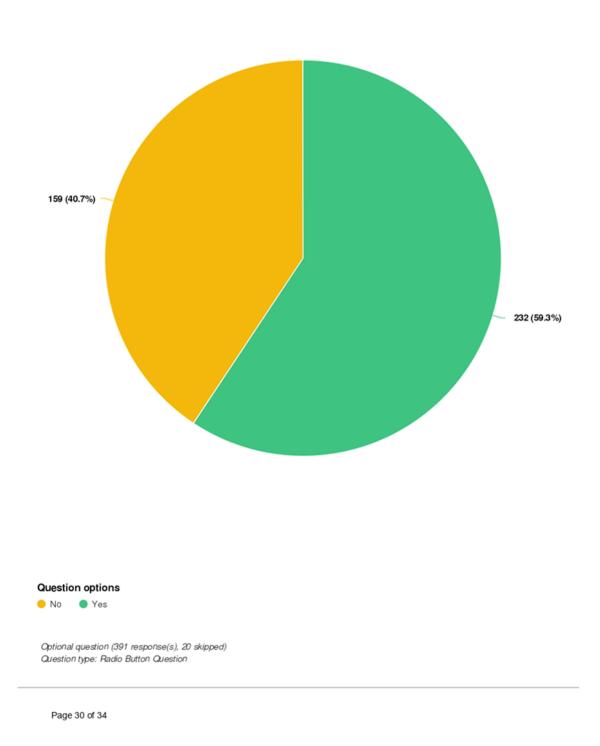
Q26 Are there any other types of community facilities or sensitive sites for which the proximity of licensed premises should be considered?

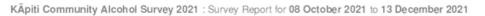


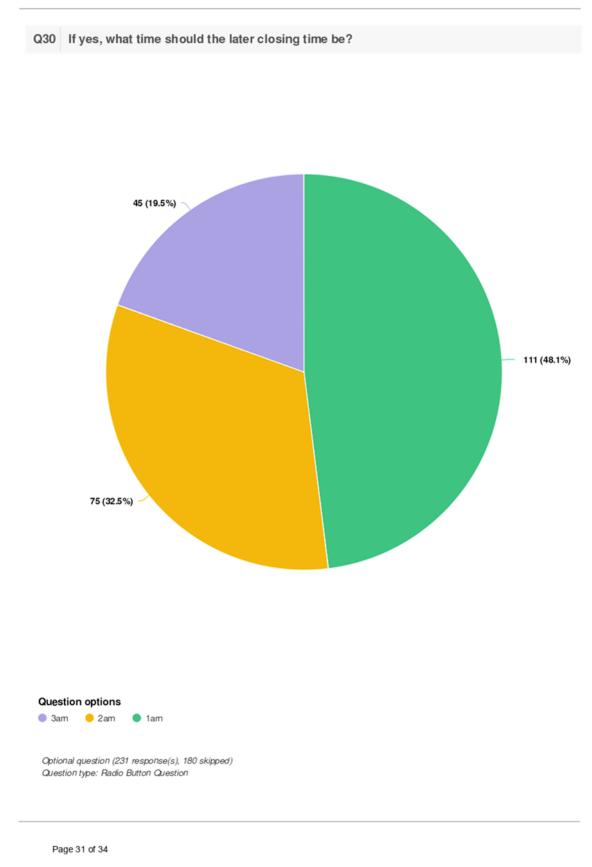


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Q29 Should bars be permitted a later closing time during the weekend than during the weekdays?





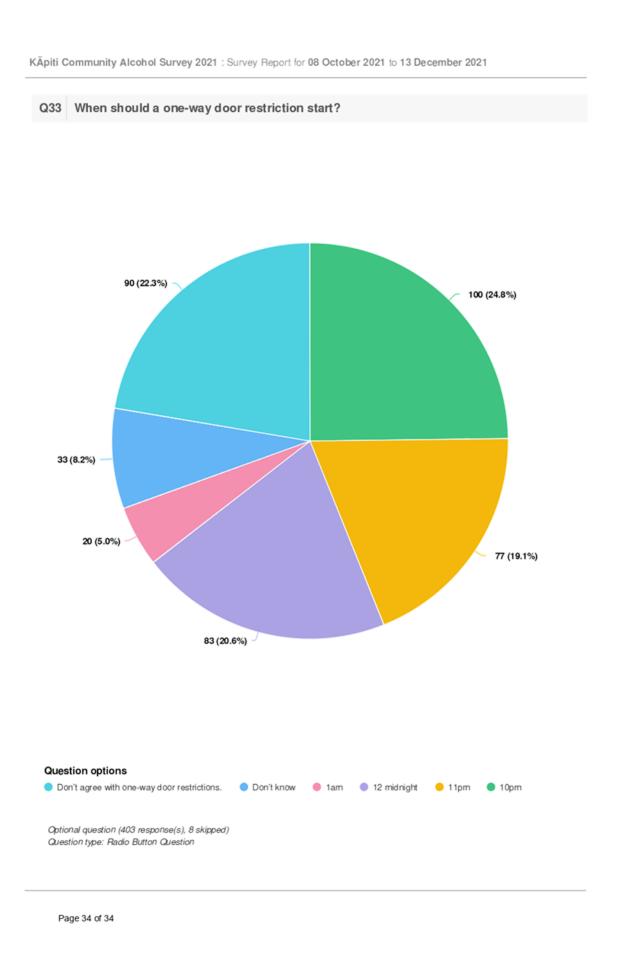




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Kāpiti Community Alcohol Survey 2021

The survey

This survey will help us determine if a Local Alcohol Policy should be created for the Kāpiti District and help us understand the community's preferences.

Your responses will be anonymous. Your views are important – whether you drink, whether you support or oppose a policy setting, or whether you have a particular concern.

The survey will take around 10–15 minutes. There are three parts:

- Section 1 asks: where you live, and options questions on your age, gender and ethnicity, your drinking preferences, and views on alcohol sale and supply.
- Section 2 asks: your views on alcohol licence settings (for example, locations and hours).
- Section 3 provides: a space for any further comments you want to include.

The meanings of the key terms used in the survey are explained in the glossary, on the last page.

Background

The consumption of alcoholic beverages is common in New Zealand (4 out of 5 adults consume alcohol) and most of us drink responsibly and in moderation. But if people misuse alcohol it can have an impact on them personally (e.g., accidents, liver damage, relationship breakdowns) and the wider community (e.g., antisocial behaviour, violence, motor vehicle accidents).

The Government has ensured that alcohol sales are closely regulated and monitored under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, and anyone who wants to sell or



supply alcohol to the public must have a current alcohol licence. The 2012 Act allows councils to create a Local Alcohol Policy to adjust the alcohol licensing rules in their geographical area to reflect the needs and preferences of the community.

A Local Alcohol Policy allows councils to set different rules for different locations or places that sell alcohol. A Local Alcohol Policy can:

- limit alcohol being sold near facilities like schools or playgrounds
- · limit how many premises can sell alcohol in a particular area
- adjust the hours that alcohol can be sold
- · impose 'one-way door' restrictions, so patrons can't enter a premise after a particular time
- · set conditions that must be considered when issuing an alcohol licence.

There are several steps in creating a Local Alcohol Policy, and it can take several years.

A 'draft' policy is put out for community input	→	It becomes a 'provisional' policy, if adopted by Council	→	The 'provisional' policy can be appealed	→	A policy is 'adopted' when appeals are resolved.
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Protection of personal information

I understand that the information collected through this survey will be managed in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020. Personal information collected will be used to inform the development of a Local Alcohol Policy and will only be accessed by staff involved in the development of the policy. Information collected through this survey will not be shared with others outside of the organisation. You have the right to access or correct any personal information held by Kāpiti Coast District Council.

🗆 Yes

Section 1 – About you

Your information

Where do you live (or which town/village do you live closest to)?

- □ Ōtaki (incl. Te Horo and Forest Lakes)
- 🛛 Waikanae Beach
- Paraparaumu Beach

Waikanae (incl. Peka Peka)
 Paraparaumu (incl. Maungatukutuku)
 Raumati (incl. Raumati South)

D Paekākāriki

The questions below are <u>optional</u> but would help us ensure the response to this survey represents the diversity of the Kāpiti community. We know that these questions are personal. Your individual response will not be shared.

Your age?	🛛 Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65-74	□ 75 and over	
Your gender?	□ Male □	Female	□ Non-bina	ary				
Your ethnicity?	Europea	n 🗆 Māor	i 🗆 Pasifi	ka 🗆 Asia	n 🗆 Othe	er (please s	pecify)	

Your drinking style

The questions below are <u>optional</u> but they would help us understand our community's drinking preferences. We know that these questions are personal. Your individual response will not be shared.

Do you drink alcohol?

 \Box Yes \Box No, but I have family or friends that do \Box No, and none of my family or friends do either \checkmark

- → How often do you have an alcoholic drink?
 □ Most days □ Usually weekly □ Once or twice a month □ Not very often
- → What type of alcohol do you usually drink? (you can tick more than one)
 □ Beer regular strength
 □ Beer lower alcohol
 □ Wine full strength
 □ Wine lower alcohol
 □ Cider
 □ Spirits/liqueurs
 □ Pre-mixed RTDs
- → Where do you buy alcohol most often? (you can tick more than one)
 □ Pub □ Cafe/restaurant □ Social or sports club
 □ Supermarket □ Grocery store □ Bottle store □ Other
- → Where are you more likely to drink alcohol? (you can tick more than one)
 □ At home □ A friend's place □ A venue in my local town □ A venue outside of my local town
- → Do you ever purchase alcohol online?

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□ Never □ Occasionally □ Often

 \mathbf{v}

Do you specifically buy just alcohol or is it one of a range of things you buy? □ Specific purchase of alcohol □ Buying as part of wider shopping (e.g. a grocery shop)? ↓

If you are under 25, are you asked to show your ID to the delivery person? □ Yes, always □ Sometimes, but not always □ No, alcohol is left at the door

Your view and experiences of the sale and supply of alcohol

The questions below are <u>optional</u> but would help us understand our community's thoughts about drinking and any experiences of alcohol-related harm. The questions may feel quite personal. Your individual response will not be shared.

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements.

Ψ

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral/ unsure	Agree	Strongly agree
Bars, restaurants, and cafes are important for recreation and socialising.					
Alcohol impacts on public safety (e.g., fighting, drink driving, theft).					
The sale of alcohol contributes to our economy and creates employment.					
I think alcohol has negative impacts in my local community.					
The majority of people drink responsibly.					
People should be able to buy alcohol to take away at any time.					
Binge-drinking is a concerning part of our Kiwi culture.					
I know the recommended 'standard drink' limits for 'responsible drinking'.					

In the last two years, have you experienced or seen any of the scenarios below, as a result of the consumption of alcohol?

	res	NO
A short-term impact on personal health – e.g., a hangover, blackout, or injury		
An impact on mental health – e.g., depression, anxiety, or addiction		
A long-term impact on personal health – e.g., liver damage or cancer		
An impact on ability to attend work or undertake work tasks		
A negative financial impact – e.g., overspending on alcohol, unable to pay a bill		
A negative impact on a personal relationship – e.g., arguments or breakups		
A traffic accident where alcohol was a contributing factor		
Offensive behaviour by drunk people – e.g., verbal insults or threats		
Non-violent crime by drunk people – e.g., trespassing or theft		
Unruly gatherings of groups of people who have been drinking alcohol		
Noise complaints of locations or events where alcohol is available		
Public disorder related to alcohol – e.g., fighting on the street		

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NIa

Section 2 – Your views on settings for alcohol licensing

Numbers of licensed premises - in your town or the District

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 does not place any limits on how many licensed premises can operate within an area.

A Local Alcohol Policy can cap the number of licensed premises that are allowed to operate in any area. An 'area' could be one or more suburbs, a town, or the whole district.

Do you think the number of existing premises should be considered when an application for a new licence is made?

□ No □ Yes

Think about the number of licensed premises in your town, what are your thoughts?

	Too many	About right	Too few	Don't know
Bars				
Cafés/Restaurants				
Social or Sport Clubs				
Supermarkets				
Grocery Stores				
Bottle Stores				

Think about the number of licensed premises in the District, what are your thoughts?

	Too many	About right	Too few	Don't know
Bars				
Cafés/Restaurants				
Social or Sport Clubs				
Supermarkets				
Grocery Stores				
Bottle Stores				

If you think the numbers of any licenced premises should be capped, are there areas where you think the cap should apply?

🗖 Ōtaki	Te Horo
🛛 Waikanae	🗖 Waikanae Beach
🗖 Paraparaumu	🗖 Paraparaumu Beach
🗖 Raumati	Paekākāriki
The whole District	

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Location of licensed premises in relation to community facilities

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 does not place limits on how close licensed premises can be to any type of community facilities like schools, churches, or health providers.

A Local Alcohol Policy can set rules about how far away new premises that sell alcohol must be located from some community facilities (but cannot require current licensees to relocate).

Should we control how close licensed premises can be to any of these community facilities? (Tick where you think 'Yes')

,,	,					
	Parks, playgrounds & sports facilities	ECE and primary schools	Colleges and wānanga	Places of worship	Health or rehabilitation Services	Marae
Bars Social and Sports Clubs						
Cafés/restaurants Supermarkets Grocery stores Bottle stores						

How far away should licensed premises be from community facilities?

	No distance rules	Not visible from facility	At least 2 minutes walk	At least 5 minutes walk	Don't know/Not
-	_	_	(~225m)	(~500m)	applicable
Bars					
Social and Sports Clubs					
Cafés/Restaurants					
Supermarkets					
Grocery Stores					
Bottle Stores					

Are there any other types of community facilities or sensitive sites for which the proximity of licensed premises should be considered?

□ No □ Yes

J

What other sites should be considered?

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Trading hours of licensed premises

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 sets the default maximum trading hours for licensed premises. These are:

- from 8am to 4am the next day for an on- or club-licence premises (a 20-hour period), and
- from 7am to 11pm each day for off-licence premises (a 16-hour period).

A Local Alcohol Policy can restrict these trading hours.

Hours for on- and club-licence premises

For the places in Kāpiti where people drink on site (such as bars and cafes), the average licensed hours for:

- 9am to midnight (15 hours) for businesses opening during the day and evening
- 10.30am to 11.30pm (13 hours) for clubs.

Note that some premises:

- seek a licence for longer hours than they operate, to allow some flexibility for their operation
- seek a Special Licence to operate outside of their licensed hours for events (e.g., a party).

The operators of premises where people drink on site can choose to open before or after their licensed hours, but they can only sell and supply alcohol during 'licensed hours'.

Indicate the hours you think the following places should START and STOP selling alcohol.

	Tim	Time to START selling			Time to STOP selling		
	8am	9am	10am	11pm	12am	1am	
Bars							
Social Clubs							
Sports Clubs							
Cafés/Restaurants							

Should bars be permitted a later closing time during the weekend than during the weekdays?

- → If yes, what time should the later closing time be?
 - 🗆 1am 🗖 2am 🗖 3am

Hours for off-licence premises

For premises where customers can buy alcohol to take away and drink elsewhere (e.g., bottle stores and supermarkets), the average licensed hours in Kāpiti are 8am to 10pm (14 hours), with supermarkets licences allowing trading between 7am and 11pm (16 hours).¹

Indicate the hours you think the following places should START and STOP selling alcohol.

	Tim	Time to START selling			Time to STOP selling		
	7am	8am	9am	9pm	10pm	11pm	
Supermarkets							
Grocery Stores							
Bottle Stores							

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¹ Note that *off-licence* businesses can make remote sales where people order online or over the phone and the goods are delivered to the chosen address.

One-way door restrictions

One-way door restrictions stop people from entering or re-entering an on-licence premise (such as a bar) after a certain time, but those already inside can stay until closing time.

A Local Alcohol Policy can provide for one-way door restrictions attached to on-licence premises.

When should a one-way door restriction start?

🛛 10pm

- 🛛 11pm
- 🛛 12 midnight
- 🛛 1am
- Don't know
- Don't agree with one-way door restrictions.

Section 3 – Comments

Anything else you'd like to tell us? How was the survey?

Survey questions can be quite inflexible (e.g. using words or categories that don't fit with your normal language use, your experiences or your feelings). This can be frustrating. For this reason, we:

- want to give you an opportunity to tell your story or make some specific comments
- want to understand what you thought about the questions or structure of the survey.

Should you require more space, please expand the box or attach additional pages.

Use this space if you have something else to add or want to provide context to what you have said.

Glossary

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Term	Definition
Bar	A generic term used to refer to all pubs, taverns, hotels, bars, and nightclubs where alcohol can be purchased and served on site. These are places where the sale of alcohol, rather than food, is the primary purpose of the premises.
Bottle store	A shop or part of a hotel where alcohol is sold in unopened containers for take away and consumption off site (for example Big Barrel, Super Liquor).
Cafe	A premises where the sale of food, rather than alcohol, is the primary purpose of the premises.
Club-licence	A club-licence can be held by a group which does not operate for financial gain and has a legal identity (for example, RSAs, sports clubs, cosmopolitan clubs, voluntary groups, or workingman's club).
Community facilities	A public place where community members gather for recreational, educational, artistic, social, or cultural activities (for example, schools, health clinics, marae, neighbourhood centres, libraries, sports centres, parks, and places of worship) – where attendees may be sensitive to exposure to alcohol. The activities can be organised, such as amateur sports leagues, or casual, such as children visiting a playground.
District Licensing Committee	A District Licensing Committee (DLC) determines applications for new renewals and renewed alcohol licences, special licences, temporary authority orders, managers' certificates and any other duties as set out in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
Health or rehabilitation services	Publicly funded for medical services (like health care centres, General Practitioners, Medical specialists, Plunket, mental health providers) or alcohol recovery services (like residential rehabilitation programmes).
Grocery store	Small convenience shops (for example, a Four Square or Supervalue) where the principal business is the sale of food products (excluding ready-to-eat or snack food) but may also sell other household items.
Licence Condition	Licence Conditions are requirements that licensees must meet when selling alcohol. Conditions can be things such as hours of opening, the kinds of beverages able to be sold, the number of servings that could be sold to one person, the availability of food, and the provision of free water.
Licensed premises	A place for which a licence to sell alcohol to the public is held. This could be either an on-licence (like a bar, restaurant, or café, and including BYO service), and off-licence (like a supermarket or bottle store), a club-licence (like an RSA or sports club) or a special-licence (for activities like a festival, sports event, or party).
Local Alcohol Policy	A policy on the licensing regime for the sale, supply, and/or consumption of alcohol in the district of a territorial authority.
Off-licence	Places that have a permit to sell alcohol for consumption off the premises (eg, supermarkets and liquor stores).
One-way door restriction	A restriction that prevents people from entering or re-entering an on-licence (like a bar) after a certain time, but those already inside can stay until closing time. For example, a bar with 3am closing time but a 1am one-way door restriction, cannot allow anyone to enter or return to the bar after 1am.
On-licence	Places that have a permit for the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises (eg, bars, restaurants, and cafes are on-licences).
Pre-mixed RTDs	Packaged pre-mixed beverages (alcohol mixed with fruit juices or soft drinks) that are sold ready for consumption. Also sometimes called 'alcopops'.
Restaurant	A premises where the sale of food, rather than alcohol, is the primary purpose of the premises.
Special licence	A licence is given to sell alcohol for special events and occasions (for example, a food and wine festival or a wedding).
Social or Sports Club	A social-group or sports-based club (like a Cosmopolitan Club, or a boating or rugby club) providing socialisation, food and beverages for members/players and guests.
Supermarket	A large self-service shop selling a wide variety of foods, beverages, and household goods, which is organised into product sections (for example. Countdown, Pak'n'Save).
Trading hours	The hours in which a company is open for business. This term can be used to refer to the 'maximum' trading hours for an alcohol licence and the 'actual' trading hours for a licensed premises.

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10.3 OPEN SPACE STRATEGY FOR ADOPTION

Kaituhi | Author:Alison Law, Manager, Project Management OfficeKaiwhakamana | Authoriser:Mike Mendonca, Acting Group Manager Place and Space

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

1 The purpose of this report is to seek adoption of the Open Space Strategy

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 2 The decision sought from Council is the adoption of the Open Space Strategy in order to set the direction for the provision and management of open space in the Kapiti District.
- 3 The purpose of the Open Space Strategy (the Strategy) is to set a clear vision and direction for the provision and management of open space in the Kāpiti District, including guidance for acquiring land for open space. The Strategy is a guidance document for decision making including informing the Long-Term Plan cycles.
- 4 The Strategy provides the framework for assessing future land acquisition and for collecting contributions to fund Open Space development required for growth. The strategy will inform the setting of development impact fees in the future.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

5 The Council has the delegation to adopt the Open Space Strategy.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

A. That council approves the open space strategy for adoption, including the recommended changes as a result of consultation.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 6 The existing Open Space Strategy was adopted in 2012 and the review of the Strategy was approved through the Long-Term Plan 2018-2038. Since the existing strategy was written there has been significant change across the district, such as the expressways, Transmission Gully and land acquisition including the purchase of Otaraua Park.
- 7 While the Council can only directly influence decisions over land which it owns or manages, the strategy takes a districtwide and multi-agency approach to network identification and development. The strategy also considers public open space owned by other agencies in order to provide a holistic view of connectivity and capacity assessment for network growth planning and development.
- 8 The consultancy firm XYST assisted with the review of the strategy and provided a core function in the facilitation of engagement, identification of issues and opportunities and positioning the network within the national context which was input into the strategy.
- 9 Significant community consultation has been undertaken since the start of the review of the Strategy in 2019. This included working with iwi and key stakeholder groups to inform an Issues and Opportunities paper that went out for community consultation in May 2019. The Issues and Opportunities consultation further informed the draft strategy that then went out for consultation in 2021.
- 10 Throughout the development of the Strategy there has been a need to both inform the development of the LTP 2021-41 and to align the strategic direction with the other policy review workstreams that were in development, notably the District Growth Strategy. Open Space provision is integrally linked with the growth aspirations of the District.

- 11 The strategy identifies the current and future open space needs for the Kāpiti Coast community. It provides the vision and aspirations for a good-quality open space network and provides the framework and criteria to support cost effective decision making to support the growth of the network in the future.
- 12 The strategic vision is that "Kāpiti has a vibrant, diverse, thriving and interconnected open space network, that supports the connection of the community to the environment and the mauri (essential quality) of both.
- 13 Key differences from the Open Space Strategy, 2012 are;
 - The adoption of a Kaupapa Māori planning framework to guide the values (kaupapa), objectives (huanga) and approaches (tikanga) of the Strategy;
 - Updated recognition the role of Council's open space in climate change resilience, adaptation and response;
 - Improved means for balancing growth with environmental and open space values;
 - Increased recognition of the role of open space in supporting wellbeing and wairua and delivering on the Governments Living Standards Framework;
 - The identification of 9 open space categories to guide future network management, investment and growth;
 - The integration of cycleways, walkways and bridleways as part of the Open Space Strategy rather than a separate strategy;
 - Additional detail on process and criteria for assessing land acquisitions;
 - Town based network mapping of the current open space network and aspirations and opportunities for growth.
- 14 The strategy provides tiered management standards that apply to each of the nine open space categories. The nine categories are:
 - A. Districtwide and destination
 - B. Sport and recreation
 - C. Iwi practices and sites
 - D. Heritage
 - E. Neighbourhood parks
 - F. Nature reserves
 - G. Outdoor adventure
 - H. Recreation and ecological linkages
 - I. Urban public space
- 15 The Strategy contributes to the Local Government wellbeings and the Council community outcomes in the Long-Term Plan, notably:

Local Government wellbeing:

- 15.1 environmental wellbeing considers whether the natural environment can sustainably support the activities that constitute healthy community life, such as air quality, fresh water, uncontaminated land, and control of pollution
- 15.2 cultural wellbeing looks at the shared beliefs, values, customs, behaviours and identities reflected through language, stories, visual and performing arts, ceremonies and heritage that make up our communities

Community outcomes in the Long-term Plan 2021 – 2041:

- 15.3 Mana whenua and Council have a mutually mana-enhancing partnership; through the adoption of a Kaupapa Maori planning framework to guide the values (kaupapa), objectives (huanga) and approaches (tikanga) of the Strategy;
- 15.4 Our natural environment is restored and enhanced as we transition to a low carbon future; through recognition of the role of open space in climate change resilience, adaptation and response
- 15.5 Our communities are resilient, safe, healthy, thriving and connected. Everyone has a sense of belonging and can access the resources and services they need; through a variety of ways including balancing growth with environmental values, identifying and planning for future connections across the District and town-based network mapping.

HE KORERORERO | DISCUSSION

He take | Issues

- 16 Council undertook consultation on the Strategy alongside the consultation for the District Growth Strategy. Consultation took place from 19 October 19 November 2021.
- 17 A total of 34 submissions were received via a mix of online, e-mail or hardcopy. Of these, 22 submissions were made as individuals and 11 as a representative of an organisation. Submissions from organisations did not receive additional weighting to those received from individuals.
- 18 The groups that submissions were received from were Cancer Society, Kāpiti Support Centre, Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project and the Whale Song Trust, Kāpiti Cycling Action, CWB Advisory Board, Kāpiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG), Kāpiti Coast Grey Power, Grow Paekākāriki, Waikanae Community Board, Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board, Waikanae Estuary Care Group Inc., and the Equestrian representative of CWB Advisory Group
- 19 A summary report of the submissions received is attached as Appendix 1. The full submissions are attached as Appendix 2.
- 20 The vision for the Strategy was well supported with 83% of submitters definitely or somewhat agreeing. All top ten priorities were supported with "Protecting restoring and enhancing the natural environment" highest ranked at 96% support. Over two thirds of respondents ranked each priority as high or moderate.
- 21 XYST reviewed each submission and made recommendations as to how to respond to each point made. Council officers peer reviewed the recommendations and agreed or changed as appropriate.

The results of the consultation show good levels of support for the Strategy and the submissions received were relevant and useful. Although no major changes are recommended, small but important changes have been made to the Strategy because of points made in the submissions. These changes are shown in the table below. The updated Strategy document is attached as Appendix 3; all changes have been highlighted in the document for the purpose of this report.

Submission Summary	Response
CWB - There is a statement that implies that the network of safe off-road routes is complete	Minor text adjustment to make it clear that the network is evolving and safety improvements area ongoing. Page 43
There is no reference in the Open Space Strategy to council's own CWB strategy c. 2005 which was created by council's CWB Advisory Group. This is somewhat	"The District's CWB network has benefitted substantially from the sustained advocacy and support of its CWB Advisory Group which has operated in a voluntary capacity since November 2002." added on page 43

Recommended changes in response to submissions:

disingenuous to the good people who form that group and give of their time voluntarily.	
Conduct a shade audit	"Provide natural and constructed shade cover as appropriate" added under climate change adaptation on page 34. Shade audit to be considered as part of action plan.
Top ten priorities - difficult to separate and prioritise as all inter-related	Change the heading on Page 13 from "Our Top Ten" to "Our Ten Priorities". Also updated the headline statement to make it clear that it is non-hierarchical.
Covid19 was a reminder that we need to care for all in our community	Amend Strategy to include (page 31 under pandemic) that Covid-19 has emphasised the importance of open space having a positive impact on wellbeing and ensuring that we have spaces and places that cater to all and are accessible and multi- use
Age-friendly communities are not only for aged residents but also serve disabled, young families, teen etc.	Amend plan to include an approach that parks reflect their local community. Added to approaches under whakapapa Page 17
Public amenities should not be privately in perpetuity to various sporting codes. Five yearly auditing of usage and changing demands.	Amend Strategy on page 55 to include that where toilets, changing rooms and carparking is available and owned by Council these will be accessible for public use whenever possible (always for new buildings
Community allotments/gardens/orchards need to more widespread and closer to social housing. Opportunities or partnerships with educational facilities in this space	Amend Strategy to create a new topic in the Looking Ahead chapter to be headed "Community Gardens / Māara Kai Production" Now and in the Future content to be based on submission response and current policy/practice. Page 49
The major visual amenity of the Coastal Hills must be preserved with no further encroachment on the skyline.	Add a note in Category G about adaptive reuse of modified landscapes as appropriate. Page 60.
Re-development of the quarry area is recommended	Added note regarding potential adaptive reuse of modified landscape in the vicinity of the quarry for Paraparaumu Map. Page 76.
Pocket parks need to attract more than one demographic, ie not always playgrounds and provide facilities such as toilets, fountains etc. Outdoor gym equipment, 'garden rooms' for older people and outdoor spaces to attract teens.	Amend Strategy to include the approach that parks reflect the needs of their local community. Page 17 and 56
Protection from prevailing winds and shade.	Additional notes added under Climate Change In the future. P38. potential increase in severe winds with a need for shade trees and shelter belts
Opposed to making Mangaone stream track into a mountain bike track. This track is pleasant and quiet. Mountain bikes rushing past will ruin the ambience	Amended annotation on the Network Map from "Potential to make Mangaone walkway an MTB route" to "consider Mangaone walkway as a shared walking/cycling route". Page 79
Waikanae township needs a cycleway in both the N-S and E-W directions. This should include access to the railway station	High level annotation for "Consider Waikanae urban CWB improvement" added to Waikanae map near town centre near to area already indicated "urban public space". Page 79
Suggest Kāpiti acquires land on the North side of Waikanae to prevent Kapiti becoming a long urban conurbation. The land purchase for Otaraua Park was a brilliant move and should be repeated at North Waikanae before land becomes more expensive	Add a Potential Area of Network Growth to the Waikanae map for "New cemetery land supporting connectivity enhancement (location still to be investigated)" specific location not shown on map as this is subject to further investigation. Added italicised white text to the map north of Waikanae indicating Potential for Connectivity enhancement. Page 79

Food security / Community gardens	Amend Strategy to create a new topic in the Looking Ahead chapter to be headed "Community Gardens/Māra kai" Now and in the Future content to be based on submission response and current policy/practice. Page 49		
A top ten priority should be compliance with the Reserves Act.	Amend the section titled 'What is Open Space?' to note that Council's parks and reserves are administered in accordance with legislation which includes the Reserves and other legislation, Page 13		
Scientific understanding of the ecological needs of different species and how these can be enhanced by creating ecological corridors.	Include the following for FUTURE on page 39: Habitat requirements of native species are well understood and the open space network is managed to ensure habitat protections are representative across the district, ecological niches are preserved and ecological corridors are enhanced.		
Wording is too broadly stated as to know how they will be applied. (Values, Objectives & Approaches section)	Elaborate on the last paragraph on page 16 to say: The implementation of the tikanga will be developed through an Action Plan which is separate to this Strategy. The Action Plan will identify specific actions and priorities for Council's work programme and operations		
Primary focus on sport fields and their sports. Consideration to other sports such as rowing, sailing, boating and small lakes	Include this discussion in the category "Outdoor Adventure" expanding the description to include marine and aquatic environments and noting Council's role in providing and managing boat launch and retrieve facilities. Page 60 Districtwide/destination category does not need updating as it fits as is.		
Proposed changes conflict with those mandated in the Reserves Act. If the Strategy is exempt from the Reserves Act, then the exemption should be stated	Add a note to "What is Open Space" regarding legislative framework. Page 13		
Green/grey colour coding is poor. Each layer could be more distinctive. (Growing the network maps)	Final adjustments to line type and colour levels for final versions. Including "other key CWB routes indicative" for dotted yellow lines and blue line for "Stream corridors (potential for further CWB/ecological connection" All network maps		
Difficulty interpreting the map. Eg: Are bike lanes and walking track connected to Pukerua Bay to the North and Ohau to the South with circuits to beach's, townships etc. Does it include electric car top up points, encourage public transport, shared car drop off facilities.	Add a note to mapping section to say "Potential areas of growth indicative only and intended to convey a network wide concept and inform future decision making. All network maps.		
Paraparaumu Urban Public Space upgrades - prioritise shade provision	Include shade provision in potential characteristics for urban public space. Page 63		
Waikanae Estuary is shown as an eco-site. Why not label what it is, scientific reserve	Add a note re legislative framework on Page 13. Additional note added to page 53 to say "These Categories will inform Council's service levels and approach to the management and strategic investment in the network as a whole. Open space held under the Reserves Act, 1977 will also have a reserve classification that Council or the relevant administering body will need to consider when making decisions about the reserve. The Reserves Act classifications are: recreation reserve, historic reserve, scenic reserve, nature reserve, scientific reserve, government purpose reserve and local purpose reserve. Such classifications are recorded on the title and in reserve management plans."		
The Waimanu Reserve is shown as an eco- site. This comes from the LTP classification which is erroneous. It is a manmade	Add a note re legislative framework on Page 13. Additional notes added to page 53 to say "These categories will inform Council's service levels and approach to the management and		

recreation reserve created by the Waikanae Land Company as part of the subdivision development whose character is clearly described by the Reserves Act definition of a Recreation Reserve	strategic investment in the network as a whole. Open space held under the Reserves Act, 1977 will also have a reserve classification that Council or the relevant administering body will need to consider when making decisions about the reserve. The Reserves Act classifications are: recreation reserve, historic reserve, scenic reserve, nature reserve, scientific reserve, government purpose reserve and local purpose reserve. Such classifications are recorded on the title and in reserve management plans."
More skatepark options for youth and children	Add a note to 'In the future' on page 45 for organised sports. "Quality informal sports opportunities such as skatepark, scooter, MTB and pump tracks are provided."
Coastal CWB route that links Te Horo Beach with Pekapeka Beach. The link is in the current CWB Strategy. This link would be welcomed and supported by local walking and cycling groups. Land purchase or legal access is recommended.	Added Southside route to Te waka road (dotted yellow). The remainder of the land on the south side of the river is Katihiku Marae land.

22 Not all submissions resulted in a change to the strategy; this is because either the strategy already accommodated the topic, or the submission requested specific site additions. The Strategy does not include specific site considerations as it is a framework for decision making across the District.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

Table 1: Table Name

Kōwhiringa Options	Hua Benefits	Tūraru Risks
 Option A (recommended) Adopt the Open Space Strategy with the recommended changes 	Council will have a Strategy that sets a clear vision and direction for the provision and management of open space in the Kāpiti district, including guidance for acquiring land for open space. The strategy will be reflective of what we heard from our community.	There are no known risks.
 Option B (not recommended) Adopt the Open Space Strategy without the recommended changes 	Council will have a Strategy that sets a clear vision and direction for the provision and management of open space in the Kāpiti district, including guidance for acquiring land for open space.	The community will feel like they haven't been listened to.
 Option C (not recommended) Do not adopt the Open Space Strategy and continue using the 2012 Strategy 	There is no benefit.	Council will not have an Open Space Strategy that sets a clear vision and direction for the provision and management of open space in the Kāpiti district, including guidance for acquiring land for open space.

Tangata whenua

23 Te Whakaminenga were invited to engage in the review from the inception of the process. Ngāti Toa and Te Ātiawa ki Kāpiti attended workshops and had involvement in the development and review of the draft. Ngā Hapū ō Ōtaki have been contacted throughout the project.

- A commitment to partnership with mana whenua has been sustained throughout the review. The Strategy is founded on a Treaty House model adopting a Kaupapa maori framework for the strategy's values, objectives and approaches and this is well documented in the strategy itself.
- 25 The specific Kaupapa for this Strategy are based upon those outlined in "Whakarongotai o te moana Whakaronotai o te wā ; Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai (2019). Recognition and thanks is given to Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai for their foundational contribution to the Strategy. The kaupapa framework was further developed for the Open Space context with Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki.
- 26 The project team has provided regular updates to all iwi throughout the process. Each iwi has been provided the submission summary and the recommended changes to the Strategy.
- 27 The text for the Mana Whenua introduction has not yet been completed and will be added to the Strategy before the document is published.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

- 28 The Strategy gives consideration to the role Council's open space plays in climate change resilience, adaption and response. The Strategy also provides improved means for balancing growth with environmental and open space values.
- 29 The action plan that will be developed in partnership with iwi following adoption of the Strategy will consider the opportunities to give effect to the principles of the Climate Emergency Action Framework in more depth.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

- 30 The Strategy provides the basis for evaluating future levels of management and investment in the district's open space network. It also provides the basis for assessing land acquisitions and for the setting of Development Impact Fees.
- 31 The action plan that will be developed as a result of the Strategy will inform future Long Term and Annual Plans.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

There are no legal considerations.Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

- 33 All relevant Council policies and strategies were reviewed at the start and during the development of the Open Space Strategy. Relevant council officers have been involved in the development of the Strategy to ensure alignment across Council.
- 34 The final development of the strategy has been undertaken alongside the recently adopted District Growth Strategy.

TE WHAKAWHITI KÖRERO ME TE TÜHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

35 Each submitter will receive an individual response to their submission and key stakeholders will be updated directly.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

36 The community will be updated about the Strategy via the usual Council channels.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

- Open Space Strategy submission summary report $\underline{\mathbb{J}}$ Open Space Strategy full submissions $\underline{\mathbb{J}}$ Open Space Strategy for adoption $\underline{\mathbb{J}}$ 1.
- 2.
- 3.



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Introduction

The Open Spaces Strategy (the Strategy) is under review. The Strategy is a framework document which sets the scene for the next 30 years and provides direction on Kāpiti City Council's priorities to the extend, protect, restore and develop Kāpiti's open space network.

The project began in late 2018 and due to Covid-19 and the development of the Growth Strategy the project had multiple hold points.

The Draft Strategy was developed with mana whenua and utilised all the feedback received (from key stakeholders and members of the community) throughout the previous two rounds of consultation. Community and stakeholder engagement is an important part of the Open Spaces Strategy review process to listen and check-in with key stakeholders and members of the community to ensure the information gathered has been correctly interpreted and woven within the Strategy.

The consultation on the draft Strategy provided key stakeholders and residents with a final opportunity to 'have their say' and help shape the final document.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline the consultation approach used to develop the Strategy and provide a high-level summary of the final third consultation phase. This document also references the Submission Response Table which outlines detailed responses to individual submissions received in phase three of consultation.

Snapshot of Consultation Methodology

We understand that our parks and open spaces are an important component to the Käpiti community therefore we believe it is essential that the community has an opportunity to have a say.

Throughout the duration of this project community and stakeholders have had multiple opportunities to engage in the project and provide their feedback. The consultation was broken down into three phases:

- Phase one information gathering phase
- Phase two feedback on the issues and opportunities paper
- Phase three feedback on the draft Open Space Strategy

This document is a breakdown of consultation from phase three.

3.1 Phase one - information gathering phase

Phase one, was an information gathering phase from February through to April 2019. Information was gathered from the sources described below which then helped inform the issues and opportunities paper. At each stage stakeholders and members of the community were asked if they would like to be involved in further consultation throughout the Strategy process and a list was formed.

- February 2019 Council staff workshops were held with Council staff involved with parks, development control, bylaws, public art, town centres, sustainable transport, stormwater, water, coastal management, and biodiversity.
- o March 2019 Stakeholder workshops. Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti (TWOK) were brief, and a workshop was held with Ngāti Toa, Kāpiti Coast developers, staff from Greater Wellington Regional Council and DoC, and with representatives of Council partners including the Older Person's Council, Kāpiti Coast Youth Council, Cycleway, Walkway, Bridleway Advisory Group, Kāpiti Accessibility Advisory Group and restoration volunteer groups. A list of stakeholders for each workshop group was developed by Council staff based on their knowledge of user groups in the community. Stakeholders were placed into relevant interest group workshop groups to enable discussions to be as relevant as possible for those attending.

O March 2019 - Council staff undertook park analysis and desktop information gathering to get a stronger understanding of the District's open spaces network.

The park analysis was undertaken via a web-based tool through iAuditor and comprised a number of specific questions pertaining to quality, experience, setting and characteristics of the park. This was undertaken by members of the Parks and Open Spaces team at Council however it is recognised some of the information gathered was subjective. To minimise subjectivity, the Council staff were taken through a trial exercise to best ensure the information captured was standardised.

The desktop information gathering considered factors about the parks that could be analysed from existing database information and general knowledge of the areas such as classification, land area, surrounding land use and location for example.

It is noted that this information could be used by Council to monitor park management going forward.

O March – April 2019 - An online survey of the parks network was developed and made available to the public. This was a self-selecting survey where people with an interest/ desire to participate, were able to do so. There were no specific targeted requests for survey participants. There were 123 respondents of the survey. While this represents a small percentage of the population, it was considered to be suitably representative for the purposes of informing this phase of information gathering for the Strategy. This information was used alongside Council officer's own knowledge of trending issues for the District.

Collectively the online survey results provided insight into open space visitors and their impressions of open space use and provision.

3.2 Phase two - feedback on Issues and Opportunities Paper

Phase two, two versions of Issues and Opportunities Paper (the Paper) were released for community and stakeholder consultation from May to the end of June 2019. A full and comprehensive version was made available along with a condensed version for those who did not want to read the full version.

May – June 2019

 An online survey was compiled to suit both the condensed and comprehensive versions of the Paper. The surveys were set up on Survey Monkey and were advertised through Council social media channels such as their website and Facebook page. Interactive videos were produced using passionate members of the community sharing their thoughts on what they love about open space and why they felt it was important for members of the community to have their say.

Fliers were also handed out at the local train stations to encourage commuters to complete the survey.

- Emails were sent out to stakeholders, interested parties and members of the community who had
 registered ongoing interest in phase one. This provided stakeholders with the opportunity to submit
 submissions and interested parties and community members to have their say.
- o The Paper was presented to Elected members.

3.3 Phase three – feedback on Draft Open Space Strategy

In **phase three** workshops with key stakeholders and lwi partners were held in late August 2019 to discuss the consultation findings received on the Issues and Opportunities Paper. The Draft Open Space Strategy was developed considering the findings and in partnership with lwi partners. Consultation was undertaken in late 2021.

October – November 2021:

Surveys: An online survey was available on the Council's Have Your Say website. This was advertised through Council social media channels such as their website and Facebook page.

Key stakeholders:

It is important to note that Covid-19 impacted the ability to host face to face consultation events such as drop-in sessions and workshops.

Phase 3 Survey Response Statistics

A total of 34 responses were received on the Draft Open Spaces Strategy; comprising:

- 21 online survey responses were received through the Council's Have Your Say website, and
- 13 submissions received by either email or hard copy.

22 respondents answered as individuals with the remaining 11 responding on behalf of the following organisations:

- Cancer Society Kāpiti Support Centre
- · Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project and the Whale Song Trust
- Kāpiti Cycling Action
- CWB Advisory Board
- Kāpiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG)
- Kāpiti Coast Grey Power
- Grow Paekākāriki
- Waikanae Community Board
- Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board
- Waikanae Estuary Care Group Inc.
- Equestrian representative of CWB Advisory Group
- 12 of the respondents had been involved in earlier consultation phases.

4.1 Snapshot of respondents

This survey didn't ask for respondents age, gender or where they lived or worked.

lwi affiliation of respondents:

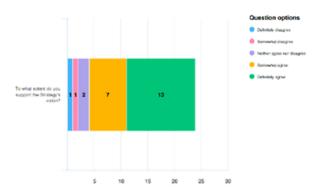
We had one survey respondent answer this question. They belonged to 'other iwi or hapu', therefore not representing Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Āti Awa Ki Whakarongotai or Ngāto Raukawa kit e Tonga.

Key Findings Surveys

This section presents responses to the survey questions received online, by email or hard copy.

5.1 Reflection on the vision

The majority of the 24 respondents to this question were supportive of the current vision with 83% either definitely or somewhat agreeing with it.



Based on this finding there will be no amendments made to the Strategy's Vision.

5.2 The Strategy's top ten prioritises

25 respondents ranked each of the Strategy's priorities from low priority to high priority. Protecting, restoring, connecting and enhancing the natural environment was ranked as either a high or moderate priority by 24 of the 25 respondents. While there were varying levels of support for the other priorities, over two thirds of respondents ranked each of them as a high or moderate priority. A bar graph highlighting the support of each priority is outlined in the Appendix two.

- 1) Protecting, restoring, connecting and enhancing the natural environment. 96% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
- Supporting connectivity across open spaces.
 80% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 12% were neutral and 8% somewhat or low priority.
- 3) Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.
 68% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 20% were neutral and 12% considered it low priority.
- 4) Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.
 80% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 12% were neutral and 8% considered it somewhat a priority.
- Helping reduce the effects of climate change.
 84% respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 8% were neutral and 8% considered it somewhat a priority.
- 6) Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows. 88% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.

12% were neutral.

 Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.

80% respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority. 16% were neutral and 4% considered this a low priority.

- Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.
 76% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 12% were neutral and 8% considered it somewhat or a low priority.
- Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.
 68% respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 16% were neutral and 16% considered is somewhat a priority.
- 10) Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.
 88% of respondents considered this priority either high or moderate priority.
 8% considered it somewhat a priority and 4% low priority.

In addition to ranking each priority, respondents were able to provide comments. The key themes analysed within the comments were:

- protection of the environment; with a focus on strong climate change and biodiversity themes
- food security concerns
- site specific issues
- · responding to the District's growth; with a focus on ethnicities and organised sports, and
- Perkin's Farm.

Given the high levels of support for the Strategy's top ten priorities, no changes will be made to the top ten priorities. We recommend that these priorities aren't in any order and a note will highlight this. The submission's response spreadsheet provides a detailed response to each comment and highlights minor changes to be considered in other sections of the Strategy.

5.3 Partnership planning approach – kaupapa, huanga and tikanga

24 respondents answered this survey question.

66.7% of respondents felt that the approaches adequately accommodated their needs.

Those who disagreed or had additional comments were focused on:

- community gardens
- ecological corridors (urban and rural areas) to enhance different species needs, and
- · Council's use of Te Ao Maori worldview and concepts.

There are no major changes recommended for this section, however, minor changes are recommended within this section and throughout the plan to address some of these concerns. These are outlined in the Submission Response Table.

5.4 Open space categories

25 respondents answered this survey question.

60% of respondents felt that the open space categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs.

The 40% who disagreed raised concerns about:

- the sport and recreation category mainly focuses on sports fields and not water sports such a rowing, boating and lake sports
- Kāpiti's environment recreational beach space and climate change
- compliance with dog prohibition and on lead rules
- · realising opportunities to partner with Central Government in relation to Crown land, and
- Reserves Act compliance.

While no changes are proposed to the open space categories because of the level of support and the desire to retain consistency with Recreation Aotearoa's categories, minor changes are recommended in the Submission Response Table.

5.5 Paekākāriki's network growth map

20 respondents answered this question.

95% of respondents agreed with the potential growth areas within Paekākāiri.

Additional comments (including those who disagreed) referred to Perkin's Farm, the seawall, interpretation of the map and specific cycleway, walkway and bridleway (CWB) connections.

No major changes are required however, responses and recommendations to the comments are outlined in the Submission Response Table.

5.6 Paraparaumu's network growth map

21 respondents answered this question.

85.7% of respondents agreed with the potential growth areas within Paraparaumu.

Additional comments (including those who disagreed) referred to urban public spaces with ideas provided such as a community garden and other development proposals. Specific connections were also proposed.

No major changes to this section are required however, responses and recommendations to the comments are outlined in the Submission Response Table.

5.7 Waikanae's network growth map

90.9% of respondents agreed with the potential growth areas within Waikanae.

Additional comments (including those who disagreed) referred to youth facilities, levels of service, park amenities, park classifications, urban sprawl, and specific site considerations.

No major changes to this section are required however, responses and recommendations to the comments are outlined in the Submission Response Table.

5.8 Ōtaki's network growth map

22 respondents answered this question.

85.7% of respondents agreed with the potential growth areas within Ōtaki.

Additional comments (including those who disagreed) referred to levels of service and specific CWB connections to be considered.

No major changes to this section are required however, responses and recommendations to the comments are outlined in the Submission Response Table.

5.9 Other Strategy considerations

Comments were received in the form of written submissions, online comments, positive feedback, concerns, and repeated responses.

Responses to all comments are outlined in the Submission Response Table.

5.10 Consultation out of the Growth Strategy consultation

[To include a piece out of Alison's letter to Council and adapted to sit within this plan].

Key themes identified

The key themes identified across the submissions are outlined below in alphabetical order. This a snapshot of the Submission Response Table. Please note that the Submission Response Table responds to each individual submission in detail.

The figures outlining the key themes were based on the number of respondents that touched on this theme not the number of times it was mentioned.

Key themes	What this looks lik e
Access	1 respondent discussed the public transport barrier to accessing specific open space.
Climate change	8 respondents discussed climate change. This was a strong theme throughout the consultation with respondents touching on concerns such as strong winds, sea level rise, protection of the coastal environment, and the need to green townships through environmental connectivity to enhance biodiversity and provide shade. One submitter advocated that climate change and biodiversity being interconnected must be the highest priority; with no decisions negatively effecting the natural environment. Carbon credits opportunities on our open spaces, particularly our lowland forest and peat wetlands, was raised by one submitter.
Compliance	5 respondents discussed compliance. The majority referred to the enforcement of rules within open spaces and users not obeying these. Dogs, vehicles and disrespect of open spaces were specifically mentioned.
Consultation	5 respondents discussed consultation. Some wanted more consultation opportunities or felt they missed out on development of the strategy, while others wanted consultation continued as Council works through the Strategy.
СМВ	6 respondents discussed CWB. The majority mentioned specific connections they would like considered between existing sites. Several noted the importance of ensuring new developments are also well connected. 2 respondents raised the issue of ensuring walking, cycling and horse riding is considered equally.
Demographic	2 respondents discussed demographics. One highlighted the ageing population in the district and another questioned Council's use of Te Ao Maori worldview and concepts.
Environment	16 respondents discussed the environment with the majority highlighting the need to protect, enhance and restore the environment above all else with no decisions negatively effecting the natural environment. Respondents noted the important role of ecological corridors and connected open spaces in enhancing Kāpiti's biodiversity and greening the townships. Concerns about weed control, the fragmented nature of the current predator control and restoration groups and freedom camping were also raised.
Growth	20 respondents discussed growth. The majority referred to the growing the network maps outlining changes or requesting/querying development.
	Support for purchasing Perkins Farm was raised multiple times.
	The majority of concerns raised were about:

	development removing the country feel
	 protection of highly productive soils and food security
	urban sprawl, and
	not enough space for the district's growth.
Levels of service	7 respondents discussed levels of service. Comments covered network-wide and site specific requests for additional visitor
	infrastructure such as tables, rubbish bins, toilet facilities, signage and
	improved maintenance of these assets, tracks and mown areas.
	Concerns were raised about the Council's ability to maintain the
	current open spaces and a growing network.
	The importance of shade provision and the need for a shade audit was
	also raised.
Monitoring	2 respondents discussed monitoring. One discussed monitoring the uses of spaces and the changing demand whilst the raised the need to monitor the actions outlined in the Strategy.
Other	14 respondents discussed 'other' aspects that were not identified as a
	key theme.
	At a high-level these were based on the following:
	 funding the implementation of the Strategy
	 specific sites requests with a strong focus on Waikanae sites and projects
	 reserve management plans being out of date, and
	 the Reserves Act and its connection to the Strategy.
Park functions	A number of submitters discussed the function of parks; with a focus on equestrian use, gardens and organised sport.
	2 respondents discussed equestrian issues. The comments related to retention of rural areas, continued support of horse riders and a desire for the horse riding community to be engaged with in the implementation phase.
	3 respondents discussed gardens. These comments related to wanting
	increased community gardens, orchards and a botanical garden.
	3 respondents discussed organised sport. These comments related to expanding the current focus on organised sport on sportsfields to water sports, accommodating for organised sport growth and Otaraua Park.
Parks for all	 expanding the current focus on organised sport on sportsfields to water sports, accommodating for organised sport growth and Otaraua Park. 6 respondents discussed components associated with parks for all. The majority discussed meeting the needs for all abilities and the older population within the district such as provision of assets and design of parks to cater for those with disabilities.
Parks for all	 expanding the current focus on organised sport on sportsfields to water sports, accommodating for organised sport growth and Otaraua Park. 6 respondents discussed components associated with parks for all. The majority discussed meeting the needs for all abilities and the older population within the district such as provision of assets and design of
Parks for all Partnership	 expanding the current focus on organised sport on sportsfields to water sports, accommodating for organised sport growth and Otaraua Park. 6 respondents discussed components associated with parks for all. The majority discussed meeting the needs for all abilities and the older population within the district such as provision of assets and design of parks to cater for those with disabilities. Many also mentioned the need for Kāpiti's open spaces to reflect the district's communities; specifically highlighting that a range of activities and opportunities beyond just playgrounds should be provided for. Increased youth facilities and a focus on equity such as improving

	 supporting the Minister of Conservation and DoC to keep Grow Paekakariki/Wainuiwhenua lands in public ownership . working with tangata whenua, and utilising surplus Crown land.
Strategy structure/flow	1 respondent discussed how the top ten priorities would be difficult to separate and prioritise.
Utilisation	4 respondents discussed utilisation with no majority theme identified. Respondents touched on increased outdoor events, connecting locals to all of the open space network, enhancing nature reserve utilisation and commercial activity on reserves.

Summary

With three phases of consultation this project has provided multiple engagement opportunities with the community and key stakeholders to ensure this Strategy is meeting the needs of the district now and for the next 30 years.

The results of the final third phase of consultation suggest good levels of support for the draft Strategy and as such no major changes are recommended. Minor changes in response to submission points are recommended in the Submission Response Table for Council's consideration.

Matters and concerns out of scope of the Strategy have been passed onto the appropriate Council team for their information and action.

Appendices

8.1 Appendix one – submissions response spreadsheet

See separate attachment.

8.2 Appendix two - top ten priorities

The bar graph outlines each respondent's response from low to high priority for each top ten priority.



8.3 Appendix three – Draft Open Space Strategy survey questions

- 1) Reflecting on the Strategy vision. To what extent do you support the vision?
- 2) These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
- 3) Do you have any comments regarding the top ten priorities?
- 4) Having read through the Tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate
- If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
- 6) Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?
- If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
- 8) Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- 9) Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?
- 10) Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?
- 11) Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?
- 12) Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?
- 13) Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?
- 14) Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?
- 15) Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?
- 16) Is there anything else you would like us to consider before this strategy is finalised?
- 17) Have you previously been involved in the development of this Strategy?
- 18) If you would like to upload a written submission please do share here.
- 19) First name
- 20) Last name
- 21) Email
- 22) If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state what iwi you identify with? If so, please tick all that apply.
- 23) If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?
- 24) Are you providing feedback on behalf of an organisation or as an individual?
- 25) Organisation name



VISITORS 78					
C		S		RESPONSES	
26 Registered	0 Unverified	0 Anonymous	36 Registered	0 Unverified	0 Anonymous

Respondent No: 1 Login: Email:	Responded At: Oct 20, 2021 15:49:49 pm Last Seen: Oct 20, 2021 04:21:54 am IP Address: 114.23.162.208
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network? High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces. Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all. Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Moderate Priority High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows. Achieving high levels of community engagement and a	Moderate Priority Moderate Priority
sustainable volunteer programme. Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors. Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and	Moderate Priority Moderate Priority
practices. Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Moderate Priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

Otaki desparately needs interconnected open space. Walkways and cycleways need to be developed to connect parts of our community and to enjoy open space

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) Yes within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Otaki has one domain and one park. None of the rest of the categories are properly present and they need to be.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered	
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Disagree	
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?		
There needs to be riperian planting along all streams Rangiuru, as well as Waitohu and Mangapouri streams. There needs to be walkways and cycleways developed alongside these streams. There needs to be trees planted by these		

to be walkways and cycleways developed alongside these streams. There needs to be trees planted by these walkways/cycleways. Waikanae is full of off road cycle opportunities. Otaki has the stopbank - no trees,- no shelter from the wind. Otaki deserves more. There also needs to be trees planted along Riverbank road on the South side. Currently we see nothing but industrial development. Why does Waikanae have lovely treelined streets and Otaki have no trees alongside this major access route.

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

Please don't rely on new housing developments having to provide open space. There is an existing development where approval was obviously given for the houses subject to a walkway and cycleway. I think it is Te Harawira or maybe Tamihana The cycleway goes for about 200 metres and stops dead at a private fence. Please do't let this sort of open space get approved. It is useless as an option for cycling or walking. Any cycleway needs to connect to either another cycleway or a road so that it can be done as a circuit or an extended one way trip not a few hundred metres. Also there is a large area of land owned ny a trust on Tasman Road. It has a stream that runs through it. It would be great if Council could work with the trust to develop riperian planting and a walkway/cycleway with trees across this property to connect Tasman Road with Rangiuru Road . This would make a wonderful circuit both from the beachside community and from the village. Currently Tasman Road and Rangiuru Road are two long roads that have no connections except at the Village end. Recreational walks from the beach are pretty much limited to going down one or other road and then returning which can be boring, busy with cars and too far for many walkers. Making a shorter circuit included a stream walk and trees would enhance mental health and physical wellbeing for both those living in the village and those living at the beach. There are currently no pleasant stream walks or tree filled walks in the area.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?

not answered

Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission not answered please do so here.

Q19. First name			
Q20. Last name			
Q21. Email			
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered		
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No		
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual		
Q25. Organisation name	not answered		
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered		

Respondent No: 2 Login: Email:	Responded At: Oct 24, 2021 14:11:12 pm Last Seen: Oct 24, 2021 02:56:41 am IP Address: 122:58:92:32	
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat agree	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	e these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?	
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority	
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority	
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority	
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Moderate Priority	
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority	
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority	
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Neutral	
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Neutral	
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Neutral	
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Neutral	
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 pr	riorities?	
not answered		
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes	
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised. not answered		
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	No	
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like u	is to consider before the strategy is finalised.	

Beaches need special mention and designation.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree	
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poten not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree	
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Õtaki potential	area of network growth/upgrades?	
Ed proper seperated cycle lanes (not shared with pede	strians) from Otaki beach to the train station.	
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?		
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside	er further before the Strategy is finalised?	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. Th	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. Thi beyond car culture. Also important for safety as more	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. The beyond car culture. Also important for safety as more tragedy such as a child being run over. Kids should be Q17. Have you previously been involved in the	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a safe from cars on the beach!	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. The beyond car culture. Also important for safety as more tragedy such as a child being run over. Kids should be Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a safe from cars on the beach! not answered	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. The beyond car culture. Also important for safety as more tragedy such as a child being run over. Kids should be Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a safe from cars on the beach! not answered not answered	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. The beyond car culture. Also important for safety as more tragedy such as a child being run over. Kids should be Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a safe from cars on the beach! not answered not answered Martin	
Need to get vehicles of all beaches in the district. The beyond car culture. Also important for safety as more tragedy such as a child being run over. Kids should be Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name	is is part of honouring the climate change emergency, and moving e residents equals more vehicles on the beach and potential for a safe from cars on the beach! not answered not answered Martin	

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 3 Login: Wozza Email:	Responded At: Oct 25, 2021 15:51:11 pm Last Seen: Nov 17, 2021 02:56:59 am IP Address: 115.189.81.48
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network? High priority
natural environment. Supporting connectivity across open spaces. Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and	Moderate Priority Neutral
management. Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Moderate Priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change. Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Neutral Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors. Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Priority Neutral
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

Page 7 Open Space - Mana Whenua - refers that the the Treaty is a "partnership" this is debatable. "Partnerships" should be between all New Zealanders

Yes

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Waikanae River Mouth I thought was currently a nature reserve

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po Proposals seem reasonable	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p Proposals seem reasonable	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Disagree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Proposals seem reasonable but no explanation of what Reserve status?	at 12 - ki - uta - ki -tai project involves will this interfere with Nature
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ōtaki potential Proposals seem reasonable	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	er further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Warwick
Q20. Last name	Vrede
Q21.Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 4 Login: Email:	Las	esponded At: st Seen: Address:	Oct 26, 2021 06:19:21 am Oct 25, 2021 19:15:41 pm 121.75.116.219
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:			
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat agree		
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	these priorities for	or Kāpiti's oper	n space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority		
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority		
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority		
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority		
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Moderate Priority		
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority		
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Neutral		
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority		
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority		
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority		
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 pr not answered	riorities?		
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes		
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like un not answered	is to consider befor	re the strategy	is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	No		
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like u	is to consider befor	re the strategy	is finalised.
Seems to have primary focus on sports fields and their	sports - what about	other groups s	uch as rowing/sailing/boating on

Seems to have primary focus on sports fields and their sports - what about other groups such as rowing/sailing/boating on small lakes

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pol not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poter not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
	r further before the Strategy is finalised? It are teh real needs raher than assumtion all sports are played on
Actally get sports club focus groups invived to se what	
Actally get sports club focus groups invived to se what fields Q17. Have you previously been involved in the	t are teh real needs raher than assumtion all sports are played on
Actally get sports club focus groups invived to se what fields Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	t are teh real needs raher than assumtion all sports are played on Workshop attendance
Actally get sports club focus groups invived to se what fields Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	t are teh real needs raher than assumtion all sports are played on Workshop attendance
Actally get sports club focus groups invived to se what fields Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name	t are teh real needs raher than assumtion all sports are played on Workshop attendance
Actally get sports club focus groups invived to se what fields Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name	t are teh real needs raher than assumtion all sports are played on Workshop attendance

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 5 Login: Email:
 Responded At:
 Oct 28, 2021 12:29:24 pm

 Last Seen:
 Oct 28, 2021 01:23:47 am

 IP Address:
 222.153.55.76

$\label{eq:Q1.Reflecting} \mbox{Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:}$

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Neutral
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Low priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Somewhat priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Neutral
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Neutral
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Somewhat priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Moderate Priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

not answered

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

No

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	ootential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered	
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?		
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Disagree	
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential Too many potential areas	area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?	
	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019)	
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the		
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019)	
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019) not answered	
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019) not answered not answered	
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019) not answered not answered	
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name Q21. Email Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019) not answered not answered not answered not answered	

Q25. Organisation name

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent Login: Email:

Respondent No: 6 Login: Email:
 Responded At:
 Oct 31, 2021 16:18:13 pm

 Last Seen:
 Oct 31, 2021 05:13:02 am

 IP Address:
 101.100.130.18

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Definitely disagree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Neutral
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Neutral
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Low priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Low priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Neutral
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Low priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

not answered

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Yes

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po No - now is the right time to invest in this part of the Co		
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?		
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree	
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree	
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	er further before the Strategy is finalised?	
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered	
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered	
Q19. First name	not answered	
Q20. Last name	not answered	
Q21. Email	not answered	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered	
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No	
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual	

Q25. Organisation name

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent No: 7 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 02, 2021 15:46:28 pm Last Seen: Nov 02, 2021 04:09:17 am IP Address: 151.210.237.225
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat disagree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Somewhat priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Somewhat priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Neutral
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Neutral
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Somewhat priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Moderate Priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

The strategy seems too focused on improving people's experience of open spaces. It lacks an understanding of the unique flora and fauna to be found in the Kapiti District (terrestrial and in waterways), and what they need in order to thrive, eg green gecko, giant stick insect, giant kokopu, koaro, kakahi, kereru, korimako, pipiwharauroa, long tail bats. What about introductions of "missing" birds eg. kokako and tieke.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) No within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

The scientific understanding of the ecological needs of different species and how these can be enhanced by creating ecological corridors across our urban and rural landscapes.

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised. not answered
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades? Perkin's farm needs to be tracked and planted to provide future habitat for animals and birds
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Disagree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Paraparaumu needs a large central flower garden, lunch space, childrens play area, handy to shopping, transport hub, and mall.
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ŏtaki?
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Õtaki potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised? not answered
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the not answered development of this strategy?
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission not answered please do so here.
Q19. First name
Q20. Last name
Q21. Email
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the not answered iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 8 Login: The Futurist Email:	Responded At: Nov 06, 2021 07:41:37 am Last Seen: Nov 04, 2021 22:47:42 pm IP Address: 139.180.108.229
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	Somewhat agree these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Neutral
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Moderate Priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Neutral
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Somewhat priority
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 pr	

Climate change effects and biodiversity are completely intertwined and inter-related so in may sense they are the combined highest priority

Yes

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

- Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

- Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?
- Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

You need to examine the continuation of paths beside the Awa all the way to Hemi Matenga Reserve and other stream sources in the hills, as part of the WkUkT vision and objectives

- Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?
- Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

You need to examine the continuation of paths beside the Awa all the way to Hemi Matenga Reserve and other stream sources in the hills, as part of the WkUkT vision and objectives

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

In the promulgation of the Strategy it is important that you realise the changes there are to the Waikanae Estuary Reserve Regulations enforcement, for example the main picture showing children on scooters crossing a Reserve bridge is no longer be permitted so should not be used. There should also be care taken in linking up this Reserve to the networks that people realise that linkages may only be on foot in future.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Workshop attendance Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019)
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Robin
Q20. Last name	Gunston
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Waikanae Estuary Care Group Inc.
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 9 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 10, 2021 11:24:55 am Last Seen: Nov 09, 2021 19:30:33 pm IP Address: 45.125.171.97
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rat	e these priorities for Kapiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p	priorities?
not answered	
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree

Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?

Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Within that category the following should be prioritised: Otaraua Park developed as a Districtwide Park - install water fountains Destination Park upgrades - including natural and built shade Paraparaumu Urban Public Space development / upgrades within walking catchment of Town Centre - prioritise warm shade provision Village Public Space upgrades - similar to those in Mahara Place, Waikanae Wharemauku CWB and environmental improvements

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?

Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Within that category the following should be prioritised: Address low neighourhood park provision (Huia) - install appropriate natural, built shade and water fountains New neighourhood park provision (Waikanae North) install appropriate natural, built shade and water fountains New Neighbourhood Park Provision (Waimeha/Ngarara) install appropriate natural, built shade and water fountains Otaraua Park developed as a Districtwide Park install water fountains

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Within that category the following should be prioritised: Address low neighourhood park provision (Waitohu) - including natural shade, built shade and water fountains Address low neighourhood park provision (Wairenga/Riverbank) - including natural shade, built shade and water fountains Address low neighourhood park provision (Rangiuru) - including natural shade, built shade and water fountains Address low neighourhood park provision (Rangiuru) - including natural shade, built shade and water fountains Address low neighourhood park provision (Ngaio/Norfolk) - including natural shade, built shade and water fountains Address low neighourhood park provision (Ngaio/Norfolk) - including natural shade, built shade and water fountains Parks in lower socio economic status neighbourhoods have less play equipment and less shade. In the interests of equity we should start in Otaki with the parks upgrades and development.

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	

Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Cancer Society Kapiti Support Centre
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 10 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 12, 2021 11:27:41 am Last Seen: Nov 12, 2021 00:16:37 am IP Address: 203.160.113.150
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Food security is becoming an issue. As Kapiti becomes more dense the Council should look at using some of the reserves as community gardens. There should also be a detailed plan about how commercial activities can operate on reserve land

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) No within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Community gardens

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

See above

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pot not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poter not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent No: 11 Login: Chris Harlen Email:	Responded At: Nov 13, 2021 17:52:42 pm Last Seen: Nov 13, 2021 05:15:34 am IP Address: 203.184.31.21
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	these priorities for Kapiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Read the Green Belt Pathway document that was the foundation of the Walkways, Cycleways and Bridalways for Kapiti. It focuses on the Ihakara Rd and Kapiti Rd open space land.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) Yes within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.	
There is not enough recreational beach space allocation	n. Where are 10,000 people going to enter the beach, hangout on the
beach, and park near the beach, transport to the beac	h. Is the beach important to the Kapiti Coast? If so, then the beach
recreational zone needs to treble in its width.	
	A
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
of network growth upgrade in Factorian inter-	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pot	ential area of network growth/upgrades?
not answered	
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area	Disagree
of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	
	at which are a discharged around from one do a 2
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
	d population growth. It is going to be a concrete jungle. Where is the
Ihakara Rd and Kapiti Rd open space land ????	
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area	Agree
of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	1900
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poter	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
not answered	
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area	Agree
of network growth/upgrade in Otaki?	
Q15.Do you have any comments on the Otaki potential	area of network growth/upgrades?
	and of nother growth opgrades.
not answered	
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Maximise the Green Spaces. Once lost cannot be repla	ped
Maximise the Green Spaces. Once lost cannot be repla	
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the	not answered
development of this strategy?	
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	not answered
please do so here.	
Q19. First name	Chris
Q20. Last name	Harlen
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the	not answered
iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all	
that apply.	

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 12 Login: Marco Email:	Responded At: Nov 15, 2021 09:36:15 am Last Seen: Nov 15, 2021 01:25:46 am IP Address: 112.213.45.166
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

The Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project, which includes a new cultural centre, environmental university (Forest Nursery), the WhaleSong Sculpture and restoring the Wharemauku Stream, is all about the values stated above

Yes

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

- Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?

Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

The Wharemauku Urban Regeneration project looks to improve the hydrology of the Wharemauku Stream which services a huge catchment with significant bare land for development. Creating a new central park with the stream as a centrepiece, wetlands restored, planted is what the community wants as evidence through considerable feedback at the WhaleSong Info Centre and 3d Lab in Coasylands Mall. The major stakeholders and the largest Kapiti ratepayers of the land surrounding this stream are all members of the Wharemauku Working Group and fully support the Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project. The Wharemauku Stream regeneration vision has been in front of council for over 20 years and with future development of the bare land south and west of council looming, it is time to add/formalise the Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project as a "KEY" potential area for network growth.

- Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?
- Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

With close to \$500m in investment planned for the large bare land area south and west of council, the owners of this land fully support the vision of the Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project. This vision brings Puketapu hapu to the fore on significant land holdings they once owned, restores Paraparaumu's connection to this hapu, provides for much improved and needed hydrology, restores the te oranga me te rauropi of the Wharemauku Stream, provides a space for a new cultural centre that will tell the Kāpiti story, much needed in reconnecting our communities, creates a Forest Nursery (an environmental university) that will provide plants and knowledge in restoring the stream, educating the peole of the land in the use and care of native plants and tree, and WhaleSong, linking the ocean, Kāpiti's distinctive link to whales now and in its past in synergy with iwi values on these magnificent creatures which will become a significant attraction to New Zealanders, offshore tourists and provide an iconic identity to add to Kāpiti's jewels.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Workshop attendance
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Marco

Q20. Last name	Zeeman
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	Other iwi or hapu (please state) The Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project is driven in partnership and complete cooperation with Puketapu ki Paraparaumu, original landowners of this large tract of land.
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Wharemauku Urban Regeneration Project and the Whale Song Trust
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Responded At: Nov 15, 2021 12:59:49 pm Last Seen: Nov 15, 2021 01:50:56 am IP Address: 223.26.27.221
Definitely agree
these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network? Neutral
Neutral Neutral High priority
Neutral High priority
High priority High priority
High priority High priority

Need to accommodate the ever growing sporting activities in the region. With more families coming into the region we need to ensure we have the space to enable outdoor activity

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) Yes within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Allow more accommodations for sport and active lifestyle for the growing population

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki por not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
Yes, growth of Otaraua Park is needed, not being used	enough and it can be such a great place for all sporting activities.
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poten not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ötaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential	area of network growth/upgrades?
not answered	
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the	
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	not answered
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name	not answered
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name	not answered
not answered Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name Q21. Email Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all	not answered not answered

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent No: 14 Login: Email:		Responded At: Last Seen: IP Address:	Nov 15, 2021 13:07:15 pm Nov 15, 2021 02:02:23 am 203.118.136.167
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:			
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agre	e	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	these priorities	s for Kāpiti's ope	n space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority		
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority		
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority		
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority		
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority		
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Prior	rity	
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Prior	rity	
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Prior	rity	
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Prior	rity	
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Moderate Prior	rity	
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 pr not answered	riorities?		
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes		
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like un not answered	ıs to consider b	efore the strateg	y is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes		
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like un	is to consider b	efore the strateg	y is finalised.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pot not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poter not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential and not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Public information sessions/drop ins
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent No: 15 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 15, 2021 15:44:41 pm Last Seen: Nov 15, 2021 04:38:40 am IP Address: 115.189.128.76
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	e these priorities for Kapiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p	riorities?
not answered	
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like un not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like unot answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Would love to see more skatepark options no matter whether the second se	hat size or style (wood or concrete). Skateparks are vital open spaces ess themselves in a healthy sport and culture.
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider As mentioned, more skateparks and ramps for a range	
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 16 Login: Steve Hollett Email:	Responded At: Nov 15, 2021 16:09:24 pm Last Seen: Nov 15, 2021 03:36:43 am IP Address: 118.92.213.98
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Neither agree nor disagree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	Moderate Priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Somewhat priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Neutral
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Moderate Priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Somewhat priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Neutral
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Neutral
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 pr	iorities?
1. Surely a HIGH priority is compliance with the Reserve	s Act. Or is KCDC exempt somehow?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us	s to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

The proposed categories conflict with those mandated in the Reserves Act. If KCDC and/or the strategy exercise are exempt from the Reserves Act, then the exemption should be stated.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answered of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?

Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Not familiar enough contribute effectively

Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Disagree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?

Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

1. By your own definitions, Otaihanga Reserve, at 38,200 sq meters, is hardly a "Neighbourhood Park". And it is a park that people travel from all over the greater Wellington area and further North, to visit for extended visits, typically 1/2 to full day visits. 2. The Waikanae Estuary is shown as a Eco Site. Why not label it what it is - a Scientific Reserve?

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Disagree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?

Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

1. The Waimanu Reserve is shown as an Eco Site. This obviously comes from the LTP classification which in fact is erroneous. It is a manmade recreation reserve created by the Waikanae Land Company as part of the subdivision development whose character is clearly described by the Reserves Act definition of a Recreation Reserve.

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answered of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Not familiar enough to comment effectively.

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

The document needs a catalogue of every single reserve, by name, address, and classification as a baseline. How can any ratepayer pick this document up and seriously get an accurate understanding of our current reserves asset when they are not identified in the document, or on the KCDC web site.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Workshop attendance
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Steve
Q20. Last name	Hollett
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 17 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 16, 2021 09:38:34 am Last Seen: Nov 15, 2021 22:13:46 pm IP Address: 27.252.97.55
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	e these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority
Actively supporting Käpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p	priorities?
not answered	
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like a not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like a not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pot not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p I'm impressed with how comprehensive the plans are.	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poter not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential a not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside No, the whole strategy looks very comprehensive.	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent No: 18 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 16, 2021 10:52:27 am Last Seen: Nov 15, 2021 23:38:34 pm IP Address: 202.124.109.160
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	Definitely agree these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Where is food security in the mix? Things can be multi purpose. Places where people can gather, eg community Matariki, Carols, I am guessing water ways quality and cleanness is part of Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment. Stop building the visitors centre by McClean park

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) No within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

The words sound right, but are too broadly stated to know how they will be applied.

- Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?
- Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Disagree	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?	
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered		
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Disagree	
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered		
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Disagree	
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered		
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised? bicycles. Everyone should be in walking distance of green spaces		
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered	
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered	
Q19. First name		
Q20. Last name		
Q21. Email		
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered	
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No	
Q24. Are you providing feedback		
	as an individual	

not answered

Q26. Upload original submission

Respondent No: 19 Login: John R Email:	Responded At: Nov 17, 2021 12:39:16 pm Last Seen: Nov 17, 2021 01:26:43 am IP Address: 202.21.130.193
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	e these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Neutral
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Low priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Neutral
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Moderate Priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Neutral
Actively supporting Käpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Somewhat priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p	riorities?
Protect the environment above all else.	
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	No
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like u Democratic planning, to include all ratepayers.	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	Yes
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like unot answered	is to consider before the strategy is finalised.

- Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

More than a seawall is needed for coastal protection, as the sea level will rise.

- Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?
- Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Paraparaumu Airport is actually a vital "open space" and green area. We should try to keep it at all costs.

- Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?
- Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Please do not allow any more urban sprawl. Urban boundaries should be firmly fixed.

- Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?
- Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Please do not allow any more urban sprawl. Urban boundaries should be firmly fixed.

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

Please do not allow any more urban sprawl. Urban boundaries should be firmly fixed. This should apply to all districts. If more people are to be accommodated, then we should build up, not out.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019)
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	John
Q20. Last name	Rapley
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 20 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 18, 2021 12:15:37 pm Last Seen: Nov 18, 2021 00:50:42 am IP Address: 222.153.77.55
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Low priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Neutral
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Moderate Priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Somewhat priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

My main concern is the Waimanu Lagoons it needs better protection - should be classified as a nature reserve & the birdlife respected. No fishing in the Upper or Lower Lagoons & no water activities by humans. There are plenty of other outdoor spaces close by. Also it's almost at the point of needing to be a dog free area as the onlead rules are totally disregarded & the birds are constantly harassed & getting attacked. We need better signage & this also includes signs not to feed bread to the birds. Children under the age of 14 should have to be under adult supervision also. This is just a small fraction of things to be considered.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) Yes within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Having better enforcement of what happens at Reserves & open spaces & having consequences that will be enforced e.g fines actually being issued to discourage people breaking Council Bylaws like having dogs off lead at Waimanu Lagoons or fines for litter left at these areas....

- Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

I only ticked agree because there wasn't a neutral box- I don't really want to comment on an area I don't live in that's for the locals.....

- Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?
- Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

- Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?
- Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

We need to get our current parks/reserves up to speed before we create more areas. You don't have the trained staff now to keep up with the work....

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Disagree of network growth/upgrade in Ötaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Don't have a neutral box - not my local area....up to locals to decide

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

Sort out our Reserves & Parks we have now before creating more

- Q17. Have you previously been involved in the not answered development of this strategy?
- Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission not answered please do so here.
- Q19. First name

Q20. Last name

Q21. Email

Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 21 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 18, 2021 20:01:02 pm Last Seen: Nov 18, 2021 07:45:01 am IP Address: 222.153.75.251
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Somewhat agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	Moderate Priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Low priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Neutral
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Neutral
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Neutral
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Neutral
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

Why single out iwi for preferred status over the rest of the community? We should be looking at developing our open spaces for all the community

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) No within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Do you really believe that " people descended from gods who govern specific realms of the environment"? Why are you following the wishes of less than 10% of the residents? Can you use English language as Maori words tend to be vague or have multiple interpretations. I would suggest that this approach is deleted (in spite of you using it to control the LTP options)

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to conside not answered	er before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of Green/grey colour coding poor - each layer could be more distinctive	
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area Waikanae Estuary science reserve should be retained and managed	
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answer of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	ed
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of	network growth/upgrades?
Mangaone walkway must be retained as safe for walkers if a MBT is	to be added
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of netw	ork growth/upgrades?
Need a walkway down the south side of the Otaki River from SH! to j	oin the coastal/beach walk
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further bef	ore the Strategy is finalised?
Could there be an English language version so we know precisely there is sometimes ambiguity in translation.	what you mean. Happy for there to be a Maori version.
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the not answer development of this strategy?	ed
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission not answer please do so here.	ed
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21.Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the not answe iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	red

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 22 Login: Email:

Responded At: Nov 19, 2021 09:02:29 am Last Seen: IP Address:

Nov 18, 2021 20:36:27 pm 202.56.38.133

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Definitely agree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

Protecting enhancing and restoring our natural environment has to be top of mind. Every action must consider how will this affects climate change. To secure our future for generations to come, any action cannot have a negative effect on either climate change or loss, degradation of our natural environment.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) No within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

I only say no as I am not qualified to answer this question.

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Kapiti has a unique landscape of wetland and lowland forest. Many of the wetland are Peat. Many have been drained and are leaking carbon into the atmosphere at a high rate adversely adding to climate change. To ensure no further damage to our planet, our childrens future I would like to see Carbon benefit or detriment measured in all actions. I would like to see Environment and community benefits / or detriment measured All wetland are economical ways to sequester carbon. Cost at approx. \$6/ton. Added benefit are numerous, including cleaner water ways, increased biodiversity, providing Kapiti with a unique identity we can all be proud of.

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?

Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

I am finding it hard to interpret the map. I agree in principle but what is important to me is; Are the bike lanes and walking track connected to Pukerua Bay to the North and Ohau to the south, with circuits to beaches, townships and other points of interest. Does it encourage public transport networks. Does it include electric car top up points, shared car drop of facilities etc. Anything for a low carbon transport future. Is there a safe biking transition along the roads that connect to the cycle paths. These part of the ride can be really scary if there is no accomodation for bikes Mountain biking can be damaging to to the environment by bikers not sticking to the tracks, bringing in weed species and opening up track for pests. Can they go hand in hand with education and monitoring to staying on the tracks, point out damage, edge planting and weeding programs, trapping and culling of all animal pests (Including deer, pigs, goats, fencing off stock, rabbits cats dogs and the rest.)

Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?

Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

I am finding it hard to interpret the map What is important to me is; Are the Bike lanes and walking track connected to Pukerua Bay to the North and Ohau to the south, with circuits to beaches, townships and other points of interest. Does it encourage public transport networks. Does it include electric car top up points, shared car drop of facilities etc. Anything for a low carbon transport future. Is there a safe biking transition along the roads that connect to the cycle paths. These part of the ride can be really scary if there is no accomodation for bikes Mountain biking can be damaging to to the environment by bikers not sticking to the tracks, bringing in weed species and opening up track for pests. Can they go hand in hand with education and monitoring to staying on the tracks, point out damage, edge planting and weeding programs, trapping and culling of all animal pests (Including deer, pigs, goats, fencing off stock, rabbits cats dogs and the rest.)

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?

Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

I am finding it hard to interpret the map. I agree in principle but what is important to me is; Are the bike lanes and walking track connected to Pukerua Bay to the North and Ohau to the south, with circuits to beaches, townships and other points of interest. Does it encourage public transport networks. Does it include electric car top up points, shared car drop of facilities etc. Anything for a low carbon transport future. Is there a safe biking transition along the roads that connect to the cycle paths. These part of the ride can be really scary if there is no accomodation for bikes Mountain biking can be damaging to to the environment by bikers not sticking to the tracks, bringing in weed species and opening up track for pests. Can they go hand in hand with education and monitoring to staying on the tracks, point out damage, edge planting and weeding programs, trapping and culling of all animal pests (Including deer, pigs, goats, fencing off stock, rabbits cats dogs and the rest.)

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

I am finding it hard to interpret the map. I agree in principle but what is important to me is; Are the bike lanes and walking track connected to Pukerua Bay to the North and Ohau to the south, with circuits to beaches, townships and other points of interest. Does it encourage public transport networks. Does it include electric car top up points, shared car drop of facilities etc. Anything for a low carbon transport future. Is there a safe biking transition along the roads that connect to the cycle paths. These part of the ride can be really scary if there is no accomodation for bikes. Mountain biking can be damaging to to the environment by bikers not sticking to the tracks, bringing in weed species and opening up track for pests. Can they go hand in hand with education and monitoring to staying on the tracks, point out damage, edge planting and weeding programs, trapping and culling of all animal pests (Including deer, pigs, goats, fencing off stock, rabbits cats dogs and the rest.)

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

Climate change and environmental protection must be top of mind to ensure our community feels it has a future .

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	No
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 23 Login: Community voices Email:
 Responded At:
 Nov 19, 2021 12:48:36 pm

 Last Seen:
 Nov 30, 2021 00:25:07 am

 IP Address:
 131.203.251.134

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Neither agree nor disagree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Moderate Priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

It's difficult to separate the above goals into levels of priority as they are inter-related. The above selections are initial only first, get the urgent matters addressed through partnership with iwi, particularly as regards climate change/kaitiakitanga then build on these to develop greater community engagement and promotion of our open spaces as visitor attraction through the Kapiti Destination Management Plan.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) Yes within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Very pleased to see the content of this list -it covers suggested to me by colleagues.	all the projects that I've identified through my own research or had
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Again, a very good list. The questions will be around pr	ioritisation and cost.
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential Comment as previous.	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside	er further before the Strategy is finalised?
Nothing further that I can think of. But, a big bouquet to lists - very comprehensive, and covering a diverse rang	council staff who put together the "Potential areas of network growth" go of options.
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Workshop attendance Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Bruce
Q20. Last name	Henderson
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	CWB Advisory Group (individual submission on behalf of)
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 24 Login: Email:

Responded At: Nov 19, 2021 13:02:55 pm Last Seen: IP Address:

Dec 02, 2021 21:52:26 pm 131.203.251.134

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Definitely agree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	High priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

Work needs to be urgently undertaken to plan for growth and the growing needs of Waikanae, given our projected population growth and changing demographics. This includes older investments and acceleration of projects to keep with needs.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) No within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

One key element is about connecting lovals with local parks and open spaces especially destination parks. More work and thought need to be given to this. This strategy needs to be funded. Apart from this YES.

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

It is unclear why specific reference is not made in Waikanae park as a destination park and the current LTP investment. Freedom camping is a significant concern and consideration needs to be undertaken if we support such activities. Should this have a different destination?

- Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answered of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answered of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?

Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?

Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

The WCB would want to see Waikanae Park established as our destination park and dis-investment in outlying parks to create amenities. The WCB supports green space development but not park for parks sake. Our lawn centre park needs to be developed with a view to connecting the willage and residential zone. We need to protect our coastal environment but make it accessible.

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answered of network growth/upgrade in Ötaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

The community was not involved nor invited to participate in this strategy development. We would like to be involved in workshops to refine this strategy to reflect Waikanae needs. The WCB notes that our parks and reserve management plans are out of date and work to finish these are unbudgeted. Please note reserves have been identified as no non gazetted.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Waikanae Community Boards
Q20. Last name	not answered
Q21. Email	

Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	not answered
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 25 Login: Graham Email:	Responded At: Nov 19, 2021 13:14:00 pm Last Seen: Nov 19, 2021 01:41:29 am IP Address: 118.92.212.74
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision: To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision?	Definitely agree
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	these priorities for Kapiti's open space network?
Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Neutral
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

The completion of Transmission Gully provides an ideal opportunity to partner with the Crown to utilise the surplus Crown land formerly part of the Perkins farm. Positioned as the gateway to the Kapiti Coast, there are numerous opportunities to create walkways, cycleways and bridle paths. Sitting between QE park and Battle Hill, a high level discussion between GWRC, the Crown and KCDC as to how all three sites can be linked and maintained as a destination for both local residents and city folk is an essential first step.

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) Yes within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

As mentioned in item 3, utilising surplus Crown land is essential.

- Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?
- Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

This needs its own separate study as to how the surplus land can be best utilised between recreational opportunities and housing needed for economic growth. Also a more integrated response to exploit the success of the escarpment track is needed.

- Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?
- Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?

Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area Agree of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

not answered

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

The Crown should be presented with an integrated plan done in partnership with Porirua City Council, showing how travel and recreation opportunities can significantly reduce dependency on motor vehicles and highlighting walking and cycling options.

Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered
Q19. First name	Graham
Q20. Last name	Coe
Q21. Email	

Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 26 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 23, 2021 14:21:44 pm Last Seen: Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134		
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:			
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you ra	te these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?		
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities? not answered			
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered		
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.		
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered		
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.		
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered		
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pender not answered	otential area of network growth/upgrades?		
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered		
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?		
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered		
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?		

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	not answered
215. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered	
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised? not answered	
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on page 104 and 105 at the end of this documen
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

	Respondent No: 27 Login: Email:	Responded At Last Seen: IP Address:	Nov 23, 2021 14:28:11 pm Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm 131.203.251.134
Q1. Ref	ecting on the strategy vision:		
Q2. The	se are our top ten priorities.How would you rate	e these priorities for Kāpiti's op	en space network?
	you have any comments regarding the top 10 p	riorities?	
with app	ing read through the tikanga (approaches) nin the Strategy do you feel the proposed roaches adequately accommodate the nmunity's open space needs?	not answered	
	o, please let us know what else you would like unswered	us to consider before the strate	gy is finalised.
	you feel the proposed categories adequately ommodate the community's open space ds?	not answered	
	o, please let us know what else you would like unswered	us to consider before the strate	gy is finalised.
	you agree or disagree with the potential area etwork growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered	
	you have any comments on the Paekākāriki pot nswered	ential area of network growth/u	pgrades?
	you agree or disagree with the potential area etwork growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered	
Q11. Do	you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p	otential area of network growth	/upgrades?
of the many	e is a reference here to the Mataihuka (Raumati Es e missing link between this track and the Panoram r local groups would support a council decision t ment over the land.	na Heights subdivision for severa	l years. If the opportunity presents,
	you agree or disagree with the potential area etwork growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered	

Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Reference 8 Peka Peka Road CWB Enhancements. My group presented a submission to the council's 2021 LTP calling for funding of safety solutions on behalf of road cyclists. There IS a road safety problem here, confirmed by the Waikanae Community Board two years ago. Our funding request covers improvements to the road network. We submit that a "CWB enhancement" that implies a gravel track will NOT provide an acceptable solution for road cyclists. This road is part of the Kapiti Coast Cycle Trail, and enhancements to the ROAD itself are required.

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area not answered of network growth/upgrade in Ötaki?

Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential area of network growth/upgrades?

There is a concept mentioned for a coastal CWB route that links Te Horo Beach with Peka Peka Beach. My group was originally formed c. 2004 with the express purpose of lobbying for such a link. The concept is captured in council's current CWB Strategy. Such a link would be warmly welcomed by local cycling and walking groups. Land purchase or legal access is recommended.

Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised?

Page 43 CWB. There is a statement that implies that the network of safe off road routes is complete. This is incorrect. Refer to KCDC's 2020 Sustainable Transport Strategy which highlights the following omissions: • Network does not connect with transport hubs • Network does not provide safe routes for schoolchildren to cycle. My group held a membership survey last year that identified several missing links in the network. There is no reference in the Open Spaces Strategy to council's own CWB strategy c. 2005 which was created by council's CWB Advisory Group. This is somewhat disingenuous to the good people who form that group and give of their time voluntarily. Page 45 Organized Sport. With reference to Otaraua Park. There is no mention of the Kapiti Cycle Club's request some three years ago to create a surfaced track for wheeled sport. My group strongly supports this concept because it has the additional function of cycle training. General Comment on Process I mentioned above the council's own CWB Advisory Group. I don't believe that they have been given a proper opportunity to be consulted on this strategy. The group is currently in recess pending a review. It is extremely unfortunate that council wishes to push this strategy through without adequate consultation with their own subject matter experts.

not answered
not answered
not answered
not answered

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 28 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 23, 2021 14:31:38 pm Last Seen: Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	te these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p not answered	priorities?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Õtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ōtaki potential area of network growth/upgrades? not answered Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider further before the Strategy is finalised? not answered	
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on page 106 at the end of this document.
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Kapiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 29 Login: Email:

Responded At: Nov 23, 2021 14:49:57 pm Last Seen: IP Address: 131.203.251.134

Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Definitely agree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Neutral
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	Moderate Priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	High priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	High priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	High priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

not answered

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Yes

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately No accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

There are a significant number of issues that require more definition. See my notes attached at the end of this feedback form. [Data entry note: crossed out "iwi practices and sites"]

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Seawall should be paid for by those affected. The peop They must suffer any consequences. It is not for the wh	ple who live close to the coast made a decision of their own choice. note community to support a few.
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poter	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
	to happen? In what order is it going to happen? This is steeped in are very poorly maintained/managed. Not sure a new Open Space
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside	er further before the Strategy is finalised?
A lot of what is proposed in this Strategy are pipe dre projects will be achieved.	eams. There needs to be a lot more definition of when and how the
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	Public information sessions/drop ins Provided feedback on the Issues and Opportunities Paper (2019)
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on pages 107 and 108 at the end of this document.
	Warren
Q19. First name	Sutton
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	not answered
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	

Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	Yes
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 30 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 07:41:26 am Last Seen: Dec 02, 2021 21:52:26 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would y	ou rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the to not answered	p 10 priorities?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approache within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	-
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would not answered	I like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequa accommodate the community's open space needs?	tely not answered
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would not answered	I like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential a of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	rea not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākār not answered	iki potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential a of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Parapara not answered	umu potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential a of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	rea not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae not answered	e potential area of network growth/upgrades?

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ötaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Õtaki potential a not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on page 109 at the end of this document.
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 31 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 07:44:22 am Last Seen: Dec 02, 2021 21:52:26 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities.How would you ra	te these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 not answered	priorities?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	stential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae potential not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential a not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on page 110 and 111 at the end of this document.
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	not answered
Q21. Email	not answered
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	as an individual
Q24. Are you providing feedback	not answered
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	

Respondent No: 32 Login: Email:

Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 07:48:41 am IP Address: 131.203.251.134

Last Seen: Dec 02, 2021 21:52:26 pm

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Somewhat agree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	Moderate Priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	Moderate Priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Moderate Priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	High priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Moderate Priority
Actively supporting Kāpiti's diverse communities and practices.	High priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Moderate Priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

not answered

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Yes

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	Agree
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	Agree
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	Agree
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	Agree
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ōtaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside Attached submission	er further before the Strategy is finalised?
	er further before the Strategy is finalised? not answered
Attached submission Q17. Have you previously been involved in the	
Attached submission Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 112 and 113 at the end of this
Attached submission Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 112 and 113 at the end of this
Attached submission Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 112 and 113 at the end of this
Attached submission Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 112 and 113 at the end of this

Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Kapiti Coast Grey Power
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 33 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 07:51:09 am Last Seen: Dec 02, 2021 21:52:26 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you n	ate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 not answered	priorities?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	e us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	e us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki p not answered	otential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pol not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on pages 114 and 115 at the end of this document.
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Grow Paekakariki
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 34 Login: Email:

Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 08:25:30 am Last Seen: IP Address: 131.203.251.134

Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm

Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:

To what extent do you support the Strategy's vision? Definitely agree

Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?

Protecting, restoring, connecting, and enhancing the natural environment.	High priority
Supporting connectivity across open spaces.	High priority
Involving iwi at partnership level in planning and management.	High priority
Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all.	High priority
Helping reduce the effects of climate change.	Moderate Priority
Proactively working towards addressing any related issues as the district grows.	Moderate Priority
Achieving high levels of community engagement and a sustainable volunteer programme.	Moderate Priority
Actively promoting and educating locals and visitors.	Somewhat priority
Actively supporting Kăpiti's diverse communities and practices.	Moderate Priority
Collating, creating and sharing knowledge for future decision making.	Somewhat priority

Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 priorities?

not answered

Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

Yes

not answered

Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately Yes accommodate the community's open space needs?

Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like us to consider before the strategy is finalised.

not answered

Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	ootential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae poten not answered	ntial area of network growth/upgrades?
Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to consider Please see attachment	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
	r further before the Strategy is finalised? not answered
Please see attachment Q17. Have you previously been involved in the	
Please see attachment Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 116 and 117 at the end of this document.
Please see attachment Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 116 and 117 at the end of this document. Jacky
Please see attachment Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 116 and 117 at the end of this document Jacky
Please see attachment Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy? Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here. Q19. First name Q20. Last name	not answered Please refer to the Appendix on pages 116 and 117 at the end of this document Jacky Renouf

Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 35 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 08:28:43 am Last Seen: Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	te these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p not answered	priorities?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Õtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ötaki potential not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on page 118 at the end of this document.
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	on behalf of an organisation
Q25. Organisation name	Equestrian representative of CWB Advisory Group
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Respondent No: 36 Login: Email:	Responded At: Nov 24, 2021 08:30:21 am Last Seen: Jan 16, 2022 21:36:21 pm IP Address: 131.203.251.134
Q1. Reflecting on the strategy vision:	
Q2. These are our top ten priorities. How would you rate	te these priorities for Kāpiti's open space network?
Q3. Do you have any comments regarding the top 10 p not answered	priorities?
Q4. Having read through the tikanga (approaches) within the Strategy do you feel the proposed approaches adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q5. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q6. Do you feel the proposed categories adequately accommodate the community's open space needs?	not answered
Q7. If no, please let us know what else you would like not answered	us to consider before the strategy is finalised.
Q8. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paekākāriki?	not answered
Q9. Do you have any comments on the Paekākāriki po not answered	tential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q10. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Paraparaumu?	not answered
Q11. Do you have any comments on the Paraparaumu p not answered	potential area of network growth/upgrades?
Q12. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Waikanae?	not answered
Q13. Do you have any comments on the Waikanae pote not answered	ential area of network growth/upgrades?

Q14. Do you agree or disagree with the potential area of network growth/upgrade in Ōtaki?	not answered
Q15. Do you have any comments on the Ōtaki potential and not answered	area of network growth/upgrades?
Q16. Is there anything else you would like us to conside not answered	r further before the Strategy is finalised?
Q17. Have you previously been involved in the development of this strategy?	not answered
Q18. If you would like to upload a written submission please do so here.	Please refer to the Appendix on pages 119 and 120 at the end of this document.
Q19. First name	
Q20. Last name	
Q21. Email	
Q22. If you identify as Māori, do you wish to state the iwi with which you identify? If so, please tick all that apply.	not answered
Q23. If you are providing feedback as an individual. Do you want your name published with your feedback?	not answered
Q24. Are you providing feedback	as an individual
Q25. Organisation name	not answered
Q26. Upload original submission	not answered

Appendices

- Page 104 Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board submission
- Page 106 Kapiti Equestrian Advocacy Group (KEAG) submission
- Page 107 Warren Sutton submission
- Page 109 Respondent 30 submission
- Page 110 Respondent 31 submission
- Page 112 Grey Power Kapiti submission
- Page 114 Grow Paekakariki submission
- Page 116 Jacky Renouf submission
- Page 118 Kapiti Equestrian CWB Advisory Group submission
- Page 119 Respondent 36 submission

Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board Submission on Toitu Kapiti Open Spaces Strategy

The Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board is making this submission on Toitu Kapiti Open Spaces Strategy as Open Space is vital to our communities Health and Wellbeing.

Open Spaces need to be protected, enhanced and restored, our communities need to hold onto the Open Spaces that we have in our neighbourhoods, local and district communities.

Community engagement is a must as council works its way through all the localised Open Spaces that exist with emphasis on looking to the future with the expected growth in population the concentration needs to be on wellbeing which Open Spaces provide, and especially with the fact Three and Six Storey buildings seem to be the way of the future.

With the new developments that will arrive, council needs to ensure that pathways for walking and cycling are all connected which will encourage residents to enjoy more of the outdoors in a local setting and give incentive for residents to get out of their vehicles.

Our neighbourhood playgrounds, as they now exist, are extremely important to the health and wellbeing of our families and young children as they play, grow and learn, hence they all need to be retained and enhanced.

These existing playgrounds can also become part of a bigger picture with community gardens, orchards, older persons equipment, routundas and the like. Residents of all ages, people with disabilities along with older people also need to be considered as neighbourhood open spaces can become a place to socialise and enjoy each others company, play indoor games, outdoors, e.g. Chess.

<u>Kaupapa Framework</u>

The Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board supports the way council has taken a partnership approach with mana whenua in the planning of open spaces across the District.

A kaupapa Māori planning framework has been developed to articulate the

kaupapa (values), huanga (objectives) and tikanga (approaches). The six kaupapa (values) are the foundation for the Strategy. These are Whakapapa, Wairua, Mana, Māramatanga, Te Ao Tūroa and Mauri.

When Districtwide Parks come up for upgrading, enhancing and restoration then it is vital that council engages with residents right across the Kapiti Coast.

To help protect existing Open Spaces the Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board advocates a slow and phased approach to future intensification. The Board is particularly concerned that existing homeowner's rights to open space and sunlight will be adversely effected by height increases for new housing projects. To protect the open spaces of existing households, the Board recommends the use of buffer zones when any new housing development exceeds 3 storeys. Open space buffer zones must be created between the development and existing landowners. Such buffer zones can be parks, field, conservation areas, in fact any area that provides an open space where there is a break between the intensive high buildings and nearby existing properties.

The Paraparaumu Raumati Community Board recommends for housing projects exceeding 3 storeys, that such developments occur at greenfield developments where high buildings will have a minimal impact on existing homeowners in Kapiti.

Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board Kapiti Coast District Council

18 November 2021

KAPITI EQUESTRIAN ADVOCACY GROUP (KEAG)

SUBMISSION TO OPEN SPACES STRATEGY REVIEW

KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL

KEAG wish to submit to the Open Spaces Strategy Review 2021

It is important to our Equestrian Community in Kapiti that our District remains a place where we can continue to engage in the recreational pursuit of horse riding. To be able to continue this we need to be considered in all planning of Parks, Open Spaces and any connections between our individual communities on the Kapiti Coast.

KCDC, within the CWB strategy, has supported a great network of Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways and continues to work with GWRC to enhance and include Bridleways on the Coast.

A statement in the draft document says, 'That the strategy informs a thriving and interconnected open space network'. This, for us, is very important. We wish to see KCDC maintain and enhance access for horse rider between all townships, parks, crown land, regional council land and beaches.

The Principles to guide the Open Spaces Strategy, on p29, contain two that pertain particularly to horse riders

#2 – Promoting Health and Wellbeing- horse riding is an active healthy recreational pursuit chosen by many on the Kapiti coast. A study done for the "Riding High" LTP submission to KCDC (2018) estimated 1000 sport and leisure horses on the Kapiti coast. It is a good sized recreational community.

#5 – Promoting local character – part of the character of Kapiti is its rural feel and horses are a big part of this. Many visitors, as well as locals, are happy to see horses on the tracks and trails all across the district.

We wish to see

- planning around the retention of rural areas in Kapiti, in all Wards, to enable the horse community to continue to exist and thrive here.
- that Equestrians are included in all planning of Open Spaces, for example, Otauroa Park, and in any new infrastructure projects and upgrades of existing infrastructure.
- support for recreational horse-riding and Equestrian tourism in the district.
- that the strategy encourages ALL active recreation equally, Walking, Cycling and Horse riding.
- urban design that does not remove the country feel.
- potential access points in the District are identified enhanced for the CWB network.

KEAG wishes to be considered stakeholders in the Open Spaces and Growth Strategy Review.

Kapiti Equestrian Advocacy group (KEAG)

HC in post

Submission supporting comments related to the Kapiti Coast Open Space Strategy Prepared by Warren Sutton Oct 26, 2021

I live at Waikanae Beach. The following comments relate to my experiences around the Waikanae River, Waikanae River Estuary, the Waimanu Lagoons and the Waikanae River tracks either side of the river from the coast to the railway beach. I also have some experience of the Kapiti Coast open spaces while walking with the Kapiti Weekday walkers.

I have a passion for open spaces and have done so for many years. I have carried out some restoration work around the estuary and I maintain a set of predator control traps near the estuary. I have been doing this work for about 4 years. I have also been involved with Waimanu Lagoons Community Group. I work as a volunteer at Nga Manu Reserve.

I have read with interest the proposed Open Space Strategy. I have some major concerns about the strategy. Working with open spaces is all about RESPECT. Do we respect the space we are using? The Waikanae Estuary sandspit is meant to be a NATIONALLY import bird sanctuary. DoC has produced many reports highlighting this fact. You only have to visit the estuary & sandspit to understand it is NOT respected, least of all by the agencies whose role it is to protect these precious areas.

To implement what is proposed in the Open Spaces Strategy will require a <u>MAJOR</u> paradigm shift in thinking and action by KCDC. And it will require on-going support and direction from a significant number of highly skilled staff within KCDC.

I regularly walk around the Waikanae Estuary, along the Waikanae River, around the Waimanu Lagoons. Neither KCDC, DoC, GWRC, Kapiti Marine Reserve trustees, Waikanae Estuary Care Group nor the general public give the area the respect it deserves.

• There are ALWAYS people on the sandspit walking their dogs, many off-lead. This is illegal! Who is making an effort to maintain the law? Nobody. How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• The river walking tracks are often in poor condition, especially during the winter. Mud puddles make it difficult for walkers, bikers and mothers with prams. There appears to be no planned regular maintenance of the long grass growing beside the tracks. How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• The mowing off open spaces is not always to a high standard. The Waimanu Lagoons locals group has had ongoing issues trying to get the lagoons maintained to a higher standard. Some spaces are not always mown. How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• Whitebaiters have no respect for the area, damaging vegetation, leaving rubbish. How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• The Waikanae ki Uta ki Tai project is a \$4m Jobs for Nature project. It is meant to be good for the river but the whole project is steeped in mystery. What is going on? How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• Predator control along the coast is very fragmented at the moment. There are a number of Individual groups carrying out predator control but not under one umbrella strongly supported by KCDC. The Wellington City Council gives VERY strong support to predator control groups. How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• There are a number of fragmented environmental restoration groups carrying out fantastic work up and down the coast. Some are better organised and achieve more than others. Restoration work on

the estuary is patchy. The sandspit needs some urgent work. How is this going to change under the new strategy?

• There is a requirement to monitor the performance of open spaces. Under what criteria? Where and how often are the performance of open spaces going to be evaluated? Against what standards? Who is going to do the evaluation? What happens when the open space does not perform?

Although questionnaires etc demonstrate the public enjoy open spaces the public don't always understand and show respect for the open spaces they are in. There needs to be much better education of the public about the open spaces. There needs to be major improvement in signage at many open spaces.

Recently I visited the Foxton museum / library / display area. What an amazing space. Lots of education about the restoration work being carried out on the river, the area outside the museum beside the river was beautifully restored and maintained. A great place for families. I also went to the Foxton wharf and estuary. The whole area is beautifully maintained, with lots of info panels about the birds & plants in the reserve. 1 local was VERY protective of the reserve when a dog strayed a short distance into the reserve. Would not have happened on the Waikanae sandpit.

Although the Open Spaces Strategy lists a number of very good causes in my mind there is a LOT of work required to more closely define the timeline for the projects listed in the strategy.

Warren Sutton

Dear Kapiti Coast District Council

My submission is late because I had a misunderstanding about how we were to submit our thoughts and my first effort was written early November but not sent correctly.

My name is **a second second second**. We are new to the Kapiti Coast and are interested in the issues you face balancing growth and open spaces. About August this year I was at a very good presentation by Councillor Compton when these issues were raised.

We cannot escape that the Kapiti area is going to have a huge growth in population numbers in the next few decades. One of the things that attracts people to Kapiti is the sea and the open spaces. The open spaces include recreational areas and farm land. We cannot gobble up productive farm land with housing sprawl. And we want to keep plenty of recreational areas.

So it is obvious to me we will have to build up and more intensively, especially near the rapid transit transport. The commuter train should go north to Otaki, Levin, and ultimately connect electric all the way to Palmerston North. We will need big infrastructure for all the population. We should sign into the Three Waters so the government has responsibility for drinking water, waste water and sewerage. We should spend less money on roads and more on public transport, footpaths and good cycle tracks.

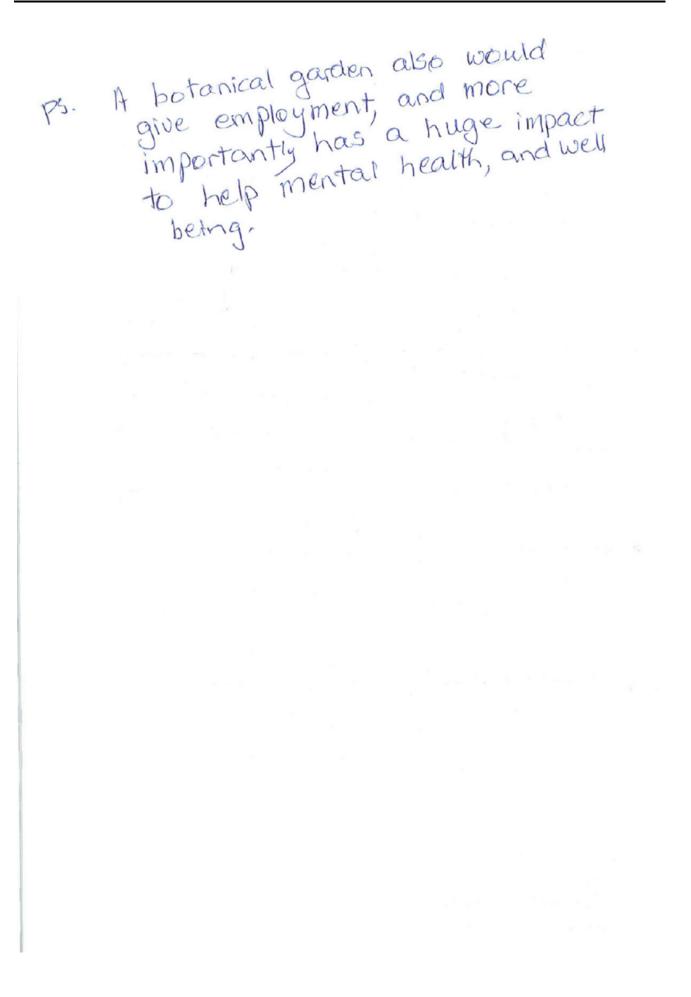
The climate conference in Glasgow at present is warning us we need to rethink the way we live and move around. We had a holiday in Japan a few years ago. In the cities the buildings and homes are high but this is balanced with lots of little local parks and some big and extremely beautiful parks.

We live in the Ryman village in Waikanae. There is a park nearby in Pohe street. Though it is surrounded by lots of new housing the park is not well used. It has only a few trees, a small play area and is very hot and dry in the summer without shade. In the winter the ground is often wet and the lime tracks flood. This is one the open spaces where we could make it more people friendly with some shade over the playground, more trees and some sealed tracks. I have commented on this before and was contacted by a recreation officer who said it was too expensive to do a shade sail.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment



PARAPARAUMU. KAPITI COAST 5032. NOVEMBER 18 2021 10. Haveyoursay Having lived on the Kapiti Coast Dear Councilers, for 52 years and having worked prior to this, at Tupare for a number of years as a gardener, then later at the Botanical (wellington gardens for a shorter time - it has alway grieved me that Kapiti hasn't had a vision or forsight what an asset a botanical garden would be for. we have numerous students studying this area. herticulture at Kapiti and Paraparaumu Colleges, and nowhere local for them to experience the plants of the world, and their beauty. Further more, look at the Hamilton gardens and the number of tourists it brings, also Pukekura Park-Burgess Park, pukertier all in New Plymouth (where I was born and grew up) they are huge assets to those places and attracts thousands of tourist each Many thanks for your time yours sincerely year. P.T.O.





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KAPITI COAST ASSN.

PO BOX 479 PARAPARAUMU 5254 Phone: (04) 902 5680 Email: kapitigreypower@outlook.com Web: www.kapitigreypower.co.

Submission by Grey Power Kapiti on Open Space Strategy

The ten stated Open Space priorities include – Designing and developing multifunctional open spaces that are accessible to all (4) Achieving high levels of community engagement (7) Actively supporting Kapiti's diverse communities and practices (9)

- KCDC is in the process of developing and documenting Age Friendly community aspects, with associated action in Kapiti very limited to date.
- COVID-19 has reminded us that we need to both be aware of and care for all in our community
- There are, in proportion, more older citizens in Kapiti than in almost all districts in the country. We also have a diverse community, and many in our community with physical and mental needs.

In line with these stated strategy priorities, Grey Power believes that Kapiti's policy should include consideration of the possible use by all in our community when developing or improving public reserves, including river surrounds.

We recommend the following aspects be considered -

- Equipment on most of our reserves that have equipment is mainly for the use of children. This is commendable, but what of others in our community?
- Christchurch in its biggest reserve has for many years had a series of pieces of equipment designed for the physical use of older people. This existing situation needs to be examined, and we need to set up intentions to develop something similar in Kapiti. It could be across the reserves in Kapiti, rather than in one park.
- We need handles on seats in Kapiti reserves to help more older people make use of them.
- We need to establish what areas are flat and what are not, and whether this limits their use by different people in our community.
- Parks all need to have disposal receptacles, despite the problem of servicing them.

- Availability of mobility parking.
- Access to reserves from the nearest vehicle parks needs to be planned.
- There needs to be attention to lighting, for longer usage, but mainly for safety.
- Continuing to limit the use of vehicles on reserves.
- Addition of tables for eating etc and of toilet facilities where finances allow.

Grey Power Kapiti and Age Concern Kapiti would both like to be consulted re the development of any practical processes regarding these community needs.

Kapiti Grey Power

19 November 2021

Submission on Open spaces

The Kapiti Coast Grey Power Association has only one comment The Council in a letter to the World Health Organisation has expressed its intention to become n Age Friendly Community. This statement has been supported in subsequent LTPs. Earlier this year Council approved the development of an Age Friendly policy but has subsequently and understanding deferred this action until next year.

Meantime with the assistance of the Connected Community group of Council a steering group has been established.

While the policy has not been established KCGP believes that this document (which has a 10 year life) should refer to an Age Friendly policy as it does to CePTED.

KCGP suggests the policy contains a statement along the lines of;

"In planning open spaces or sports fields, the Council will consider the principles of the WHO policy of Age Friendly Communities".

SUBMISSION OF: GROW PAEKAKARIKI

ON THE: KCDC Draft Open Space Strategy 2021

Contact:

SUBMISSION OF GROW PAEKAKARIKI

Provision should be made for a Destination site for all of the GROW PAEKAKARIKI Reserves that were approved by our community, Community Board and Council in 2013. These include ONL extension to QE Park, geopreservation sites, neighbourhood park, regional parapenting site on Paekakariki Hill Rd, ecological restoration at scale with connectivity and regionally important freshwater ecosystems protection and enhancement, extensive new trails. Strong support should also be provided to the Minister of Conservation and DOC to keep this land in public ownership as applied for by <u>Project Kakariki</u> and supported to some extent by the Wainuiwhenua Working Group.

Please can Council undertake completion of a comprehensive report on the Open Space potential of the GROW PAEKAKARIKI/Wainuiwhenua lands for community consideration urgently, so that the case for DOC retaining these public lands in public ownership can be clearly made, before the lands are disposed of and the district/regionally important opportunity lost.

Please can Council put its hand up to manage Reserves for the Paekakariki Scarp and the Tilley Triangle Neighbourhood Park (including maara kai).

References

<u>GROW PAEKAKARIKI Report</u> – 2013 – nature, ecological corridors, trails networks, neighbourhood parks, landscape and geopreservation sites – See also http://www.opengeo.co.nz/GrowPaekakariki/info.htm

KCDC Open Space Strategy 2022-2030: Submission

1 Introduction

The open space strategy 2012 was an excellent document, addressing then current or easily foreseeable issues. A decade later new issues have emerged: a global pandemic hindering people's travel and encouraging "working from home"; more imminent threats of Climate Change requiring less use of fossil fuels for commuting and local travel; housing shortages requiring greater densification close to transport hubs; limitation of land available for car parking around transport hubs and larger housing complexes.

The realisation that age-friendly communities are not only for aged residents but will also better serve the disabled, the young families, the teens, and the increasing number of the workforce, creates a new impetus for re-evaluating our use of open-spaces in Kapiti.

The work that KCDC has untaken with Tangata Whenua, over the past decade, has enhanced many open areas in our community and future proposals, for Whale Song and associated developments, will continue to uplift our culturally and historically aware community.

We are starting from a sound base to continue to develop open spaces accessible and appealing for our local population.

General Comments on the Strategy.

A] I support the protection of scarce horticultural land around the various communities that make up our District and the maintenance of clear boundaries, between the various communities, which make-up the district.

B] Emphasis must be on ensuring equity in the provision of open spaces in all our communities, based on Census grid data.

C] Public amenities should not be privatized in perpetuity to various sporting codes. As the population using these amenities ebbs and flows over time, KCDC needs to be able to release those serving small minorities of users; particularly in favour of our teens and new sporting codes. Five yearly auditing of usage and changing demands is needed.

D] Community allotments/ gardens/ orchards need to be more wide -spread and especially close to social housing. There are opportunities for partnerships with educational facilities in this regard.

E] The major visual amenity of the Coastal Hills must be preserved with no further encroachment on the skyline. Re- development of the quarry area is recommended, as soon as possible. [See Whangarei Garden Project]

3 Specific Comments on Pocket Parks / Neighbourhood Parks and Playground

1

F] Re-wilding patches in our pocket park should also be encouraged. This would improve insect and birdlife, help our children understand our need to protect fauna and flora, provide older people with the solace of natural areas and of providing exercise within 250 meters walking distance of their homes.

G] Pocket parks need to attract more than one demographic. While children's playgrounds are widespread can they not be combined with "garden rooms" for older people with outdoor chess etc and vital facilities such as toilets and water, suitable seating arrangements and picnic areas. Other pocket parks could have out-door gym equipment and an outdoor space to attract teens.

H] Paths in pocket parks need to be smooth and wide enough for walking aids. Pedestrian and users on wheels need proper segregation. Good sight-lines into parks as well as lighting are important for safety. Protection from prevailing winds should be considered as well as shade planting.

1] Pocket parks, where possible should be linked to green accessways, like beads on a necklace, across the KCDC motu.

J] The peripheries of large sports grounds could also provide small "garden rooms" for local ageing or disabled pedestrians in the area. Our community needs to actively support intergenerational mixing in public open spaces rather than mono-demographic usage.

Conclusion

I recommend that a systematic monitoring system, with measurable goals and time-frames, be established to monitor progress on the Open Spaces Strategy.

Jacky Renouf [a Member Age Friendly Reference Group making an individual submission].

Paraparaumu

2

SUBMISSION TO THE OPEN SPACES STRATEGY REVIEW

The Kapiti Coast's support of horses and equestrian sports is the envy of many riders throughout the country and also in many places throughout the world. I wish to see that support continued and enhanced now and into the future.

The Draft Strategy talks about an interconnected open space network. I wish to see this continued and enhanced so that horse riders are able to move to, from and between all areas to take advantage of the wide variety of riding opportunities in the District.

The Principles of **Promoting Health and Wellbeing** and **Promoting Character** are particularly germane to equestrian pursuits. Horse riding is an active, healthy, outdoor pursuit undertaken by many on the Coast. There are a number of local Pony Clubs, Adult Riding Clubs and Trekking Clubs with large memberships. The Coast also attracts riders from nearby regions and those numbers will be added to as horse camping takes off this summer.

As the District allows for increase housing development it is essential that areas remain with a rural atmosphere and pathways are included that allow riders to continue to live and ride here.

On p43 the following statement appears to suggest that sharing some CWB trails with horses may be unsafe.

Horse-riding routes will continue to share CWB trails with other recreational users and functions where it is safe and practical to do so.

The reports and complaints to KCDC about safety on trails overwhelmingly cite dogs and cyclists as the perpetrators of the incidents. Please ensure that any decision about who can share trails is based on evidence and not on assumptions.

I wish to see equestrian representative included in all planning for Open Spaces eg Otauroa Park and any new tracks, trails and infrastructure projects.

As the Equestrian Representative on the cycleway, Walkway, Bridleway Advisory Group I wish to be considered a stakeholder in the Open Spaces and Parks Review



Paraparaumu 5032

SUBMISSION TO KCDC DRAFT OPEN SPACES STRATEGY

From 18 November 2021

I support the vision, priorities and connecting with iwi values outlined in the draft strategy.

During the Covid lockdowns I have greatly appreciated the many walkways which are available in Kapiti.

I intend to comment on some of the categories of open spaces.

- A. Districtwide and destination parks. The access to Queen Elizabeth Park, Whareroa Farm and Nga Manu by public transport is lacking.
- B. Sport and recreation. Control or elimination of Canada geese and rabbits on sports fields needs to be improved. It is unacceptable to have Canada goose excreta on Otoraua park playing fields.
- C. Iwi sites. I draw your attention to the iwi property in the gully adjacent to the Otaki Natural Cemetery. It is an abundant source of weed species for the cemetery.
- D. Heritage.

The natural cemetery at Otaki could be made much more of. It is currently poorly managed with lack of weed control and no large canopy trees planted. The extra cost of burial there is not reflected in extra care.

- E. Neighbourhood parks. I agree that all residents should be within 400 m of a park. This is important for mental health especially for parents and children.
- F. Nature Reserves.

Kapiti has an abundance of nature reserves many of which could be more utilised. I suggest a reserve open day which is well publicised and has food and drink available at one or two of them.

As plantings increase the current number of two 'on the ground' reserve staff is insufficient. This number should be doubled. Who will take care of the planting along the expressway when NZ Transport stops?

G. Recreation and Ecological linkages. 95 0f Kapiti's parks do not have ecological corridors connecting them. For example Greendale reserve should be connected to the Waikanae River via the Muaupoko stream.

Ecological linkage needs to be considered with all planning and subdivisions. I am totally opposed to making the Mangaone stream track into a mountain bike track. This track is a pleasant quiet walk in established forest with bird life. Mountain bikes rushing past would ruin the ambience.

On the other hand I support the mountain bike ride along the hillsides from Paekakariki North most of which is in exotic forest.

H. Urban Public Spaces. Much better weed control is needed especially alongside roads and rivers. Waikanae township needs a cycleway in both the N-S and E-W directions. This should include access to the railway station.

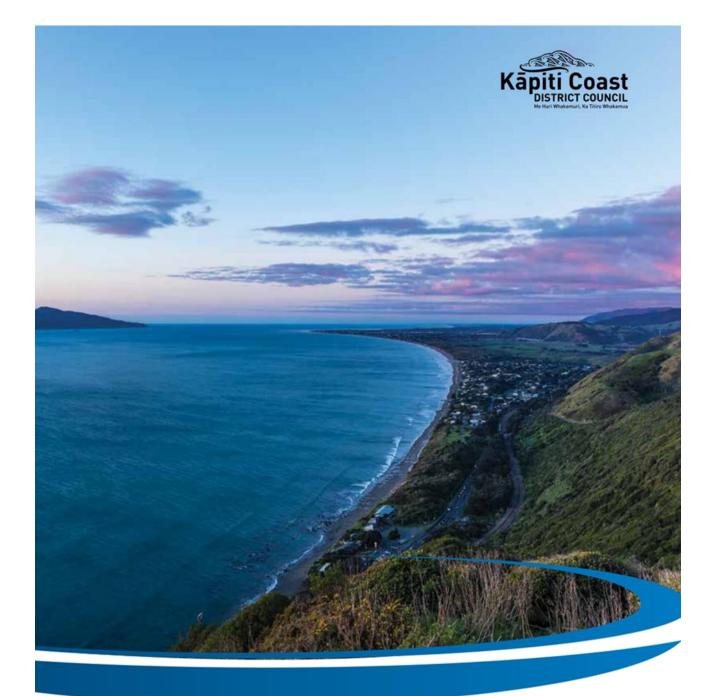
I. Land acquisition.

I suggest KCDC acquires land on the North side of Waikanae to prevent Kapiti becoming a long urban conurbation. The land purchase for Otoraua park was a brilliant move and should be repeated at North Waikanae before land becomes more expensive.

J. Food production.

Suitable land should be zoned for horticulture and agriculture. This would reduce food miles, and increase availability of food, which will become increasingly important. Do not allow all good land to be subdivided.





Toitū Kāpiti

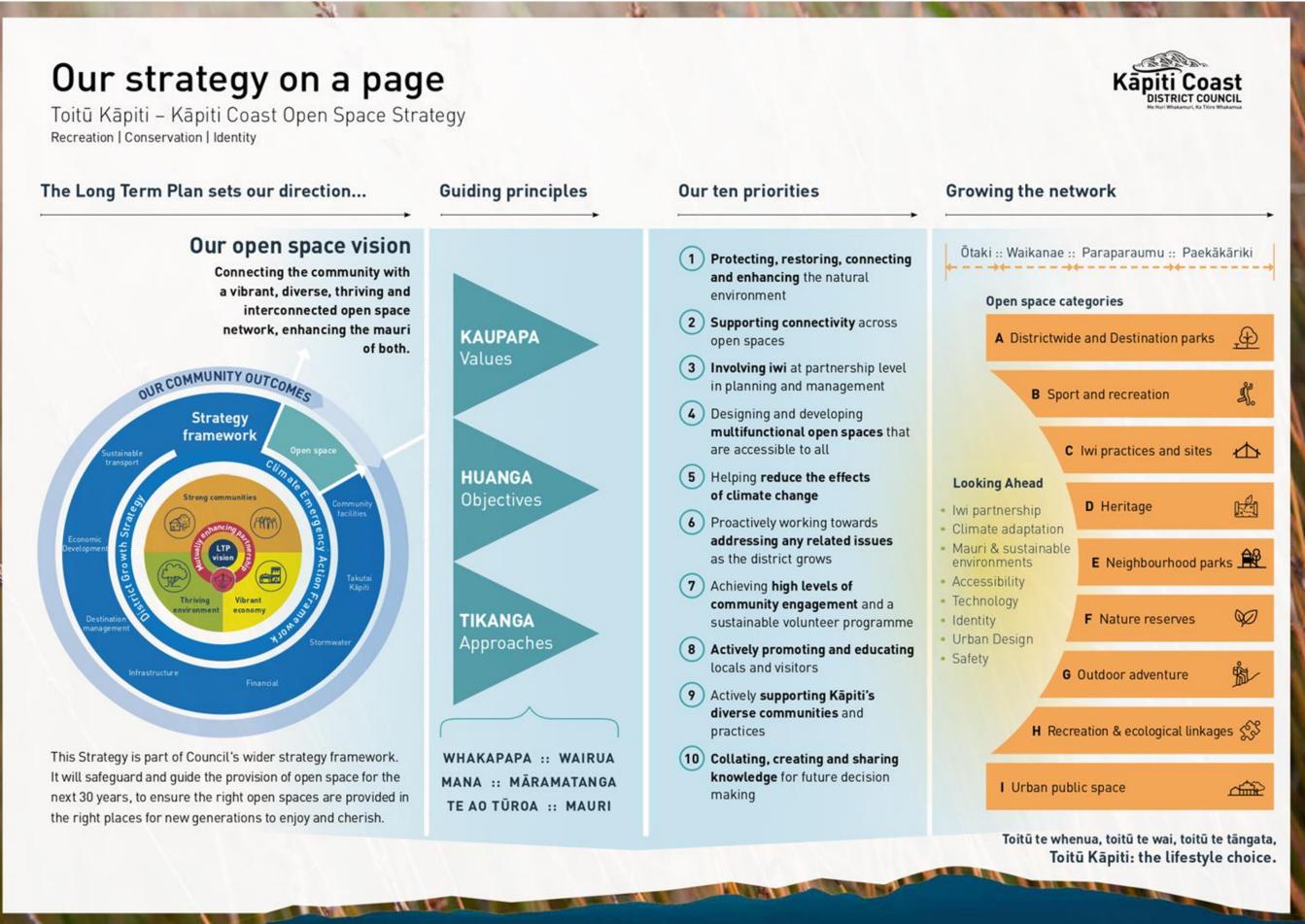
Kāpiti Coast Open Space Strategy

Recreation | Conservation | Identity Version For Council Adoption on 24 March, 2022 Yellow highlights indicate updates in response to submitters. Message from Mana Whenua to be added prior to final publication.



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How does the network grow?
A town-based view of the network
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ORAFT Toitű Kápiti – Kápiti Coast Open Space Strategy | 3



Copy to be updated

Message from tāngata whenua

PLACEHOLDER for completion prior to publication - Whatungarongaro te tāngata toitū te whenua As man disappears from sight, the land remains

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Message from the Mayor

We all know that being able to get outside and into nature is nourishing for mind, body and spirit.

Open spaces make it possible for a range of important activities to happen, from playing sport to travelling around the district to supporting biodiversity and significant ecological sites. Our natural environment gives us all a sense of breathing space.

Having such a rich environment is one of the things that draws people to the coast. And increasingly more people are coming to share in this place. So we need to protect and preserve our open spaces for current and future generations, and for this reason I am pleased to see this Open Space Strategy released for consultation.

It has been developed in partnership with the community, iwi and stakeholders including private landholders, and integrates the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The strategy is necessarily future focused. Given our recent and projected growth, the future impacts of climate change and the technological shifts we're seeing and which will continue to change the way people behave (think e-bikes for example), it is

This Open Space Strategy provides the overarching vision to help us achieve these goals and ensure the future Kapiti will have is even better than it is today. It's a job for all of us, and as Council we are committed to leading this work.



K Gurunathan Mayor



We envisage a Käpiti where a healthy environment and healthy people live in harmony. We envisage our youth continuing to play a leadership role and as kaitiaki of our ecosystems, and the wider community continuing to volunteer its efforts.

We see a future where the knowledge and practices of mana whenua are supported by native plants and taonga species. We see our waters - our ecological lifeblood - protected and enhanced. And we see a future where our people and environment are connected and symbiotic.

Kāpiti has a vibrant, diverse, thriving and interconnected open space network, that supports the connection of the community to the environment, enhancing the mauri* of both.

1. Vision

District Profile

Kaupapa, Huanga,

Tikanga

*mauri "...life principle, life force, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle... the essential quality or vitality of a being or entity." — Te Aka Māori Dictionary.

More about the Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai meaning of mauri can be found in Whakarongotai o te moana, <u>Whakarongotai o te wā:</u> Kaitiakitanga Plan for <u>Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai</u>.

Kāpiti's expansive coastal environment are integral to the identity and wellbeing of the local community.

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Item 10.3 - Appendix 3



What is **Open Space?**

Open space includes areas of land or water that the public can access either physically or visually. It supports freedom of movement, and opportunities to connect with one another and the environment. Open space includes green spaces such as parks, reserves, transport corridors, urban spaces, streetscapes, greenbelt areas and streams.

What is the Open Space Strategy and why is it important?

Our ideas of open space have evolved with the urbanisation of our cities and towns. Our ancestors were once surrounded by land in a largely undeveloped natural state, allowing them to explore, learn and enjoy the environment. These open spaces supported the wellbeing and livelihood of communities. While the basics haven't changed, over time populations have increased, towns have developed, and open space has gone into either private or public ownership through subdivision and land sale. Contemporary open spaces are often public parks, nature reserves, beaches, and town squares.

Different open space types provide a range of experiences, opportunities and connections to the land, known as open space values. These exist in both public and private land. While access to privately owned land may be limited, it can still contribute to the open spaces network, offering landscape amenity, ecological richness, and cultural and heritage features. Public and private land (with agreements) can be understood as a network, and the more connected it is, the more effectively it meets the needs of a growing community.

An effective and accessible network of open space connects people and wildlife, and balances a range of diverse experiences across the district. Open spaces support recreation, sport, active transport, iwi values, ecological linkages, and provide

cemeteries. They also play a role in supporting landscape and visual character values, protecting significant landscapes and the identities of sites and villages, and contributing to the character and vibrancy of the area.

Through our visitor opinion surveys we know that access to open space is a defining characteristic of the Kapiti Coast District, and one that is deeply treasured by our community. Without our open spaces, our communities would have limited opportunities to enjoy nature, participate in recreation activities, connect with others, and bury loved ones.

Population growth and development creates additional demand for open spaces, and we need to plan to continue to provide the right amount of quality open space.

This Open Space Strategy safeguards and guides the provision of open space for the next 30 years. to ensure the right open spaces are provided in the right places for future generations to enjoy and cherish. It sets the direction for providing and managing the network until 2050, giving a framework for growth, while remaining flexible to respond to challenges and opportunities that arise.

Successful implementation of the strategy will ensure our open spaces meet the needs of Kapiti's current and future residents, visitors, open space providers, iwi, Council, public land managers and developers. It will pro-actively help protect and enhance the intrinsic environmental values of our open spaces.

This Strategy is intended to provide guidance but remain flexible to the changing needs in Kapiti over the next 30 years. If significant changes are needed, the strategy will be reviewed and updated, at the appropriate time in consultation with the community.

Places and pathways, people and nature

Figure 1 represents the various individual types of open space on the Käpiti Coast, these are grouped into nine overarching categories and defined

10 | Käpiti Coast District Council





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through this Strategy. Together they contribute to a cohesive and connected network. This is a schematic representation, not a detailed map of the district. For a scale map of open space distribution, see Part 3; for more detail on the open space network by township, see the diagrams in Part 5.

The nine open space categories are discussed in detail in Part 4. These categories are based on a classification developed by Recreation Aotearoa (the professional body for recreation in Aotearoa, New Zealand] with some variation to better align with iwi and our local community.

Working in partnership

This Strategy outlines our vision for the Kāpiti Coast District, and how the Council could connect agencies, iwi partners, and private landowners to achieve this vision for 2050. It provides a framework to effectively deliver aspects of the Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Act 2019, which requires local authorities to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing for their communities, following a sustainable development approach.

The Strategy focuses on Council-administered land. Other public open space, not owned by Council, such as land owned by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC), is also considered, but Council can only directly apply the strategy's principles to open spaces under its jurisdiction. However, providing a landscape scale vision for Kāpiti's open spaces. regardless of ownership or management, helps to define future capacity and plan for the future. It also shows what is possible with an integrated approach to open space provision. This reinforces the need for coordination and collaboration across agencies to achieve the vision of the strategy.

Mana whenua

The principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi are integral to the direction of this strategy. Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the founding document of Aotearoa, and guarantees the tino rangatiratanga of mana whenua over the land, waterways and all other taonga. A Tiriti approach to decision-making ensures equal recognition and protection of mana whenua and government, and input from both partners.

The Council's iwi partners are Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga. This strategy has been developed in collaboration with mana whenua, using a kaupapa Māori planning framework, to place this partnership at the centre of Kāpiti's open spaces strategy and provision. Council will continue to partner with iwi on the implementation of the strategy, including developing an action plan.

While this strategy largely addresses the physical open space across Kāpiti, the spiritual connection between tängata (people) and whenua (the land) has been carefully considered and integrated. acknowledging the key role open space plays in nourishing and supporting the holistic wellbeing of people. Section 3 outlines the six key values (kaupapa) and the associated objectives (huanga) and approaches (tikanga) to achieve this.

Privately owned land

Open space differs from other types of land in that people can access it legally, even though there may be restrictions on what they can do there. This means the Kāpiti Coast's open space network can consist of both public land, and private land where access is enabled. Where this strategy refers to accessible open space on private land, this is supported by an agreement with the landowner and not imposed or implied.

Private land may also have open space values, such as ecologically significant sites with valuable biodiversity, or landscape and visual character, which are also recognised in the District Plan.

Conversely publicly owned spaces may also have restricted access under private agreement, such as

Strategy outcomes

- → Upholding the values of, and commitment to, Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- \rightarrow Providing direction to protect and restore our environment for future generations.
- → Providing safe places and spaces that enhance social opportunities and community cohesion.
- → Developing a well-connected network [enhancing active transport and ecological connections].
- → Establishing criteria for decisions on the protection, acquisition, development and management of open space.
- → Supporting economic development within Kāpiti.
- → Telling the Kāpiti story.
- → Aligning our open space outcomes with Council's LTP vision, community outcomes, and strategies and policies both active and in development

public land leased for grazing. These areas are also considered part of the open spaces network, and are shown in this strategy.

Ensuring this strategy is in line with Council's wider strategic direction is vital to its success, and the future of our open spaces network.

Strategic connections

The Open Space Strategy aligns with Council's vision, outlined in the Long-term Plan 2021-41 (LTP) "Toitū te whenua, toitū te wai, toitū te tāngata, toitū Kāpiti! - Thriving environment, vibrant economy, strong communities, the lifestyle of choice."

Toitū means to be sustainable: for Council this means the need to protect and improve the wellbeing of land and water to create an environment able to sustain, support and nourish our communities. The LTP vision is to achieve a thriving environment, vibrant economy and strong communities.

2002.

Our Ten Priorities

The future growth and management of the network will be guided by Our Ten Priorities. These priorities are non-hierarchical and will be used in future to inform implementation plans developed in conjunction with lwi.

- Continuing protection, restoration, connection and enhancement of the natural environment, including the restoration of the ecology and biodiversity of the District and the remediation of contamination in open spaces.
- (2) Enhancing connections across our open space network, including improving cycleway, walkway and bridleway (CWB) routes and ecological corridors.
- (3) Planning and managing our open space network following a partnership approach, to ensure iwi values are expressed throughout Kāpiti's open space network.
- (4) Designing and developing a network that enhances use and visitor experience, and maximises efficiencies. This includes designing a network for all ethnicities, ages and abilities that has multiple functions (where possible), and ensuring open spaces are affordable and compatible with their surrounding environments.

ote: these priorities are not stated in order of importance but are numbered for reference purposes.

Council's open spaces are administered in accordance with legislation which includes Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987, Resource Management Act 1993 and Local Government Act

(5) Mitigating the effects of climate change through the management and development of the open space network.

(6) Ensuring Kāpiti residents have adequate and equitable access to open space now and in the future. This includes working closely with developers, the community and other agencies as our district grows.

(7) Involving the community through best practice community engagement, and enriching the network through a sustainable volunteer programme.

(8) Actively promoting our open space network to encourage enduring connections to the whenua and supporting community identity. This will include environmental education, encouraging responsible use, events and attracting visitors to Kāpiti.

(9) Providing diverse open space types to support a good quality of life, the wellbeing of Kapiti's communities and the health of the natural environment.

(10) Collating, creating and sharing of knowledge to inform future decision-making.

DRAFT Toitū Kāpiti - Kāpiti Coast Open Space Strategy | 13



A partnership approach to open space planning.

2. Kaupapa Values Huanga Objectives Tikanga Approaches

Item 10.3 - Appendix 3

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ti Coast District Counci



Values, Objectives and Approaches

Our Open Space Strategy places close connections between people and the environment at the heart of everything we do. Iwi believe people descended from gods who govern specific realms of the environment. With this in mind, the strategy has been developed in partnership with iwi, using a kaupapa Māori planning framework to articulate the kaupapa (values), huanga (objectives) and tikanga (approaches) adopted.

The kaupapa fundamental to the strategy are:

Whakapapa - our genealogy and connection to each other, past generations, future generations, and the environment.

Wairua - the aspect of wellbeing that reflects the connection between the mental, emotional, psychological and spiritual human conditions and the physical and non-physical aspects of the environment.

Mana - the security and authority held by whanau, hapū and iwi because of their status as mana whenua and their Te Tiriti o Waitangi right to tino rangatiratanga of taonga. The Treaty granted local government käwanatanga, and local government and iwi work together to achieve Treaty partnership.

Māramatanga - the knowledge created over generations of observation and interaction with the environment. This knowledge guides decisionmaking.

Te Ao Tūroa – the world of natural order, balance and pattern that connects the elements of the environment, and the understanding that environmental components cannot be viewed in isolation.

Mauri - the essential energy required for all life. It is a systemic quality that speaks to the quality of processes and systems as opposed to individuals.

These six kaupapa reflect a broad spectrum of values, from the tangible values of ecology and biology, through to the more abstract values of connectivity, energy and spirituality. The specific kaupapa for this Strategy are based upon those outlined in "Whakarongotai o te moana Whakarongotai o te wā : Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai (2019)". In adopting this kaupapa Council provides recognition and thanks to Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai for this foundational contribution to the Strategy.

The kaupapa framework has been further developed for the Open Space context in partnership with Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki.

The tikanga (approaches) in this section are discussed in no particular order. The implementation of the tikanga will be developed through a separate action plan which is separate to this Strategy and will identify specific actions for Council's work programme and operations.

As this is a 30-year guidance document, the outcomes and approaches will take place over that period; the huanga (objectives) and tikanga (approaches) outlined have been shaped by the current challenges highlighted in Appendix 4.

Whakapapa

Kaupapa – Values

Whakapapa is the network of genealogical and ecological connections in the natural world. We gain our sense of identity in the world by understanding these connections and our position in the network. Kāpiti Coast District Council is part of a lineage of public land managers that includes the Department of Conservation (DOC) and the Greater Wellington Regional Council [GWRC]. The best outcomes can

Huanga – Objectives

natural world.

- A. Kāpiti communities are able to maintain and strengthen lifestyles that provide regular contact with nature. Opportunities are provided to connect visitors and residents to open space, and to the historical significance of the landscape and its features.
- B. Cemetery planning enables future burials, and these are in environments that are peaceful and safe
- C. Open space management promotes pride, expansion and use of open spaces as appropriate.

- be achieved by working to connect people and the

 - mahinga kai.
 - appropriate.

10. Plan cemeteries appropriately to cater for the needs and demands of the growing district. 11. Ensure closed (full) cemeteries complement the open space network as places to visit and commemorate loved ones and value Kāpiti's heritage.

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Tikanga – Approaches

 Prioritise accessibility to land to benefit human and ecological connectivity where possible. 2. Connect urban residents to green environments and corridors.

3. Facilitate landowner partnerships to achieve the district's open space vision and build the network. 4. Engage with different sectors of our community to better understand how they could connect with the whenua (land). e.g. engage with youth through schools.

5. Work with mana whenua to identify appropriate sites to encourage connections, including through regeneration of sites of significance and plants/species that support traditional practices. 6. Support local employment in environmental work for the community and mana whenua through initiatives such as the Government's current Jobs for Nature programme.

7. Provide access to areas that support traditional customary practices such as rongoā and

8. Provide interpretive/historical signage throughout the open space network, and interactive learning opportunities where

9. Increase awareness and improve experiences of heritage sites across Käpiti.

12. Work with relevant stakeholders and Council teams to identify parks suitable for appropriate commercial activity.

13. Open spaces are designed to reflect the needs of their local community.

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Wairua

Kaupapa – Values

Wairua is the non-physical wellbeing of people and environment, highlighting the critical connection between people and the environment to support the wellbeing of both. The open space network supports social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing, and is key to Council's role in delivering on the Government's Living Standards Framework.

Huanga – Objectives

- A. Open spaces are safe and accessible [location, physical access and affordability) for our community and visitors.
- B. Open spaces offer a range of attractive recreation and leisure opportunities for all.
- C. Open space environments support healthy wairua of the people; they are harmonious and pristine.
- D. Where open spaces require protection, the appropriate protections are in place.
- E. Cycleway, walkway and bridleway (CWB) linkages connect the open spaces and provide a means of experiencing the interconnected landscape.

Tikanga – Approaches

- 1. Improve access to open space for all ages and abilities.
- 2. Establish effective wayfinding and signage across and between open spaces.
- 3. Ensure the design and development of open spaces reflects best practice crime prevention through environmental design principles (CPTED).
- 4. Provide open space areas and assets for a range of community recreation and leisure activities, including mahinga kai and physical activity.
- 5. Consider protection of significant iwi sites that support wairua, and involve iwi in the managing those sites.
- 6. Increase awareness of the benefits of open spaces for wellbeing, such as the health and social benefits.
- 7. Monitor and adapt open space types and provision where possible to meet the needs and demands of our community.
- 8. Build relationships with our community, iwi and hapū to develop incentives and initiatives to get people out and enjoying open spaces.
- 9. Continue to provide assets that are appropriate for the built and natural environment, and the intended community use.
- 10. Develop projects that support pristine, contamination-free environments.
- 11. Understand where Kāpiti's open space network needs use or protection mechanisms, and work towards getting these mechanisms in place.
- 12. Ensure the CWB network is well signed, attractive, safe, seen as a draw card to Kāpiti, and can be easily accessed by visitors and residents.
- 13. Promote good and safe CWB linkages appropriate gradients, lighting, access points and surfacing.
- 14. Improve education on the use of shared spaces.

Mana

Kaupapa – Values

For iwi, mana is the basis of kaitiakitanga and the role of mana whenua in environmental decision-making. Mana is also reflected through manaakitanga, which includes a sense of pride in one's ability to host and take care of others. As a Territorial Authority, the Council is a Treaty partner with iwi, and decision-maker for areas of the open space network under its management. Through a sustained and respectful partnership, the mana of our partners and community will be sustained and enhanced.

Huanga - Objectives

- A. Work collaboratively with iwi partners, community and stakeholders to achieve the vision, kaupapa, huanga and tikanga of the strategy.
- B. Establish and communicate standards of care and maintenance for open spaces to ensure they are cherished, valued, and a source of pride for the people of Kāpiti.

- 10. Ensure the open spaces network features as part of the visitor offering.
- 11. Explore opportunities for Kāpiti to host local,
- regional and national sports competitions.
- 12. Ensure appropriate sports field maintenance for the level of sport and active recreation being played.
- 13. Ensure facilities provided in parks, reserves and trails are appropriate for the level and type of
 - use.
- 14. Consider a district-wide play strategy that ensures appropriate play provision for our community.

Tikanga – Approaches

- 1. Work with community groups to support continued participation, provide education opportunities and engagement.
- 2. Explore co-management opportunities and key projects (either in partnership or iwi led) to reflect mana whenua values. These should be supported where possible with appropriate resourcing.
- 3. Ensure iwi values are a key driver in reserve management plans as they are developed and reviewed.
- 4. Ensure iwi partners are involved in determining the priority of projects, evaluating acquisition of open space land, and future reviews of the strategy.
- 5. Develop partnerships with key stakeholders to deliver key projects.
- 6. Explore partnerships with clubs, schools and other agencies to increase the use of and access to open space areas and facilities.
- 7. Work closely across Council teams to support understanding and implementation of the Open Space Strategy.
- 8. Ensure assets are managed in a planned and proactive way, ideally integrated with other agencies' planning.
- 9. Create a place residents feel proud to live in and come back to.

Māramatanga

Kaupapa – Values

Māramatanga is the body of environmental knowledge created over generations, and transferred to each new generation to understand, test and add to. Maramatanga provides us with important insight into the function and health of the environment. For Council, deep knowledge of the open space network can be enhanced through effective engagement, monitoring, information sharing and the skill and commitment of our officers.

Huanga – Objectives

- A. Open space planning uses the knowledge systems created by those who have gone before us, contributing to these systems for the benefit of future generations.
- B. Ensure open space trends and changes are identified and monitored to suit Kāpiti's needs.
- C. Ensure iwi knowledge informs decision-making. and Council has a role in sustaining and sharing that knowledge.

Tikanga – Approaches

- 1. Ensure asset information is recorded and available to future generations to understand why and how assets are provided to communities
- 2. Appropriately monitor the performance of open spaces over the duration of the strategy.
- 3. Help developers align their future plans with Council's future plans to meet the needs of the community, identifying shortfalls in open space provision across Kāpiti.
- 4. Remain up to date on, and provide for, technology changes such as new modes of transport on CWB tracks, including micro mobility.
- 5. Monitor and adapt to changing trends in sport.
- 6. Collaborate with other agencies and iwi when making decisions on asset development. Consider developing a framework to support this
- 7. Support kaitiaki monitoring of open space projects.
- 8. Identify and protect mahinga kai areas.
- 9. Provide spaces for wananga to support the collation, creation and sharing of matauranga Mãori
- 10. Improve education on using shared spaces, so all ages and abilities can enjoy them together where possible; for example, shared paths for different modes of transport such as e-bikes and horses.

Te Ao Tūroa

Kaupapa – Values

Te Ao Tūroa is the natural order of the universe. bringing balance to the world. Examples include phenomena such as migration of fish and bird species, movement of the sun across the horizon, and the changing of phases of the moon. Te Ao Tūroa is an understanding that environmental components cannot be viewed in isolation from one another.

Natural processes shape our lives and communities over time. For example, many urban areas of the Kāpiti Coast are on land formed by interactions between ocean currents, Kāpiti Island and sediment movement.

Huanga – Objectives

- A. Adopt management approaches to maintain and enhance natural processes, order and balance.
- B. Good environmental practices (including earthworks design and placement of structures] will conserve and enhance natural character and amenity values.
- C. Good environmental planning will balance the aspirations and needs of people, and those of the open space environment.
- D. Provide for climate change mitigation within open space management.

Tikanga – Approaches

- people.
- useful life.

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1. Respect the natural environment and the forces that shape it. Adapt to and work with these forces. 2. Where changes are observed to the natural character of an environment (through monitoring under märamatanga), adopt adaptive management to respond to those changes. 3. Conserve and enhance the open spaces natural character across the network through appropriate landscape development.

4. Consider native and taonga species that support traditional customary practices such as maara kai, mahinga kai and rongoā when considering sites for revegetation, especially where these are in areas of specific cultural significance.

5. Carry out ongoing dune and riparian restoration. 6. Maintain areas with prominent natural character, to support the stories of the Kāpiti Coast and its

7. Ensure assets are managed, and appropriate levels of funding are available to ensure appropriate replacement at the end of their

8. Carry out all long-term planning with climate change effects in mind, collaborating within Council and across stakeholders.

9. Observe rāhui or other tikanga Māori where appropriate to protect the environment and people from climate change effects.

10. Undertake vulnerability assessments to understand the levels of risk of providing future open for growth and existential changes such as natural hazards and climate change.

11. Provide appropriate shade cover plantings across open spaces to positively respond to climate change and allow users of open space to be shaded from the sun.

12. Explore incorporating low carbon design into open space assets, and implement where possible. 13. Where appropriate, balance Council's

stormwater management with environmental and recreational enhancements through green infrastructure design.

14. Actively work on plans for climate change mitigation and resilience.

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Mauri

Kaupapa – Values

Mauri is the essential life force or energy that drives a whole ecological system. Mauri relates to the quality of processes and systems, rather than individuals. The mauri of the environment can be seen through the health and quality of parts of the environment and the functioning of systems as a whole. Along with providing habitat to support local ecosystems, the open space network is central to the quality of life in Kāpiti's communities.

Huanga – Objectives

- A. Council, iwi partners, and the community work collaboratively to ensure the environment is enriched and healthy, as indicated by healthy mauri.
- B. Focus on key environmental impacts and how these can be reduced or eliminated to improve biodiversity in water and on land.

Tikanga – Approaches

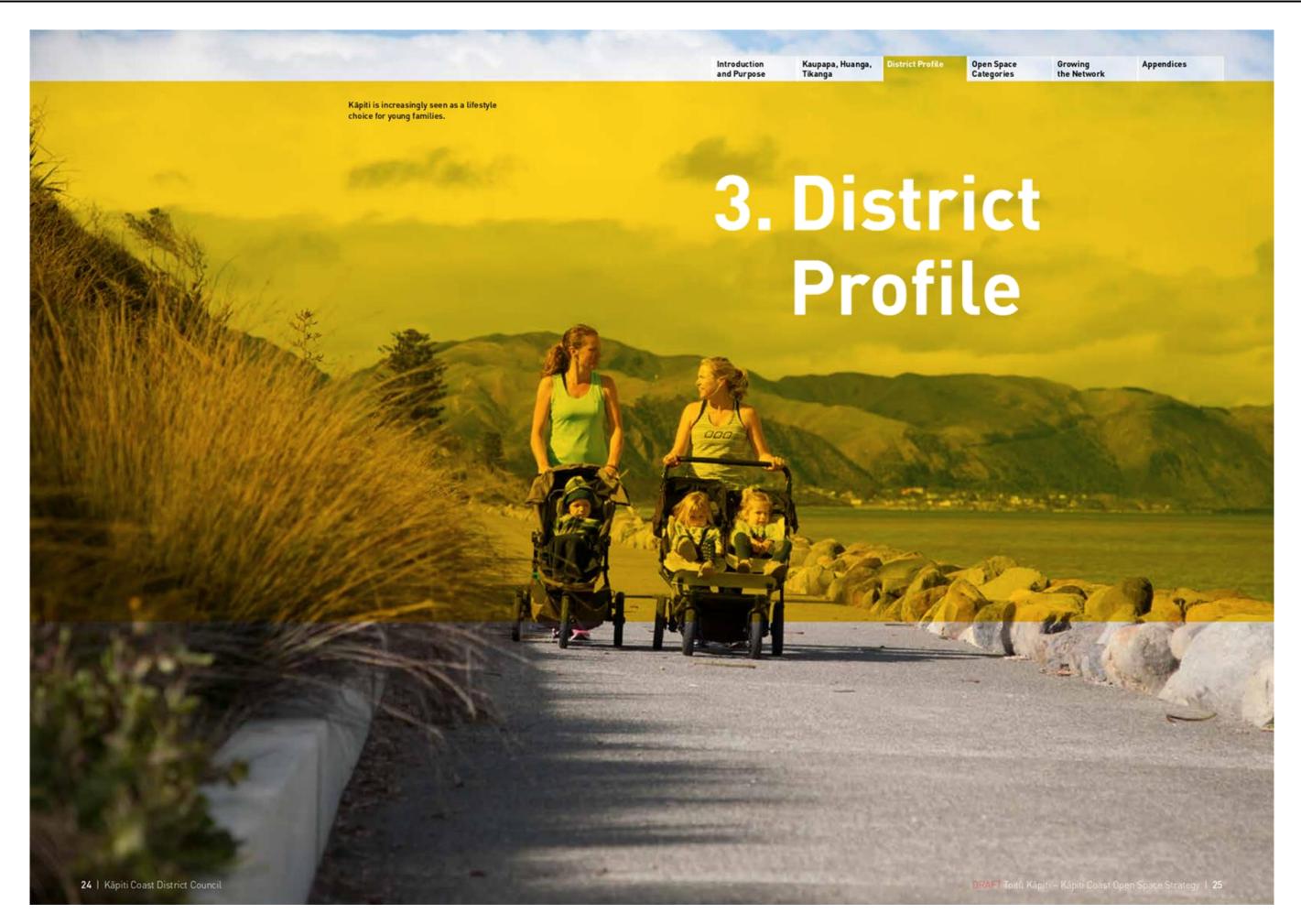
- Introduce effective pest eradication methods across the open spaces network.
- 2. Identify alternative agrichemical spray methods.
- Integrate first-class waste minimisation techniques into open space management, targeting zero waste.
- Continue to work towards stormwater not negatively affecting water quality in rivers and wetlands. This will require a close relationship with GWRC.
- Address contamination of open space land, including identifying all selected land use register contaminated land [SLUR] and those to which the hazardous activities and industries list (HAIL) may apply.
- Work with iwi partners to develop kaitiaki monitoring projects to assess the mauri of open space environments.
- Actively engage in projects such as Waikanae Ki uta ki tai to enhance the natural character, amenity, biodiversity connectivity and overall mauri of open space and the environment.
- Work with other agencies to integrate iwi values into catchment management plans.
- Improve public education and awareness of human impact issues on the environment.
- Address freedom camping impacts on the environment across Kāpiti.

Mauri is the essential life force or energy that drives the whole ecological system.

Extensive native plantings along the Kāpiti Coast Expressways have created an ecological corridor through the district.

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Current view

Open spaces provide a vast array of functions and touch on many different facets of life on the Kāpiti Coast. In this section we provide an overview of the existing open space provision and a thematic assessment of current conditions, future trends and aspirations.

The Kāpiti Coast is named after Kāpiti Island and stretches 40 kilometres along the coast, from Paekākāriki to Ötaki. The district extends from the mountains to the sea, including both hill country and a coastal plain. Extensive beaches and sand dunes (many now under urban development) extend along the coast, interspersed with rivers and streams that originate in mountain catchments.

Using Yardstick (a national benchmarking tool for open space), we can compare the Kāpiti Coast District Council's open space provision with that of other Territorial Authorities [TAs] in New Zealand.



Figure 2 : Location of the Kāpiti Coast District, connecting the Tararuas to the Cook Strait

Council has direct management responsibility for 590.6 hectares of open space in Kāpiti (excluding the beach). There are 11 hectares of Council reserves per 1,000 residents, somewhat below the national benchmark of 15.9 hectares. It's important to note though that the Kāpiti Coast includes extensive open space areas managed by other agencies such as Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and the Department of Conservation (DOC). Including all land managers, there is a total of 34,792.15 hectares in the Kāpiti Coast, resulting in an impressive 648 hectares per 1,000 residents.

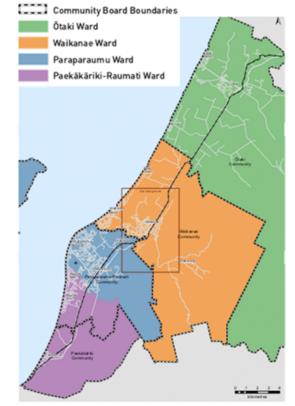


Figure 3 : Kāpiti Coast ward boundaries 2021.

While this may seem that ample open space already exists, the Council's main role in open space provision is at a neighbourhood scale, in an urban context, with easy access to open space close to residential dwellings being a key focus.

There are currently four community wards in Kāpiti, shown in Figure 4. At a ward level there is an uneven distribution of Council open spaces across the district. Figure 3 highlights the provision by ward, and illustrates some current trends in

Ward	KCDC open space (ha)	DoC open space (ha)	GWRC open space (ha)	Total open space network (ha)
Ōtaki	67.54	25,031.51	916.89	26,015.94
Waikanae	233.25	3,264.72	244.23	3,742.20
Paraparaumu-Raumati	273.07	2,057.85	388.32	2,719.24
Paekākāriki	16.79	641.02	1,656.95	2,314.76
Total	590.66	30,995.10	3,206.39	34,792.15

Figure 4 : Total public open space provision by agency.

Open space category	Area of open space owned/ managed by Council (ha)	Area owned/managed by Council (ha/1000 residents)	Comparison with other New Zealand councils (ha/1000 residents)
Districtwide/destination park	121.5	2.48	not measured
- Public gardens	0	0	0.4
Sport and recreation	68	1.3	1.8
lwi practice and sites	unknown	unknown	not measured
Heritage	13.3	0.27	0.45
Neighbourhood parks	53.8	1	0.8
Nature reserves	296	5.5	7.2
Outdoor adventure	0	0	3.8
Recreation and ecological linkages	64.78	1.32	2.8
Urban public space	0.71	0.01	not measured

Figure 5 : Open space provision by type. For more detail on open space types refer to Part 4.

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distribution. The difference in overall open space distribution can be explained by the large DOC or GWRC parks in some wards.

Iwi values are woven through all open space types, but there are also certain open space sites that specifically provide for iwi practices. Data about the extent of iwi practices and sites in the open space network is limited, as there is no active mapping or monitoring to capture this information at this time.

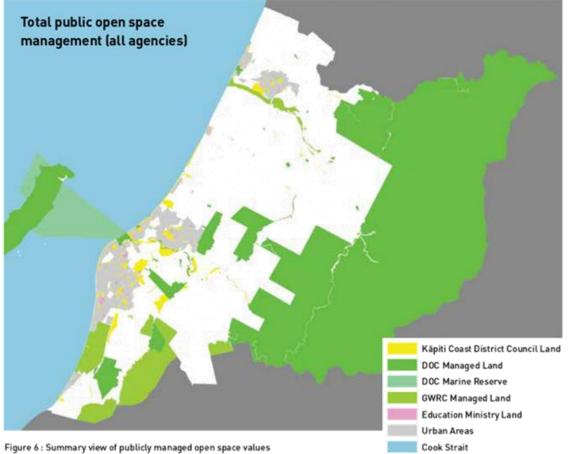


Figure 6 : Summary view of publicly managed open space values across the district. Kāpiti Coast District Councils land holdings are predominantly on the flatter coastal plain, near to urban areas.

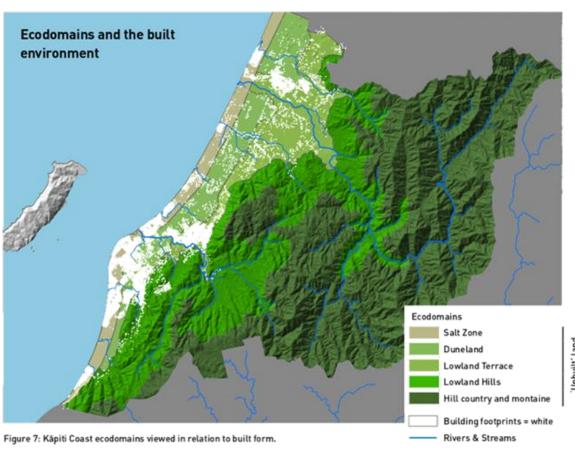
Land out of District

Future view

This strategy provides principles to guide flexible open space development that can be adapted as changes occur. There are currently a number of broad-scale influences in open space design, function and management practice:

Climate change

Climate change and mass biodiversity extinction are global issues with the potential to drive major shifts in open space management. Kāpiti faces significant environmental challenges from our changing climate. In coastal areas, rising sea and groundwater levels are an issue, while in the hill country erosion and sedimentation present challenges. While there is still uncertainty about how significant these changes will be and how quickly they will happen, we know it is crucial our Kāpiti community starts planning for the future.



As a growing district, we need to balance urban development with the preservation, enhancement and connectivity of natural areas. Decisions involving open space will need to be made with climate change front of mind, for example considering sustainable solutions, sustainable design and development location. Open space can support resilience and contribute to climate change mitigation through methods such as slope stabilisation using revegetation. This will continue to support natural environments to improve biodiversity and sequester carbon. Our understanding of climate change

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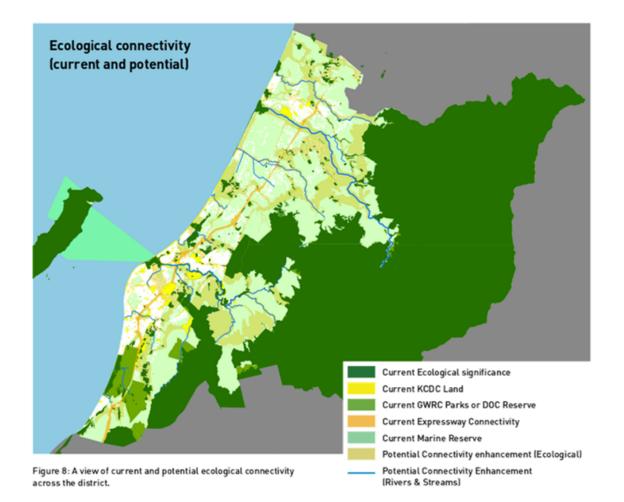
threats continues to evolve, so this strategy needs to be flexible to ensure the right decisions can be made for our communities and environment as our understanding develops.

Ecological values

The concept of 'ecodomains' provides a useful reference to illustrate how ecological and biodiversity values may inform future open space partnership, management and land acquisition.

The Kāpiti Coast can be broadly classified as having six terrestrial ecological domains (**Figure 7**) from the mountains to the sea. Due to their individual characteristics each ecodomain has historically supported urban development to a greater or lesser degree. The relative flatness of the dunelands for example, and the desirability of the coastal living environment has meant that these areas have seen a great deal of development pressure, particularly in the south of the district. The lowland terrace areas, with more fertile soils are less intensively 'built', and are often the focus of productive farming and horticultural activity. Meanwhile, the topographic characteristics of the lowland hills, hill country and montaine ecodomains mean these areas have very little built development, but they may have experienced some deforestation, grazing, plantation forestry or erosions altering these domains and their downstream catchments. **Figure 7** shows the district's ecodomains in relation to the distribution of buildings and structures in the district.

Figure 8 provides a high level view of the potential to enhance ecological connectivity to support and preserve biodiversity values through the implementation of this Strategy. The District Plan 2021 identifies and provides protection for 239 ecological sites of varying scale across the district. While the majority of these are on privately owned land and are not publicly accessible, they are vital to support open space values by providing important habitat for native plants and animals and a seed source for revegetation projects across the district.



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Through the implementation of this Strategy there is potential for the further restoration and buffering of waterways to improve connectivity for people and wildlife.

The construction of the M2PP and PP20 expressways and their extensive native plantings has also provided a continuous north-south vegetation corridor through the district. Council managed land is shown in yellow and where possible it's is associated with the areas identified for connectivity improvement. The Kāpiti Island Marine Reserve (DOC) is also shown providing a continuous link to Kāpiti Island.

Technology

Technology is advancing at a rapid rate, and it's impossible to predict how it will affect our lives in 2050. Recent technological advances have changed the way the open spaces are used and imagined. Over the last decade there has been a surge in availability of e-bikes, smartphones, drones and electric scooters. These inventions have challenged and changed the ways open spaces are used, designed, managed, shared and enjoyed, as new norms around the use of these technologies in open spaces evolve. This strategy needs to be flexible to preserve Open Space values in the face of technological change, balancing innovation with traditional values such as recreation, relaxation, wairua, and time in nature. Technological advances will also present efficient ways of monitoring open spaces to ensure they are performing according to the community's needs.

Population growth and demographics

Kāpiti has been growing steadily for the last 30 years, and is set to continue to grow. The current estimated district population of 57,000 is projected to grow to approximately 86,548 by 2050.

Further growth is expected to see the demographic makeup of the district change, with families and younger people set to increase, alongside a significant increase in the proportion of the population over 65 years of age. It is anticipated that this change will also see an increase in smaller household sizes, contributing to the 12,072 additional dwellings projected to meet growth to 2050.

There is often a relationship between demographics and the open space needs of the community. For example, a trend toward smaller household sizes may be coupled with a shift to physically smaller housing units, smaller yard areas, and increased demand for quality public open spaces as a result. Trends in ethnic distribution across the district at a ward level may vary the open space needs of some areas, to provide culturally relevant facilities that support these communities. Meanwhile, a prevalence in residents who commute out of Kāpiti for work also creates nuances in open space usage, engagement and expectation.

The recently published National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) requires councils to provide well-functioning urban environments that can meet current and future development needs by managing growth both "up and out". This is both through intensification of existing urban centres, and through new development at the urban fringe where development capacity resulting from intensification is not enough to meet projected demand. The Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) provides a spatial vision for managing future growth across the wider Wellington region. Together, the NPS-UD and WRGF support intensification of existing urban areas along with good public transport, higher densities and better public transport connection of new greenfield areas. A review of Kāpiti Coast's own District Growth Strategy is also under way, which will help identify where and how future growth is provided for across the district. This strategy provides important context for these, and a cohesive and connected open space foundation.

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Pandemic

In 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic began, having an immediate impact globally. These events have had an impact on the international tourism industry, and our local communities which may be felt for some time. At the time of writing international travel is still restricted and the pandemic response is ongoing. However, as this strategy is a long-term vision, the ambitions set through it are anticipated to endure through the current restrictions. Observations on how the pandemic elevated the significance of the open space network in the public perception, particularly during Level 3 and 4 restrictions when people were limited to their local areas, have also been factored into the strategy. Through this time the importance of open space to support community wellbeing has been emphasised.



Looking ahead

Kāpiti's existing and future open space network

The remainder of this section discusses the issues, opportunities and trends in the Kāpiti Coast's existing open space network, and provides a response, approach and/or aspiration to provide direction for the future open space network.

The development of this strategy involved numerous phases of engagement with iwi partners, the community and key stakeholders (such as developers and other landowners), to ensure a diverse representation of the district was captured. The section that follows reflects this along with statistical information and strategic alignment, and is considered against the mana whenua values outlined in the Part 2. This section demonstrates how the open space types are connected to one another; that is, particular issues and opportunities may occur across a number of open space types.

As discussed previously the strategy's nine open space categories are:



The Kapiti Coast District Council is very clear that collaboration with iwi partners, the community and stakeholders is essential to achieve the district's open space network aspirations.

order.

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F. Nature reserves

G. Outdoor adventure

H. Recreation and ecological linkages

I. Urban public space

The following table is arranged in no particular

Trends and aspirations for levels of service

W lwi partnership

Integral to our open space planning and management is collaboration with mana whenua to give expression to iwi values.

Aspirational actions

- → Encourage and incorporate mahinga kai, maara kai, rongoā into our open spaces.
- → Support and provide urupā as required.
- → Support sport with high iwi participation rate through improved/increased infrastructure.
- → Give expression to mātauranga Māori through signage, art, te reo Mãori etc.
- → Protect waahi tapu sites.
- → Support marae through providing open spaces for maara, hängī pit, and rongoā etc.
- → Support native flora and fauna through planting. care and maintenance.
- → Protect and enhance water bodies.
- → Provide access to important sites.
- → Carry out kaitiaki monitoring, ensuring our open spaces are looked after.
- → Make history and heritage accessible through storytelling.

Climate change adaptation

The network of open spaces can contribute to Council's climate change response and goal to be carbon neutral by 2025. Council will set standards for how acquired open space can be developed and managed in a way that contributes to carbon neutrality by incorporating sustainable practices and design into open spaces to mitigate climate change effects and improve resilience.

Aspirational actions

- → Emphasis on carbon capture through planting and restoration.
- → Energy efficient technology such as solar panels and LED lighting used in open spaces.
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- → Water conservation and rainwater harvesting for reuse in reserves.
- → Consider embodied energy and whole of life costs for materials for open space physical assets and materials.
- → Undertake energy supply and water supply vulnerability assessments to inform asset planning.
- → Green infrastructure and climate change resilience projects, including those with a social focus.
- → Provide natural and constructed shade cover as appropriate

🖗 Mauri and sustainable environments

Across open spaces, consideration will be given to environmental maintenance, and sustainability and enhancement practices.

Aspirational actions

- → Keep open spaces free from contaminants and reduce agrichemical spray use in reserves.
- → Support green transport modes.
- → Use low-impact urban drainage design (LIUDD).
- → Choose sustainable materials for our parks' assets
- → Choose turf species to reduce water use.
- → Emphasise restoration planting to improve habitat and water quality.
- → Implement waste minimisation measures.

Accessibility

We will plan for and deliver an open space network that is suitable for people of all ages and abilities to enable access, equity and inclusion in our open spaces. Everyone should be able to easily enjoy open space.

Aspirational actions

- → Ensure signage is appropriate for visually impaired.
- ightarrow Provide wheelchair/mobility aid access to open spaces.
- → Provide audio maps through a phone-based app.
- → Provide web-based trail mapping tools for navigation and interpretation.
- → Provide play equipment for all ages and abilities.
- → Provide accessible facilities including car parks, toilets and drinking fountains.
- → Minimise kerbs for ease of access.
- → Use appropriate surface treatments and paving types.

🗷 Technology

We need to adjust to changing technology needs, and embrace technology in our open spaces to enhance experiences and bring people together. We need to recognise the potential for technological innovation to rapidly change the way open spaces are used.

Aspirational actions

- → Investigate and implement smart mapping technology to support wayfinding and landscape interpretation.
- → Support renewable technology through provision of solar-powered charging stations for devices such as e-bikes.
- → Consider solar-powered and renewable technology during design and specification of parks assets.
- → Use water-saving technologies such as auto irrigation.
- → Support newer modes of transport, such as e-bikes and e-scooters, through the provision of appropriate paths, charging stations, signage and guidance.
- → Provide a framework for the operation and use of drone technology in open spaces.

◯ Identity

It's important to express the Kāpiti Coast identity through artwork and designs that tell Kapiti stories, including in open spaces.

Aspirational actions

- → Install sculptures, murals, and other artwork in our open spaces.
- \rightarrow Undertake place-based landscape and

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Item 10.3 - Appendix 3

- ightarrow Use native and endemic plant species to support biodiversity outcomes. → Incorporate exotic species as appropriate to
- outcomes.
- whenever possible. → Provide quality on site and online interpretation material for the District's open spaces.

collaboration.

- - - → Support kaitiakitanga.
 - → Work alongside local communities and
 - \rightarrow Recognise the role of open space in delivering on the Four Wellbeings.

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)

Aspirational actions

- → Appropriate planting of vegetation. → Good site design.
- → Spatial planning of assets.

- architectural design that identifies and respects the surroundings and its history.
- support heritage, diversity and experience
- → Use locally sourced plants and materials

🖉 Urban design

- Council's commitment to the New Zealand Design Protocol means we support quality urban design outcomes that deliver on context, character, choice, connections, creativity, custodianship and
- The local character of the Kāpiti Coast will be developed and enhanced with design undertaken in relation to local context.

Aspirational actions

- → Support our town centres as enjoyable places for people to socialise.
- → Provide choices and support diversity through a range of open space types.
- ightarrow Continually work to expand and improve the
 - connectivity of the open space network.
- → Provide support for creativity and innovation in open space development.
 - neighbourhoods in a place-based way.
- Incorporating the CPTED approach to reduce crime through environmental and urban design will create safe and secure open spaces.
- → Install lighting in appropriate locations.

Now and In the future

Now	In the future
Will influence:	
Kāpiti Coast's three iwi are at different stages of Treaty settlements (Ngāti Toa Rangatira have settled; Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai and Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga not yet settled); Council seeks to work in partnership with iwi to support open space values regardless of those stages.	Future Treaty settlements could result in open space land being returned to iwi, presenting further opportunities to collaborate on implementing open space values.

Now	In th
Will influence:	Ð
Despite iwi values being woven throughout open space, there is still limited opportunity for expression of tangata whenua values across our open spaces network. Mana whenua currently have little involvement in the overall management of open spaces, especially iwi sites. There is a desire to improve this, so that appropriate expression can be given to the values of the land, and this can be improved on over time with effective monitoring and adaptive improvement practices.	Mana the ta maar iwi pr sites conta and e
Te reo is minimal across the open spaces network; 111 parks out of 127 do not have bilingual signage.	Kāpit incor
lwi practices and sites are not clearly signposted or supported by infrastructure.	Ongo ensu appro acces are u
There is little focus on the protection and enhancement historical iwi sites. In most cases this is because of lack of awareness or resource, rather than negligence.	Coun and e and u may Herit requi ensu
Council eco-sources plants for restoration planting, and has two sites for rongoā planting.	Nativ wher that I Coas sourc plant



enua maintain strong relationships to reflected through thriving mahinga kai, , rongoā gardens and sites that support ces such as wānanga. There are numerous ughout the Kāpiti Coast, protected from ation, supported by signage infrastructure accessible to a variety of iwi members.

be a bilingual district with te reo signage ted throughout the open space network.

collaboration with mana whenua will tes of particular iwi significance are given te acknowledgement, protection and or example, sites where spiritual practices rtaken, or waahi tapu.

vorks closely with iwi partners to protect nce historical iwi sites such as waahi tapu . Areas of historical significance to iwi ire an archaeological assessment through New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and could egistration on the Heritage Register, which rotection.

ants and taonga species that support mana raditional practices are seen in locations enhance biodiversity values for the Kāpiti is is achieved by practices such as ecoseed to promote local indigenous native wth.

Climate change In the future Now Will influence: In 2019 the Council declared a climate change The environment continues to improve quality of emergency. The open spaces network has a life for residents and provide healthy habitats for role to help mitigate climate change effects, as flora and fauna to thrive. Council is committed to the Council's Parks and Open Spaces activity restoring, protecting and enhancing open space contributes to many open spaces and vegetation that and, in doing so, to support the Council's climate sequesters carbon. Therefore, the Council considers change emergency response by mitigating climate maintenance practices and infrastructure that change impacts. Newly planted areas, as well as contribute to reducing carbon emissions. mature trees and wetlands, contribute to increased carbon sequestration, which are high sequesters The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) of carbon. Amendment Act 2019 requires the government to develop and implement policies for climate change Council demonstrates strong and effective adaptation, and the Council will need to respond to leadership on climate change and meets its these. The Council aims to be carbon neutral statutory obligations. by 2025. Sustainability, resilience and climate change related work is integrated across Council. The promotion and subsequent increased use of cycleway, walkway and bridleway (CWB) links help reduce carbon emissions and enable a more efficient transportation network, due to offsetting increased traffic and associated congestion. This also aligns with the district's Sustainable Transport Strategy. As a coastal district, Kāpiti faces significant Reserves and CWB links near the coast continue to environmental challenges from our changing be carefully considered from a design perspective, climate and associated rising sea and groundwater particularly regarding risk of erosion or sea-level rise. Reserve Management Plans and projects levels. Natural hazard risks such as earthquakes and landslides also exist. Climate change is likely acknowledge these risks and impacts from natural to make some areas more prone to coastal hazards hazards, and facilities will be located and designed and may make them unsuitable for activities which accordingly. are currently taking place. This strategy informs the Takutai Kāpiti project and Stormwater Strategy. The outcomes of the Takutai Kāpiti project will be reviewed and open spaces natural hazard risks considered in light of these strategies. Risk areas are identified in the Parks and Open Spaces Activity Management Plan. Weather conditions are expected to become more Decision-making considers climate change effects, extreme for New Zealand, with an increase allowing an integrated approach to managing these effects on open space. For example, design in droughts and severe winds elements such as soakage pits, shade trees, shelter Water conservation will need to be considered in belts, swales or rain gardens may be used. the future to cater for drought periods and cater for Climate change responses are integrated across the continued provision of sports fields. Parks and Open Spaces work programme.

Biodiversity and ecosystems In the future Now Will influence: Council works closely with iwi partners, community groups and agencies to support biodiversity outcomes. Waikanae ki Uta ki Tai is an iwi and inter-agency partnership for the Waikanae River Catchment. are encouraged. Pest plants, animals and diseases are becoming prevalent, and lead to degradation of habitat and endemic species populations. This trend could be exacerbated by climate change. Community volunteers play a significant role in supporting biodiversity restoration activities across Kāpiti. The district's 296 ha of nature reserve land is distributed through regional parks, nature reserves, neighbourhood parks and green streets. Council is working towards greater ecological connectivity between open spaces, which will improve biodiversity habitats. Greater connectivity is also helpful for recreational purposes. Currently, 95

parks of 128 surveyed through the strategy process

other parks. This is an area for improvement across

do not have ecological/recreation connections to

the open space network.

Connected networks of open space have more value than isolated areas, as they are more accessible and provide wider opportunities both for ecology and recreation. A connected network preserves landscape coherency, softens the impact of hard structure development, enhances biodiversity, helps define village identity, increases community resilience to natural hazards and global shocks, and provides alternative links between communities. For example, planting by the CWB links softens hard structure development, makes the trails more attractive, provides shade for users, and provides a connection for biodiversity. Existing ecological sites are connected, to strengthen the ability of biodiversity to move throughout Kāpiti Habitat requirements of native

Existing ecological sites are connected, to strengthen the ability of biodiversity to move throughout Kāpiti. Habitat requirements of native species are well understood and open spaces are managed to ensure habitats are representative, niches are preserved and ecological corridors enhanced. This includes urban public spaces and corridors.

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In the future

In addition to work on Council's own land, Council continues to offer support to private landowners and environmental community groups to protect and restore natural environments. Where appropriate, protection mechanisms such as covenants are encouraged.

To preserve biodiversity and ecological values, significant ecological sites may not always publicly accessible. Where nature reserves allow public access, low-impact activities such as CWB will continue to be provided as appropriate.

Within its means, Council continues the control of pest plants and diseases through its biodiversity programme and open space management. This could be ramped up through the Government's Jobs for Nature programme, which are in development at the time of writing.

Council provides support for community groups to participate in environmental restoration work.

Biodiversity and ecosystems – continued

Council continues to improve ecological connectivity to prevent biodiversity from being isolated, increasing habitat and population numbers. Ecological connectivity is improved providing diverse connected habitats. Where development opportunities impact areas of potential ecological enhancement, careful consideration is given, for example, a waterway or areas of open space connecting two ecological sites.

The District has a significant number of volunteer groups that help support restoration projects.

There are many active and very effective restoration groups on the coast, many operating on a voluntary capacity. Some groups have signalled an aging membership and a desire to broaden their membership base to include younger participants.

Dune restoration efforts involving pest plant and animal control and revegetation with native sand binding species have shown good success in many areas.

There is training and employment through the Jobs for Nature programme, and more educational and promotional programmes to improve and sustain intergenerational involvement in environmental restoration programmes.

Council considers a mentoring scheme to encourage young people into environmental roles.

Dune restoration and management is monitored and appropriately resourced to support healthy and resilient coastal ecosystems.

Access to open space

Now

In the future

Will influence

Some of the district's public open space requires access through private land, and there are informal agreements with landowners on some trails. As private land ownership changes there is a risk that without formal agreements access will be discontinued, reducing or ending access to public open space for residents and visitors to the district.

As seen in Figure 6, distribution of open space is uneven across the district, with some wards having more than others. This difference is often due to large regional and national forest parks located in some wards, for example, Queen Elizabeth Park in Paekākāriki. Most of Kāpiti's settlements and communities are located beyond reasonable walking distance of regional and national open space areas.

through increased levels of service. Kāpiti residents living in rural communities are often surrounded by the visual amenity of the rural landscape but this is often not publicly accessible. Having access to one local park per rural community brings communities together, providing for a range of activities such as passive and active recreation and social interaction. Council works with different communities and sectors to ensure there are appropriate resources and services to suit their needs.

Some open spaces across Kāpiti are on road reserve, which is a risk Open space is one of the many reasons residents decide to live in Käpiti. Consultation during the

development of the strategy identified that: \rightarrow 67% of respondents were satisfied with the

- district's open spaces.
- \rightarrow 20% described their favourite park or open space in Kāpiti as 'wild', 'natural' and 'unspoiled'.
- → 74% visit the Kāpiti's natural areas and trails.
- \rightarrow 80% use open space to walk.
- → 52% do beach activities.

Access to strategic pieces of open space on or via private land is formalised (with voluntary engagement and agreement of the landowner) to help achieve Kāpiti's open space vision, for the benefit of current and future generations and the environment. Council facilitates the agreement process, ensuring clarity of land purpose and use, especially as private ownership changes over time.

In urban areas, it's important everyone has access to open space close to their home (see Part 4 for appropriate levels of service, such as neighbourhood park within 400 metres in residential areas). In areas of urban intensification this may be

While these areas can support good open space outcomes on a temporary basis open space on designated road reserve will not be considered as part of the open space network for the purposes of overall open space provision due to the long-term risk or occupancy not being assured.

Open spaces are protected and preserved. which maintains Kāpiti's natural identity and relaxed lifestyle values. Areas with prominent natural character help tell the 'Kāpiti story'. This includes beaches, naturally beautiful areas, rural landscapes, and historical areas of significance.

Now	In the future
Will influence:	
With population growth comes residential expansion, which threatens natural open spaces close to residential areas, and can limit ecological connectivity.	Open space continues to provide many functions and benefits such as connecting people, relaxation, stimulation and connectedness to the environment. Careful planning and network growth are essential to achieving Kāpiti's open space vision and preserving and enhancing what the district has.
Kāpiti has a number of nationally significant roading infrastructure assets. At the time of writing, some of those are under construction [Transmission Gully and the Peka Peka to Ōtaki Expressway] and one is complete [Mackays to Peka Peka Expressway]. These roading infrastructure assets are considered part of the open space network. The expressways have altered land patterns, access and recreational and ecological connectivity, and have increased road accessibility in the region. The infrastructure brings	Planning acknowledges the role these nationally significant roading assets play in open space provision, and especially the CWB network. It is important we ensure continued involvement in the planning stages of the large infrastructure developments.

Cycleways, walkways and bridleways (CWB)

In the future

Will influence

Kāpiti has a lot to offer visitors, and many pass through unaware of this offering. Open space opportunities need to be maximised as visitor attractions. Kāpiti's identity is strongly focused on the beach environment, but there are many other aspects of Kāpiti's open space that could be promoted, such as the 81 kilometres of CWB network, the Te Araroa trail and Kāpiti's landscape and views. A survey completed for this strategy found that 27 of 127 open spaces have good views [majority towards the coast, others towards hills and rivers).

Now

The CWB network also offers horse riding, which is a unique component not considered by many other councils.

Council's 81 kilometres of CWB tracks is evolving as an important network, providing residents with an increasingly safe, active and sustainable transport option. The tracks are strategically linked to provide an active transport option for residents to travel to townships, schools, community facilities, open spaces and other destinations. The ongoing development of a separate offroad networks is

helping to reduce safety concerns, and increase the number of residents walking and cycling to school or work. Additional links to meet need and demand will further improve connectivity and enhance experience for users.

During the development of this strategy 67% of residents stated that they were satisfied with Kāpiti's CWB network and 58% used it frequently.

The District's CWB network has benefited

substantially from the sustained advocacy and support of it's CWB Advisory Group which has operated in a voluntary capacity since November 2002.

CWB links provide a tourism draw card, supporting the experience of the district's scenic bush, rivers, beaches and more. For example, horse-riding linkages are unique in Kāpiti and provide a tourism opportunity. Kāpiti also has the Te Araroa trail. Council continues to promote this and other open spaces within the district, and ensure appropriate facilities are provided for increased tourism demand.

These networks benefit the district by enhancing wellbeing, providing a recreational experience, drawing visitors to the region, and reducing carbon emissions.

Strategic links and upgrades identified by Council further improve safety, connectivity and enhance experience; these depend on voluntary discussions with private landowners. Kāpiti is well served by an increasingly connected network of cycleways, walkways and bridleways; as subdivisions and developments grow in the district, and as new open space areas and local purpose reserves are created, it is important that this network is expanded and enhanced to meet future needs.

New developments plan to connect with existing trails and footpaths, town centres, community facilities and reserves, where possible, to increase recreational opportunities and connectivity to destinations that people want or need to go. These connections provide the majority of residents with an active commuting option to travel to and from school, work, community facilities and destinations safely. The following links continue to enhance recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to Kāpiti:

visitors to Kāpiti, and provides a popular shared

pathway the length of the district.

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→ Recreational routes are predominantly off road (on road is out of scope for this strategy). ightarrow Pedestrian and walking routes are both within and outside of the roading corridor, and cater to people with disabilities and limited mobility. → Horse-riding routes will continue to share CWB trails with other recreational users and functions where it is safe and practical to do so. ightarrow Consideration of other transport options for example, e-scooters.

Universal access and amenity

Now

In the future



Accessibility around the district is an issue for the disabled and elderly; this needs to be addressed, as Kāpiti is expecting an increased numbers of older people in the future.

Council's 2013 Positive Ageing Strategy includes an objective to provide infrastructure and services that allow safe and easy movement of ageing people throughout the district.

Council's Sustainability Transport Strategy outlines the need to better suit the needs of older people in Kāpiti, as older people are increasingly able to remain mobile as a result of changing technologies such as mobility scooters.

Many types of open space are multi-purpose, such as active recreation sites, sports fields and CWB trails. This can cause tension between user groups (for example, cyclists and dog walkers). Occasionally, some users can be incompatible resulting in conflicts.

Inconsistent wayfinding signage and educational signage across the network can create confusion around etiquette and expectations for shared facilities.

An open spaces guidance document with design criteria is developed, to ensure all ages and abilities of the community can use the CWB network to move safely and easily around Kāpiti; this is especially

valuable as our population ages.

Facility development design along the CWB links is carefully considered, in particular for the large increase of 60-85+ year old residents [for example, CPTED, appropriate gradients, appropriate lighting, access points and surfacing) to ensure accessibility for all ages and abilities will be multi-purpose.

The CWB network considers a variety of transport modes such as mountain bikes, e-scooters, e-bikes, mobility scooters and skateboards.

Council continues to promote and provide a wide range of open space types to suit the ever-changing needs and demands of our communities. Open spaces are multi-purpose, providing for a range of different functions (including active recreation), and sites are future proofed.

Multi-purpose sites remain important as they bring different ages, abilities, experiences and communities together. Multi-purpose sites also ensure open spaces are used effectively. For example, multi-purpose trails (CWB) provide for a variety of recreational opportunities and a larger selection of routes for cyclists, walkers and horse riders, rather than having separate trails for separate modes. Compatibility of users in shared spaces is considered in future provision planning to ensure it is best managed to create a positive experience for all users.

Signage and other educational methods educate users on caution, rules and courtesy, to eliminate tension between different user groups. For example, education promotes the many benefits of travelling on a CWB pathway. Signage improves wayfinding and overall knowledge of the open space and CWB network. There is a consistent approach to signage and wayfinding across all public space providers, to help people easily find and appropriately use open space, as supported by the Regional Trails Strategy

Universal access and amenity – continued

Of the 127 park environments surveyed during the strategy development, 78 are planted with good structure and healthy trees. Minimal open spaces provided good shade cover and 16 parks out of 127 had no trees at all.

Only three [6%] of the Council's playgrounds have shade structures, however it's estimated that 10% of Council's playgrounds have natural shade provided by trees.

Organised sports

Now

Will influence

Nationally and regionally there are changing needs and competing demand for park areas, especially organised sports. Formal recreation is constantly changing, with some codes experiencing decline while others are increasing. This trend is consistent with what is being experienced in Kāpiti. Football, netball and tennis are currently experiencing increasing popularity in the district.

Informal recreation trends are also increasing, such as 'pay and play' sports, due to minimal commitment required.

Otaraua Park is a 60-hectare site that is to become a multi-purpose sport and recreation facility, purchased for future provision. Once developed, it will be a sport and recreation destination for the district that can host large-scale regional events of regional and potentially national significance.

Yardstick [2020] provides a national median guideline of 1.8 hectares of sports park per 1,000 residents. In 2020 Kāpiti sat under this guideline, with 1.3 hectares of sports park per 1,000 residents. However, these figures do not include the future development of Otaraua Park development, which will ensure the district's future needs are met.

Tree planting across all open space types has increased shade and sun protection for visitors and residents. A key focus is to provide natural shade in close proximity to play equipment.

In the future



Council works with other agencies across the region to ensure sports field provision allows appropriate playing hours, and facilities are available to cater to the needs of our community. Trends in organised sport, emerging sports, demographics and social constructs continue to be monitored, and the network responds to these changes.

Competitive and formal recreation brings communities, friends and families together. Programmes and facilities that support participation and ensure universal and equitable access to recreation and sports codes for all ages and abilities, including for less privileged or low socioeconomic communities, are encouraged by Council.

Development of additional sports fields and facilities maintains capacity in response to growth. Existing facilities may be upgraded to support increased use.

Sportsgrounds continue to be of good quality, distributed appropriately, and developed to the appropriate quality for the sports code level. In achieving this, Kāpiti has the ability to host local, regional and possibly national sports competitions, bringing social and economic benefits to the district.

Quality informal sports opportunities such as skatepark, scooter, MTB and pump tracks are provided in line with evolving trends.

Organised sports – continued		Reserves management	
ommunity members have raised concern about nemical line marking on sports fields and the isuse and overuse of agrichemical sprays. The misuse and overuse of sprays can contaminate oil and waterways, specifically use in catchment weas and near stormwater drains, which risks entry to water, impacting ecological systems. Water uality is variable across the district at different mes of the year. With minimal water flow in the ummer, water quality is often worse during is time.	Alternative methods to agrichemical sprays are investigated and used where appropriate, particularly near waterways and environments where the community recreates, socialises and gathers kai. Positive flow-on effects for water quality enhance passive recreational activities such as fishing, swimming and mahinga kai.	Now Will influence: Reserve Management Plans are only partially complete across the district. Management planning in recent has been undertaking with increasing iwi involvement and partnership.	In f Gui ma in F the the Res the
a coastal district, Kāpiti faces significant nvironmental challenges from our changing imate and associated rising sea and groundwater vels, and other major events such as earthquakes ad landslides. Climate change is likely to make ome areas more prone to coastal hazards and isuitable for recreational facilities and fixed assets.	Reserves and CWB links near the coast continue to be carefully considered from a design perspective, particularly risk of erosion or sea-level rise. Reserve Management Plans and projects acknowledge these risks and impacts from natural hazards and are designed accordingly.	Commercial activities Now	In
unsuitable for recreational facilities and fixed assets.	This strategy informs the Takutai Kāpiti project and Stormwater Strategy. The outcomes of the Takutai Kāpiti project will be reviewed and open spaces natural hazard risks considered in light of these strategies. Risk areas are identified in the Parks and Open Spaces Activity Management Plan.	Will influence: In the past, businesses and entrepreneurs have approached Council about commercial activities in open spaces however there is no framework or policy to currently support this.	Th op coi
ew Zealand's weather is expected to become ore extreme, with increased flooding and other treme events. Periods of drought or flooding are perienced from time to time, these events	Considerations such as irrigation requirements, water conservation and additional drainage on sports fields are incorporated into asset planning and design to ensure serviceability of sports fields.	policy to currently support this.	an no pu eco an
e anticipated.	Decisions are made with climate change effects in mind, allowing integrated management of these effects on recreational sites and within urban areas. Council's effective mitigation and adaptation methods prevent sportsgrounds and recreational sites from climate change effects like flooding, ponding, increased groundwater levels and sea- level rise. These areas may lessen the impact of these hazards on the community. Decision-making		op cor

future) 🛆 🔬 😫 🞯 🏚 🤔 😂

on individual reserve's future use, ment, vision and development is outlined ve Management Plans prepared under erves Act 1977. Council partners with iwi veloping or reviewing these documents. At of writing, a project to review and develop Management Plans for reserves requiring ill begin in 2021.

future



, enjoyment and experience of some aces in Kāpiti may be enhanced through rcial activities. A framework for assessing porting commercial activities which are e detriment of people's enjoyment of pen space or the cultural, heritage or al values of the open space is developed lemented. Commercial activities in these aces align with the Reserves Act 1977 and with the District Plan.

Freedom camping Now In the future Now \otimes £ (* A) Will influence: Freedom camping is growing both nationally and Freedom camping connects people to the within the region. There is currently no Freedom environment, provides adventure, relaxation and Camping Strategy, and the facilities are struggling enjoyment, and brings visitors to Kāpiti. It is a to keep up with demand, with increased risk on the popular activity for international and national natural environment as campers use open space tourists to get 'off the beaten track' and explore new for accommodation. A Freedom Camping Policy destinations. Improved freedom camping facilities, and Public Places By-law are in place, however, the resources and camping locations are investigated current approach does not provide the appropriate and provided as appropriate in suitable locations tools to manage growing activity consistently. to appropriately cater for the needs of this user group across the district, ensuring the surrounding At the time of writing Council has 25 freedom environments are protected from human pressures. camping spaces across 9 open space sites. **Cemeteries** In the future Now ø Will influence: There is currently sufficient cemetery space within A Cemetery Plan is developed and cemetery the district for the short and medium term. Council provision is monitored and provided appropriately currently looks after a total of 11.66 hectares of across Kāpiti. Council expands cemetery provision No active cemetery. This land area does not include to meet the diverse needs and demands of historical cemeteries that are now closed to the district. new interments or areas of land held for An outcome of this Strategy is to identify future future expansion. spaces for cemetery growth, especially in the Co At the current rate of burials across Kāpiti, it is Waikanae ward. M expected that cemeteries will be at capacity in Со approximately 54 years (2073). Significant space is Со still available in Awa Tapu and Ötaki cemeteries, an

Heritage

Will influence:

Awareness of heritage and historic sites within Kāpiti are limited due to informal and limited access, limited signage and promotion. These sites are treated in isolation rather than as a network.

Council gives expression to local heritage practices throughout the district, so they are understood and valued, as this is fundamental to open space experience and creates a sense of place.

Kāpiti's historic sites are appropriately protected, enhanced and commemorated for future generations. Council supports incorporation of these sites into the open spaces network as a feature, if the opportunity arises. Various methods including education, signage, promotion and public art are adopted to create awareness and share knowledge and stories of these areas.

Community gardens / maara kai	
low	In the futu
Will influence:	
ouncil has a standalone policy for Community / lāra Kai Gardens (2010). Through this policy and ouncil's Greener Neighbourhoods programme	Council conti maara kai, p on public lan
ouncil has supported numerous community garden nd community orchard spaces on both public and	space upgrad
rivate land. The appropriateness of community arden locations is assessed according to park pe and community need on a site by site basis.	

There are also a number of parks that incorporate productive trees in the planting scheme to further

pr

ga tvi

supplement this.

Council has no Cemetery Plan.

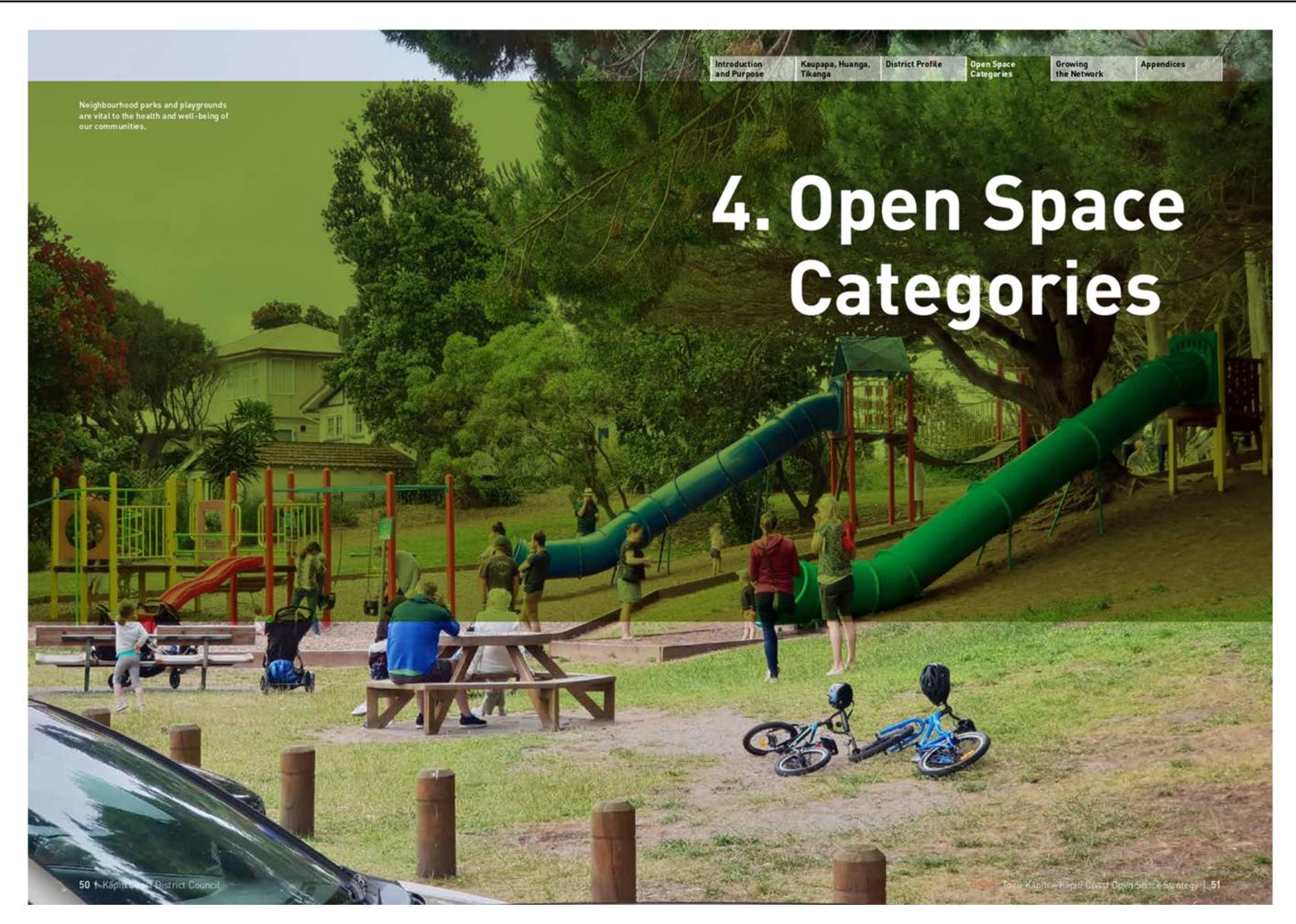
with limited capacity in Waikanae. Currently the

In the future



Heritage areas and significant historical sites are considered as part of a wider contextual history, with linkages throughout the district to help tell these stories.





Open space categories

The nine open space categories outlined in this section and throughout the Open Spaces Strategy are based on Recreation Aotearoa's guidelines (2017), with minor changes for relevance to the Kāpiti Coast.



A. Districtwide and destination parks



B. Sport and recreation



C. Iwi practices and sites



D. Heritage



E. Neighbourhood parks



F. Nature reserves



G. Outdoor adventure



H. Recreation and ecological linkages



I. Urban public space

Overview

This section describes the Kāpiti Coast District Council's open space categories in detail, their purpose, potential characteristics and the expected management standards. This helps with determining where various open spaces should be located, and guides design features and amenities for new developments and upgrades.

This will be used both for our existing network and to inform future network growth to ensure open space partners and providers understand Council's expectations for provision. Collectively the criteria set for each open space category assist in establishing appropriate levels of service (LOS).

The levels of service also provide guidelines on how to maintain provision in line with growth, for example the location, proximity, and ease of open space in proximity to urban dwellings. The district plan currently seeks that open space be provided within 400m of urban dwellings for example.

It's important to note that the open space categories in this section are a guideline. Park designs and amenities may vary, within financial reason, to suit their location. This will prevent them from being homogenised and ensure unique and appropriate open spaces are provided across Kāpiti. The categories also recognise that the intensity and type of development and management will vary according to site context and the availability of resources. Council needs to prioritise where it invests, and the categories in this section will support strategic decisions to ensure the most affordable and holistic open space outcomes for our community.

The open space categories identified are based on Recreation Aotearoa's 2017 guidelines, with minor changes to ensure relevance to the Kāpiti Coast. These categories will inform Council's service levels and approach to the management and strategic investment in the network as a whole. Open space held under the Reserves Act, 1977 will also have a reserve classification that Council or the relevant administering body will need to consider when making decisions about the reserve. The Reserves

This section is informed by the current issues and opportunities outlined in Part 3, and outlines how we will respond to these through the levels of service set by Council to achieve the aspirations of Council and our District. The levels of service generally relate only to Council-owned and -administered land, but in determining overall open space provision Council may take into account land administered or operated by others if there is good strategic alignment.

These categories are the building blocks of the open space network. In line with their purpose they will vary in shape, size and frequency of occurrence. There is currently only one Districtwide Park [Otaraua Park], but as all urban areas should be able to easily access a neighbourhood park there are many of these. Meanwhile sports fields require large, open, flat and free draining land, whereas recreational and ecological connections may be comprised of numerous areas of land stitched together in a chain across the landscape.

Generally, the categories follow ownership patterns; for example, neighbourhood reserves are Councilmanaged, while nature reserves are typically owned by the Department of Conservation (DOC) or Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC). This emphasises the importance of a multi-agency lens when looking at the open spaces network. The information in these tables will help quide conversations with other agencies to assist in the delivery of a holistic network.

Act classifications are: recreation reserve, historic reserve, scenic reserve, nature reserve, scientific reserve, government purpose reserve and local purpose reserve. Such classifications are recorded on the title and in reserve management plans.

A. Districtwide and Destination Parks

Primary purpose

This open space type provides premier, high quality spaces to support cultural vibrancy, visitor attraction and events. They may also provide opportunities for connection with the environment for locals and visitors. They may include a range of experiences such as active recreation or novel attractions, places of relaxation, contemplation and appreciation, educational aspects, sports, events, functions or be valued for their amenity or intrinsic value.

Description

Destination and districtwide parks are often comprehensive, larger in scale, and provide a range of interesting experiences which are often unique to the place. They aim to offer amenities that support a full-day visit and typically attract people from across Kāpiti, as well as visitors, for this reason they may be are an integral part of the district's visitor attraction. These parks are often a destination in their own right, offering unique experiences, or facilities to support and enhance the park. These parks are areas of high use and a correspondingly high level of service. They are also of high significance to the local communities that they support. They are best supported through site specific management and development plans.

This park category includes public gardens, also described as botanical, horticultural and premium gardens. These include parks that are of significance to the city/district. The primary focus for public gardens is to create a place of beauty and tranquillity through high-quality horticultural design and maintenance, and other features as appropriate to the park's character. They often also contain historic heritage values. At the time of writing the Council does not have any public gardens.

A local example of a Council-owned districtwide park is Otaraua Park and a destination park is Maclean Park.

Approach

Kāpiti is considered to be well placed for destination and districtwide parks across the district, particularly when taking into account open spaces and opportunities provided by other agencies such as DOC and GWRC.

At a minimum open spaces in this category will have a facility that draws people to travel to the park, high-quality landscaping, iwi values and provide good accessibility for all ages and abilities.

For planning purposes no minimum size is identified, although it is expected sites should be no smaller than 5,000m². Park maintenance will be to a high standard and may be supported through volunteer or on site management of facilities and attractions. Parks in this category will be supported with wayfinding and entry signage, seating, rubbish bins, landscaping, carparking, drinking fountains and toilets as a minimum.

The potential for future creation of public gardens is included in this category and any provision will depend on demand and the opportunity to acquire a site that has specific special characteristics that warrant its acquisition or protection for this use.

Potential characteristics:

- → a tourist destination with a particular feature or character
- → venue for sports, events and functions.

Often exhibit one or more of the following values and attributes:

- → peace and tranquillity
- \rightarrow horticultural excellence and diversity
- \rightarrow historic/heritage values
- ightarrow artistic expression of Kāpiti identity
- ightarrow novel play opportunities
- → may include rongoā gardens, maara kai, mahinga kai.

Management standard ¹	Description	New Zealand benchmark	Current LOS
Premium	A high-use/high-profile park that people often take visitors to, or will travel some distance to visit. High- quality and unique assets are provided and maintained to a high standard.	This is a Kāpiti specific category and not measured	The Council currently has 2.48 ha per 1,000 residents
Standard	Not applicable	nationally. –	(identified in
Basic*	Not applicable		Part 3).

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B. Sport and recreation

Primary purpose

Sport and recreation reserves are often designed and used for organised or competition sport and recreation. They are often multi-purpose, and may provide a range of other community activities and facilities such as playgrounds.

Description

Sport and recreation reserves are likely to have a formally maintained sports turf or specialty surfaces for a mixture of winter and/or summer sports. Sport and recreation reserves may include recreation facilities and buildings that are often multi-use, catering for formal and informal sport and recreation as well as community functions (for example, Käpiti Hockey Pavilion). Open spaces need to cater for sport and recreation trends. They need to be flexible and able to provide for emergent codes or variable participation in sports.

Sports turf areas are maintained to an appropriate standard for their use. The sport and recreation space may accommodate hard court and built recreation facilities. Toilets, changing facilities and car parking are likely to be available. In future, the design of public amenities should enable them to be freely available for public use. Some spaces may have resident club facilities which can be publicly available during events. An identifying factor is the provision of bookable sports play facilities, which is related to the primary purpose of the park. A local example of a sport and recreation reserve is Te Åtiawa Park.

Approach

Kāpiti is currently considered well placed for land supply for sport and recreation and Otaraua Park will be developed at a rate to keep up with sport

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS	
Premium	For highest/premier grades of competition sport or high levels of use. Typically includes a large range of quality assets, special surfaces and high maintenance standards.	a large range of quality provides a h maintenance standards. national median		
Standard	For standard grades of competition sport or medium levels of use. Typically provides for one or two codes and is maintained to a moderate standard.	benchmark of 2.1 ha of sports park per 1,000 residents.	2.1 ha of sports park per 1,000	capacity for this to increase at Otaraua Park.
Basic	Caters for lower or junior grades of sport or practice facilities. Basic assets provided, and maintained at a basic standard.			

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and recreation demand. In the future, for new developments in areas that do not have adequate sport and recreation provision, additional reserves may be needed to meet the demands of the growing population.

Sports fields will be monitored to ensure appropriate sports fields, playing hours and facilities are available for the needs of the community and the right standard.

Potential characteristics

Sports parks should be large enough for at least two full-size winter fields (approximate dimension 130 metres x 80 metres each, equal to approximately 1 hectare per winter field), and also have suitable land for onsite car parking, facility development and an off-field training ground. This equates to a minimum of 10 hectares, and up to 15 hectares to cater for multi-use activities. The relatively large areas of land for future sports and recreation parks will support multi-use activity.

Land provided will need to be level with welldrained, good quality soils, and be clear of public utilities. They should be located near residential areas, with good arterial road access and visibility. Services and facilities will ideally be centralised. As a minimum, sport and recreation reserves will have wayfinding and entry signage, seating, rubbish bins, landscaping, carparking, drinking fountains and toilets. Premium facilities may include spectator areas or seating.

Other facilities that could be incorporated as new trends develop, to achieve open space desired outcomes (beyond minimum and consideration of figure 14) are lighting (amenity and floodlights), turf irrigation and pathways.

C. Iwi practices and sites

Primary purpose

To support and provide opportunities for and give expression to mana whenua values.

Description

lwi practices and sites are considered sites of cultural significance, and include rongoa gardens, maara kai, mahinga kai. The community has raised the importance of developing an open space network that supports the relationship of mana whenua to the environment. Open spaces in this category provide opportunities for whanau, hapū and iwi to connect to the environment and one another through traditional iwi practices. These may be distinct sites in themselves, or they may occur within or as part of any of the other categories. A local example is the Waikanae Estuary.

Council will support incorporation of iwi sites into the open space network as a feature in the park or reserve if an opportunity arises.

It is recognised that all land in the district has the potential to be of significance to mana whenua. If development occurs or is proposed, developers are asked to engage with mana whenua in the early stages of planning. Documentation of correspondence should be included in any proposals as far as possible. To assess any potential new areas under this park type, Council will require supporting information to develop an evaluation process and approach to partnership.

Potential characteristics:

Approach

- \rightarrow a tourist destination with a particular feature or character
- → venue for sports, events and functions
- → peace and tranquillity
- → endemic or native species or planting
- \rightarrow historic and heritage elements
- → artistic or cultural expression of Kāpiti Identity
- → play opportunities
- → rongoā gardens, maara kai, mahinga kai

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS
Premium	To be developed with Mana Whenua	This is a ————————————————————————————————————	Currently
Standard	To be developed with Mana Whenua	category and not measured	
Basic	To be developed with Mana Whenua	nationally.	

D. Heritage

Primary purpose

These park types protect the built cultural environment to provide for heritage conservation, education, commemoration, mourning and remembrance. Examples of heritage sites are monuments, memorials, historic buildings, sites of heritage or historic significance, artist expression and cemeteries. These sites are attractive and peaceful places of remembrance. They allow us to protect and experience our heritage, and provide for a range of interment and remembrance options for loved ones.

Description

Primarily heritage park types which protect and provide opportunities to experience our cultural heritage. They include cemeteries, which provide spaces for interment and remembrance. Generally, a low level of development is envisaged for heritage parks, with the objective being to protect and preserve heritage values. They may also incorporate natural heritage areas.

Higher use sites may require facilities such as car parking, toilets and signage. Restoration and enhancement work may be undertaken to protect and preserve heritage values and features.

A local example of a heritage park is Awa Tapu Cemetery.

Approach

Council's heritage park provision is currently lower than the national benchmark, but there is sufficient cemetery space within the district for the short and medium term. At the current rate of burials, it's expected that cemeteries will be at capacity in approximately 54 years (2073). The majority of this capacity is in Awa Tapu and Ōtaki cemeteries, but there is limited capacity in Waikanae. Cemetery space will be monitored (particularly in Waikanae) to ensure appropriate cemetery provision and future capacity planning, and Council will maintain cemetery capacity to ensure there are burial options across the district to allow for geographic and cultural preferences of the community.

Development of heritage parks and cemeteries will be appropriate to the proposed use of the site and level of expected visits, and Council will ensure the financial contributions needed for future cemetery growth.

Potential characteristics

rubbish bins.

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS
Premium	A park of significant value or high use. A range of quality assets provided and maintained to a high standard.	Yardstick (2020) provides a	Council currently has 0.27 ha per 1,000 residents (identified in Part 3).
Standard	A standard level of service is anticipated for sites of lower value and use. These sites typically have a few basic quality assets provided and maintained to a basic standard.	national median benchmark of 0.45 ha per 1,000 residents.	
Basic	Not applicable.		

Many heritage sites with significant value are distributed across the open space network within other open space categories.

At a minimum these sites include information signage, landscaping (including trees) and seating, they may employ innovative methods of site interpretation. Cemeteries may also include horticultural displays, internal roading, water supply, cemetery-related buildings, car parking and

E. Neighbourhood

Primary purpose

Neighbourhood parks provide informal recreation and sporting activities, play and family-based activities, and social and community activities. They are vital to supporting community resilience and connection and need to be designed. maintained and constructed to reflect the needs of their local community.

Description

Neighbourhood parks are walkable from the homes of residents in urban areas. They may include playgrounds, kick about areas, amenity planting, seating and rubbish bins. They are effectively the "base unit" of the open space network in our urban environments. As urbanisation intensifies, local parks and reserves become increasingly important, serving as a backyard for urban residents. Access to nature and open space provides many health and wellbeing benefits; for example, social connectivity that enhances community resilience, especially in times of a civil emergency.

A local example is Regent Drive Reserve.

Approach

Kāpiti currently meets best practice for neighbourhood park provision in most areas. though there are exceptions to this in Ötaki and Waikanae for example. Ease of walking access to neighbourhood parks is critical and as the district continues to grow, land for neighbourhood parks will generally be acquired at the time of planning new subdivision and development.

Potential characteristics

Neighbourhood parks can be accessed within walking distance of urban dwellings.



They should be a minimum of 1,500m², with a preferred provision of up to 5,000m². Typically 70 per cent of the park should be comprised of usable flat land with good drainage, good soils, and not encumbered by public utilities.

5000m² is larger than many existing neighbourhood parks depending on their origin, but this size allows for a reasonable mix of activities; for example, a large ball-play space, basketball half court, playgrounds (both junior and senior), tennis courts, gardens and "quiet" spaces. It's important to be able to provide a reasonable separation from adjoining residential properties, to give them space from active or noisy activities.

Neighbourhood parks should have an open frontage (providing a safe ambience), with at least one full road frontage, and pedestrian/cycle access to other streets to maximise linkages to as many parts of the neighbourhood as possible. Ideally neighbourhood parks should have a choice of access points to increase use and avoid entrapment. They should be centrally located in a residential area, away from high-volume roads. Where possible neighbourhood parks should connect to ecological and cycleway, walkway and bridleway (CWB) linkages to help connect the district, increase accessibility and enhance biodiversity. One local park per community is anticipated.

One local park per rural community is anticipated.

At a minimum, neighbourhood parks will provide seating, paths, landscaping and be easily accessed.

Other elements that could be incorporated as new needs develop include community gardens and orchards, dog parks, buildings used for local community, or expression of iwi and community values.

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS	
Premium	Up to 15000m2 e.g. Pohutukawa Park. A larger neighbourhood park that people may travel several kilometres to use. A good range and number of quality assets are maintained to a medium standard.	Yardstick (2020) provides a national median benchmark of 0.62 ha per 1,000 residents.	Council currently has 1.0 ha per 1,000 residents	
Standard	A 3000m2 – 5000m2. A neighbourhood park used by local residents, in walking distance of their home. A few basic quality assets are maintained to a medium standard.			(identified in Part 3).
Basic	1500m2 – 3000m2 . A neighbourhood park used by local residents, in walking distance of their home. A few basic quality assets are maintained to a medium standard.			

F. Nature reserves

Primary purpose

Nature reserves provide opportunities for people to experience nature, habitat for flora and fauna, support for ecosystem functions, or esplanade reserves. Examples of nature reserves may include remnant native vegetation, restoration sites, esplanade reserves, coastal and lake margins, and ecological areas such as dunes and wetlands. They provide protection of native habitat where this is not possible through other means and may support environmental education and the public use and experience of these habitat types.

Description

Nature reserves contain natural features that are being restored or conserved, they may be adjacent to or contain water bodies such as wetlands, or be areas of native bush/grassland or another native ecological habitat. They can significantly add to visual and open space, natural character and landscape values of an area.

Following evidence that being in nature is good for wellbeing and mental health, there is currently a drive to increase the ability to experience nature in urban environments.

A local example is Russell Reserve.

Approach

The Council's provision of nature reserves is currently below the national median benchmark. but this excludes the large areas of natural parkland owned by DOC and GWRC in the district. For some residents these sites can be difficult to access without a vehicle; the Council aims to improve access to these sites with CWB links where possible.

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS	
Premium	Emphasis on animal pest and weed control, track maintenance. May include specialised fixed assets and interpretation panels.	Yardstick (2020) provides a national	Council currently has 5.5 ha per	
Standard	Emphasis on animal pest and weed control, track maintenance.	 benchmark of 6.7ha per 1,000 residents. 	1,000 residents (identified in Part 3).	
Basic	Emphasis on animal pest and weed control. No tracks.			



Nature reserves with high value on public land will be protected; for example, covenants will be considered, and public connectivity improved where possible.

Council aims to maintain or increase vegetation cover across the district, in collaboration with other agencies such as GWRC and DOC. This has the potential to contribute to climate change adaptation and carbon sequestration.

Where new development adjoins areas with potential for ecological enhancement or preservation as a nature reserve, these should be carefully considered during the development process. It is intended that this would support and enhance existing natural areas. Nature reserves can be guite large where they contain wetlands, grassland or native bush. For planning purposes no minimum size is identified.

Potential characteristics

Nature reserves developed may provide for lowimpact activities such as bike tracks, walking, mahinga kai, maara kai, and rongoa. They should incorporate wayfinding/entry signage and include native taonga species at a minimum.

- Other values and attributes of nature reserves may include:
- → parkland adjoining the coast or water bodies. such as lakes/ponds
- → intact or relatively intact natural ecosystems → unique, significant or threatened indigenous flora and fauna
- → natural wetland areas
- → outstanding natural features and landscapes including geological features.
- Other types of facilities that could be incorporated depending on site characteristics include pathways, seating, picnic tables, toilets, car parking, drinking fountains and elements of artistic or cultural expression.

G. Outdoor adventure

Primary purpose

The primary purpose of outdoor adventure open spaces is to provide recreation and sporting activities in a unique landscape environment; for example, mountain biking, high ropes, rock climbing, wind sports or motorised recreation. There is often an element of adventure or challenge associated with these experiences and they may play a role in regional or even national visitor attraction.

Description

Outdoor adventure spaces are often associated with wild or natural environments, exposed dramatic landscapes, marine and aquatic environments and scenic beauty. Recreation and sporting activities are programmed or designed to support the experience of these landscapes. They may be associated with built facilities at key points, and may occur in forested, rural or peri-urban environments. They may also involve the adaptive reuse of highly modified landscapes. They provide a unique experience and a destination that people will travel to and spend a reasonable amount of time enjoying.

Depending on how they are conceived and presented, cycleways, walkways and bridleways across Kāpiti can also contribute to outdoor adventure experiences. For example, the Paekākāriki Escarpment Walk has become a destination in itself. Other agencies such as DOC and GWRC will be important in the forward provision of this category (e.g. Mountain bike trails at Akatarawa Forest Park and Whareroa Farm).



Council anticipates that outdoor adventure activities may be developed across a broad range of landscapes such as river, beach, forest, coast, hills, mountains and farmland

Approach

The Council does not currently categorise any of its open space areas as outdoor adventure, though there are sites with this potential. This may be considered over time. In some instances areas managed under other categories may provide stepping off points for outdoor adventure activities in areas of the wider network, for example boat launch areas on beaches are managed by Council, but the marine space itself is not.

Where new development comes into contact with areas that could potentially be used for outdoor adventure, this may be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Potential characteristics

- \rightarrow large sites
- → generally located on outskirts of urban areas, as they require space and the separation from the urban environment
- \rightarrow character of the park may vary, from exotic forestry, farm land, to coastal and river areas
- → recreation activity that uses the area as a natural setting that contribute to recreation appeal.
- → access for vehicles may be required
- → clear and navigable access and signage to outdoor adventure offerings each settlement/ community.

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS
Premium Not currently applicable to KCDC.		Yardstick Land currer	
Standard	Not currently applicable to KCDC.	a national 0 benchmark of 0 2.7 ha per 1,000 6	managed by GWRC and DoC equates to
Basic	asic Not currently applicable to KCDC.		600ha per 1000 residents.

Note, the level of service for outdoor adventure parks can vary widely depending on the type of park and level of use. The level of service may also vary from one area of the park to the other, for example entry points may be developed to a high standard with extensive facilities, and remote areas may have few facilities/services.

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H. Recreation and ecological linkages

Primary purpose

These linkages allow people and wildlife to move through the landscape over considerable distances. they support active transport, landscape and ecological connectivity.

They provide cycleway, walkway and bridleway linkages from one neighbourhood to another, beach accessways, links between parks, and access enhancements such as along water ways and ridgelines. They may also be associated with infrastructure as in the case of the expressways. These may be coupled with ecological corridors to connect fragmented habitat areas.

Description

Recreation and ecological linkages perform an important role in meeting sustainability objectives through the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, providing ecological linkages through urban environments and contributing to urban form and landscape values. They provide opportunities for walking, cycle and bridleway linkages through rural and urban environments.

They also perform a wide range of functions including habitat creation, areas for picnics, walking, biking, horse riding and other recreation.

These networks provide active transport options for safe travel to work, school and community facilities and contribute to health benefits. They are also a potential tourism opportunity and draw card.

Due to their nature, these linkages may often extend over vast distances at the landscape scale and as such inter-agency partnerships and other landowner relationships are critical to achieving full connectivity.

A local example is the Waikanae River Trail.



Approach

Council currently has a good network of CWB tracks across Kāpiti compared to other local areas. The Council will communicate future CWB and ecological connectivity desired outcomes with developers to continue improving the network across the district (see the maps in Part 5 for possible future connections). New developments will plan to connect with existing trails, town centres, community facilities and reserves where possible.

Future development will also support the challenges identified in the Council's Sustainable Transport Strategy, such as the need for more CWB infrastructure in Otaki, and improved CWB connections to the railway stations in Paraparaumu and Waikanae.

Potential characteristics

Ecological connectivity can be enhanced through restoration corridors linking areas of remnant native vegetation, this is also likely to make these corridors more attractive for recreation.

Where possible and appropriate recreational linkages (such as CWB) will be accessible for all ages and abilities. This should include provision of supporting facilities such as seating, and clear wayfinding signage, and may include bridges, boardwalks and lookout points. Vehicle and parking will usually be limited to main entry points.

Recreation and ecological linkages typically connect popular places and spaces, provide many active transport opportunities, enhance ecological connectivity and support traditional modes of passage, such as waka through waterways.

H. Recreation and ecological linkages - continued

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS	
Premium Service inputs on high-use areas This include higher maintenance of tracks to meet universist standards where appropriate. Visitor facilities toilets and picnic/parking areas if applicable.		Yardstick (2020) provides a national benchmark of 2.92 ha per 1,000 residents.	Council currently has 2.8 ha per 1,000 residents (identified in Part 3). Council currently	
Standard	Service inputs on high-use areas along recreation and ecological linkages. This includes a medium standard of track maintenance to support main CWB routes. En route visitor facilities such as toilets and picnic/parking areas typically associated with parks and reserves.	Yardstick (2020) provides a national median benchmark of 1088 m of walking path	has approximately 1,509 m of cycleways, walkways and bridleways per 1,000 residents.	
Basic	Service inputs on recreation and ecological linkages are expected to be low in more remote areas, with an emphasis on animal pest and weed control and basic track maintenance being a focus.	and tracks per 1,000 residents.	Management standards are not applied and are in the form of guidance at the time of writing.	

I. Urban public space

Primary purpose

Urban public spaces are areas of open space provided within or adjacent to town and village centres providing a space for social gatherings, meeting places, events, relaxation and enjoyment. They may support commercial activity, either through complementary association or by providing a venue for temporary events such as markets and festivals.

Description

Urban public spaces bring people together and provide an attractive landscape within a built environment. They can be activated to create interaction opportunities and/or places for people to stop and connect, which they might not otherwise do. Areas identified as Civic parks are central locations that are easily accessible, or where a natural point of congregation will occur.

Parks and spaces in this category have may have a high standard of development and presentation, associated with their high-profile location and visitor usage.

A local example is Mahara Place, Waikanae.

Approach

Council provision is largely dependent on historic land tenure, but creating urban public spaces should be considered in all new business/retail centre developments. Future provision may be enabled through public/private partnerships.

Management standard	Description	New Zealand benchmark LOS	Current LOS
Premium	Spaces in District or Town Centres with the highest service standards supporting high public use and associated civic and business activity.	Not measured.	Council currently has 0.01 ha per
Standard	Spaces in Village Centres with the high to moderate service standards supporting moderate public use and associated community and business activity.		1,000 residents (identified in Part 3).
Basic	Spaces associated with other commercial or service areas with low to moderate service standards supporting general public use and associated community and business activity.		

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- \rightarrow a range of high-quality surface treatments, including hard- and soft-landscaped areas
- → a high level of amenity enhancement including shade provision
- \rightarrow visually attractive open space within urban development
- → majority pedestrianised, although may be shared with vehicles as appropriate
- → lighting to make the areas attractive and safe at night
- \rightarrow high quality and durable furniture items
- → bespoke elements, artworks or other
- interpretation that add to local character → provision for multiple modes of transport with an

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Potential characteristics

- The size of urban public spaces can vary widely, from a few hundred square metres up to a hectare or more for large squares. They should be within walking distance of town and village centres and major public transport hubs. Urban open space is often provided within or adjacent to commercial areas.
- Considerations to be given to the development of an urban public space:

- emphasis on walkability and other active modes.
- → universal access design for mobility
- → promoting good connections to and from open spaces with a focus on active transport modes.
- May also contain: a range of elements appropriate to support a diverse and interesting built environment; for example, public art, water
- features, feature lighting, heritage features such as memorials, clocks, play areas, novel installations, maara kai and fruit trees.

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How does the network grow?

As the Kāpiti Coast District's population increases, there is a need for more land and improved open space access to meet community needs, and protection for more areas of cultural, ecological and amenity value as part of the wider public open space network.

This Open Spaces Strategy provides guidance for open space provision and distribution, to continue to meet the open space needs and demands of the growing district.

As the district grows and there is more development, the demand and pressure on reserves and facilities also increases. To maintain open space values, Kāpiti Coast District Council will need to increase both the size and level of service of the open space network, relative to its residential catchments

The mechanisms for growing the Council-managed open space network are typically:

- → Through the vesting of new open spaces as part of a subdivision process.
- → Through strategic land purchase through the Strategic Land Purchase Fund, funded through financial contributions and borrowings.
- → The receipt of the gift of land from a donor in accordance with Council's Gifting Assets Policy.
- → Access agreements with private landowners to support enhanced cycleway, walkway and bridleway (CWB) connectivity.
- → Formation of esplanade reserves and strips during subdivision.

Additionally Council may advocate for or support the delivery of open space outcomes in partnership with others:

- → Other public land managers (eg.GWRC and DoC)
- → Other government agencies (e.g. Waka Kotahi)
- → Private sector [e.g. major land holders and developers]
- \rightarrow lwi

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Growth of the network needs to be strategic and affordable. With this in mind, decisions not to acquire land are equally important for managing Council's risk, liability and holding costs. Strategic decisions not to acquire land will allow Council to manage its limited resources to achieve the best outcomes for the community and environment.

Land acquisition through subdivision

Planning new open space? Talk to us first. The Council encourages developers looking to subdivide to engage early with Council's Parks and Open Space team, even prior to a resource consent pre-application meeting. This will help ensure development ideas align with the Council's strategic direction. Early engagement will ensure an applicant's vision and aspirations for their development are consistent with what the Council has identified as the Kāpiti community's current and future open space needs and demands.

Early engagement will reduce risk, and avoid surprises for both parties. While the early conversations can help inform future development during the design stages, it's important to note that such discussions are preliminary. A full assessment, recommendation and acceptance of land to vest can only be completed through delegated authority under the applicable statutory process. Final acceptance will only be confirmed by the Council's delegated authority (the Chief Executive at the time of writing) on recommendation from Council officers.

Council's standards and specifications for developing new open space are outlined in Subdivision Development Principles and Requirements (SDPR) and NZS 4404. At the time of writing the SDPR is under review. In conjunction with the NZS 4404 Development Standards, the SDPR provides Council's minimum standards for new landscape areas that arise from development. For example, the SDPR outlines minimum maintenance periods for new landscape and standard specifications for design.

When considering land to vest, any proposed landscape design specifications, implementation programme and maintenance standards for a given site should all be considered, to ensure they fit with Council's strategy and affordability. This information will be required for Council's assessment of new reserves or assets to vest.

Strategic property purchase

Council may occasionally have the opportunity to purchase land that is identified as being strategically significant for open space purposes. This may be through the open market or other processes, such as Waka Kotahi disposal of surplus land acquired by the Crown under the Public Works Act 1981. Parks officers will make recommendations to Council regarding the purchase of land.

Gifting of land

Land may be gifted to Council through the divestment of balance land from development, or philanthropic donation (for example). This land will be considered through the guidance provided by this strategy, and in relation to Council's Gifting Assets Policy. The risk of accepting the gift of land will be assessed in relation to the benefit of the land being in public ownership.

Increasing the recreational and ecological linkages associated with waterways is a key area of opportunity to meet a range of objectives in this strategy. New connections for stream or river corridors may be achieved through esplanade reserves or strips, or a combination of the two. Requirements for esplanade reserves are outlined in the District Plan. Council may also consider areas outside of those identified on a case-by-case basis, to increase recreational and ecological connectivity. Appropriate restorative planting and physical access enhancements for CWB should be agreed when they're created, to ensure esplanade areas are manageable and fit for purpose.

the context.

Decisions not to acquire land

The acceptance of land to vest is at the discretion of Council, and nothing in this strategy shall affect or impact Council's decision not to acquire land. There may be occasions where iwi values are present in the land, but for reasons such as operational liability or cost Council decides not to acquire land. This decision is at the discretion of Council.

Esplanade reserves and strips

Access agreements

Council doesn't necessarily need to own land for it to contribute to open space connectivity; CWB connections may be best provided through an access strip or formal right of way supporting public access. Such agreements may be considered instead of development impact fees, depending on

Consideration of mana whenua values when assessing new land acquisition

All land in the district may be of significance to mana whenua, and Council will work to ensure that mana whenua values are appropriately incorporated into the land acquisition process as far as possible.

Open space acquisition through subdivision

Where open space will be formed through subdivision, it's advised that the applicant engages with mana whenua as early as possible. A subdivision application should typically include a cultural impact assessment (CIA) prepared by iwi as part of the application. If a developer proposes vesting land with Council, the developer must provide documented evidence of the cultural significance of the land as part of the response to the acquisition criteria outlined in this strategy. Where iwi values have been identified through the resource consent application process (through a CIA or other means) these may be referenced in the applicant's assessment in relation to Open Spaces Strategy acquisition criteria. Council may engage independently with our iwi partners to ensure that iwi values are adequately reflected in forming new reserves.

Considering a gift of land

Where Council is asked to contemplate the gift of land from a private donor, we will engage appropriately with our iwi partners as part of considering such an offer. Council has a corporate policy for the gifting of assets, which includes the assessment of gifts of land. During the assessment Council will engage across its teams, including the Iwi Partnerships team, to determine the level of engagement appropriate. Should the anonymity of a donor be requested, Council may exercise discretion to ensure this.

Strategic property purchase

Council may seek to acquire land through purchase for strategic reasons. In this case the acquisition is commercial in nature, and Council may act independently of its iwi partners. Council will engage its partners as appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

Retaining flexibility

During assessment for new land acquisition, Council may choose to consider not formally classifying the open space as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. For example, Council may choose to acquire land for a future community function (such as community housing area or to support water supply), which could function as open space until it is developed for a community purpose. This may be considered on a case-by-case basis when appropriate.

Funding for growth

Population and business growth create the need for new subdivisions and developments, and these place increasing demands on the assets and services provided by Council. As a result, significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services is required to meet the demands of growth.

In order to ensure that a fair, equitable and proportionate share of the cost of that infrastructure is funded by development, the following funding tools are made available to Council:

- ightarrow financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and
- → development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 [LGA]

Council currently uses financial contributions under the RMA as the primary mechanism to fund new reserves and the upgrading of existing reserves to accommodate growth, and to mitigate the effects of development on natural and physical resources of the District. The financial contributions provisions are set out in Part 12 of the Operative Kāpiti Coast District Plan and / or the Proposed Kapiti Coast District Plan, which is available to view at Council Offices and on Council's website kapiticoast.govt.nz.

Contributions can be made in the form of land (where increased open space provision is necessary) or cash (where, for example, the immediate area already has enough open space land), or a combination of the two. When a cash contribution is made, Council can use this to upgrade existing reserves within proximity to the development or within district-wide parks/destination parks such as Otaraua Park in order to maintain the capacity of the network relative to growth (depending on the purpose for which the contribution is made).

Council is currently exploring a transition from financial contributions to development contributions under the LGA, to fund growth related reserves acquisition and development. Council's Development Contributions (DC) Policy is included in its Long Term Plan (LTP). It is anticipated that once this Strategy is adopted that the DC Policy may be updated to include reserves contributions. This would involve removing financial contributions for reserves from the Kāpiti Coast District Plan. There

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strategy.

will be a public consultation when this transition is made, to provide the community an opportunity for feedback. Future LTPs will provide the detail of forecasted land acquisition for new reserves development and upgrades to existing reserves required as a result of growth.

The table below identifies the suggested development catchments which will apply to each of the Open Space Categories identified in this

Open space category	Suggested development catchment	
A. Districtwide/destination	Districtwide	
B. Sport and recreation	Districtwide	
C. Iwi practices and sites	Ward based	
D. Heritage	Ward based	
E. Neighbourhood	Ward based	
F. Nature reserves	Districtwide	
G. Outdoor adventure	Districtwide	
H. Recreation and ecological connection	Districtwide	
I. Urban public space	Ward based	

Determining open space catchments

The District Plan supports open space provision through it's policies and rules. The number of dwellings within the catchment of an area of open space depends on the density of development. Based on a typical suburban development density, Council has determined that 224 dwellings are able to be serviced within 400 metres walking distance of a neighbourhood reserve.

Assuming an average occupancy of 2.5 people per dwelling, this equates to 560 people in the park catchment. The open space categories in this strategy require neighbourhood parks to be generally an area of 3,000-5,000m². To determine the neighbourhood reserve development contribution, an area of 4,000m² is used, resulting in a provision of 17.9m² per household. This ratio is an assumption only, based on the district's current neighbourhood reserve level of service for suburban areas.

Other variables for determining development contributions are the value of land and the value of typical improvements on that land to make it fit for purpose as a neighbourhood reserve.

The diagram below illustrates the notional catchment for a typical neighbourhood park in Kāpiti. The determination of catchment areas will form the basis for development contributions calculations, which will be kept up to date through the Council's LTP review processes.



Identifying a proposed site's purpose

As identified throughout the strategy, open space values may exist on land of all types, regardless of reserve status. To determine development contributions for reserves, however, it's important to determine the primary function of a given area of land when considering land in lieu of cash contributions. This may not always be straightforward (for example where stormwater or flood hazard areas required to service a development are co-located within reserves).

Broadly, the suitability of land as open space is determined by asking:

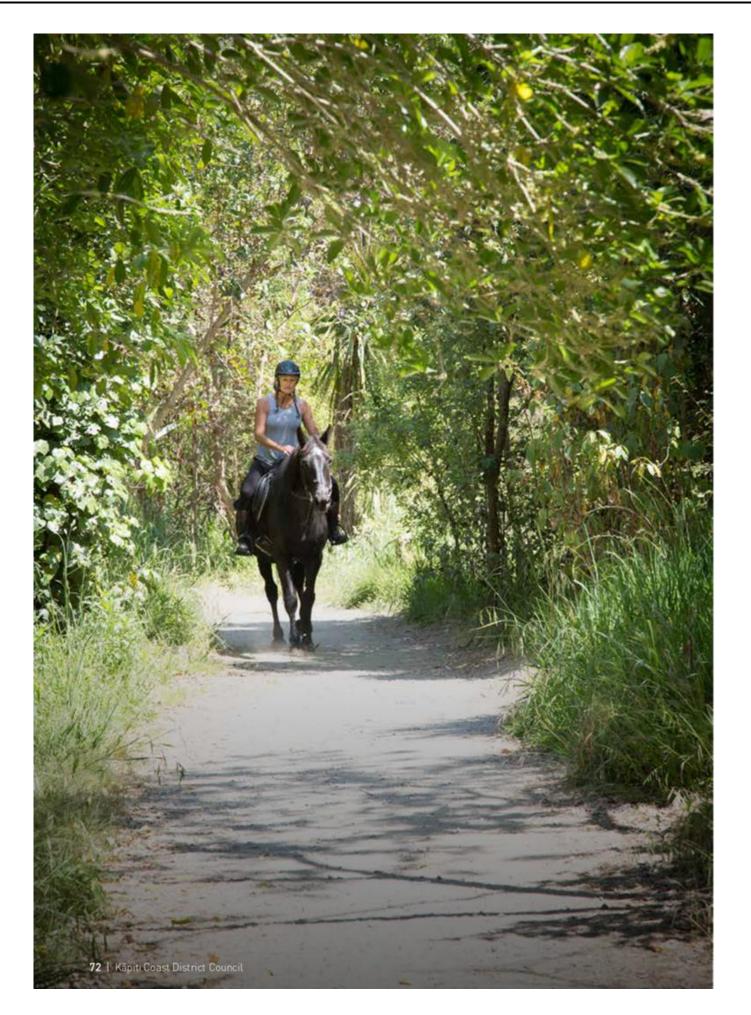
- \rightarrow does it meet the open space categories as detailed in this strategy?
- \rightarrow what is the opportunity to contribute to open space values?
- → does it align with the Council's open space vision. kaupapa, huanga and tikanga?
- ightarrow what are the risks and barriers associated with the proposed site?

Criteria to help determine the extent to which land being considered for acquisition as open space is suitable for open space purposes is provided in the appendices.

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→ how could the community's wellbeing be improved with the acquired land?

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A town-based view of the network

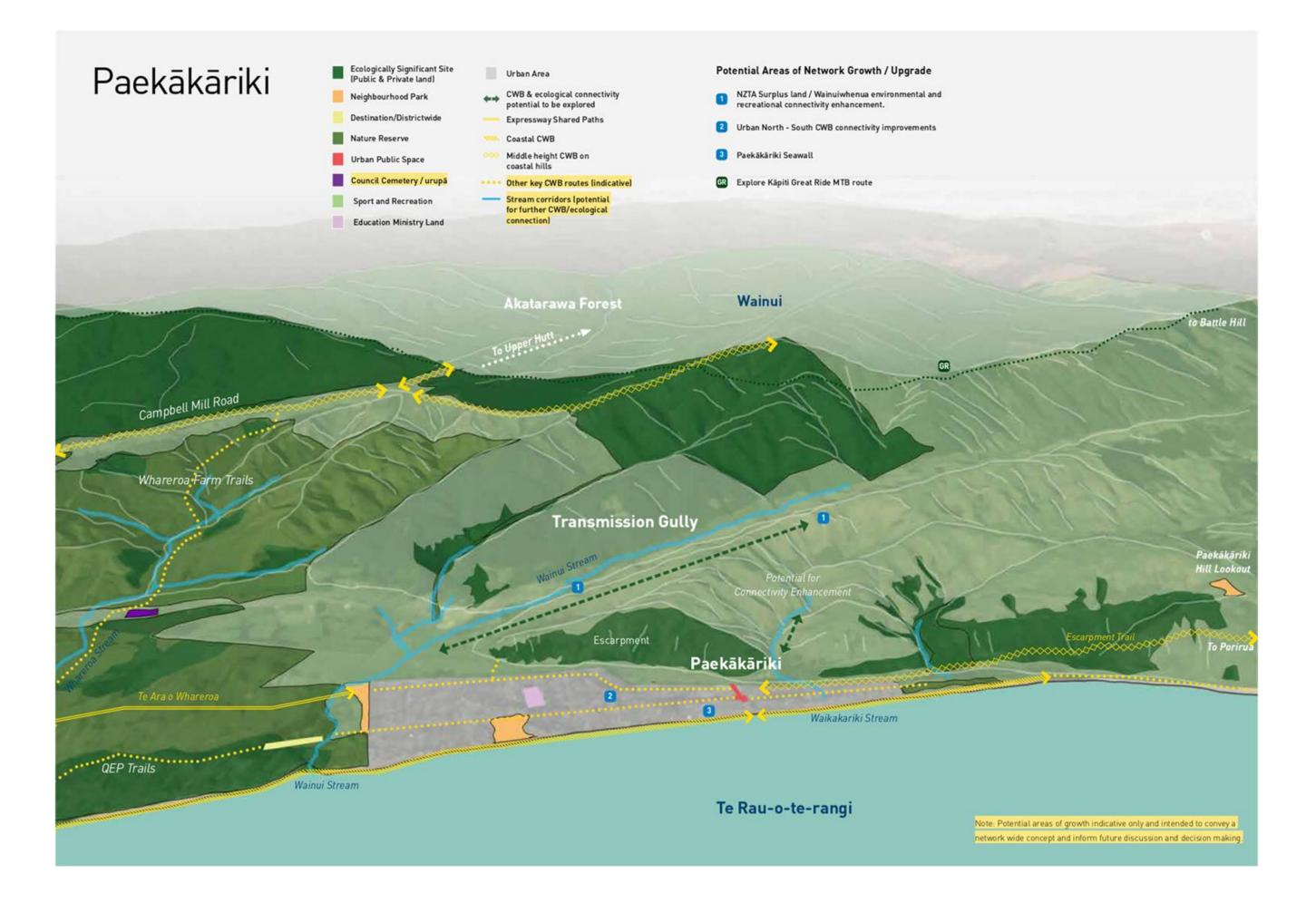
Working collaboratively to communicate our open space vision

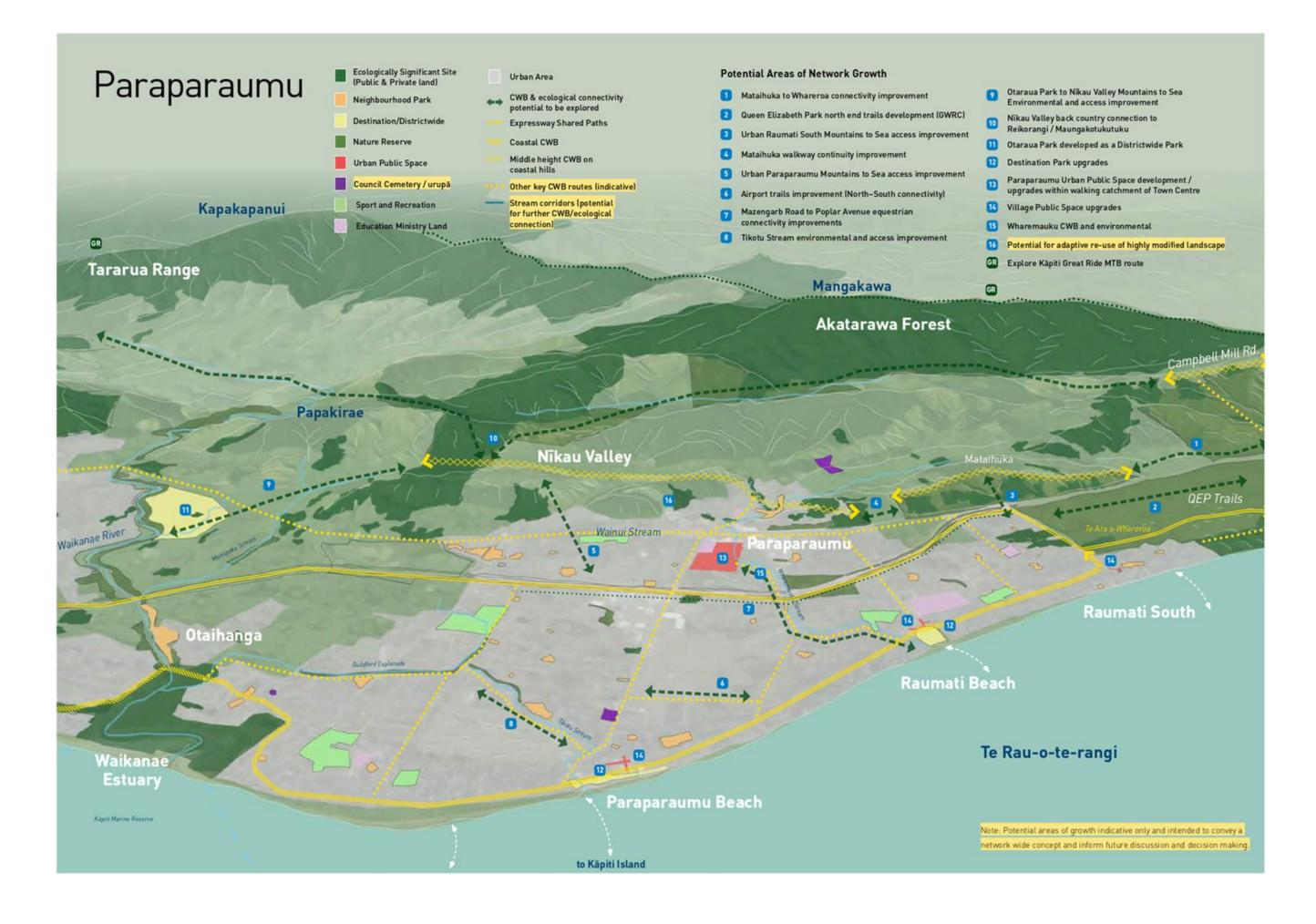
As the open space network develops, it's important that a network-based view of development is shared with our partners and community. The following maps provide a summary of the existing network structure, and possible areas for network development.

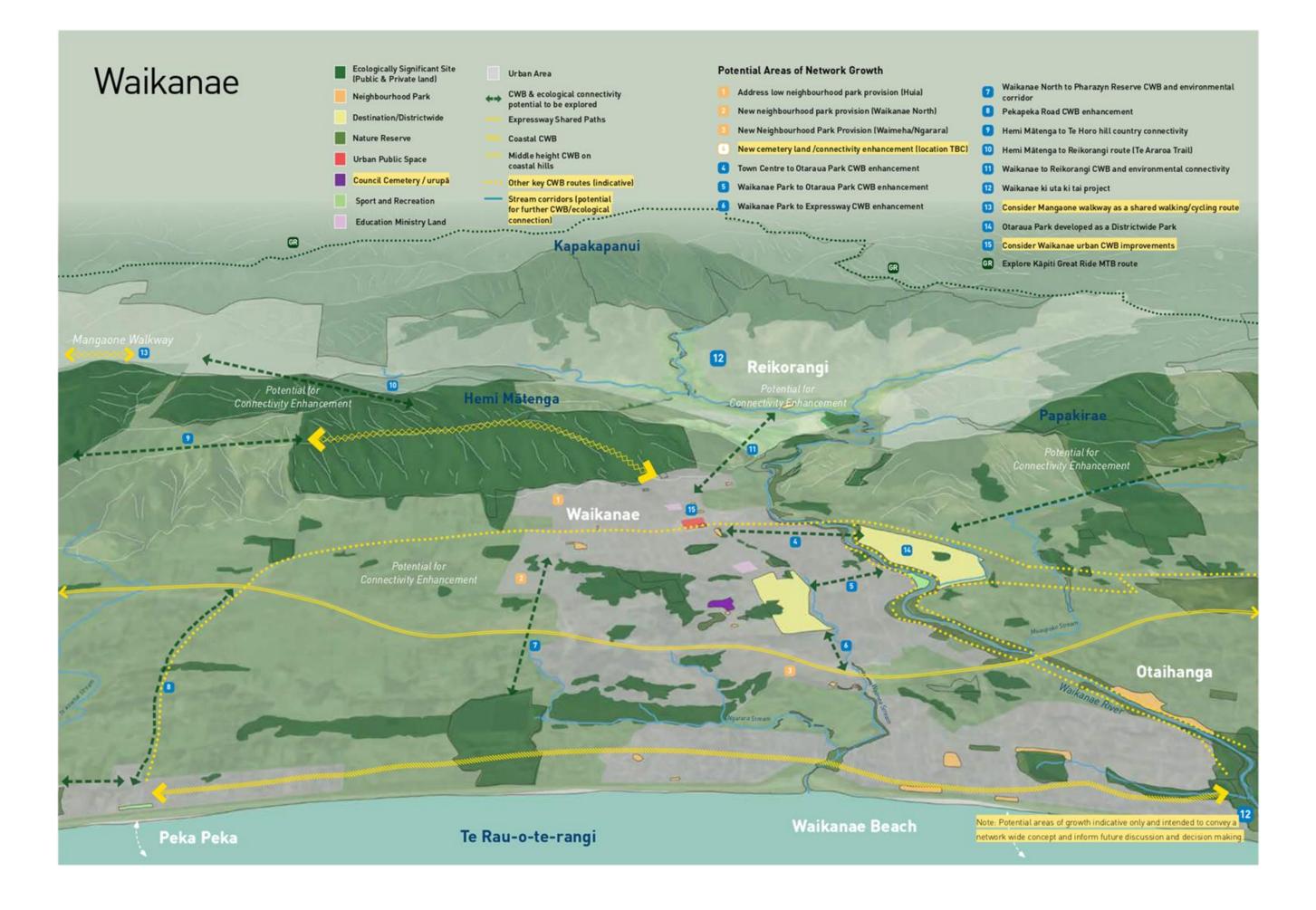
The potential areas of growth shown on the maps in this section are not identified as projects or tested for feasibility, they are aspirational and conceptual and intended to guide future discussion and decision making.

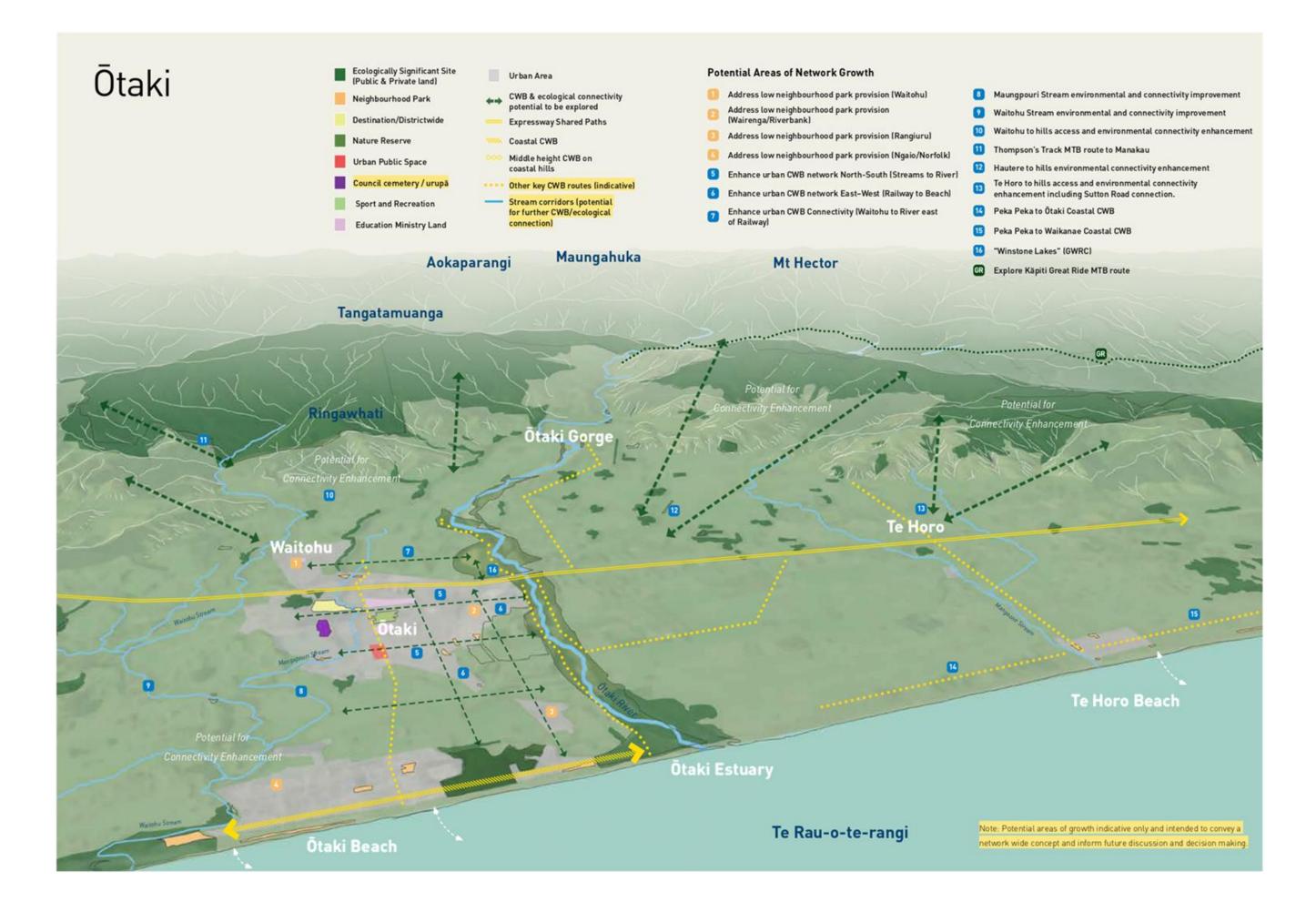
OPPOSITE PAGE : Bridleways in the District provide a unique offering for visitors and locals.

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Monitoring and review

Accurate monitoring of open space requirements and trends is essential to ensure the District's open space network is kept relevant and useful.

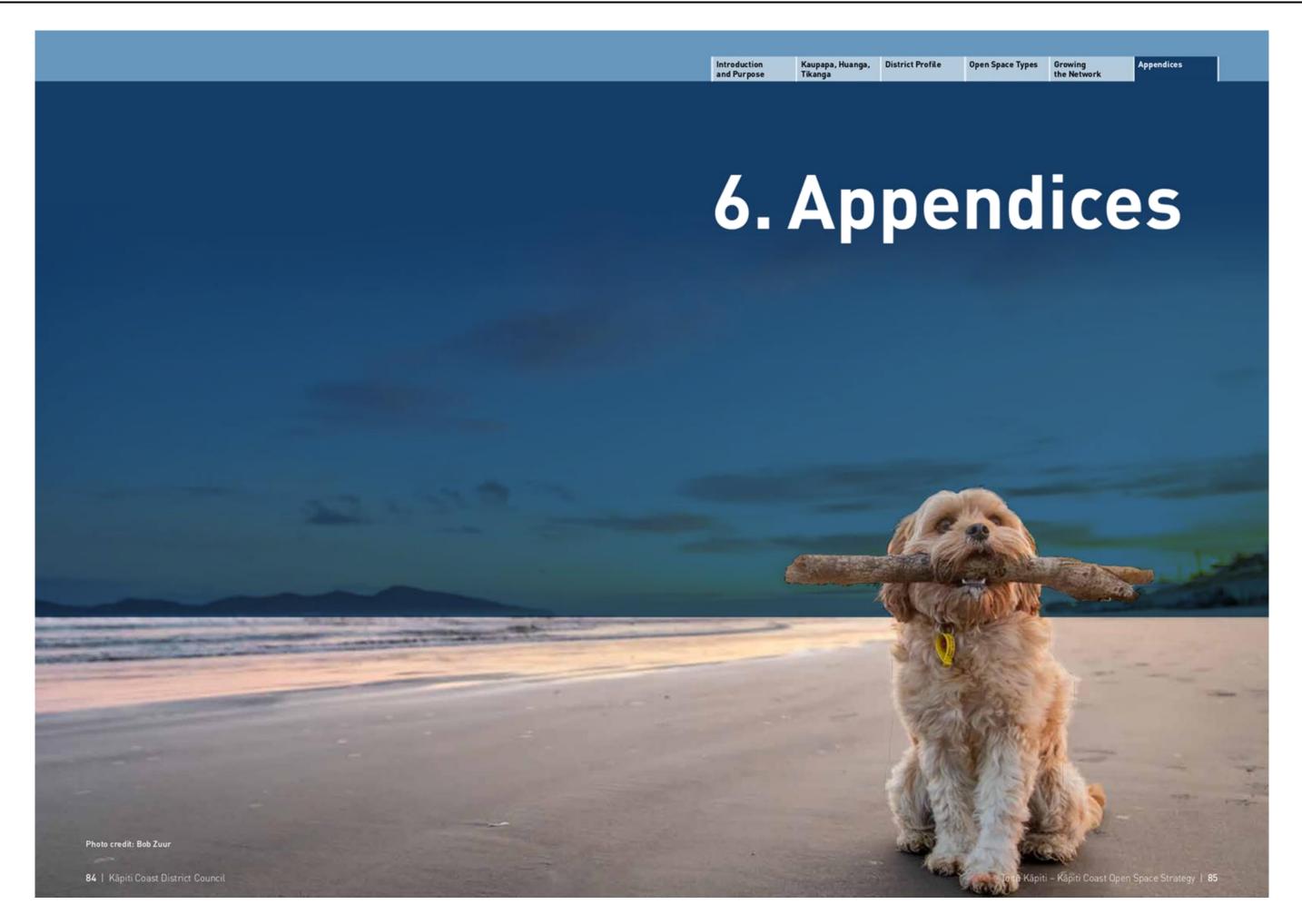
Major issues that need to be monitored are:

- → Numbers, demand and preferences for users of parks and sporting facilities.
- → Resident satisfaction levels of the open space networks quality and quantity.
- \rightarrow Progress implementing the Our Ten Priorities.
- → Continual review of the network provision catering for the District's growth.
- → Review of levels of service and the application across the District's network.
- → Review of social, cultural [through kaitiaki monitoring] and environmental impacts on the open spaces network and their users.

It is important that regular reviews of the Strategy's effectiveness take place and refinements made to the plan as new information comes to hand.



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Appendix 1:

Glossary

Biodiversity - the variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

Catchment - an area of land where water collects when it rains, often bounded by hills. As the water flows over the landscape it finds its way into streams and down into the soil, eventually feeding the river.

Ecological corridor - an area of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities or structures.

Kaitiakitanga - guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship, trustee.*

Kaupapa - for the purposes of this document, kaupapa means a platform of values that inform views of how the environment should be managed.

Kāwanatanga - the authority of government, including local government

Maara kai - garden, cultivation.*

Mahinga kai - garden, cultivation, food gathering place.* Mahinga kai refers to both the activity of cultivating, harvesting and gathering food as well as the place where this takes place.

Manaakitanga - hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.*

Open space providers - public or private organisation; owner or agency that provides public space for a human or ecological purpose to better society.

Rongoā - to treat, apply medicines; remedy... medicine.*

Taonga species - native flora and fauna that are of significance to whanau, hapu and iwi. Such species are central to the identity and well-being of whanau, hapū and iwi.

Tino rangatiratanga - self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, domination, rule, control, power.*

Waahi tapu - sacred place, sacred site - a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g. a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.*

Wananga - to meet and discuss, deliberate, consider.*

Urupă - burial ground, cemetery, graveyard.*

Appendix 2:

Criteria for Land Acquisition

Council will consider the Ten Priorities of this Strategy when assessing land for acquisition as Open Space. Acceptance of land will be at Council's discretion and the land does not need to meet all these criteria in order to be considered for acquisition.

Y/N 1. The land supports Priority 1

Continuing protection, restoration, connection and enhancement of the natural environment, including the restoration of the ecology and biodiversity of the District and the remediation of contamination in open spaces.

Specifically:

- a. The land contains ecosystems that have species endemic to the District or are threatened.
- b. Council ownership of the land will support ecological connectivity at a landscape scale.
- c. Public ownership of the land will best support the protection and enhancement of ecological values.

2. The land supports Priority 2 Y/N

Enhancing connections across our open space network, including improving cycleway, walkway and bridleway routes and ecological corridors.

Specifically:

- d. The land provides or has the support recreational and ecological connections between other open space areas in the future.
- e. The land is required to support CWB connectivity enhancement as identified on the network maps.
- f. The route or connection can only be provided for through public ownership of the land and cannot be enabled through other means such as a right or way or easement supporting public access.
- g. The land or route connection will support active transport options of community or districtwide significance. e.g. routes to and from schools.

3. The land supports Priority 3 Y/N

Planning and managing our open space network following a partnership approach, to ensure iwi values are expressed throughout Käpiti's open space network.

Specifically:

- h. Iwi values in accordance with this Strategy have been taken into account.
- i. The land is of documented significance to Mana Whenua and has value as public open space.
- j. The land gives expression to Mana Whenua values or has an appropriate potential to be improved to support this.

* Te Aka Māori Dictionary.

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Y/N 4. The land supports Priority 4

Designing and developing a network that enhances use and visitor experience, and maximises efficiencies. This includes designing a network for all ethnicities, ages and abilities that has multiple functions (where possible), and ensuring open spaces are affordable and compatible with their surrounding environments.

- k. The land is accessible to the community including older persons and people with special needs.
- I. The land is reasonably manageable with operational costs assessed in relation to Council's risk evaluation tables.
- m. The land has significant multi-use potential or supports multi-dimensional open space outcomes.
- n. The land is of a gradient appropriate for its purpose.
- o. The land appropriately complies with CPTED principles.
- p. The land is affordable and represents good value in light of limited resources.

5. The land supports Priority 5 Y/N

Mitigating the effects of climate change through the management and development of the open space network

Specifically:

- g. The land will help support community resilience to natural hazards and climate change
- r. The land supports Councils carbon neutral goals in its existing condition, or can be practicably improved to do so.
- s. The land has drainage characteristics appropriate for its intended open space function.

6. The land supports Priority 6 Y/N

Ensuring Kāpiti residents have adequate and equitable access to open space now and in the future. This includes working closely with developers, the community and other agencies as our district grows

Specifically:

- t. There is no public open space currently within the open space catchment currently (in accordance with District Plan rules and provisions).
- u. The land fills a gap in open space provision within a specific community.
- v. The land provides for an open space function that is or cannot otherwise be provided for by another agency e.g., DOC, GWRC.
- w. The land is in an area of population or employment growth creating a need for additional open space.
- x. The land will improve the accessibility, function or amenity value of an existing park or open space.

7. The land supports Priority 7 Y/N

Involving the community through best practice community engagement, and enriching the network through a sustainable volunteer programme.

Specifically :

- y. The land acquisition has good support from the local community and any potential reverse sensitivity issues have been appropriately taken into account.
- z. There is good potential for community involvement in the care or enjoyment of the land.

Y/N 8. The land supports priority 8

Actively promoting our open space network to encourage enduring connections to the whenua and supporting community identity. This will include environmental education, encouraging responsible use, and attracting visitors to Kāpiti

Specifically:

- aa. The land supports access to and enjoyment of significant Kāpiti Coast landforms, features or landscape character areas
- ab. The land supports community connection to the landscape and the identity of Kāpiti as a place for visitors.

Y/N

ac. The land provides opportunities for education about the natural and cultural history of the Kāpiti Coast

9. The land supports priority 9

Providing diverse open space types to support a good quality of life, the wellbeing of Kapiti's communities and the health of the natural environment.

Specifically:

ad. The land supports a diverse and well distributed open space network in accordance with this Strategy and would not contribute to an over provision of land of a particular type.

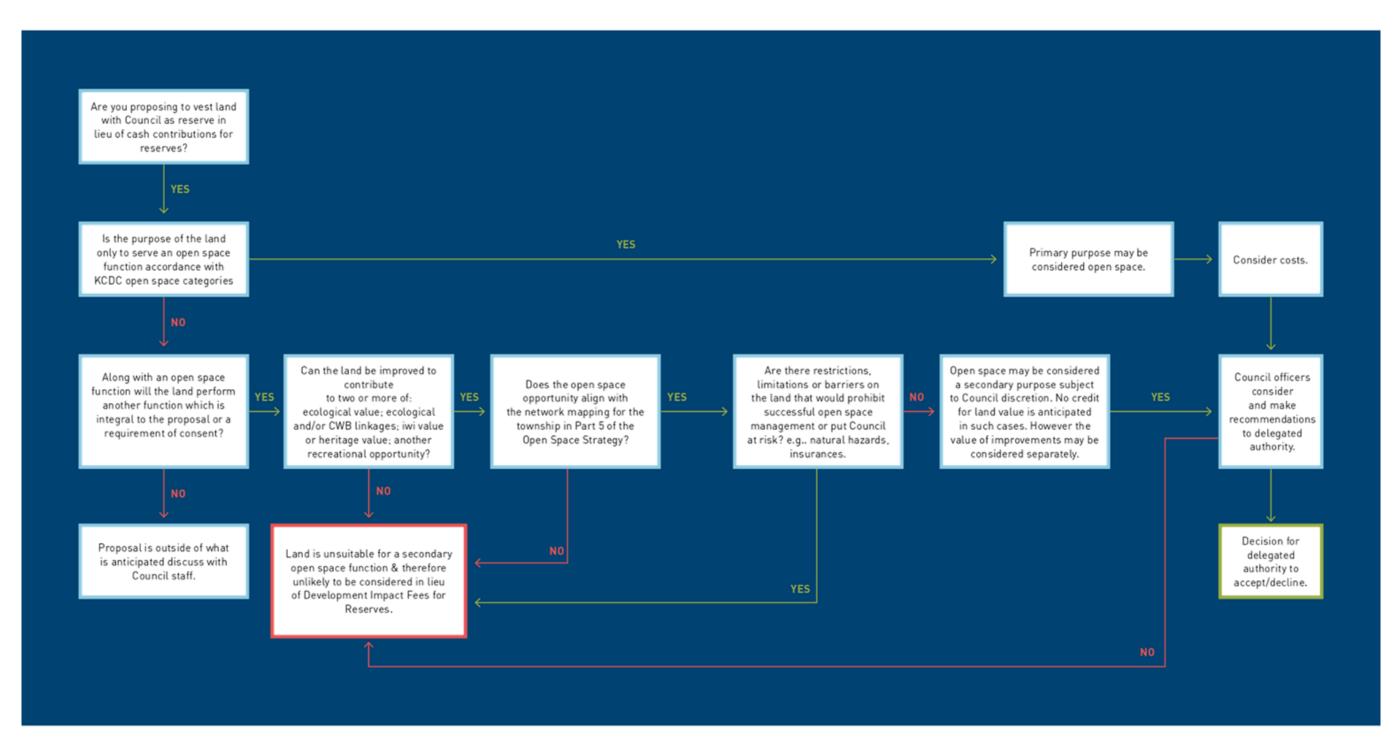
10. The land supports priority 10 Y/N

Collating, creating and sharing of knowledge to inform future decision-making. Specifically:

- ae. The land is accompanied by appropriate information regarding built and natural assets to support future management.
- af. The land is free of hazardous materials or elements that may present a health and safety risk to the public.
- ag. The land or features on the land are appropriately free of liability risk to council. ah. The land is free of restrictions or encumbrances that may unreasonably limit its future use

Appendix 3:

Flow diagram to determine primary or secondary land function



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Kāpiti Coast District Council Private Bag 60601 Paraparaumu 5254 (04) 296 4700, 0800 486 486

10.4 AMENDMENTS TO THE COUNCIL DELEGATIONS TO STAFF

Kaituhi | Author: Sarah Wattie, Governance & Legal Services Manager

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

1 This report seeks Council's approval of amendments to Council delegations to the Chief Executive and staff, including changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 delegations.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2 Not required.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

3 Council has the authority to consider this matter.

The delegations comply with the Local Government Act 2002 (clause 32, schedule 7), which empower the Council to delegate its responsibilities, duties and powers in accordance with this section.

TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council adopts the revised Resource Management Act 1991 Delegations to Staff as shown in Appendix 1 to report *Amendments to the Council Delegations to Chief Executive and Staff.*

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

- 4 The purpose of local government under clause 10(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 is to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future; legislative compliance with central Government's legislative and regulatory programme supports Council to do this in a fair and efficient manner.
- 5 Council has a range of legislative functions, duties and powers. It is not always efficient or practical for elected members to carry out all of these functions, duties and powers, which is reflected in various statutes that provide Council with the legal authority to delegate to Council staff. Delegated authority allows for administrative efficiency and ensures timeliness in the conduct of Council's daily business.
- 6 In particular, Council has the authority to delegate to officers under clause 32 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002. Clause 32 of the Local Government Act 2002 also sets out certain powers that <u>cannot</u> be delegated as follows:
 - "32. Delegations– (1) Unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act, or in any other Act, for the purposes of efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of a local authority's business, a local authority may delegate to a committee or other subordinate decision-making body, community board, or member or officer of the local authority any of its responsibilities, duties, or powers except–
 - (a) the power to make a rate; or
 - (b) the power to make a bylaw; or
 - (c) the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the long-term plan; or
 - (d) the power to adopt a long-term plan, annual plan, or annual report; or
 - (e) the power to appoint a chief executive; or

- (f) the power to adopt policies required to be adopted and consulted on under this Act in association with the long-term plan or developed for the purpose of the local governance statement.
- (h the power to adopt a remuneration and employment policy."
- 7 Most legislation provides the Chief Executive with the discretion to sub-delegate to Council staff. However, some Acts prescribe the way delegations must be made. For example, the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991) does not allow the Chief Executive the power to sub-delegate and in this case, delegations must be approved by Council.
- 8 The Council's delegations to Chief Executive and staff are monitored on a regular basis and reported back to Council for amendment as required, in response to changes in either staff or legislation.

HE KORERORERO | DISCUSSION

PLAN CHANGE – PRIVATE REQUEST

- 9 Council has currently delegated staff in the Strategy, Growth and Recovery and Regulatory groups the ability to consider private requests for changes to the District Plans of local authorities under clause 25 of Schedule 1 of the RMA 1991. Council may impose conditions on, or revoke, delegations to staff under section 34A of the RMA 1991.
- 10 The relevant section is set out in Appendix 1, requiring decisions to be made within 30 working days and setting out key considerations to be taken into account in considering a request. Decisions made under this clause may be challenged under clause 27 of Schedule 1 by an appeal to the Environment Court. Subject to appeal rights on questions of law, decisions of the Court are final on matters of fact. Decisions need to be robust and based on sound resource management principles, and take care not to expose Council to undue legal risk. It is not predictable when private plan changes request may be received by Council, and there are likely to be times when making a decision within 30 working days is not possible due to the schedule of Council and Strategy and Operations meetings. For this reason alone, it may be more appropriate to retain this delegation at an operational level.

AMENDED RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT DELEGATIONS

11 A number of amendments are required to Council's delegations to staff under the Resource Management Act 1991, which are set out in the table below. These changes relate to the Water and Wastewater Assets, Project Management Office (PMO), Building, Resource Consents and Parks, Open Space and Environment teams. The amended RMA delegations and glossary are in Appendix 1.

Recommended amendments to Council delegations to staff under the Resource Management Act 1991			
Positions	Amendments to RMA 1991 delegations		
Asset Planning Engineer – Water	A new position for the Water and Wastewater team. Position to include sections 35, 35A, 332 and 333 .		
Building Advisory Officer	New position for the Building Team. Position to include sections 35, 35A and 332 .		

	Council delegations to staff under anagement Act 1991
Positions	Amendments to RMA 1991 delegations
Consultant Planner	Position to support Resource Consents processing and includes sections 10,10B, 22 , 32, 35, 35A, 36 (5),36AAB (1), 37, 37A, 41B, 42, 42A, 44A, 55, 87AAD, 87BA-BB, 87E, 87F, 87G, 88, 89A, 91, 91F, 92, 92A, 92B, 95, 95A- E, 95F, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 104A, 104B, 104C, 104D, 105, 106, 108, 108A, 109, 110, 113, 114, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 133A, 138, 139, 139A, 168, 168A, 169, 175, 176A, 190, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 226 (1)(e), 227, 234, 235, 237, 237 B-H, 240, 241, 243, 332, 333, 343C, Sch 1 cl3, Sch 1 cl3A, Sch1 cl3B and Sch 1 cl4.
Parks Officer	A new role for the Parks, Open Space and Environment team. Position to include sections 35, 35A, 330 and 333 .
Principal Advisor, Regulatory Services	Minor amendment to title Principal Adviser , Regulatory Services .
Programme Delivery Manager – Civil	A new position for the Project Management Office. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 332 and 333 .
Project Manager Civil	A new position for the Project Management Office. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 332 and 333 .
Senior Delivery Manager	Project Management Office title superseded by changes above.
Senior Asset Planning Engineer – Wastewater	A new position for the Water and Wastewater team. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 332 and 333 .
Senior Network Engineer	A new position for the Water and Wastewater team. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 332 and 333 .
Team Leader Open Space Management	A replacement position for the Parks and Environment Senior Advisor role. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 330 and 333 .
Team Leader Open Space Planning	A replacement position for the Environment and Design Senior Advisor role. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 330 and 333 .
Water and Wastewater Compliance Officer	A new position for the Water and Wastewater team. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 332 and 333 .
Water Conservation and Tradewaste Officer	New position in the Water and Wastewater Asset Team. Position to include sections 35 , 35A , 332 and 333 .

He take | Issues

12 No issues are considered in this report.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

13 No options are provided in this report.

Tangata whenua

14 There are no tangata whenua considerations arising from these delegations.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

15 There are no climate change considerations triggered by this report.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

16 There is no direct financial impact from these changes to delegations.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

17 This paper has been reviewed by the Council's Governance and Legal Services Manager and external advice has been sought from Simpson Grierson on the use of the common seal and execution requirements.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

18 Appropriate delegations facilitate efficiency and effectiveness in the conduct of Council business, and assist staff to deliver on Council outcomes.

TE WHAKAWHITI KÖRERO ME TE TÜHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

- 19 This decision has a low level of significance under the Council's Significance and Engagement policy.
- 20 No consultation, engagement or publicity is required relating to the process of making these amendments.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

No publicity is required for these minor amendments.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Appendix 1 Amendments to the Council Delegations to Chief Executive and Staff J.

Delegations to positions under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991	10	10B	22	32	35	35A	36 (5)	36AA (1)	36AAB (1)	37	37A	38(5)	42 41R	10	42A	55	30	0-785	80	860	87AAD	878A-BB	87E	87F	88	A68	91	91F	92	92A	92B	95, 95A-E	95F	98	66	99A	100	101	102	103	104	104A	104B
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Council Resource Management Act 1991 Delegations to Staff

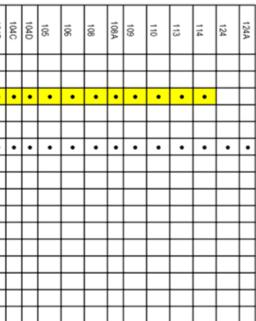
For the avoidance of doubt:

- a reference in this document to an enactment, regulation or bylaw includes any amendment to the relevant provisions of that

enactment, regulation or bylaw and any enactment, regulation or bylaw that, with or without modification, replaces or corresponds to that enactment, regulation or bylaw; and

- a reference in this document to a Council officer position includes any Council officer position that replaces or corresponds to that Council officer position and involves substantially the same duties.

To Council 24 March 2022



Delegations to positions under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991	_	_							_				_	_	_					Τ	Τ	Τ	Τ		_						Τ	_	13						126		T			8			20	267	268	31
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Council Resource Management Act 1991 Delegations to Staff

Delegations to positions under section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991	322-324	325A	327	328	330	332	333	336	338	343B	343C	Sch 1 cl1A	Sch 1 cl3	Sch 1 cl3A	Sch1 d3B	Sch 1 cld	Sch 1 cl4A	Sch 1 cl5A	Sch 1 cl6	Sch 1 cl7	Sch 1 cl8	Sch 1 cl8AA	Sch 1 cl8C	Sch 1 cl10A	Sch1 cl11	Sch 1 cl16	Sch 1 d16B	Sch 1 cl20	Sch 1 cl20A	Sch 1 cl23	Sch 1 cl24	Sch 1 cl25	Sch 1 cl34	Sch 1 cl35	Note 1	Note 2
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Water Conservation and Tradewaste Officer						•	•																										T	Ĺ		

Council Resource Management Act 1991 Delegations to Staff

Note 1 To the following positions, power to authorise, on Council's behalf, agreement to any consent orders arising from proceedings in the Environment Court (after consultation with the Chairperson or in their absence the Deputy Chairperson from the Council Committee with responsibility for managing planning or regulatory matters – at the time of making these delegations this is the Strategy and Operations Committee).

Note 2 To the following positions, power to write off sundry debts under the RMA 1991 to the value of \$1,000.

Glossary of Resou	rce Management Act 1991 Sections Delegated to Staff (Appendix 1)
Section	
Duties and restricti	ons under this Act
10 10B	Certain existing uses in relation to land protected Certain existing building works allowed
Miscellaneous prov	visions
22	Duty to give certain information
Functions, powers,	, and duties of local authorities
32 35 35A 36 36AAB 36AA	Requirements for preparing and publishing evaluation reports Duty to gather information, monitor, and keep records Duty to keep records about iwi and hapu Administrative charges Other matters relating to administrative charges Local authority policy on discounting administrative charges
Waivers and exten	sion of time limits
37 37A	Power of waiver and extension of time limits Requirements for waivers and extensions
Enforcement office	rs
38	Authorisation and responsibilities of enforcement officers
Powers and duties	in relation to hearings
41B 42	Directions to provide evidence within time limits Protection of sensitive information
Reports	
42A	Reports to local authority
National environme	ental standards
44A	Local authority recognition of national environmental standards
National policy stat	tements
55	Local authority recognition of national policy statements
National planning s	standards
58I 58L	Local authority recognition of national planning standards Subpart 2— Mana Whakahono a Rohe: Iwi participation arrangements Definitions
Purpose and guidir	
58M 58N	Purpose of Mana Whakahono a Rohe Guiding principles

Initiating Mana Whakahono a Rohe

58O 58P 58Q	Initiation of Mana Whakahono a Rohe Other opportunities to initiate Mana Whakahono a Rohe Time frame for concluding Mana Whakahono a Rohe
Contents	
58R 58S	Contents of Mana Whakahono a Rohe Resolution of disputes that arise in course of negotiating Mana Whakahono a Rohe
58T 58U	Review and monitoring Relationship with iwi participation legislation
Combined docume	ants
80	Combined regional and district documents
Legal effect of rule	s
86D	Environment Court may order rule to have legal effect from date other than standard date
Resource consent	s
87AAD	Overview of application of this Part to boundary activities and fast-track
87BA	applications Boundary activities approved by neighbours on infringed boundaries are permitted activities
87BB	Activities meeting certain requirements are permitted activities
Streamlining decis	ion-making on resource consents
87E 87F 87G	Consent authority's decision on request Consent authority's subsequent processing Environment Court determines application
Application for rese	ource consent
88 89A	Making an application Applications affecting navigation to be referred to Maritime New Zealand
91 91F	Deferral pending application for additional consents Non-notified application may be returned after certain period
Further information	7
92 92A 92B	Further information, or agreement, may be requested Responses to request Responses to notification
Public notification	and limited notification of applications
95 95A 95B 95C	Time limit for public notification or limited notification Public notification of consent applications Limited notification of consent applications Public notification of consent application after request for further information or report

95D	Consent authority decides if adverse effects likely to be more than minor
95E 95F	Consent authority decides if person is affected person Meaning of affected protected customary rights group
Submissions on ap	pplications
98	Advice of submissions to applicant
Pre-hearing meetir	ngs and mediation
99 99A	Pre-hearing meetings Mediation
Hearings	
100 101 102 103	Obligation to hold a hearing Hearing date and notice Joint hearings by 2 or more consent authorities Combined hearings in respect of 2 or more applications
Decisions	
104 104A 104B	Consideration of applications Determination of applications for controlled activities Determination of applications for discretionary or non-complying activities
104C 104D	Determination of applications for restricted discretionary activities Particular restrictions for non-complying activities
Decisions on appli	cations relating to discharge of greenhouse gases
105 106	Matters relevant to certain applications Consent authority may refuse subdivision consent in certain circumstances
Decisions on appli	cations relating to non-aquaculture activities
108 108A 109 110	Conditions of resource consents Bonds Special provisions in respect of bonds or covenants Refund of money and return of land where activity does not proceed
113 114	Decisions on applications to be in writing, etc Notification
Duration of conser	nt
124 124A 124B 124C 125 126 127	Exercise of resource consent while applying for new consent When sections 124B and 124C apply and when they do not apply Applications by existing holders of resource consents Applications by persons who are not existing holders of resource consents Lapsing of consents Cancellation of consent Change or cancellation of consent condition on application by consent
	holder

Review of consent conditions by consent authority

128 129 132 133A	Circumstances when consent conditions can be reviewed Notice of review Decisions on review of consent conditions Minor corrections of resource consents
Transfer of consen	ts
134 138	Land use and subdivision consents attach to land Surrender of consent
Certificates of com	pliance or existing use
139	Consent authorities and Environmental Protection Authority to issue certificates of compliance
139A	Consent authorities to issue existing use certificates
How matter proces	sed if direction made to refer matter to board of inquiry or court
149B 149G	Local authority's obligations if matter called in EPA must provide board or court with necessary information
Process after decis	sion of board of inquiry or court on certain matters
149W	Local authority to implement decision of board or court about proposed regional plan or change or variation
Costs of processes	s under this Part
149ZD	Costs of processes under this Part recoverable from applicant
Designations	
168 168A 169 171 173 174 175 176 176A 178 181 184	Notice of requirement to territorial authority Notice of requirement by territorial authority Further information, notification, submissions, and hearing for notice of requirement to territorial authority Recommendation by territorial authority Notification of decision on designation Appeals Designation to be provided for in district plan Effect of designation Outline plan Interim effect of requirements for designations Alteration of designation Lapsing of designations which have not been given effect to
Heritage orders	
189A 190	Notice of requirement for heritage order by territorial authority Further information, notification, submissions, and hearing for notice of requirement to territorial authority
193 194 195A	Effect of heritage order Interim effect of requirement Alteration of heritage order

Streamlining decis	sion-making on designations and heritage orders
198A	Sections 198B to 198G apply to requirements under section 168 or 189
198B	Requiring authority or heritage protection authority's request
198C	Territorial authority's decision on request
198D	Territorial authority's subsequent processing
198E	Environment Court decides
198F	Residual powers of territorial authority
198G	When territorial authority must deal with requirement
198H	Sections 198I to 198M apply to requirements under section 168A or 189A
1981	Territorial authority's decision
198J	Territorial authority's subsequent processing
198K	Environment Court decides
198L	Residual powers of territorial authority
198M	When territorial authority must deal with requirement
Subdivision and re	eclamations
220	Condition of subdivision consents
221	Territorial authority to issue a consent notice
222	Completion certificates
Approval and dep	osit of survey plans
223	Approval of survey plan by territorial authority
224	Restrictions upon deposit of survey plan
226	Restrictions upon issue of certificates of title for subdivision
227	Cancellation of prior approvals
Esplanade reserve	
234	Variation or cancellation of esplanade strips
235	Creation of esplanade strips by agreement
237	Approval of survey plans where esplanade reserve or esplanade strips
	required
237B	Access strips
237C	Closure of strips to public
237D	Transfers to the Crown or regional council
237E	Compensation for taking of esplanade reserves or strips on allotments
	of less than 4 hectares
237F	Compensation for taking of esplanade reserves or strips on allotments
	of 4 hectares or more
237G	Compensation
237H	Valuation
Conditions as to a	amalgamation of land
240	Covenant against transfer of allotments
240	Amalgamation of allotments
6-T I	Anaganation of allothents
Conditions as to e	pasements
243	Survey plan approved subject to grant or reservation of easements

Conferences and	additional dispute resolution
267 268A	Conferences Mandatory participation in alternative dispute resolution processes
Declarations	
311	Application for declaration
Enforcement orde	rs
314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321	Scope of enforcement order Compliance with enforcement order Application for enforcement order Notification of application Right to be heard Decision on application Interim enforcement order Change or cancellation of enforcement order
Abatement notices	5
322 323 324 325A	Scope of abatement notice Compliance with abatement notice Form and content of abatement notice Cancellation of abatement notice
Excessive noise	
327 328	Issue and effect of excessive noise direction Compliance with an excessive noise direction
Emergency works	
330	Emergency works and power to take preventive or remedial action
Powers of entry a	nd search
332 333	Power of entry for inspection Power of entry for survey
Return of property	,
336	Return of property seized under sections 323 and 328
Offences	
338	Offences against this Act
Infringement offen	ces
343B 343C	Commission of infringement offence Infringement notices

Schedule 1	Preparation, change, and review of policy statements and plans
<u>Clause</u>	
1A	Mana Whakahono a Rohe to be complied with
3	Consultation
3A	Consultation in relation to policy statements
3B	Consultation with iwi authorities
4	Requirements to be inserted prior to notification of proposed district plans
4A	Further pre-notification requirements concerning iwi authorities
5	Public notice and provision of document to public bodies
5A	Option to give limited notification of proposed change or variation
6	Making of submissions under clause 5
7	Public notice of submissions
8	Certain persons may make further submissions
8AA	Resolution of disputes
8B	Hearing by local authority
8C	Hearing not needed
10A	Application to Minister for an extension of time
11	Notification of decision
16	Amendment of proposed policy statement or plan
16B	Merger with proposed policy statement or plan
20	Operative date
20A	Correction of operative policy statement or plan
23	Further information may be required
24	Modification of request
25	Local authority to consider request
29(2)	Procedure under this Part
34	Consultation on proposal to incorporate material by reference
35	Access to material incorporated by reference

ⁱ 25 Local authority to consider request

(1)	A local authority shall, within 30 working days of—
	(a) receiving a request under <u>clause 21</u> ; or
	(b) receiving all required information or any report which was commissioned under clause 23; or
	(c) modifying the request under <u>clause 24</u> —
	whichever is the latest, decide under which of subclauses (2), (3), and (4), or a combination of
	subclauses (2) and (4), the request shall be dealt with.
(1A)	The local authority must have particular regard to the evaluation report prepared for the proposed
	plan or change in accordance with <u>clause 22(1)</u> —
	(a) when making a decision under subclause (1); and
	(b) when dealing with the request under subclause (2), (3), or (4).
(2)	The local authority may either—
	(a) adopt the request, or part of the request, as if it were a proposed policy statement or plan made
	by the local authority itself and, if it does so,—
	(i) the request must be notified in accordance with clause 5 or 5A within 4 months of the local
	authority adopting the request; and
	(ii) the provisions of <u>Part 1</u> or <u>4</u> must apply; and
	(iii) the request has legal effect once publicly notified; or

(b) accept the request, in whole or in part, and proceed to notify the request, or part of the request, under clause 26.

- (2AA) However, if a direction is applied for under section 80C, the period between the date of that application and the date when the application is declined under clause 77(1) must not be included in the calculation of the 4-month period specified by subclause (2)(a)(i).
- (2A) Subclause (2)(a)(iii) is subject to section 86B.
- (3) The local authority may decide to deal with the request as if it were an application for a resource consent and the provisions of <u>Part 6</u> shall apply accordingly.

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    (4) The local authority may reject the request in whole or in part, but only on the grounds that—
    (a) the request or part of the request is frivolous or vexatious; or
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- (b) within the last 2 years, the substance of the request or part of the request—
 - (i) has been considered and given effect to, or rejected by, the local authority or the Environment Court; or
 - (ii) has been given effect to by regulations made under section 360A; or
- (c) the request or part of the request is not in accordance with sound resource management practice; or
- (d) the request or part of the request would make the policy statement or plan inconsistent with <u>Part 5</u>; or
- (e) in the case of a proposed change to a policy statement or plan, the policy statement or plan has been operative for less than 2 years.
- (4A) A specified territorial authority must not accept or adopt a request if it does not incorporate the MDRS as required by <u>section 80F(1) or (2)</u>.
- (5) The local authority shall notify the person who made the request, within 10 working days, of its decision under this clause, and the reasons for that decision, including the decision on notification.

10.5 REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY BOARDS

Kaituhi | Author: Tanicka Mason, Senior Advisor Democracy Services

Kaiwhakamana | Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

1 This report presents reports and recommendations considered by Standing Committees and Community Boards from 9 February 2022 to 9 March 2022.

HE WHAKARĀPOPOTO | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2 Not required.

TE TUKU HAEPAPA | DELEGATION

3 The Council has the authority to consider recommendations made from Standing Committees and Community Boards to the Council.

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TAUNAKITANGA | RECOMMENDATIONS

A. That Council receives this report (Reports and Recommendations from Standing Committees and Community Boards.

TŪĀPAPA | BACKGROUND

4 During the time period of 9 February 2022 to 9 March 2022, Standing Committee and Community Board meetings took place on the following dates:

Strategy and Operations Committee	10 February 2022
Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board	15 February 2022
Paekākāriki Community Board	22 February 2022
Audit and Risk Subcommittee	3 March 2022

- 5 Items discussed at each of the meetings listed in paragraph 4 are noted below:
 - 5.1 On 10 February 2022, Strategy and Operations Committee met to discuss:
 - RM Reform Consultation
 - Approval for public notification of proposed Plan Changes 1A, 1B and 1C to the Operative District Plan 2021.
 - Contracts under delegated authority.
 - Confirmation of Minutes
 - Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes
 - Mahara Gallery Construction Contract
 - 5.2 On 15 February 2022, the Paraparaumu-Raumati Community Board met to discuss:
 - Considerations of Applications for Funding
 - Update on the proposed pedestrian crossing, Poplar Avenue, Raumati South.

- Update on the Notice of Motion of 3 August 2020: Speed signs, Raumati Village
- Confirmation of Minutes
- Matters Under Action
- 5.3 On 22 February 2022, Paekākāriki Community Board met to discuss:
 - Considerations of applications for funding
 - Update on Seawall project
 - Confirmation of Minutes
 - Matters Under Action
- 5.4 On 3 March 2022, the Audit and Risk Subcommittee met to discuss:
 - Insurance Overview
 - Ernst & Young Audit Plan for the Year ended 30 June 2022
 - Health and Safety Quarterly Report: 1 October 2021 31 December 2021
 - Risk Management
 - Quarterly Treasury Compliance
 - Progress Update regarding Audit Control Findings 2020/21
 - Confirmation of Minutes
 - Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes
 - Update on Litigation Status, Statutory Compliance Issues and Investigations
- 6 In addition, the following meetings took place:

Kāpiti Coast Youth Council	14 February 2022
Kāpiti Coast Youth Council	7 March 2022

- 7 Items discussed at each of the meetings listed in paragraph 6 are noted below:
- 7.1 On 14 February 2022, the Kāpiti Coast Youth Council met to discuss:
 - Youth Council Group Agreement
 - Presentation to Council
 - Councillor's Update: Councillor Handford
 - Otaki Youth Space update
 - Think Big Update 2022
 - Youth Action Plan & Youth Survey.
 - Youth Council Coordinator Role Update on recruitment.
 - Kapiti Run for Youth

- Festival for the Future
- PicklePot
- Te Uruhi/MacLean Park upgrade
- 7.2 On 7 March 2022, the Kāpiti Coast Youth Council met to discuss:
 - Councillor Hanford's update
 - Tiriti Workshop
 - KR4Y
 - Coordinator Role
 - Social Media
 - Think Big
 - Council Presentation

HE KORERORERO | DISCUSSION

He take | Issues

8 Within the reports and recommendations considered by Standing Committees and Community Boards from 9 February 2022 to 9 March 2022, there were no recommendations made to Council.

Ngā kōwhiringa | Options

9 Options are not required for this report.

Tangata whenua

10 There are no tangata whenua considerations relevant to this report.

Panonitanga āhuarangi | Climate change

11 There are no climate change considerations relevant to this report.

Ahumoni me ngā rawa | Financial and resourcing

12 There are no financial and resourcing considerations relevant to this report.

Ture me ngā Tūraru | Legal and risk

13 There are no legal considerations relevant to this report.

Ngā pānga ki ngā kaupapa here | Policy impact

14 This report has no current or future impact on Council policies.

TE WHAKAWHITI KÖRERO ME TE TÜHONO | COMMUNICATIONS & ENGAGEMENT

Te mahere tūhono | Engagement planning

15 An engagement plan is not required for this report.

Whakatairanga | Publicity

16 No publicity is required with regards to this report.

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

11 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

11.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Author: Tanicka Mason, Senior Advisor Democracy Services

Authoriser: Janice McDougall, Group Manager People and Partnerships

Taunakitanga | Recommendations

That the minutes of the Council meeting of 24 February 2022 be accepted as a true and correct record.

APPENDICES

1. Confirmation of minutes - Council meeting 24 February 2022 😃

24 FEBRUARY 2022

MINUTES OF KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL COUNCIL MEETING HELD ONLINE VIA ZOOM ON THURSDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2022 AT 9.32AM

- PRESENT: Mayor K Gurunathan, Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow, Cr Angela Buswell, Cr James Cootes, Cr Jackie Elliott, Cr Gwynn Compton, Cr Jocelyn Prvanov, Cr Martin Halliday, Cr Sophie Handford, Cr Robert McCann, Cr Bernie Randall
- IN ATTENDANCE: Community Board Members Kathy Spiers, James Westbury, Christine Papps, Mr Wayne Maxwell, Mrs Janice McDougall, Natasha Tod, Mark de Haast, Steve Cody, Darryn Grant, Hamish McGillivray, Chris Worth, Jason Holland, Suzanne Rushmere, Rita O'Brien, Kirsten Hapeta, Denise Hapeta, Onur Lewis, Fiona Story, Tanicka Mason, Kahu Ropata

APOLOGIES: There were none.

LEAVE OF There were none. ABSENCE:

1 WELCOME

2 COUNCIL BLESSING

The Mayor welcomed everyone to the meeting and Cr Handford read the Council blessing.

3 APOLOGIES

There were none.

4 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST RELATING TO ITEMS ON THE AGENDA

There were none.

5 PRESENTATION OF PETITION

There were none.

6 HEARINGS

There were none.

7 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME FOR ITEMS RELATING TO THE AGENDA

<u>Jess Ward</u> – Ms Ward spoke to item 10.1 and gave thanks for the improvements made to roads around the Paraparaumu Beach School. Ms Ward spoke to the widening of Grey Avenue and the implications it would have on health and safety for children.

24 FEBRUARY 2022

<u>Pat Duignan</u> – Mr Duignan spoke to item 10.2 on the agenda and focused his comments to Waikanae Beach.

8 MEMBERS' BUSINESS

(a) Public Speaking Time Responses

There were none.

(b) Leave of Absence

There were none.

(c) Matters of an Urgent Nature (advise to be provided to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting)

There were none.

9 MAYOR'S REPORT

There was none.

10 REPORTS

10.1 PROPOSED TRANSPORT BYLAW

RESOLUTION CO2022/1

Moved: Cr James Cootes Seconder: Cr Martin Halliday

That Council adopt the Kapiti Coast District Council Transport Bylaw 2022.

That Council authorises the Chief Executive to make any minor typographical and grammatical errors prior to publication.

CARRIED

Suzanne Rushmere, Roading Network Planner introduced the report. Ms Rushmere invited members to ask questions and provided responses

The meeting adjourned at 10.40am The meeting resumed at 10.48am

10.2 DISTRICT GROWTH STRATEGY FOR ADOPTION

RESOLUTION CO2022/2

Moved: Cr Robert McCann Seconder: Cr Jackie Elliott

That Council adopt the District Growth Strategy: Te tupu pai: Growing well.

CARRIED

24 FEBRUARY 2022

RESOLUTION CO2022/3

Moved: Cr Robert McCann Seconder: Cr Jackie Elliott

That Council agrees to an editorial group comprising the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Chief Executive and Cr McCann to approve any further editorial changes to the document prior to publication.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION CO2022/4

Moved: Cr Robert McCann Seconder: Cr Jackie Elliott

That a preliminary assessment of the area north of Ōtaki be undertaken for possible inclusion as a future growth area, and should be undertaken when internal capacity is available.

CARRIED

Hamish McGillivray, Manager Research & Policy spoke to the paper which identifies how Kapiti can grow well.

Mr McGillivray identified key changes made in response to the feedback received. The report was taken as read and staff responded to members questions.

10.3 APPOINTMENT TO THE GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL WHAITUA COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION CO2022/5

Moved: Cr Jackie Elliott Seconder: Cr Sophie Handford

That Council confirms the appointment of Cr Prvanov to the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua Committee as of 1 March 2022.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION CO2022/6

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Cr Robert McCann

That Council confirms the appointment of Cr Holborow as an alternate to the Kāpiti Coast Whaitua Committee as of 1 March 2022.

CARRIED

Rita O'Brien, Stormwater & Coastal Engineer spoke the paper and answered members questions.

10.4 REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY BOARDS

RESOLUTION CO2022/7

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan

24 FEBRUARY 2022

Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow

That the Council <u>notes</u> the following recommendations from the Waikanae Community Board on 9 November 2021:

That the Waikanae Community Board <u>requests</u> that the Council undertakes an inventory of all reserves in the Waikanae area, their status, whether or not they have been appropriately gazetted and if not, what actions need to be taken to achieve that. The Board requests that a report on this be presented to the Community Board meeting scheduled for March 2022.

That the Waikanae Community Board <u>requests</u> that Council defers the planned strengthening and renewal work on the Waikanae Beach Hall, to enable discussion between Council, the Waikanae Community Board and the Waikanae Beach Residents Association regarding a possible alternative hall or facility which is fit for purpose.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION CO2022/8

Moved: Cr Martin Halliday Seconder: Cr Bernie Randall

That the Paraparaumu/Raumati Community Board <u>requests</u> Councillors to please re-visit the Beach Bylaw Section 16.3 Authorised Disability Parking Areas are located in the following sites to include:

(c) The Authorised Boat Launch and Retrieve area at Manly Street North

as soon as possible to allow vehicles access to the Beach Manly Street North for people with disabilities.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION CO2022/9

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow

That Council receives this report (Reports and Recommendations from Standing Committees and Community Boards.

CARRIED

Cr Prvanov expressed concern at the time that has lapsed between the recommendations being passed and any acknowledgement from Council staff. Cr Prvanov also stated that when recommendations are simply noted this does not signal that any action needs to be taken by staff.

The Mayor signalled that he would follow up with staff in regards to the Waikanae Community Board recommendations and obtain a response. His Worship would also investigate the process by which community board recommendations make their way to Council table and have this process documented.

24 FEBRUARY 2022

11 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

11.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLUTION CO2022/10

Moved: Cr Angela Buswell Seconder: Cr Robert McCann

That the minutes of the Council meeting of 25 November 2021 be accepted as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

RESOLUTION CO2022/11

Moved: Cr Angela Buswell Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow

That the minutes of the Council meeting of 9 December 2021 be accepted as a true and correct record.

CARRIED

MOTION

RESOLUTION CO2022/12

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Cr Robert McCann

That the Council meeting be adjourned until 2.35pm

CARRIED

The meeting resumed at 3.01pm

12 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME

- Covering other items if required
 There were none.
- Public Speaking Time responses
 There were none.

24 FEBRUARY 2022

13 CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES

14 PUBLIC EXCLUDED REPORTS

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

PUBLIC EXCLUDED RESOLUTION CO2022/13

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Cr Sophie Handford

That, pursuant to Section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public now be excluded from the meeting, with the exception of Nick Regos who has information that will be of use to the committee for the reasons given below, while agenda item 14.1 is considered.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48 for the passing of this resolution
13.1 - Confirmation of public excluded minutes	Section 7(2)(b)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would disclose a trade secret Section 7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	Section 48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
14.1 - Land Audit and Property Disposals	Section 7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information Section 7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial	Section 48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7

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	activities Section 7(2)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council	
	to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	
CARRIED	·	·

RESOLUTION CO2022/18

Moved: Mayor K Gurunathan Seconder: Deputy Mayor Janet Holborow That the Council moves out of a public excluded meeting. CARRIED

The Council meeting went into public excluded session at 3.02pm.

The Council came out of public excluded session at 4.43pm.

The Council meeting closed at 4.43pm

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CHAIRPERSON

12 PUBLIC SPEAKING TIME

- Covering other items if required
- Public Speaking Time responses

13 CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC EXCLUDED MINUTES

14 PUBLIC EXCLUDED REPORTS

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

PUBLIC EXCLUDED RESOLUTION

That, pursuant to Section 48 of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the public now be excluded from the meeting for the reasons given below, while the following matters are considered.

The general subject matter of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

13.1 - Confirmation of Public Excluded Minutes	Section 7(2)(b)(i) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making	Section 48(1)(a)(i) - the public conduct of the relevant part of the
	available of the information would disclose a trade secret Section 7(2)(b)(ii) - the withholding of the information is necessary to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information	proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist under section 6 or section 7
	Section 7(2)(h) - the withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities Section 7(2)(i) - the	
	withholding of the information is necessary to enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)	