

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES STRATEGY 2021

Introduction

The Queenstown Lakes District is fortunate to have access to large areas of open space, lakes and mountains. These lakes and mountains are at the heart of mana whenua creation traditions and at the intersection of ancient trails that have connected the lives and practices of tūpuna through the generations. There are a variety of open space and reserve areas that play a vital role in making this area a great place to work and play. This lifestyle is part of the cultural identity for many of the people that choose to live here or to visit. River corridors, lakes and their foreshores, cycleways and local parks provide residents with many opportunities to see and enjoy a range of open space, as well as opportunities for Kāi Tahu cultural connection. The public can also access a wealth of Department of Conservation land and World Heritage National Parks on our doorstep.

Perhaps because of this great asset, more and more people are moving to the area and international and domestic visitor numbers are steadily increasing. Growth continues to generate high levels of subdivision and development which places increasing pressure on the use of the land, while more people want access to open space areas. Development and protection of the open space network and improvements to the quality of open space remains increasingly important.

There are challenges in acquiring, maintaining or improving the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space. This strategy seeks to address these issues, establish priorities and enable partnerships to deliver public open space opportunities through an agreed plan.

Why does QLDC need a strategy?

The previous QLDC Parks and Open Spaces Strategy was adopted in 2017. Since that time the Queenstown Lake District has continued to experience unprecedented residential growth (the district is the fastest growing in New Zealand with 5.7% annual growth on average over the past five years) and a huge increase in visitor numbers. The impacts of the COVID-19 has seen a decline in growth pressure in the short-term with a particular impact on visitor numbers, however revised population projections released by Council in August 2020 show that by 2031, both the number of residents and visitors will be back on par with expectations of previous models. New subdivisions in greenfield areas are being created, and intensification of existing areas is planned. Town houses and apartment buildings are becoming more popular. The value of land has increased and subsequently the average section sizes have decreased. Sections of 300m² are now common.

In addition to meeting local sport and recreation needs, Queenstown and Wānaka open space areas are also significant venues for hosting regional and national events. These events attract more visitors to the area.

Competing usage demands, future growth and visitor projections and uneven distribution of open space (relative to some areas) creates a need for more proactive management now and into the future.

Seven Kāi Tahu rūnaka represent mana whenua interests in the Queenstown Lakes District, and are the Council's Treaty partner. They are:

- Te Rūnanga o Moeraki
- Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki
- Te Rūnanga o Ōtākou
- Te Rūnanga o Hokonui
- Te Rūnanga o Awarua
- Te Rūnanga o Waihōpai
- Te Rūnanga o Ōraka-Aparima

The Rūnaka have identified that reconnection of fragmented areas of significant indigenous biodiversity is a key strategic outcome, and that Council reserves and open space could be central to this vision. They have also identified that Council reserve land, public open space and the margins of lakes and rivers are key places where Kāi Tahu values can be expressed through planting, landscaping, art, design and the provision of information. Approximately 45 landscapes in the district have been mapped as wāhi tūpuna, places of particular ancestral significance that remain of great importance today, including the major lakes and rivers and their margins. These are sites that offer particular opportunities and require protection. This strategy is an opportunity to enable the acknowledgement of cultural connections, values and practices in the landscape across the district, where they have been largely absent.

Where intensification is planned, the values of the existing open space must be recognised and enhanced where required, to ensure a high standard of living can be enjoyed by residents in these areas.

Many of our open spaces and reserves have high natural values and are home to a variety of ecosystems including tussock lands, wetlands, streams, riparian margins, native bush and lake foreshores. These natural areas provide habitat for our native biodiversity, protect wildlife corridors, provide for and protect carbon sequestration opportunities, protect ecosystem services that are essential for a healthy environment and are often home to taoka and mahika kai species. Planning for open space areas also requires consideration of the relationship with management systems and aims for healthy, resilient waterbodies. Natural reserves also serve to protect the region's iconic landscape.

These values need to be protected, enhanced and celebrated to ensure future generations can learn about and enjoy them, and that Kāi Tahu cultural practices are able to be practised or restored. This is important as our region is increasingly impacted by human activities and climate change.

This updated Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (the Strategy) is required to provide guidelines around the protection and enhancement of the existing reserve network and the expansion of the network to meet the district's growth.

The Strategy's response to this population growth and the increasing visitor numbers is to ensure the value of existing open spaces is recognised, and that the network is enhanced and expanded to cater for growth and remain relevant, and reflects the Treaty partnership. The Strategy encourages consideration of both quality and quantity to provide an open space environment that continues to meet the communities' current needs as well as consider those of future generations. Quality is particularly important in new and high growth areas to ensure residents have access to a range of park types that can accommodate a wide variety of activities.

- Development and use of existing reserves
- Priorities for mana whenua in existing and future parks and reserves
- Guidance on active travel, recreational trail and pedestrian connections
- Protection of values in wāhi tūpuna where these overlap with parks and reserves
- Ecological and biodiversity protection and enhancement
- Carbon sequestration.

A separate **Parks and Reserves Future Provision Plan** has been prepared to sit alongside the strategy which sets direction on:

- Expected Levels of Service for provision of reserve land for each resident
- Which areas require new reserves to accommodate growth, and which areas have sufficient reserves.
- Priority areas in the District for acquisition and investment, particularly in high growth and high density areas
- When developers should provide reserve land and when Council should acquire land
- Recommendations for a stronger and more specific DC Policy, especially around what reserves are fit for purpose and what reserve improvements will be accepted, and requiring a cash contribution from all developments for Sportsground Parks (Premier)
- Stormwater/Recreation Reserve dual purpose guidance.

Why is open space so important?

Open space plays a vital role in making the Queenstown Lakes District a great place to live work and play and are places for people to meet, connect and get involved in the community. Parks and open spaces are also often host to many of the events and activities that bring visitors to the District and they are therefore critical to our economy. The outstanding landscapes, large open spaces and natural values are what draw many of the visitors to our region. It is critical to our economy in that our tourism sector relies so heavily on it.

For Kāi Tahu these landscapes speak to their histories, narratives and cultural identity. The district is crisscrossed with ancient trails (ara tawhito) and these corridors are treasured places that can support taoka species, biodiversity restoration and whānau hikoī.

Amenity benefits

Improves local and regional liveability

Provides a focus/identity to locations

Provides attractive, natural places to gather

Provides residents who live in high-density developments with outdoor amenity and gathering spaces.

Economic benefits

Adds value to properties and localities

Provides an asset for tourism and events

Supports the recreation, tourism and events industry

Provides destinations for visitors and tourists

Provides active transport routes and networks.

Environmental

Protection of significant natural features and landscapes,

Protection and enhancement of ecological values and biodiversity

Enables awareness and understanding of nature,

Enables restoration and enhancement of mahika kai and taoka species

Enables participation in conservation

Provides visual contrast to built environment

Climate change resilience/adaptation

Protects ecosystem services

Enables restoration and cultural reconnection via biodiversity corridors.

Cultural

Helps to define urban and rural character and defines urban boundaries

Recognises/supports local identity

Reflects Kāi Tahu values in the natural environment and enables kaitiaki roles

Protection of cultural heritage

Enhancement of mahika kai species to restore cultural practices

Enables protection of Wāhi Tūpuna

Provides sense of place and identity

Provide access to wild spaces.

Health benefits

Physical and Psychological

Cultural wellbeing and identity, grounding in place.

Education benefits

Creates opportunities to learn to socialise

Learn to be healthy

Learn about natural and cultural heritage

Enables Kāi Tahu to see cultural values reflected in places of importance; and educates other community members about Kāi Tahu values and associations with the landscapes.

Sport and recreation benefits

Places for active engagement and passive enjoyment

Enables mahika kai practices.

Community

Places to socialise

Participate in community events/gatherings

Places that enable whanaukataka, manaakitaka, kaitiakitaka.

Council's role in open space provision

Through the Local Government Act, Council has a number of roles relating to open space:

Provider/owner

The provision, development and maintenance of parks and reserves is a core component of Council's business. Provider of premier and regional facilities.

Partnerships

- Kāi Tahu Partnerships
Council must take account of Treaty of Waitangi principles by taking a partnership approach with Kāi Tahu towards decision-making and open-space provision, including recognising and providing for the mechanisms set out under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.
- Council has the opportunity to participate in a number of partnerships of varying scales that provide access to and enhancement of open space and can further enhance the network.
E.g Queenstown Trails Trust, Upper Clutha Trails Trust, Queenstown Mountain Bike Club, Te Kakano, Wakatipu Reforestation Trust, Kelvin Peninsula Community Association.

Management

Council manages or administers land that is in crown ownership. Council develops reserve management plans that outline the purpose, management and development requirements for parks and reserves. E.g. QTT trail network.

Protection

Council uses legislation such as the Reserves Act 1977, Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991 to protect and preserve the open space network from inappropriate use and development.

Advocacy

Through strategic documents, plans and information Council can advocate the importance of open space to the community.

Research and planning

Ongoing research and planning is required to ensure that the open space network meets community needs both now and for further generations and to ensure that council plans are responsive to people's changing needs and preferences. Planning also involves monitoring the region's growth and population characteristics and assessing this information and amending strategies and plans if necessary.

Strategic fit

How this plan fits with QLDC's other strategies and plans

Vision Beyond 2050

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy responds directly to the statements articulated in 'Vision Beyond 2050'. In particular, thriving people, a deafening dawnchorus, and opportunities for all.

The following secondary statements are most relevant to this Strategy:

- Our environments and services promote and support health, activity and wellbeing for all
- We are all kaitiaki of our protected and restored incredible environment, flora and fauna
- Our people and visitors respect the privilege of accessing our rivers, lakes and mountains
- We set the standard for combating biodiversity loss.

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy is also guided by the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the Māori values of kaitiakitaka and manaakitaka^[1].

^[1]^[1] Kāi Tahu dialect for kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and manaakitanga (hospitality).

Kāi Tahu values framework

The Kāi Tahu values framework informs the direction of this Strategy and will inform the Action Plan. The values and their application that are relevant to this Strategy are outlined in the table below:

Values	Description	Application
<i>Whanaukataka</i>	Family and community focused	Ensuring consideration of the social implications of decisions to enable community and whanau connections and growth
<i>Manaakitaka</i>	Hospitality	Demonstrating behaviour that acknowledges others, through the expression of aroha, hospitality, generosity and mutual respect.
<i>Rakatirataka</i>	Leadership	Ensuring the treaty partnership is recognised to enable mana whenua leadership in decision making processes.
<i>Haere whakamua</i>	Future focused	Adopting a forward-looking orientation with future generations in mind.
<i>Tikaka</i>	Appropriate action	Ensuring consideration of the appropriateness of decisions that will have a bearing on social, economic, environmental and cultural outcomes.
<i>Kaitiakitaka</i>	Stewardship	Enabling the inherited responsibility of mana whenua to support and protect people, the environment, knowledge, culture, language and resources on behalf of future generations.
<i>Mauri</i>	Life force	Recognising the life force in all lands, waters and the natural environment that stems from time immemorial, requiring a high duty of care for kaitiaki (and others) to maintain an intact and healthy mauri, ensuring that what is gifted from the Atua is not neglected.

Spatial Plan – Grow Well | Whaiora

This Strategy is an integral part of QLDC’s future Spatial Plan, particularly the social infrastructure aspects. Based around the phrase ‘Grow Well’ or ‘Whaiora’ in te reo Māori, the Spatial Plan emphasises the importance of three key principles in everything we do, namely:

- Sustainability
- Resilience
- Wellbeing.

The environmental, social, cultural and economic wellbeing of our community is central to the purpose of local government, both now and into the future^[2]. Local authorities are required to take a sustainable approach to development which also focuses on the quality of the environment and the needs of future generations^[3]. Achieving inter-generational equity is central to success.

One of the key outcomes of the Spatial Plan is particularly relevant to this Strategy and has been taken into account in the strategic actions:

- Well-designed neighbourhoods that provide for everyday needs.

Climate Action Plan

The QLDC Climate Action Plan traverses a broad range of topics and challenges in striving for the district to become zero waste and zero carbon. The fourth and fifth outcomes of the plan relate to the open spaces, seeking to ensure that ‘communities are climate-conscious and resilient’ and that ‘our economy and natural environment thrive together’. Actions that are aligned with this Strategy are:

- Ensure plans are in place to protect and enhance biodiversity in the district. Understand the impact of climate change on flora and fauna

^[2] LGA s10(1)(b)

^[3] LGA s14(1)(h)

- Establish a tree valuation framework to more accurately manage and budget for maintenance and investment in tree resources, including assets on the road reserve

The Climate Action Plan is being reviewed and it is anticipated the Climate Action Plan 2022 will have more actions that relate to this Strategy.

Ten Year Plan 2018 – 28 (Community Outcomes)

Council's Ten Year Plan 2018-28 seeks to achieve a comprehensive range of community outcomes. The following are most relevant to the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021:

- Communities have a good standard of living
- Efficient and effective infrastructure
- Environmental sustainability and low-impact living is highly valued
- World-class landscapes are protected
- Sustainable growth management.

Community outcomes will be revised for the next Ten Year Plan (2021-31)

Broader alignment

This strategic plan aligns with other statutory documents in addition to those detailed above, including the Operational and Proposed District Plans. It is also informed by non-statutory documents such as the QLDC Quality of Life Survey.

There is no legislative requirement to develop a Parks Strategy for open spaces. However, the decision to produce a strategy is strongly influenced by national and regional statements, policies, plans and legislation.

Plans and policies

Proposed and Operative District Plans
Subdivision guidelines
Development Contributions Policy
Regional Sports Facilities Strategy
Community Facilities Strategy
Otago and Southland Iwi Management Plans

Implementation tools

Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan
Parks and Reserves Future Provision Plan
Reserve Management Plans
Asset Management Plans
Levels of Service in maintenance contracts
Acquisition Plan
Reserve Development Plans
Master Plans (E.g. Queenstown Event Centre)

What is open space and how much do we have?

Open space can serve a variety of purposes from recreation, amenity and preservation to providing and being part of views, protecting significant landscapes and sites, and providing a community focal point for the local area. There are also many different types of open space and the combination of these spaces makes up the open space network. Types include:

- Foreshore and esplanade reserves
- Pocket parks
- Local parks
- Streetscapes
- Stormwater reserves
- Community parks
- Sportsground parks
- Walking tracks
- Cycle ways and trails
- Golf courses
- Cemeteries
- Campgrounds
- Natural parks – native bush areas and wetlands
- Premier parks – destination parks, public gardens, civic spaces (eg: village greens, CBD, lakefront reserves).

A quality open space network should provide the community with access to a range of recreational, cultural, social and environmental experiences while responding to the characteristics and geography of the local area. The District's rural and natural landscapes and mountains all contribute to the open space character of this area.

The district has over 2,500 hectares of Queenstown Lakes District Council-administered public open space encompassing sports fields, local and community parks, natural areas, public gardens, recreation and ecological linkages.

Approximately 400 hectares of this is urban parks, 1500 hectares natural or outdoor recreation areas with more coming on board all the time with greenfield developments (new subdivisions in rural areas).

QLDC provides and maintains over 200km of trails and tracks, including Queenstown trails and the Upper Clutha track network. There is a significant network of mountain biking trails and jump parks on QLDC land that host many local and international mountain biking events. There are over 45 playgrounds and several pump tracks and skate parks.

QLDC has 12 cemeteries which a contribution to the open space network through providing areas of localised open space and amenity, as well as heritage sites. Cemeteries are unique in that they provide a relatively unchanging landscape that is protected from development and provide great opportunities to tell the history of the area. They can be a place for quiet respite and often have mature trees that support the biodiversity of the area. The location of cemeteries is a significant cultural issue, and new cemeteries should be planned in collaboration with Kāi Tahu.

There are over 20,000 QLDC-maintained trees on reserves and in the streetscape including a number of protected/notable trees. Planting groups and trusts are enhancing and replanting many council reserves.

Large areas of Council-owned open space is leased for golf courses. There are also a number of privately owned golf courses. Golf courses do have visual amenity value but have limited public accessibility (with the exception of Frankton Golf Course). For this reason, they are not included in the **park types**.

The focus of this strategy is primarily on QLDC public-owned land, however, it is recognised that the Department of Conservation (DOC) and privately owned open space also make a considerable contribution to the open space network (e.g. Ben Lomond Station or Deans Bank).

The Strategy deals with the provision of land and the variety of experiences the parks offer, including what assets may be expected on different types of parks. However, it does not go into the detail of activities, assets or major facilities that occur on that land. These are considered in the QLDC Asset Management Plan, Tree Strategy and the recently prepared Community Facilities Strategy and Regional Sports Facility Strategy.

An analysis of the key **park types** and amount of land area for each resident/household is discussed in the **Parks and Reserves Future Provision Plan**. This analysis provides an indication of the amount and level of development of reserve land that is sufficient to provide for existing residents recreation and wellbeing, and ensures quality amenity in developments. This is particularly important when planning reserves in new developments.

How will we do it?

The following sections set out the vision, objectives, methodologies and actions for how we will achieve the goals of the Strategy.

The vision

To provide a rich and diverse network of open spaces valued by the community and protected and enhanced for future generations

The objectives

The objectives are main goals of the Strategy. These have been identified through public consultation and Council workshops.

- Our parks and reserves are diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities, mana whenua and visitors
- Open spaces are well designed, accessible and valued
- We are able to plan for and accommodate growth
- Open spaces are treasured and protected
- Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality and reduced Green House Gas emissions.

Council provides a number of different open spaces that provide different experiences for the community and visitors who use the parks. The experiences are not mutually exclusive – a single area of open space may be able to provide for a number of experiences. The following section of the Strategy sets out some key experiences the open space network should deliver both within new subdivisions and developments (in areas formerly referred to as greenfield) and existing urban areas.

When acquiring new reserves, the key focus is on ensuring these reserves are high quality and can provide a range of recreation activities and meet the community's needs. This land should be able to accommodate sport and recreation infrastructure such as play equipment, public toilets, BBQ's, etc. This is in addition to reserves that have other primary functions such as connections, stormwater or setbacks. The focus of this Strategy is ensuring enough quality local parks, community parks and sportsground parks are provided, particularly in new and high growth areas.

Ensuring the open space network delivers these experiences is the primary focus of the Strategy.

Types of parks

Types of parks/experiences

Local park

A local park is an area of open space that is easily accessible for the immediate community, within easy walking distance to residents in the area. It provides a basic informal recreation experience for nearby residents, including:

- Play opportunities
- Flat, kick-around space
- Areas for respite and relaxation.

Examples include:

- Murdoch Park, Arthurs Point
- Lismore Park, Wānaka
- Frye Crescent Reserve, Albert Town.

Community park

A community park is an area of open space on flat or undulating land that provides a variety of informal recreation experiences for residents across a neighbourhood/suburb. They are often well known by the wider community, are primarily used for the community for informal recreation, social, cultural and leisure activities and can have other complementary values, such as landscape amenity and playgrounds.

A community park typically provides the following experiences:

- Multiple kick-around or play spaces
- Socialising areas, including picnic and BBQ facilities
- Perimeter or walking trail
- Small scale recreation infrastructure such as club rooms, public toilets.

These parks have a high standard of provision and often have the most multi-use potential. Community parks should be located in a central, prominent position within a suburb/neighbourhood and have good transport and cycling/walking access.

Examples include:

- McBride Park, Lake Hayes Estate
- Kingston School Reserve
- Peter Fraser Park, Lake Hāwea
- Jardine Park, Kelvin Heights.

Sportsground parks

Sportsground parks are designed and used for organised sport with toilets, changing facilities, car parking and turf or playing surface formally maintained to an appropriate standard for the relevant sports code/s. These include sports fields, hard-court areas, club facilities as well as associated infrastructure such as car parking and changing rooms.

Sportsground parks are further sub-categorised depending on their size and the catchment they serve.

Sportgrounds parks (community) can be multi-use and provide for more local community facilities, but may host district-wide sporting events.

Examples include:

- Millbrook Cricket Ground, Arrowtown
- Glenorchy Domain
- Jack Tewa Park, Jacks Point
- Peter Fraser Park, Hāwea
- Kellys Flat, Wānaka.

Sportsground parks (premier) will serve the district and the region for specific codes, will provide for a variety of codes and include a range of larger community facilities including gymnasiums and indoor pools. There are only two of these currently in the district.

- Queenstown Events Centre

- Wānaka Recreation Centre.

Destination parks/premier parks

A premier park provides a unique experience and typically has a more extensive range of facilities that people will travel to and spend more time at. These parks are usually larger (with the exception of civic spaces) and meet the needs of both residents within the district and visitors to the area as they provide a unique experience or point of difference to other parks. People make a special trip just to get there, often driving, walking or cycling past one or more Local or community parks on the way.

The reserve may enjoy a particularly advantageous location (such as lake edge) or have recreational assets of a higher quality, contain heritage values, or be a civic space in the town centre. Civic spaces are for meeting, socialising, play and events located within the urban town centres and can comprise squares, plazas, greens, streets and shared spaces. Civic spaces provide unique opportunities to recognise the Treaty partnership through Kāi Tahu art, design and narratives.

These unique parks attract high use from visitors and are to be designed with this in mind with a high level of service. Events are often held in these areas, such as festivals, markets, sporting events and prize-givings. They are places that help establish connections and linkages where people can move through, visit and congregate. A premier park would typically have:

- Networks of walking circuits and trails
- Destination and/ or multiple play spaces and specialised recreation facilities
- Distinct natural or heritage features
- Multiple places for gatherings and socialising such as BBQ and picnic facilities.

Examples include:

- Dinosaur Park
- Queenstown Gardens
- Wānaka Station Park
- Marine Parade.

Natural reserves

A reserve or open space that might only partly be developed but contains a natural feature(s) such as native bush, a lake edge, river or mountain view. It is usually a large reserve or open space that provides for informal recreation. These areas may have high Kāi Tahu values as they are adjacent to lakes and rivers, or offer views towards significant mauka, may have ecological values and/or provide access to our unique landscapes. They offer diverse recreation opportunities such as biking, walking, water activities and providing connections with nature.

These reserves can include recreational facilities such as boat launching areas, campgrounds, but might also have ecological values, protecting waterways, and providing wildlife corridors.

Many of the partners and volunteer groups that work with QLDC use natural reserves. Many events are also held on natural reserves.

Examples include:

- Ben Lomond (Te Taumata a Hakitekura) Reserve
- Queenstown Hill (Te Tapunui)
- Arrow River (Haehaenui) Reserve
- Albert Town Lagoon
- Lake Hayes (Waiwhakaata) Reserve
- Matakauri Park
- Cardrona (Ōrau) Mouth Reserve.

Connections

Open space should be distributed to create a contiguous network where possible that establishes recreational trail networks, cycling and walking linkages.

Connections can provide for recreation linkages such as walkways or cycleways, and/or support ecological connectivity or establish greenbelts. They can include foreshore areas and esplanade strips. Connections or linkages can also make moving around our neighbourhoods easy and can provide an alternative and sustainable mode of active transport.

The district has an impressive network of walking and cycling trails and this is very popular for both recreation and tourism.

When new developments are planned, they should have quality connections within creating a walkable neighbourhood and should connect with existing trails and reserves where possible.

Pocket parks

Pocket parks are areas of greenspace that are either very small (less than 0.3ha) and/or are often not fully accessible as the land is maybe steep or located in gullies. Historically, QLDC has inherited a large number of pocket parks through subdivisions.

Pocket parks may be appropriate in medium to high density areas, providing amenity, a place of respite or socialising spaces. They also provide visual relief in intensively developed areas. They provide an opportunity for high quality landscaping, gardens and specimen trees. Pocket parks are also potentially important impermeable surfaces or planted areas that support stormwater management, land soakage opportunities and more, to add to avoidance of direct discharges to waterbodies

Within new subdivisions, QLDC will generally not acquire small areas of open space as reserve that primarily serve an amenity purposes for a development or are too steep or narrow to develop for recreation purposes. Open spaces smaller than a local park (minimum 0.3ha) should typically be retained in common or private ownership unless they have an important linkage or conservation function as part of the wider open space network.

Developments are encouraged to take advantage of the amenity and associated economic benefits of providing a well-designed and valuable public open space network and avoid creating small areas of surplus, undevelopable land.

Stormwater reserves

Stormwater infrastructure can have values such as wetland areas that also provide for wildlife. These wetlands or discharge areas are designed to mitigate effects of development on water quality. It is important to encourage developers to discharge stormwater to land where possible to recognise the environmental benefits of this low impact design. Discharge of stormwater to land is consistent with Kāi Tahu aspirations for how stormwater should be managed, along with using these areas to enhance indigenous biodiversity. However for QLDC to accept stormwater reserves in lieu of reserve development contributions they must also have appropriate recreation value that meets the criteria in the Provision Guidelines.

Developers will be required to engage with the Parks and Reserves department early (at the plan change stage) to ensure an appropriate mix of parks are provided. Existing reserves should be reviewed to identify areas that are deficient, and investment should be directed to those areas for development.

What is open space?

Volunteers and partnerships

Queenstown Lakes District is fortunate to have a number of community groups, clubs and partners that work to provide recreation and ecological enhancement services on parks. These include community associations, sports clubs, biking clubs and environmental groups.

These volunteers put in many hours and make a huge contribution to the success of the district's open space network. Examples of work undertaken are:

- Track and trail construction
- Wilding conifer control
- Predator control
- Native planting
- Fundraising and installation of community facilities.

QLDC works closely with other organisations such as Department of Conservation, Queenstown Trails Trust, Upper Clutha Tracks Trust, Aspiring Track Network Group and the Queenstown Mountain Bike Club to deliver shared services.

Events

The open space network provides for many of the regional and national events that are regularly hosted in the district. This can range from large-scale events to smaller community events. Well managed events can have a very positive effect on the District, drawing the community together and bringing financial, social, cultural and environmental benefits. The use of reserves to support and enable events should be encouraged where appropriate. This strategy's objective that our open spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued seeks to achieve access to a diversity of high-quality open spaces that provide a variety of experiences.

Population increase, visitor growth and intensification in urban areas will mean our parks and open spaces will need to accommodate more use. While generally new parks will not be acquired in these areas (discussed in the next section), the capacity of existing parks will need to be improved either through upgrades or receiving a higher level of service.

Design

The layout and configuration of a reserve and any infrastructure provided will ultimately determine the success of the reserve. Each activity, particularly sporting activities, will have specific requirements for the size, configuration, topography and orientation. Multifunctional open spaces are encouraged as they enable socialising and are an efficient use of land and facilities. Below are guidelines for how a reserve should be designed:

- Co-locate sportsgrounds with other recreation facilities such as a playground and walking circuits to make a multifunctional open space
- Maximise street frontage and locate in central/ prominent locations within a development to maximise accessibility, both visual and physical, and to provide good passive surveillance from passers-by and neighbouring properties
- Relatively flat well-drained terrain is desirable as it provides for a wide range of activities, however some variation in terrain can add interest and play opportunities
- 2 to 3 hectares is considered appropriate for a multiuse reserve
- Avoid overly elongated, narrow or irregular shapes with dead ends. Provide multiple entrance points and walking and cycling connections through the open space to link with the surrounding neighbourhood
- Consider appropriate infrastructure such as seating, water fountains and fencing
- Apply the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles (CPTED) to maximise safety of spaces.

Design guidelines could be prepared in future to ensure quality open space and facilities are delivered across the open space network, in a way that allows for consistency but also a sense of local identity.

Accessibility

All residents within urban/built up areas should live within reasonable walking distance to a local park. Pathways to the reserves should be easy for parents with young children, for people with limited mobility and the elderly. This is becoming increasingly important with the ageing population. For a reserve to be 'accessible' it should generally be within 600m (an easy 5 to 10 minute walk) of a property it serves and easily and safely accessible by foot.

An analysis of each area in the district shows existing open space provision and which areas have quality recreation reserves (local or community parks) within a 600m/1500m radius. This analysis can be used to inform future planning that will further analyse provision, connectivity and quality of park types. These plans will assist Council to understand and provide for the specific needs of the different communities in the district.

Awareness

The community also needs to be aware that the open space network exists. By providing information about the activities and facilities our parks offer, their history and their special features, the community and visitors can make the most out of our parks and open spaces. The community is able to learn about its parks through signage, website information and participating in community events and activities on parks. The community can become involved in the management of its parks by engaging in consultations on Reserve Management Plans and Development Plans or volunteering in club activities or restoration programmes.

Plan for and accommodate growth

Through analysis of existing levels of reserve provision and growth projections, the Future Parks and Reserves Provision Plan identifies priority areas for acquisition and investment.

How much do we have and how much we need to provide for current and future generations?

The previous 2017 Strategy set provision guidance for park types to set direction in greenfield developments for Local, Community and Sportsground Parks. This was primarily based on residential unit numbers of up to 2000 units and assumed Community and Sportsground Parks would be provided by developers in these areas. Generally, this has not occurred as most developments in this district are much smaller, and typically if any recreation reserves were being provided these only met the local park size and function. Subsequently, a mix of reserve types is not always being achieved in new and growth areas and in areas comprising smaller cumulative developments there could be no recreation reserves. An over-reliance on existing reserves within 600m also has often not resulted in the appropriate level of service for new and existing residents in those areas.

As the district grows, there is an ongoing need for more land to satisfy open space and recreational needs. The total park provision also needs to recognise the very high numbers of visitors to the region, most of whom come to participate in some form of outdoor recreation, and the high resident population growth. Much of the existing reserve land is under pressure from this population growth. The steep topography of the region means that flat usable accessible land is in short supply, is under pressure and it is becoming more difficult and more expensive to acquire in appropriate locations for new parks as the urban areas become more intensively developed. Our existing parks and open spaces therefore need to accommodate more intense use.

A separate Parks and Reserves Future Provision Plan including a Provisions Guideline has been prepared that sets out how new future reserves will be acquired and developed.

Open spaces are treasured and protected

Many of our reserves are areas of significant vegetation and biodiversity. These natural areas protect important ecosystem services. Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from the natural environment, such as clean air, fresh water, climate moderation, carbon sequestration, fertile soil and flood control. For example, wetlands can improve water quality through filtration and can play a role in drought and flood mitigation through retention. These ecosystem services are important to environmental and human health and wellbeing, yet they are limited and often taken for granted. Human impacts such as pollution, introduced species and development is putting increasing pressure on the natural environment and reducing these ecosystem services.

Our open space network provides us with an opportunity to protect and enhance ecological values for existing and future generations. Protection, conservation and education about these areas will encourage people to treasure their parks and reserves and to connect with nature.

Ecological enhancement of our open spaces is largely led by a number of volunteer groups through planting programmes, growing native plants in nurseries and controlling wilding conifers. These groups and partners play a vital role in the protection of open spaces and these partnerships should be recognised and supported.

Identifying areas with high potential for biodiversity and ecological enhancement, consistent with mana whenua values and aspirations (e.g. biodiversity corridors, riparian management) and preparing Revegetation or Enhancement Plans would create a framework in which QLDC can protect and enhance these values. This could include a policy on weed control.

Many reserves also protect historic heritage features such as monuments, buildings, graves or memorial plantings. These features provide the opportunity for residents and visitors to learn about the unique history of the district.

Classification and zoning of open space

There are a number of mechanisms available to protect the public open space network. Parks and open spaces are generally protected from inappropriate development by being in public ownership and through being vested and classified as a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. Reserve Management Plans are required for classified recreation reserves and must be prepared in consultation with the public.

Encroachments

There are a large number of both historic and new encroachments onto public open space. Encroachments onto reserves can result in the community being prevented from accessing public open space. The preparation of an Encroachment Policy would set out how QLDC intends to deal with new and existing encroachments, including criteria for how to prioritise these.

Action Plan (What we will do, how we will do it)

An Action Plan is included as Appendix 1 which sets out the future actions that can be taken to achieve the Strategy's vision and objectives.

Review and monitoring

Monitoring should be undertaken to ensure the Strategy is being successfully implemented. This can be done in a number of ways:

- > Community feedback through the Annual Plan and Ten Year Plan
- > Targeted parks and open space questions in further QLDC customer satisfaction surveys
- > Undertake a research programme on our parks to understand how people use and value them
- > Identify and map ecological areas to allow for the effective management and protection of these sites
- > Develop open space network plans across the district to analyse existing provision, connectivity and quality of park types

Appendix

Appendix 1: Action Plan

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES STRATEGY 2021 VISION:					
To provide a rich and diverse network of parks and open spaces that are valued by the community and protected and enhanced for future generations.					
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our parks and reserves are: diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities, mana whenua and visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can plan for and accommodate growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces are protected and treasured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality, and reduced GHG emissions.
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have the right mix of park types and experiences Good provision for events Parks support community resilience Experiences support curiosity, confidence-building and human connection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality design Well connected, to encourage active transport options Create attractive urban areas through quality parks and reserves Invest in appropriate areas and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep up with growth, especially in medium and high density residential zones Developers to adhere to Provision Guidelines Ensure the appropriate level of provision of park types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness and education opportunities Ensure natural and cultural heritage protection Recognise and celebrate the role of partners and volunteers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance ecological values, ecosystem services and biodiversity.
HOW WILL WE DO IT?					
Actions	Create park types/experiences:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and

<p>within Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local parks • Community parks • Community gardens • Premier parks • Sportsground parks • Connections • Natural reserves • Review Development Contributions Policy to ensure it aligns with park types • Investigate the provision of dog parks where appropriate. 	<p>residential zones to have local or community parks within 600m walking distance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree on types of recreation • Facilities to be provided on each park type • Align Strategy with levels of service. 	<p>Provision Guidelines to inform future Development Contributions Policies and investment in existing parks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require that developers engage with Parks staff early, at the plan change stage where relevant • Advocate for and require high quality open space outcomes by working with developers. 	<p>undertake environmental initiatives with volunteer groups.</p>	<p>implement low mow techniques and habitat modification for increased biodiversity and animal pest control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review how sprays are used in parks and open spaces • Invest in a riparian planting plan and riparian planting • Plant native trees and shrubs where appropriate to ensure diverse and thriving ecosystems • Where possible, use reserves to create wildlife corridors • Enable the use of certain parks to establish community native nurseries • Protect and restore Regionally Significant Wetlands and lake islands • Restore and
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					<p>preserve areas of ecological significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services that prioritise biodiversity and carbon sequestration • Protect wildlife corridors.
Future actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure developers adhere to Parks and Reserves Future Provisions Plan • Input into future community and sports facility strategies to ensure future needs of the community are met • Identify which reserves are appropriate for events • Investigate provision of horse-riding trails • Develop district-wide Biking Strategy • Develop maps which overlay reserves and wāhi tūpuna • Work with Kāi Tahu on integrating values framework into future park provision • Support community gardens to support food security and resilience where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Parks and Reserves Future Provisions Plan • Develop a Playspaces Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve website information for parks and recreation • Input into future reviews of QLDC Smokefree and Vapefree policies • Investigate the provision of exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Park Acquisition Strategy • Work with partners to protect public access to areas of high recreation value that are on private land • Work with DOC and partners on the best management of conservation land within the urban growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and review Reserve Management Plans • Plan the enhancement opportunities for key reserves in growth intensification areas through Development Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate for and input into future QLDC Biodiversity Strategy • Identify key biodiversity and ecological restoration areas • Develop Revegetation and Enhancement Plans • Collaborate with DOC and other partners on pest management • Input into

		<p>equipment in reserves where appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Work with the SDHB to undertake an assessment of parks and open spaces using the PARC's evaluation tool.	<p>boundary.</p>		<p>future QLDC Spray Minimisation Plan.</p>
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Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021

INTRODUCTION

The Queenstown Lakes District is fortunate to have access to large areas of open space, lakes and mountains. There are a variety of open space and reserve areas that play a vital role in making this area a great place to work and play. River corridors, lakes and their foreshores, cycleways and local parks provide residents with many opportunities to see and enjoy a range of open space, as well as opportunities for Kāi Tahu cultural connection. The public can also access a wealth of Department of Conservation (DOC) land and World Heritage National Parks on our doorstep.

Perhaps because of this great asset, more and more people are moving to the area and international and domestic visitor numbers are steadily increasing. Growth continues to generate high levels of subdivision and development which places increasing pressure on the use of the land, while more people want access to open space areas. Development and protection of the open space network and improvements to the quality of open space is increasingly important.

There are challenges in acquiring, maintaining or improving the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space. This Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan, read in conjunction with the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 (The Strategy), seeks to address these issues, establish priorities and enable partnerships to deliver public open space opportunities through an agreed plan.

As the district grows, there is an ongoing need for more reserve land to satisfy open space and recreational needs. The steep topography of the region means that flat usable accessible land is in short supply, is under pressure from a range of competing interests and it is becoming more difficult and more expensive to acquire in appropriate locations for new parks as the urban areas become more intensively developed. Our existing parks and open spaces therefore need to accommodate more intense use. The total park provision also needs to recognise the very high numbers of visitors to the region, many who come to participate in some form of outdoor recreation, and the high resident population growth. Recreation reserve land is under pressure from this population and visitor growth.

Through analysis of existing levels of reserve provision and future growth projections, this plan identifies priority areas for acquisition and investment, and provides clear direction for what reserves will be accepted from developers through the subdivision process.

The **Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021** describes the range of park types that provide a diverse recreation and open space experience. This Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan sets out how new parks and reserves will be provided through new development.

Urban intensification and future residential growth areas

Park type analysis

The variety of park types that Council administers are described in The Strategy and in Table 2 on page X of this Plan.

The park types are:

- Pocket park
- Local park
- Community park
- Community sportsground park
- Premier sportsground park
- Premier park
- Connections
- Natural reserve
- Stormwater reserve

River corridors, mountains, lakes and their foreshores, provide residents with many opportunities to see and enjoy a range of open space. However, these types of open spaces are not usually provided by developers, or funded by QLDC.

Other reserve types such as stormwater or connections are usually determined by landform, urban design and transport requirements.

Local, community and premier sportsground parks are considered to be the fundamental reserves that Council or developers provide to meet the recreation needs of the residents within new urban developments.

An analysis has been undertaken on the distribution of these park types to demonstrate how accessible these are to each resident that lives in the district and what the current and desired level of service is. The Park Type Analysis Maps (Appendix #1) depict this through a series of maps that show the approximate distance from each local park (400m-600m) and community park (1500m) across the district. Well provisioned areas will have a series of overlapping circles, demonstrating that residents in those areas have access to a variety of reserve types, and subsequently have an adequate level of service. Areas that have less or no overlapping circles have a lower level of service.

Figure One is an example map that demonstrates that the Queenstown Town Centre and Kelvin Heights are well provisioned as they have many overlapping circles, whereas Fernhill, Sunshine Bay and Goldfield Heights have lower provision as there are few overlapping circles.

Reserve provision associated with new developments in residential urban growth areas will need to take into account resident expectations and the vision and objectives of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. This is not only for residents' immediate open space needs but also for the range of parks to meet their wider recreational needs. Having access to a local park as well as larger community and sportsground parks (community and premier) with sufficient capacity to accommodate current resident needs and future growth is very important.

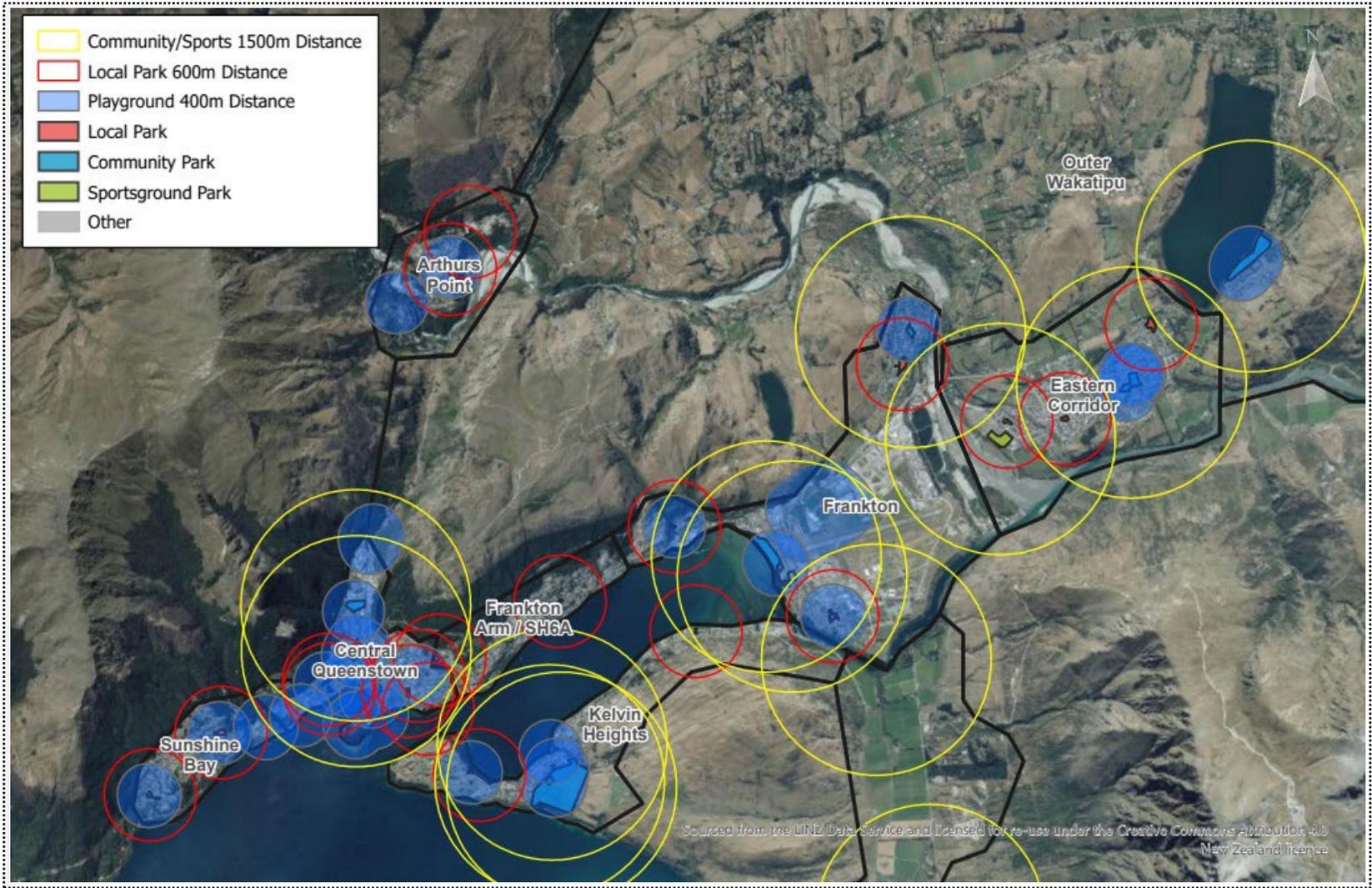


Figure One.

Future growth projections

The QLDC Growth Projections 2020 identify the future areas in the district where growth is forecast and associated housing capacities. This is reflected in the QLDC Spatial Plan 2021 which is under development.

Spatial Plan capacity

The graph in Figure Two shows the expected distribution of households and development capacity enabled by the Spatial Plan's consolidated approach to growth.

It shows that the main urban areas of Queenstown and Wānaka provide for approximately 80% of both the estimated growth in dwellings up to 2050 and the Spatial Plan capacity. The remaining 20% is distributed across the smaller settlements and rural areas of the Queenstown Lakes.

This work was informed by detailed analysis of protected areas and constraints that considered environment and cultural values, as well as hazards.

- **2020 Households** is the number of households in key locations across the Queenstown Lakes
- **2050 Estimated Households** is the estimated growth in each location up to 2050
- **Spatial Plan Capacity** is the theoretical number of dwellings that could be accommodated in the area is 'fully developed' to the density and extent enabled by the Spatial Plan.

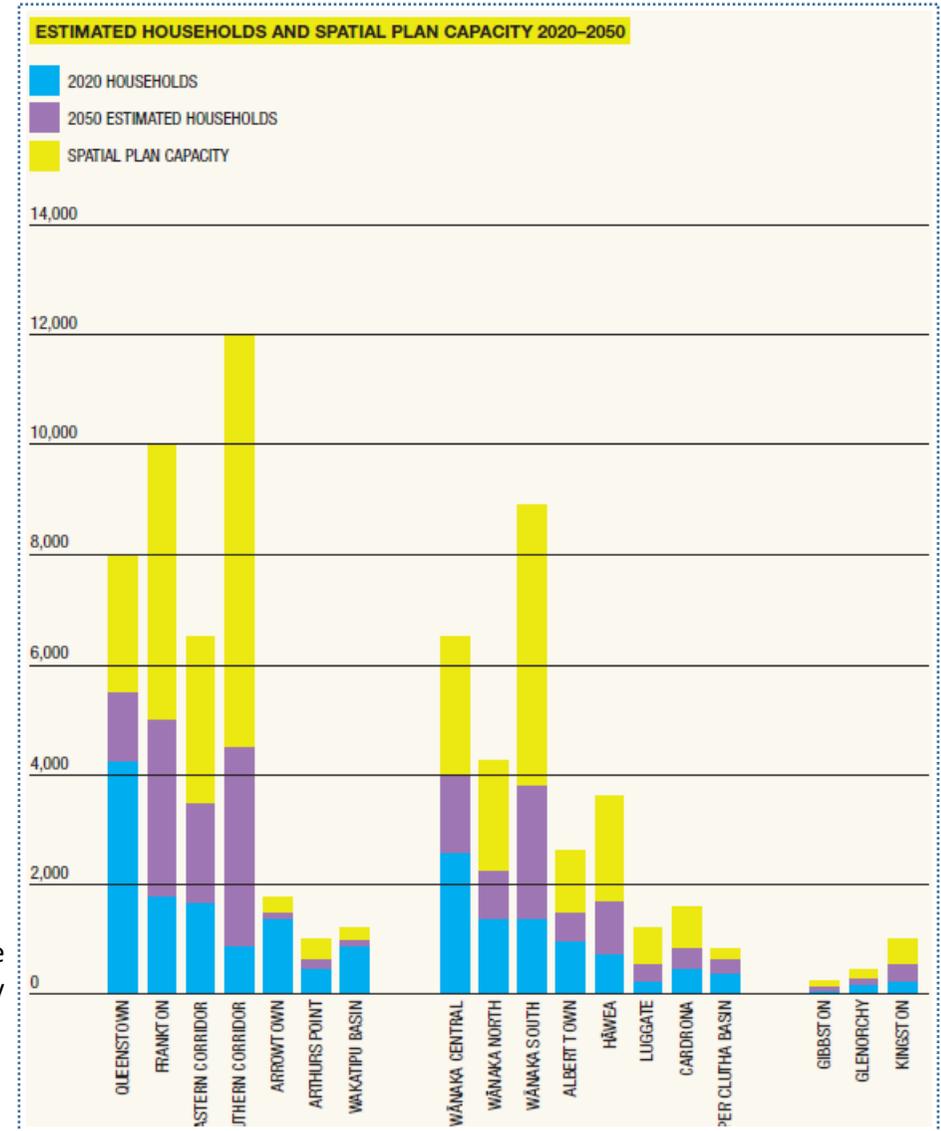


Figure Two.

Analysis of park type per household (levels of service)

These growth projections have been combined with the park type analysis to determine the existing levels of service for each area and the required future levels of service to meet the projected growth. The level of service for reserve land is defined by how much local or community park land (m²) there is per household. This is further broken down into each area within the district.

Ward	Location	Provision Areas	Local Parks	Community + Sportsgrounds	Local ha	Community Park ha	2020 households	2030 households	2050 households	2020 Local Park m2 per household (7.5m2 target)	2020 Community Park m2 per household (10m2 target ¹)	2030 Local Park m2 per household (7.5m2 target)	2030 Community Park m2 per household (10m2 target ¹)	2020 residents (2.4 x number of households)	2020 Local Parks per resident m2	2030 residents (2.4 x number of households)	2030 Local Parks per resident m2
Wakatipu	Sunshine Bay	A	2	0	1.0	0.0	1225	1231	1250-1300	8.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	2940	3.5	2954	3.5
Wakatipu	Central Queenstown	A	5	2	1.7	5.2	1870	2187	3000-5000	8.9	28.0	7.6	23.9	4488	3.7	5248	3.2
Wakatipu	Arthurs Point	A	2	0	0.5	0.0	480	536	700-1000	10.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	1152	4.4	1286	4.0
Wakatipu	Frankton Arm / SH6A	A	2	0	0.9	0.0	1135	1183	1250-2500	7.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	2724	3.2	2839	3.1
Wakatipu	Frankton	A	3	3	2.2	12.4	1825	2663	4500-10000	12.3	68.1	8.4	46.7	4380	5.1	6391	3.5
Wakatipu	Kelvin Heights	A	2	2	1.2	31.1	685	820	1250-2000	17.5	454.0	14.6	379.2	1644	7.3	1969	6.1
Wakatipu	Southern Corridor	B	0	2	0.0	7.9	925	2028	4500-11750	0.0	85.2	0.0	38.9	2220	0.0	4868	0.0
Wakatipu	Eastern Corridor	A, B	3	2	2.1	6.7	1670	2167	3250-5700	12.7	40.0	9.8	30.9	4008	5.3	5201	4.1
Wakatipu	Arrowtown	A	6	5	4.2	6.8	1410	1447	1500-1750	29.7	48.0	29.0	46.8	3384	12.4	3473	12.1
Wakatipu	Outer Wakatipu	C	0	1	0.0	8.9	1540	1606	1750-2000	0.0	58.1	0.0	55.7	3696	0.0	3854	0.0
Wanaka	Wanaka West and South	A, B	5	1	3.2	5.8	1355	2122	3750-8900	23.3	42.7	14.9	27.3	3252	9.7	5092	6.2
Wanaka	Wanaka Central	A, B	3	4	4.8	25.3	935	1298	2250-4500	51.8	270.7	37.3	195.0	2244	21.6	3115	15.5
Wanaka	Wanaka North	A	2	2	0.5	28.0	1410	1669	2250-4250	3.6	198.6	3.0	167.8	3384	1.5	4005	1.3
Wanaka	Wanaka Waterfront	A, B	5	3	5.5	5.8	1660	1708	2000-2250	33.3	35.2	32.4	34.2	3984	13.9	4100	13.5
Wanaka	Albert Town	A, B	2	1	2.4	1.0	1045	1204	1500-2600	22.7	9.5	19.7	8.3	2508	9.4	2889	8.2
Wanaka	Hawea	A, B	1	3	0.1	3.4	745	1041	1700-3600	1.8	45.5	1.3	32.5	1788	0.8	2498	0.5
Wanaka	Luggate	A, B	1	2	0.1	2.6	230	326	550-1200	4.3	111.0	3.0	78.3	552	1.8	782	1.3
Wakatipu	Glenorchy	A	3	2	0.8	9.6	220	242	300-400	38.3	438.4	34.9	398.7	528	16.0	581	14.5
Wakatipu	Kingston	A, B	1	1	0.8	2.0	235	332	550-1000	35.0	83.7	24.8	59.3	564	14.6	797	10.3
Wanaka	Cardrona Village	A	1	1	0.5	1.6	485	602	850-1600	10.1	32.7	8.1	26.4	1164	4.2	1445	3.4

Table One.

Through this analysis it is determined that an appropriate level of service for each area is 7.5m² per household of Local Park and 10m² of reserve land per household of community park. The park type analysis table above (Table One) demonstrates existing areas of high and low levels of service and thus, where investment needs to be made to address low provision and/or high growth areas. Low levels are indicated in red. This has been used to inform future development contributions.

Premier sportsground park

Using the QLDC Growth Projections, QLDC Sportsfield Demand Analysis and the QLDC Draft Community Facilities Strategy, it can be demonstrated that new premier sportsground parks, in addition to the Queenstown Events Centre and the Wānaka Recreation Centre, will be required in the areas of highest growth in the district to meet the formal sport and recreation needs of residents within the growing communities. These areas have been identified as:

- Whakatipu Ladies Mile/ Te Pūtahi
 The Southern Corridor
- Wānaka Wānaka South

Council must acquire sites of approximately 10 hectares in each of these areas to provide for premier sportsground parks.

In Wānaka, Council already administers a large site (20 hectares) that will be suitable for a premier sportsground park purpose and is currently planning to develop this site.

Future residential urban growth areas

The Park Type Analysis, Future Growth Projections and the Spatial Plan have informed a second series of maps (Future Residential Urban Growth Maps - Appendix #2) that show the existing urban areas and the future high growth areas. It is important to note these maps are indicative only as due to future plan changes, appeals on the Proposed District Plan and other factors, it is not possible to accurately draw a definitive line.

Development contributions

Council has the ability through the QLDC Development Contributions and Financial Contributions Policy (DC Policy) to acquire funds for new reserve land (Reserve Land Development Contributions) and/or new park assets or other park improvements to respond to growth (Reserve Improvement Development Contributions). Land or reserve improvements may be provided by developers in lieu of Development Contributions with the prior approval of Council.

This Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan is strongly associated with Council's DC Policy, including future reviews of this policy. This relationship is essential to ensure future acquisition and development of parks within the district contribute to the wellbeing of its current and future residents, and to ensure the land offered in-lieu of a reserve contribution payment is accessible, fit for purpose and appropriate to meet community needs now and in the future.

Planning for new reserves ahead of development and growth is required to ensure an integrated approach when multiple developments are involved and to avoid an ad hoc approach to reserve provision. To this end, Council may require a development contribution that is used to pay, in full or in part, for capital expenditure already incurred by the Council in anticipation of growth.

To ensure transparency of reserve contribution requirements and that they demonstrate the relationship between growth and demand, a breakdown of how the Reserve Land Development Contributions will be applied is proposed for the 2021 QLDC Development Contributions Policy. The Reserve Contributions Policy currently calculates that 27.5m² of reserve land is required per household- this was made up of 12.5m² of local park and 15m² of neighbourhood park (now called community park). This was purely a quantitative assessment, including all types of reserve land including pocket parks and natural reserves. This Plan is based on a qualitative assessment which focusses on ensuring high quality, high use recreation land in residential urban growth areas.

Depending on the location of new developments, the requirements for reserve land (or cash in-lieu of land) will vary, as discussed later in this plan.

For new developments within areas that don't have adequate reserve provision there will be a need for additional reserves to meet the recreational demand of the new residents in those areas.

The reserve land contribution for each dwelling equivalent has been assessed at 22.5m² for the Whakatipu Ward and 17.5m² for Wānaka - this consists of:

- 17.5m² Local/community park
- 5m² Premier sportsground park (excluded from Wānaka)

Premier sportsground park cash contribution

All developments in the Whakatipu are required to contribute reserve land contributions will contribute in cash the equivalent of 5m². This is for future premier sportsground parks in the high growth areas which Council has determined will be required to accommodate for future growth.

There is no requirement in the Wānaka Ward for this cash contribution. Council has recently rezoned existing Council-administered land through the District Plan as Open Space and Recreation with the intent to develop this as a premier sportsground park. Therefore, while there is the need to provide a new premier sportsground park there is no need to acquire the land.

Reserve land contribution

At the Council's discretion the reserves contribution can be either land or cash or a combination of both. Consultation with the Council is required prior to an application for an outline development plan, a plan change and/or a resource consent being lodged. In some instances, the Council may accept or require a contribution to the equivalent value in the form of land or infrastructure.

Existing urban areas

A number of established urban areas, particularly in the Wānaka and Queenstown town centres, will be subject to further growth and intensification. Multi-level residential building heights are increasing in the urban town centre areas and apartment living is predicted to become more common.

These established urban areas are areas that have been previously subdivided for residential purposes and are indicatively identified as Map Area A on the Future Residential Urban Growth Maps. These were formerly referred to as Brownfield Developments in the QLDC Developments Contributions Policy 2017.

These urban areas generally have sufficient or high reserve land provision, and have a diverse range of reserve type, and/or there is limited opportunity to provide new recreation reserves. Due to intensification of urban areas the existing reserves in these areas will be subject to greater use. Residents in high density or medium density living usually have limited access to private outdoor space and rely more heavily on public open space to provide amenity and high-quality living standards than residents living in low density or rural areas.

In recognition of the need to accommodate intensification and promote affordability of housing in these areas a recommended change to the DC Policy is that Reserve Land Development Contributions will only be required by way of a contribution to the purchase of additional premier sportsground parks. This is because these areas generally have sufficient local and community park type reserve land provision, but all residents will typically use the premier sportsground parks.

Reserve Improvements Development Contributions, within Existing Urban Areas are particularly important. These are required to increase the quality of facilities and overall capacity of the existing reserves to accommodate the residential growth, and the community's recreational needs. Increased visitor accommodation in these areas will also put additional pressure on existing reserves, particularly premier parks (including premier sportsground parks), which also host events that visitors often participate in.

New occupants of these urban developments will not only have an expectation about having access to a local park but will also place further demand on larger, multi-use open spaces. The requirement to upgrade these parks and their assets can therefore be partly attributed to this growth and Development Contributions will be applied accordingly.

The Lake Wānaka Foreshore and the Queenstown Bay Foreshore Reserves are examples of parks that will need a continuing higher level of service to cater for the increasing intense use these spaces will experience.

Residential urban growth areas

These are newer urban areas or future development areas that are being targeted through mechanisms such as the Spatial Plan and District Plan to meet the demands of growth. These are shown as Map Area B on the Future Residential Urban Growth Maps and meet the definition of Residential Urban Growth Area which is:

Residential Urban Growth sites are all undeveloped sites contained within the Urban Growth Boundary as defined in the QLDC District Plan (if not already covered by Map Area A) as well as other land zoned primarily for residential purposes which has not been developed.

In these development areas both Reserve Land Development Contributions and Reserve Improvement Development Contributions are required.

Some developments may be on the edge of or overlap with Map Area A. If they are zoned primarily for residential purposes and sites are greater than 1000m² they are considered Residential Urban Areas Growth Areas. If the site being developed is less than 1000m² it is considered Existing Urban Area.

In some cases, residential developments have already progressed, but the current reserve land provision has not necessarily provided the required level of service or range of park types that meets the communities' needs. Therefore, as proposals are being assessed for new developments in these areas the Council can ensure that the proposed reserves are fit for purpose and meet the new provision guidelines. This is the time to identify opportunities to fill gaps in the network and to connect developments and new reserves to existing reserves, trails and to transport networks.

When acquiring new open space in these areas, careful consideration must be given to determine the value of the land to the community. Developers can either provide reserve land that meets the reserve provision guidelines for local and/or community parks set out in Table 2, or in-lieu of land, provide the equivalent value based on 15m² for each residential unit for local/community parks. In addition, a cash contribution towards premier sportsground parks will be required based on the equivalent value of 5m² for each residential unit as typically every resident in the district will visit this park type and use the sport and recreation facilities.

To ensure the parks network is meeting the broader community needs Council must use reserve land contributions to acquire land for appropriate reserves where developers are unable or unlikely to provide this. This becomes particularly important in high growth areas and/or where there are cumulative impacts of multiple developments.

High growth areas

Several areas have been identified that will accommodate high levels of growth and these do not have many or any existing reserves. These are:

- Ladies Mile | Te Pūtahi
- Southern Corridor

- Wānaka South
- Wānaka North
- Luggate
- Hāwea
- Kingston

These areas are identified on the Residential Urban Growth Maps as ‘Future Residential High Growth Areas’ (Map Area B) and will be where Council will prioritise investment in premier sportsground parks and/or community and local parks or ensure developers vest a range of reserves to ensure a diverse mix of reserve types to meet residents’ recreation needs.

Rural zones

These are rural areas that are zoned for rural purposes. Residents in these areas wouldn’t be expected to have the same requirement for use of a local or community park as they are not typically accessible to rural residents, however these residents would likely use the premier sportsground parks. Reserve Land Development Contributions and Reserve Improvement Development Contributions will be required for premier sportsgrounds (in the Whakatipu only).

Rural residential or large lot subdivisions with lot sizes less than 2000m² are required to pay reserve land contributions. These residents would still likely utilise community and local parks.

Provision guidelines

The following provision guidelines set out the amount of public open space that should be provided in both Existing Urban Areas (Map Area A) and new development areas (Map Area B and all other areas) and describe the indicative park features and amenities in each park category. A breakdown of how reserve land and improvement contributions will be applied is also outlined.

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021

Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>Pocket park</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u> To enhance the character or appeal or ecological contribution of a development.</p> <p>Areas of open space that are very small May be appropriate in medium/high density areas, providing amenity, socialising spaces, opportunity for landscaping, gardens, large trees and visual relief from built environment.</p> <p>Vested as Local Purpose Reserve (with prior agreement).</p>	<p>Typically less than 0.2ha. Voluntarily provided at developer cost and only with prior agreement from council. Any pocket parks would be in addition to requirements/DC payments for local and/or community parks.</p> <p>Pocket parks are typically flat areas (overall not have a slope greater than 1:5, unless amenity planting is appropriate on greater slopes).</p> <p>Alternatively, Pocket Parks can be retained in private ownership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping and Gardens • Small lawn areas • Park furniture • Specimen trees • Water fountains 	Developer provided – may be vested.	No	Developer provided – may be vested with prior Agreement.	No

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021

Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>Local park</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u> Park that is easily accessible for the immediate community, within easy walking distance (5-10 minutes) to residents in the area. Provides a basic information recreation experience for nearby residents.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.</p>	<p>New developments in Residential Urban Growth Areas require a minimum 0.3ha of local park typically requires between 0.3ha – 0.5ha.</p> <p>Residents shall have easy, safe access to a local park within a 400-600m walk (approximately 5 to 10 minutes)</p> <p>It shall be centrally located within the residential development. The exact size will be determined by the size of the subdivision</p> <p>and location and types of the other parks in the area. This shall be of a configuration that is predominantly flat quality recreation land, suitable for a variety of recreation activities and structures. It will provide a transition / buffer space from adjacent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play spaces/equipment • Flat, kick around space 30m x 30m with buffers • Flat space to be a maximum 6% gradient • Areas for socialising and respite • Landscaping • Specimen trees • Furniture • Ability to place recreation infrastructure on the land <p><i>Underground services and above ground infrastructure: Local park should be vested free of encumbrances unless otherwise agreed.</i></p>	<p>Developer provided if it meets provision guidance.</p> <p>Council should look to acquire in larger developments if not provided or where cumulative impacts of developments require this.</p>	<p>Yes – only for land that can be vested as recreation reserve. (If part of the reserve has a stormwater function this must form a separate parcel and be vested as Local Purpose (Stormwater).)</p> <p>If land not provided Reserve Land DC payment required if in Residential Urban Growth Area/and when changing from rural to residential zone and final lot sizes are less than 2000m2.</p>	<p>Developer provided - Can include defined/agreed assets.</p> <p>All developments to pay Reserve Improvement Development Contributions.</p>	<p>Yes for: Play equipment Park furniture Water fountains</p> <p>No for: Rubbish bins, footpaths and pathways Planting Signage</p>

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021						
Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
	roads and housing, good street frontage and contains a flat kick-around space of approximately 30 by 30m.					
<p>Community park</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u> Area of open space that provides a variety of informal recreation experiences for residents across a neighbourhood/suburb, well used by the community for informal recreation, social, cultural and leisure experiences.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.</p>	<p>A community park typically requires 1ha to 2ha of recreation reserve and shall be generally flat or undulating land. They shall be strategically and centrally located within the residential development to achieve community park purpose and should be able to accommodate buildings and structures – <i>to provide community gathering space, offering a range of recreation opportunities and community connectivity.</i></p> <p>Residents in residential zones should have access to a community park within a 1500m walk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perimeter trails or trails within park • Multiple kick around spaces • Areas for socialising and respite • Furniture • Barbeque facilities • Larger and more specialised informal recreation infrastructure such as large playgrounds, hard courts, skate parks • Car parking • Toilets • Water fountain • Shade / shelter • Specimen trees • Perimeter trail 	<p>Developer provided if it meets provision guidance.</p> <p>Council should look to purchase for cumulative developments or in high growth priority areas where developers are unable to meet the provision guidance.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>If land not provided Reserve Land DC payment required if in Residential Urban Growth Area/and when changing from rural to residential zone and final lot sizes are less than 2000m².</p>	<p>Developer provided - Can include defined/agreed assets.</p> <p>All developments to pay Reserve Improvement Developer Contributions.</p>	<p>Play equipment Recreation facilities and infrastructure (eg. hard courts, pump tracks, skateparks) BBQ's Picnic shelters Public toilets</p> <p>No for: Rubbish bins Footpaths and pathways Planting Signage</p>

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021						
Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Reserve Improvements	Contributions -
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
	A community sportsground park can serve a multi-use function with a community park. Community facilities may be accommodated on community/sportsground parks.	<i>Underground services and above ground infrastructure: Community park should be vested free of encumbrances unless otherwise agreed</i>				
Sportsground park (community) <u>Purpose/Description:</u> designed and used for organised sport with toilets, changing facilities, car parking and turf or playing surface formally maintained to an appropriate standard for the relevant sports code. Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.	A sportsground park (community) should be of a configuration that can provide one to two full-sized sports fields in a side-by-side configuration. A sportsground park (community) can serve a multi-use function with a community park. A multi use reserve would be 3 to 5 hectares. Community facilities may be accommodated on community/sportsground parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal sportsfields • Hard courts • Changing rooms • Small scale clubrooms and storage • Public toilets 	Developer may provide if it meets provision guidance. Council should look to purchase for cumulative developments or in /High Growth Priority Areas where developers are unable to meet the provision guidance.	Yes	Developer or Council Provided.	Hard courts Irrigated turf Changing rooms Sport and Recreation Facilities Public toilets No for: Rubbish bins Footpaths and Pathways Planting Signage

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021						
Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>Premier sportsground park</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u> designed and used for organised sport with community facilities including toilets, changing facilities, swimming pool, gymnasium car parking, sportsfields and turf or playing surface maintained to a high standard, capable of hosting large district wide and regional events.</p> <p>Vested as Recreation Reserve under the Reserves Act.</p>	<p>A premier sportsground park should be of a configuration of up to 10 hectares that accommodates organised and formal sport and recreation.</p> <p>A premier sportsground park is a ward asset and is used by the district or even the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal sports fields and turfs • Hard courts • Changing rooms • Community facilities • Clubrooms • Car parking • Public toilets • Perimeter trail 	Council provided.	No – contribution as cash should be taken from all developments in the Whakatipu.	Council Provided.	N/A
<p>Premier park</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u> meet the needs of both residents within the district and</p>	<p>No quantity guidance. Existing parks will be identified as being premier parks and upgraded where required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May enjoy a particularly advantageous location (such as lake edge) or have recreational assets of a higher quality. 	Council provided.	No – RI contribution as cash should be taken from all developments put towards developing premier parks	Council provided.	N/A

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021

Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>visitors to the area as they provide a unique experience or point of difference to other parks.</p> <p>Events are often held in these areas, such as festivals, markets, prize-givings and fireworks. They are places that help establish connections and linkages where people can move through, visit and congregate.</p> <p>Civic spaces are for meeting, socialising, play and events located within the urban town centres and can comprise squares, plazas, greens, streets and shared spaces.</p>	<p>Civic spaces are limited to existing reserves in existing town centres. Should a new town centre be created however the civic space reserve should reflect the scale of the urban centre.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain significant heritage values • Contain high quality landscaping • Be a civic space in the town centre • Likely to receive the majority of use from visitors and they are to be designed with this in mind with a high level of service 				

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021

Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
<p>Connections</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u></p> <p>Vested as Local Purpose Reserve.</p>	<p>No quantity guidance, amount will depend on characteristics of the area such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If water bodies are present that trigger esplanade reserve requirements • The location of walkways and cycleways within greenfield developments • Opportunities to link to waterbodies such as lakes and rivers • Opportunities to link to nearby open spaces • Opportunities to link with existing active transport networks 	<p>Pathways, Trees and other plantings</p> <p><i>Underground and above ground services by prior agreement.</i></p>	<p>Typically developer provided.</p> <p>Council may look to retrofit in areas where connections are lacking.</p>	<p>No if the pathway is standard and if the reserve also has underground services.</p> <p>Exceptional cases for strategic and important trail connections may be made only with prior agreement with Parks and Reserves.</p>	<p>Typically developer provided.</p>	<p>No RI Credits given.</p>
<p>Natural</p> <p><u>Purpose/Description:</u></p> <p>Large natural open space often contains a natural feature/s such</p>	<p>No quantity guidance. Amount will depend on characteristics of the area.</p>		<p>No RL credits.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>No</p>

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION PLAN - PROVISION GUIDELINES TABLE 2021						
Type	Provision guidance	Indicative amenities	Development Contributions - Reserve Land		Development Contributions - Reserve Improvements	
			Land provider	DC offsets available?	Asset provider	Offsets available?
as lake edge, river or mountain view with ecological values that provides for informal recreation. Vested as Recreation Reserve.						
Stormwater reserves Vested as Local Purpose Reserve on separate title to land vested as recreation reserve.	No quantity guidance.	Can be accepted with underground services by prior agreement.	Developer provided.	No	No	No
	If a developer wishes to vest a pocket park, local park or community park with a stormwater or infrastructure function on part of all of a reserve and claim credits, this can only be done with the prior agreement of the reserves department and must be subject to a separate developers agreement. This will only be considered if it can be demonstrated that a high quality recreation outcome can be achieved, that includes the ability to place recreation infrastructure on the reserve and may only be applicable to part of the reserve. Stormwater detention areas and swales are not considered to enable a quality recreation outcome.					

To ensure that the principles of this Strategy are upheld and that the provision guidelines below are met, developers should engage with the QLDC Parks and Reserves Department early, at the Plan Change stage where relevant. The most current Development Contributions Policy will be used in the conjunction with the Strategy.

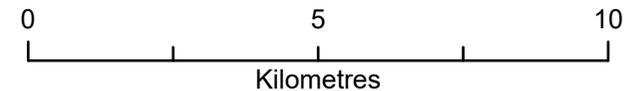
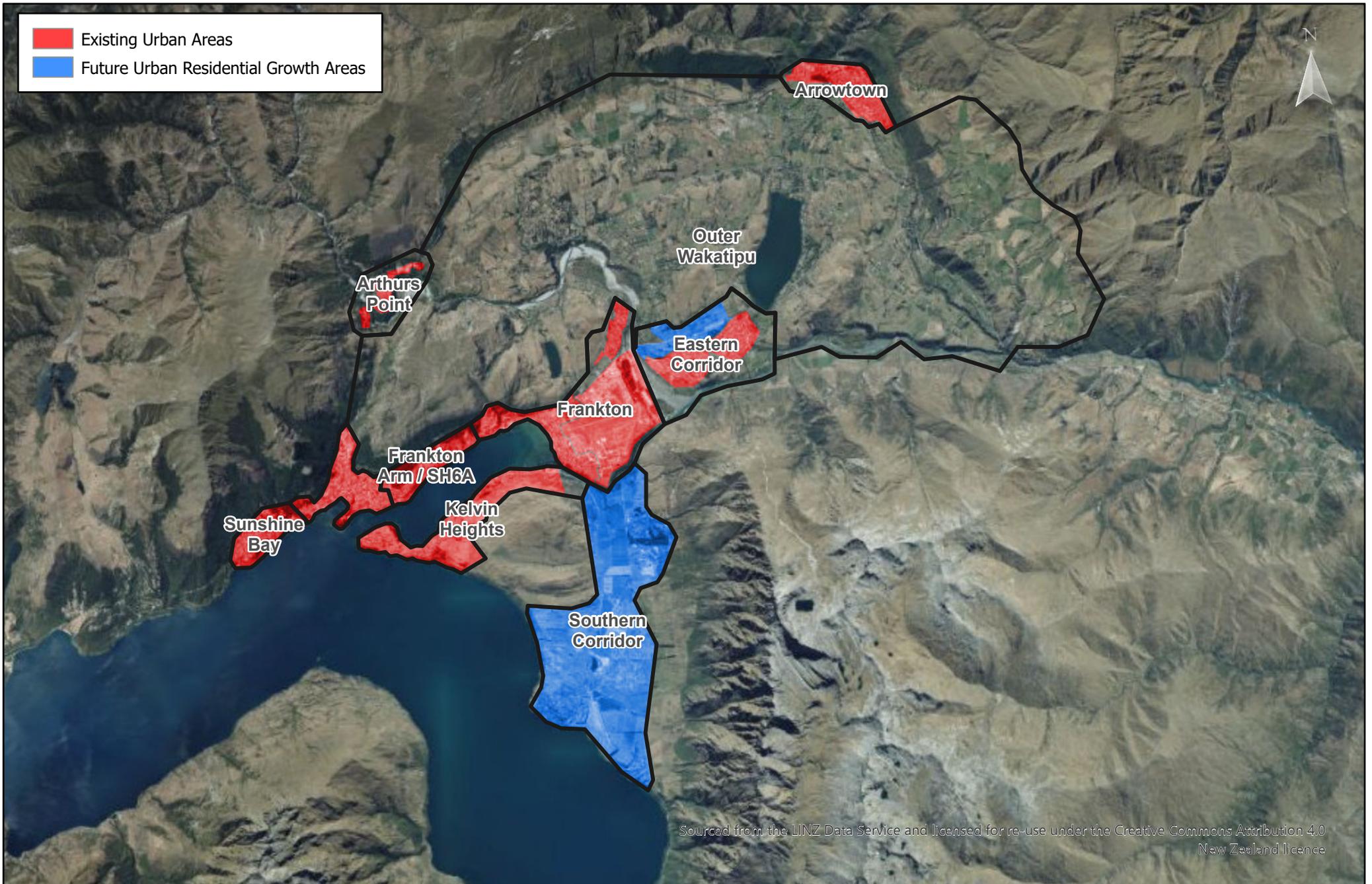
REVIEW PERIOD

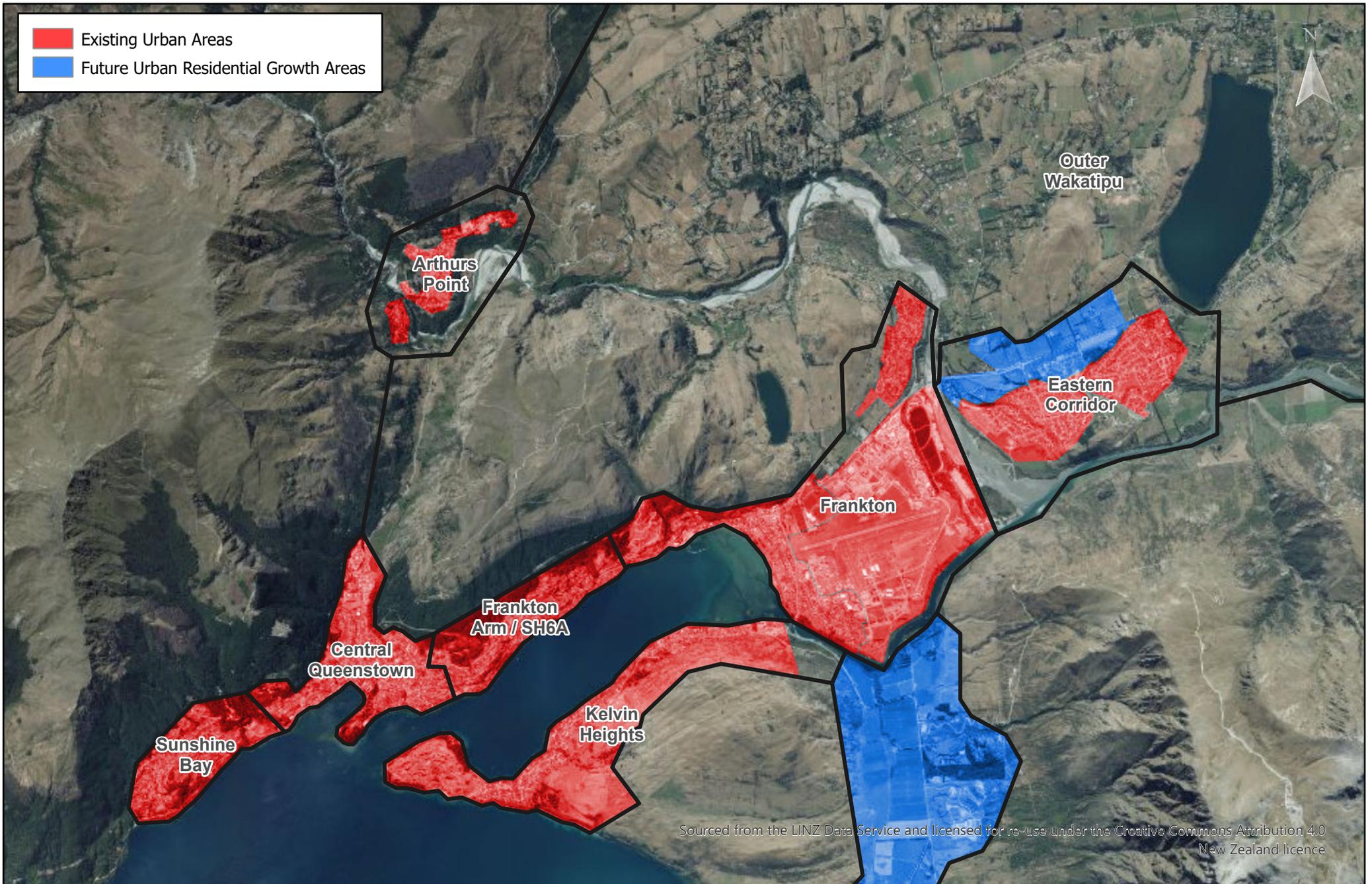
This plan will be reviewed every three years to align with future reviews of the QLDC Spatial Plan and the DC Policy

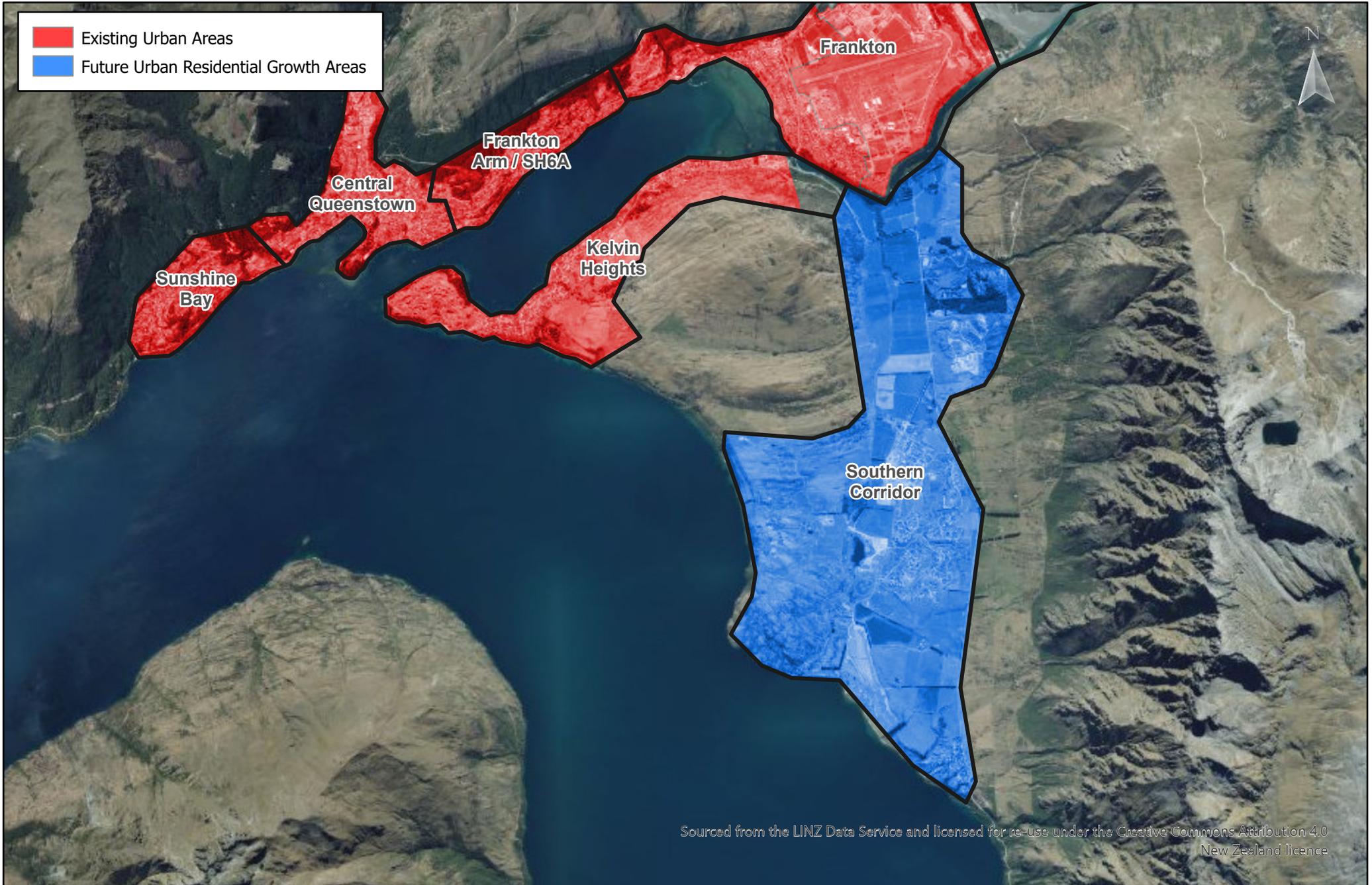
Appendix

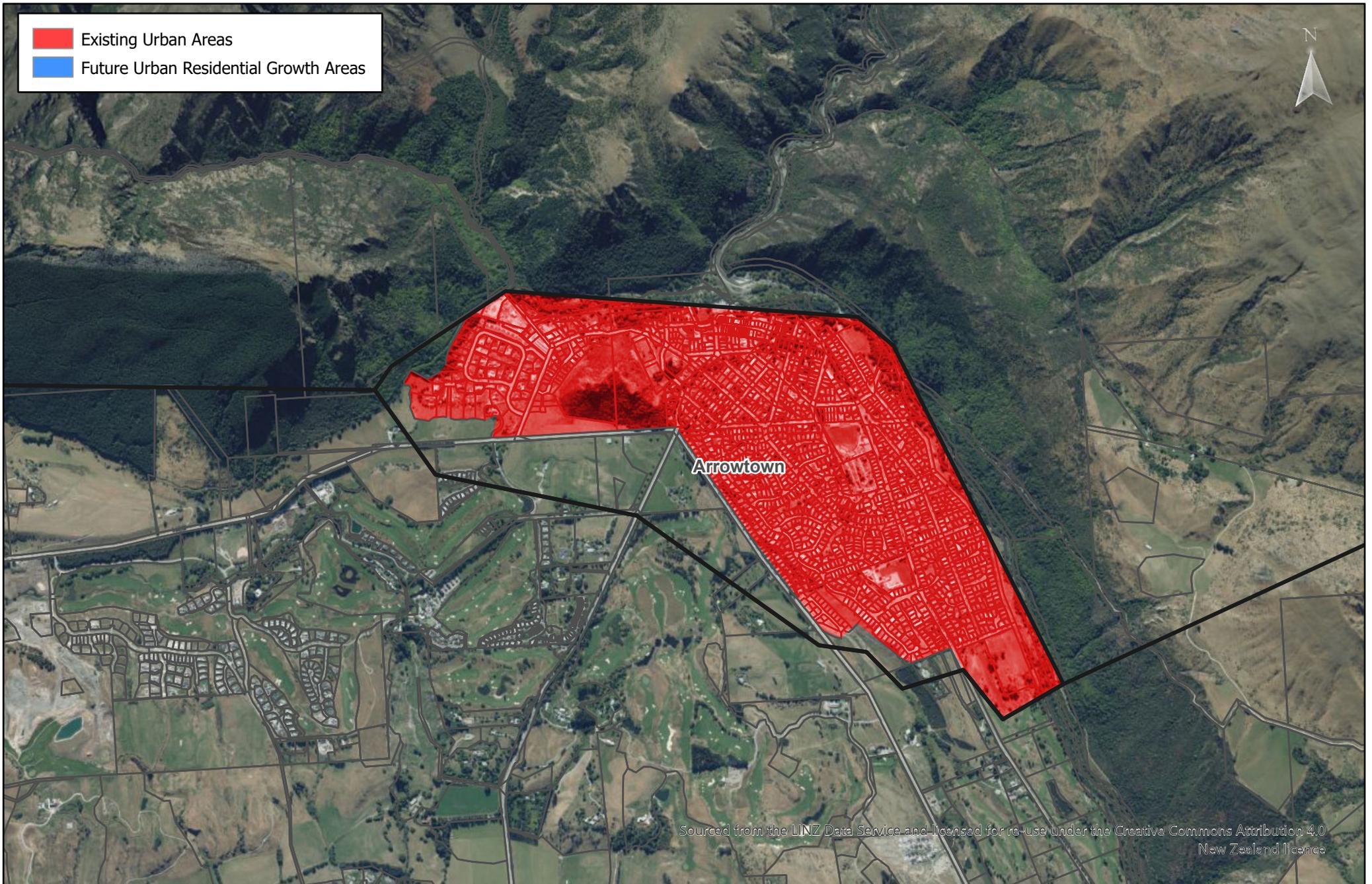
Appendix 1: Park type analysis maps

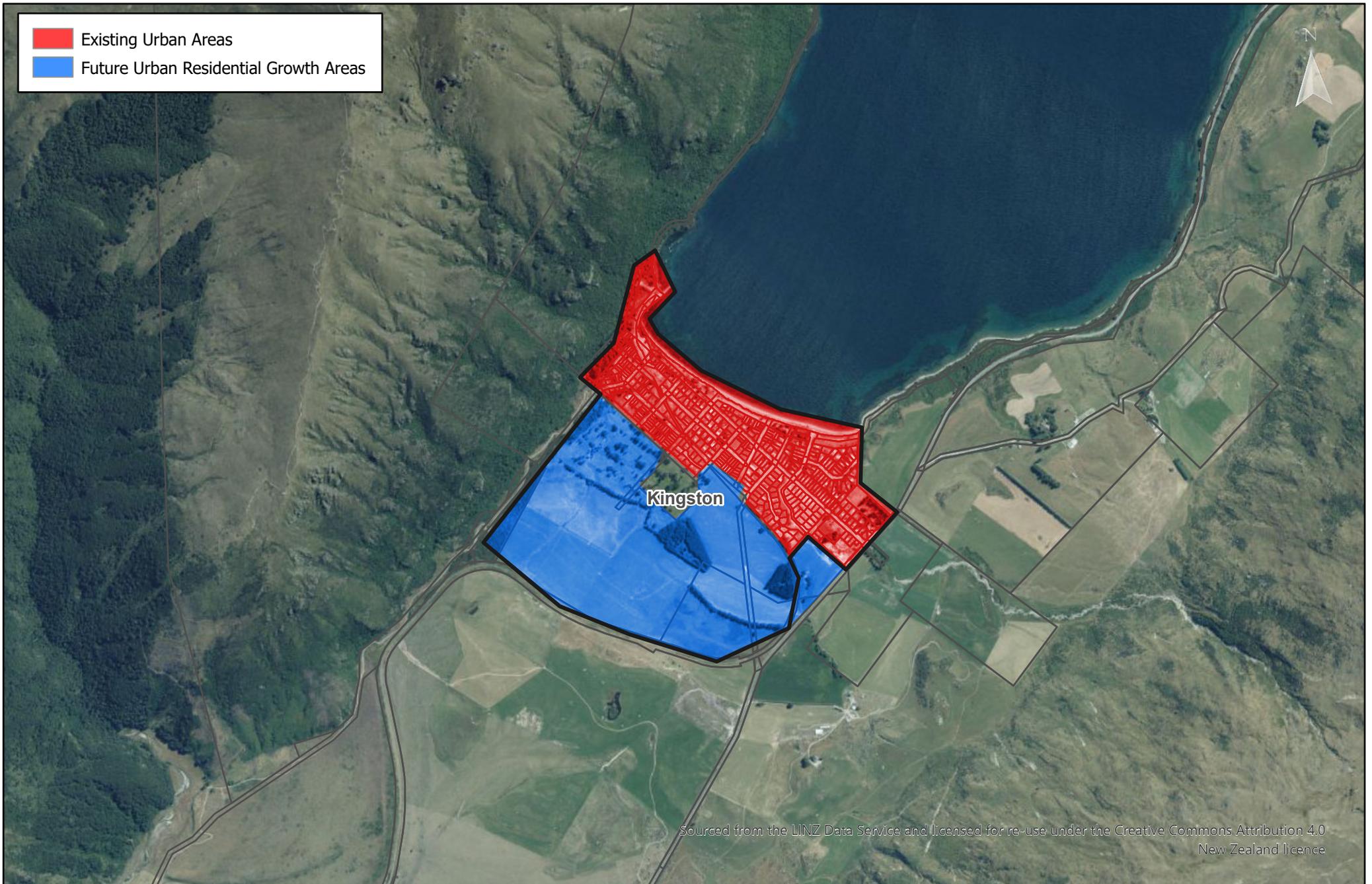
Appendix 2: Future residential urban growth maps

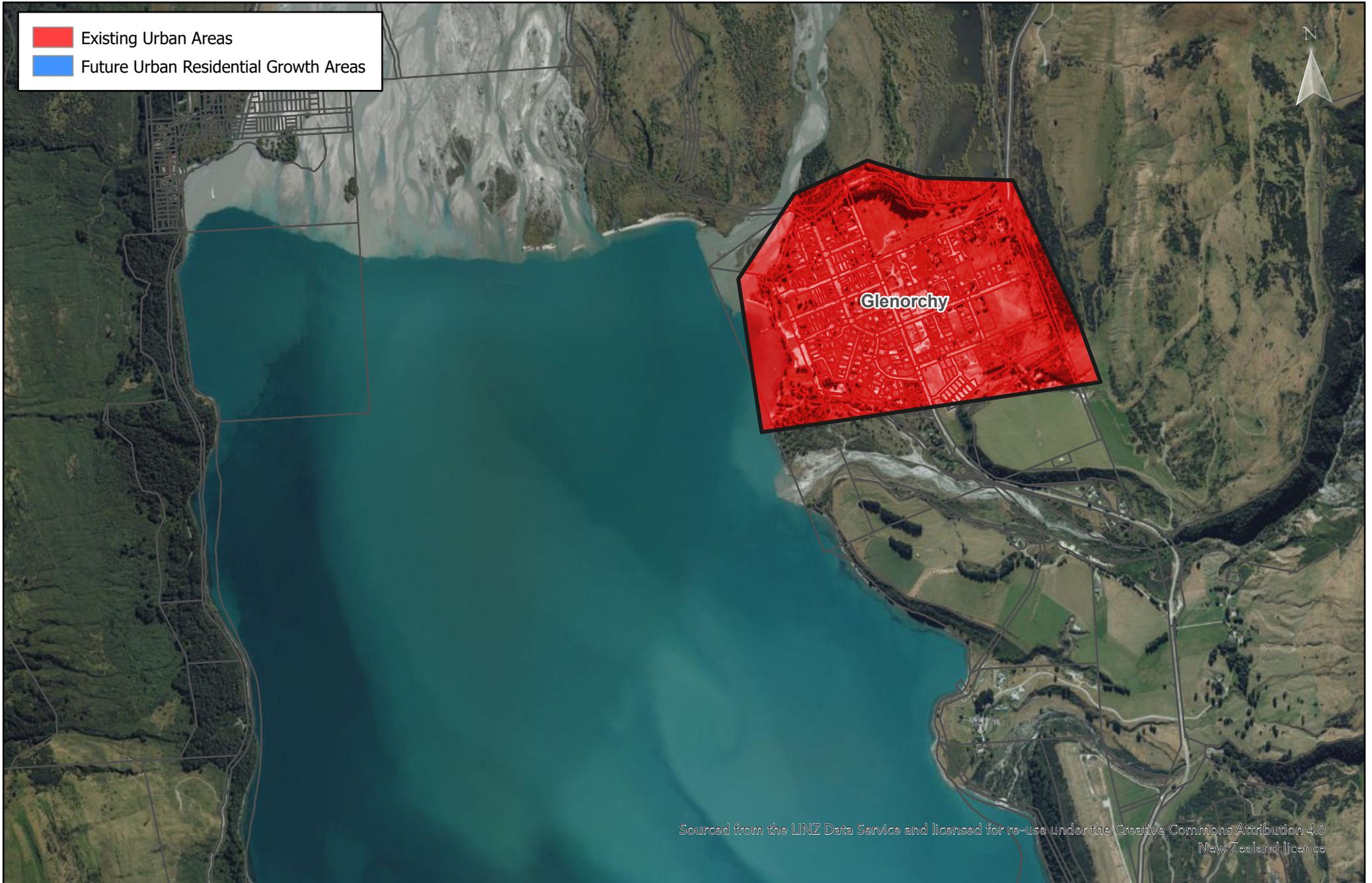


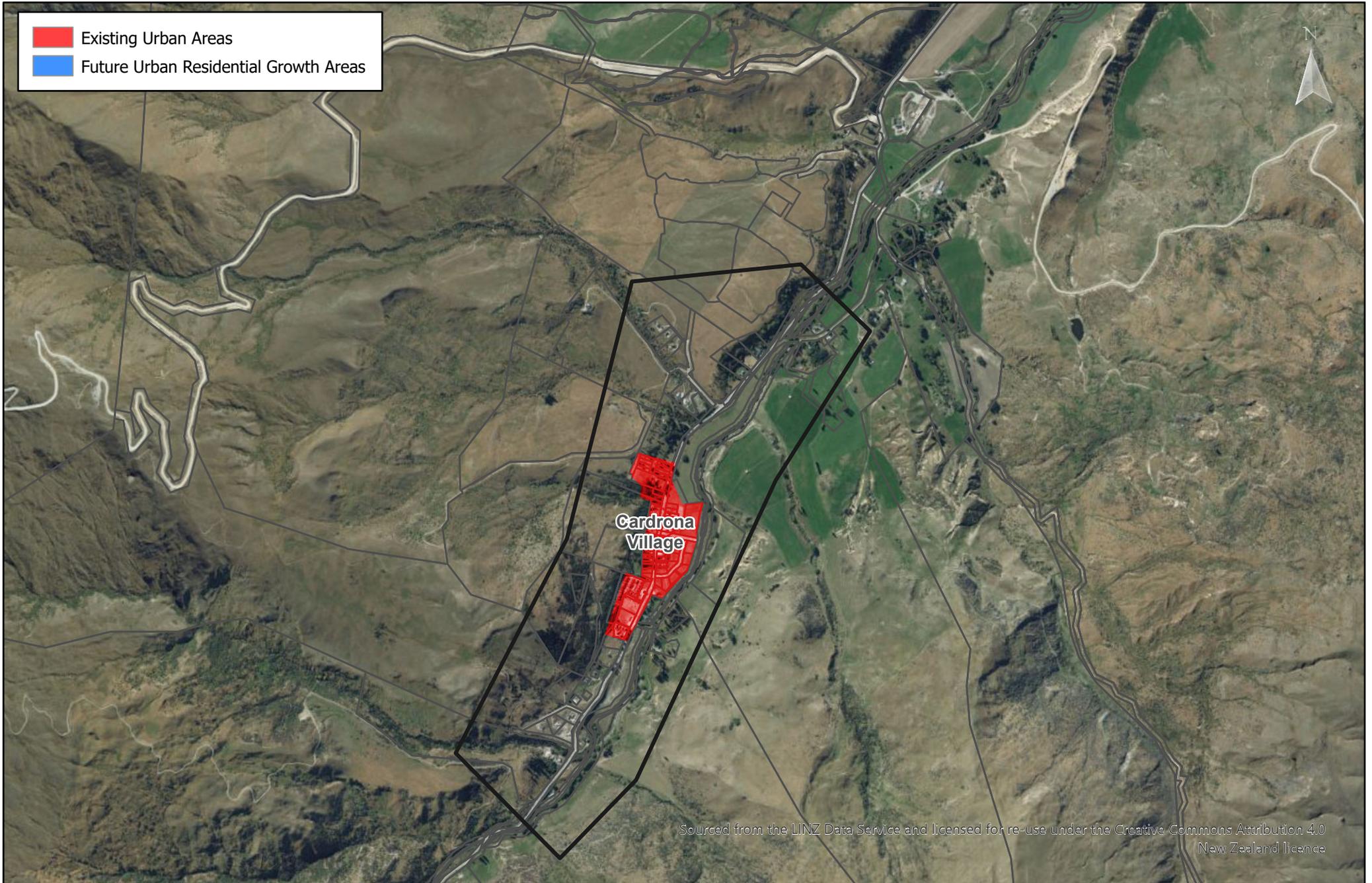












Existing Urban Areas

Future Urban Residential Growth Areas

Cardrona Village

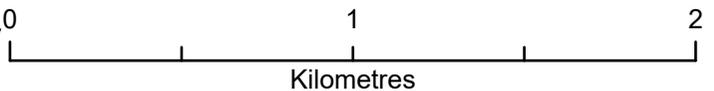
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Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021

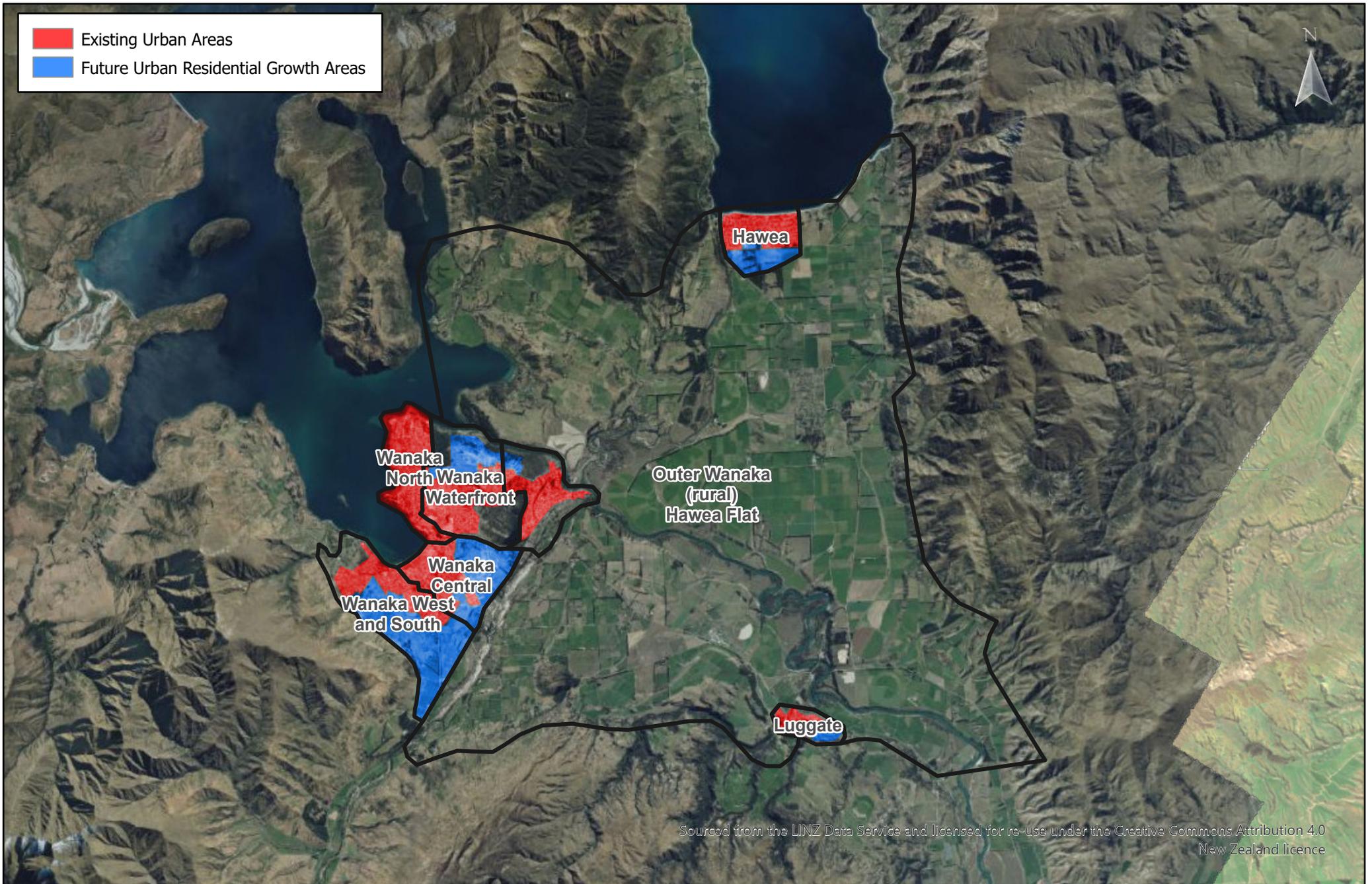
Future Residential Urban Growth

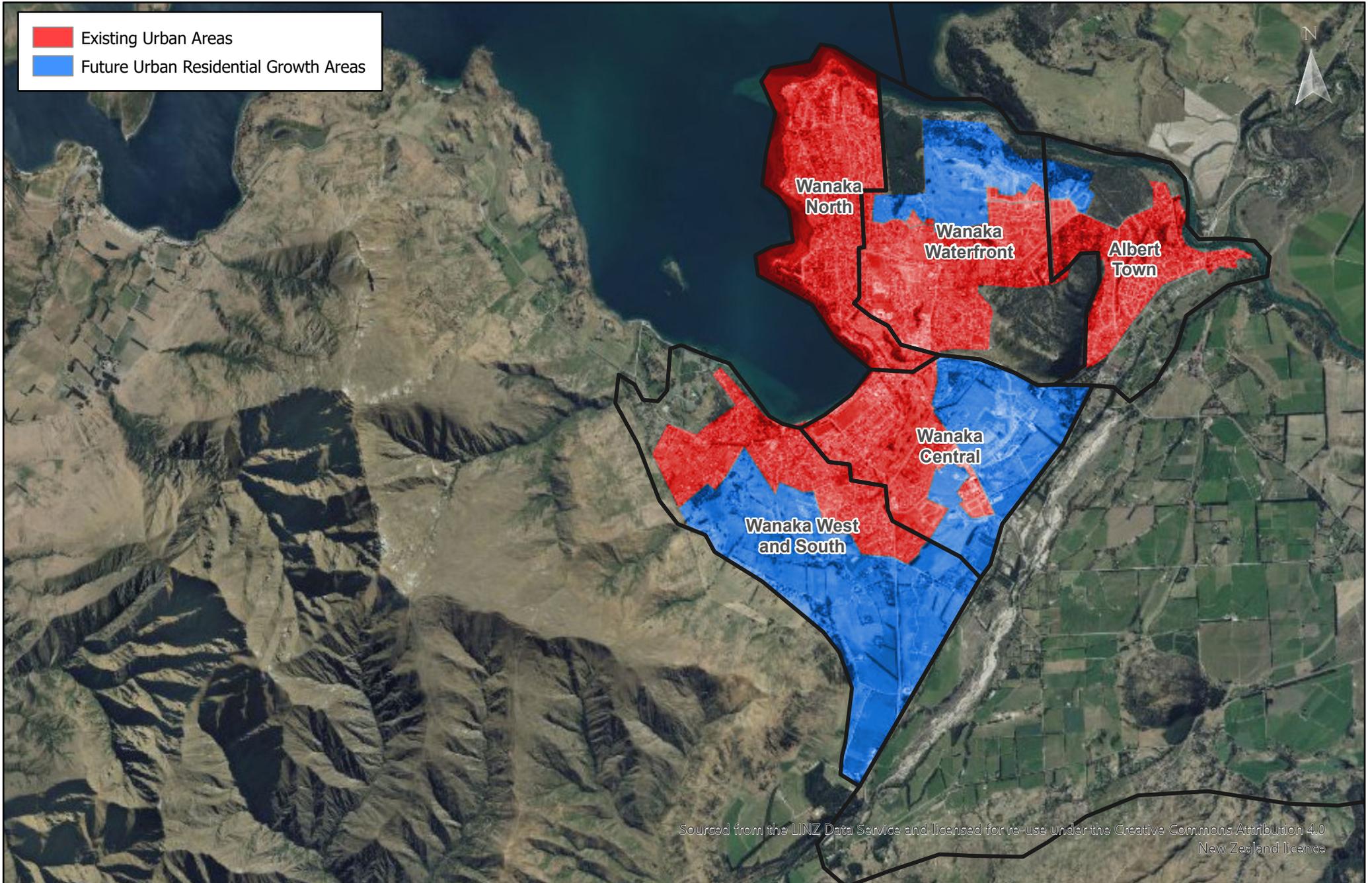
Cardrona Valley⁰

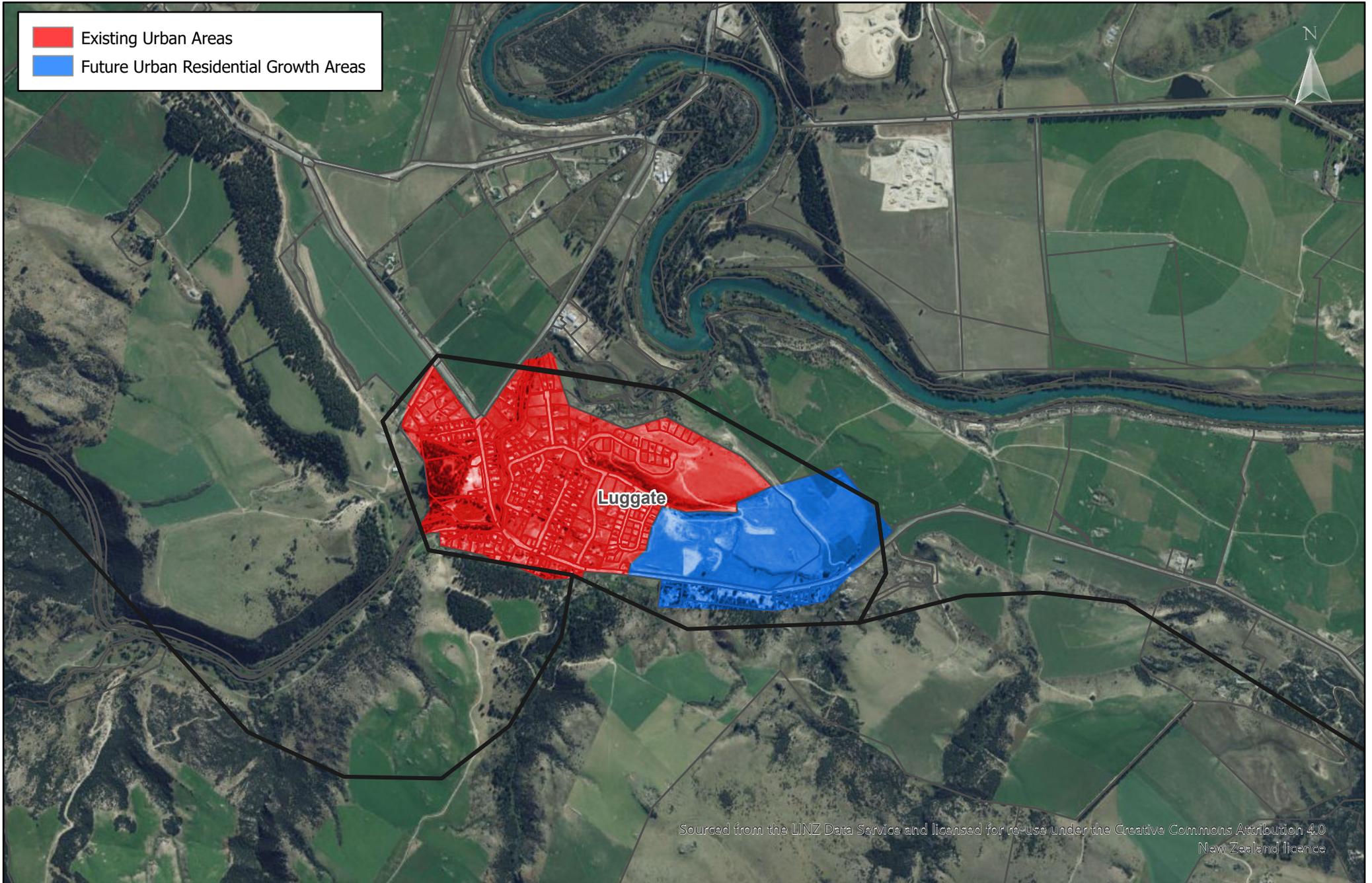


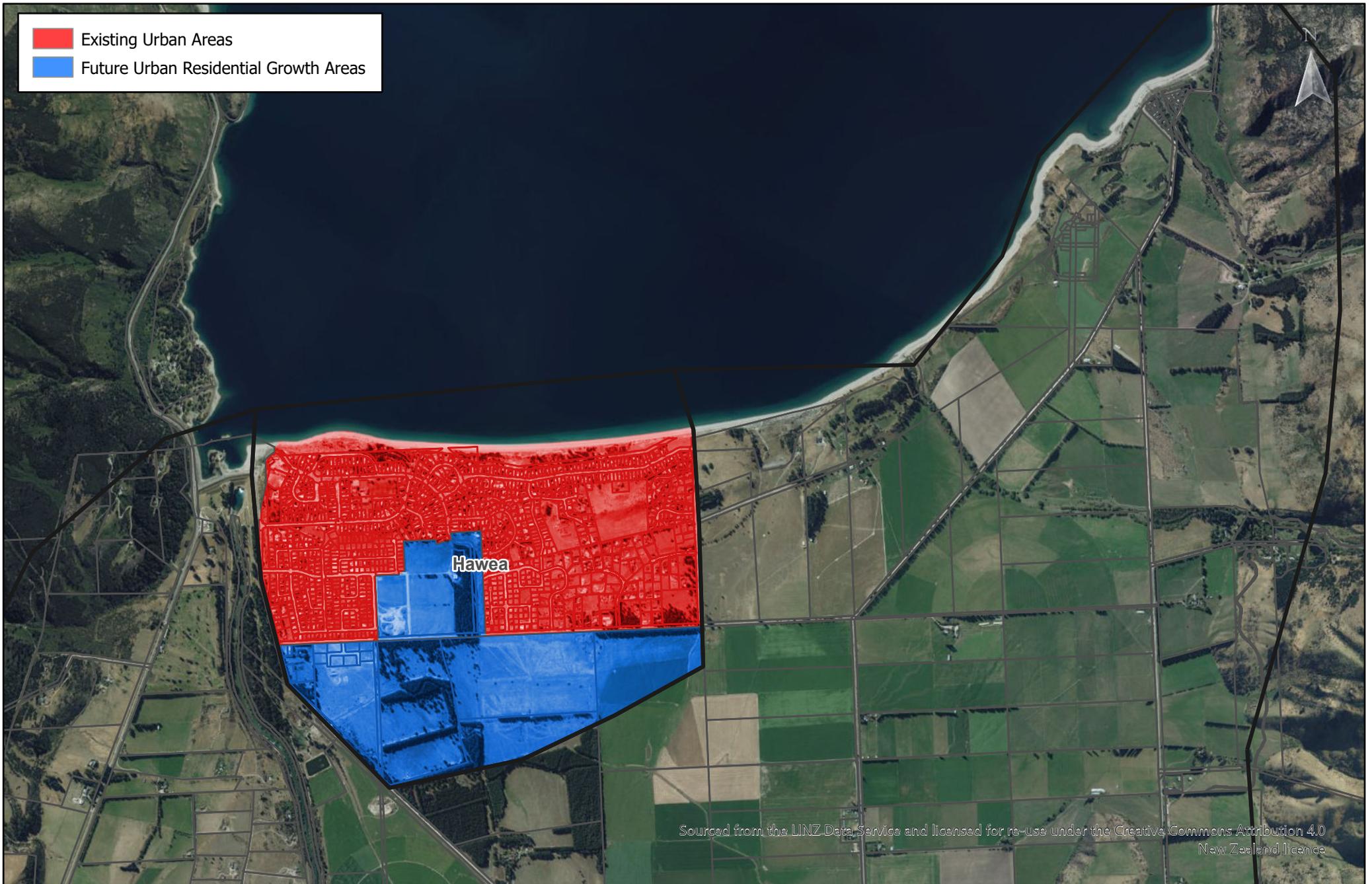
Map Date: 4/03/2021

Page 7 of 13



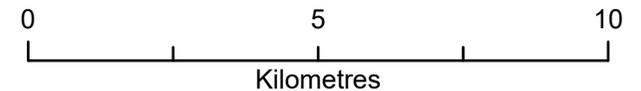
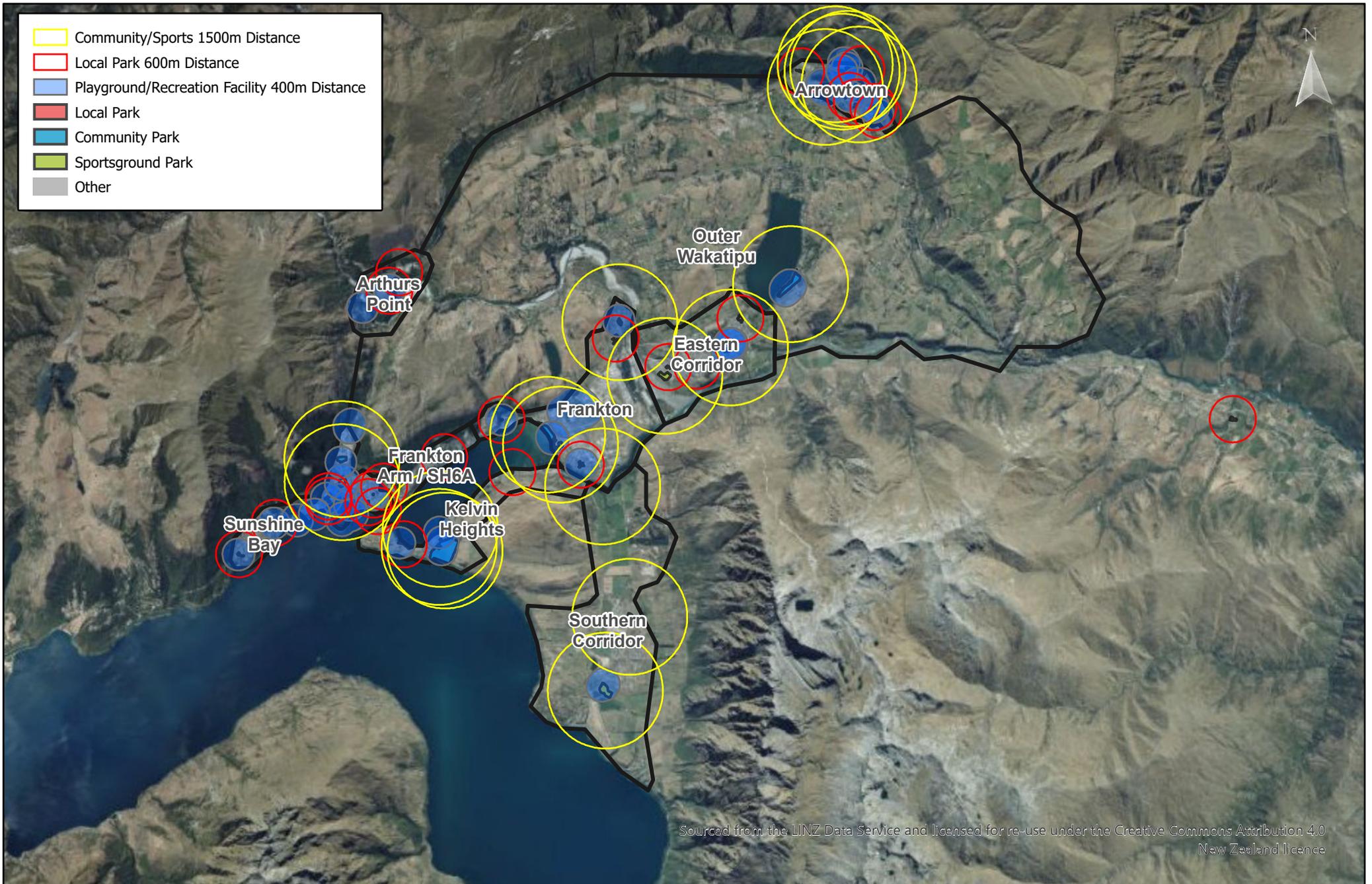


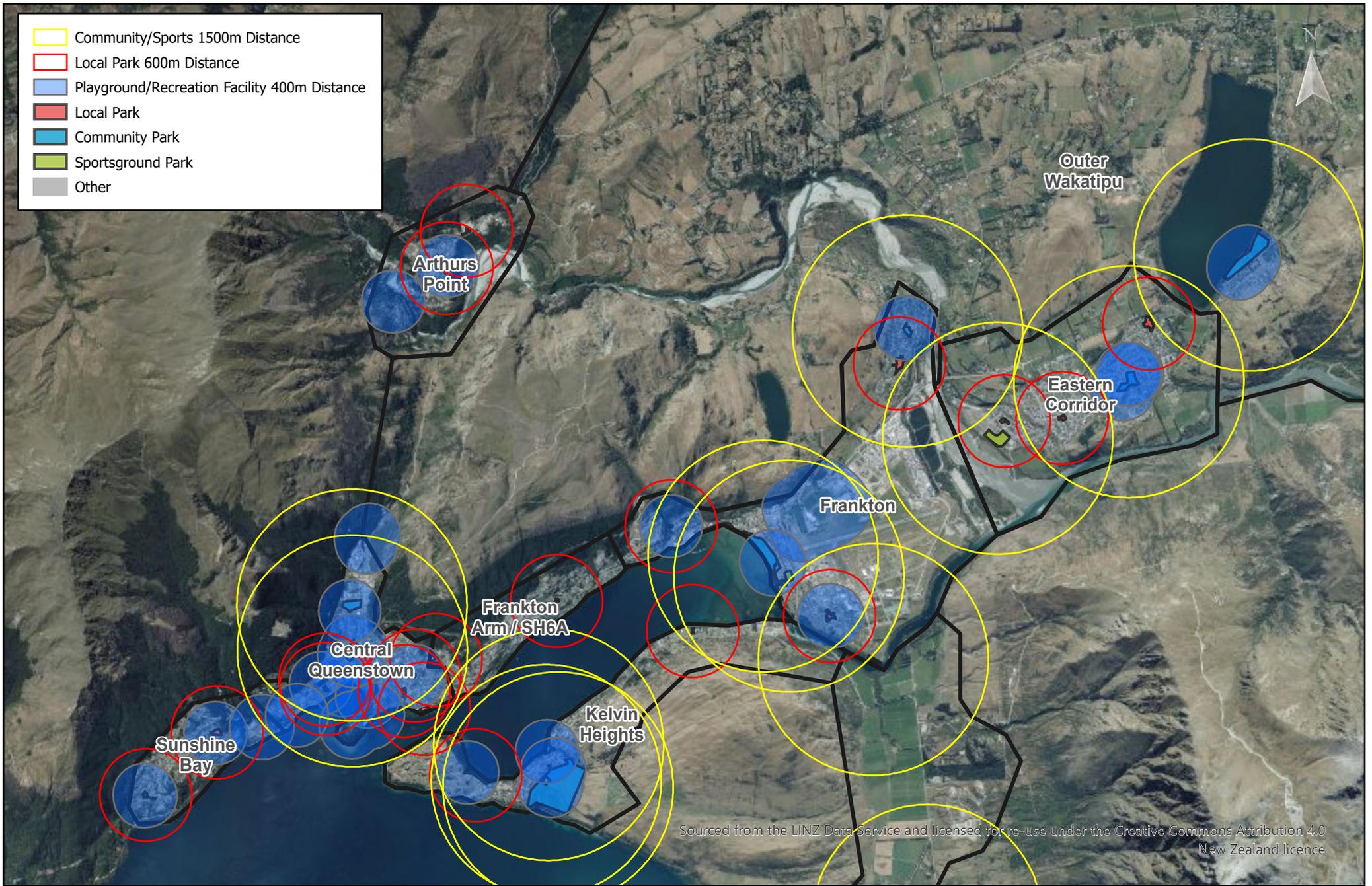








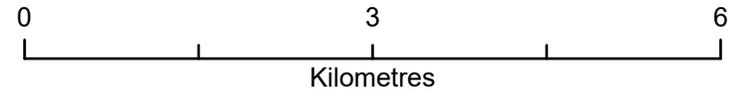


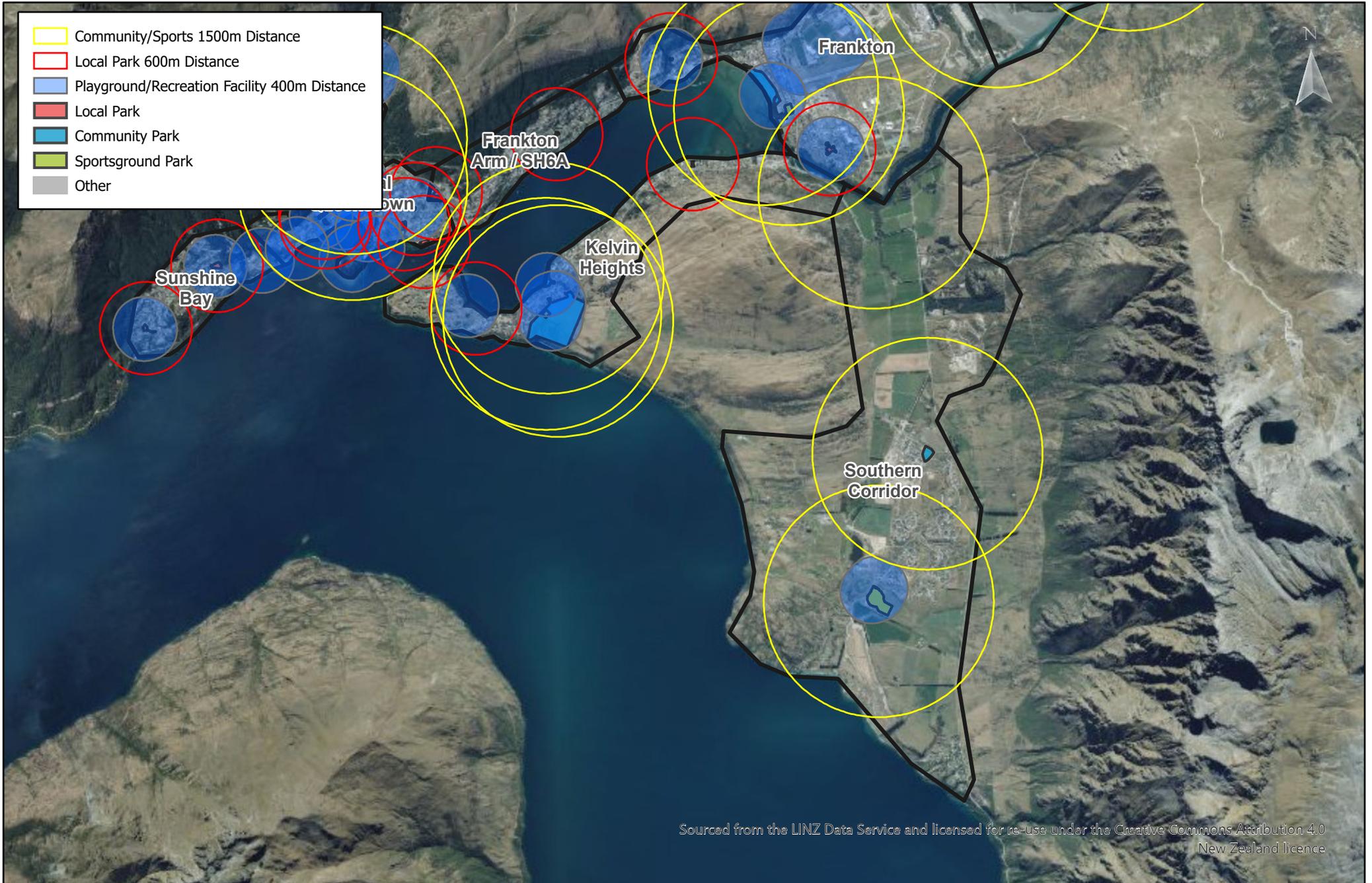


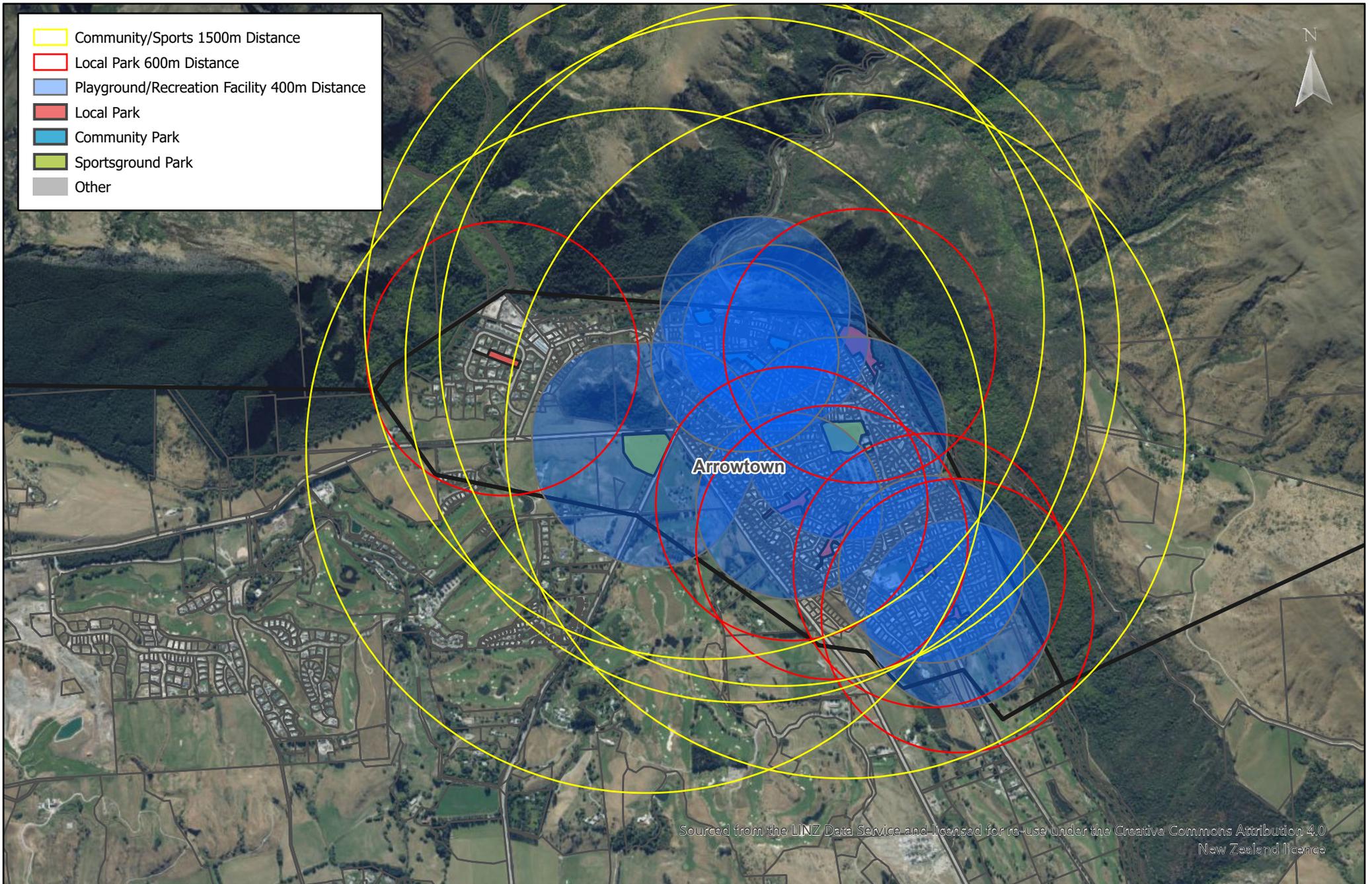
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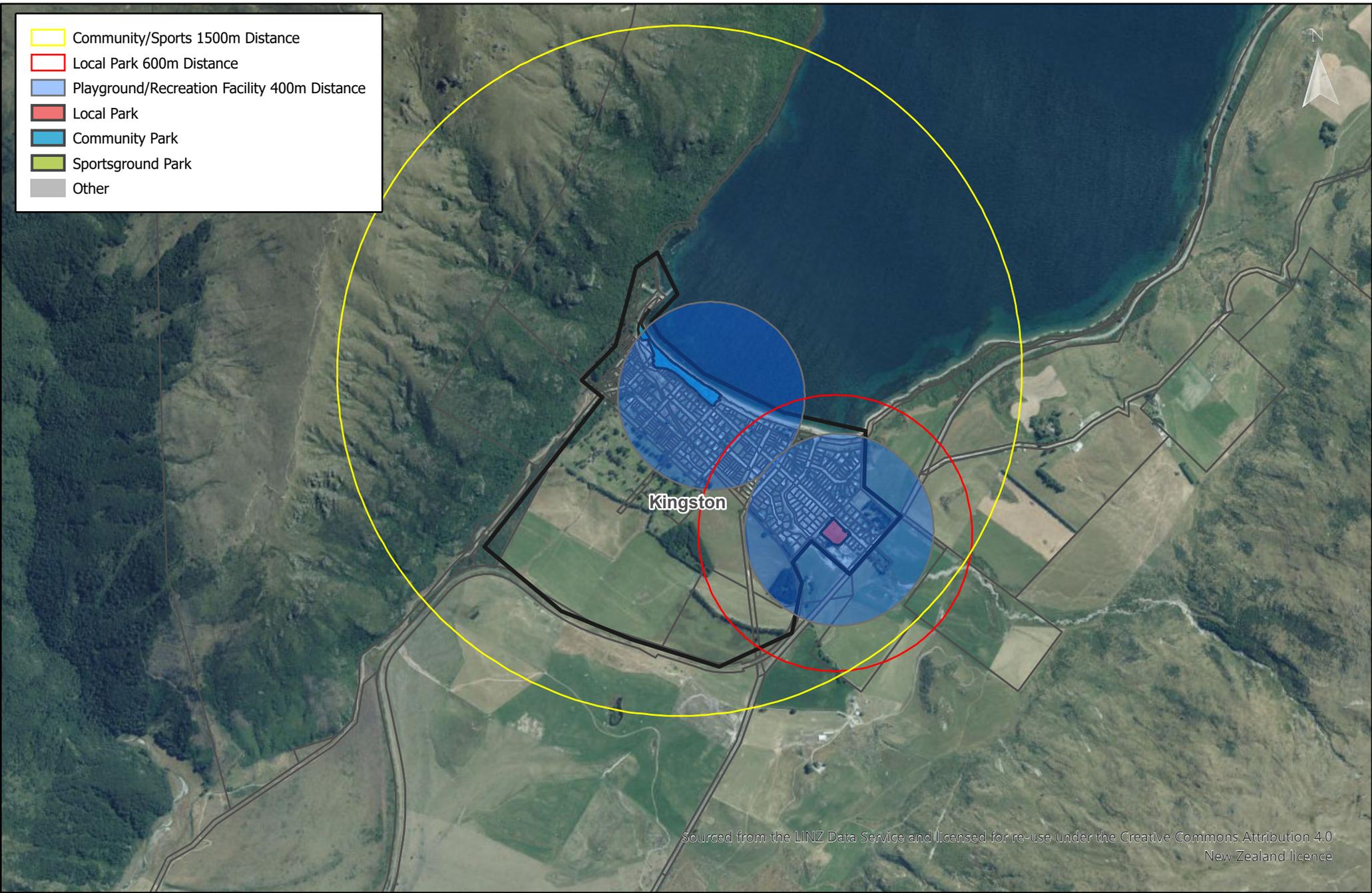


Queenstown and Frankton







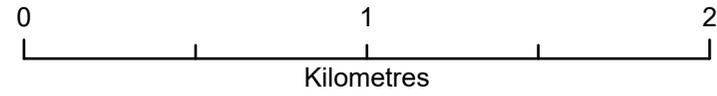


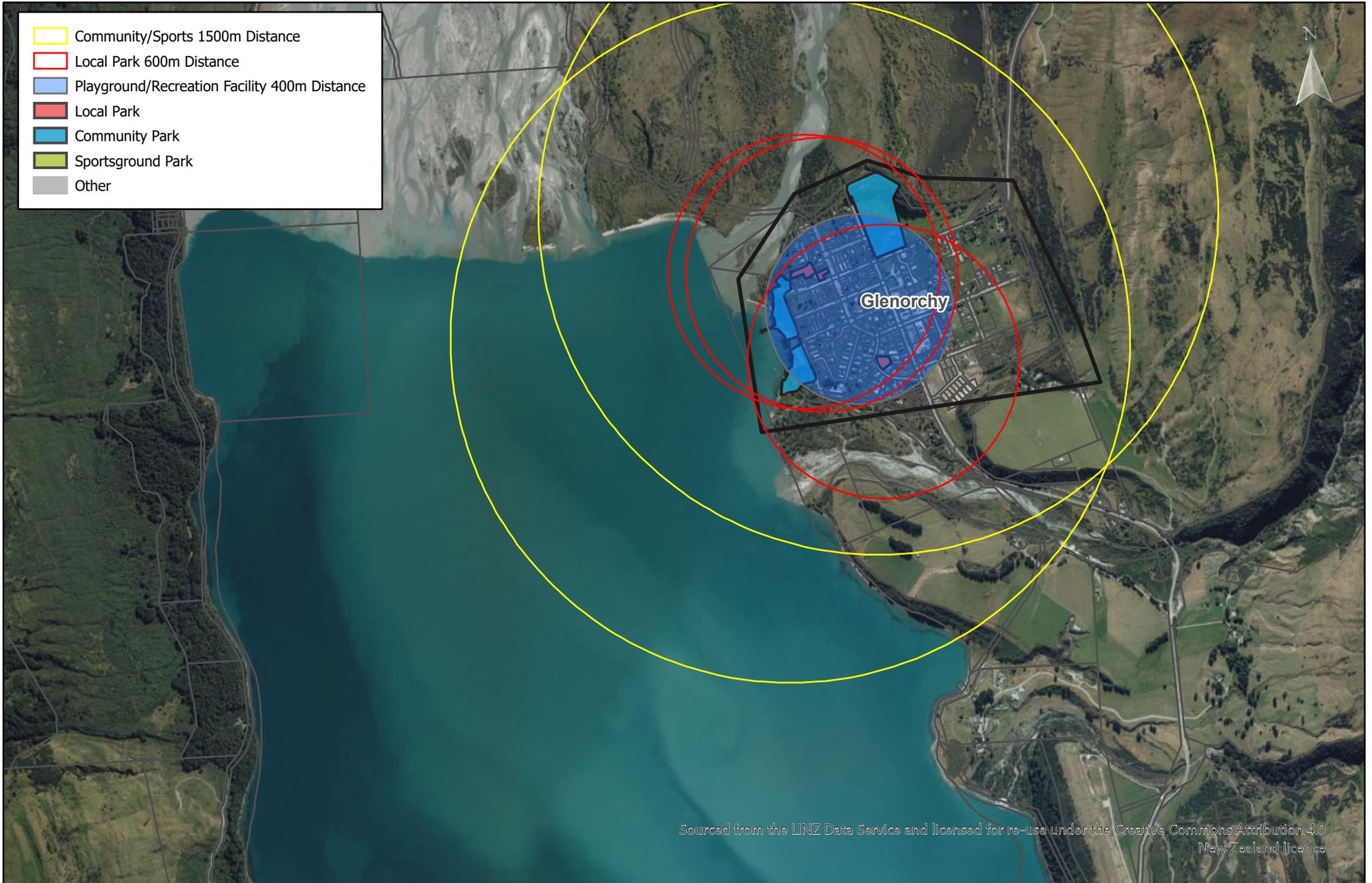
- Community/Sports 1500m Distance
- Local Park 600m Distance
- Playground/Recreation Facility 400m Distance
- Local Park
- Community Park
- Sportsground Park
- Other

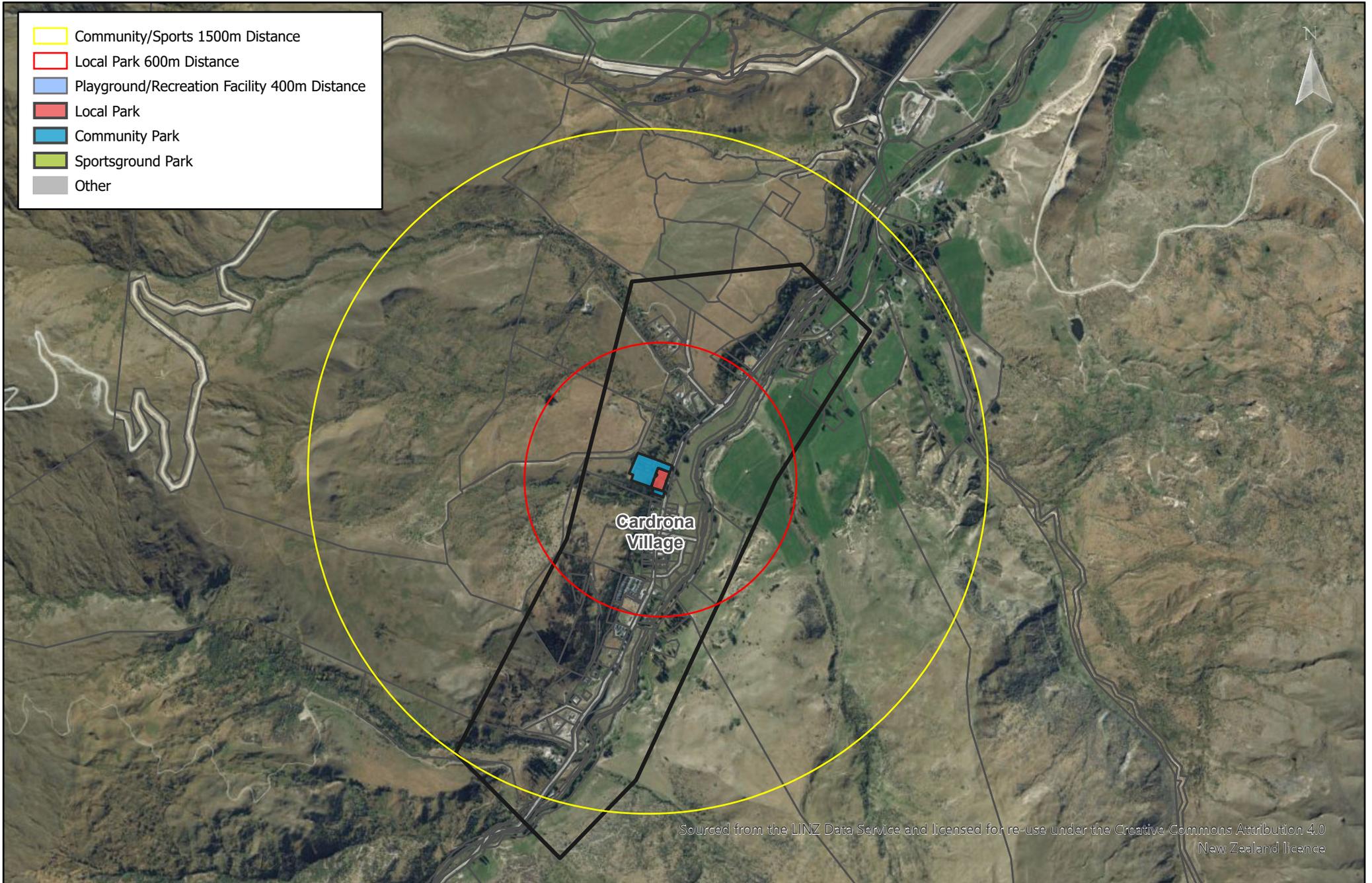
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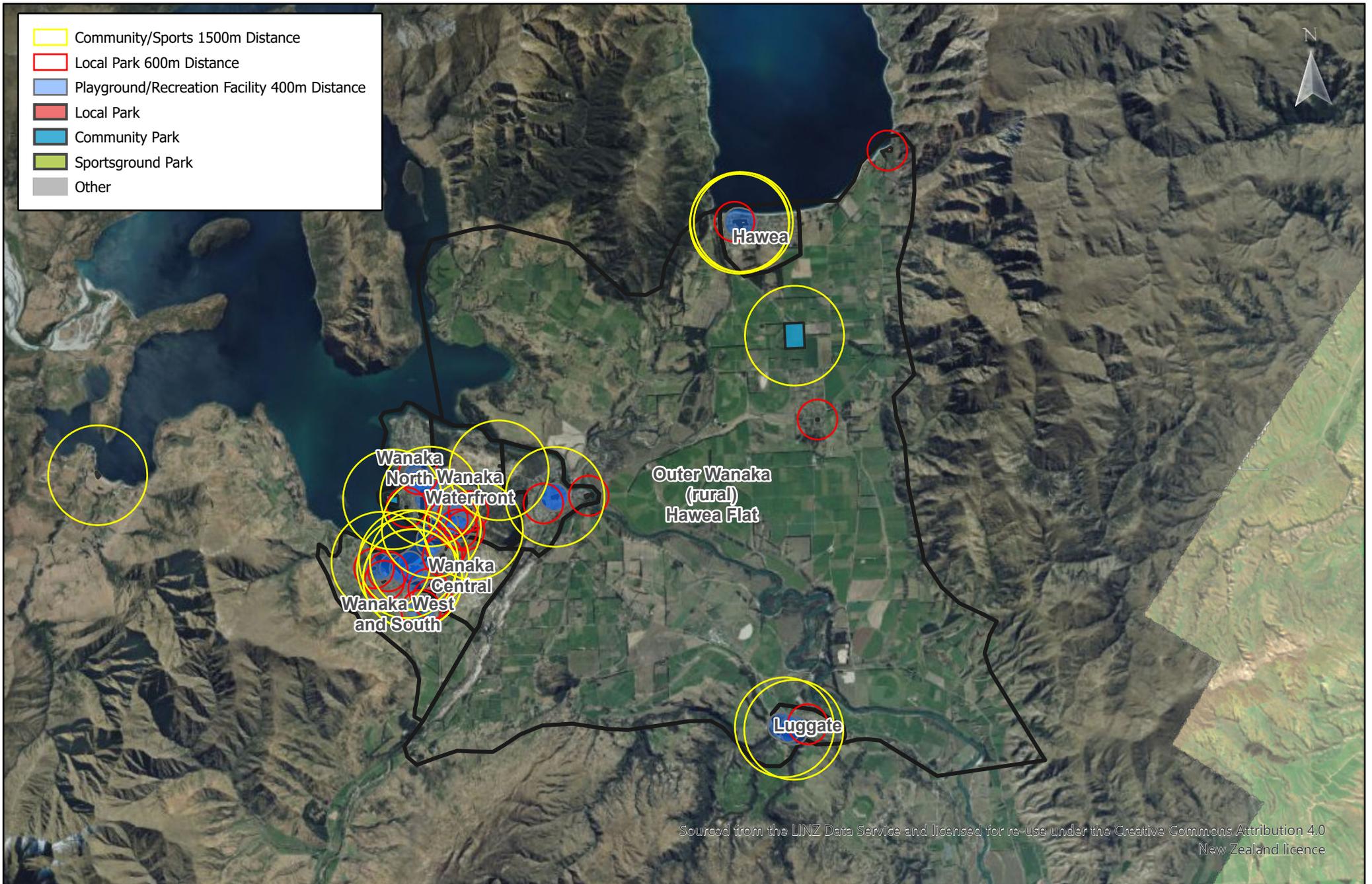


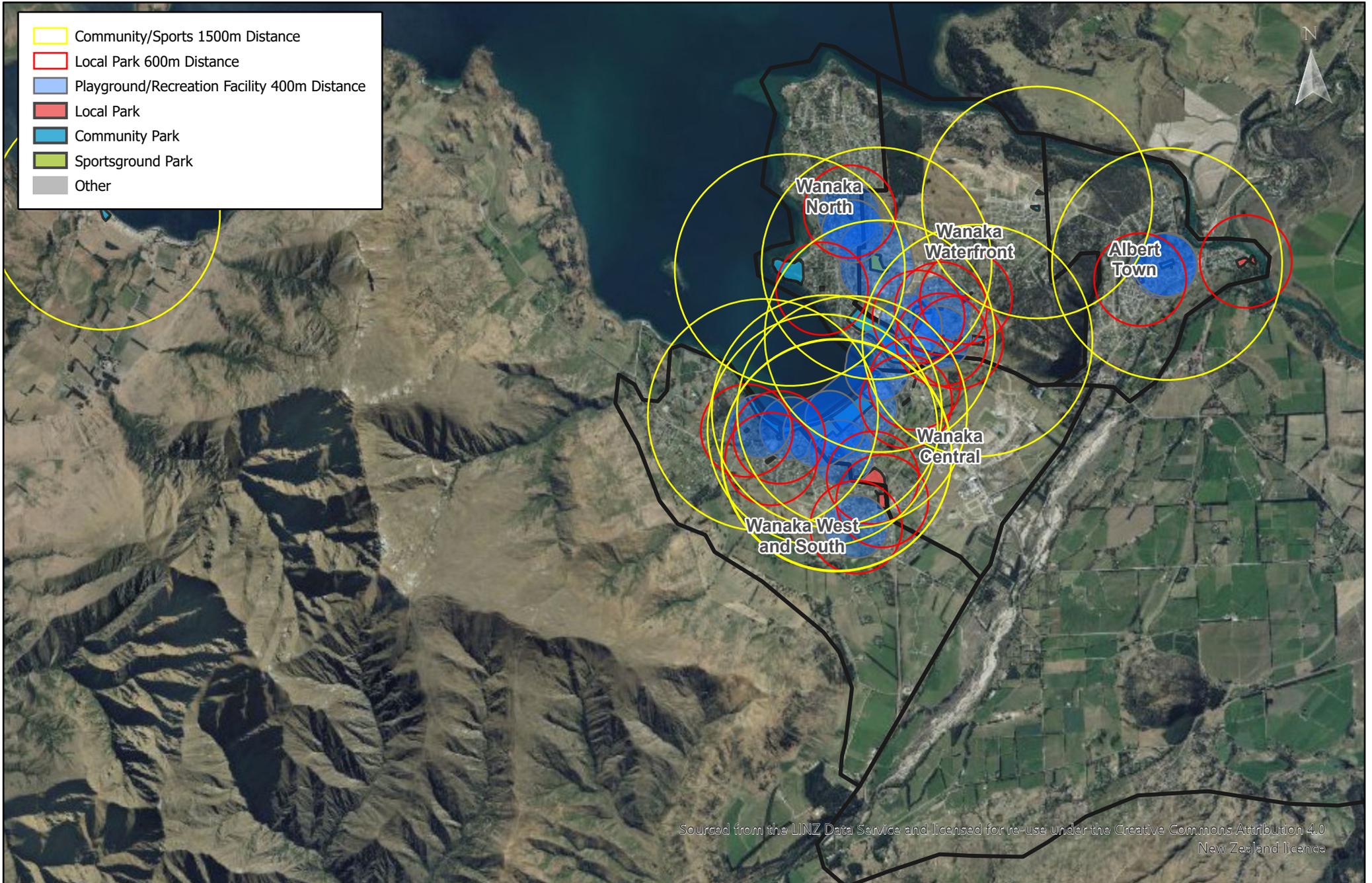
Kingston

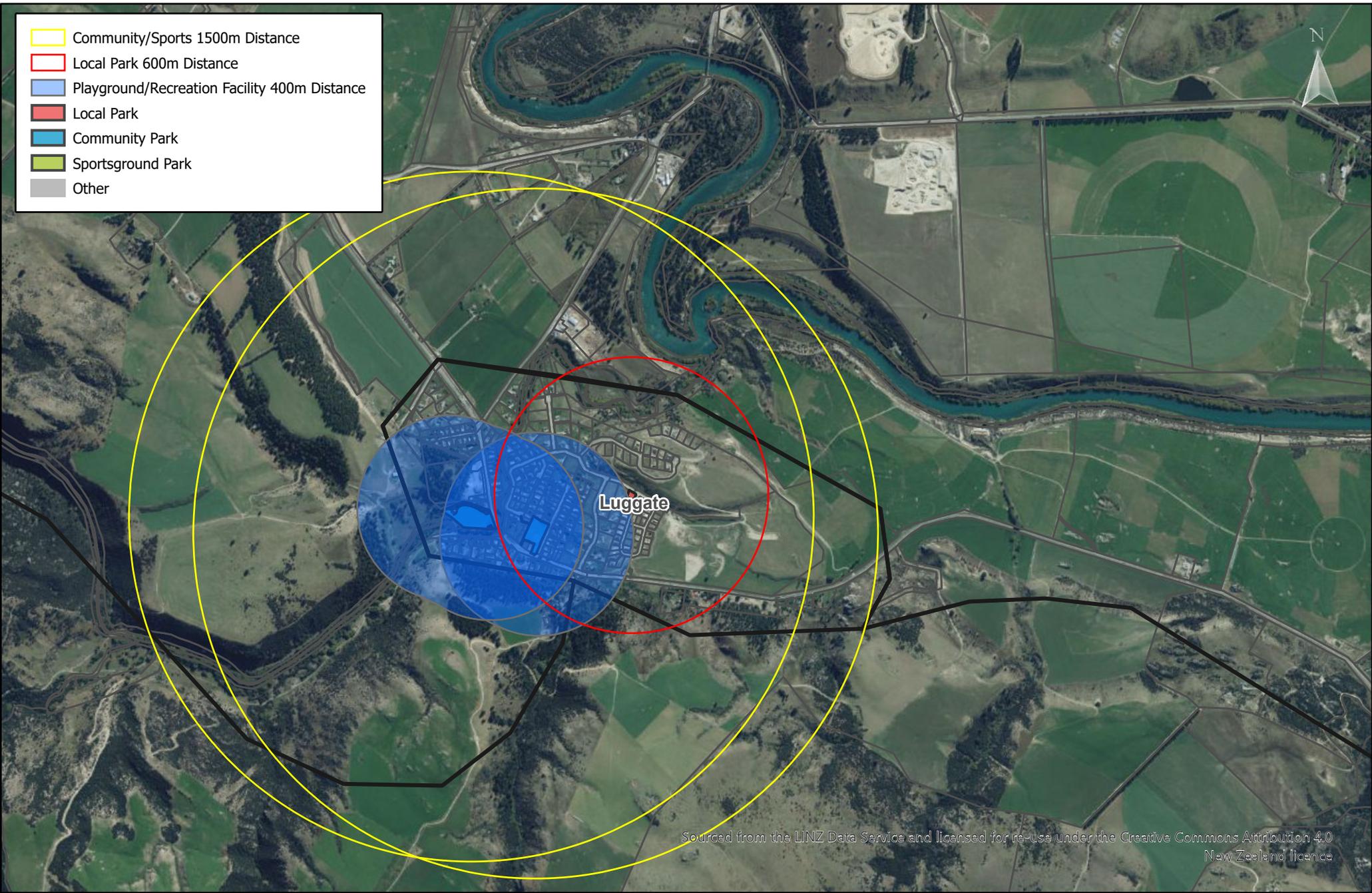








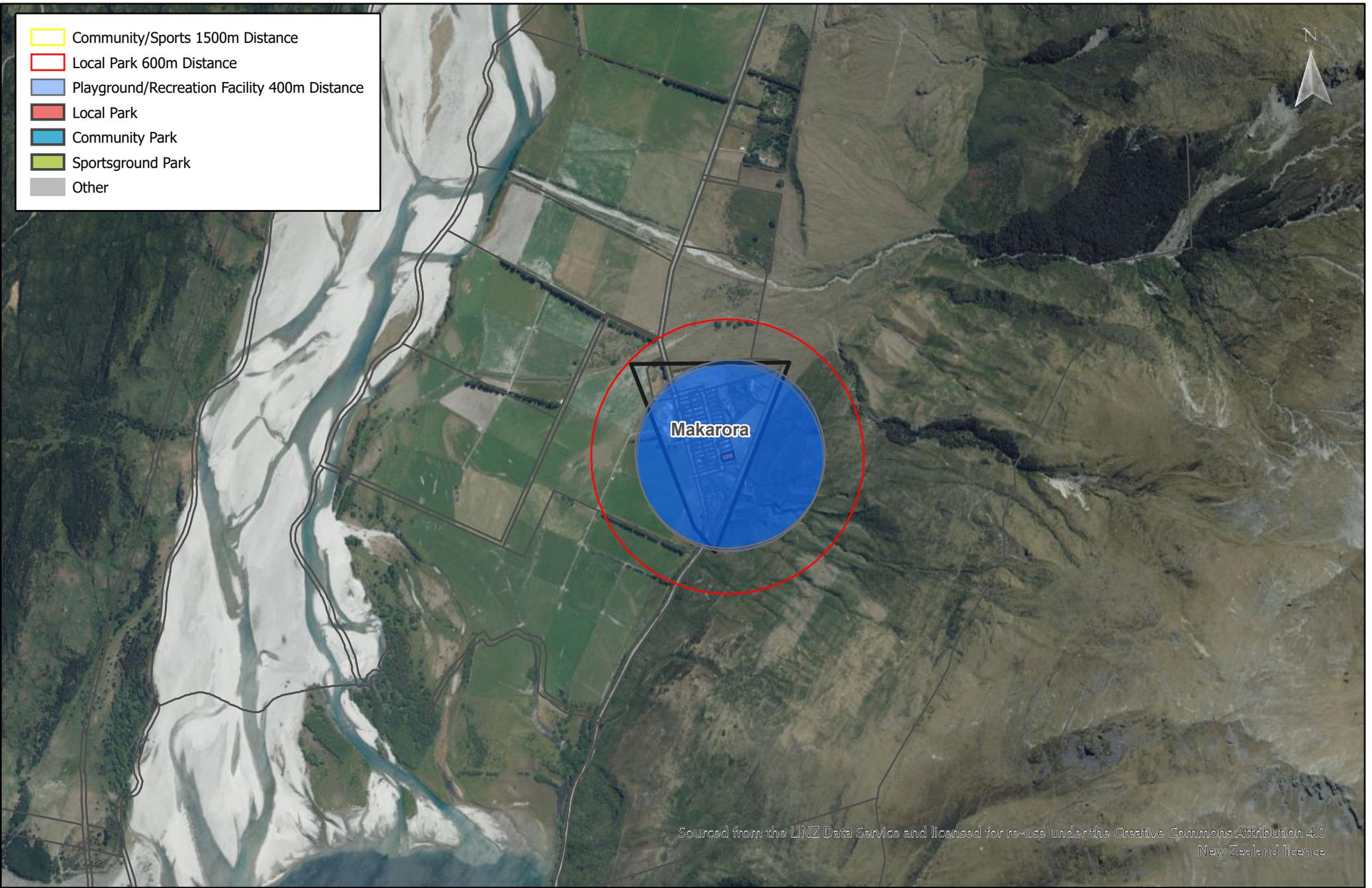




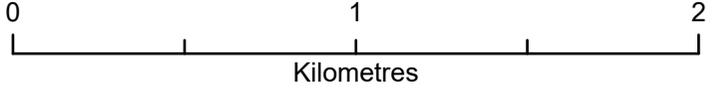


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Makarora





Survey Responses

14 January 2019 - 28 April 2021

Draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021

Let's Talk Queenstown Lakes District Council

Project: Draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 and Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021



VISITORS					
43					
CONTRIBUTORS			RESPONSES		
8			8		
1	7	0	1	7	0
Registered	Unverified	Anonymous	Registered	Unverified	Anonymous



Respondent No: 1
Login: Nina
Email: nina.h.powell@gmail.com

Responded At: Mar 25, 2021 09:56:36 am
Last Seen: Mar 25, 2021 09:56:36 am
IP Address: n/a

Q1. First name:	Nina
Q2. Last name:	Powell
Q3. Organisation:	not answered
Q4. Email address:	nina.h.powell@gmail.com
Q5. Postal address:	24B Bills Way
Q6. Contact number:	02108629853
Q7. Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?	Yes
Q8. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q9. Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?	Unsure
Q10. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q11. Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?	Unsure
Q12. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q13. Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?	Unsure
Q14. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q15. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?	Unsure

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

I would love to see bars set up in parks and outdoor exercise equipment. So that people can do pull ups and other gymnastics while outdoors. For instance calisthenics.



Respondent No: 2

Login: Jess

Email: jessica_garland@hotmail.co.uk

Responded At: Mar 29, 2021 07:36:54 am

Last Seen: Mar 29, 2021 07:36:54 am

IP Address: n/a

- Q1. **First name:** Jess
-
- Q2. **Last name:** Garland
-
- Q3. **Organisation:** not answered
-
- Q4. **Email address:** Jessica_garland@hotmail.co.uk
-
- Q5. **Postal address:** 8 Main Road, Luggate
-
- Q6. **Contact number:** 0221840310
-
- Q7. **Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?** No
-
- Q8. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- With a rapidly growing community more open space, especially amongst all the new subdivisions would be really beneficial
-
- Q9. **Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?** Yes
-
- Q10. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- Accessibility is key and working with developers will ensure that there is green space amongst the incredibly fast growth our region is seeing
-
- Q11. **Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?** Unsure
-
- Q12. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- The core ideas in the action plan are all positive, but as a whole it is pretty vague
-
- Q13. **Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?** Yes
-
- Q14. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- not answered
-
- Q15. **Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?** Unsure
-

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

I think developers should be giving more back and there seems to be trouble with trust, developers should be held accountable until the end. I have friends in the north lake subdivision who have expressed concern after buying into sections having been fed empty promises about green space the developer has not followed through on.

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

As above

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021: I support this

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I support this

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

Although it seems quite vague

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I support this

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

not answered



Respondent No: 3

Login: Jim

Email: keswickification@live.com

Responded At: Apr 05, 2021 06:43:43 am

Last Seen: Apr 05, 2021 06:43:43 am

IP Address: n/a

Q1. **First name:** James-Anthony

Q2. **Last name:** Keswick

Q3. **Organisation:** not answered

Q4. **Email address:** keswickification@live.com

Q5. **Postal address:** 93 Infinity drive, Wānaka

Q6. **Contact number:** 0274830882

Q7. **Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?** No

Q8. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

the emphasis on "open space" represents an opportunity cost in terms of native biodiversity and the benefits of vegetation in sequestering co2 as well as climate adaptation (such as improving water retention with shade from vegetation). Given global warming and ecological collapse the emphasis on "open space" weights narrow cultural values over practical considerations of improving biodiversity and carbon sequestration with public lands. This bias does nothing for restitution of historic environmental vandalism in our district and simply asserts the status quo. The onus therefore should be to improve the ratio of native vegetation to lawns in favour of the former as much as possible while retaining "open space" with its benefits as a secondary consideration.

Q9. **Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?** No

Q10. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

It appears an arbitrary distinction between types of parks and the potential for investing in biodiversity and climate adaption/co2 sequestration. An example would be Lismore park, Wānaka which is identified as a local park. Whilst fulfilling other desirable functions for the community it also evident that this space could be much better utilised in enhancing biodiversity and adapting to climate change. Again the staid status quo valuing a particular aesthetic with a high ratio of lawns to vegetation (let alone native) represents an opportunity cost and conflicts with the stated objectives of the draft plan; "Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality, and reduced Green House Gas emissions". In so far as additional native plantings can be incorporated into a given park without unduly impacting other user values this should be given priority and investment as a practical means of achieving the aforementioned objective.

Q11. **Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?** Unsure

Q12. Please tell us why you answered this way?

Objective; Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality, and reduced Green House Gas emissions; How will we do it; The wording of the proposed > Plant native trees and shrubs where appropriate, and; > Where possible, use reserves to create wildlife corridors This is concerning in its timidity and appears to lack sufficient resolve with wording such as "where appropriate" and "where possible". Frankly this isn't good enough and true leadership is needed of council in driving real change (as opposed to just platitudes). It is unacceptable for our growing community and future generations to be held ransom by archaic aesthetic and environmental values in which the opportunities to invest and adapt to both climate change and ecological collapse are not realised due to pandering and want of resolve.

Q13. Do you agree with the proposed level of service Yes
(average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?

Q14. Please tell us why you answered this way?

so long as planning to utilise volume (or greater density) with housing is undertaken, this seems a more efficient use of space than continuous urban sprawl of lower density.

Q15. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of Yes
park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of Yes
reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces I support this
Strategy 2021:

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

I support the draft plan in so far as real action is taken with investing in access to parks & reserves in areas identified as lacking such and native biodiversity is comprehensively incorporated throughout all types of council lands as much as feasible.

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I support this

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

I support this yet believe the wording under the objective; Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality, and reduced Green House Gas emissions, How will we do it, Actions within plan; > Plant native trees and shrubs "WHERE APPROPRIATE" should be changed to "as much as possible". Also that the > "WHERE POSSIBLE", use reserves to create wildlife corridors, be altered to "Use reserves to create wildlife corridors".

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I support this

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

I support this if these actions are actually taken and a holistic approach to native biodiversity is taken throughout council lands.

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

Natural capital is one of the key assets of our district yet requires tangible investment on the ground (as opposed to endless 'planing' and prevaricating) to restore what is a heavily degraded environment. These values are important for both human wellbeing and that of the environment of which we are a part.



Respondent No: 4

Login: Hello

Email: agneshulst@yahoo.co.nz

Responded At: Apr 07, 2021 15:28:23 pm

Last Seen: Apr 07, 2021 15:28:23 pm

IP Address: n/a

Q1. First name:	Agnes
Q2. Last name:	van hulst
Q3. Organisation:	not answered
Q4. Email address:	agneshulst@yahoo.co.nz
Q5. Postal address:	Queenstown
Q6. Contact number:	034510045
Q7. Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?	Unsure
Q8. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q9. Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?	Unsure
Q10. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q11. Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?	Unsure
Q12. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q13. Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?	No
Q14. Please tell us why you answered this way?	not answered
Q15. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?	Unsure

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

All I really want is for the council/government bodies to stop using 1080, round up and poisoning the rabbits. Perhaps a great short term solution, but not in the long run!!!! If anyone cares about the health of the soil, water ways, other animals that may eat the poisoned animals and die. Really annoys me to see that in 2021 we still opt for stupid options like this!



Respondent No: 5
Login: Chenin
Email: cheninbell@hotmail.com

Responded At: Apr 09, 2021 12:41:05 pm
Last Seen: Apr 09, 2021 12:41:05 pm
IP Address: n/a

- Q1. **First name:** Chenin
-
- Q2. **Last name:** Madden
-
- Q3. **Organisation:** not answered
-
- Q4. **Email address:** cheninbell@hotmail.com
-
- Q5. **Postal address:** 7 Coventry Crescent, Lower Shotover
-
- Q6. **Contact number:** +64212880270
-
- Q7. **Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?** Yes
-
- Q8. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
not answered
-
- Q9. **Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?** No
-
- Q10. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
Not happy with you using Roundup or Glyphosate in our area at parks or on the footpaths. There are organic, non-toxic alternatives. I think for the amount we pay in RATES that we should be given the option of what is used in our area around our children and our schools. Hire more people to dig out weeds or better yet, plan roads and footpaths better within the area. Grass verges are not needed on the road side of the footpaths and creates unnecessary mowing and spraying. Removing these would widen the roads and allow better parking.
-
- Q11. **Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?** Unsure
-
- Q12. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
not answered
-
- Q13. **Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?** Unsure
-
- Q14. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
not answered
-

Q15. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

not answered



Respondent No: 6
Login: steven
Email: stevenpetersnz@gmail.com

Responded At: Apr 10, 2021 06:40:52 am
Last Seen: Apr 10, 2021 06:40:52 am
IP Address: n/a

- Q1. **First name:** Steven
-
- Q2. **Last name:** Peters
-
- Q3. **Organisation:** not answered
-
- Q4. **Email address:** stevenpetersnz@gmail.com
-
- Q5. **Postal address:** 1 Gunn Rd Albert town
-
- Q6. **Contact number:** 0211603066
-
- Q7. **Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?** No
-
- Q8. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- There is not enough public land in Wanaka close to where people live and what is available is not managed\invested in. The water front gets all the attention... Be great to see some planning with DOC to achieve good results for the community that live here for places like Mt Iron and Hikuwai - these spaces could be so much better and with the expected growth of Albert Town and Northlake there is a need for a reserve management plan Hikuwai (currently Doc land but surely QLDC should take over control and management, DOC doesn't understand how to manage urban parks...)
-
- Q9. **Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?** Yes
-
- Q10. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- Its all standard parks planning , be great to see a stronger focus on biodiversity values of the land
-
- Q11. **Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?** Yes
-
- Q12. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- Yes on the right track, as above be keen to see QLDC front up on biodiversity programmes and start leading from the front with Planting, Pest plant and animal control rather than relying on the community and others to deliver this important work
-
- Q13. **Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?** No
-
- Q14. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- Always want more ! Always paying catchup for opportunities lost through development, be bold and land grab for the future of the communities...
-

Q15. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

Would like to see more detail here around the planning\provision decisions that sit behind this..

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? No

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

Would like the raise the level of credit\improvements. The reason developments worked in southern lakes is the views and access to public land so lets make sure developers pay more that they want to...

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021: I support this

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

Overall support but would like my previous comments to be given some thought

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I support this

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I support this

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

It really feel like QLDC are trying to play catch up on there parks planning when compared to other NZ regions. As i have mentioed before in the submisson, be bold and look after your people... Surely Covid has reminded you of this, southern lakes can be more than international tourism with good parks planning - Parks\open space under pin the whole community we live in.....



Respondent No: 7
Login: stuv
Email: stuartvictor@yahoo.com

Responded At: Apr 17, 2021 11:26:55 am
Last Seen: Apr 17, 2021 01:26:55 am
IP Address: 121.75.80.180

- Q1. **First name:** Stuart
-
- Q2. **Last name:** Victor
-
- Q3. **Organisation:** not answered
-
- Q4. **Email address:** stuartvictor@yahoo.com
-
- Q5. **Postal address:** 10 Bridesdale Drive, Lake Hayes Estate, Queenstown 9304
-
- Q6. **Contact number:** 0272827878
-
- Q7. **Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?** No
-
- Q8. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- I think there needs to be more large open spaces and parks for people to use. If the Ladies Mile development goes ahead with 10,000+ residents - then there needs to be a huge park area for those people to have access to. It is safer and better for traffic if the park/reserve is on the same side of the road as their apartments and homes - should not encourage the residents to try crossing busy SH6 to use 516 Ladies Mile Highway.
-
- Q9. **Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?** No
-
- Q10. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- No, there needs to be more parks added to the northern side of SH6 (Ladles Mile) across the road from 516 Ladies Mile Highway to accommodate the 10,000 extra residents.
-
- Q11. **Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?** No
-
- Q12. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- You need to allow for more parks in future housing developments - Ladies Mile and the Southern Corridor.
-
- Q13. **Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?** No
-
- Q14. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- It needs to be much higher if you are going to approve high density housing on Ladies Mile and the Southern Corridor.
-

Q15. **Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?** Unsure

Q16. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

I think the public needs more info on this, please.

Q17. **Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions?** Unsure

Q18. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

I think the public needs more info on this, please.

Q19. **Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021:** I support this

Q20. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

As long as the following is adhered to: If the housing developments on Ladies Mile go ahead, then please make sure they have allowed for plenty of parks, nature reserves and recreational parks for within their subdivision.

Q21. **Regarding the draft Action Plan:** I support this

Q22. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

As long as the following is adhered to: If the housing developments on Ladies Mile go ahead, then please make sure they have allowed for plenty of parks, nature reserves and recreational parks for within their subdivision.

Q23. **Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021:** I oppose this

Q24. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**

PARK TYPE ANALYSIS MAPS - there is no indication of parks or reserves on the northern side of SH6 where the new high density housing will be developed across the road from 516 Ladies' Mile Highway. If this housing development gets approved, then the developers must include large parks and reserves to accommodate 10,000+ new residents on the same side of the road.

Q25. **Are there any other comments you wish to make?**

We need to protect and save our existing farm land and green space to ensure Queenstown remains a place of nature, recreation and beauty and not cover the land with high density housing like and other city in the world. We need to be careful to ensure Queenstown is a place people enjoy to live in with lots of open green spaces to maintain a high quality of life. The number of nature reserves should also be increased.



Respondent No: 8
Login: michelle
Email: michelle.anne.rudd@gmail.com

Responded At: Apr 17, 2021 22:30:48 pm
Last Seen: Apr 17, 2021 22:30:48 pm
IP Address: n/a

- Q1. **First name:** michelle
-
- Q2. **Last name:** rudd
-
- Q3. **Organisation:** not answered
-
- Q4. **Email address:** michelle.anne.rudd@gmail.com
-
- Q5. **Postal address:** R313 Tucker Beach Road, RD1
-
- Q6. **Contact number:** 0211017385
-
- Q7. **Are you happy with the amount and size of parks and open space in your community?** No
-
- Q8. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- Commercial areas should contribute say 20% of their development site towards communal greenspace, native corridors and pedestrian connectivity. This would create a whole new experience in our commercial areas. It would create a beautiful living townspace that threads it's way through the commercialised areas.
-
- Q9. **Do you agree with the types of parks being described in the draft Strategy?** Unsure
-
- Q10. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- I think it's well drafted in general but there is little mentioned about the need to protect our wild spaces and make wild space available for people to connect with, free of infrastructure and window-dressing.
-
- Q11. **Have we got our priorities and/or actions right in the proposed Action Plan?** Unsure
-
- Q12. **Please tell us why you answered this way?**
- Densely inhabited areas need greenspace, bluespace and wildspace built into a smart shared space design, allowing for connectivity, easy public transport access, and easy living. Open spaces under huge power lines as is seen in Shotover Country should not qualify as developer supplied parks. Areas such as these are not fit for purpose. There needs to be quality control over what is acceptable and provisions for trees and green sidewalk areas and laneways. Housing does not get cheaper by developers getting breaks on what they provide. All it does is result in the supply of more expensive poor quality lots.
-
- Q13. **Do you agree with the proposed level of service (average amount of reserve land (m2) per household)?** Unsure
-

Q14. Please tell us why you answered this way?

I think this is difficult to quantify

Q15. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of park types that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q16. Please tell us why you answered this way?

I agree with the concept. There needs to be a lot of quality control, planning and enforcement with regards to what developers say they are going to provide in lieu of paying a contribution. Any failing on their part should result in full payment being required, Zero leniency. All Developers should be contributing to conservation and wildlife corridor areas of at least 15m2 per household

Q17. Do you agree with the criteria for acceptance of reserve improvements that can be credited in lieu of development contributions? Unsure

Q18. Please tell us why you answered this way?

This completely depends on how the proposed improvements are being evaluated and monitored. There needs to be a lot of control and follow up. Developer promises have had a habit of being broken.

Q19. Regarding the draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q20. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q21. Regarding the draft Action Plan: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q22. Please tell us why you answered this way?

not answered

Q23. Regarding the draft Future Park and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021: I am neutral to this / unsure

Q24. Please tell us why you answered this way?

Needs more thought on wild spaces, native corridors. Also lets think sustainability and communal food growing spaces which should form part of all future developments. And when we talk future developments we should also be considering healthy living spaces and requirements that govern maximum built space to minimum greenspace per household. There needs to be a minimum amount of greenspace per household even just to allow for groundwater renewal. And there needs to be a streetscape of trees provided.

Q25. Are there any other comments you wish to make?

I think we need to be clearer about the type of living and commercial spaces we want to encourage while also making sure we provide adequate parks, reserves and recreational centres including both blue and green space.



Submission Parks & Reserves Policy Consultation

- The QLDC Parks & Policy should recognise that there are situations where "Park like", open green spaces that benefit the Community may not in all cases be owned by QLDC
- The 2.5 hectare Wetland in lower Stone Street (owned by F&G), comes into this category.
- This site is of significant community value as
 - A urban wetland in the heart of the Wanaka township.
 - The source of the spring fed Bullock Creek that flows through the township
 - A urban carbon sink
 - A site and water course with significant cultural values to the Wanaka Community
- The new Alpha Series subdivision adjacent to the site has provided minimal useful reserve/open space for the community that lives there. (How the developer was able to do this is anybody's guess)
- By default the adjoining F&G site is now used extensively by the Alpha Series community for peaceful enjoyment, cycle way , pedestrian link way, recreational space for adjacent retirement village, extension of town green belt etc .
- A Community Group, in this case Friends of Bullock Creek (FOBC), a charitable trust , in conjunction with F&G has spent 5 years of volunteer hours and well in excess of \$150k in boardwalk/site development to provide an "Outstanding Open Space" benefit to the adjacent and wider Wanaka community.
- FOBC fund raises in excess of \$15,000 per annum to employ a part time caretaker and probation supervisor, to facilitate ongoing restoration and enhancement
- This submission requests that in certain situations and where a site meets certain criteria, that QLDC should be able and prepared to support the ongoing maintenance of such a site by way of an annual grant.
- In the case of the Bullock Creek site an annual QLDC grant would support :
 - Ongoing bush and weed clearance and native re planting
 - Continuation of Department of Corrections Community work program at the site
- Community organisations within QLDC currently receive an annual grant of \$5000. As raised at our last AGM because of the community significance of the Bullock Creek wetland and watercourse, we wish the enhancement work being undertaken be given similar status to a qualifying community organisation .
- We seek to have the Parks & Reserves policy to recognise that where community parks & reserves work is undertaken outside of QLDC, in selected cases QLDC financial support should be available .
- At present the community of Wanaka get access to a unique spring water and native reserve for no outlay whatsoever. It would be reasonable that QLDC Parks & Reserve Strategy and Policy should have a provision that assistance can be given to a qualifying (not for profit), projects that provides significant community benefit.
- If any policy cannot provide financial support, an alternative should be some form of rating relief to be granted to allow such volunteer community projects work to have long term viability.
- Supporting the ongoing maintenance of the Bullock Creek Wetlands would be consistent with the QLDC Climate Action Plan 2019 (CAP) by way of "invigorating a network of working



FRIENDS OF BULLOCK CREEK INC.

Charities # CC55737

info@fobc.co.nz / www.fobc.co.nz



groups who will collaborate to deliver the CAP outcomes". Such outcomes include facilitating the Wetlands development which is a natural Carbon Sink, and adaptation of policy to ensure security of resilient ecosystems and fresh water supply

- An annual financial contribution from QLDC would make a big difference to the longer term viability of this important community project.

Roger Gardiner

(Secretary Friends of Bullock Creek)

Supporting attachments

- Story Board why Bullock Creek is important (Draft)
- Letter of support Department of Corrections



info@fobc.co.nz

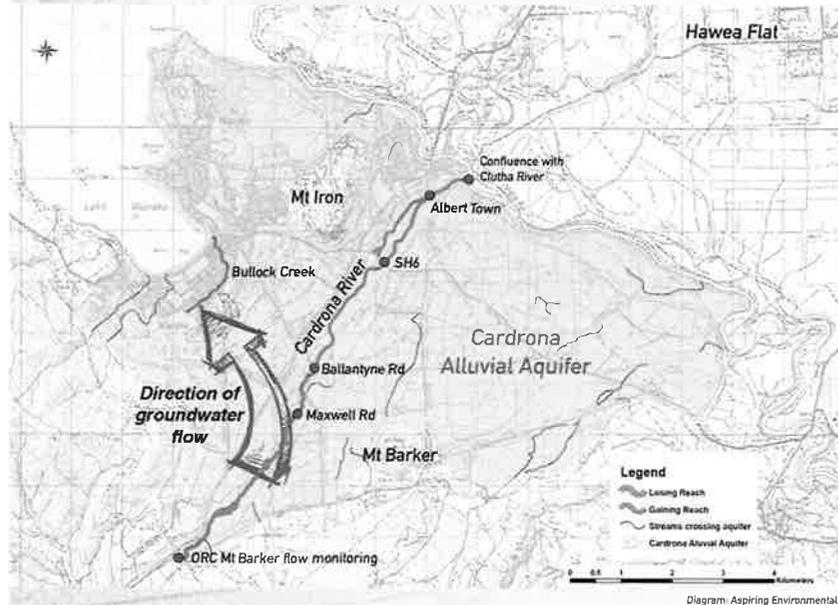
www.fobc.kiwi

Charities # CC 55737

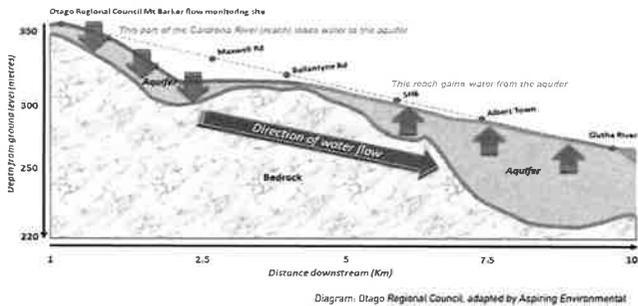
What makes Bullock Creek so special?

The water...

The spring-water seeping out of the bank beside you is ground water from the Wanaka Basin Cardrona Gravel Aquifer. This water fell as rain or snow in the Cardrona catchment area around 8 – 12 years ago. The water moves through the aquifer and eventually enters the lower Cardrona River, the Clutha River (Mata-Au), Bullock Creek and Lake Wanaka.



Cross-section of aquifer beneath the Cardrona River (Depth)



The bottom of the aquifer is solid schist bedrock and on top of that is a deep bed of schist gravel and boulders left by a series of receding glaciers over 18,000 years ago.

The spring-fed wetland and stream...

Bullock Creek's wetland is a rare 'seepage wetland', due to the steady flow of spring-water from the slope beside it. Other types of wetland include bogs, fens, swamps and marshes. Traditionally undervalued, up to 90% of wetlands in New Zealand have been drained for farming and urban development. More recently however, a growing understanding of the fragility and environmental importance of wetlands has resulted in government legislation to protect them.

A number of organisations including Fish and Game Otago and Friends of Bullock Creek are helping to restore, protect and manage wetlands in the Wanaka area. An important part of this process is planting natives among the springs and along the banks of the stream. This 'riparian planting' is vitally important, because it helps reduce erosion of the stream banks, intercept run-off and provides shelter and shade for plants, animals, birds and fish.

To obtain the plants, seeds from locally growing native plant species are harvested then sown and raised at the Otago Corrections Facility in Milton.



Threats to wetlands

Human activity is the greatest threat to wetlands. Here at Bullock Creek, stormwater entering the stream in a number of places along its path is the major concern. Storm water can contain sediment, contaminants such as heavy metal run-off from roads and roofs, as well as bacteria from urban and domestic sources. Rapid urban growth is placing ongoing pressure on infrastructure such as waste-water treatment. This can lead to sudden discharges of large volumes of sediment-laden storm water, and at times, lumps of sewage into drains. If sediment flushes through a spring wetland, it can smother the plants and creatures.



The people...

The dedication and hard work of volunteers as well as collaboration with various organisations and professionals has resulted in a beautiful and tranquil place for all to enjoy.

Volunteers



Visitors



Let's keep our stormwater and waterways clean...

- Wash cars on grass - not the road, concrete, or other hard surfaces.
- Avoid using washing products or use non-toxic bio-degradable products
- Dispose of paint and other toxic substances such as weed-killers correctly, i.e. not into storm water or the environment
- If you see something in the creek or stormwater that doesn't look or smell good, please report it to the Otago Regional Council Pollution Hotline: 0800 800 033. Any time day or night...
- Join Friends of Bullock Creek



Bullock Creek Hatchery Springs is owned and managed by the Otago Fish and Game Council. Fish & Game Otago is committed to helping protect the country's natural freshwater resources by managing, maintaining and enhancing sports fish and game birds and their habitats.



Friends of Bullock Creek (FOBC) is a charitable community trust. We work to protect, restore and enhance the public amenity and the environment of Bullock Creek from its head waters to its entry into Lake Wanaka. New members most welcome. Use the QR code panel or visit our website: www.fobc.kiwi

Since 2016, Otago Fish & Game has partnered with Friends Of Bullock Creek to create this beautiful reserve. Volunteers in conjunction with Department of Corrections community workers have been replacing exotic pest plants and weeds with New Zealand natives. This is an ongoing community project.





DEPARTMENT
OF CORRECTIONS

**Community
Probation Service**

Queenstown Service Centre
Level 2 12-204 Von House
Remarkables Park Town Centre
12 Hawthorn Drive
FRANKTON
Tel 03-441-4830
Mob; 021.769-184
davemadden@corrections.govt.nz

3 March 2021

Dear Sir

Letter of support for Bullock Creek Restoration Project:

This letter confirms the support of our Community Work programme for the Friends of Bullock Creek Restoration programme in Wanaka.

Since commencing in January 2017, in excess of 60 Wanaka locals have contributed by completing their Community Work sentences assisting with this project.

On addition to providing a meaningful level of physical work, feedback from community workers indicate a sense of pride in what they are doing as well as gaining a valuable insight toward an important feature of their community.

The Bullock Creek Restoration project is nationally recognised by Department of Corrections for the important community outcomes that are derived and, accordingly, will continue to receive our ongoing support.

Dave Madden
Senior Community Work Supervisor



Public Health South

Dunedin: Private Bag 1921, Dunedin 9054
Ph: 03 476 9800 Fax: 03 476 9858

Invercargill: PO Box 1601, Invercargill 9840
Ph: 03 211 8500 Fax: 03 214 9070

Queenstown: PO Box 2180, Wakatipu, Queenstown 9349
Ph: 03 450 9156 Fax: 03 450 9169

SUBMISSION ON: Queenstown Lakes District Council Draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 and Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021

To: Queenstown Lakes District Council
Private Bag 50072
Queenstown

Details of Submitter: The Southern District Health Board

Address for Service: Public Health South
Southern District Health Board
PO Box 2180
Frankton
Queenstown 9349

Contact Person: Sierra Alef-Defoe

Our Reference: 21Mar13

Date: 12 April 2021

Introduction

Southern District Health Board presents this submission through its public health service, Public Health South (PHS). This Service is the principal source of expert advice within Southern DHB regarding matters concerning Public Health. Southern DHB has responsibility under the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000 to improve, promote and protect the health of people and communities. Additionally there is a responsibility to promote the reduction of adverse social and environmental effects on the health of people and communities. With 4,250 staff, we are located in the lower South Island (South of the Waitaki River) and deliver health services to a population of 335,900. Public health services are offered to populations rather than individuals and are considered a "public good". They fall into two broad categories – health protection and health promotion. They aim to create or advocate for healthy social, physical and cultural environments.

This submission is intended to provide general commentary to Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) on the Draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 and Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021.

General Comments

Parks and open spaces are important to the health and well-being of the public due to the impact they have on both physical activity and community connectedness.

Accessibility for all

The PARCs evaluation tool (see attachment) was developed by the University of Otago's Centre for Health, Activity, and Rehabilitation Research for assessing the accessibility and usability of parks and open spaces. In order to ensure open spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued (as per Objective Two in the Draft Action Plan 2021) PHS recommends an assessment of parks and open spaces using the PARCs evaluation tool included in the Draft Action Plan 2021.

Opportunities to increase food security

Increasing access to affordable nutritious food through town planning not only aids in connecting communities, but also results in the wealth of health benefits associated with obesity prevention. PHS recommends QLDC support the community to build community gardens, edible walkways, plant fruit trees, and build community pantries in local parks and open spaces.

Smokefree Parks and Open Spaces

Smokefree and vape-free signage should be placed around all QLDC parks and open spaces as this helps to normalise smokefree/vapefree behaviour, reduce harmful second-hand smoke exposure, and show support for the national goal of Smokefree Aotearoa 2025. Smokefree/vape-free parks and open spaces also reduce litter and protect the natural environment.

Summary

PHS appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Draft Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 and Future Parks and Reserves Provisions Plan 2021 and would welcome the opportunity to speak at a hearing.

Ngā mihi,



Sierra Alef-Defoe
Health Promotion Advisor



Centre for Health, Activity,
and Rehabilitation Research
School of Physiotherapy

PARC's -Evaluation tool for assessing the accessibility and usability of community parks and playgrounds

Parks for Activity and Recreation in the Community

Dr Meredith Perry (PI), Dr Hemakumar Devan, Harry Fitzgerald, Karen Han, Li-Ting Liu and Jack Rouse
Centre for Health, Activity and Rehabilitation Research, School of Physiotherapy, University of Otago

Park/Playground name

Observer Name

Observation Date

___/___/___

Observation Start time

_____ am/pm

Observation End time

_____ am/pm

Total amount of observation time

_____ minutes

Current Weather Conditions (approximate temp; clear/cloudy)

Section A1 - Approachability to the park -Parking Spaces and bus routes (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)

	Yes	No
Does the facility have a parking lot, parking structure, or parking area? (not scored) If No then score No from Q1 to Q9		
1. Are there any accessible car parks?	Yes	No
2. Do parking spaces have signage for an accessible car park?	Yes	No
3. Do parking spaces that are designated as accessible have a clear width* of at least 3.5m?	Yes	No
4. Do parking spaces that are designated as accessible have a clear length* of at least 5m?	Yes	No
5. If parking spaces marked as accessible have access aisles, do they have a clear width of at least 1m?	Yes	No
6. Are the surfaces firm and stable to accommodate a wheelchair in all weather?	Yes	No
7. Are accessible parking spaces kept free from obstacles?	Yes	No
8. Does the facility have a ticket machine for parking lot access?	Yes	No
9. If the facility parking lot(s) use ticket machines, can the driver obtain the ticket while remaining seated on the driver's side of the car?	Yes	No
10. How far away is the closest bus stop from the main entrance of the park? (> 20M = No)_____m	Yes	No

*Any safety concerns:

Other comments:

A2 Path surfaces (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)		
Scoring		
11. Are the main paths to areas (playgrounds/toilets/water fountains) wider than 1.5m?	Yes	No
12. Are there tactile markers to denote changes in path direction?	Yes	No
13. Are the surfaces regular/even? Please mark NO if there are irregular surfacing, joins, sloping sections, cracks, holes, 5mm or more	Yes	No
14. Are the surfaces stable? Please mark NO if the surface contains loose gravel, sand, bark, clay etc	Yes	No
15. Routes without steps?	Yes	No
16. Low kerbs (<4cm)?	Yes	No
17. Are the gradients of all the kerb ramps <1:8? (must be less than 7.1 degrees or 12%)	Yes	No
18. Are the gradients of the paths in the park less than 1:14? (must be less than 4.1 degrees or 7%) <i>HINT: Even a small portion of the path with a gradient greater than this may make this path unusable. Consider someone self-propelling a wheelchair.</i>	Yes	No
19. Are there handrails on paths with steep gradients in the park?	Yes	No
20. Presence of lighting along main paths? Please mark NO if there is no/poor/uneven/dazzling lighting along the circulation paths	Yes	No
*Any safety concerns (e.g. unstable surface, broken glasses or metals on the floor)		
Other comments		

Section B1 Play areas and equipment usability (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)		
Does the facility have a play area? (not scored) If no go to next domain.	Yes	No
1. Are there separate play areas for different age groups?	Yes	No
If no, continue on to main play equipment section. If yes, complete main play equipment and pre-school play equipment section		
Main play equipment section		
2. Are the play areas fenced (greater than 1.2 metres)?	Yes	No
3. Number of ground level play components? <i>HINT: What can be reached from the ground. Ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks, and roofs are not considered play equipment. A play component is an element designed to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, and learning. Play components may be manufactured or natural, and may be stand alone or part of a composite play structure. Swings, spring riders, water tables, playhouses, slides, and climbers are among the many different play components</i>		
a. All ground level play components are accessible <i>HINT: Consider if this is a 'boxed' area or whether some ground level components are blocked.</i>	Yes	No
b. Are the accessible routes to ground level play components at least 1.5m wide?	Yes	No
c. Are the surfaces regular/even? <i>Please mark NO if there are irregular surfacing e.g. tiles lifting up, uneven joins, sloping sections, cracks, holes, 5mm or more</i>	Yes	No
d. Are the surfaces stable? <i>Please mark NO if you the surface contains loose gravel, wood chips, sand clay etc</i>	Yes	No

Main play equipment section (contd) (scoring)			
4.	Number of elevated play components? <i>HINT Ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks, and roofs are not considered play equipment. A play component is an element designed to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, and learning. Play components may be manufactured or natural, and may be stand alone or part of a composite play structure e.g. Swings, spring riders, water tables, playhouses, slides, and climbers.</i>		
a.	At least 50% of the elevated play components must have an accessible route <i>HINT: Consider ramps of natural topography to allow other to the top levels</i>	Yes	No
b.	Are the elevated access routes 0.9m wide?	Yes	No
c.	Is the height of handrail gripping surface between 0.5m to 0.7m from the ground? <i>HINT: Handrails are different from guardrails. Handrails are to help children balance whereas guardrails are to prevent children falling</i>	Yes	No
d.	Is there a manoeuvrable space of 1.5m wide present in the access route?	Yes	No
e.	Are ramps to the elevated equipment present?	Yes	No
f.	If ramps are present, are they 0.9m wide with handrails?	Yes	No
g.	If ramps are present, the landings must be at least 1.5m wide	Yes	No
h.	Are transfer steps present to enable access to elevated equipment present <i>HINT: (i.e. large flat areas/platforms to allow access to higher structures)</i>	Yes	No
i.	If transfer steps are present, the minimum width of transfer platforms must be 0.61m	Yes	No
j.	If transfer steps are present, the height of transfer platforms between 0.45m to 0.28m	Yes	No
k.	If transfer steps are present, are there unobstructed sides to the transfer platforms?	Yes	No
l.	If transfer steps are present, is the maximum height of transfer steps 0.2m?	Yes	No
5.	Are there play areas or items which require stepping into or crawling into (<i>e.g. tunnel or bubble window</i>)	Yes	No
6.	If there are items which require being stepped into, is the bottom lip between 0.28m to 0.6m? <i>HINT: e.g. is the bottom lip of a tunnel between 0.28m to 0.6m off the ground?</i>	Yes	No
7.	Are there play tables? <i>HINT: Play tables are surfaces, boards, slabs, or counters that are created for play.</i>	Yes	No

8. If there are play tables, are they a minimum of 0.61m height X 0.76m wide X 0.43m depth?	Yes	No
9. Do the reach ranges to play components satisfy the following criteria		
a. 0.5m to 0.91m for 3 to 4 year-olds?	Yes	No
b. 0.45m to 1m for 5 to 8 year-olds	Yes	No
c. 0.4m to 1.1m for 9 to 12 year-olds	Yes	No
10. Visual information		
a. Are there high contrast colours between play equipment and the orientation path?	Yes	No
b. Are there high contrast colours to indicate different heights?	Yes	No
c. Are the colours of the surfacing material different within and outside a fall zone? <i>HINT: the fall zone is the area under and around a piece of equipment where a child might land or exit that equipment.</i>	Yes	No
*Any safety concerns (e.g. rust, maintenance issues in play equipment and play area)?		
Other comments		

Main Playground. Sensory stimulation/Play richness (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)		
11. Vestibular stimulation (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)		
a. Spinning	Yes	No
b. Sliding	Yes	No
c. Sliding- the ability to slide two people side by side	Yes	No
d. Rocking	Yes	No
e. Swing - Presence of full body support swing (e.g. nested swing)	Yes	No
f. Climbing/Crawling	Yes	No
12. Visual stimulation		
a. Is there equipment which provides visual stimulation (e.g. coloured lights/mirrors/black and white)	Yes	No
13. Olfactory stimulation		
a. Plants/herbs to stimulate smell	Yes	No
14. Tactile stimulation		
a. Is there play equipment providing opportunities for tactile stimulation (e.g. rocks/sand/dirt/water/rice/grass/mirrors/marbles)	Yes	No
15. Auditory stimulation		
a. Is there play equipment providing auditory stimulation (e.g. echoes/chimes/talking tubes)	Yes	No

Pre_school play equipment section (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)		
16. Are the play areas fenced (greater than 1.2 metres)?	Yes	No
17. Number of ground level play components? <i>HINT: What can be reached from the ground. Ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks, and roofs are not considered play equipment. A play component is an element designed to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, and learning. Play components may be manufactured or natural, and may be stand alone or part of a composite play structure. Swings, spring riders, water tables, playhouses, slides, and climbers are among the many different play components.</i>		
a. All ground level play components are accessible <i>HINT: Consider if this is a 'boxed' area or whether some ground level components are blocked.</i>	Yes	No
b. Are the accessible routes to ground level play components at least 1.5m wide?	Yes	No
c. Are the surfaces regular/even? <i>Please mark NO if there are irregular surfacing e.g. tiles lifting up, uneven joins, sloping sections, cracks, holes, 5mm or more</i>	Yes	No
d. Are the surfaces stable? <i>Please mark NO if you the surface contains loose gravel, wood chips, sand clay etc</i>	Yes	No
18. Number of elevated play components? <i>HINT Ramps, transfer systems, steps, decks, and roofs are not considered play equipment. A play component is an element designed to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, and learning. Play components may be manufactured or natural, and may be stand alone or part of a composite play structure e.g. Swings, spring riders, water tables, playhouses, slides, and climbers.</i>		
19. At least 50% of the elevated play components must have an accessible route <i>HINT: Consider ramps of natural topography to allow other to the top levels</i>	Yes	No
a. Are the elevated access routes 0.9m wide?	Yes	No
b. Is the height of handrail gripping surface between 0.5m to 0.7m from the ground? <i>HINT: Handrails are different from guardrails. Handrails are to help children balance whereas guardrails are to prevent children falling.</i>	Yes	No
c. Is there a manoeuvrable space of 1.5m wide present in the access route?	Yes	No
d. Are ramps to the elevated equipment present?	Yes	No
e. If ramps are present, are they 0.9m wide with handrails?	Yes	No
f. If ramps are present, the landings must be at least 1.5m wide	Yes	No
g. Are transfer steps present to enable access to elevated equipment present <i>HINT: (i.e. large flat areas/platforms to allow access to higher structures)</i>	Yes	No
h. If transfer steps are present, the minimum width of transfer platforms must be 0.61m	Yes	No

i. If transfer steps are present, the height of transfer platforms between 0.45m to 0.28m	Yes	No
j. If transfer steps are present, are there unobstructed sides to the transfer platforms?	Yes	No
k. If transfer steps are present, is the maximum height of transfer steps 0.2m?	Yes	No
l. Are there play areas or items which require stepping into or crawling into (<i>e.g. tunnel or bubble window</i>)	Yes	No
20. If there are items which require being stepped into, is the bottom lip between 0.28m to 0.6m? <i>HINT: e.g. is the bottom lip of a tunnel between 0.28m to 0.6m off the ground?</i>	Yes	No
21. Are there play tables? <i>HINT: Play tables are surfaces, boards, slabs, or counters that are created for play.</i>	Yes	No
22. If there are play tables, are they a minimum of 0.61m height X 0.76m wide X 0.43m depth?	Yes	No
23. Do the reach ranges to play components satisfy the following criteria		
24. 0.5m to 0.91m for 3 to 4 year-olds?	Yes	No
a. Visual information		
25. Are there high contrast colours between play equipment and the orientation path?	Yes	No
a. Are there high contrast colours to indicate different heights?	Yes	No
b. Are the colours of the surfacing material different within and outside a fall zone? <i>HINT: the fall zone is the area under and around a piece of equipment where a child might land or exit that equipment.</i>	Yes	No
*Any safety concerns (e.g. rust, maintenance issues in play equipment and play area)?		
Pre-School Playground. Sensory stimulation/Play richness (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)		
Vestibular stimulation		
26. Spinning	Yes	No
a. Sliding	Yes	No
b. Sliding- the ability to slide two people side by side	Yes	No
c. Rocking	Yes	No

d. Swing - Presence of full body support swing (e.g. nested swing)	Yes	No
e. Climbing/Crawling	Yes	No
f. Visual stimulation		
27. Is there equipment which provides visual stimulation (coloured lights/mirrors/black and white)	Yes	No
28. Olfactory stimulation		
a. Plants/herbs to stimulate smell	Yes	No
29. Tactile stimulation		
a. Is there play equipment providing opportunities for tactile stimulation (rocks/sand/dirt/water/rice/grass/mirrors/marbles)	Yes	No
30. Auditory stimulation		
a. Is there play equipment providing auditory stimulation (echoes/chimes/talking tubes)	Yes	No

B2 - Rest areas (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)	
Scoring	
21. Are there places to sit/rest present? If no, please go to next section	Yes No
22. Are there places to sit/rest present near children play area?	Yes No
23. Types of sit/rest places: (circle all that apply)	Benches/Tables/Other
24. Presence of arm rest?	Yes No
25. Does the seat height follow minimum recommendations (i.e.) between 0.35m to 0.52m?	Yes No
26. Are there suitable places next to the seating for a wheelchair to also be placed? <i>(Consider inclusion/slopes/terrain surface)</i>	Yes No
27. Are there quiet places for adults and children to relax/have peace/or be less stimulated	Yes No
*Any safety concerns (e.g. splinters, rust, missing planks)	
Other comments	

B3 - Restrooms (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)	
Does the facility have a restroom? If no, go to next domain.	Yes No
31. Is the route to the toilet accessible?	Yes No
32. Do the doors of restrooms have power assist*?	Yes No
33. Is a pushbutton available to open the doors?	Yes No
34. Do the restroom doors open automatically?	Yes No
35. Do restroom doors have a clear width* greater than 0.8m?	Yes No
36. Is there an unobstructed turning radius of at least 1.5m in front of restroom doors?	Yes No
37. Do toilet stall doors have a clear width* of at least 0.9m?	Yes No
38. Do toilet stall doors swing towards the area outside of the stall?	Yes No
39. Are accessible toilet stalls at least 1.5m wide and at least 1.5m long/deep?	Yes No
40. Is the distance from the centre of the toilet to the stall wall at least 0.45m?	Yes No
41. Are flush controls mounted 1.1m or less above the floor?	Yes No
42. Is the toilet seat 0.4 to 0.5m high from the floor?	Yes No
43. Is the centre of toilet paper dispensers 0.5m or less from the floor?	Yes No
*Any safety concerns (e.g. rust, maintenance issues, slippery floor)	
Other Comments	

B4 Drinking fountain (scoring) (Please circle how accessible are they for the following?)	
Does the facility have a drinking fountain? If no mark all in this section no	Yes No
44. Are water fountain controls operable without the need for tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist?	Yes No
45. Are water fountain controls on the front or side of the unit?	Yes No
46. Is there a clear floor space in front of the unit that is at least 0.75m wide AND at least 1.2m long/deep?	Yes No
47. . Is there at least 0.45m of clearance space (measured from the wall) beneath the water fountain to allow for wheelchair access?	Yes No
48. Is the spout height 0.9m or less as measured from the floor to the spout outlet?	Yes No
49. Are the bottoms of water fountains 0.6m or more from the ground?	Yes No
50. Are they mounted at different heights, serving seated and standing users?	Yes No
*Safety concerns (rust, guttering)	
Other comments	

General notes and other comments about the facility:

Note: *The inter-rater reliability of safety comments was not evaluated

Queenstown Lakes District Council

19 April 2021

UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENTS SUBMISSION

- **PARKS AND OPEN SPACES STRATEGY 2021**
- **FUTURE PARKS AND RESERVES PROVISIONS PLAN 2021**

Please find set out below a submission on behalf of Universal Developments Ltd (Universal Developments).

Universal Developments is an active land development company with significant land holdings in Queenstown, Wanaka and Hawea.

Universal Developments wishes to speak at a hearing in relations to its submissions.

RESIDENTIAL URBAN GROWTH AREAS

Universal Developments supports the identification of Residential Urban Growth Areas and in particular the land south of Cemetery Road at Hawea. The relevant area is reproduced below, Figure 1.

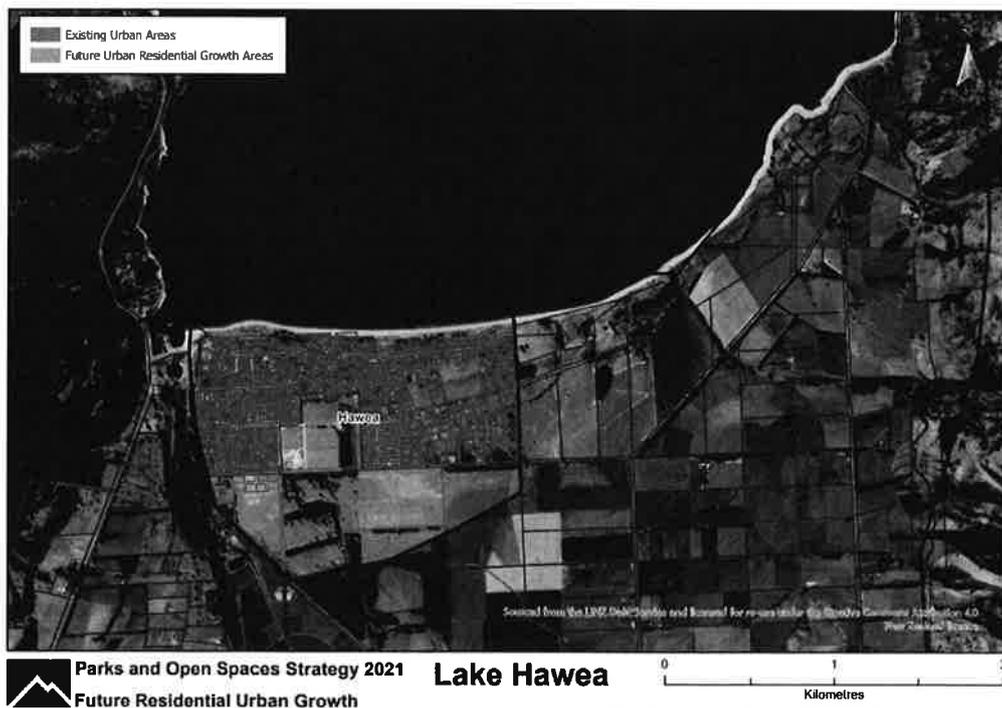


Figure 1: Lake Hawea Future Residential Urban Growth

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Hawea is a logical place for future growth, as growth can occur in a manner that positively contributes to the sustainability of the existing community by providing a greater number of residents to support local services and therefore reduce dependency on and the need to travel to Wanaka.

The identification of future residential urban growth south of Cemetery Road as identified in Figure 1 is logical as it responds to the urban development already occurring south of Cemetery Road and the opportunities this land provides being:

- flat and therefore cost effective to develop
- unproductive
- not sensitive in a landscape/visual sense
- located adjacent to Council's reticulated networks making it easily serviced in an efficient manner
- being directly adjoining Cemetery Road which already accesses residential development can integrate with existing roading and pedestrian pathways.

FUTURE PARKS PROVISION

Planning for future parks and their integration with urban development is an important urban form outcome for all urban areas and the ultimate success of those places for residents.

Universal Developments supports the general approach identified in the *Future Parks Provision Plan- Provisions Guidelines Table*. However, integration of stormwater management is also an important factor for the overall sustainability of urban development as emphasised by the *QLDC Subdivision Design Guideline*. Accordingly, where stormwater management can be successfully integrated into reserves without detracting from the reserve functions this should be encouraged and DC offsets be available.

It appears the Guidelines Table may be seeking to remove the ability for DC offsets where a reserve forms a dual function of recreation and stormwater management. Without the ability to integrate these activities and provide for DC offsets significant cost and inefficiencies are created whereby areas for stormwater separate from recreation may have to be created. This is particularly significant given Council's subdivision Code of Practice requires developments to manage stormwater onsite.

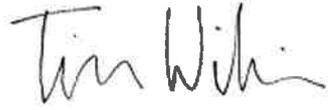
Removing the opportunity to be able to successfully integrate these activities (in a way which can provide for both functions) as a rule will add significant cost to development and ultimately reduce the number of people that can be accommodated within an urban area.

Given the wider growth objectives as established by the Spatial Plan it is considered to be contrary to these growth objectives which seek to consolidate and use identified urban areas efficiently.

Accordingly is submitted discretion should still remain to enable DC offset for reserves that form a dual stormwater and recreation function.

Should you have any queries regarding this submission please do not hesitate to contact me.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim Williams". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Tim Williams

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SUBMISSION ON THE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES POLICY 2021

To: Queenstown Lakes District Council
Private Bag 50072, Queenstown 9348

Name of Submitter: Pembroke Terrace Limited

Address: c/o Todd and Walker Law michael@toddandwalkerlaw.com

Prepared by: Michael Walker (Counsel for Pembroke Terrace Limited)

Pembroke Terrace Limited (**Pembroke**), wishes to be heard in support of this submission.

1. The Submitter wishes to understand how the Council expects developments to meet the baseline requirement of 3,000 square meters for a local park when less than 170 lots are proposed, particularly given that this policy clearly signals that smaller 'pocket parks' will neither be accepted by Council as reserve to vest nor accepted in lieu of cash for Reserve Land contributions.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES STRATEGY 2021 VISION:					
To provide a rich and diverse network of parks and open spaces that are valued by the community and protected and enhanced for future generations.					
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our parks and reserves are: diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities, mana whenua and visitors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces are well designed, accessible, connected and valued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can plan for and accommodate growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces are protected and treasured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality, and reduced GHG emissions.
Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have the right mix of park types and experiences Good provision for events Parks support community resilience Experiences support curiosity, confidence-building and human connection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality design Well connected, to encourage active transport options Create attractive urban areas through quality parks and reserves Invest in appropriate areas and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep up with growth, especially in medium and high density residential zones Developers to adhere to Provision Guidelines Ensure the appropriate level of provision of park types. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create community awareness and education opportunities Ensure natural and cultural heritage protection Recognise and celebrate the role of partners and volunteers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance ecological values, ecosystem services and biodiversity.
HOW WILL WE DO IT?					
Actions within Plan	<p>Create park types/experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local parks Community parks Community gardens Premier parks Sportsground parks Connections Natural reserves Review Development Contributions Policy to ensure it aligns with park types Investigate the provision of dog parks where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All residents in residential zones to have local or community parks within 600m walking distance Agree on types of recreation Facilities to be provided on each park type Align Strategy with levels of service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Provision Guidelines to inform future Development Contributions Policies and investment in existing parks Require that developers engage with Parks staff early, at the plan change stage where relevant Advocate for and require high quality open space outcomes by working with developers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and undertake environmental initiatives with volunteer groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and implement low mow techniques and habitat modification for increased biodiversity and animal pest control Review how sprays are used in parks and open spaces Invest in a riparian planting plan and riparian planting Plant native trees and shrubs where appropriate to ensure diverse and thriving ecosystems Where possible, use reserves to create wildlife corridors Enable the use of certain parks to establish community native nurseries Protect and restore Regionally Significant Wetlands and lake islands Restore and preserve areas of ecological significance Provide services that prioritise biodiversity and carbon sequestration Protect wildlife corridors.
Future actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure developers adhere to Parks and Reserves Future Provisions Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Parks and Reserves Future Provisions Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a Park Acquisition Strategy Work with partners to protect public access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and review Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for and input into future QLDC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input into future community and sports facility strategies to ensure future needs of the community are met • Identify which reserves are appropriate for events • Investigate provision of horse-riding trails • Develop district-wide Biking Strategy • Develop maps which overlay reserves and wāhi tūpuna • Work with Kāi Tahu on integrating values framework into future park provision • Support community gardens to support food security and resilience where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Playspaces Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve website information for parks and recreation • Input into future reviews of QLDC Smokefree and Vapefree policies • Investigate the provision of exercise equipment in reserves where appropriate • Work with the SDHB to undertake an assessment of parks and open spaces using the PARC's evaluation tool. 	<p>to areas of high recreation value that are on private land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with DOC and partners on the best management of conservation land within the urban growth boundary. 	<p>Management Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan the enhancement opportunities for key reserves in growth intensification areas through Development Plans. 	<p>Biodiversity Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key biodiversity and ecological restoration areas • Develop Revegetation and Enhancement Plans • Collaborate with DOC and other partners on pest management • Input into future QLDC Spray Minimisation Plan.
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