

Reserves Master Plan

Kaiapoi Regeneration Areas



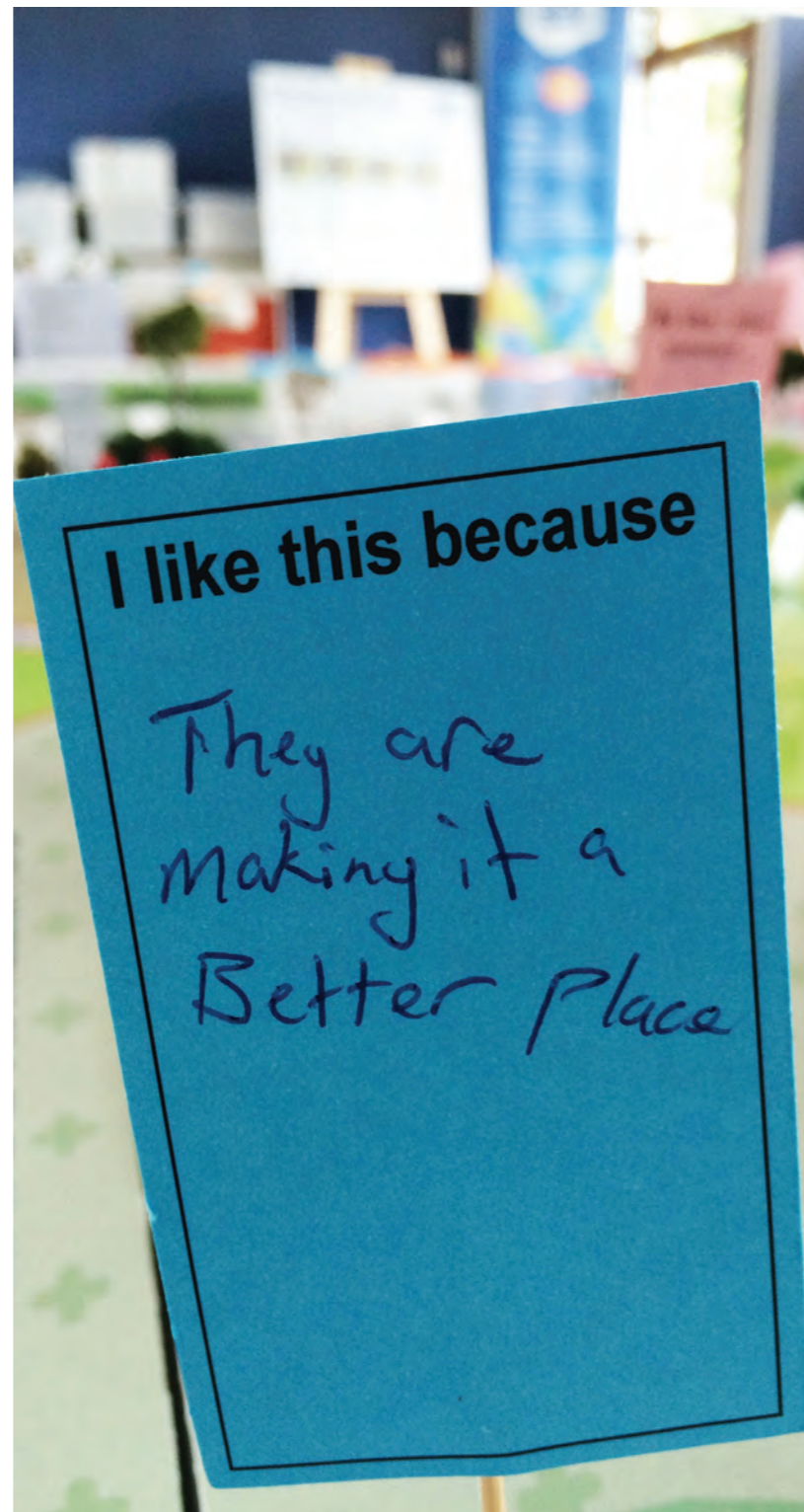
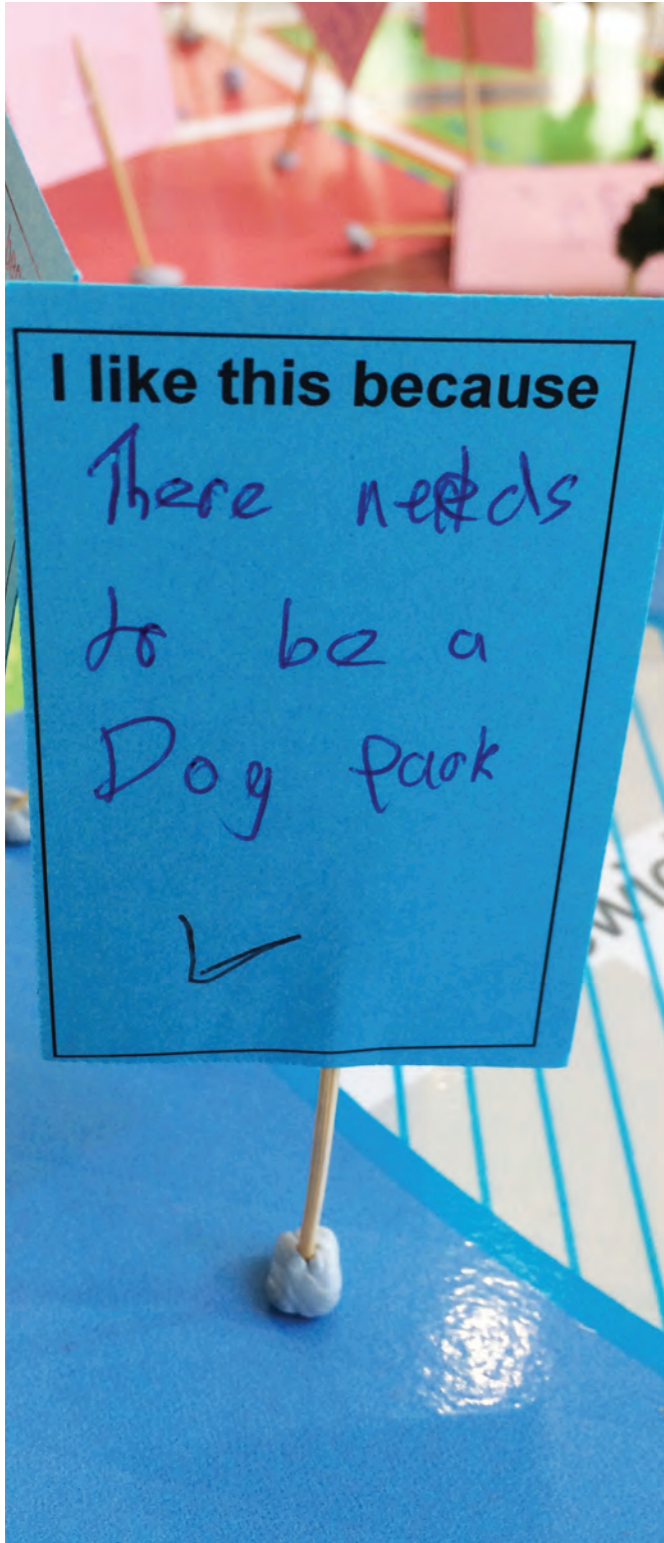


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Document history

Rev	Issue	Purpose	Date	Prepared by
A	Preliminary draft	Internal review	20/7/18	M Flanagan
B	Preliminary draft	Regeneration Steering Group briefing	31/7/18	M Flanagan
C	Draft	For community consultation	23/8/18	M Flanagan
D	FINAL	FINAL	5/11/18	M Flanagan



1.0 Introduction

Background

As a result of the Canterbury Earthquakes of 2010-2011 about 100 hectares of residential land in Kaiapoi, The Pines Beach and Kairaki were classified as 'residential red zone'.

In December 2016 the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan (the Recovery Plan) was approved. The Recovery Plan set out future land uses for this area, including large areas of new reserve.

The approval of the Recovery Plan was an important step in the regeneration of Kaiapoi, The Pines Beach and Kairaki. It provided certainty about the future use of the regeneration areas and creates exciting opportunities for the local community and the district.

The next step involves the implementation of the Recovery Plan. This means putting in place the new land uses and activities. This includes the development of the new reserves.

Master plan purpose

The master plan is a guide for the development of activities and features in Council reserves in and around the Kaiapoi regeneration areas.

A master plan allows a purposeful and integrated design approach, creates better places, and avoids ad-hoc outcomes.

This draft master plan seeks to answer the question 'how do we want our reserves to look and feel; now and in the future?'

Master plan area

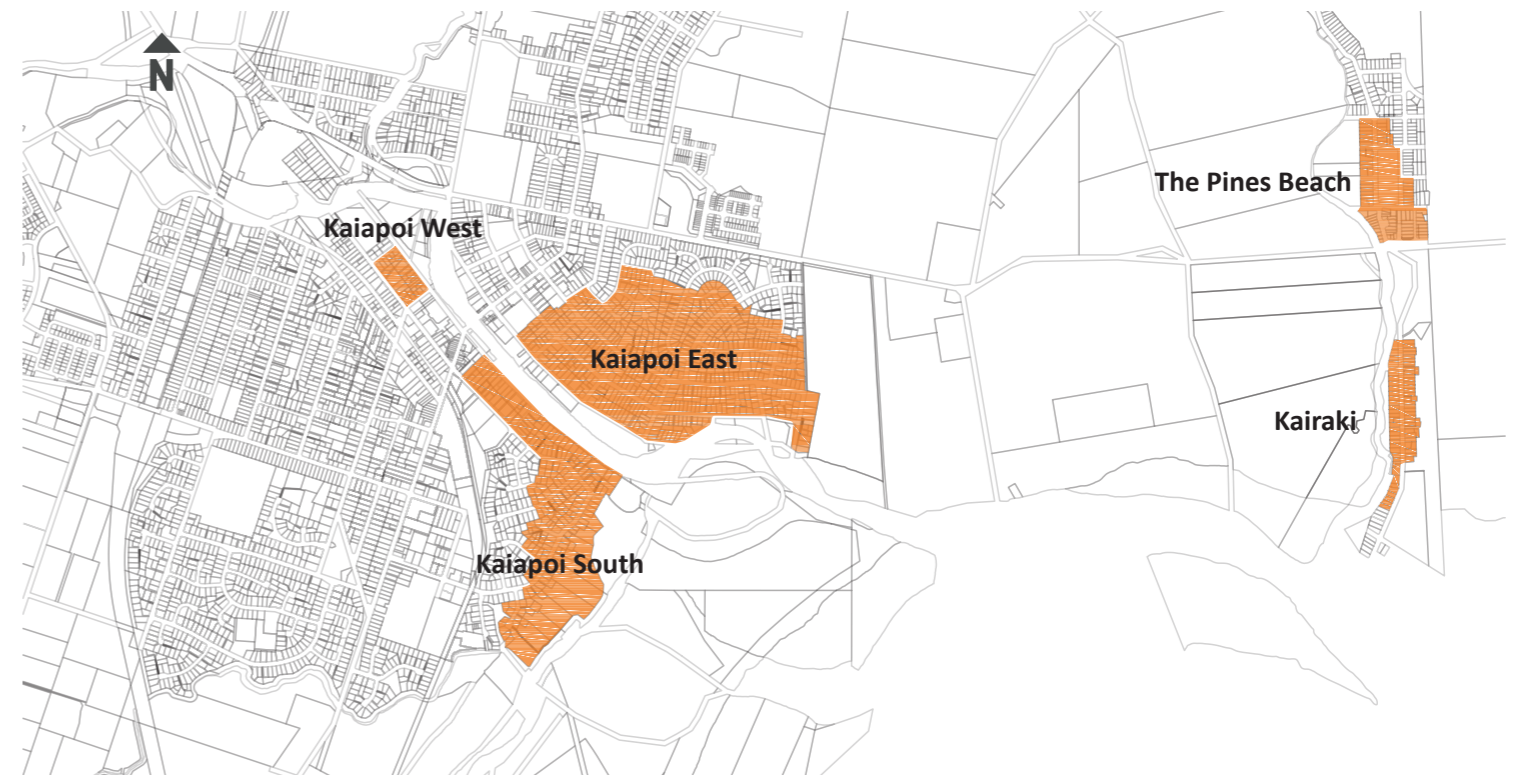
The Recovery Plan, and this master plan, no longer talk of 'red zones'. The areas in Kaiapoi, The Pines Beach and Kairaki, which were zoned red are now called regeneration areas. There are five regeneration areas: Kaiapoi West, Kaiapoi East, Kaiapoi South, The Pines Beach, and Kairaki.

The master plan covers most of the new reserves in the regeneration areas. In Kaiapoi South, there is a new large reserve known as the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area. This will be subject to its own master plan which will be prepared in partnership with the Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga.

In The Pines Beach there is a new reserve on Dunns Avenue at the entrance to the township. A concept plan for this reserve will be developed in consultation with The Pines Beach community.

The Reserves Master Plan also excludes the Kaiapoi town centre and the new mixed-use business areas in Kaiapoi West, Kaiapoi South and Kaiapoi East. These areas are being considered in the Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan 2028 and Beyond.

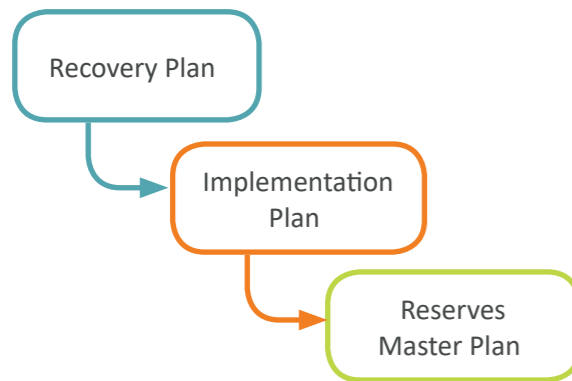
Figure 1: Regeneration Areas



Development of the Master Plan

The Reserves Master Plan is part of the implementation of the Recovery Plan. Through the Recovery Plan, land uses for the Regeneration Areas were agreed, including new reserves. The master plan guides the development of these new reserves.

Figure 2: Where the Master Plan fits



Development of the Reserves Master Plan is based on feedback from the community, provided during the preparation of the Recovery Plan. The community told us how they wanted to use the new reserves, and what features they wanted to see. These included:

- Walking and cycling paths
- Dog park
- Places for sport and play
- Fitness equipment
- Heritage or sculpture trail
- Interpretive panels or signs
- Community gathering/event spaces
- Ways to remember neighbourhoods
- Food forest and fruit trees
- Native planting

- Picnic areas
- Petanque court
- Children’s play equipment

The Master Plan includes a series of projects to implement the recreation activities and features. Some of these projects will be completed in the short-term (e.g. the dog park), others will be staged over a longer time frame (as funding allows).

Review and amendment

The Master Plan is a guiding document, designed to be flexible but still show how the reserves are to be developed over time. The plan will be reviewed annually and can be changed with Council approval.

Key opportunities and challenges

Key opportunities

- A large area of green space close to the town centre.
- Creating a district destination for sport and recreation activities.
- Creating spaces and places for locals to enjoy and to bring visitors to Kaiapoi.
- The ability to link neighbourhoods with the river, the town centre and existing green spaces through the new reserves.
- The ability to retain some large trees (where possible) in the new reserves.
- Links with wider walking and cycling networks.
- Strong local culture, history and stories to tell through the reserve.
- A local community keen to use the new reserves.

Key challenges

- The stopbanks are a visual and physical barrier to interacting with the Kaiapoi River.
- Improving the Kaiapoi River water quality.
- Natural hazard constraints such as flooding and land deformation in earthquakes.
- Challenging ground conditions that will only support certain activities.
- Ensuring appropriate drainage for sport and recreation activities.
- Providing recreation activities and features for both locals and visitors.

Mana whenua

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga are the mandated representatives of the mana whenua of this takiwā, Ngāi Tūāhuriri. Ngāi Tūāhuriri is one of the primary hāpu of Ngāi Tahu. Tuahiwi is the home of Ngāi Tūāhuriri and has played a vital role in Ngāi Tahu history.

Nearby, the famous Kaiapoi Pā was established by the first Ngāi Tahu ancestors when they settled Te Wai Pounamu. Kaiapoi Pā was the major capital, trading centre and point from which Ngāi Tahu moved further into the South Island. Kaiapoi Pā was established by Moki’s elder brother Turākautahi, who was the second son of Tūāhuriri; this is where the name Ngāi Tūāhuriri comes from.

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga are a strategic partner in the implementation of the Recovery Plan. In recognising this Council sought a Cultural Values Report for the Kaiapoi Regeneration Areas to inform the Reserves

Master Plan. The Cultural Values Report identifies the following important Te Ao Māori concepts and values to be considered:

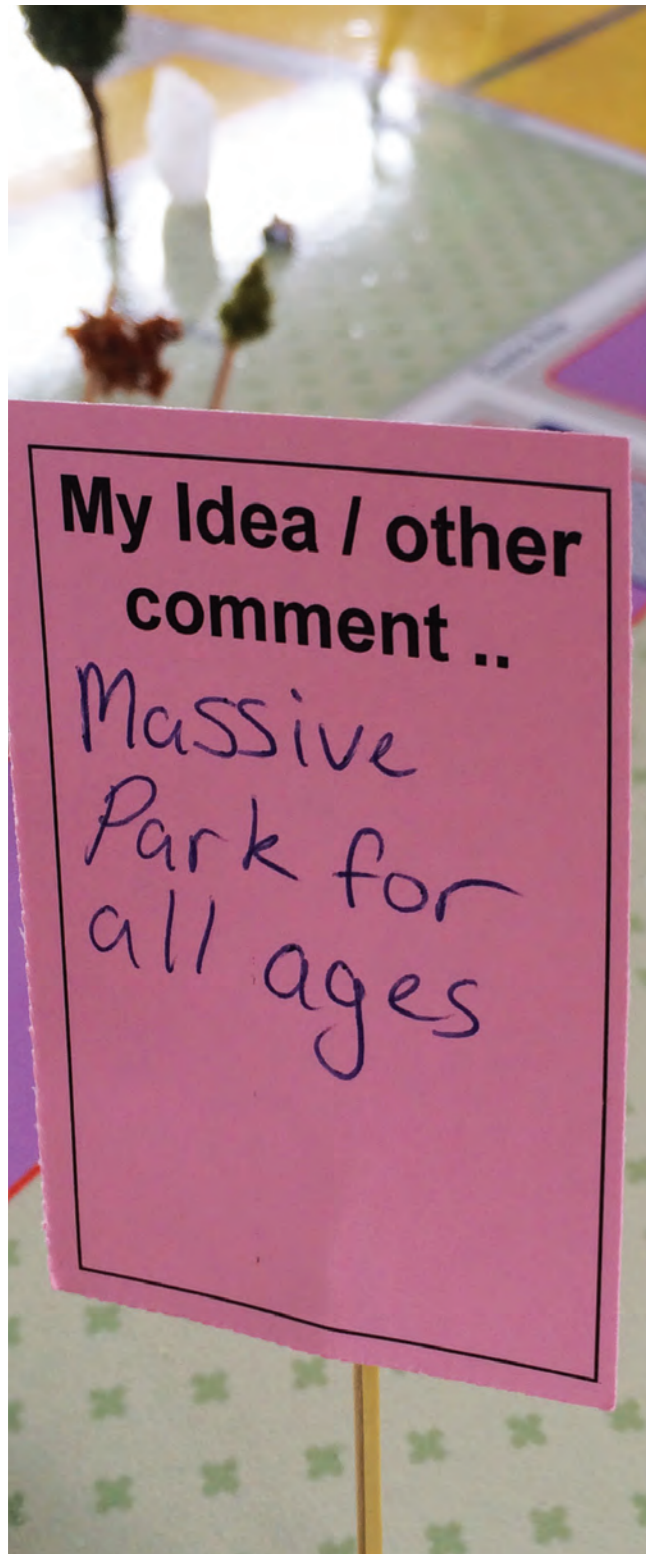
- Whakapapa – the origins, inter-connections and relationships in the Māori world.
- Mauri – the life force present in all things.
- Tikanga – customs and traditions.
- Kaitiakitanga – the exercise of guardianship/stewardship.
- Manaakitanga – the act or actions relating to a display of respect, humility and hospitality.
- Wairua – the soul or spirituality of a person, ancestor or entity.
- Ki uta ki tai – mountains to the sea as an overall approach to resource management.
- Pono and Tukurū – Pono refers to the quality of being true, genuine or authentic. Tukurū denotes something that is fixed, permanent or enduring.

Mahinga kai

Mahinga Kai is central to the identity of mana whenua and Ngāi Tahu.

Mahinga kai shows how cultural beliefs and practices of mana whenua and Ngāi Tahu are linked to Te Ao Tūroa (the natural environment), which is exercised by Kaitiakitanga. It describes not only the natural resources that mana whenua gather throughout their takiwā, but also the places and practices that they use in doing so.

Mahinga kai management is important to mana whenua and Ngāi Tahu, especially those who continue to live around, protect and use those places and resources.



2.0 Creating new reserves

Declaring land as reserve

The new reserves will be managed in accordance with the Reserves Act 1977. To create new reserves, Council needs to declare the land as reserve, in accordance with Section 14 of this Act. This protects the lands status as reserve.

Reserve classification

Under Section 16 of the Reserves Act 1977 all reserves are classified depending on the primary purpose of the reserve. The classification has implications for the use and management of the reserve.

For the new reserves in the regeneration areas two reserve classifications will be used; Recreation Reserve and Local Purpose Reserve. Council already have these reserves all over the District.

A recreation reserve (defined under Section 17 of the Reserves Act) provides for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities.

The 'recreation reserve' classification best fits the sport and recreation reserves, and recreation and ecological linkage reserves.

A local purpose reserve (defined under Section 23 of the Reserves Act) provides for specific purposes. The Recovery Plan includes two dedicated stormwater management areas in Kaiapoi East (near Beswick Street and Askeaton

Drive). Given the primary purpose of these areas is drainage, these areas will be classified as Local Purpose – Drainage reserve.

The Recovery Plan also includes a future memorial gardens (for ash internment only). This area will be classified as Local Purpose – Cemetery.

Park categories

To help with the day-to-day management, use and development of reserves Council has a set of park categories (or types) that it uses throughout the district. These relate to the primary purpose of the reserve, and through the Green Space Activity Management Plan they guide the level of service.

Three park types are proposed for the new reserves. In Kaiapoi West and Kaiapoi East there is new sport and recreation reserve. In Kaiapoi East, Kaiapoi South, The Pines Beach and Kairaki there are new recreation and ecological linkage reserves.

The Memorial Gardens will be a Cultural Heritage park when it is developed in the future.

Once the green spaces in the regeneration areas are gazetted as reserve they can then be assigned a park category and managed via the relevant reserve management plan. There is an existing Sport and Recreation Reserves Management Plan which will be amended to include the new sport and recreation reserve.

There is currently no reserve management plan for recreation and ecological linkage reserves or cultural heritage parks. These will be prepared in the future in accordance with Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 and will cover all relevant reserves in the district (including those in the regeneration areas).





3.0 Reserve names

Reserve names are important. They help make parks and reserves easy to find, tell the local story and create a local identity. Reserve names can recognise mana whenua, prominent local residents or events, or important physical or natural features.

Council has a policy for the naming of parks and reserves (S-CP 4405, 2013). In general, reserves should be named to reflect the identity of the local area, or recognise an individual, family, hapu, iwi or organisation with strong historical links or who have made an outstanding contribution.

The Regeneration Steering Group has suggested that the new sport and recreation reserve in Kaiapoi East (between Feldwick Drive and Charles Street) be named Norman Kirk Reserve. This is in recognition of Prime Minister Norman Kirk who was also the Mayor of Kaiapoi from 1954 to 1957.

Council has approached Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga seeking names to be nominated for the remainder of the new reserves in Kaiapoi West, East and South. Once we have worked with the Rūnanga on these, a report will be made to the Kaiapoi-Tuahiwi Community Board, who have the delegated authority to approve new reserve names.

It is proposed that the name of the new reserve in The Pines Beach be developed in consultation with the local community.

New reserves to be named

The following reserves require naming:

Kaiapoi West

The new reserve in Kaiapoi West, north west and south east of Dudley Drain.

Kaiapoi East

- The new sport and recreation reserve.
- The new Beswick stormwater area.
- The reserve where the food forest is located.
- The proposed Feldwick stormwater area.

Note - The new reserves on Bracebridge Street and Feldwick Drive will become part of the existing Gray Crescent Reserve.

Kaiapoi South

The recreation and ecological linkage reserve between Dawson Douglas Place and Wyber Place.

Note - as the other new reserves in Kaiapoi South are next to existing reserves, they will become part of these.

Wāhi ingoa

Māori place names can help show the Māori relationship with the landscape and place. Māori names can occur as species indicators, tupuna commemorations, transposition of ancient Hawaiki names and commemoration of the deeds of atua.

The regeneration areas and Kaiapoi township are associated with a number of original Māori place names:

- Ruataniwha - this is the name of a Pā/Kāinga at the confluence of the Cam and Kaiapoi Rivers.
- Kaikai-a-warū - this is where the Kaiapoi river is spanned by the Williams Street bridge.
- Opoko - this is a mahinga kai site near the Williams Street bridge.
- Ōmate - this is another mahinga kai site.
- Te Koro-tua-heke - this is thought to be the name of the river frontage at Kaiapoi (further research on this name would be required).
- Kakaunui/Kaikanui/Kakanui - This is from the north side of the Waimakariri River and runs up the Cam River. Historically, sea canoe tied up there.
- Whakahume/Ruataniwha/Korotuaheka - These are thought to be names of certain sections of the Cam River.
- Waimakariri - As well as the name of the main river, this is also applied to the mahinga kai of the river.

This information is drawn from a Cultural Values Report for the Regeneration Areas prepared by Mahaanui Kurataiao on behalf of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga.



4.0 Context & setting

Strategic fit

Kaiapoi is a key town within the Waimakariri District. The Waimakariri District lies to the north of the Waimakariri River and covers some 225,000 hectares, extending from Pegasus Bay in the east to the Puketeraki Range in the west. It is bounded to the north by the Hurunui District and to the south by Christchurch City, and the Selwyn District.

Kaiapoi is the second largest town in the District. It has an estimated population of approximately 10,000 people (in 2017), and this is predicted to rise to 15,000 in 2048.

Figure 3: Kaiapoi



Environment

Kaiapoi sits between the lowland Canterbury Plains and the Pegasus Bay coastline, at the mouth of the braided Waimakariri River. Through the town runs the tidal Kaiapoi River, which together with the Cam River and Courtenay Stream, join the Waimakariri River.

The topography of Kaiapoi is generally low and flat, with the land only a few metres above sea level. This topography, when combined with Kaiapoi’s high water table, poses drainage challenges for the development of the reserves.

The underlying soils in Kaiapoi East are primarily Waimakariri soils; a moderately deep sand/silty loam. In Kaiapoi South and West the underlying soils are poorly-drained Temuka soils. In the coastal settlements, the underlying Kairaki soils are a well-drained, sandy loam.

Prior to settlement vegetation along the river consisted primarily of flax, toitoi and grasses. On the banks, raupo, rushes and flax were dominant. Post-settlement the vegetation changed to pastoral and then urban in accordance with the dominant land use.

Relevance to the reserves master plan:

- Recognise the district and local function of the new reserves.
- Recognise the importance of the river.
- Reintroduce native biodiversity and habitat.
- Consider appropriate drainage solutions in reserve planning and development.
- Consider ways to tell the story of Kaiapoi through vegetation.

Town centre

Kaiapoi is an historic river town, and the river continues to be a focal point and key part of the local identity. The town has developed around the river, with the centre focused on Williams Street. It is a local service centre for wider Kaiapoi and the coastal communities of The Pines Beach and Kairaki, and there is a mix of retail, commercial and service activities.

While the earthquakes resulted in a loss of heritage, there has been exciting new development. There is the new Kaiapoi Ruataniwha Civic Centre, and riverside landing, and the Blackwells department store and New World supermarket have been rebuilt. The Kaiapoi wharf area has also been rebuilt. A new development on the north bank is currently underway, and this includes commercial premises, riverside terraces and floating pontoons.

The Recovery Plan also includes an additional nine hectares of land for mixed-use business activities. These mixed-use business areas sit between the town centre and the new reserves. Council as prepared a Town Centre Plan that considers the development of these mixed-use business areas and their integration with the existing town centre.

Relevance to the reserves master plan:

- Ensure good connections with the river
- Ensure good connections between the reserves and the town centre.
- Continue the historic river town story through the reserves.

Landscape character

The new reserve areas are a key interface between the remaining neighbourhoods and the Kaiapoi River, the town centre and existing reserves.

Prior to the earthquakes, the regeneration areas were residential neighbourhoods, with free-standing homes, typical backyard amenities, and home gardens containing a mix of native and exotic plants.

Post land-clearance, the new reserves are open grass areas. The remaining larger trees and shrubs hint at the previous neighbourhoods, defining now non-existent boundaries and garden areas. Urban infrastructure, such as roads and services is still in place, although this is due for staged removal from late 2018.

Along the riverbank the landscape character changes. Around the Williams Street bridge, the character reflects the town centre location. Riverbank structures such as the steps outside the Ruataniwha Kaiapoi Civic Centre and proposed riverside terraces and board walk enable a very urban interaction with the river.

Up and downstream, the landscape character becomes more informal and river focussed, although the stop banks (essential for flood protection) compromise access and views.

Relevance to the reserves master plan:

- Consider ways to remember the previous neighbourhoods.
- Enhance visual and physical connections with the Kaiapoi River.
- ‘Open up’ the regeneration areas for public use and enjoyment.

Green space network

The new reserves are part of a wider green space network in Kaiapoi. In the town centre, existing reserves extend along both banks of the Kaiapoi River from Trousselot Park to Askeaton Park, and from Murphy Park to NCF Park.

Trousselot Park, the townships destination park, was substantially upgraded in 2015 with a new playground, skate park, half basketball court, plaza area, and public toilet.

There are many smaller neighbourhood parks that provide informal recreation, play and amenity space for the local community. These reserves are often connected by recreation and ecological linkages, which integrate to create a green space network.

Kaiapoi also links to the coastal settlements of The Pines Beach and Kairaki via a walkway along the stop bank and a shared path along Beach Road.

Council is not the only provider of green space. The Tūhaitara Coastal Park, extends along the coast from the Waimakariri River to Waikuku. The coastal park is managed by the Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust, and provides walking and cycling trails, and over time seeks to recreate an indigenous coastal ecosystem.

Environment Canterbury also provides green space. The Waimakariri River Regional Park extends upstream from the Kaiapoi River confluence and provides for mountain biking, walking, fishing, swimming, motorcross, jet boating and kayaking.

Relevance to the reserves master plan:

- Ensure good connections with existing reserves.
- Consider the development of the new reserves as part of the wider green space network.
- Complement, and integrate with, existing reserve features and amenities.

Figure 4: Local green space network



Vehicle access

Kaiapoi East

Access to the new sport and recreation reserve in Kaiapoi East, will be from Cass Street. Cass Street will end in a turning head at the reserve and only provide access into the reserve car park (which will be locked at night). Access to the reserve will also be available from Charles Street and Jollie Street. On-street parking would be provided on both these streets.

Vehicle access to Askeaton Park and the boat ramp will be via Cass Street, from Charles and Jollie Street.

In the northern part of Kaiapoi East the new reserves will be accessed via Feldwick Drive. There are parking bays provided on Feldwick Drive.

Kaiapoi South

Courtenay Drive has recently been rebuilt and will provide access to the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area, the existing reserves (e.g. NCF Park) and the new recreation and ecological linkages.

Kaiapoi West

Access to the new reserve is available from Rich Street, Raven Quay and Hilton Street.

Relevance to the reserves master plan:

- Ensure appropriate vehicle access and parking for reserve activities.

5.0 Design principles



Connect



Restore



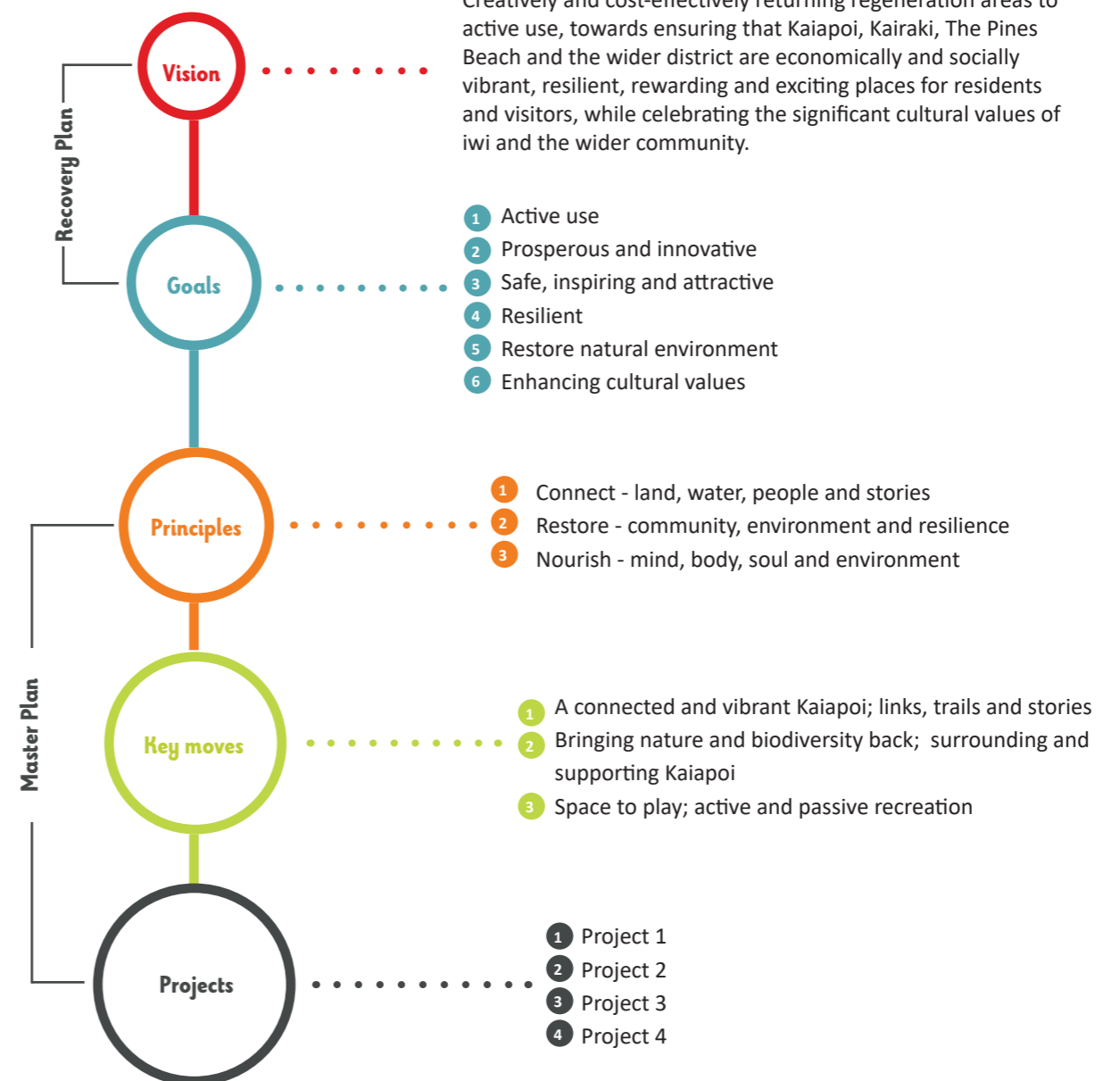
Nourish

How the reserves in the regeneration areas will look and feel is guided by the Recovery Plan vision and goals. These underpin a set of design principles and key moves which inform the Master Plan. The vision, goals, design principles and key moves then lead into a series of projects which implement the master plan.

The design principles and key moves were drawn from the Recovery Plan vision and goals, and from community feedback during the preparation of the Recovery Plan. The community told us that they wanted their reserves to be:

- Places for active and passive recreation
- Places to walk and cycle
- Places for all people
- Places that tell the local stories
- Places that are linked and connected;
- Places where the environment is healthy; and
- Vibrant places.

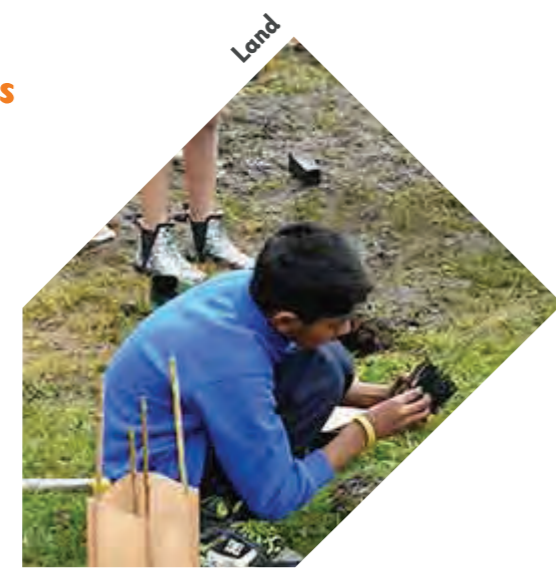
Figure 5: Design drivers



Design principles



Connect



Land



Water



People



Stories



Restore



Community



Community



Environment



Resilience



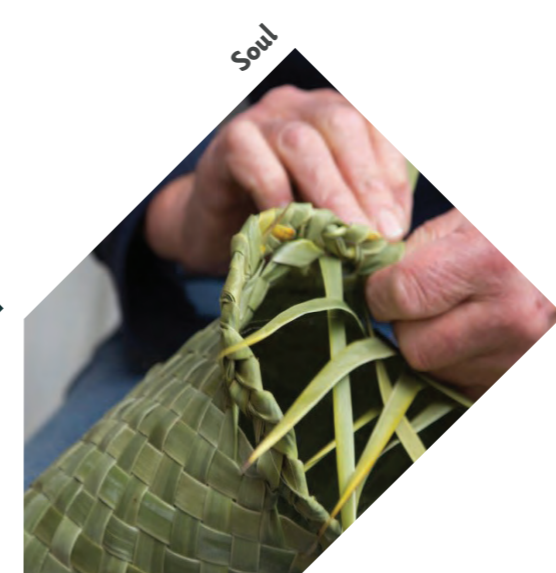
Nourish



Mind



Body



Soul



Environment

Key moves

The key moves are the important features and activities that seek to deliver the vision, goals and principles. For the new reserves these key moves are:

- A connected and vibrant Kaiapoi; links, trails and stories
- Bringing nature and biodiversity back; surrounding and supporting Kaiapoi
- Space to play; active and passive recreation.

A connected Kaiapoi means:

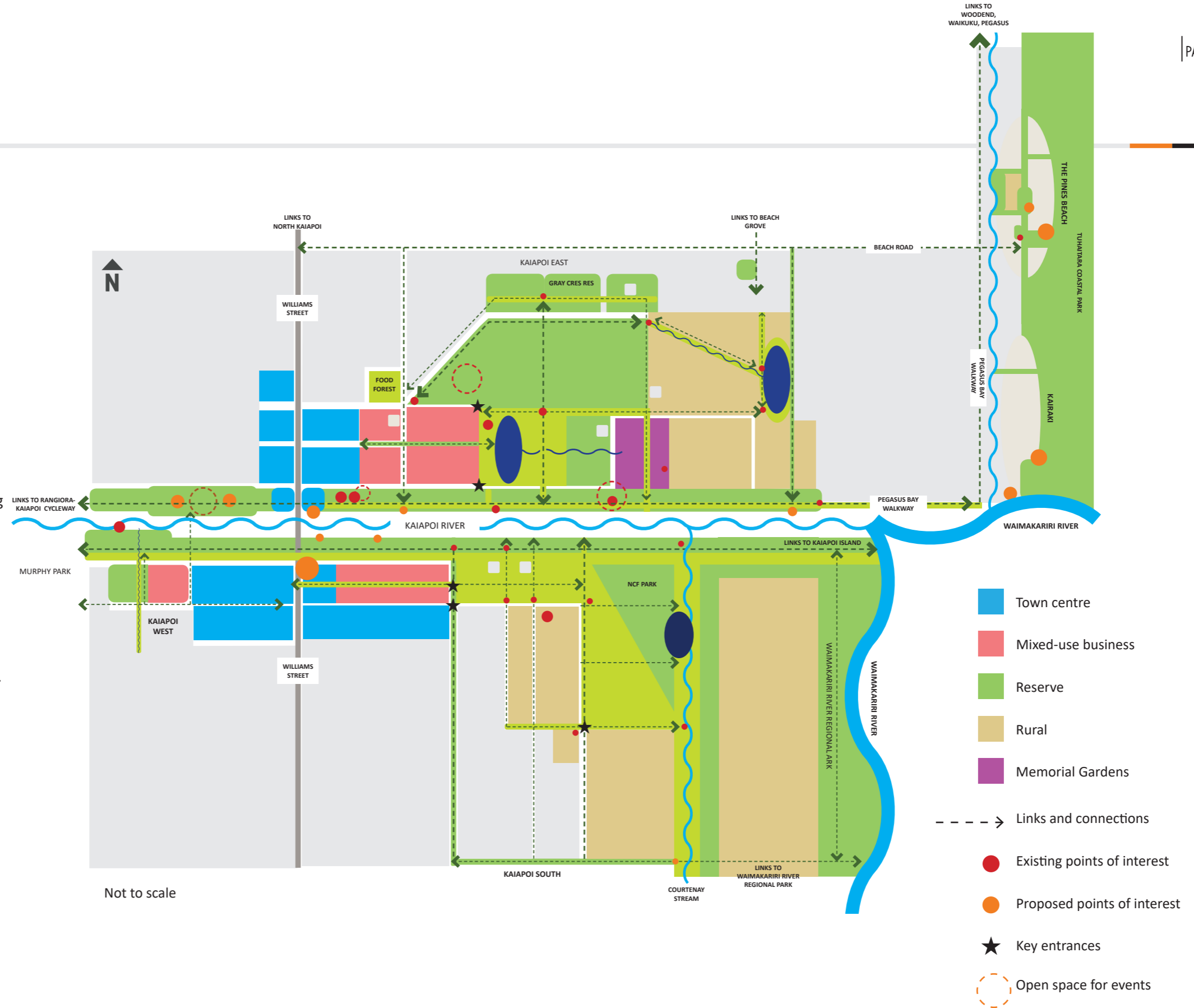
- Reserves that are easy to access by walking and cycling.
- Walking and cycling tracks that link reserves with the town centre, the river and other green spaces.
- Reconnecting the neighbourhoods around the regeneration areas
- Reserves that can be accessed by all.
- Improved connections to the river.
- Places and features that tell the local story.

Bringing nature and biodiversity back means:

- Restoring the local natural heritage.
- Enhancing opportunities for mahinga kai.
- Integrating stormwater management into reserve design.
- Providing places for people to enjoy and understand nature.

Space to play means:

- Providing activities for both locals and visitors to enjoy.
- Providing a varied recreation experience.
- A walking and cycling network that provides a variety of experiences.





6.0 Master plan - Kaiapoi West

Context

To the west of the town centre, the new reserve fronts onto Rich Street, Raven Quay and Hilton Street. Running through the new reserve is Dudley Drain, which has recently been enhanced by having its banks shaped with new stream side planting. To the north east, across Raven Quay (over the stop bank) is Murphy Park, which borders the Kaiapoi River.

In the Recovery Plan, to the south east of the new reserve, is the Kaiapoi West mixed-use business area (on Black Street). The development of this area is being considered through the Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan 2028 and Beyond.

The new reserve area is approximately one hectare in size (including Dudley Drain).

Design objectives

- Provide an area of open green space for local community use and potential future lawn based sport.
- Provide a pedestrian/cycle link to connect Hilton Street with Murphy Park.
- South east of Dudley Drain, retain open space for future stormwater management.

Key moves

The new sport and recreation reserve will remain as an area of open space. A key link is proposed through the reserve, linking with Murphy Park. The existing trees on the reserve will be retained.

Design principles achieved





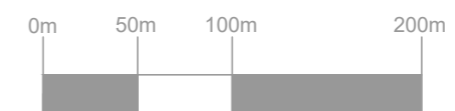
Key:

- New reserve
- Mixed-use business
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees
- Points of interest
- Future key pedestrian link

Key activities & features

- 1 Open green space
- 2 Dudley Drain (recently enhanced)
- 3 Future link from Hilton Street to Raven Quay
- 4 Future stormwater area
- 5 Proposed Murphy Park rowing base and floating pontoon.

Scale 1:4000 @A3



7.0 Master plan - Kaiapoi East



Context

In the Kaiapoi East Regeneration Area there are a number of new reserves.

The largest reserve (at approximately 15 hectares) extends from Feldwick Drive to Charles Street. This sport and recreation reserve is close the town centre and Kaiapoi River, existing riverbank reserves, and links the Kaiapoi East neighbourhoods with these key places. The sport and recreation reserve sits between rural land uses to the east and mixed-use business land uses to the west.

To the west and north of the Kaiapoi East Regeneration Area are a series of new recreation and ecological linkage reserves. These sit between Feldwick Drive and neighbouring residential properties, and either side of the existing Gray Crescent Reserve. One of the recreation and ecological linkage reserves (between Cass Street and Oram Place) has been established as a food forest by a local community trust.

Design objectives

- Enable pedestrian/cycle connections between the Kaiapoi East neighbourhoods and the town centre, river, and existing reserves.
- Provide a large, open, attractive green space for active and passive recreation.
- Provide space for a dog park and community BMX facility.
- Enable appropriate amenities to service sport and recreation activities.
- Integrate reserve development with stormwater management areas.

- Restore and enhance native vegetation, habitats and biodiversity.
- Where possible, retain existing trees.
- Enable opportunities for interpretation, education and discovery.
- Use planting, materials, and signage to tell the local stories.

Key moves

- New sports fields and softball diamonds north of Cass Street.
- New car park, public toilets and changing rooms with sports fields.
- Dog park and community BMX track south of Cass Street.
- Large stormwater management area with a wetland, native bush, and walking trails.
- Path network connecting neighbourhoods, reserves and the town centre.
- Native planting in reserves.
- Boat trailer parking in Corcoran Reserve.
- Historic Railway Station precinct in Tom Ayers Reserve.
- Maritime Heritage Precinct in Morgan Williams Reserve.
- Space provided for outdoor events.
- Interpretive/heritage trail

Design principles achieved

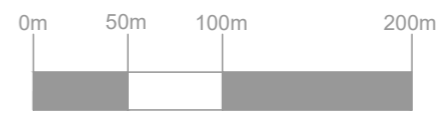




- Key:**
- New reserve
 - Mixed-use business
 - Rural
 - Existing trees
 - Proposed trees and gardens
 - Points of interest
 - Swale drains
 - Future key pedestrian link

- Key activities & features**
- ① Sports fields & softball diamonds
 - ② Car parking
 - ③ Toilets & changing rooms
 - ④a Proposed shared walking/cycling path
 - ④b Existing shared walking/cycling path
 - ⑤ Space for outdoor events
 - ⑥ Beswick stormwater area
 - ⑦ Dog park
 - ⑧ Community BMX track
 - ⑨ Historic railway station precinct
 - ⑩ Maritime heritage precinct
 - ⑪ Boat trailer parking
 - ⑫ Petanque court & jetty
 - ⑬ Pump station lookout
 - ⑭ Children's cycle training track
 - ⑮ Playground renewal
 - ⑯ Stormwater drain
 - ⑰ Feldwick stormwater area
 - ⑱ Future Memorial Gardens

Scale 1:4000 @A3



Sports fields & softball diamonds (1)

Sports fields

Two senior (full size) grass fields and up to five intermediate/junior grass fields are proposed. The sport fields will cater for future field demand both locally and across the district.

When the sports fields are not being used for organised sport (e.g. on a Saturday morning) they will be available for use by the public for informal sports and games (e.g. playing frisbee or throwing a ball around).

Softball diamonds

Two softball diamonds are proposed. The diamond area would have an artificial surface and the outfield would be grass. The external boundary of the diamonds (behind the diamond) would be permanently fenced.

The new softball diamonds will enable the Kaiapoi Softball Club to have a home base, and support the growth of the sport in the District.

Spectator embankments

Raised earth mounds are proposed to create spectator viewing areas around the full playing fields and the softball diamonds.

It is also proposed to raise the central path through the sports fields on an earth mound.

Fitness stations

Fitness equipment is proposed around the perimeter of the sport field/softball diamonds area. This would be adjacent to the path network. Distance markers are proposed along the path to create a fitness trail.

Entry points

Principle vehicle entry to the reserve will be from Cass Street into the reserve car park.

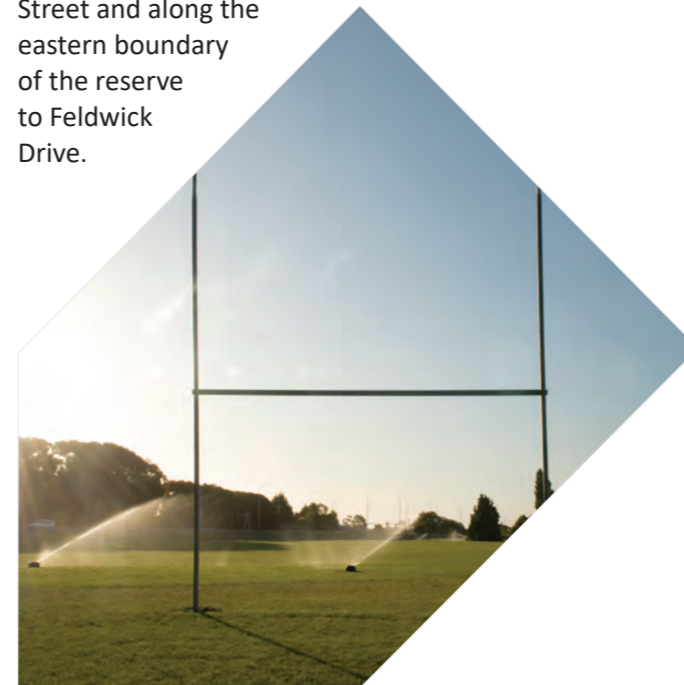
Pedestrian entry will be available from Feldwick Drive, Cass Street and Jollie Street.

Paths (4)

An existing shared path (3.0m wide and sealed) extends along the northern boundary of the sport field area, connecting Feldwick Drive with Cass Street.

A shared path (3.0m wide and sealed) is proposed through the centre of the sport field/diamonds area. This connects to the car park and into the recreation area (south of Cass Street). At 3.0m wide this path could also be used by emergency vehicles (e.g. an ambulance) if necessary.

A path is proposed to link from Cass Street through the reserve to Jollie Street and along the eastern boundary of the reserve to Feldwick Drive.



Park furniture

Seats will be provided at key points along the path network for rest.

Rubbish bins will be provided at key points.

A drinking fountain is proposed at a central location.

Lighting

Lighting will be provided along the central path and in the reserve car park area.

Sports clubs using the park may install flood lights to allow evening use of the fields/diamonds.

Trees and gardens

As the area for the sports fields and softball diamonds needs to be raised for drainage, the majority of the existing trees and shrubs will need to be removed. Large park trees are proposed around the boundary of the sport field and diamond area to provide shade and amenity.



Car parking (2)

Parking would be available in the reserve car park accessed from Cass Street. This car park would be gated and locked at night. The construction of the car park may be staged over time. On-street parking would also be available on Cass Street, Charles Street, Jollie Street and Feldwick Drive.

Reserve entries

Entries are the 'front doors' to the new reserves. They are important for identity and wayfinding and create a sense of arrival, letting people know they have entered a reserve.

In Kaiapoi East, two key entry points are proposed. At Cass Street, the entrance to the reserve is at the new turning head. Here, patterns in the entrance paving, gardens, signage and significant trees are proposed to let users know they have entered the reserve. A wide footpath, avenue planting along Cass Street (to Jones Street), and a point of interest in the reserve at the intersection with Jones Street reinforces the approach to the reserve.

The second key entrance is at Charles Street where the mixed-use business area changes to reserve. At this point Charles Street would be narrowed with the native planting from the wetland area extending across the road into Corcoran Reserve. The picnic area and petanque court further signifies the change to reserve activities. Just like Cass Street significant trees mark the entrance.

Toilets & changing rooms (3)

Toilets and changing rooms are proposed on the sport field/diamonds area adjacent to the car park and shared path. These would be available for use by sports teams. Fully accessible, public toilets would also be provided. The toilet and changing rooms will be planned to integrate with any future clubrooms, should a sport club wish to have these at the park.

Outdoor event space (5)

To the west of the sports fields it is proposed to retain an open grass area as an outdoor event space. Earth mounds and trees could define this space, and there is the potential to use the sport field area for a larger event if necessary.

This area is near the car park and toilets and would have good pedestrian and cycle access from the town centre.



Beswick stormwater area (6)

A wetland will be created to detain and treat stormwater from the mixed-use business area, surrounding roads, the BMX and dog park area, and the reserve car park. This wetland will improve the quality of the stormwater discharged to the Kaiapoi River.

This wetland will be planted with native species suited to the local conditions. Through staged planting, revegetation around the stormwater area will create a native forest area. Over time, this native forest will increase native habitat and biodiversity, encourage native birds, and be a pleasant place for walking and resting.

Pathways are proposed through the stormwater area and surrounding native forest that connect Cass Street with Charles Street and Sewell Street.



Dog park (7)

Fencing

The dog park boundary will be standard deer fencing. At the base there will also be a fine mesh layer to prevent smaller dogs moving through the boundary fence. The small dog and big dog areas will be separately fenced.

Entry points

Entry to the dog park will be available from Charles Street, Jollie Street and within the reserve. The entry points will be double gated.

Vehicle entry will be provided into the small and large dog area for maintenance purposes only.

Parking

Parking would be available in the reserve car park, accessed from Cass Street, and on-street in Charles Street and Jollie Street.

Paths

Paths will link to the dog park from Feldwick Drive, Cass Street and Charles Street.

Inside the dog park there will be an unsealed path loop in both the small and large dog area.

Lighting

It is not proposed to provide lighting within the dog park. Streetlighting will be provided along Charles Street and Jollie Street.

Park furniture

In both the large and small dog areas:

- Seats will be located at key points along the path network (inside the dog park) for rest.
- Dog waste pick-up bags, and rubbish bins for their disposal, will be located inside the dog park.
- A drinking water supply, for both dogs and people (different taps) is proposed.

There is also the potential for small shelters in the dog park areas.

Trees and gardens

It is proposed to keep many of the suitable, healthy trees in the dog park area. Those that are hazardous to dogs (e.g. those that are poisonous) will be removed.

Some native planting is proposed along the swale and around the northern and western boundaries of the dog park.



Community BMX track (8)

A community BMX track is proposed. This will suit learning and recreational riders and is not a competition facility. The proposed track would be approximately 300m in length and have a stabilised earth surface.

Parking

Parking would be available in the reserve car park, accessed from Cass Street, and on-street on Cass Street.

Paths

Paths will link to the BMX track from the sport fields and from Cass Street and Charles Street.

Park furniture

Seats are proposed at key points along the path network around the BMX track. Picnic tables are proposed around the BMX track.

Lighting

It is not proposed to provide lighting at the BMX track.

Trees and gardens

Native trees and shrubs are proposed along the boundary of the BMX area to separate it from the mixed-use business area.



Historic railway station precinct (9)

Prior to the earthquakes the historic Kaiapoi Railway Station and platform was located in Morgan Williams Reserve and was used as a visitor information centre. The September 2010 earthquake shifted the building on its foundations and left it leaning towards the river. The platform was dismantled, and the building temporarily relocated to the adjacent Tom Ayers Reserve. The station currently houses a cafe.

Tom Ayers Reserve is proposed as a permanent location for the historic station. This site is near the town centre and is easy to access from the river banks walkway and Charles Street.

The railway station could be relocated within this precinct and the platform reinstated. The station could be positioned to better take advantage of the riverside location, and the arrangement of the station and platform could create an intimate community event space. Some on-site car parking could be provided and landscaping around the buildings could enhance its use (e.g. an outdoor seating area).

It is proposed to work with the Kaiapoi Railway Station Trust to develop a concept plan for the precinct.



Maritime heritage precinct (10)

Kaiapoi has a rich maritime history and served as an important port for trading. The last ship to berth at Kaiapoi was the MV Tuhoe. Built in 1919, the MV Tuhoe was a double-masted axillary schooner that, apart from a short stint with the Navy, operated as a trading ship.

The MV Tuhoe first sailed on the Kaiapoi River in 1962, but was laid up from 1963. In 1980 the Cure Boating Club bought the ship for clubrooms. The ship was leased to the MV Tuhoe Preservation Society in 1982 and an intensive restoration project was undertaken. The MV Tuhoe was subsequently purchased by the MV Tuhoe Kaiapoi Rivertown Trust.

Following restoration, the MV Tuhoe was used for river cruises until 2015 when it ran aground at the mouth of the Waimakariri River. While the ship was lost, a number of important items were salvaged.

A maritime heritage precinct is proposed to recognise Kaiapoi's maritime history. The precinct is located near the rebuilt wharf and is easily accessed from town centre and river banks. Within the precinct there could be an open air museum, information on maritime history, seating, picnic tables and landscaping.

It is proposed to work with the Kaiapoi Maritime Heritage Trust to develop a concept plan for the precinct, which would include artefacts from the MV Tuhoe.

Boat trailer parking (11)

The coastguard boat ramp can be used by the public to launch. Council are developing a floating pontoon next to the ramp to use during launching. Space has been proposed for boat trailer parking next to the Coastguard building on Corcoran Reserve. The area identified (about 2000m²) could accommodate 20 vehicles and trailers. The entry and exit would be one-way onto Charles Street. The boat trailer parking would be developed once use of the Coastguard ramp warranted this.



Corcoran Reserve (12)

A petanque court, walkway, jetty and picnic area are proposed on Corcoran Reserve at the entrance to the new reserve area. These activities create a small recreation node at the entrance to the reserve and connect the new reserve, through Corcoran Reserve to the river.

The small jetty will provide access to the river for viewing river activities (such as boating or rowing) and recreational fishing. Access to the jetty would be via steps over the stopbank from Corcoran Reserve or via the stopbank walkway. An interpretive panel on the jetty could highlight the cultural and historical importance of the river.

Pump station lookout (13)

The Charles Street pump station in Corcoran Reserve is no longer required for wastewater purposes. It is proposed to use the pump station as a lookout.

From the top of the pump station, there would be good views of the Kaiapoi River over the stopbank. To the north the views would be out over Corcoran Reserve and the new Kaiapoi East reserves. An interpretive panel at the lookout could share stories about the river and local history. Access to the lookout would primarily be from the top of the stop bank.

The lookout, and the existing grass area in front of it, could also be used as a community event space. This event space would be easily accessed from Charles Street and from the town centre along the stopbank walkway. A line of large park trees is suggested to frame and define the proposed event space



Children’s cycle training track (14)

A children’s cycle training track is proposed in the extended Gray Crescent Reserve, next to Blackwell Crescent. This training track would have a ‘mini-road’ system for young riders to develop their bike skills and learn about the road environment in a safe manner.

Park furniture such as picnic tables, a drinking fountain, rubbish bins and some form of shade would be required to support the training track. Design of the track would seek to retain appropriate large trees on the site and additional trees and gardens are proposed.

This reserve is considered an appropriate place for a children’s cycle training track as it has a playground nearby and open space for families to gather. The reserve also links with the shared path on Feldwick Drive, and through the sport reserve for a wider cycling experience.



Playground renewal (15)

There is an existing playground area in Gray Crescent Reserve. This is due for renewal in the 2027/2028 year. The renewal of this playground will support the other activities in the area such as the children’s cycle training track and new walking and cycling tracks.

Feldwick stormwater area (16, 17)

A wetland will be created to detain and treat stormwater from the roads, sports fields, and rural area. This wetland will improve the quality of the stormwater discharged to the Kaiapoi River. This wetland will be planted with native species suited to the local conditions.

There are a number of stormwater swales through the rural area (to the east of the sports fields/diamonds) that channel surface water to the wetland. These swales follow the low points on the land. Most of these swales will be shallow grass depressions.

The Feldwick drainage waterway in the north of the rural area, will be an open watercourse with native planting. A path alongside the drainage waterway will link Moore Street with Feldwick Drive and the sport reserve.

In the future, Council is also looking at providing a key pedestrian and cycle link between Beach Road and Askeaton Park, alongside the existing Feldwick Drain. There is an informal grass path there now. This key link would create a pleasant walking loop around the Kaiapoi East reserves.

Memorial Gardens (18)

The memorial gardens is a cemetery for ash interment only. This area has been set aside as the district will require additional cemetery space as the population grows over the long term.

The memorial gardens will have an open park-like setting that will integrate with the surrounding reserves and could contain specimen trees, landscaped gardens, ash plots, and urn storage.

The memorial gardens will not be required for many years as the current cemeteries in the district still have capacity. In the interim the reserve could be managed with the adjacent rural area or could be used for overflow parking if there is a large event at the sport and recreation reserve.



8.0 Master plan - Kaiapoi South



Context

To the south-east of the town centre, the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area includes a new mixed-use business area (bounded by Hilton Street and Raven Quay). Rural land uses are planned along Courtenay Drive.

In the Kaiapoi South Regeneration Area there are a number of new reserves. Three recreation and ecological linkage reserves better connect residents with existing reserves and create ecological corridors.

The largest reserve (at approximately 8 hectares) is the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area. This will be a public reserve that will provide space for traditional mahinga kai activities, cultural and social activities including natural play, education and learning. It will be a unique recreation area with walking and cycling trails and a heritage trail.

The Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area will have its own master plan prepared in partnership with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga.

Design objectives

- Establish walking and cycling links between neighbourhoods and existing reserves and the new Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- Provide space for community studio, workshops. Provide space for on-site parking and enable a high level of on-site amenity.
- Where possible, retain existing trees.
- Recognise the importance of the Courtenay Stream.
- Restore and enhance native vegetation, habitats and biodiversity.

- Recognise the importance of the previous North Canterbury Freezing Works activity.
- Enable opportunities for interpretation, education and discovery.
- Use planting, materials, and signage to tell the local stories.

Key moves

- New recreation and ecological linkages between:
 - Dawson Douglas Place and Wyber Place.
 - Wyber Place, Courtenay Drive and Courtenay Stream.
 - The Oaks and the Oaks Reserve.
- Community studio space on the corner of Courtenay Drive and Charters Street.
- Interpretive panels on Courtenay Drive to recognise historic activities and natural features in the area.
- Ensure a key link between the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area and the new Kaiapoi South mixed-use business area.
- Ensure a key link between Courtenay Drive and Raven Quay near the intersection with Dawson Douglas Place.
- Native planting in reserves.

Design principles achieved



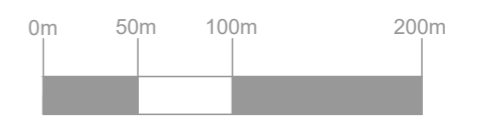


Key:

- New reserve
- Mixed-use business
- Rural
- Heritage & Mahinga Kai Area
- Existing trees
- Proposed trees and gardens
- Points of interest
- Future key pedestrian link

Key activities & features

- ① Community studio space
- ② Recreation & ecological linkage
- ③ Existing shared walking/cycling path
- ④ Recreation & ecological linkage
- ⑤ Council tree plot
- ⑥ Recreation & ecological linkage
- ⑦ Playground renewal
- ⑧ Key link
- ⑨ Future stormwater area
- ⑩ Existing walking link



Scale 1:4000 @A3

Community studio space (1)

For some time Council has been looking to provide space for community groups to establish premises. A number of groups have indicated they would like to be able to establish in Kaiapoi.

A community studio space is proposed in the rural area in Kaiapoi South. This space would be available for community groups to establish workshops, studio spaces, gathering spaces. There is a similar activity in Rangiora at Northbrook Studios which houses drama, musical and art/craft groups.

The site, on the corner of Courtenay Drive and Charters Street has been chosen as it is close to the town centre, has good access off Courtenay Drive, and is separate from residential properties.

The site could contain eight to ten relocatable buildings and well as some on-site parking. A planted landscape strip around the edge of the site is proposed. Council would also look to maintain amenity on the site through managing the external appearance of buildings and limiting outdoor storage.



Recreation and ecological linkages (2, 4, 6)

Recreation and ecological linkage reserves provide open space, linkages and corridors. Three new reserves are proposed in Kaiapoi South.

A recreation linkage is proposed to connect Dawson Douglas Place with Courtenay Drive. This reserve would have a path, trees and open green space.

A second linkage is proposed between Courtenay Drive and the Courtenay Drive Esplanade Reserve. This linkage will allow people to walk through to the existing reserve along Courtenay Stream. This reserve would have a path, trees and open green space.

A third linkage connects The Oaks with the The Oaks Reserve.



Council tree plot (5)

It is proposed to establish a Council tree plot on the small area of a land on the corner of Wyber Place and Courtenay Drive. This area would be used to 'grow-on' trees for use in Council reserves.

Often when Council wants to plant new trees in a reserve they are small. By growing on some trees in advance of needing them in reserves Council can have larger trees to transplant.

The tree plot could consist of rows of trees in open green space. The public would be able to walk through the plot. The trees would be set back from the boundaries with the houses, although they would be relocated to their permanent home before they got too large.

Playground renewal (7)

There is an existing playground in NCF Park. This is due for renewal in the 2021/2022 year. The renewal of this playground will be integrated with the proposed Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.



Key link (8)

A number of key links have been created using the new recreation and ecological linkage reserves. An additional new link is proposed from Courtenay Drive (near the intersection with Dawson Douglas Place) to Raven Quay. It is also proposed to widen the existing link from Courtenay Drive (near Charters Street) to Raven Quay.

While the development of the mixed-use business area is being considered by the Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan, this draft master plan shows a desired key link from the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area through to the town centre.

Future stormwater area (9)

In the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area, adjacent to Bowler Street, it is proposed to retain an area for future stormwater management.

In the rural area, near The Oaks Reserve, it is proposed to retain an area for future stormwater management. This area would be used for rural activities in the interim.

Reserve entries

In Kaiapoi South, two key entry points are proposed. The first is near Bowler Street where the land use changes from mixed-use business to Heritage and Mahinga Kai. The second is on Courtenay Drive where the land use changes from rural to Heritage and Mahinga Kai. These entrances will be considered as part of the design of the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.

9.0 Walking & cycling

To Rangiora via the Passchendaele cycle path.

Walking and cycling is a key recreation activity planned for the new reserves. There are paths/trails proposed through the regeneration areas that link to existing reserves, paths and the town centre. This plan shows the key walking and cycling links (proposed and existing) in and around the new reserves. There are also walking and cycling links along roads, footpaths and through existing reserves.



Key:

- New reserve
- Mixed-use business
- Rural
- Existing shared path
- Proposed shared path
- Existing off road paths/trails
- Proposed off road paths/trails
- Existing on-road cycle lanes
- Future key links

Key links

- ① Future link between Hilton Street and Raven Quay.
- ② Existing cycle path along Meadow Street.
Existing shared path that links to the coastal settlements. Walking and cycling tracks continue north through the Tuhaitara Coastal Park from The Pines Beach.
- ③ Existing shared path that links to the coastal settlements. Walking and cycling tracks continue north through the Tuhaitara Coastal Park from The Pines Beach.
- ④ Existing shared path along Feldwick Drive.
- ⑤ New shared path through the sport field area.
- ⑥ Future link through the Kaiapoi East mixed-use business area.
- ⑦ New trails through the reserve.
- ⑧ Future link from Beach Road to Askeaton Park.
- ⑨ There will be future trails through the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.
- ⑩ Future link through the Kaiapoi South mixed-use business area linking with the Town Centre.

Bridge across Courtenay Stream to Doubledays Road and the Waimakariri River Regional Park.



10.0 Trees and gardens

Benefits of trees and gardens

Trees and gardens are an important feature in reserves, they contribute to the local identity, reserve structure and wellbeing. Appropriate trees and gardens have many benefits; they:

- Reflect and reinforce the unique character of a place, and strengthen its local identity
- Support our environment and quality of life - our land, water and air
- Enhance native plant communities and indigenous biodiversity
- Provide additional habitats for native species
- Provide opportunities for mahinga kai
- Improve comfort by providing shade and shelter
- Creates places and experiences for people to enjoy
- Provide seasonal interest and natural beauty; and
- Aid in conservation, education, and heritage protection.

Both native and exotic species have a role to play in the new reserves.

Native species are important for creating ecological corridors and patches, particularly around water. Native species reflect a local identity, improve biodiversity, suit local conditions, and restore the traditional vegetation.

Exotic species can contribute to amenity in reserves, providing shade, seasonal interest and creating avenues along key streets.

Use of trees and gardens in reserves

Trees and gardens serve important functions in reserves. In the new reserves they will be used to provide structure by:

- Defining entry points and boundaries
- Defining different activity spaces
- Providing a buffer or screening between different activities and spaces; and
- Reinforcing pathways and helping with wayfinding.

They will be used to provide amenity by:

- Providing shade and shelter
- Providing seasonal interest (in colour, texture and form)
- Creating avenues along key streets; and
- Reducing the visual impact of hard surfaces.

Trees and gardens will be used to enhance the local environment by:

- Using native (and where possible eco-sourced) species, particularly around the wetlands, swales and river banks
- Creating ecological corridors, and patches of native vegetation.

Trees and gardens will be used to tell the local story by:

- Reinforcing the natural heritage of Kaiapoi.
- Using native (and where possible eco-sourced) species.
- Enhancing points of interest or key places

It is important to note that the planting of trees and gardens in the reserve areas will be staged over time.

Plant selection

The selection of new trees and plants will:

- Be appropriate for local conditions (soil, drainage, climate)
- Be appropriate for the location (height, spread, shading, leaf and/or fruit fall)
- Contribute to local biodiversity.
- For native plants be eco-sourced if possible
- Be located to avoid excessive shading of hard surfaces and sports fields.
- Be off-set from reserve boundaries to avoid affecting neighbouring properties; and
- Minimise on-going maintenance costs.

All trees and gardens should comply with Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design guidelines and the Council's Engineering Code of Practice (Part 10).

Existing trees

As the regeneration areas were previously residential neighbourhoods, there are many existing trees and shrubs in the new reserves. Where these fit with the reserve development, are healthy and have good form as many as possible will be kept. Some of these trees and shrubs may also need pruning to make them safe (e.g. lifting the branches or removing any dead wood).

In the sport fields/diamond area (north of Cass Street), the ground level needs to be raised for drainage. Because of this most of the existing trees will need to be removed. Similarly, in the stormwater areas excavation is needed to create wetlands and swales.



11.0 Telling the local stories

Reserves are more than just green space, they are places for people. Telling local stories through reserves transforms spaces into places by:

- Contributing to a local identity
- Contributing to a sense of place
- Creating opportunities for understanding and sharing cultural values and practices
- Recognising important places, events and people; and
- Recognising of the historical layers of land use - native vegetation, mahinga kai, rural, marine, residential and now reserve.

Telling local stories seeks to enhance local and visitor experience of the reserves through learning about the human stories attached to the area.

There are number of ways to tell local stories. For the new reserves in the regeneration areas it is proposed to tell the stories of Kaiapoi using:

- Natural heritage
- Points of interest; and
- Locally distinctive materials.



Incorporate maritime/industrial characteristics into reserve elements.



Integrate Māori place names and te reo into interpretive panels and place name



Provide features that educate and inform people of the traditional values of a place.



Introduce memorable moments and points of interest to help with orientation and wayfinding.



Promote, protect and restore places for mahinga kai, for example, native plantings.



Remember previous streets through paving patterns.



Remember previous neighbourhoods through interpretive signs.



Figure 7: Beswick stormwater area

Natural heritage

Natural heritage are our native species and the environments in which they live. Recognising our natural heritage contributes to a local identity and sense of place. It celebrates the link between people and place and creates opportunities for understanding cultural practices and traditions.

Reserves can help people appreciate, learn about, and enjoy our natural heritage. It is proposed to do this in the new reserves through the extensive use of native plants.

The following are suggested species that will contribute to recognising the natural heritage of Kaiapoi.

Large trees

<i>Alectryon excelcus</i>	titoki
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>	pokākā
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	totara
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	mataī

Medium trees and tall shrubs

<i>Cordyline australis</i>	tī kōuka
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	ake ake
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	kāpuka
<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	hohere
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kānuka
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	mānuka
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	mapou
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	kōhūhū
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	mānata
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	horoeka

Shrubs and grasses

<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>	wind grass
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	mingimingi
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	mingimingi
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	karamu
<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>	koromiko
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	harakeke

Wetland species

<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>	wind grass
<i>Carex secta</i>	pūkio
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	tī kōuka
<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>	koromiko
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	hohere
<i>Juncus australis</i>	wīwī
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	harakeke
<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	tarata
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	raupo

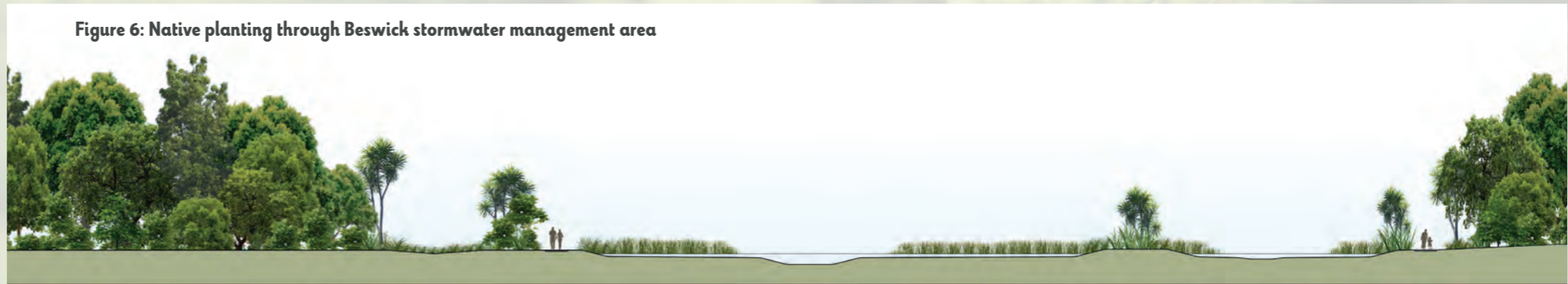


Figure 6: Native planting through Beswick stormwater management area

Points of interest

Points of interest in reserves provide opportunities for interpretation, education and discovery. They invite people to engage with the place, to experience Kaiapoi; its ecology, character and unique cultural history.

Points of interest are special elements, treatments or features unique to a place (site specific).

The draft master plans identifies points of interest; sites where the stories of Kaiapoi could be told. They mark areas of environmental cultural, historical or social importance.

What happens at these points of interest has not been defined. They could include:

- Interpretation panels
- Sculpture or public art (including the reinstatement of existing pieces, such as the obelisks, removed after the earthquakes)
- Seating areas for contemplation
- Special trees or gardens
- Paving, pattern or other textural changes
- Markers of previous land uses
- Place names or wahi ingoa

These points of interest are spread through the reserves to enable people to experience them as they move through the reserve. Rather than a single site they are a series of events through the landscape.



Interpretation panels



Seating areas



Paving patterns



Sculpture or art



Special trees



Markers of previous land use



Seasonal interest



Resting spots

Local materials

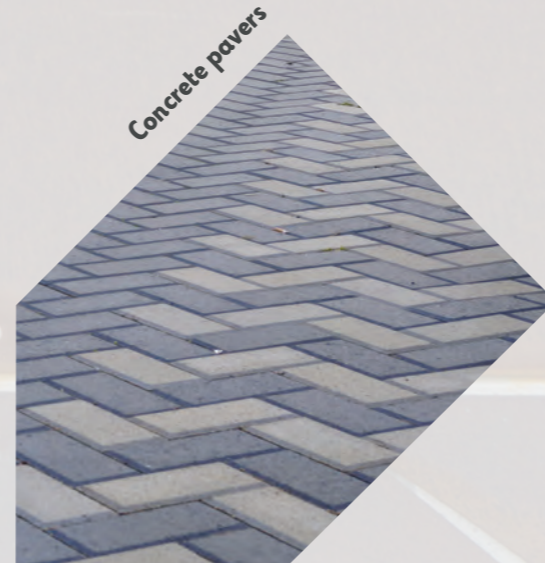
Materials contribute to a sense of place, and a defined material palette can create a local identity and link spaces together. As well as being attractive, durable and fit for purpose, materials should complement the reserve environment, and reflect the colour, texture and character of the place.

For Kaiapoi materials including stone, paving, steel, timber, rope and chain are proposed for use in the reserves.

The steel, recycled timber, rope and chain all reflect the maritime and industrial history of Kaiapoi. The stone, timber and pattern reflect the local natural and cultural heritage. The timber, pavers and etched paving recognise the regeneration areas most recent past as an established neighbourhood.



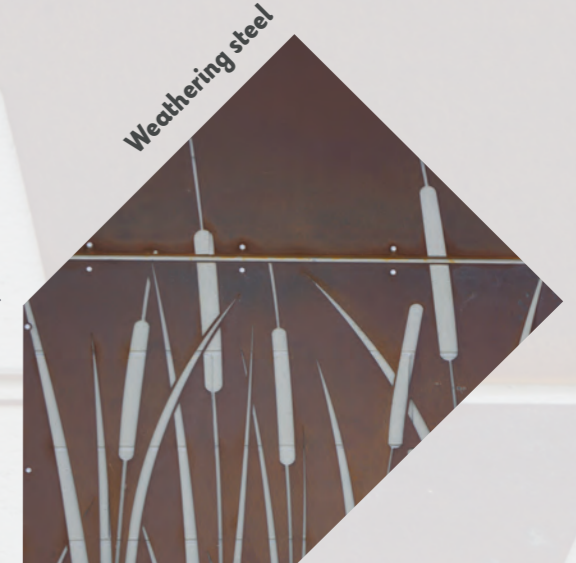
Could be used for park furniture and signage or as an accent in paths.



Provide a change in texture and colour. Could be used to highlight entrances or key points in paths.



Can be used to highlight points of interest (e.g. old streets that crossed through the reserves).



Could be integrated into signage, interpretation panels, park furniture and sculptural elements.



Reflects the braided Waimakariri River and Kaiapoi in its wider setting. Could be used as a natural feature or in gabion baskets.



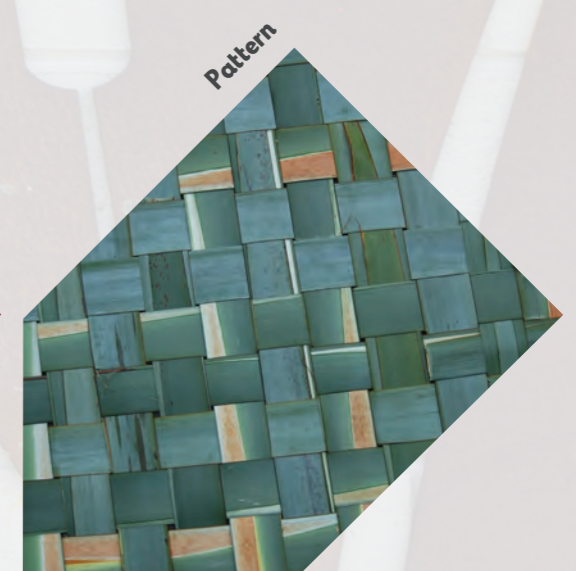
Provides a sense of strength and stability. Could be integrated into signage and potentially seating.



Could be used as an accent material at points of interest or as a pattern.



Could be used as an accent material at points of interest or as a pattern.



Reflects the traditional vegetation, mahinga kai, and the interweaving of stories.

Park furniture

Furniture is an important part of reserves, it supports use of the reserve and caters to the needs of reserve users.

Park furniture can include seats, benches, picnic tables, drinking fountains, shade structures, bike racks, signs and bollards.

It is proposed to install furniture in the reserves that:

- Is fit for purpose, robust and cost effective
- Is comfortable and easy to use
- Is suitably located to serve users and activities while avoiding clutter; and
- Suits the character of the reserve.

The following principles will be applied for locating furniture in the reserves:

- Support the active and passive recreation uses
- Consider all park users - children, adults, the elderly, and those with disabilities
- Ensure park furniture is highly visible
- Locate rubbish bins, drinking fountains, bike racks at reserve entrances or at activity hubs
- Cluster park furniture, if possible, to avoid clutter
- Locate park furniture on pathways for ease of access; and
- Meet Crime Prevention Through Environment Design guidelines.

Seats, benches and picnic tables

Seating in reserves provides opportunities for people to pause and rest, to gather and socialise and to watch park activities.

Seating needs to:

- Be comfortable to use as well as looking good
- Be located at key activity points or to take advantage of views or points of interest
- Make the most of sun, shade and shelter
- Allow users to feel safe (i.e. to see and be seen).
- Be varied with some seats to allow people to sit on their own and others in groups to allow people to talk.
- Have a consistent design that contributes to the local identity.

For the reserves it is proposed to use seats with a clean, simple design. The solid nature of the seating seeks to reinforce the reserve character (as different to the neighbouring town centre and surrounding residential areas). The use of timber fits with the local materials palette, will be comfortable to use and will weather over time. A variety of seating options are proposed including seats (including some with handrails), benches and picnic table settings.

In key locations there is also the potential for bespoke seating options to support reserve activities, recognise events or places, or tell the local story.



Indicative seating types

Drinking fountain

It is proposed to locate drinking fountains in the dog park for use by both human and canine users (with separate nozzles).

Drinking fountains are also proposed in the sport field area, and near the community BMX track. These will be located next to paths for ease of access and use, and will be accessible for wheelchair users.



Rubbish bins

Rubbish bins will be located close to activity areas, park entrances, and on the path network. There will also be bins in the dog park for users to dispose of collected dog waste. Dog waste collection bags will be provided in the dog park.



12.0 Making it happen

The Reserves Master Plan is a collection of projects. While the plan will guide reserve development, and shows how the reserves will be developed, there is still work to do. The projects to make the Master Plan happen are shown in the table. Some of these can be completed in the short term and are currently in the planning stage (such as the dog park). Others will take longer. Some of the projects will also be staged over time as funding allows, for example planting in the reserves.

AREA	IMPLEMENTATION ACTION	TIME FRAME			BUDGET
		SHORT (1-3 YRS)	MEDIUM (4-10 YRS)	LONG (10+ YRS)	
All	Declare appropriate land as reserve.	✓			✓
	Develop an interpretive signage strategy for the Kaiapoi reserves.	✓			✓
	Explore alternative (outside) funding sources for reserve development.	✓			✓
	Develop and consult on a concept for an earthquake memorial.	✓			X
Kaipoi West	Form linkage path between Hilton Street and Raven Quay.		✓		✓
Kaiapoi East	Detail design, tender and construct Kaiapoi East path network (to be staged).	✓	✓		✓
	Detail design, tender and construct dog park.	✓			✓
	Detail design, tender and construct community BMX track.	✓			✓
	Detail design, tender and construct sports fields and softball diamonds.	✓			✓
	Design, tender and construct reserve car park. This includes development of the turning head at the reserve entry.	✓			✓
	Design, tender and construct public toilets and changing rooms.	✓			✓
	Work with Kaiapoi Railway Station Trust to develop a concept plan for the Historical Railway Station Precinct.		✓		X
	Work with the Kaiapoi Maritime Heritage Trust to develop a concept plan for the Maritime Heritage Precinct.		✓		X
	Detail design, tender and construct boat trailer parking in Corcoran Reserve.		✓		✓
	Detail design, tender and construct petanque court, picnic area and jetty in Corcoran Reserve.		✓		X
	Detail design, tender and construct children's cycle training track.		✓		X
	Gray Crescent Reserve playground renewal.		✓		✓
	Planting across Kaiapoi East reserves (to be staged, external funding to be sought).	✓	✓		✓ (partially)
Prepare a concept plan for the Memorial Gardens		✓		X	
Kaiapoi South	Partner with Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga to prepare a management plan and master plan for the Heritage and Mahinga Kai Area.	✓			✓
	Detail design, tender and construct Kaiapoi South path network (to be staged).	✓	✓		✓
	Planting across new Kaiapoi South reserves (to be staged).	✓	✓		✓ (partially)
	NCF Park playground renewal.		✓		✓
	Establish landscaping buffer around community studio site.	✓			✓
	Work with community groups to develop a concept plan for the community studio site.	✓			X
The Pines Beach	Work with The Pine Beach community to prepare a concept plan for the new reserve on Dunns Avenue.		✓		✓