

# Appendix





# Glossary

## Action plan

A list of items to be actioned / done in order to implement the strategy.

## Amenity space

An area of land that serves multiple use for local communities and visitors.

## Community

Residents and visitors of the Horowhenua District.

## Cycle routes

A defined route that encourages and allows for cyclists use.

## District

The Horowhenua District.

## Ecological corridors

Existing or potential lengths of continuous open space that serve as corridors for fauna and flora.

## Focal Point

An area, feature or structure that stands out from its surroundings.

## Gateway

An identified and distinctive entrance / exit to a settlement.

## Green-links

A publicly accessible pedestrian route through an area of open space, access way or ecological corridor.

## Greenway

A continuous linear corridor consisting of trees and / or vegetation accessible to cyclists and pedestrians.

## Legibility

The degree to which a space is understandable, recognisable and / or easy to orientate around.

## Multiple / -use

Provision for many alternative uses to occurs at the same time or on a scheduled rotation.

## Natural environment

An area of land that has an ecological value and / or is connected to a natural feature such as a stream corridor, significant vegetation or a coastal landscape.

## Neighborhood park

An area of land that serves as a local community park, playground and / or gathering space.

## Open Space

Areas of land or water that the public has a level of free physical or visual access to.

## Partnerships

Horowhenua District Council working together with other agencies, groups or individuals.

## Pedestrian link

A clearly defined and accessible route for pedestrians.

## Principles

Over arching themes or key points that provide clear direction for the strategy.

## Ranges

The Tararua Ranges.

## Recreation

An action of leisure typically for enjoyment, amusement or pleasure. This includes formal and informal sporting and outdoor activities.

## Reserve

An area of council owned open space that has been gazetted as Reserve.

## Settlement

A place where communities live.

## Spine

A distinctive street that typically runs through the middle of a settlement, linking one area to another.

## Sports and Recreation Park

Area of open space for formal and informal sport and recreation.

## Strategy

A cohesive document that provides strategic direction for successful outcomes.

## Threshold

An identified transition between one area to another.

## Town Centre

The commercial centre of a settlement.

## Vehicular Circulation Route

The main route through a settlement for motorised vehicles and cyclists.

## Walkway

A route specifically designated to be used by walkers.



# Non-Regulatory Tools for Ecological Networks

There are a range of non-regulatory mechanisms and tools that are available to Councils, communities and landowners to assist in creating ecological networks. The table below provides a list of these non-regulatory tools.

Tool Category	Example of Tools
Governance and leadership	Non-statutory governance structures and leadership across all sectors
Strategic planning and policy	Strategies, structure plans, management plans, Integrated Catchment Management Plans,
Matauranga Maori and manawhenua approaches	Traditional planting and cultural harvesting practices
Civil society and community based initiatives	Coast care groups, environmental groups, community conservation groups, NGOs, sector groups (e.g. farmers and fishers)
Research, monitoring and evaluation	Environmental monitoring (including iwi based tools for ecological and cultural assessments as well as community based monitoring), cultural impact assessments, research programmes, technical reports
Environmental protection and restoration	Pest control programmes, planting programmes, dune restoration, wetland restoration
Advice and information	Design guides, best practice guides, technical advice and assistance
Education and awareness raising	Public education, environmental education, school based programmes, community arts initiatives, social marketing and media campaigns
Holistic programmes	Integrated programmes such as sustainable catchment programmes
Economic instruments	Financial incentives (e.g. rates relief), funding programmes, subsidies for conservation
Engagement and collaboration – liaison and consultation, to partnership	Collaborative fora, community engagement, consultation processes, networks, various collaborative models including co-management, memoranda of agreement
Advocacy	Submissions, presentations, media campaigns

A range of organisations can provide funding to help Councils, communities and landowners to develop and implement non-regulatory initiatives and projects maintain and expand ecological networks. The table below summarises the currently available main funding sources or contestable funds. Typically, these types of funds cover costs for practical measures such as costs of covenanting, surveys, fencing, pest control, and revegetation.

Agency	Fund/Grant	Contact details
Agency World Wildlife Fund	New Zealand Habitat Protection Fund	<a href="http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/habitat_protection_fund/">http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/habitat_protection_fund/</a>
	Environmental Education Action Fund	<a href="http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/funding_for_schools/">http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/funding_for_schools/</a>
	Conservation Innovation Fund	<a href="http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/conservation_innovation_fund/">http://www.wwf.org.nz/what_we_do/community_funding/conservation_innovation_fund/</a>
NZ Government	Biodiversity Condition Fund	<a href="http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html">http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html</a>
	Biodiversity Advice Fund	<a href="http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html">http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/nzbs/pvtland/condition.html</a>
Department of Conservation	Nature Heritage Fund	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/volunteer-join-or-start-a-project/start-or-fund-a-project/funding/for-landowners/nature-heritage-fund/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/volunteer-join-or-start-a-project/start-or-fund-a-project/funding/for-landowners/nature-heritage-fund/</a>
	Nga Whenua Rahui	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/volunteer-join-or-start-a-project/start-or-fund-a-project/funding/for-landowners/nga-whenua-rahui/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/volunteer-join-or-start-a-project/start-or-fund-a-project/funding/for-landowners/nga-whenua-rahui/</a>
	Matauranga Kura Taio Fund	<a href="http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/volunteer-join-or-start-a-project/start-or-fund-a-project/funding/for-landowners/nga-whenua-rahui/matauranga-kura-taiao-fund/">http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/volunteer-join-or-start-a-project/start-or-fund-a-project/funding/for-landowners/nga-whenua-rahui/matauranga-kura-taiao-fund/</a>
Ministry for Primary Industries	Sustainable Farming Fund	<a href="http://www.maf.govt.nz/agriculture/funding-programmes/sustainable-farming-fund/">http://www.maf.govt.nz/agriculture/funding-programmes/sustainable-farming-fund/</a>
Department of Internal Affairs	Lottery Environment and Heritage Fund	<a href="http://www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Lottery-Grants-Environment-and-Heritage">http://www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Lottery-Grants-Environment-and-Heritage</a>
	Community Organisation Grant Scheme	<a href="http://www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Community-Funding-Community-Organisation-Grants-Scheme-(COGS)">http://www.dia.govt.nz/Services-Community-Funding-Community-Organisation-Grants-Scheme-(COGS)</a>
New Zealand National Parks and Conservation Foundation	Range of funds and grants available	<a href="http://www.nationalparks.org.nz/index_files/Page385.htm">http://www.nationalparks.org.nz/index_files/Page385.htm</a>
Ministry for the Environment	Community Environment Fund	<a href="http://www.mfe.govt.nz/withyou/funding/community-environment-fund/">http://www.mfe.govt.nz/withyou/funding/community-environment-fund/</a>



# Recreation Analysis

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION	NEIGHBORHOOD		SPORT AND RECREATION		OTHER COUNCIL OPEN SPACE	
		AREA	ha / 1000 population	AREA	ha / 1000 population	AREA	ha / 1000 population
FOXTON	2,715	0.4 ha	0.1 ha/1000 pop	7.17 ha	2.6 ha/1000 pop	5.1 ha	2.6 ha/1000 pop
FOXTON BEACH	1731	1.69 ha	1 ha/1000 pop			Amenity: 12.31 ha	7 ha/1000 pop
						Natural: 53.56 ha	30.9 ha/1000 pop
HOKIO BEACH							
LEVIN	15,507	8.39 ha	0.5 ha/1000 pop	39.82 ha	2.6 ha/1000 pop	Amenity: 10.46 ha	
						Natural: 352.82 ha	
MANAKAU	174			3.4 ha	18.4 ha/1000 pop	Amenity: 12.31 ha	
MANGAHAO	198				2.6 ha/1000 pop		
OHAU				3.34 ha	5.4 ha/1000 pop		
SHANNON	1371	0.4 ha	0.2 ha/1000 pop	4.14 ha	3 ha/1000 pop	Amenity: 1.12 ha	
TOKOMARU	513			2.52 ha	4.9 ha/1000 pop	Natural: 3.32 ha	6.5 ha/1000 pop
WAIKAWA	171					Natural: 7.47 ha	
WAITARERE	588	0.8 ha	1.4 ha/1000 pop	2.29 ha	3.9 ha/1000 pop	Natural: 12.22 ha	





# Types of Open Space within Settlements

This tool should only be used to measure Open space and Amenity Characteristics of an Open Space and should not be used to ‘value’ a site for physical activity (sport) purposes. This tool can be used as SWOT analysis tool to identify aspects of a site that could be improved or addressed.

KEY

AMENTITY

NATURAL

SPORTS and REC

NEIGHBOURHOOD

Object ID	Council Reserve/Park	Open Space Identifier	Land Status	Primary Use	Area (ha)	ACCESSIBILITY		FEATURES		FUNCTION	SAFETY		
						Location	Connection	Character	Setting quality	Adaptable	Street presence	Visibility	Active Edges
TEST RESERVE													
110	Shannon Library/Service Centre	Amenity	Res - Public Library, Read Room & Other Muni Purposes - Gaz 1926/2829	Shannon Library/Service Centre	0.0766	AV	POOR	AV	AV	GOOD	AV	AV	AV
157	Te Maire Park	Amenity	Shannon Railway Station Reserve	Reserve - LP Shannon Railway Station	1.0347	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
423	Grand/Stafford Street, Shannon	Natural / Amenity	Esplanade Res - Gaz 1981/1129	Reserve - Esplanade	0.2087	POOR	POOR	AV	GOOD	AV	POOR	POOR	POOR
250	Moynihan Park & Entrance	Sports	Road Reserve	Reserve - Recreation & Pt Road	1.4617	POOR	POOR	POOR	AV	GOOD	POOR	POOR	POOR
352	Shannon Domain	Sports / Mixed	Public Res for Public Recreation - Gaz 1958/1080	Reserve - Sports ground/Mavis Vinsen Pavilion Pt	0.2284	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	AV	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD
70	Hyde Park	Neighbourhood	Public Reserve	Reserve - Public	0.1012	GOOD	GOOD	AV	AV	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD

Strengths and Weaknesses:  
Example of how the success criteria quickly informs us of a settlements stock take of open space.



# Success Criteria

Success Criteria	Explanation
<b>Accessibility</b>	
Location	Does the site compliment the surrounding area / context. Is the site easy to access for the users / potential users. Is it well located within the settlement or could it be better?
Connection	How does it fit within the strategic network of open spaces? How connected is it to the settlement? How to people assess the site? Does the site have a strong connection or is it remote, hard to access and disconnected?
<b>Features</b>	
Character	Does the site have intrinsic qualities / assets such as trees, native bush, significant buildings? Heritage, cultural or ecological assets?
Setting Quality	Does the site have aesthetic backdrop qualities, e.g. tree cover, stream back drop, bush back drop, can it be seen from a wide perspective? Are there site lines or views (to Tararuas)?
<b>Function</b>	
Adaptable	Is there room for change? Flexible space? Additional use / mixed use? Are there limitations on how you might improve the space? Does the space have good potential for positive change?
<b>Safety</b>	
Street presence	Is the site visible from the street / road? Is it overlooked by passing traffic / pedestrians ?
Visibility	Are the entrances and exits clear / legible for the users? Is it easy to see where the access is or is it hard to work out where to go?
Active edges	Are there other activities on the edges of the open space? eg Residential, commercial, community? Does it feel safe / safer because of this activity?
<b>Notes on Grading:</b>	Poor, Average and Good could be replaced with 1,2, 3 or have a sliding scale.

## Success Criteria:

Answering a number of key questions about an area of Open Space can help us understand the approaches of an Open Space or help identify opportunity for how an Open Space may be further improved or enhanced.



# Success Criteria

Success Criteria	Questions to ask	Case Study	Grade
Accessibility			
Location	Is the site easy to access for current and potential users? Is it well connected with the settlement?	Holmwood Park, Waitare	GOOD
Connection	How does it fit within the existing and proposed open space network?	Considering it's proximity to the beach, its quite hard to know how to access the beach or how this park is connected to other open spaces across the network.	AVERAGE
Features			
Character	Does the space have intrinsic qualities, features or assets, such as trees, bush, buildings, heritage,cultural or ecological assets?	Although a large flat area of grass, Ohau Domain is defined by its triangular shape and mature vegetation around the edges.	AVERAGE
Setting Quality	Does the site have aesthetic backdrop qualities, such as tree cover, natural stream, the Tararua Ranges or the coast?	The Tararua Ranges are an important part of the setting quality to Ohau Domain. The open space would feel quite different without these views.	GOOD
Function			
Adaptable	Is there room / feasibility for change? Could the use change if required or is it too constrained?	Apart from the mature vegetation, this open space is generally adaptable should it require a change/ upgrade or redesign.	GOOD
Safety			
Street presence	Is the open space next to a street / road? Is it clear that this is Open Space?	The shorter side of the reserve has street presence, however the majority of the reserve is edged by property boundaries / fences.	AVERAGE
Visibility	Are entrances and exits clearly marked for users? Is the open space visible from the edges?	The majority of the reserve is visible from outside, however the grass mounds do provide a visual barrier meaning there are areas that are not on show.	AVERAGE
Active edges	Are there any activities on the edges of the open space? Does this make it feel safer?	Backs of rear boundary fences edge the open space making this feel very neglected and inactive.	POOR



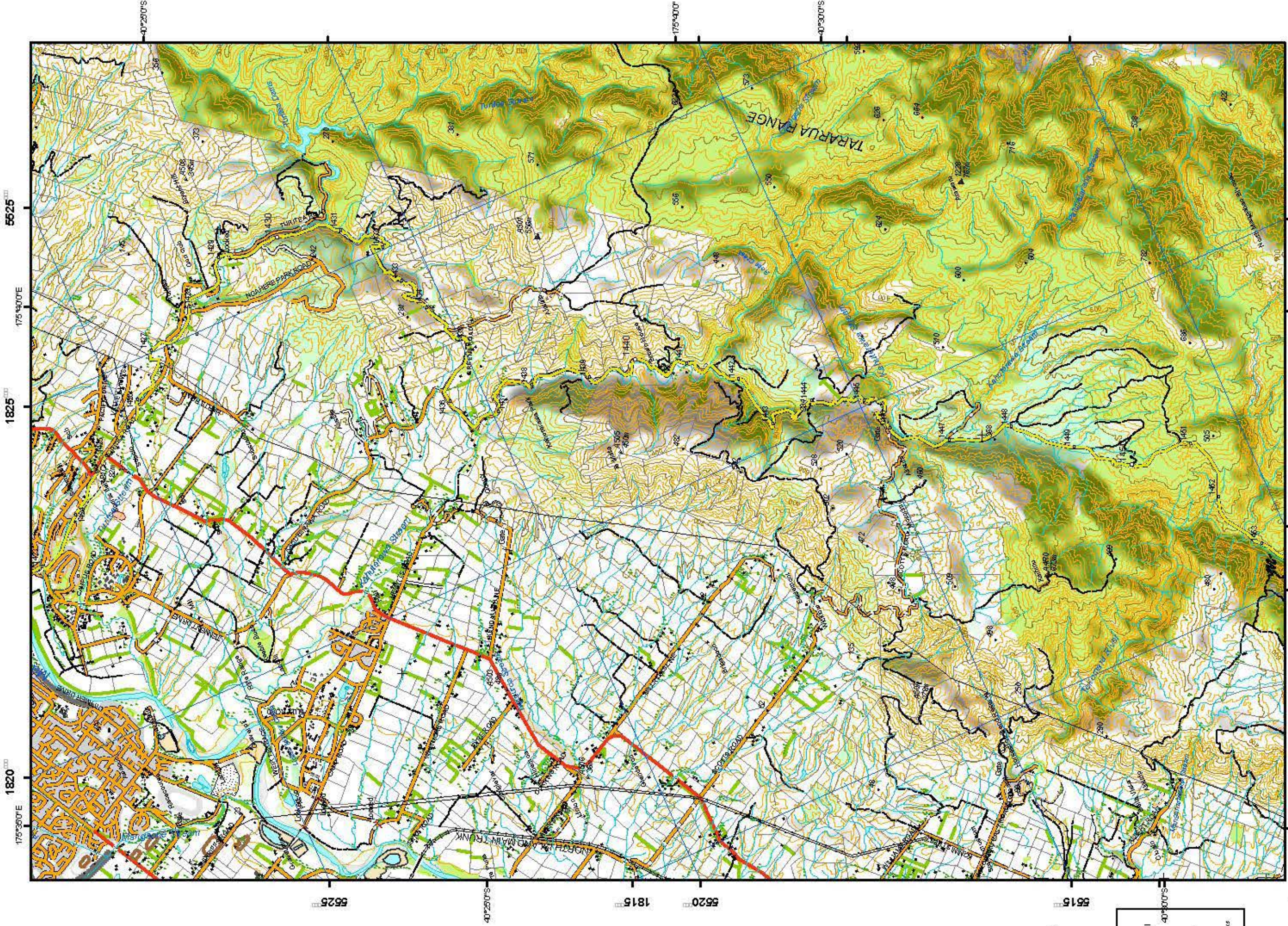


# Te Araroa Trail

The following pages illustrate the Te Araroa network.







175°30'0"E

175°30'0"E

5525

1825

175°30'0"E

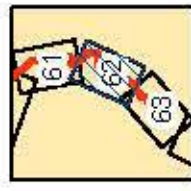
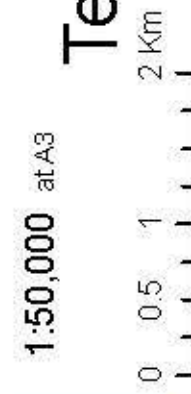
175°30'0"E

175°30'0"E

175°30'0"E

175°30'0"E

# Te Araroa Trail 62



Sources Te Araroa Trail, Corax Topo,  
Dept of Conservation  
Projection NZTM, Datum NZGD 2000  
Trail v26, 13 Dec 2010 by Ollivier & Co



Legend

Te Araroa Trail

STATUS

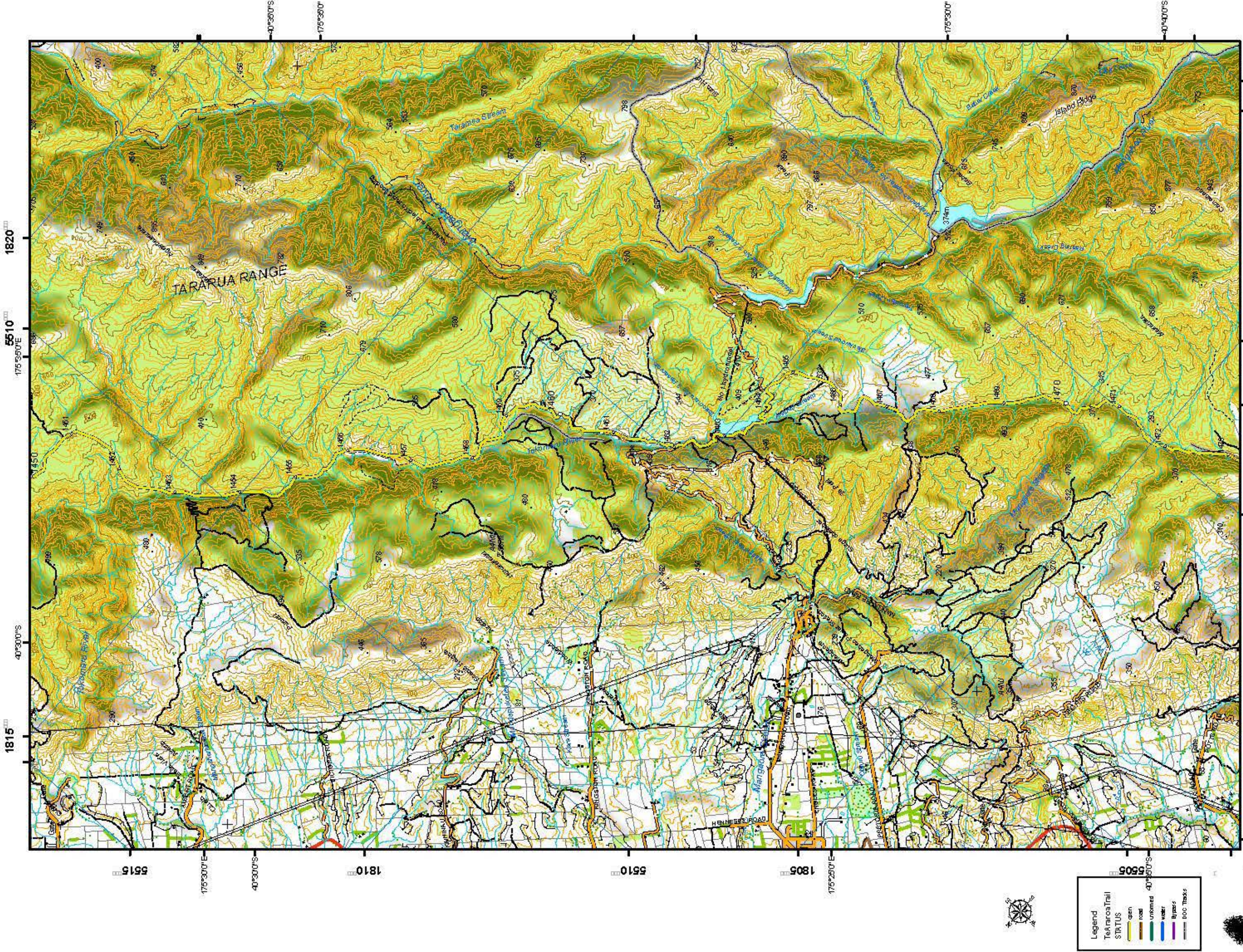
- open
- road
- unimproved
- water
- byways
- DOC tracks



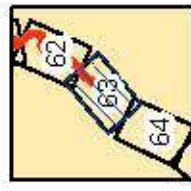




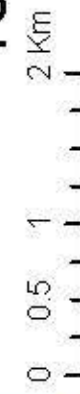




Legend	
Te Araroa Trail	
STATUS	
open	
road	
unimproved	
water	
Byways	
DOC Tracks	



1:50,000 at A3



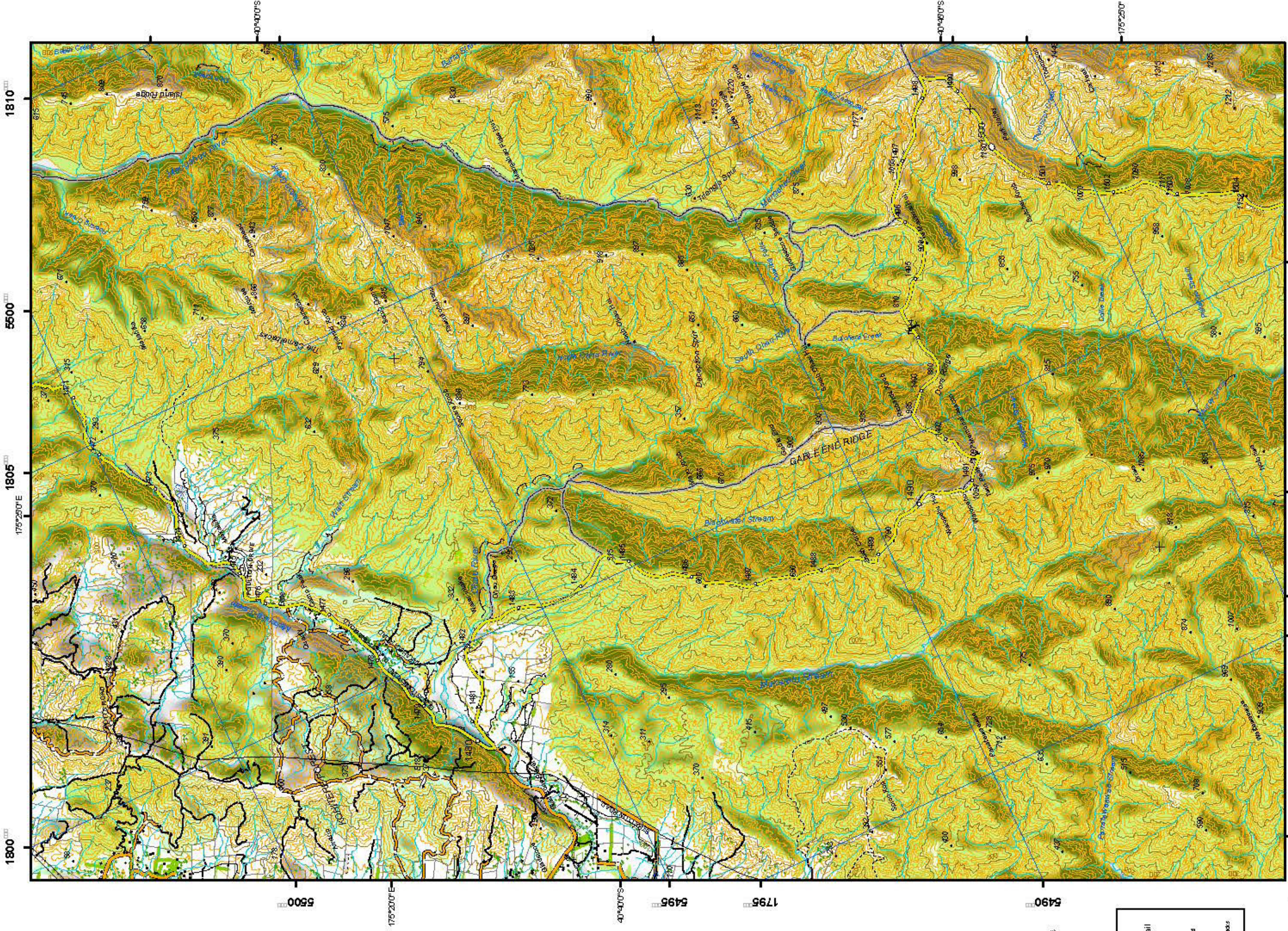
Sources Te Araroa Trust, Corax Topo,  
Dept of Conservation  
Projection NZTM, Datum NZGD 2000  
Trail v26, 13 Dec 2010 by Ollivier & Co

# Te Araroa Trail 63



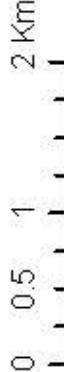






# Te Araroa Trail 64

1:50,000 at A3



Sources Te Araroa Trust, Corax Topo,  
Dept of Conservation  
Projection NZTM, Datum NZGD 2000  
Trail v26, 13 Dec 2010 by Ollivier & Co



TeARAROA  
THE GREAT WALK











