UNDER the Resource Management Act 1991

("RMA")

IN THE MATTER of the Proposed Waikato District

Plan: Hearing 25 – Zone Extents.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE OF CAMERON WALLACE ON BEHALF OF KÄINGA ORA-HOMES AND COMMUNITIES

URBAN DESIGN

17 February 2021

ELLIS GOULD LAWYERS AUCKLAND

REF: Douglas Allan / Alex

Devine

Level 17 Vero Centre 48 Shortland Street, Auckland Tel: 09 307 2172 / Fax: 09 358 5215

PO Box 1509 DX CP22003 AUCKLAND

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 My full name is Cameron Wallace. I am an Associate Urban Designer at Barker and Associates ("B&A"). I am providing urban design evidence on behalf of Kāinga Ora-Homes and Communities ("Kāinga Ora") (formerly Housing New Zealand Corporation) in relation to the submissions it made on the Proposed Waikato District Plan ("PDP" or "Plan") insofar as they relate to this hearing.
- 1.2 In summary, the key points addressed in my evidence are:
 - (a) There is clear policy support for promoting and enabling residential intensification of existing urban areas in the manner proposed by the Medium Density Residential Zone ("MDRZ").
 - (b) The refined MDRZ provisions provide an appropriate means of achieving positive urban design outcomes consistent with national, regional and district objectives and policies around urban development.
 - (c) Following a detailed analysis of the MDRZ extent proposed in Kāinga Ora's submission, refinements have been made to the original extent of the MDRZ sought by Kāinga Ora. This analysis has taken into account best practice urban design principles, relevant district and regional objectives and policies as well as recent changes to national policy via the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 ("NPS-UD") and the notification of Stage 2 of the PDP.
 - (d) Overall, the proposed spatial extent of the MDRZ as set out in Appendix 3 of this evidence as well as the accompanying provisions are the most appropriate way of giving effect to higher-order objectives and policies as well as good urban design practice. As such, I consider these to be appropriate in terms of the requirements of s32 of the Resource Management Act 1991 ("RMA").

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 My full name is Cameron Wallace. I am an Associate Urban Designer at B&A, an independent, specialist urban and environmental planning consultancy. A core part of my current role is to provide up-front urban design and strategic planning input into a wide range of residential development schemes, spatial plans and district plan reviews

Experience

- 2.2 I hold a Master of Urban Design (1st Class Honours) and Bachelor of Planning (1st Class Honours) from the University of Auckland. I have been a Full Member of the New Zealand Planning Institute since 2014 and am a Member of the NZ Urban Design Forum.
- 2.3 I have 12 years' professional experience working in urban design and urban planning, gained in both the public and private sector, in the United Kingdom and New Zealand. Since 2018, I have been employed as an urban designer at B&A. In my current role I regularly assist local authorities and government departments with policy and district plan development in relation to growth management and urban design matters. I also provide up-front urban design input into a wide range of development schemes for private clients and Auckland Council, including multi-unit residential buildings in both greenfield and brownfield environments as well as more traditional greenfield subdivisions across New Zealand.
- 2.4 Prior to my employment at B&A I worked for over 3 years as a City Planner, then Principal City Planner, at Transport for London where I assisted in the development of planning frameworks to support residential and employment growth in "Opportunity Areas" across Greater London. Prior to that I was employed by Opus International Consultants as a planner and urban designer where, amongst other projects, I provided extensive urban design and planning advice as part of Auckland Unitary Plan process on behalf of several Ministers of the Crown, government agencies and private organisations.

- 2.5 Of particular relevance to the matters that will be covered in my evidence, I am or have been a member of design and planning teams for policy planning and development projects including:
 - (a) Nelson Resource Management Plan review, specifically provision of urban design advice in relation to of the proposed Medium Density Residential Zone and identified growth areas of Kaka Valley and Saxton.
 - (b) Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan review, specifically acting as a consultant urban designer identifying opportunities for more intensive residential zones around the City Centre including the development of draft development controls;
 - (c) 520 Great South Road Private Plan Change, specifically acting as urban design lead in the proposal to rezone 3ha of land from 'Future Urban' to 'Mixed Housing Urban' in Papakura.
 - (d) Drury Central Private Plan Change, specifically acting as the urban design lead assisting in the development of design related planning provisions to establish a new 110ha commercial centre in the vicinity of the proposed Drury Central Rail Station in South Auckland.
 - (e) Paerata Private Plan Change, specifically acting as strategic planning lead assisting in the analysis and development to support the urbanisation of approximately 200ha of greenfield land within close proximity of the planned Paerata Rail Station in line with the requirements of the NPS-UD.
 - (f) Understanding and implementing intensification provisions of the NPS-UD (prepared by MfE, 2020), specifically the provision of technical advice and supporting imagery to MfE relating to the application of zoning patterns.
- 2.6 In addition to the above, at a personal level I have spent the majority of the last decade living in a range of dwelling typologies which are

typically associated with medium density residential areas, including town houses, terraces and apartments.

Involvement in the Proposed Waikato District Plan Review

- 2.7 I have been commissioned by Kāinga Ora to prepare this statement of evidence to address matters raised by the relief sought in Kāinga Ora's primary and further submissions¹ in relation to Hearing 25 of the PDP covering the zone extents.
- I was not involved with the preparation of primary and further submissions, however, I can confirm that I have read the submissions and further submissions by Kāinga Ora in relation to the PDP. I authored the Zone Extent Methodology Report included as Appendix 5 of the draft s32AA report prepared by Beca in relation to this hearing and initially circulated to Council and relevant submitters on 23 November 2020 ("Zone Extent Methodology Report"). That report will also form part of the revised s32AA report that will be submitted along with this evidence². As part of the preparation of the Zone Extent Methodology Report I undertook site visits to each of the main townships across the District in addition to undertaking a detailed desktop study of each township.

Code of Conduct

2.9 I confirm that I have read the Expert Witness Code of Conduct set out in the Environment Court's Practice Note 2014. I have complied with the Code of Conduct in preparing this evidence and agree to comply with it while giving evidence. Except where I state that I am relying on the evidence of another person, this written evidence is within my area of expertise. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions expressed in this evidence.

¹ Submission No 749, Further Submission No 1269. For the purposes of s2A RMA Kāinga Ora is the successor to Housing New Zealand Corporation.

² Beca Section 32AA Evaluation Report Proposed Medium Density Residential Zone – K\u00e4inga Ora Homes and Communities (February 2020). See Annexure 1 to Mr Stickney's planning evidence for K\u00e4inga Ora dated 17 February 2020.

Scope of Evidence

- 2.10 My evidence will address Kāinga Ora's primary and further submission points insofar as they relate to urban design matters, including the following:
 - (a) Section 4 of my evidence sets out the relevant national, regional and district policy framework which I consider are critical in informing an urban design assessment of the MDRZ and its spatial extent.
 - (b) Section 5 of my evidence addresses my input concerning the provisions proposed for inclusion in the new MDRZ sought by Kāinga Ora. The rationale for the MDRZ provisions generally will be addressed in the planning evidence of Mr Stickney. There are, however, some aspects of the provisions that have required urban design input.
 - (c) Sections 6 and 7 of my evidence set out the general principles guiding the spatial extent of the proposed MDRZ in a consistent manner across the District. This part of the evidence explains the rationale for the methodology adopted by me when determining where to apply the MDRZ as well as a response to the 42A Framework Report³.
 - (d) Section 8 through 15 of my evidence then set out townshipspecific comments relating to the spatial extent of the proposed MDRZ in reference to the relevant matters set out in Sections 6 and 7.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 The primary submission from Kāinga Ora sought the inclusion of a new MDRZ with associated objectives, policies, rules and assessment criteria and located around key centres of existing urban townships across the District.

_

³ Section 42A Report 'Hearing 25 Zone Extents - Framework Report' (19 January 2021).

- 3.2 The intention of this new zone is to enable a range of apartment, terrace housing and multi-unit developments as envisioned by the strategic objectives and policies of the PDP and the development principles contained within Chapter 6A of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement ("RPS").
- 3.3 The proposed extent of the MDRZ within the Kāinga Ora submission was based on the identification of residential zoned land either within a radial 400m or 800m distance of either the Business Town Centre Zone or Business Zone boundary. 400m catchments were used as the main determinant for the MDRZ zone extent within Te Kauwhata, Taupiri and Raglan due to their relative size and location, whilst 800m was adopted for Tuakau, Pokeno, Huntly and Ngaruawahia.
- 3.4 As stated in Section 3 of my evidence-in-chief presented as part of Hearing 10 (Residential Zones) I supported the concept of the MDRZ from an urban design perspective and was broadly supportive of its spatial extent noting that detailed consideration of its location was not relevant to any great extent to the matters addressed in Hearing 10.

4. POLICY FRAMEWORK

National Policy Statement on Urban Development

- 4.1 Subsequent to Kāinga Ora's primary and further submission as well as Hearing 10, the NPS-UD was released by Central Government in July 2020. The NPS-UD requires councils to plan well for growth and ensure a well-functioning urban environment for all people, communities and future generations. Urban environments are defined as any area of land that is predominantly urban in character and is, or intended to be, part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people.
- 4.2 There are a number of objectives and policies within the NPS-UD that are of particular relevance when considering the MDRZ provisions and the spatial distribution of more intensive housing within a Tier 1 jurisdiction such as the Waikato District, including (emphasis added):

- **Objective 1:** New Zealand has <u>well-functioning urban environments</u> that enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future.
- **Objective 3:** Regional policy statements and <u>district plans enable</u> <u>more people to live in</u>, and more businesses and community services to be located in, <u>areas of an urban environment in which one or more of the following apply:</u>
 - (a) the area is in or near a centre zone or other area with many employment opportunities.
- **Objective 4:** New Zealand's urban environments, including their amenity values, develop and change over time in response to the diverse and changing needs of people, communities and future generations.
- **Objective 8:** New Zealand's urban environments: support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions; and are resilient to the current and future effects of climate change.
- **Policy 1:** Planning decisions contribute to <u>well-functioning urban</u> <u>environments</u>, which are urban environments that, as a minimum:
 - (a) have or enable a variety of homes that:
 - (i) meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households
 - (c) <u>have good accessibility for all people between housing,</u> <u>jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces,</u> <u>including by way of public or active transport</u>
- **Policy 3:** In relation to tier 1 urban environments, regional policy statements and district plans enable:
 - (d) ... <u>building heights and density of urban form</u> commensurate with the greater of:
 - (i). The level of accessibility by existing or planning active or public transport to a range of commercial activities and community services; or

(ii). Relative demand for housing and business use in that location.

Policy 4: Regional policy statements and district plans applying to tier 1 urban environments modify the relevant building height or density requirements under Policy 3 only to the extent necessary (as specified in subpart 6) to accommodate a qualifying matter in that area.

Policy 6: When making planning decisions that affect urban environments, decision-makers have particular regard to the following matters:

(b) that the planned urban built form in those RMA planning documents may involve significant changes to an area, and those changes:

(i) may detract from amenity values appreciated by some people but improve amenity values appreciated by other people, communities, and future generations, including by providing increased and varied housing densities and types; and

(ii) are not, of themselves, an adverse effect.

Waikato Regional Policy Statement

4.3 The RPS includes provisions that can inform decisions regarding and provide direction as to the location of more intensive residential zonings. Relevant objectives and policies include (emphasis added):

Objective 3.12 Built environment

Development of the built environment (including transport and other infrastructure) and associated land use occurs in an integrated, sustainable and planned manner which enables positive environmental, social, cultural and economic outcomes ...

Policy 6.5 Energy demand management

<u>Development should minimise transport</u>, energy demand and waste production, encourage beneficial re-use of waste materials, and promote the efficient use of energy.

Policy 6.1 Planned and co-ordinated subdivision, use and development

Subdivision, use and development of the built environment, including transport, occurs in a planned and co-ordinated manner which:

a) has regard to the principles in section 6A.

- 4.4 Section 6A of the RPS as referenced in Policy 6.1 includes a set of principles to guide future development of the built environment within the Waikato region. These principles are not absolutes and it is recognised that some developments will be able to support certain principles more than others. The following principles are of particular relevance to the consideration of the spatial extent of residential zonings (emphasis added):
 - a) support existing urban areas in preference to creating new ones;
 - b) occur in a manner that provides clear delineation between urban areas and rural areas;
 - c) <u>make use of opportunities for urban intensification</u> and redevelopment to minimise the need for urban development in greenfield areas;

. . .

- h) <u>be directed away from</u> identified significant mineral resources and their access routes, <u>natural hazard areas</u>, energy and transmission corridors, locations identified as likely renewable energy generation sites and their associated energy resources, regionally significant industry, high class soils, and primary production activities on those high class soils;
- (i) promote compact urban form, design and location to:
 - i) minimise energy and carbon use;
 - ii) minimise the need for private motor vehicle use;
 - iii) maximise opportunities to support and take advantage of public transport in particular by encouraging employment activities in locations that are or can in the future be served efficiently by public transport;
 - iv) <u>encourage walking, cycling</u> and multi-modal transport connections; and

v) <u>maximise opportunities for people to live, work and play</u> within their local area:

..

- o) not result in incompatible adjacent land uses (including those that may result in reverse sensitivity effects), such as industry, rural activities and existing or planned infrastructure;
- p) be appropriate with respect to projected effects of climate change and be designed to allow adaptation to these changes.

Proposed Waikato District Plan

4.5 The PDP (as notified) does not contain a MDRZ but does provide strategic direction as to the location of more intensive residential zonings across the district within a series of strategic objectives and policies as set out in Section 4.1. Relevant objectives and policies include (emphasis added):

4.1.2 Objective – Urban growth and development

(a) Future township pattern is <u>consolidated in and around existing</u> <u>towns</u> and villages in the district.

4.1.5 Policy – Density

(a) <u>Encourage higher density housing</u> and retirement villages <u>to be</u> <u>located near to and support commercial centres, community</u> <u>facilities, public transport and open space.</u>

4.1.13 Policy – Huntly

- (a) Huntly is developed to ensure;
 - (i) Infill and redevelopment of existing sites occurs

4.1.15 Policy - Ngaruawahia

- (a) Ngaruawahia is developed to ensure:
 - (v) Infill and redevelopment of existing sites occurs

4.1.18 Policy – Raglan

(a) Raglan is developed to ensure:

(i) Infill and redevelopment of existing sites occurs

4.6 There are no specific strategic policies relating to intensification of Tuakau, Pokeno and Te Kauwhata. It is not clear why this has not occurred noting that the "General Residential Zone" is the main method which has been applied across all main townships across the District to give effect to higher order objectives and policies promoting intensification.

Summary

4.7 In my opinion, there is clear existing policy support for promoting and enabling residential intensification of existing urban areas with a particular focus on locating intensification in areas which would better support the use of active modes of transport, reduce private vehicle use and contribute to more vibrant, well-functioning centres. Similarly, there is a clear expectation that urban environments will evolve and respond to socio-economic changes. This is consistent with good urban design practice, which considers the optimal spatial arrangement of land uses relative to each other that results in the most efficient use of land, supports community and commercial centres, and maximises use of active and public transport networks.

5. MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONE PROVISIONS

- 5.1 Following adjournment of Hearing 10 Residential, I have assisted Kāinga Ora with further refinements to the proposed MDRZ provisions in response to feedback from the Panel as well as Council.
- 5.2 Paragraph 219 of Council's s42a report covering the MDRZ⁴ ("**42a MDRZ Report**") identifies several matters that the author considered required further refinement or analysis that are principally matters of urban design, including:
 - (a) More clearly articulating the built form outcomes to be delivered by the MDRZ ...

⁴ Section 42A Report 'Hearing 25: Zone Extents – Future Urban Zone and Residential Medium Density Zone' (26 January 2021).

- (b) Inclusion of a qualitative resource consent assessment on urban design matters for multi-unit (4 or more units) as a restricted discretionary activity ...
- (c) A set of built form rules that provide a suitable building envelope for medium density development whilst maintaining an acceptable interface with established low-density neighbours ...
- (d) More clearly articulating the geographic/ locational criteria for the MDRZ location ...
- 5.3 Items (a), (b) and (c) are addressed further in Section 5 of this evidence below. Item (d) is addressed in Section 6 of this evidence.
- 5.4 In terms of items (a) and (b), I consider the matters raised are related with one another. In response to these points and informal discussions with Council officers in late-2020, revisions to the matters of discretion applicable for developments of four or more dwellings within the MDRZ were made. These are set out in Table 1 below:

Table 1 - Proposed Matters of Discretion

Proposed Matters of Discretion	Proposed Matters of Discretion		
(as per submission)	(as revised)		
Intensity of the development	Intensity of the development		
Design and location of buildings	Design, scale and layout of		
	buildings in relation to the planned		
	urban character of the zone		
Extent of shading on adjacent sites	The relationship of the		
	development with adjoining streets		
	or public open spaces		
Privacy on adjoining sites	Privacy and overlooking within the		
	development and on adjoining		
	sites, including the orientation of		
	habitable rooms and outdoor living		
	spaces		

Provision	of	infrastructure	to	Provision of infrastructure to		
individual u	ınits			individual units		
Impervious	area	l		Where on-site car parking is		
				provided, the design and location of		
				car parking (including garaging) as		
				viewed from streets or public open		
				spaces		

- I consider that the amendments above allow for a clearly defined qualitative assessment of a restricted discretionary activity which relate to the proposed objectives and policies of the MDRZ as well key issues which, from my experience, typically arise in the design, development and occupation of more intensive residential proposals.
- In response to item (c), bulk and location testing of the proposed development standards when applied to a permitted activity (up to three dwellings) within the MDRZ was undertaken. These are provided in **Appendix 2** of this evidence. The purpose of this testing was to attempt to create "worst case scenarios" on typical sites that may compromise existing or future amenity values (primarily privacy and overlooking) to assess what (if any) further changes may be required to the MDRZ provisions to maintain an acceptable interface at property boundaries.
- 5.7 Based on this testing I consider that an appropriate built form outcome can be achieved for permitted activity development within the MDRZ. Key observations from this testing include:
 - (a) The building coverage control of 45% is the main limitation to "over-development" and ensures sufficient open space between and around buildings can be provided where three detached dwellings are proposed;
 - (b) In situations where applicants may wish to utilise the upper floor balcony provisions as their primary outdoor living space, sufficient space is still available at ground level (after maximum building coverage and vehicle manoeuvring is

- applied) to accommodate a complying 20m² outdoor living space;
- (c) No exceptions to infringements to Daylight Admission controls are provided for eaves. As such, provision of even a modest eave of 450mm forces an additional setback of upper floor façade lines equivalent to the eave depth to ensure permitted standards are met;
- (d) Should a primary living room be provided at an upper floor and orientated towards a neighbouring property, provision of a modest eave depth of 450mm would necessitate a set-back of approximately 3.6m from the boundary line of the building façade;
- (e) Where car parking is provided on site, required on-site manoeuvring controls act as a de facto 6.5-7m yard control along a side boundary. In general car parking and manoeuvring space can consume 25-35% of the total site area where this is provided and acts as a major fixed constraint on development when provided; and
- (f) Outside of district plan controls, build costs are likely to play a significant factor in what is realisable on any given site. For example, in a scenario where building coverage is maximised and the primary outdoor living space is sought via an 8m² balcony on the first floor, this would likely require a dwelling size of approximately 200m². This is significantly higher than the average floor area of new homes⁵. At 2020 prices, the build cost for such home (on an unconstrained site) would be approximately \$440,000⁶ \$500,000⁶ (excluding land price and fees). I note that Council's Housing Development

⁵ 158m² in 2019 -https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/new-homes-around-20-percent-smaller

⁶ https://www.canstar.co.nz/home-loans/otago-expensive-region-build-new-nz-home/

⁷ The cost of a second storey of a new build is typically greater than the average ground floor cost due to increased structural requirements, scaffolding etc. The figure above assumes a cost of \$2,204 p/m² for ground level and \$3,000p/m² for a second level.

Capacity Assessment (2018)⁸ identifies that the majority of future dwelling demand will be for dwellings less than \$440,000 (refer to Figure 73).

Overall, I am satisfied that the combination of development standards and matters of assessment proposed provide an appropriate means of achieving positive urban design outcomes consistent with national, regional and district objectives and policies around urban development.

6. ZONING CONSIDERATIONS

- A review of relevant statutory planning documents and other relevant guidance documents was used to define key matters which need to be considered when assessing the spatial extent of the MDRZ.
- 6.2 In addition to the objectives and policies of the relevant statutory documents identified in Section 4 of my evidence above, MfE has released a guidance document titled "Understanding and implementing intensification provisions of the NPS-UD" which establishes several matters I consider to be of relevance to the MDRZ.
- 6.3 The matters identified from relevant documents are set out in the Zone Extent Methodology Report provided as part of the draft and final s32AA reports. This Zone Extent Methodology Report was then used to assess Kāinga Ora's primary submission and inform refinements to the MDRZ boundaries as part of ongoing discussions with Waikato District Council throughout the latter half of 2020.
- As set out in Section 2 of the Zone Extent Methodology Report, key matters considered relevant for the spatial application of the MDRZ within the Waikato context included:

⁸ ME Consulting Housing Development Capacity Assessment 2017, Future Proof Area – Waikato District, Hamilton City and Waipa District (17 July 2018).

⁹ Located at Appendix 5 to the Beca Section 32AA Evaluation Report Proposed Medium Density Residential Zone – Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities (February 2020) appended as Annexure 1 to Mr Stickney's planning evidence for Hearing 25.

- (a) Proximity to existing town centres as defined by walking catchments (e.g. a range of commercial activities and community facilities);
- (b) Barriers to walkability;
- (c) Proximity to a range of amenities and services essential for day-to-day living where these are not already located within a defined town centre; and
- (d) Areas identified as subject to significant risks to natural hazards.
- 6.5 Once matters (a) through (d) above had been considered and mapped at a broad level, a finer level of analysis including observations from site visits was used to determine precise zone boundaries taking into account site/ area specific characteristics.
- 6.6 Ideally, zone boundaries should be defined using fixed physical features that can provide a transition/ buffer with lower intensity or different use zones. The relevant features within the context of the main townships within the Waikato District include:
 - (a) Streets/ roads/ walkways;
 - (b) Rail corridors;
 - (c) Streams/ rivers/ estuaries;
 - (d) Open spaces/ reserves (whether zoned or not); and
 - (e) Schools.
- 6.7 Further, all zone boundaries should be aligned to existing cadastral boundaries (i.e. avoid split zoning of existing titles). Similarly, split zoning across blocks or pepper potting within blocks should also be avoided to minimise potential interface effects with lower intensity zones. However, it is noted that this may not be possible due to the nature of existing street and block patterns as well as existing uses. These more detailed matters are discussed further with reference to each township in Sections 6 to 12 of this evidence below.

Walkable catchments

6.8 Sites within a walkable catchment of 400m or 800m from the proposed Business Town Centre zone extents have been identified and included in Appendix 1 of the Zone Extent Methodology Report¹⁰. A network analysis was used to determine these catchments using GIS software taking into account publicly accessible walking routes. This is opposed to the radial catchment as initially used by Kāinga Ora in its primary submission. This has resulted in a reduction of the total extent of MDRZ sought from 713ha to 372ha of land. A summary of the changes per township is provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2 - MDRZ Extent Summary

Township	MDRZ Extent as per	Revised MDRZ	
	Primary Submission	extent	
Tuakau	242.53ha	92.82ha	
Pokeno	84.64ha	52.83ha	
Te Kauwhata	61.71ha	57.76ha	
Huntly	92.81ha	55.31ha	
Taupiri	56.24ha	0.00ha	
Ngaruawahia	144.84ha	89.41ha	
Raglan	29.85ha	24.19ha	
Total	712.62ha	372.32ha	

6.9 There is no precise figure for which to set an appropriate walking catchment threshold. There are a wide range of factors that can affect how far someone can comfortably walk such as age, health, fitness, topography, climate, destination, trip purpose, pedestrian density and the interest and amenity provided by the environment along the route. However, there is clear consensus from a range of local and

¹⁰ Above n 9.

international studies that people are more likely to walk to destinations the closer they are located to them. Although now dated, previous analysis undertaken by Waka Kotahi / NZTA found that the majority of walking trips are between 1 – 10 minutes (800m). More recently, the NZ Household Travel Survey (2015-2018) identifies that the average walking trip is 11-minutes which is equivalent to a distance of 1km. It should also be noted that evidence tends to focus on how far people walk and not on how far they are *willing* to walk.

- 6.10 In light of the above, the use of an 800m walk catchment in Tuakau, Pokeno, Huntly and Ngaruawahia, and a 400m walk catchment for Te Kauwhata and Raglan as a basis for locating the MDRZ is considered consistent with the overarching national, regional and district policy framework and good urban design practice which seek to promote the use of active travel modes, reduce private vehicle use and support centre vibrancy.
- 6.11 The 400m walk catchment adopted for Te Kauwhata and Raglan better reflects the contextual situation of each township. Specifically:
 - (a) Te Kauwhata is more remote to Auckland and Hamilton from the other major townships within the District with associated limitations in public transport availability and journey times. Further, the size and the township itself is generally much smaller than others within the District with the majority of land within an 800m radius in use for rural, countryside living or reserve purposes.
 - (b) Raglan is not located along the Auckland-Hamilton growth corridor. As such, access to a wider range of employment opportunities available in these cities, especially via public transport, is more limited. Further it is not possible to benefit from existing or proposed enhancements to passenger rail infrastructure along the North Island Main Trunk Line.

¹¹ Pedestrian planning and design guide (NZTA), Section 3.7

¹² https://www.transport.govt.nz/statistics-and-insights/household-travel/

Barriers to walkability

- 6.12 In addition to identifying the 400m and 800m walking catchments of each township, major barriers to pedestrian movement were also identified. In the context of the District these relate to major transport infrastructure, natural features and topography.
- 6.13 The impact that many of these barriers may have to walkability are picked up as part of the network analysis used to determine walkable catchments. For example, limited pedestrian crossings over a railway corridor or river reduce the total number of paths or routes within a walking catchment thereby requiring indirect journeys between two given points.
- 6.14 In terms of topography, steep terrain can have an impact on a reasonable walking catchment, particularly for certain sections of the community (e.g. the elderly). Within the context of the main townships across the District, steep terrain which may make walking more difficult was only directly relevant to the walking catchments identified for Tuakau, Huntly and Raglan.

Proximity to additional amenities/ community facilities

- 6.15 Policy 3(d) of the NPS-UD identifies accessibility to a range of commercial activities and community facilities as being a relevant consideration for supporting intensification. In many instances these tend to be concentrated in established town centres within each of the townships. However, it is often common for important activities and facilities required to support the day-to-day living of residents to be located outside of a town centre. These include:
 - (a) Public schools¹³;
 - (b) Convenience stores (e.g. supermarket, dairy, superette, green grocer);

DS-004386-277-2119-V3

-

¹³ Private and integrated schools are excluded from this analysis as they typically feature students from specific socio-economic backgrounds regardless of location or proximity.

- (c) Medical facilities (e.g. medical centre, general practice, pharmacy);
- (d) Parks/ Open space¹⁴ (e.g. sports fields, passive green spaces); and
- (e) Community facilities (e.g. community centre/ hall, library).
- 6.16 Each of the above was identified and mapped within each township. A radial catchment of 400m was then identified around each of these locations and areas that were served by multiple facilities and still within a proximate location of a town centre were identified. The purpose of adopting a radial catchment for this process (as opposed to a walking catchments) was to take into account that typical distances people may be willing to walk would vary across those amenities identified above and the amenities themselves may not particularly relevant for day-to-day living of particular segments of the community.
- 6.17 In terms of the role of public transport access being used to inform the spatial extent of more intensive zoning, based on the nature of existing services (infrequent and with long journey times) within the main townships of the Waikato District no specific weighting over and above other amenities was considered necessary (or appropriate). This would contrast with a larger City like Auckland where one would expect that consideration around the proximity to stops on frequent bus routes to be a key determinant of more intensive residential zoning.

Natural Hazards

6.18 Chapter 15 of the PDP which covers natural hazards and climate change was released in July 2020. This is supported by a series of maps identifying areas across the Waikato District which may be subject to risks associated with natural hazards which I understand were not available to Kāinga Ora at the time its primary submission

DS-004386-277-2119-V3

-

¹⁴ Privatised open spaces such as golf courses have been excluded from consideration.

was prepared. This has necessitated a review of the relief sought with respect of the proposed extent of the MDRZ.

- 6.19 In addition, the NPS-UD also makes provision for the consideration of "Qualifying Matters" in Tier 1 urban environments as a relevant factor in limiting height and urban form. Based on the spatial extent of Kāinga Ora's primary submission, in my professional opinion the only potential qualifying matter of relevance to this exercise relates to a matter of national importance under s6 of the RMA (h) the management of significant risks from natural hazards. Regardless of my position as to the interpretation of the NPS-UD above, in general I consider that avoiding residential intensification in areas where there may be a significant risk to life or property from natural hazards is an appropriate course of action.
- 6.20 For the purposes of determining the spatial extent of the MDRZ, if there is a clear emphasis on the avoidance of any identified hazards (as opposed to management) within the policy framework, this has been assumed to identify a potential significant risk from a natural hazard. Where significant risks from natural hazards are identified, this may provide guidance as to areas where residential intensification may not be desirable. Where this has been identified as being applicable, Kāinga Ora have not sought further intensification through the application of the MDRZ. This contrasts with areas within the District where the policy framework seeks to manage the effects of natural hazards. Where this is the case it has been assumed that any effects associated with identified natural hazards can be managed via the resource consent process.

7. ZONE EXTENT METHODOLOGY REPORT

7.1 The Zone Extent Methodology Report provided as part of the draft and final s32AA reports¹⁵ includes spatial analysis of each of the main townships in the Waikato District against the matters set out in Section 6 of this evidence.

٠

¹⁵ Above n 9.

- 7.2 I consider that this Report establishes a robust and consistent approach to the application of the MDRZ whilst still enabling a response to particular contextual issues which vary between townships. The spatial analysis for each township is included in **Appendix 3** of this evidence and should be read in conjunction with Sections 8 to 13 of this evidence below.
- 7.3 In addition to the Report, I have also conducted an analysis against the "three lenses" as set out in the 42A Framework Report¹⁶ for each township. Many of these lenses are already addressed in Section 6 above and have been included in **Appendix 1** of this evidence for completeness.
- 7.4 By way of summary, the analysis included in **Appendix 1** of this evidence concludes that the spatial extent of the MDRZ proposed for Tuakau, Pokeno, Te Kauwhata, Huntly, Ngaruawahia and Raglan is consistent with the lenses established in the *42A Framework Report*.

8. TUAKAU

- 8.1 From an urban design perspective, I do not consider that there is anything particularly distinctive with regard to Tuakau's built form that could warrant limitations on increased density. The existing nature of development is largely homogenous with other major townships in the District and further afield and reflects similar patterns of typical residential development from the late 19th century through to today.
- 8.2 In terms of the township's layout, the existing street pattern and block structure is heavily influenced by a spine road (George Street) with a series of cul-de-sacs running perpendicular and terminating at what are currently rural properties. The existing rural hinterland also broadly aligns with an 800m walking catchment.
- 8.3 The proposed MDRZ boundaries are broadly aligned with an 800m walking catchment. Exceptions to this include:

٠

¹⁶ Above n.3.

- (a) To the north, the extent of the zone is restricted by the location of the proposed residential zoning. From my perspective, there are a number of existing sites within the proposed "Village Zone" which would be suited to a MDRZ – especially due to their proximity to the former Tuakau Rail Station should passenger rail be re-established. However, these fall outside the scope of Kāinga Ora's submission.
- (b) In addition to the scope issue, the steeper topography to the north of the town centre as one moves towards the edge of the 800m walking catchment along Harrisville Road creates a partial barrier or constraint to walking. As such, this has resulted in the MDRZ extending between 500-600m along Harrisville Road.
- (c) An approximate 600m walk catchment extends east along Dominion Road due to the presence of the "Village Zone". As with (a) above, ideally the MDRZ would be applied over a greater distance consistent with the locational criteria established in Section 6 of this evidence.
- (d) To the south, the MDRZ extends between 800-1000m, terminating at Buckland Road, a major vehicular thoroughfare which acts as a natural barrier to movement from the south of Tuakau to the town centre. The south-eastern extent terminates along an existing stream corridor. An extended catchment in this location is also supported by a number of important amenities including two schools, open spaces, a church, neighbourhood shops and a bus route linking Tuakau with Pukekohe.
- (e) The western edge of the MDRZ is proposed to terminate between 600-800m from the town centre. There is a challenge in aligning the zone boundaries with naturally defensible boundaries in this location. This has resulted in some split zoning within blocks. As such, the proposed extent of zoning was informed by a combination of cadastral boundaries,

- topographical features including a ridge and stream and the existing extent of residential development.
- (f) In general, the flatter topography south of the town centre, along with a concentration of supporting amenities along Buckland Road, means that intensification via the MDRZ would currently be better accommodated in the southern portion of the township.

9. POKENO

- 9.1 Pokeno is unusual within the context of townships in the Waikato District with the majority of residential development having occurred in the 21st century. A similar pattern of development in terms of built form and street layout can be seen across many of Auckland and Hamilton exurban neighbourhoods such as Flat Bush and Huntington. The majority of the identified 800m walking catchment from the town centre encompasses these newer developments.
- 9.2 The proposed MDRZ boundaries are broadly aligned with an 800m walking catchment with the railway corridor and State Highway 1 form natural boundaries to this zone.
- 9.3 The northern extent of the proposed MDRZ extends to the central reserve and Galston Court within the Helenslee Residential Block. In addition, a large area of currently vacant greenfield land at 34 Great South Road falls partly within the 800m walking catchment from the town centre. A significant proportion of the site is identified outside of the 800m walking catchment as no roads/ streets/ path currently extend into the site. Nevertheless, the consolidated nature of this land-holding offers significant potential to realise a greater density of development within close proximity to the town centre and other important amenities.
- 9.4 To the west of Helenslee Road, a large block of undeveloped land extending out approximately 1000m is also captured, its western extent constrained by an existing stream channel which flows south through to Pokeno Road.

10. TE KAUWHATA

- 10.1 As with the majority of townships within the Waikato District and further afield, the built form of Te Kauwhata is fairly representative of urban development seen across rural areas in New Zealand. The main element which distinguishes Te Kauwhata from other townships is its relatively small current size. As previously stated, this has resulted in the adoption of a 400m walking catchment as the primary driver for locating more intensive development.
- 10.2 The proposed MDRZ extent has been amended to ensure streets and/ or public space form natural boundaries. To the east Rata Street and Blunt Road are located approximately 400m from the town centre zone and form logical boundaries to the MDRZ.
- 10.3 The western walking catchment is severely restricted by limited crossing opportunities of the railway corridor. The proposed boundaries are defined by Travers Road, the Country Living Zone and several reserves. Several large undeveloped properties are captured within either a 400 or 800m walking catchment. This has resulted in some instances of the MDRZ extending beyond 800m to align with existing cadastral boundaries. From an urban design perspective this can be supported as it would represent a more efficient use of limited residentially zoned land in the township whilst still being proximity with the town centre.
- 10.4 There are some minor exceptions to the above. These include four properties on Te Kauwhata Road (46-50 & 65) as well as nine properties on Blunt Road (26D-40) which are excluded. These properties would logically fall within the MDRZ but were not identified in the original Kāinga Ora submission.

11. HUNTLY

11.1 As with the majority of townships within the Waikato District and further afield, the built form of Huntly is fairly representative of urban development seen across rural areas in New Zealand. The main element which distinguishes Huntly from other townships is its linear nature along the banks of the Waikato River. The location of the rail

corridor and former State Highway 1 reinforce this linearity and create natural barriers to east/west movement around the town centre. This means that large areas of existing residential development in the north-east and south-west are relatively isolated from the existing town centre.

- 11.2 The proposed MDRZ boundaries are broadly aligned with an 800m walking catchment. Exceptions to this include:
 - (a) To the south-east, steeply rising topography in the vicinity of Rayner Road creates a challenging walking environment. Combined with limited access points to the town centre, walkability to the town centre for an average person from existing areas of residential development is reduced. As such, the ridgeline over which Rayner Road and Dudley Ave extends provides a logical termination point for the MDRZ.
 - (b) A large area of land in Huntly West outside of the 800m walking catchment of the town centre is proposed to be included within the MDRZ. This area is well suited to support increased densities due the largely flat topography and concentration of amenities available west of the river which includes multiple schools, public open spaces, commercial service and community facilities. Existing schools, reserves and the railway corridor all provide strong defensible boundaries to this zone.
 - (c) 20 additional properties outside of the scope of Kāinga Ora's submissions have also been identified within Huntly West as being suitable for inclusion within the MDRZ. These are aligned with logical zone boundaries including a pedestrian walkway and reserve however they are not currently proposed to be included given the lack of apparent scope to do so.

12. NGARUAWAHIA

12.1 As with the majority of townships within the Waikato District and further afield, the built form of Ngaruawahia is fairly representative of urban development seen across rural areas in New Zealand. The

main element which distinguishes Ngaruawahia from other townships is the flat topography and application of larger urban grid structure with relatively small individual blocks. Such a block structure, combined with flat topography is particularly well suited for supporting walking and more intensive residential densities. It is also predominantly located on a peninsula at the confluence of the Waikato and Waipa rivers with a single bridge over each located north of the town centre. The limited crossings significantly reduce connectivity of the development and invariably concentrate development south of the town centre. The Waipa and Waikato rivers also offer a significant amount of natural amenity in this location.

- 12.2 The nature of the street pattern north of the Waipa River with a series of cul-de-sacs or very long roads extending north from River Road and terminating at existing rural properties does create some challenges for setting logical zone boundaries. As such, the northern extent of the MDRZ has been informed by the location and size of Paterson Park which provides a natural boundary to the north-east as well as improved amenity and outlook for more intensive residential development in this locality. In some instances, this sees the proposed MDRZ extend approximately 1200m from the town centre. Additional amenities north of the river including multiple schools, open spaces, and Turangawaewae Marae will help support more intensive housing.
- 12.3 For the remainder of the township, the proposed MDRZ boundaries are broadly aligned with an 800m walking catchment. Exceptions to this include:
 - (a) In the south of the township, land to the east of Whatawhata Road which forms part of the Ngaruwahia Rugby League Club grounds has been excluded despite its proposed residential zoning. The site itself forms a natural boundary to the south along with Havelock Road.
 - (b) The entire block of land bounded by Market Street and the Lower Waikato Esplanade immediately north of the town

- centre has also been excluded due to identified flooding constraints.
- (c) As with Te Kauwhata and Huntly, the proposed MDRZ extent has been amended to ensure streets and/ or public space form natural boundaries. The exceptions to this are six properties on Newton Street (43-49), a further six properties along Havelock Road (17 & 25-27a) and as well as six properties on Whatawhata Avenue (28-38) which are excluded. These properties would logically fall within the MDRZ but were not identified in the original Kāinga Ora submission.

13. RAGLAN

- 13.1 Raglan is distinctive from the other townships in the District, being the only coastal township and not within the Auckland-Hamilton Corridor. The position of the township along the coast on elevated northern slopes
- 13.2 The southern extent is primarily defined by the ridgeline along Norrie Road which roughly aligns with a 400m walk catchment from the town centre.
- 13.3 The eastern extent of the MDRZ is proposed to be located approximately 200m from the town centre. This has largely been derived due to the presence of areas that are likely to be subject to coastal inundation with Waihri Park and Cross Street forming logical boundaries. Paper roads extending from Snowden Place and Robert Street have also been used to inform the boundary extent. It is assumed that the nature of the topography in this location has prevented the practical construction of these roads to their full extent in this location. As such this is likely to be reflective of the difficulties in accommodating more intensive residential activities in this location.

14. TAUPIRI

14.1 In its original submission, Kāinga Ora sought inclusion of the MDRZ in Taupiri.

- 14.2 Taupiri is limited in size and does not have access to the range of commercial services, community facilities and employment opportunities in close proximity that would be necessary to support a more intensive population. I am not aware of any plans or strategies (including the PDP itself) which seek to provide significant changes to the nature of the township such that an increased residential population by way of more intensive zoning could be supported.
- 14.3 Accordingly, the inclusion of the MDRZ at this location was not considered appropriate or consistent with higher order policy objectives or good urban design practice at this time.

15. OTHER TOWNSHIPS

- 15.1 There are a number of other smaller rural townships spread out across the Waikato District. These include Mercer, Meremere, Port Waikato, Whatawhata, Maramarua and Onewhero. Each of these townships is currently defined by either the Village or Residential zone.
- 15.2 Kāinga Ora did not seek to apply the MDRZ at these locations. However, for completeness I have considered Kāinga Ora's request for the application of the MDRZ within the context of these townships to ensure a robust and consistent approach has been adopted across the District.
- 15.3 These townships typically feature a very limited range of commercial and/ or community services (if at all in some instances). In addition, many feature limited infrastructure (e.g. reticulation and footpaths) and are located along high speed rural highways. As such, further intensification of these townships is not considered appropriate or consistent with the overarching national, regional and local policy framework. Accordingly, I support the existing zoning approach adopted by WDC in the PDP with regard to these townships.

16. CONCLUSION

16.1 In conclusion, I have undertaken a detailed analysis of Kāinga Ora's submission as it relates to the proposed extent of the MDRZ. This

analysis has taken into account best practice urban design principles, relevant district and regional objectives and policies as well as recent changes to national policy and the notification of Stage 2 of the PDP.

16.2 This analysis has resulted in refinements to the original extent of MDRZ sought by Kāinga Ora in a manner which I consider aligns with the requirements of the NPS-UD and general good urban design practice.

Overall, I consider that the proposed spatial extent of the MDRZ as set out in Appendix 3 of this evidence as well as the accompanying provisions are the most appropriate way of giving effect to higher-order objectives and policies as well as good urban design practice. As such, I consider these to be appropriate in terms of the requirements of s32 of the RMA.

Cameron Wallace

17 February 2021

Appendix 1: Review of MDRZ Rezoning request against Appendix 1 of the 42A Framework Report

Matter	Tuakau	Pokeno	Te Kauwhata	Evidence		
				Reference		
Lens 1						
a. The change is consistent	Achieved – The zone	Achieved – The zone	Achieved – The zone	Refer to		
with the relevant objectives and	consolidates development	consolidates development	consolidates development	Section 6		
policies of the PWDP	within existing townships and	within existing townships and	within existing townships and			
	provides for higher density	provides for higher density	provides for higher density			
	housing to be located near to	housing to be located near to	housing to be located near to			
	and support commercial	and support commercial	and support commercial			
	centres, community facilities,	centres, community facilities,	centres, community facilities,			
	public transport and open	public transport and open	public transport and open			
	space.	space.	space.			
Lens 2	l					
b. The overall impact of the	Achieved – supports existing	Achieved – supports existing	Achieved – supports existing	Refer to		
rezoning is consistent with the	urban areas and provides	urban areas and provides	urban areas and provides	Section 6		
Waikato Regional Policy	opportunities for	opportunities for	opportunities for			
Statement (including	intensification in line with	intensification in line with	intensification in line with			
Implementation method 6.1.8)	Policy 6.1 of the RPS, and	Policy 6.1 of the RPS, and	Policy 6.1 of the RPS, and			
and applicable National Policy	provides for building forms	provides for building forms	provides for building forms			
Statements (including the NPS-	and heights commensurate	and heights commensurate	and heights commensurate			
UD)	with accessibility to	with accessibility to	with accessibility to			
	commercial activities and	commercial activities and	commercial activities and			
	community facilities.	community facilities.	community facilities.			

Matter	Tuakau	Pokeno	Te Kauwhata	Evidence
				Reference
c. Takes account of the	Achieved – consistent with	Achieved – consistent with	Achieved – consistent with	Refer to
Waikato-Tainui Environmental	the objectives and policies of	the objectives and policies of	the objectives and policies of	Sections 3,
Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari & Tai	the plan particularly around	the plan particularly around	the plan particularly around	4, 5 and 6
Ao	land use planning.	land use planning.	land use planning.	
	Intensification of existing	Intensification of existing	Intensification of existing	
	urban areas reduces	urban areas reduces	urban areas reduces	
	pressures on the existing	pressures on the existing	pressures on the existing	
	natural environment.	natural environment.	natural environment.	
d. Takes account of the	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Maniapoto Environmental				
Management Plan, Ko Ta				
Maniapoto Mahere Taiao				
e. Gives effect to the Vision and	Achieved – Enabling urban	Achieved – Enabling urban	Achieved – Enabling urban	
Strategy for the Waikato River	intensification reduces the	intensification reduces the	intensification reduces the	
	potential for encroachment on	potential for encroachment on	potential for encroachment on	
	rural or natural environments.	rural or natural environments.	rural or natural environments.	
f. Has regard to Waikato 2070	Achieved – Intensification in	Achieved – Intensification in	Achieved – Intensification in	
	and around Tuakau town	and around Pokeno town	and around Te Kauwhata	
	centre is identified in Section	centre is identified in Section	town centre is identified in	
	04.1	04.3	Section 04.6	

Matter	Tuakau	Pokeno	Te Kauwhata	Evidence
				Reference
g. Has regard to Future Proof	Achieved – Acknowledges	Achieved – Acknowledges	Achieved – Will support	Refer to
2017	need to accommodate	need to accommodate	"more intensive	Sections 6,
	residential growth associated	residential growth associated	redevelopment of existing	8, 9 and 10
	with its proximity to Auckland.	with its proximity to Auckland.	urban areas" and "housing	and
	Will support "more intensive	Will support "more intensive	and lifestyle choice" in	supporting
	redevelopment of existing	redevelopment of existing	accordance with future proof	maps at
	urban areas" and "housing	urban areas" and "housing	principles.	Appendix 3.
	and lifestyle choice" in	and lifestyle choice" in		
	accordance with future proof	accordance with future proof		
	principles.	principles.		
Lens 3				
h. Economic costs and benefits	Refer to planning and	Refer to planning and	Refer to planning and	
are considered	economic evidence prepared	economic evidence prepared	economic evidence prepared	
	by Messrs Stickney and	by Messrs Stickney and	by Messrs Stickney and	
	Osborne.	Osborne.	Osborne.	
i. Changes take into account	Not applicable – The	Not applicable – No recent	Not applicable – No recent	
the issues debated in recent	Structure Plan focuses on	plan changes relate	plan changes relate to the	
plan changes	enabling greenfield growth	specifically to Pokeno.	MDRZ extent proposed for Te	
	and is not aligned with		Kauwhata.	
	relevant higher-order policy			
	changes.			

Matter	Tuakau	Pokeno	Te Kauwhata	Evidence
				Reference
j. Changes to zone boundaries	Not applicable – no overlays	Not applicable – no overlays	Not applicable – no overlays	Refer to
are consistent with the maps in	or constraints identified within	or constraints identified within	or constraints identified within	Section
the plan that show overlays or	proposed MDRZ.	proposed MDRZ.	proposed MDRZ.	5.16-5.18
constraints				and
				supporting
				maps at
				Appendix 3.
k. Changes take into account	The proposed zone extents	The proposed zone extents	The proposed zone extents	
features of the site (e.g. where	relate to land which is already	relate to land which is already	relate to land which is already	
it is, what the land is like, what	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	
it is used for and what is	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	
already built there)				
I. Zone boundary changes	Proposed sites captured are	Proposed sites captured are	Proposed sites captured are	
recognise the availability, or	within existing urban areas	within existing urban areas	within existing urban areas	
lack of, major infrastructure	and are serviced by major	and are serviced by major	and are serviced by major	
(e.g. water, wastewater,	infrastructure.	infrastructure.	infrastructure.	
stormwater, roads)				

Matter	Tuakau	Pokeno	Te Kauwhata	Evidence
				Reference
m. There is adequate	Not applicable – proposed	Not applicable – proposed	Not applicable – proposed	Refer to
separation between	zone extents relate to land	zone extents relate to land	zone extents relate to land	supporting
incompatible land uses (e.g.	which is already zoned or	which is already zoned or	which is already zoned or	maps at
houses should not be next to	proposed to be zoned for	proposed to be zoned for	proposed to be zoned for	Appendix 3.
heavy industry)	residential uses.	residential uses. The nearest	residential uses.	
		Heavy Industry Zone sits		
		approximately 50m south of		
		the proposed zone extent,		
		with the railway corridor and		
		streets providing buffers.		
n. Zone boundaries are clearly	Achieved – zone boundaries	Achieved – zone boundaries	Achieved – zone boundaries	Refer to
defensible (e.g. follow natural	generally aligned with streets,	generally aligned with streets,	generally aligned with streets,	Section 5.3-
boundaries or roads where	railway corridors and	railway corridors and streams	railway corridors and	5.5 and
possible or other boundaries	streams.	and public open space.	streams.	supporting
consistent with the purpose of				maps at
the zone				Appendix 3.
o. Zone boundaries follow	All zone boundaries proposed	All zone boundaries proposed	All zone boundaries proposed	Refer to
property boundaries	follow existing property	follow existing property	follow existing property	Section 5.3-
	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	5.5 and
				supporting
				maps at
				Appendix 3.

Matter	Tuakau	Pokeno	Te Kauwhata	Evidence
				Reference
p. Generally, no "spot zoning"	Achieved. Proposed zone	Achieved. Proposed zone	Achieved. Proposed zone	Refer to
(i.e. a single site zoned on its	extent generally comprises	extent generally comprises	extent generally comprises	Section 5.3-
own)	entire urban blocks and/ or	entire urban blocks and/ or	entire urban blocks and/ or	5.5 and
	large areas of contiguous	large areas of contiguous	large areas of contiguous	supporting
	land parcels.	land parcels.	land parcels.	maps at
				Appendix 3.
q. Zoning takes into account	Proposed zone extents relate	Proposed zone extents relate	Proposed zone extents relate	
existing resource consents and	to land which is already	to land which is already	to land which is already	
existing use rights, but this	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	
does not determine zoning	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	
r. Zoning for business and	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
industrial land is consistent				
with additional locational				
criteria				

Matter	Huntly	Ngaruawahia	Raglan	Evidence
				Reference
Lens 1				
a. The change is consistent	Achieved – The zone	Achieved – The zone	Achieved – The zone	Refer to
with the relevant objectives and	consolidates development	consolidates development	consolidates development	Section 6
policies of the PWDP	within existing townships and	within existing townships and	within existing townships and	
	provides for higher density	provides for higher density	provides for higher density	
	housing to be located near to	housing to be located near to	housing to be located near to	
	and support commercial	and support commercial	and support commercial	
	centres, community facilities,	centres, community facilities,	centres, community facilities,	
	public transport and open	public transport and open	public transport and open	
	space.	space.	space.	
Lens 2				l.
b. The overall impact of the	Achieved – supports existing	Achieved – supports existing	Achieved – supports existing	Refer to
rezoning is consistent with the	urban areas and provides	urban areas and provides	urban areas and provides	Section 6
Waikato Regional Policy	opportunities for	opportunities for	opportunities for intensification	
Statement (including	intensification in line with	intensification in line with	in line with Policy 6.1 of the	
Implementation method 6.1.8)	Policy 6.1 of the RPS, and	Policy 6.1 of the RPS, and	RPS, and provides for building	
and applicable National Policy	provides for building forms	provides for building forms	forms and heights	
Statements (including the NPS-	and heights commensurate	and heights commensurate	commensurate with	
UD)	with accessibility to	with accessibility to	accessibility to commercial	
	commercial activities and	commercial activities and	activities and community	
	community facilities.	community facilities.	facilities.	

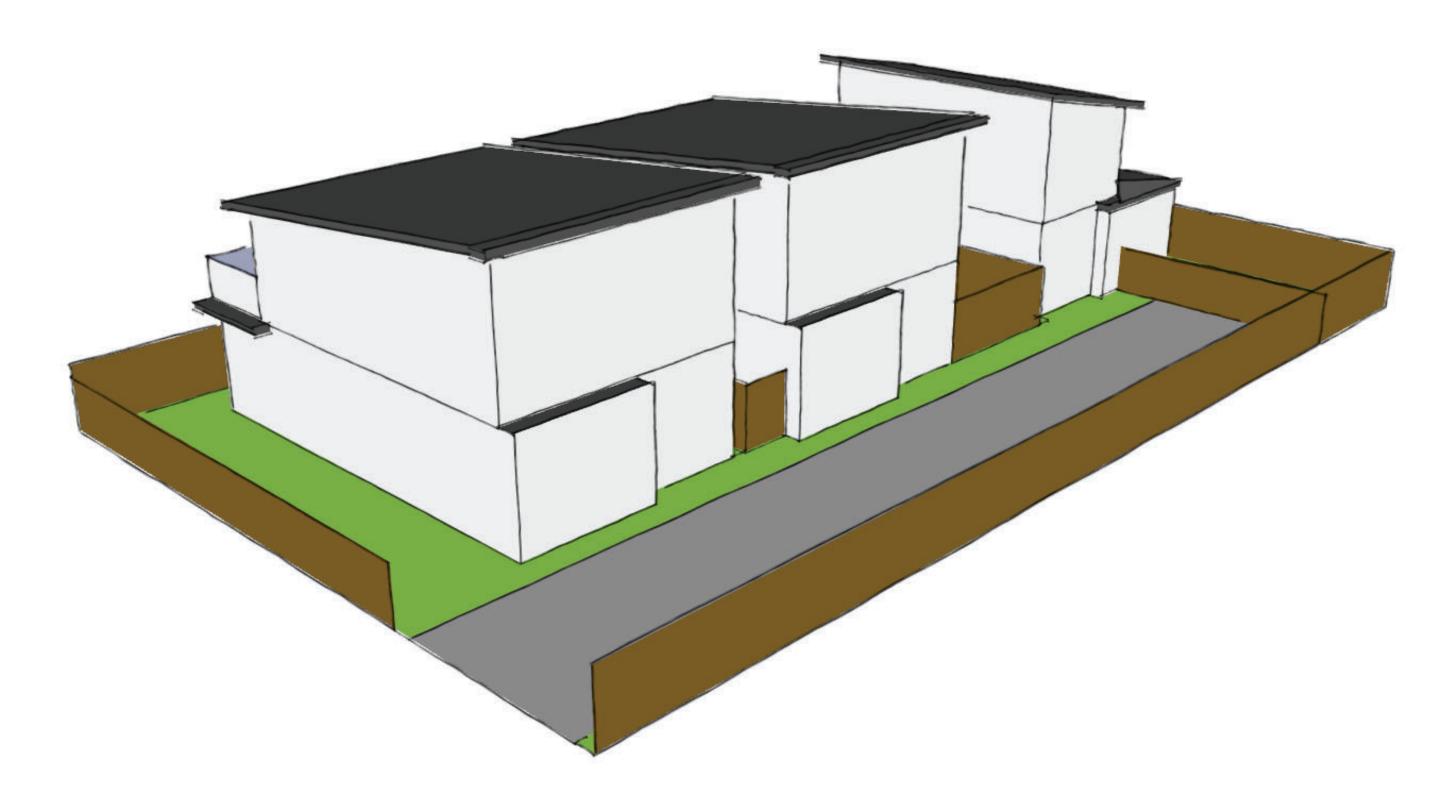
Matter	Huntly	Ngaruawahia	Raglan	Evidence
				Reference
c. Takes account of the	Achieved – consistent with	Achieved – consistent with	Not applicable	Refer to
Waikato-Tainui Environmental	the objectives and policies of	the objectives and policies of		Sections 3,
Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari & Tai	the plan particularly around	the plan particularly around		4, 5 and 6
Ao	land use planning.	land use planning.		
	Intensification of existing	Intensification of existing		
	urban areas reduces	urban areas reduces		
	pressures on the existing	pressures on the existing		
	natural environment.	natural environment.		
d. Takes account of the	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
Maniapoto Environmental				
Management Plan, Ko Ta				
Maniapoto Mahere Taiao				
e. Gives effect to the Vision and	Achieved – Enabling urban	Achieved – Enabling urban	Not applicable.	
Strategy for the Waikato River	intensification reduces the	intensification reduces the		
	potential for encroachment on	potential for encroachment on		
	rural or natural environments.	rural or natural environments.		
f. Has regard to Waikato 2070	Achieved – Intensification in	Achieved – Intensification in	Waikato 2070 does not	
	and around Huntly town	and around Ngaruawahia	anticipate residential	
	centre and Huntly West is	town centre is identified in	intensification around Raglan	
	identified in Section 04.8	Section 04.10	town centre. Instead, future	
			growth is anticipated to be	
			accommodated via greenfield	
			growth around the periphery of	
			the township.	

Matter	Huntly	Ngaruawahia	Raglan	Evidence
				Reference
g. Has regard to Future Proof	Achieved –Will support "more	Achieved – Will support	Achieved – Will support "more	Refer to
2017	intensive redevelopment of	"more intensive	intensive redevelopment of	Sections 6,
	existing urban areas" and	redevelopment of existing	existing urban areas" and	11, 12 and
	"housing and lifestyle choice"	urban areas" and "housing	"housing and lifestyle choice"	13 and
	in accordance with future	and lifestyle choice" in	in accordance with future proof	supporting
	proof principles.	accordance with future proof	principles.	maps.
		principles.		
Lens 3				
h. Economic costs and benefits	Refer to planning and	Refer to planning and	Refer to planning and	
are considered	economic evidence prepared	economic evidence prepared	economic evidence prepared	
	by Messrs Stickney and	by Messrs Stickney and	by Messrs Stickney and	
	Osborne.	Osborne.	Osborne.	
i. Changes take into account	Not applicable – No recent	Achieved – Provides for	Not applicable – No recent	
the issues debated in recent	plan changes relate to the	intensification around the	plan changes relate to the	
plan changes	MDRZ extent proposed for	existing town centre as	MDRZ extent proposed for	
	Huntly.	anticipated by the structure	Raglan.	
		plan.		
j. Changes to zone boundaries	Achieved – Proposed MDRZ	Achieved – Proposed MDRZ	Achieved – Proposed MDRZ is	Refer to
are consistent with the maps in	is located to avoid identified	is located to avoid identified	located to avoid identified	Section
the plan that show overlays or	flood hazards.	flood hazards.	coastal hazards.	5.16-5.18
constraints				and
				supporting
				maps

Matter	Huntly	Ngaruawahia	Raglan	Evidence
				Reference
k. Changes take into account	The proposed zone extents	The proposed zone extents	The proposed zone extents	
features of the site (e.g. where	relate to land which is already	relate to land which is already	relate to land which is already	
it is, what the land is like, what	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	
it is used for and what is	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	
already built there)				
I. Zone boundary changes	Proposed sites captured are	Proposed sites captured are	Proposed sites captured are	
recognise the availability, or	within existing urban areas	within existing urban areas	within existing urban areas	
lack of, major infrastructure	and are serviced by major	and are serviced by major	and are serviced by major	
(e.g. water, wastewater,	infrastructure.	infrastructure.	infrastructure.	
stormwater, roads)				
m. There is adequate	Not applicable – proposed	Not applicable – proposed	Not applicable – proposed	Refer to
separation between	zone extents relate to land	zone extents relate to land	zone extents relate to land	supporting
incompatible land uses (e.g.	which is already zoned or	which is already zoned or	which is already zoned or	maps at
houses should not be next to	proposed to be zoned for	proposed to be zoned for	proposed to be zoned for	Appendix 3
heavy industry)	residential uses.	residential uses.	residential uses.	
n. Zone boundaries are clearly	Achieved – zone boundaries	Achieved – zone boundaries	Achieved – zone boundaries	Refer to
defensible (e.g. follow natural	generally aligned with streets,	generally aligned with streets	generally aligned with streets	Section 5.3-
boundaries or roads where	railway corridors, schools and	and public open spaces.	and topographical features.	5.5 and
possible or other boundaries	public open spaces.			supporting
consistent with the purpose of				maps at
the zone				Appendix 3

Matter	Huntly	Ngaruawahia	Raglan	Evidence
				Reference
o. Zone boundaries follow	All zone boundaries proposed	All zone boundaries proposed	All zone boundaries proposed	Refer to
property boundaries	follow existing property	follow existing property	follow existing property	Section 5.3-
	boundaries	boundaries	boundaries	5.5 and
				supporting
				maps at
				Appendix 3
p. Generally, no "spot zoning"	Achieved. Proposed zone	Achieved. Proposed zone	Achieved. Proposed zone	Refer to
(i.e. a single site zoned on its	extent generally comprises	extent generally comprises	extent generally comprises	Section 5.3-
own)	entire urban blocks and/ or	entire urban blocks and/ or	entire urban blocks and/ or	5.5 and
	large areas of contiguous	large areas of contiguous	large areas of contiguous land	supporting
	land parcels.	land parcels.	parcels.	maps at
				Appendix 3
q. Zoning takes into account	Proposed zone extents relate	Proposed zone extents relate	Proposed zone extents relate	
existing resource consents and	to land which is already	to land which is already	to land which is already zoned	
existing use rights, but this	zoned or proposed to be	zoned or proposed to be	or proposed to be zoned for	
does not determine zoning	zoned for residential uses.	zoned for residential uses.	residential uses.	
r. Zoning for business and	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	
industrial land is consistent				
with additional locational				
criteria				

Appendix 2: Development Control Testing



MDRZ Development Control Testing



Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this work is to produce a series of visual models with supporting dimensions and text to illustrate the application of proposed Medium Density Residential Zone development controls as proposed by Kāinga Ora. This has been applied on 2 typical sites within the Waikato District with respect to permitted land-use activities (up to 3 dwellings on a site).

The two sites chosen are described below:

- Site 1: A flat, regularly shaped, 828m² site in Ngaruawahia with an 18m street frontage and 46m lot depth.
- Site 2: A flat, regularly shaped, 660m² site in Tuakau with a 20m street frontage and 33m lot depth.

Both sites elected have been proposed to be rezoned to Medium Density Residential as part of the Kāinga Ora submission.

Assumptions

A series of assumptions have been made across all models for consistency. These are set out below:

- All permitted activity propsals for three dwellings on-site will feature stand-alone typologies.
- Ground floor building heights have been set at 3.075m. This includes provision for a 2.6m floor-to-ceiling

- height; 0.225m freeboard above ground-level; and 0.250m ceiling space.
- First floor building heights have been set at 2.850m. This includes provision for a 2.6m floor-to-ceiling height; and 0.250m ceiling space.
- A three-storey, stand alone typology is considered unlikely to occur taking into account development costs against a feasible return for three dwellings. As such this has not been tested.
- Eaves have been utilised on all models. These have a depth of 0.450m. from the face of each elevation. Eaves are not subject to any exemptions in relation to Daylight Admission controls.
- Where on-site car parking is provided it is in the form of a single garage measuring 3x6m.
- Where on-site car parking is provided, a manoeuvering space of a minimum of 6.5m has been provided to enable vehicle to exit the site in a forward gear.
- Where no on-site parking is provided, a 2.5m wide access strip for pedestrians has been provided for all units.
- All models are "orientation blind". I.e. they dont respond to any particular site orientation. In any real world

development it would be expected that internal building configuration and outdoor space location would be driven by orientation towards the sun.

Exclusions

It is proposed that applications seeking to construct more than three dwellings on a site would require resource consent as a restricted discretionary activity.

The matters of discretion proposed add a number of subjective design considerations (e.g. outlook and privacy) which would need to be assessed in addition to the core suite of development controls applicable to the zone.

Depending on the typologies and yields proposed, there is a wide range of theorectical developments (in terms of bulk, scale and layout) that could be enabled by the proposed provisions. As such theoretical developments are subject to refusal when considered against the matters of discretion they have not been tested as part of this work.

01: 828m² Lot

1.1 Scenario 1 - Upper Floor Outdoor Space

8m²

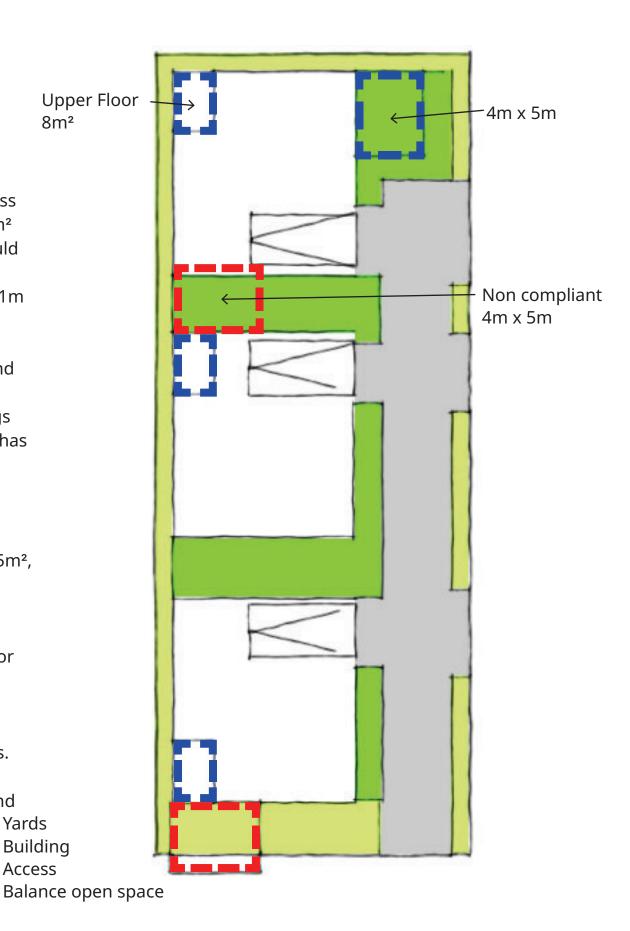
Key aspects and observations of this model include:

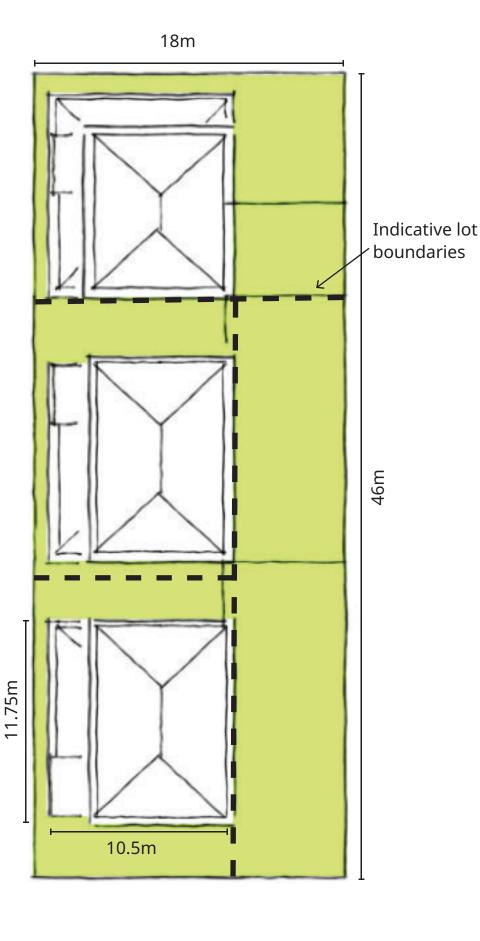
- 45% Site Coverage (373m²) spread across 3-dwellings (124m² ground floor space).
- Building form is two-storeys with two buildings featuring 205m² gross floor area while the third has 191m² gross floor area. Each dwelling could contain four bedrooms.
- 3m Front Yard, 1m side-yards and 1m rear yard.
- A daylight admission control of 3m+45° is applied from the side and rear boundaries only.
- Single car garaging for all dwellings with on-site reverse manouvering has been accomodated on-site.
- Principal outdoor living space is provided at first floor via an 8m² balcony (2.35x3.4m).
- Ground floor outdoor areas of 38.5m², 49.3m² and 77.5m² are still able to be provided. One of these spaces meets the minimum dimension requirements proposed while minor alterations to the configuration of buildings means that all outdoor spaces could comply with the minimum dimension requirements.

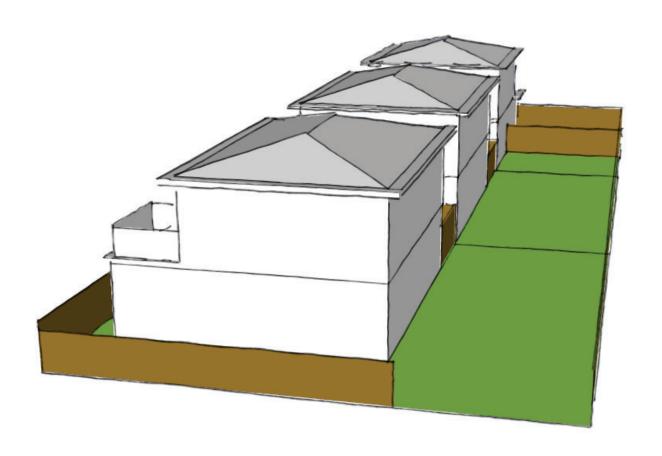
Legend

Yards

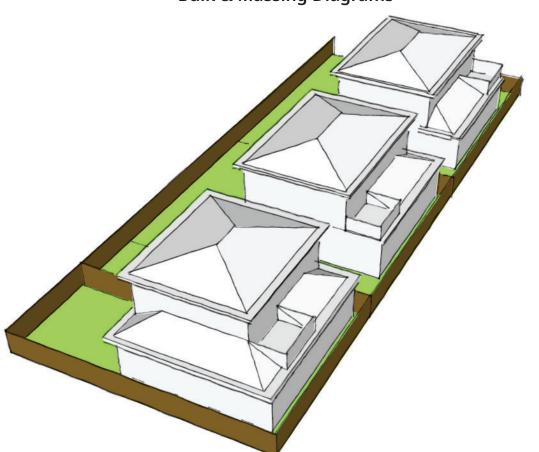
Building Access

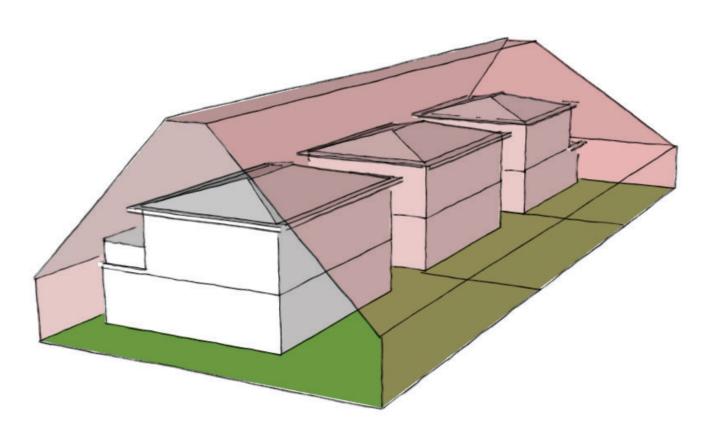




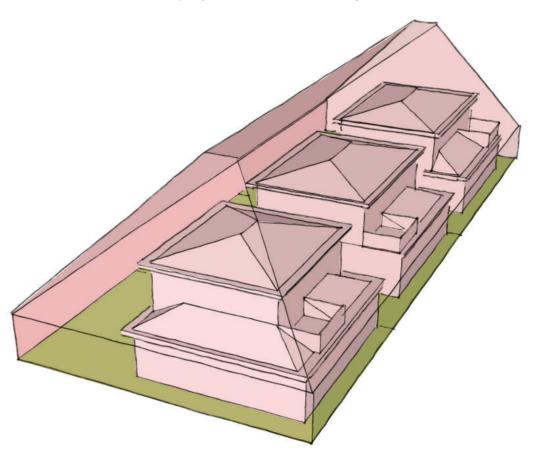


Bulk & Massing Diagrams





Daylight Admission Diagrams



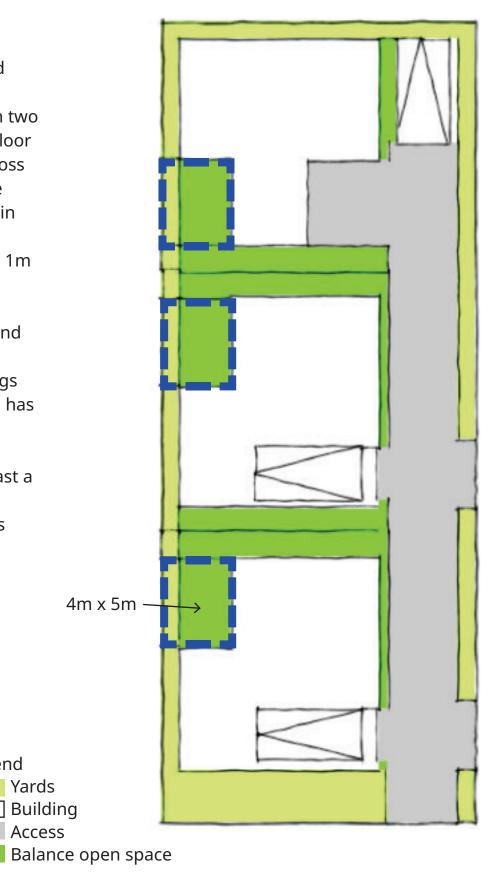
1.2 Scenario 2 - Ground Floor Outdoor Space

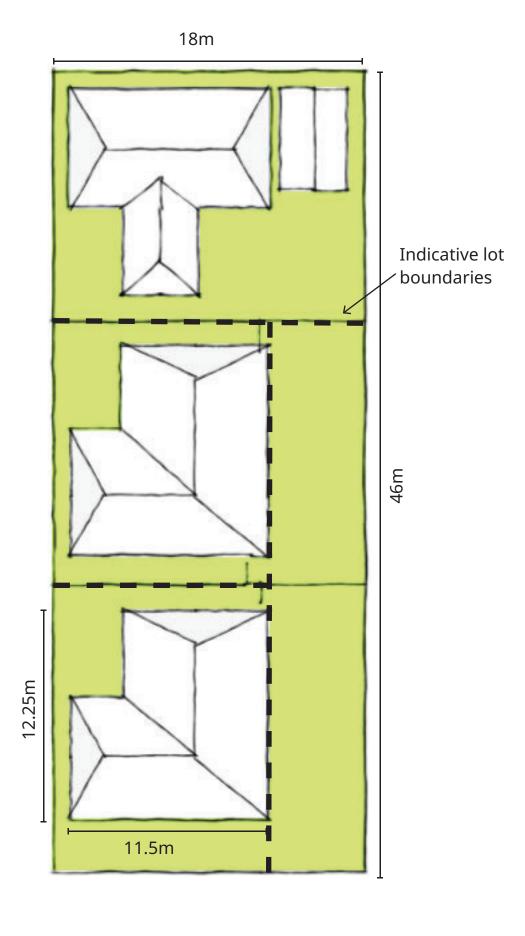
Key aspects and observations of this model include:

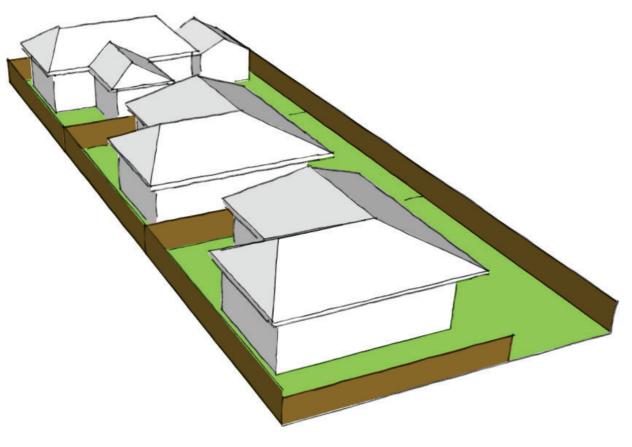
- 45% Site Coverage (373m²) spread across 3 -dwellings.
- Building form is single storey with two buildings featuring 125m² gross floor area while the third has 103m² gross floor area with a detached garage (21m²). Each dwelling could contain 3.5 bedrooms.
- 3m Front Yard, 1m side-yards and 1m rear yard.
- A daylight admission control of 3m+45° is applied from the side and rear boundaries only.
- Single car garaging for all dwellings with on-site reverse manouvering has been accommodated on-site.
- Principal outdoor living space is provided at ground floor via at least a minimum 20m² area (4x5m).

Legend

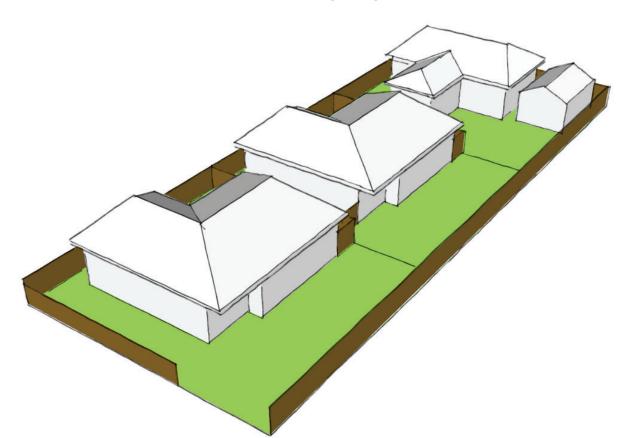
 Actual ground floor outdoor areas of 37.2m², 38.2m² and 74.7m² are provided.

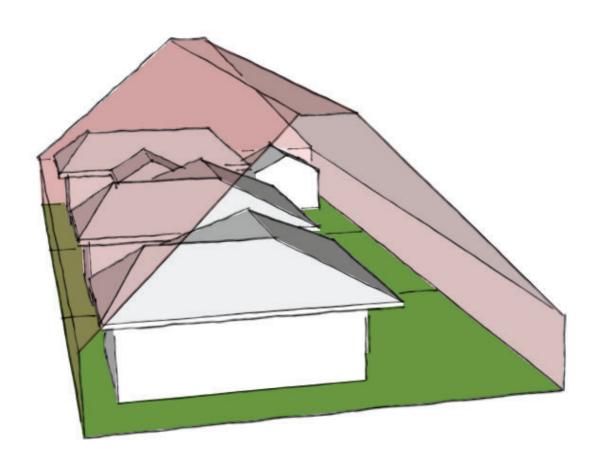




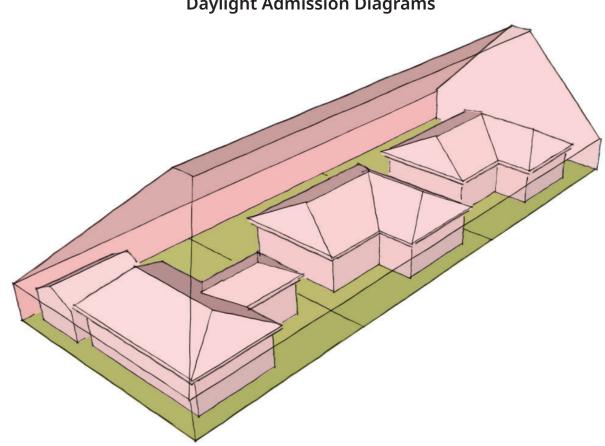


Bulk & Massing Diagrams





Daylight Admission Diagrams

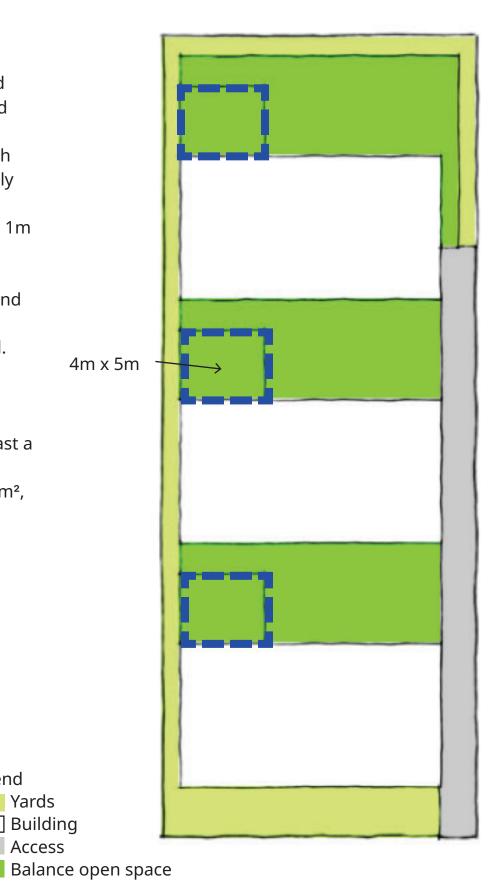


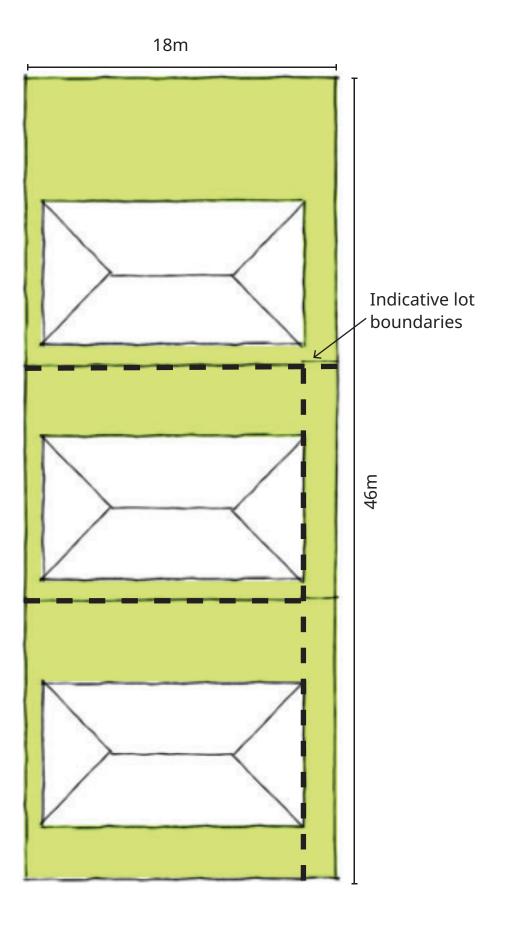
1.3 Scenario 3 - No On-site Parking

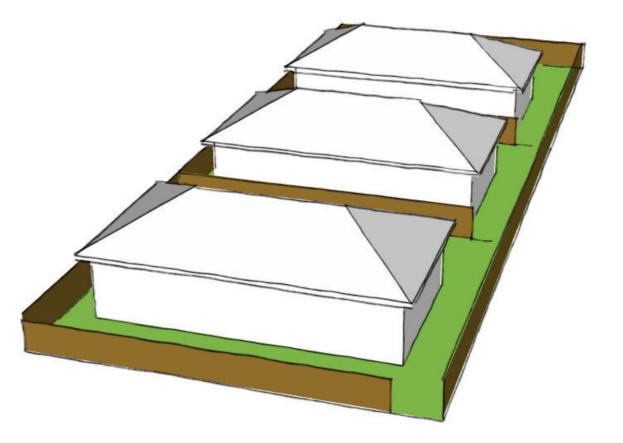
Key aspects and observations of this model include:

- 45% Site Coverage (373m²) spread across 3 -dwellings (124m² ground floor space).
- Building form is single storey. Each dwelling could contain comfortably contain 3.5 bedrooms.
- 3m Front Yard, 1m side-yards and 1m rear yard.
- A daylight admission control of 3m+45° is applied from the side and rear boundaries only.
- No on-site car parking is provided.
 A 2.5m pedestrian accessway is included along one boundary.
- Principal outdoor living space is provided at ground floor via at least a minimum 20m² area (4x5m).
- Ground floor outdoor areas of 92m², 141m² and 148m² are provided.

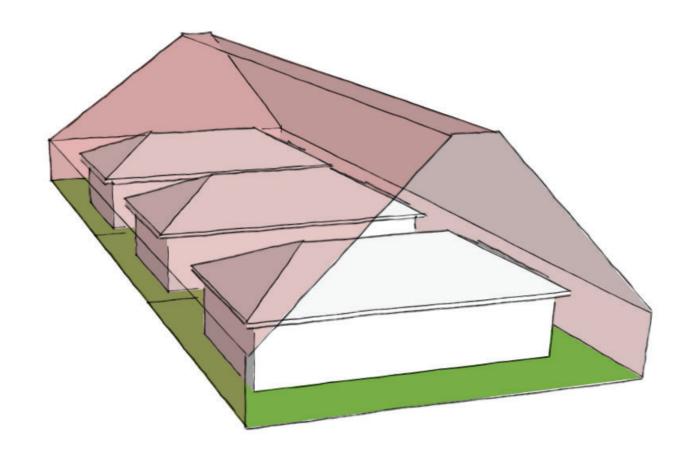
Legend



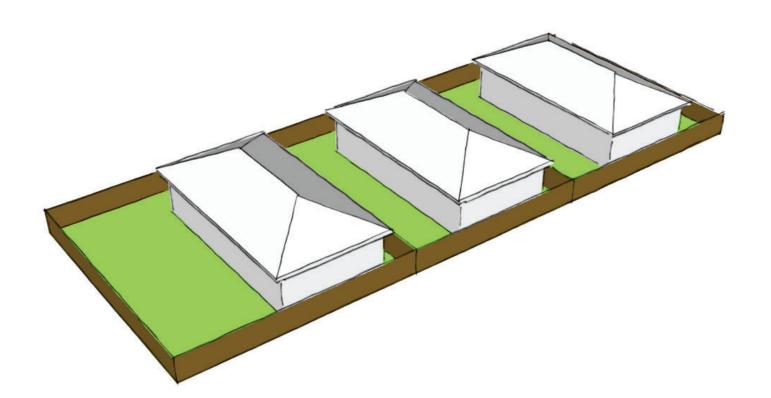


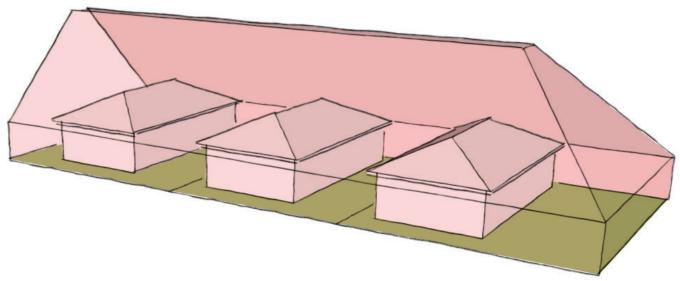


Bulk & Massing Diagrams



Daylight Admission Diagrams





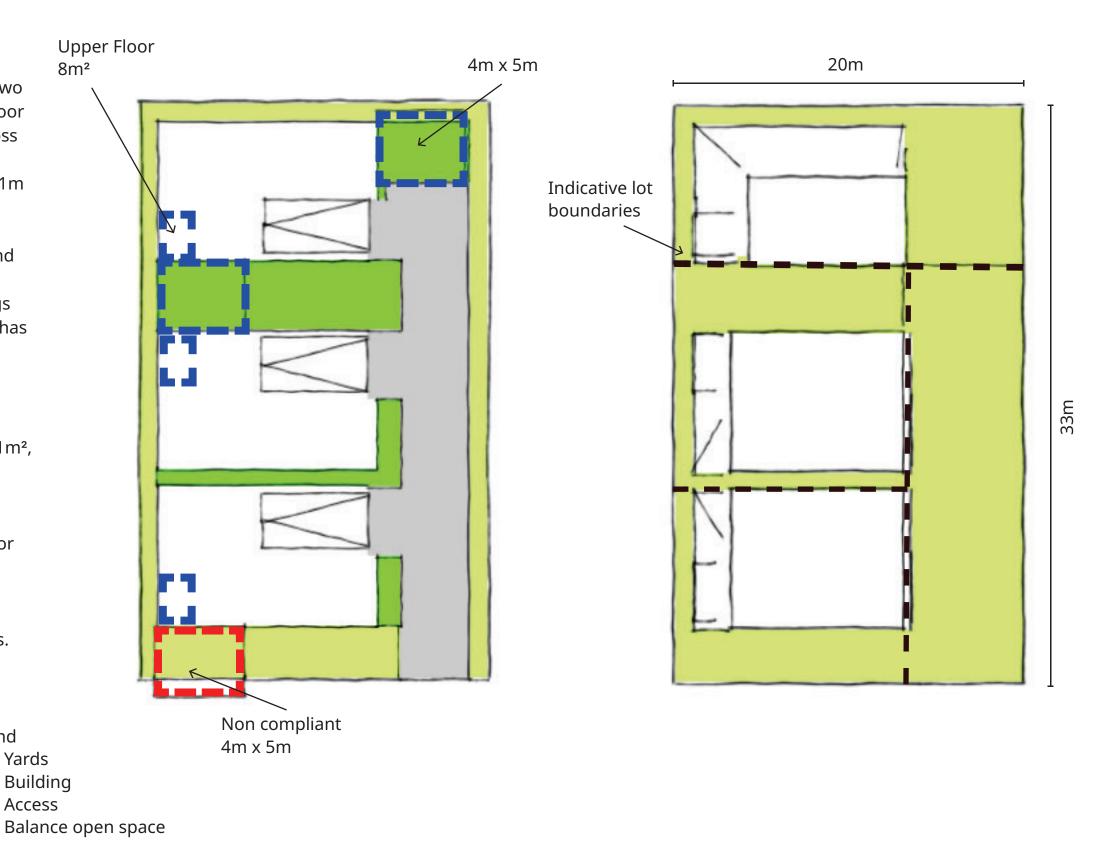
02: 660m² Lot

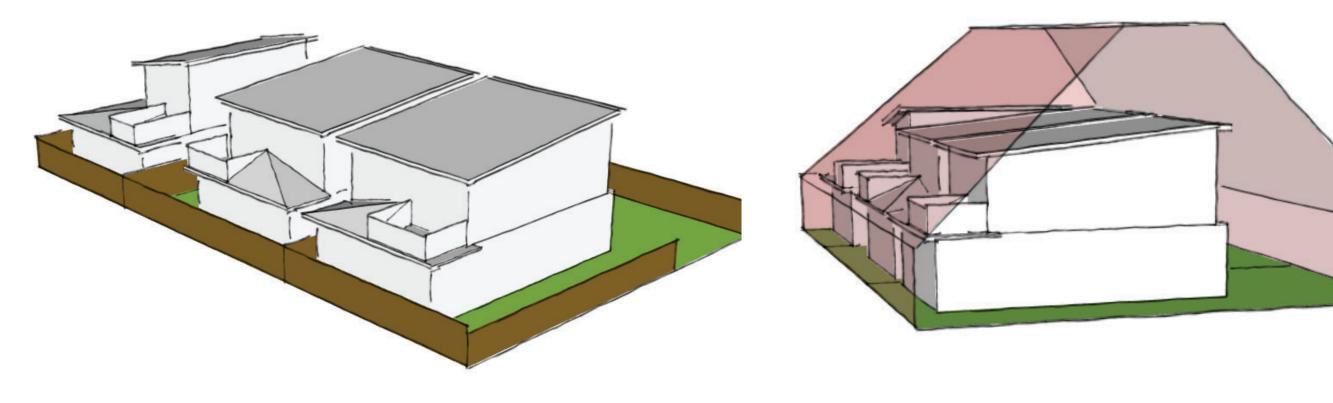
2.1 Scenario 4 - Upper Floor Outdoor Space

Key aspects and observations of this model include:

- 45% Site Coverage (297m²) spread across 3-dwellings.
- Building form is two-storeys with two buildings featuring 178m² gross floor area while the third has 148m² gross floor area.
- 3m Front Yard, 1m side-yards and 1m rear yard.
- A daylight admission control of 3m+45° is applied from the side and rear boundaries only.
- Single car garaging for all dwellings with on-site reverse manouvering has been accomodated on-site.
- Principal outdoor living space is provided at first floor via an 8m² balcony (2.35x3.4m).
- Ground floor outdoor areas of 29.1m², 45m² and 48.5m² are still able to be provided. Two of these spaces meets the minimum dimension requirements proposed while minor alterations to the configuration of buildings means that all outdoor spaces could comply with the minimum dimension requirements.

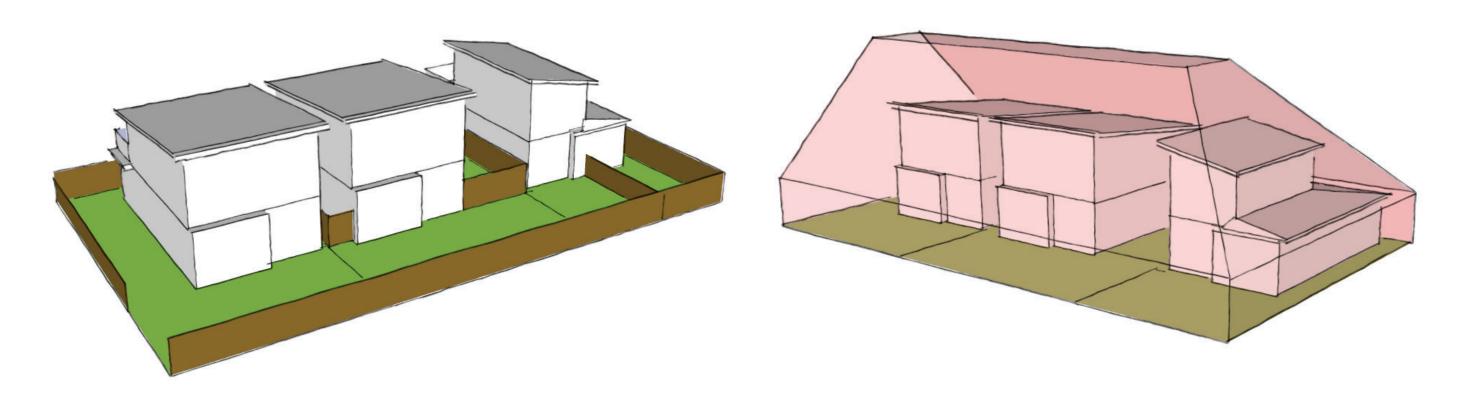
Legend





Bulk & Massing Diagrams

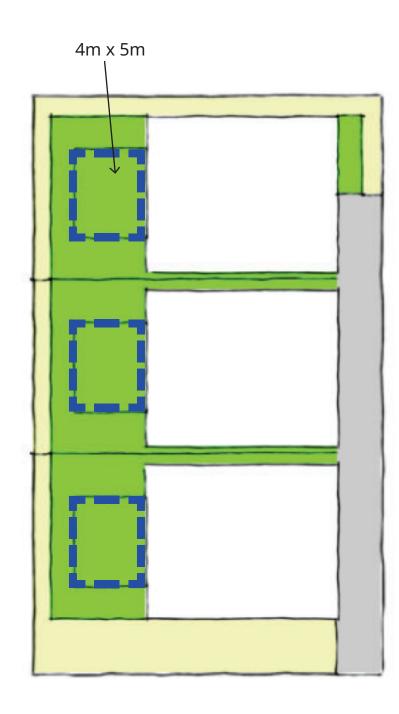
Daylight Admission Diagrams

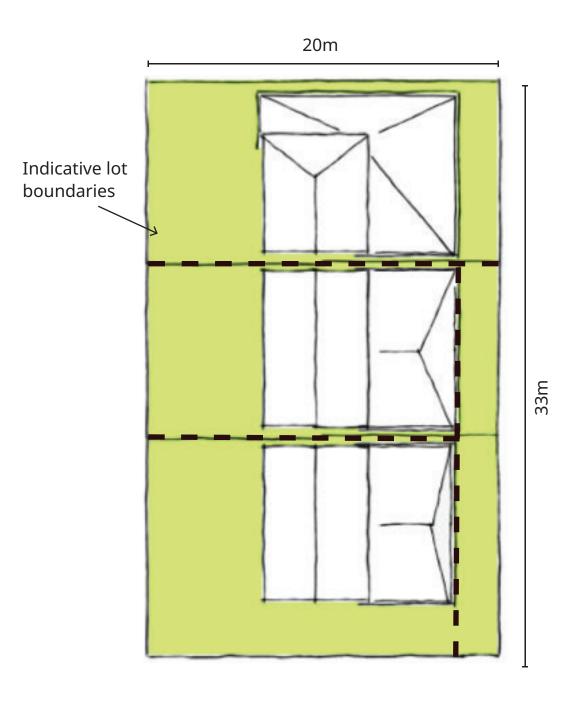


2.2 Scenario 5 - No On-site Parking

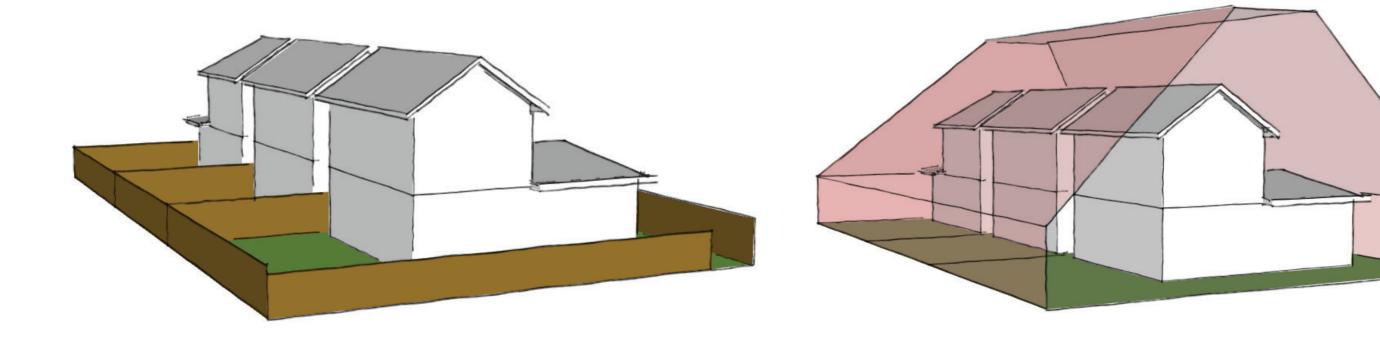
Key aspects and observations of this model include:

- 45% Site Coverage (297m²) spread across 3 -dwellings (99m² ground floor space).
- Building form is single storey. Each dwelling could contain two-to-three bedrooms.
- 3m Front Yard, 1m side-yards and 1m rear yard.
- A daylight admission control of 3m+45° is applied from the side and rear boundaries only.
- No on-site car parking is provided.
 A 2.5m pedestrian accessway is included along one boundary.
- Principal outdoor living space is provided at ground floor via at least a minimum 20m² area (4x5m).
- Ground floor outdoor areas of 69.5m², 97m² and 118.5m² are provided.

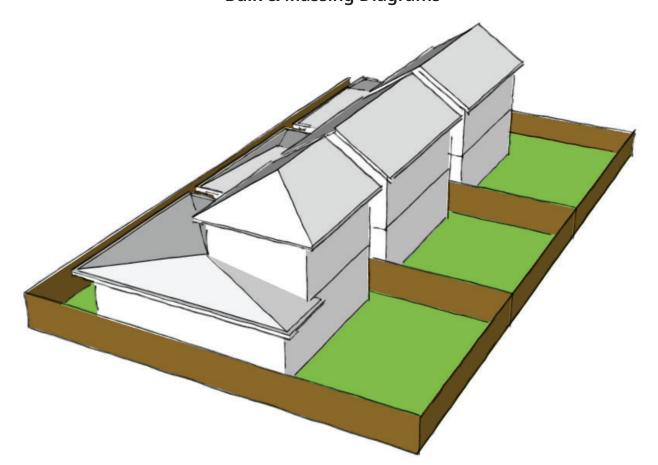




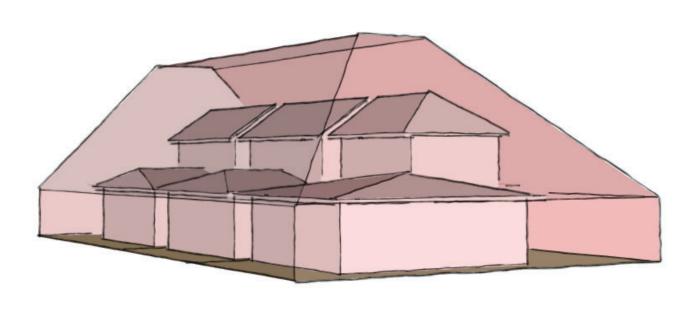
Legend
Yards
Building
Access
Balance open space



Bulk & Massing Diagrams



Daylight Admission Diagrams





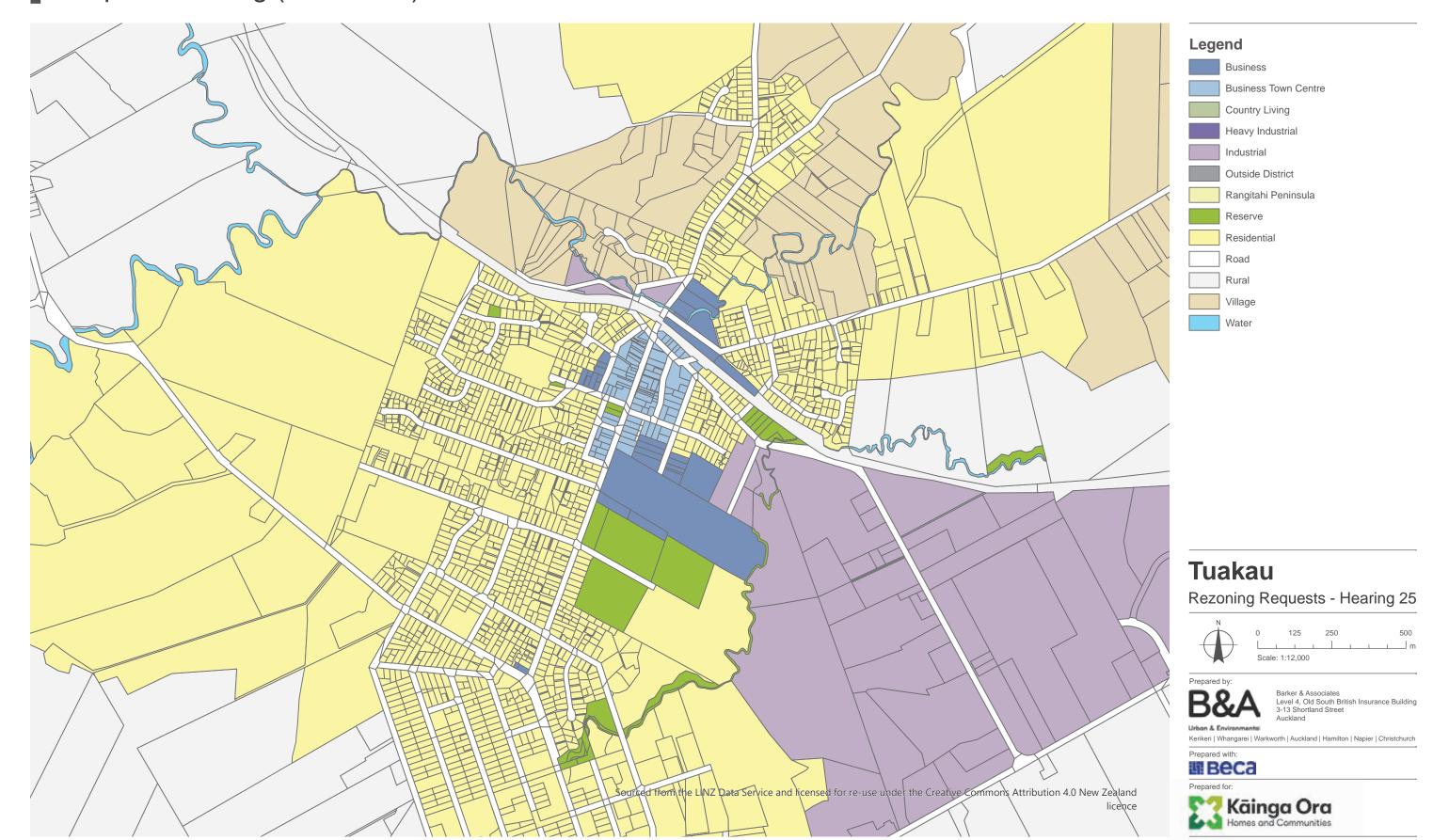
Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | **Auckland** | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

Appendix 3: Spatial Analysis of each Township

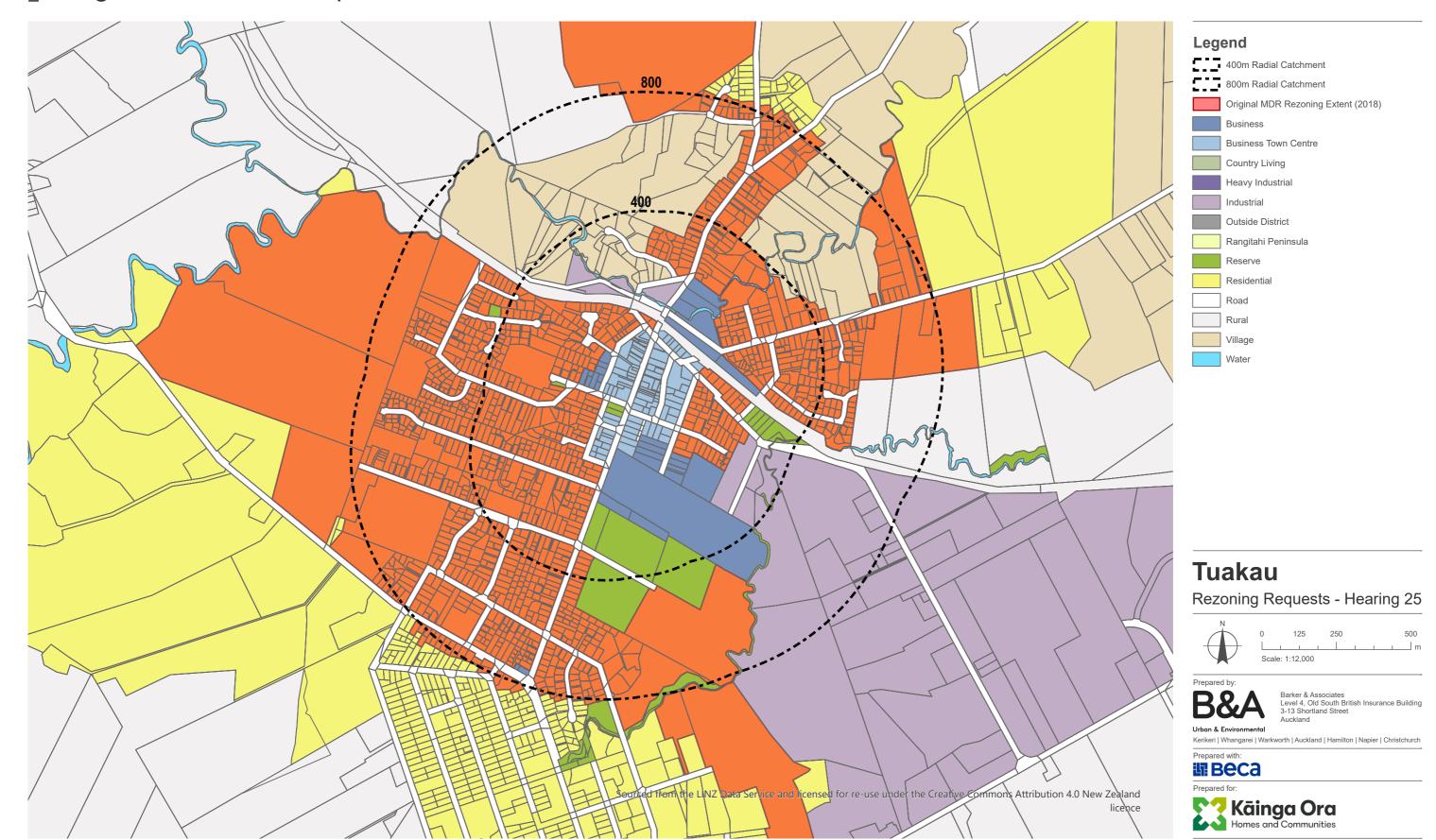


Tuakau

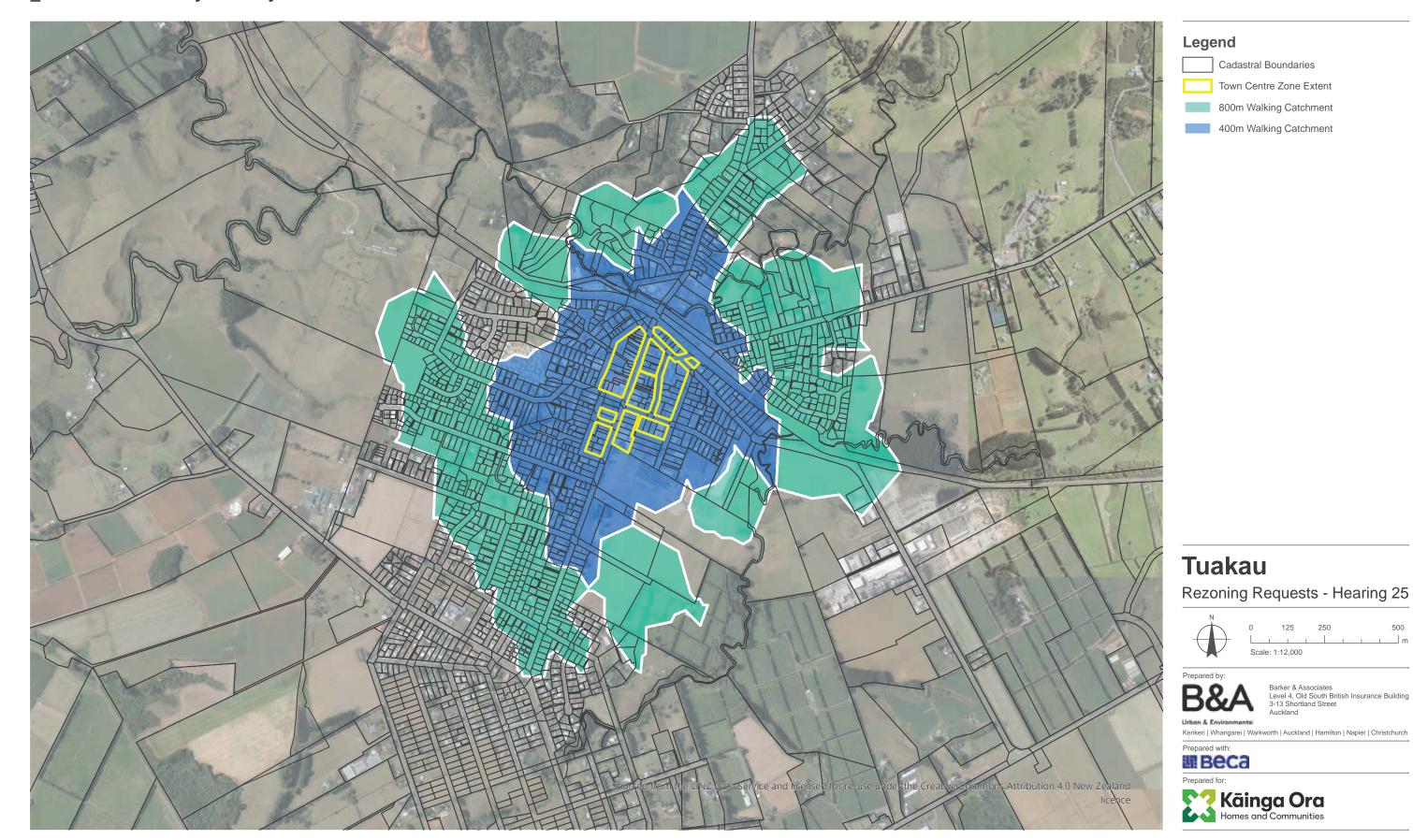
Proposed zoning (as notified)



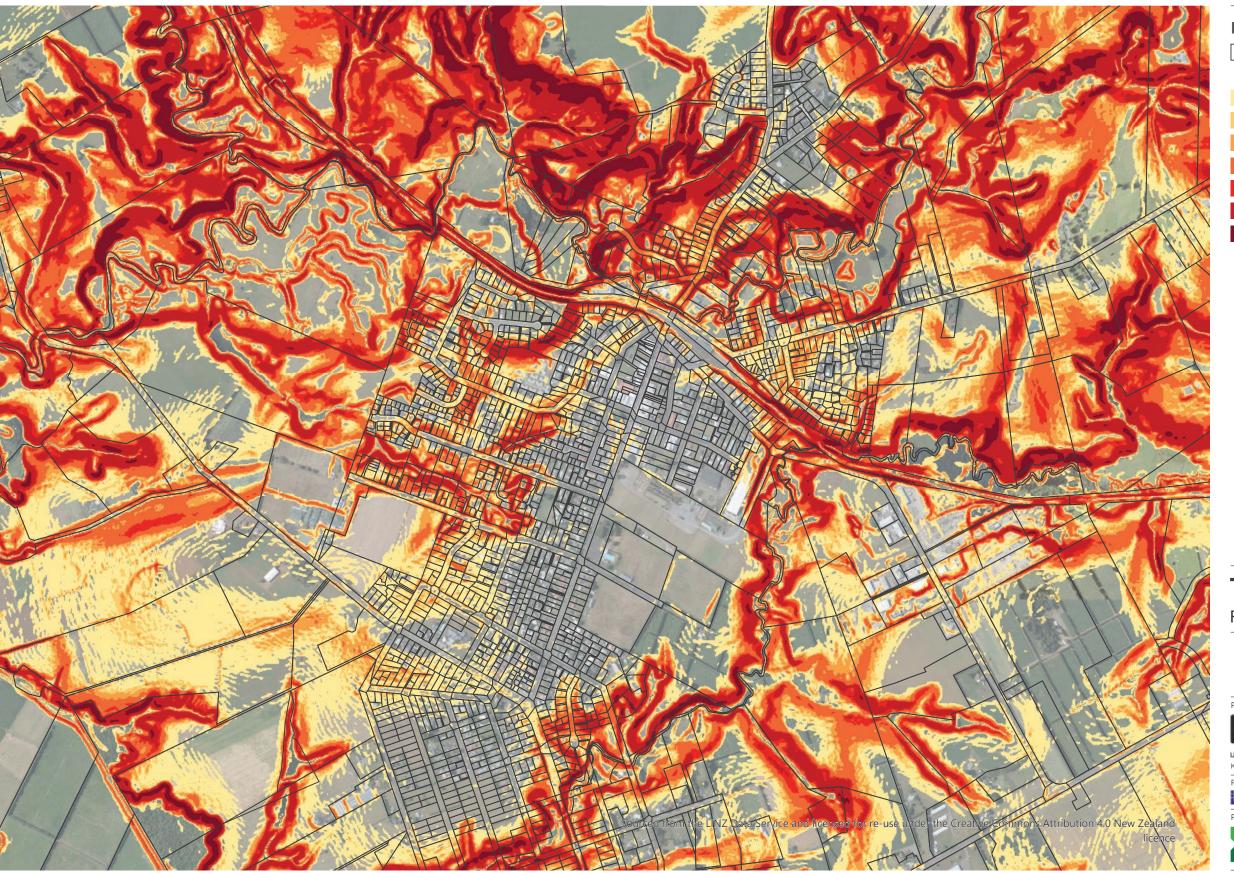
Original MDR Zone request



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - walk catchments



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - slope



Legend Cadastral Boundaries Gradient 1:8 1:2

1:1.01

Tuakau

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





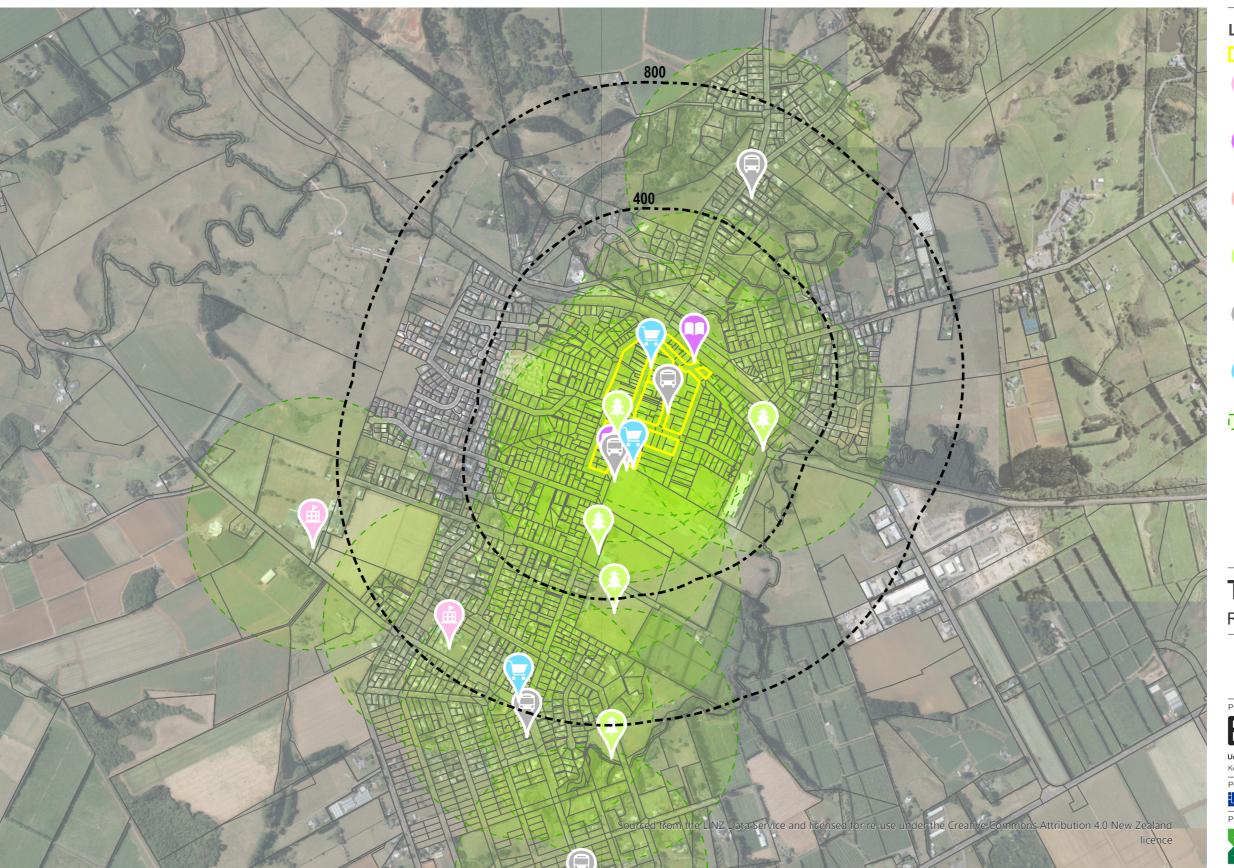
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street Auckland

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

Prepared with:



Amenities Heat Map



Legend





Public Schools



Community Facility



Medical Facility





Transit Stop



Supermarket



400m Radial Buffer

Tuakau

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





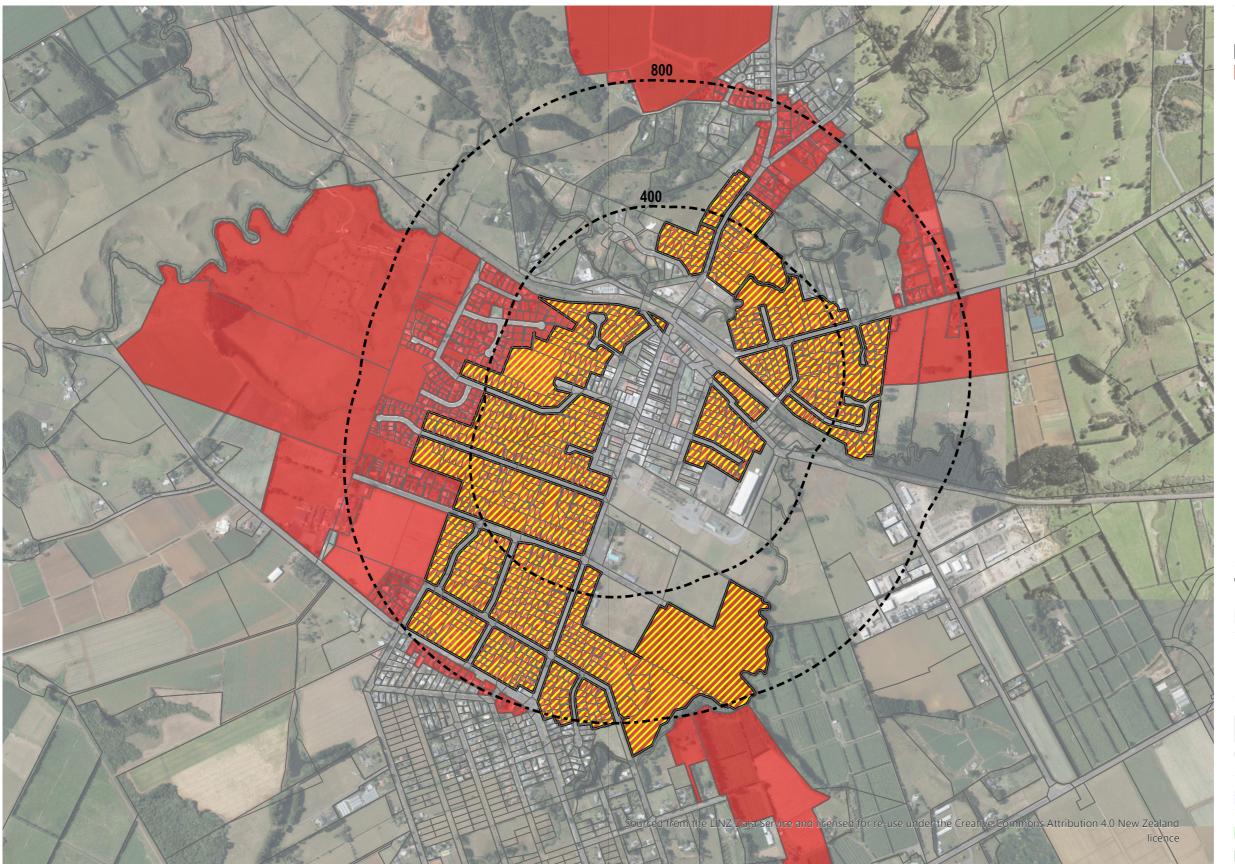
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurc

Prepared with:

Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities

MDR Zone extent comparison



Legend

Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Tuakau

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





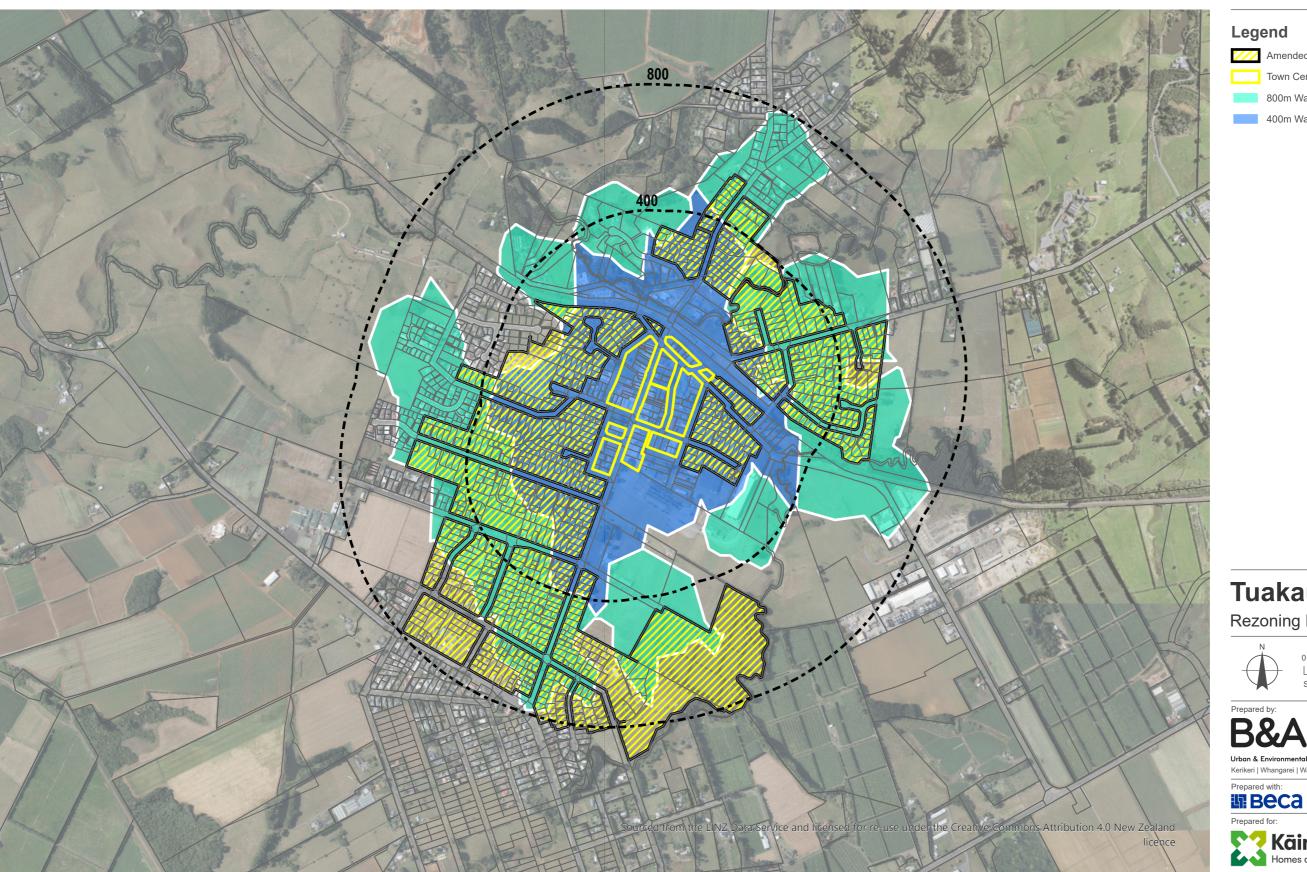
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street Auckland

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

Prepared with:



Walk catchment comparison with amended zone extent



Legend

/// Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)

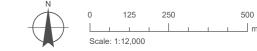
Town Centre Zone Extent

800m Walking Catchment

400m Walking Catchment

Tuakau

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25

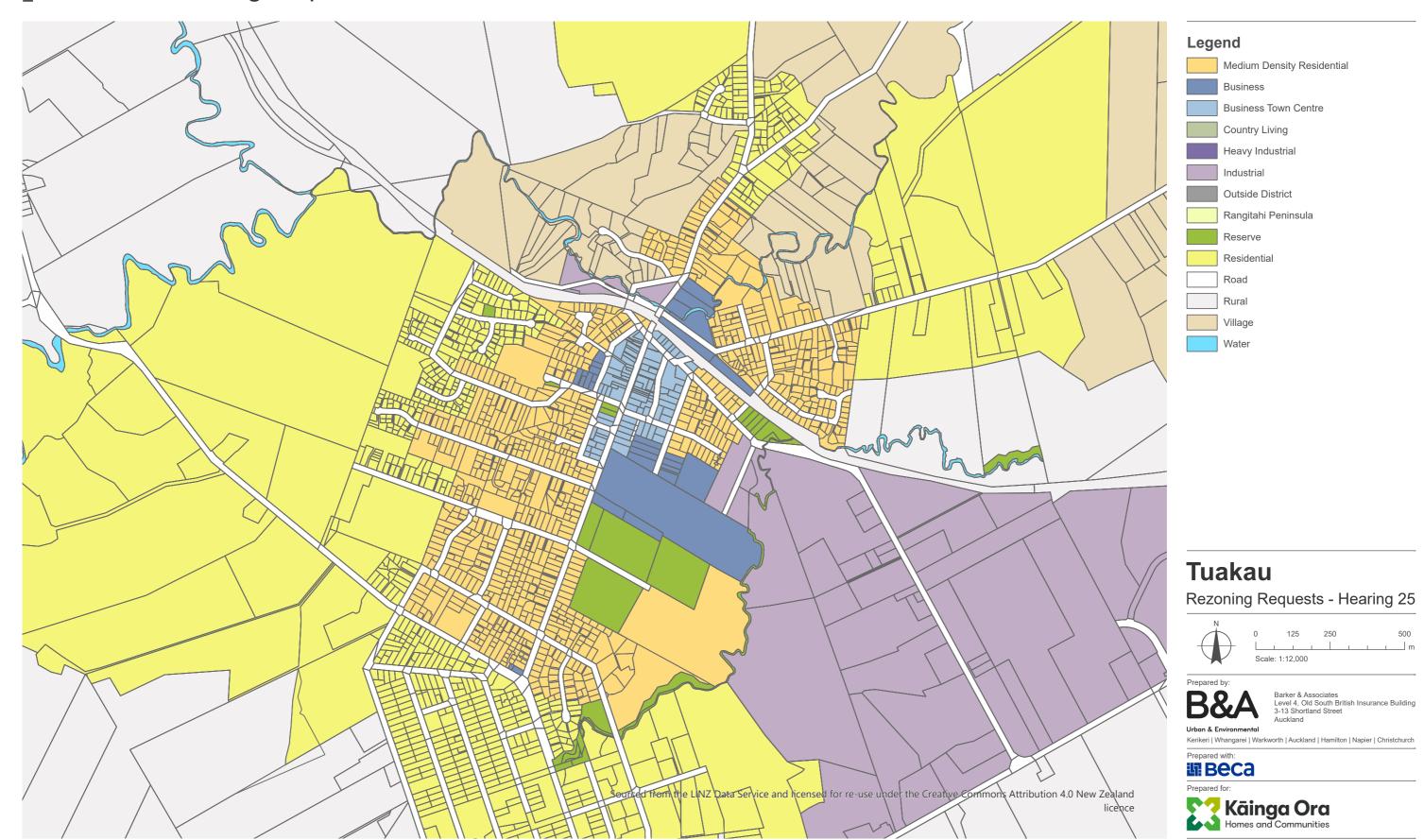


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

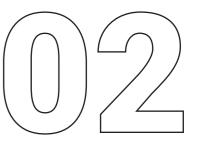
Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch



Amended Zoning Map

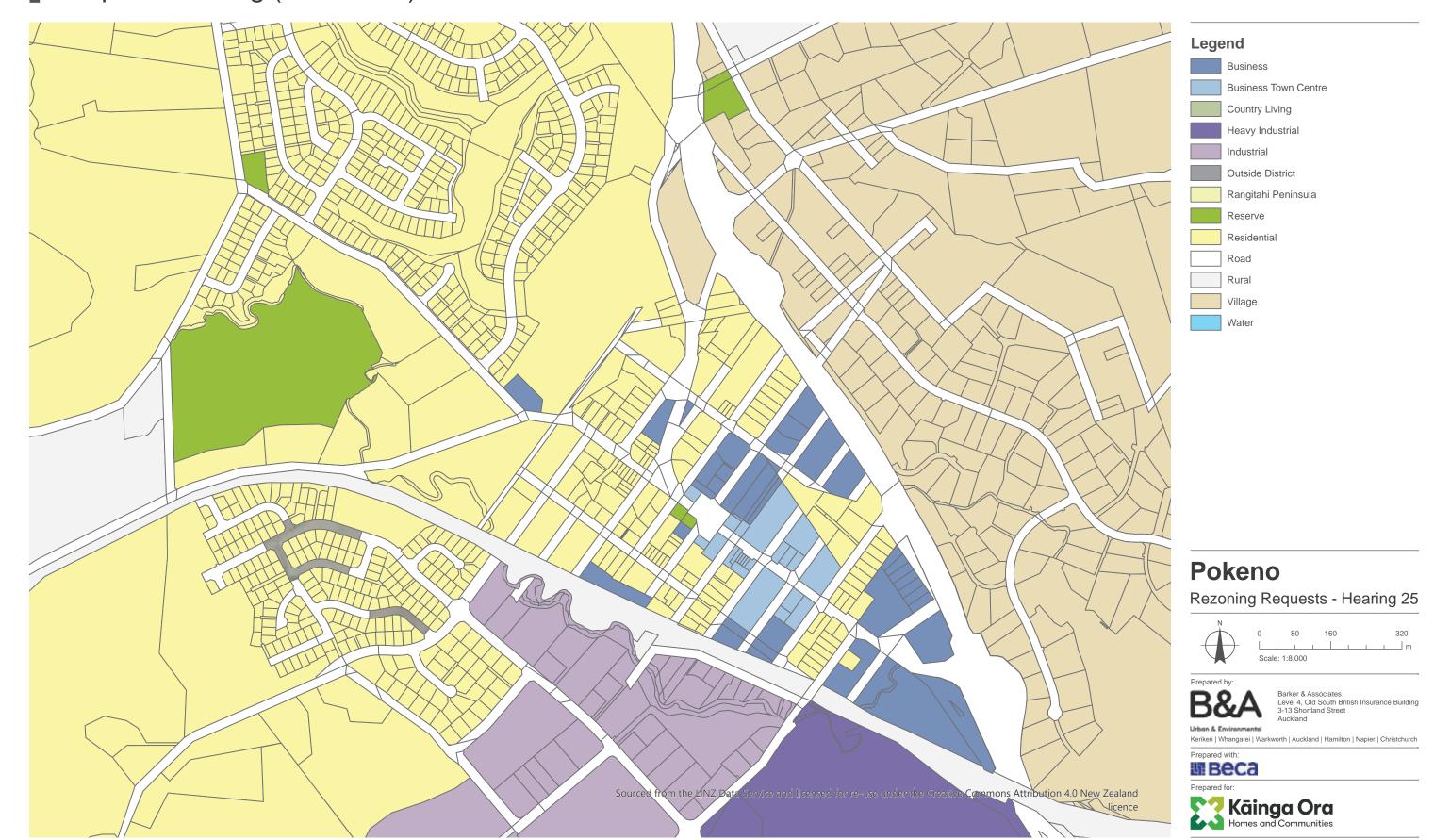




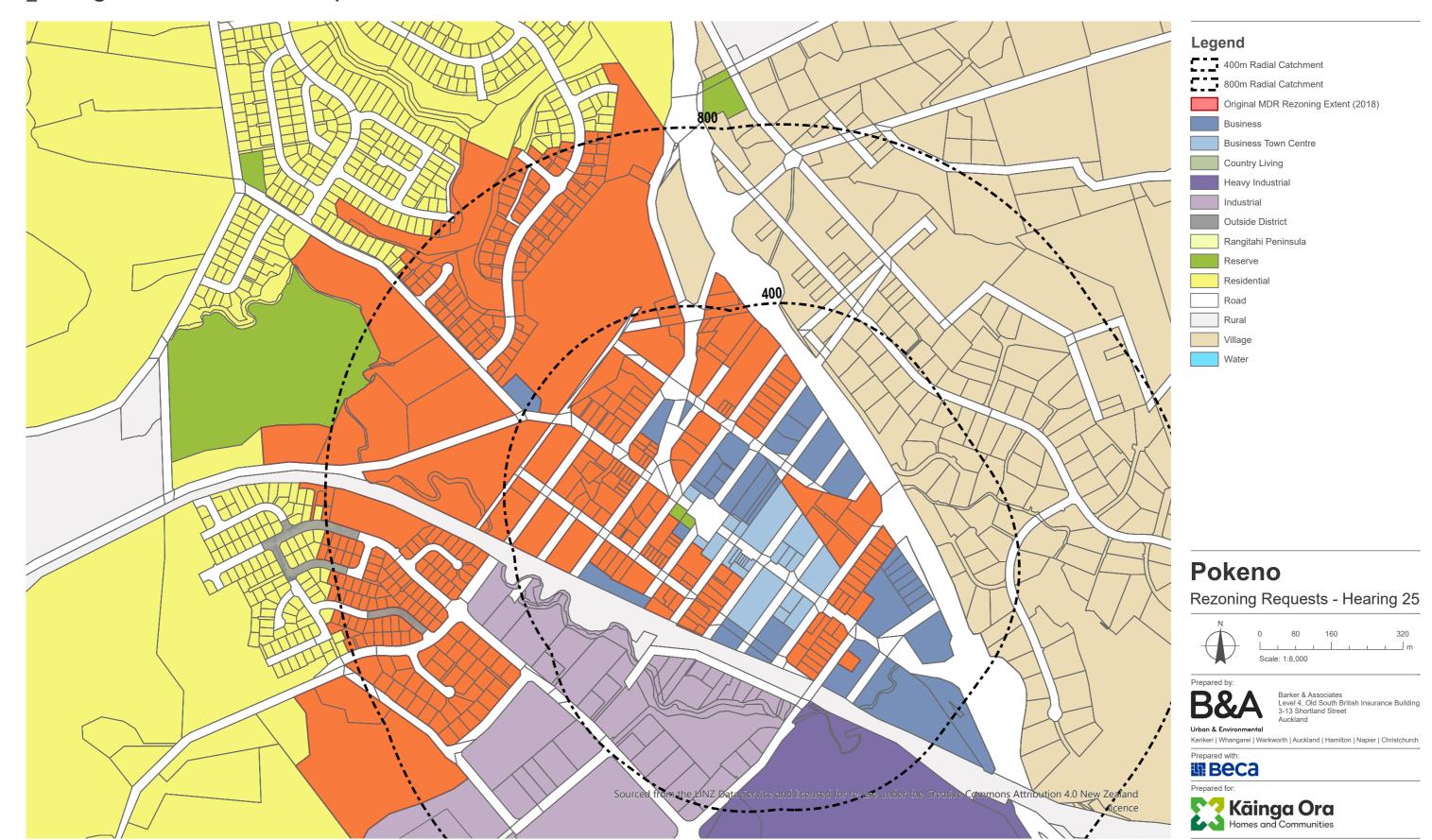


Pokeno

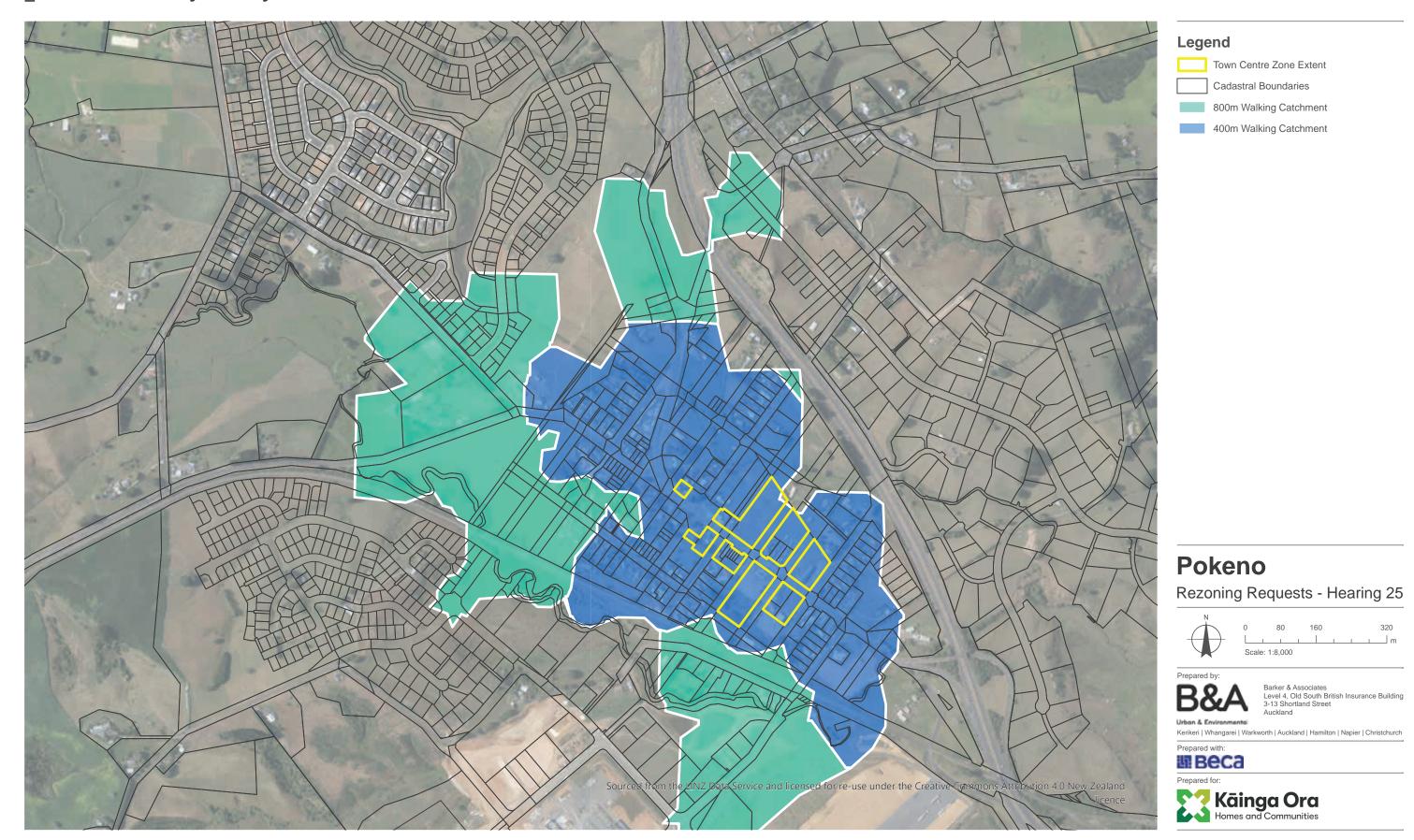
Proposed zoning (as notified)



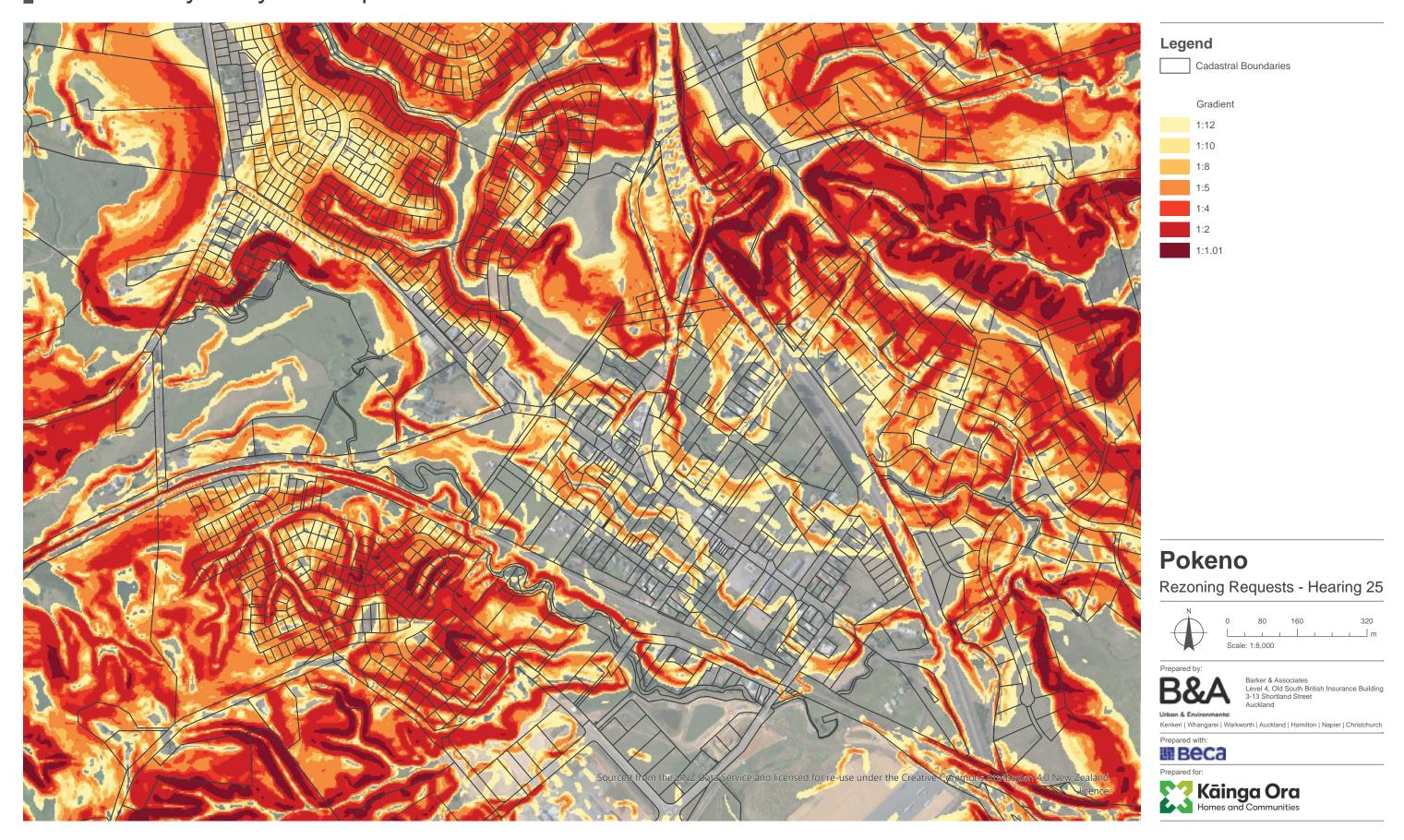
Original MDR Zone request



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - walk catchments



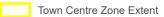
Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - slope



Amenities Heat Map



Legend





Public Schools



Community Facility



Medical Facility

Transit Stop

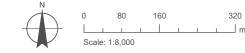
Supermarket



400m Radial Buffer

Pokeno

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





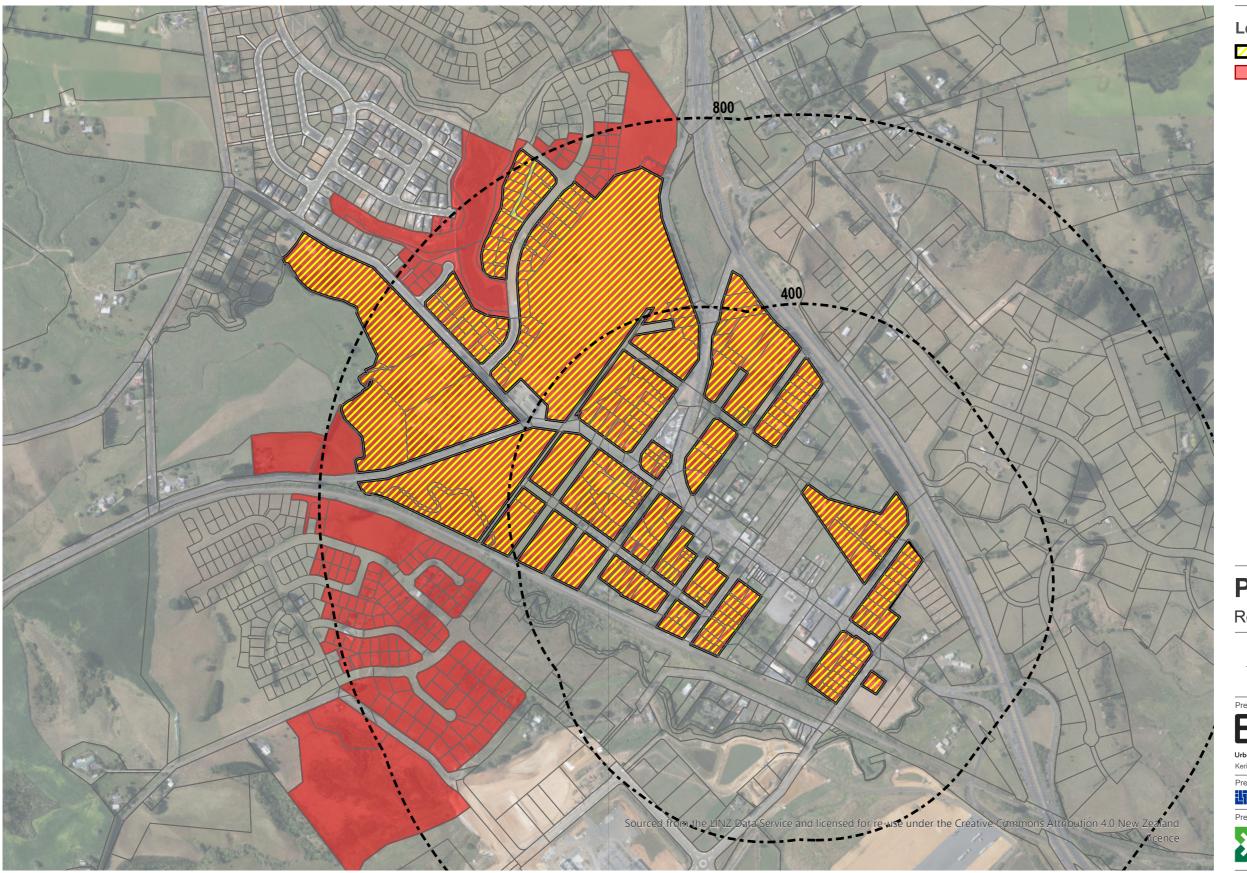
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchul





MDR Zone extent comparison



Legend

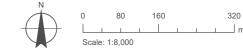
Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Pokeno

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



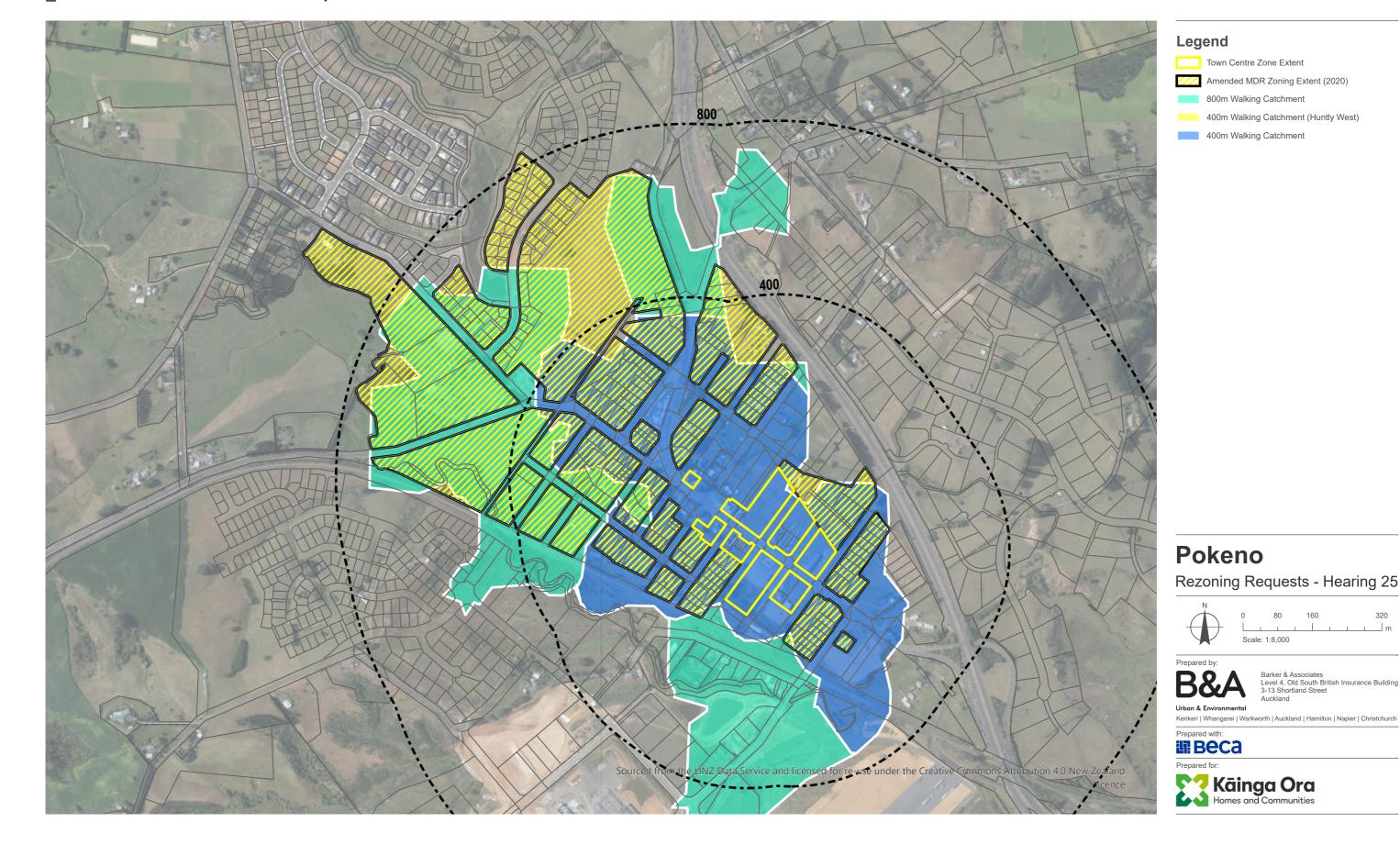


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

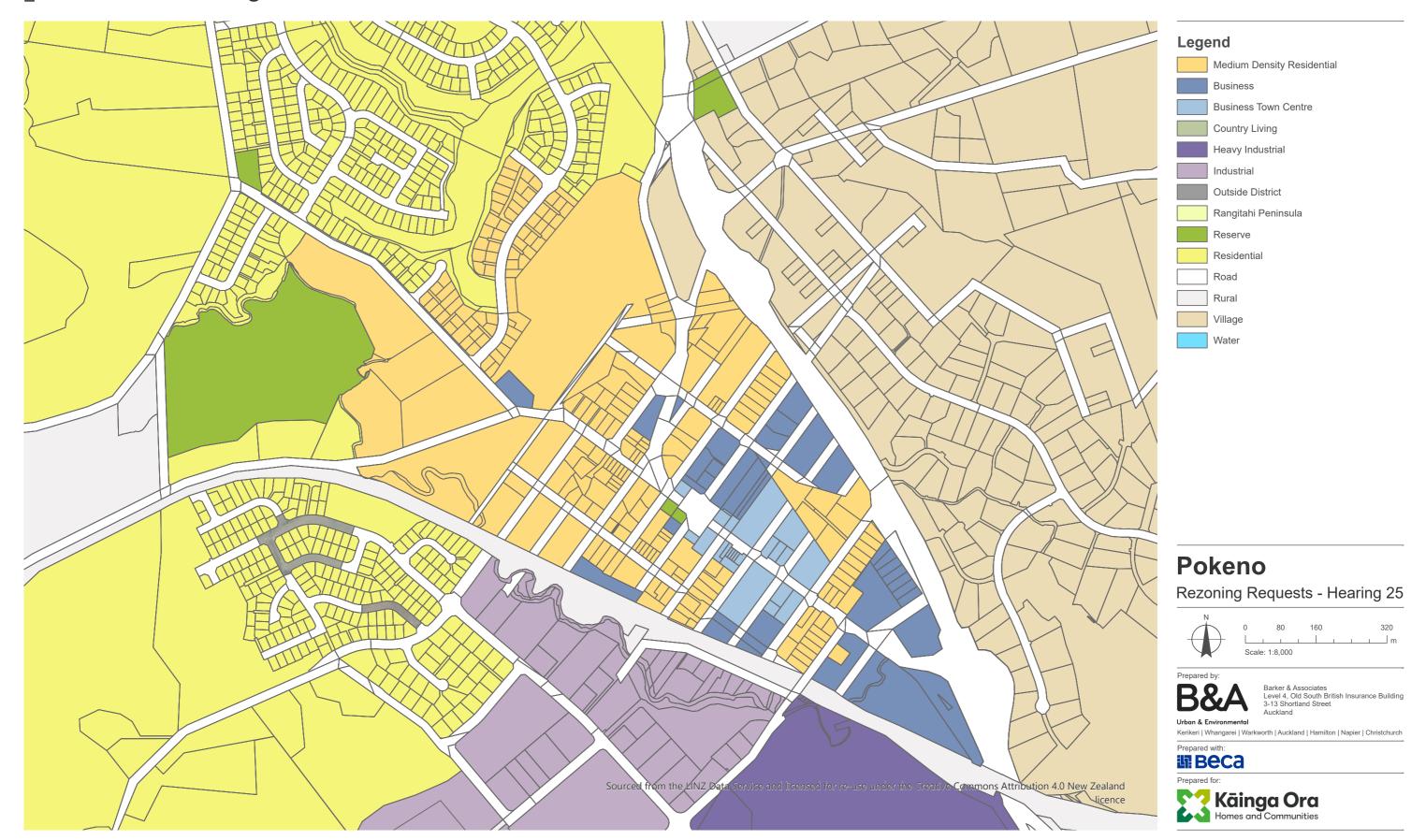
Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurc



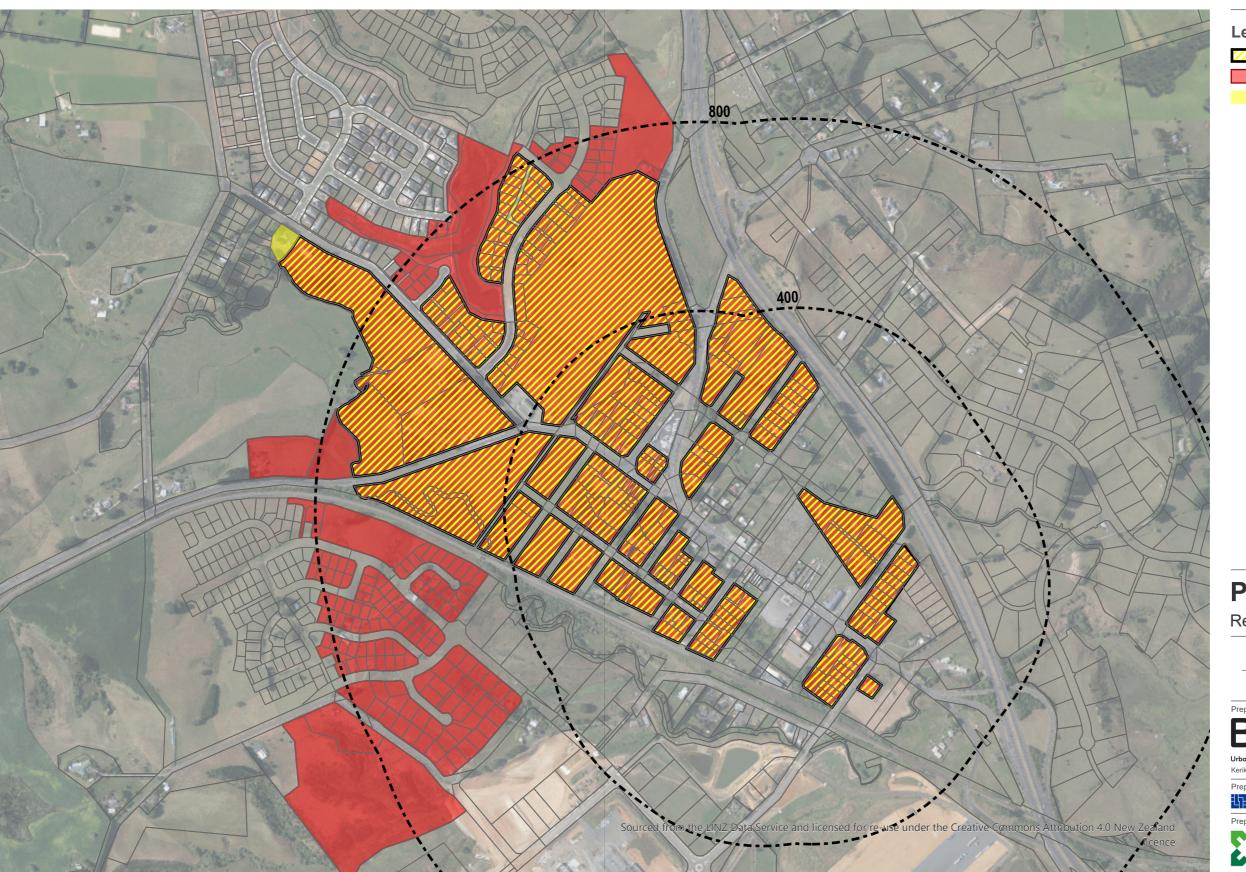
Walk catchment comparison with amended zone extent



Amended Zoning Plan



Proposed Waikato District Plan Out-of-scope MDR Upzoning



Legend

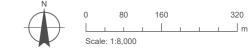
/// Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)

Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Out of Scope Upzoning

Pokeno

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25

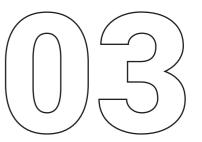


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

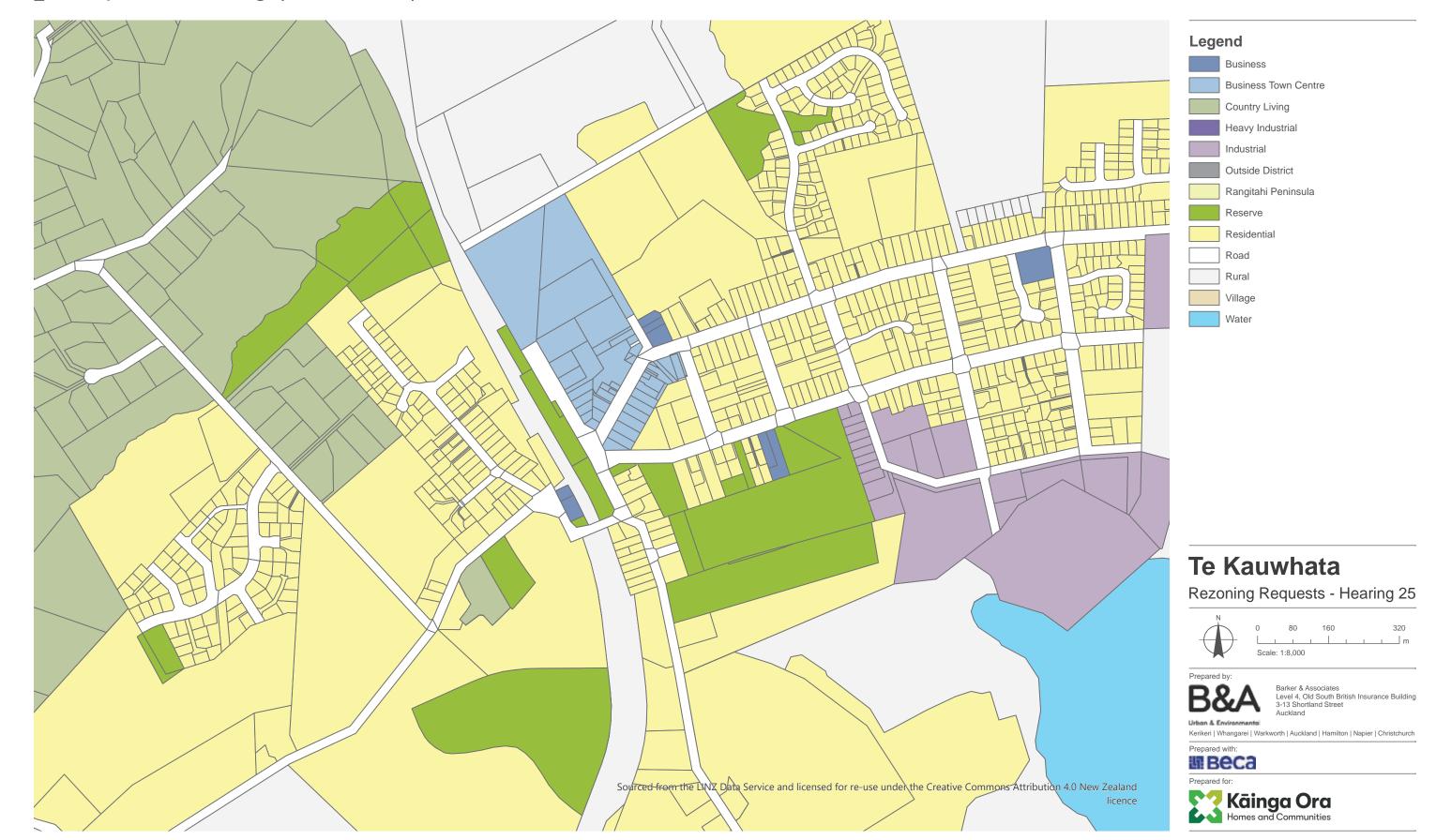




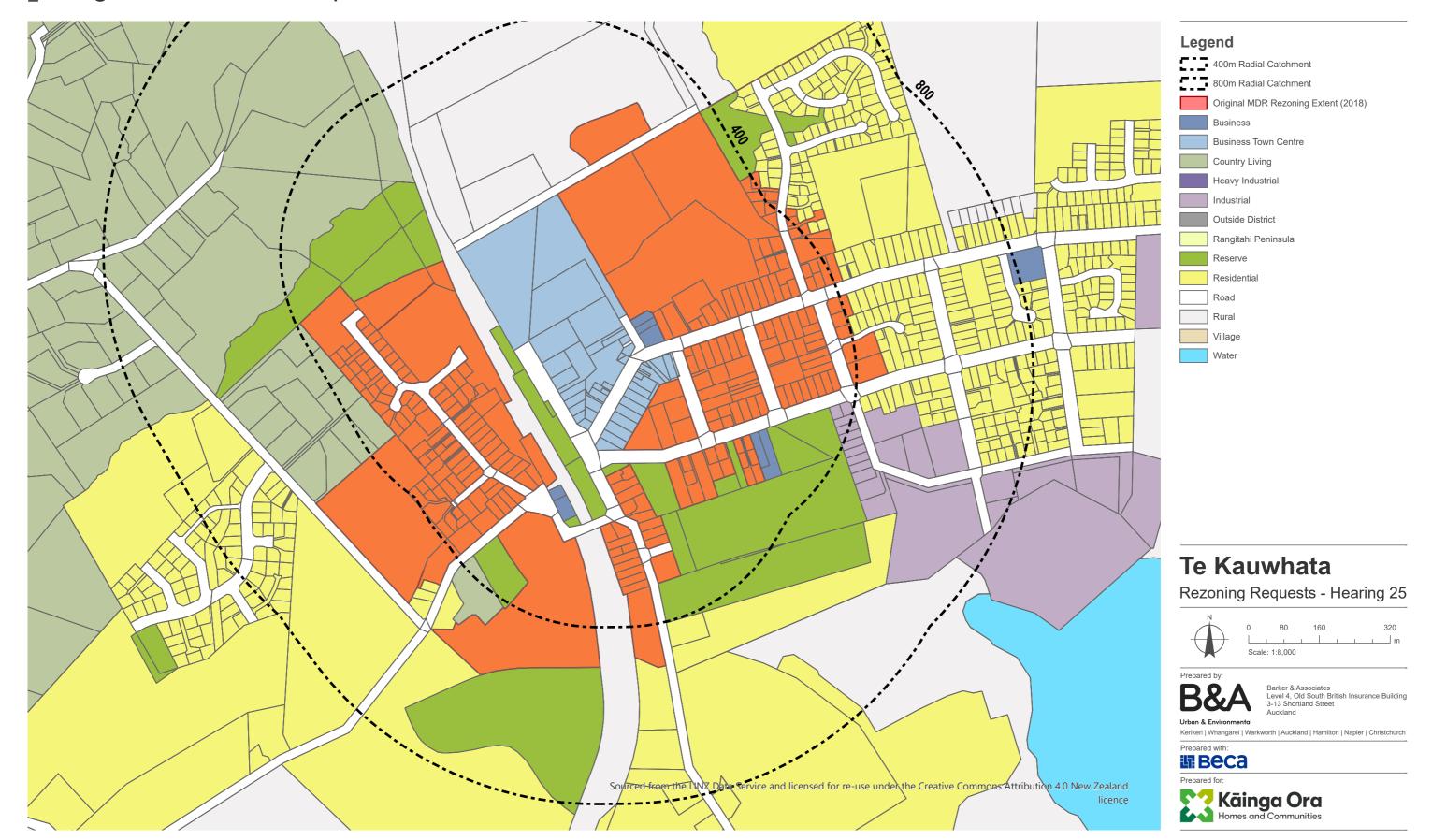


Te Kauwhata

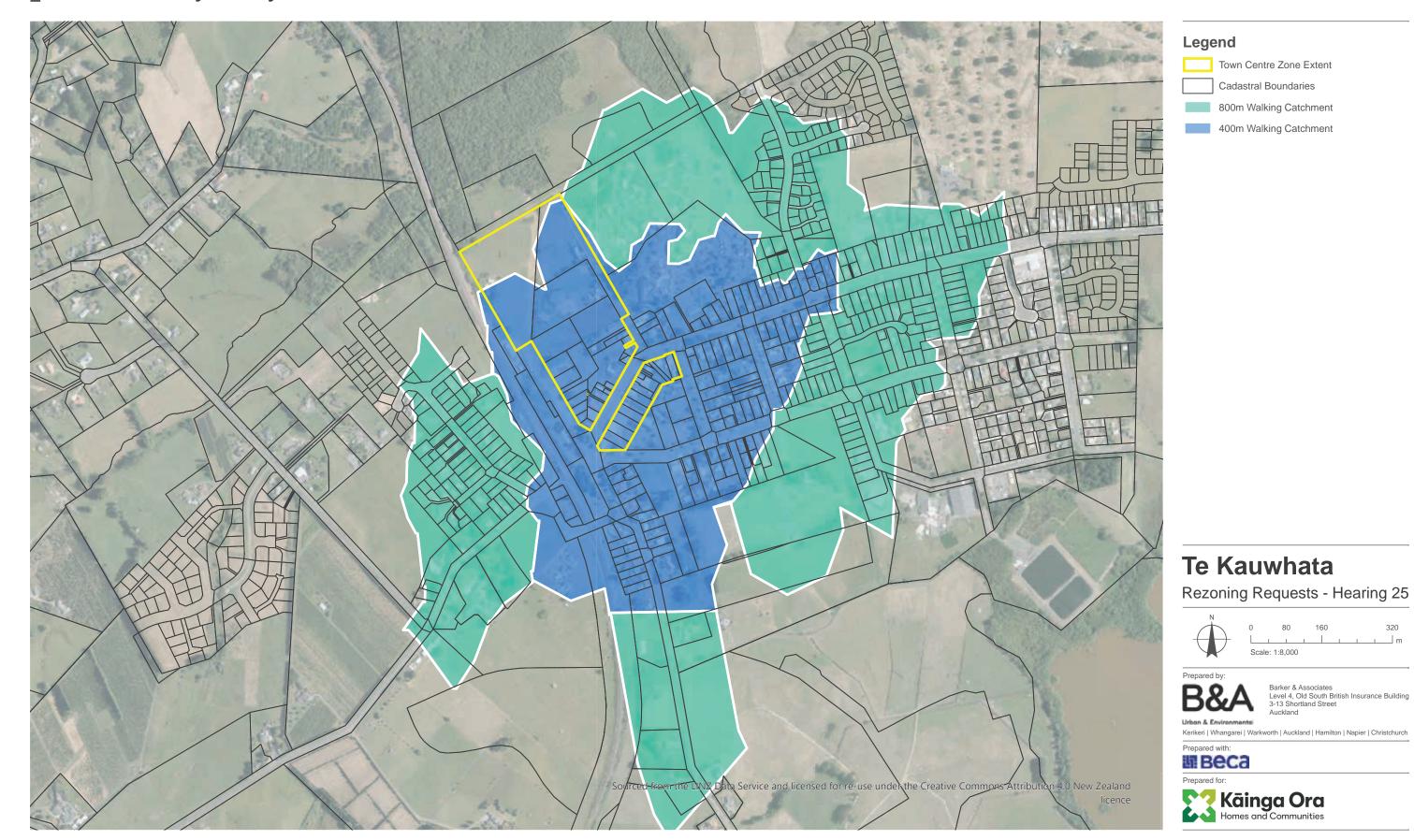
Proposed zoning (as notified)



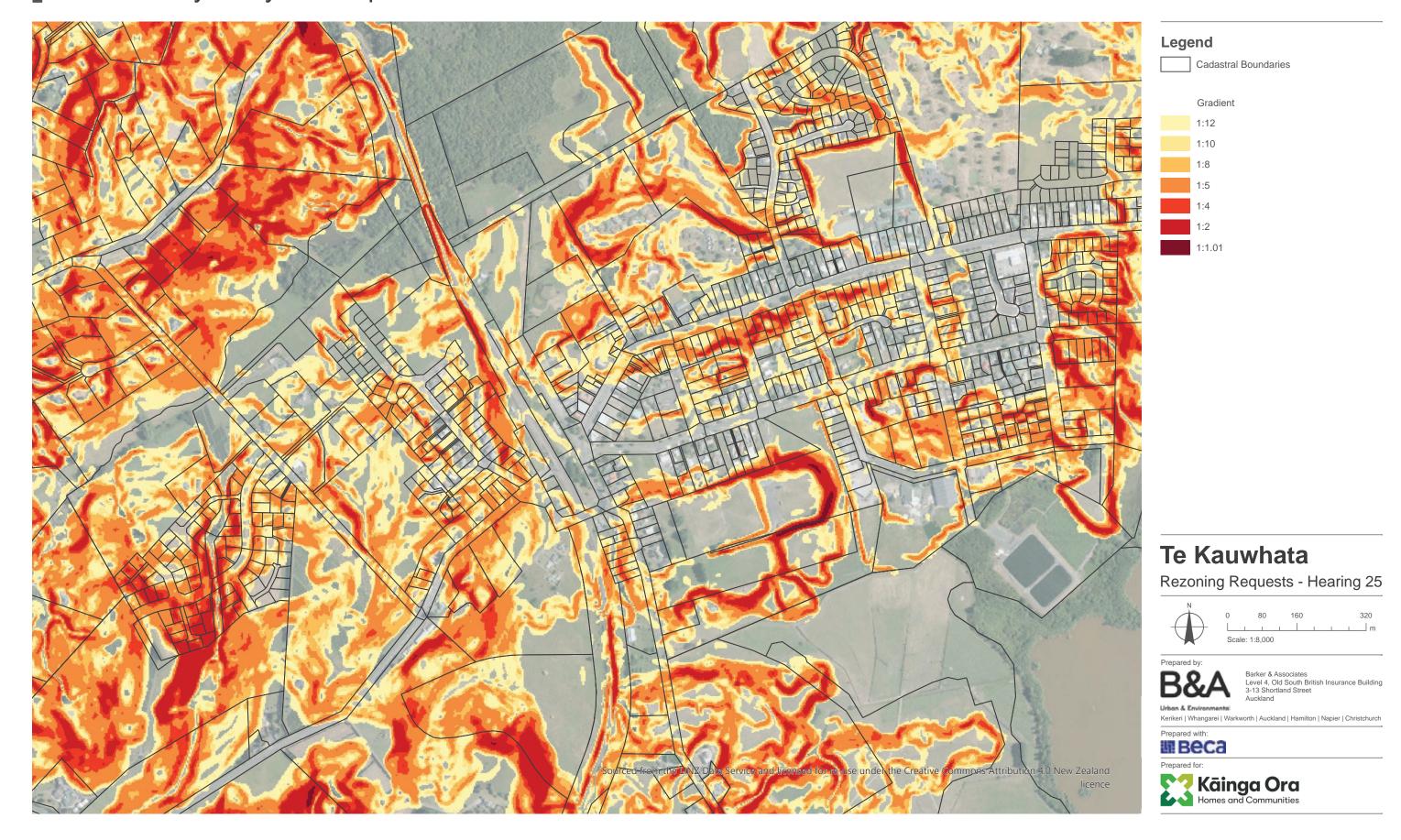
Original MDR Zone request



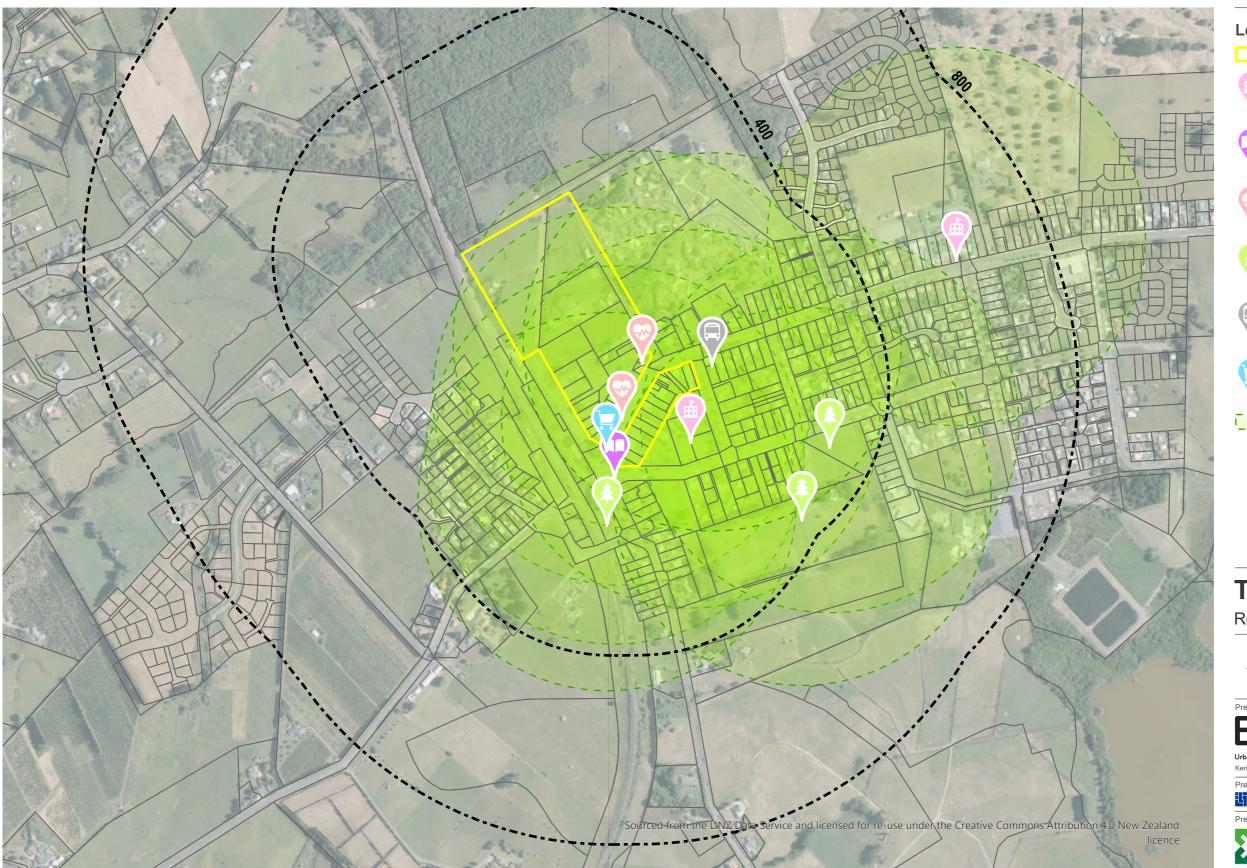
Accessibility analysis - walk catchments



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - slope



Amenities Heat Map



Legend





Public Schools



Community Facility



Medical Facility





Transit Stop

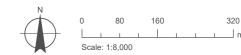




400m Radial Buffer

Te Kauwhata

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





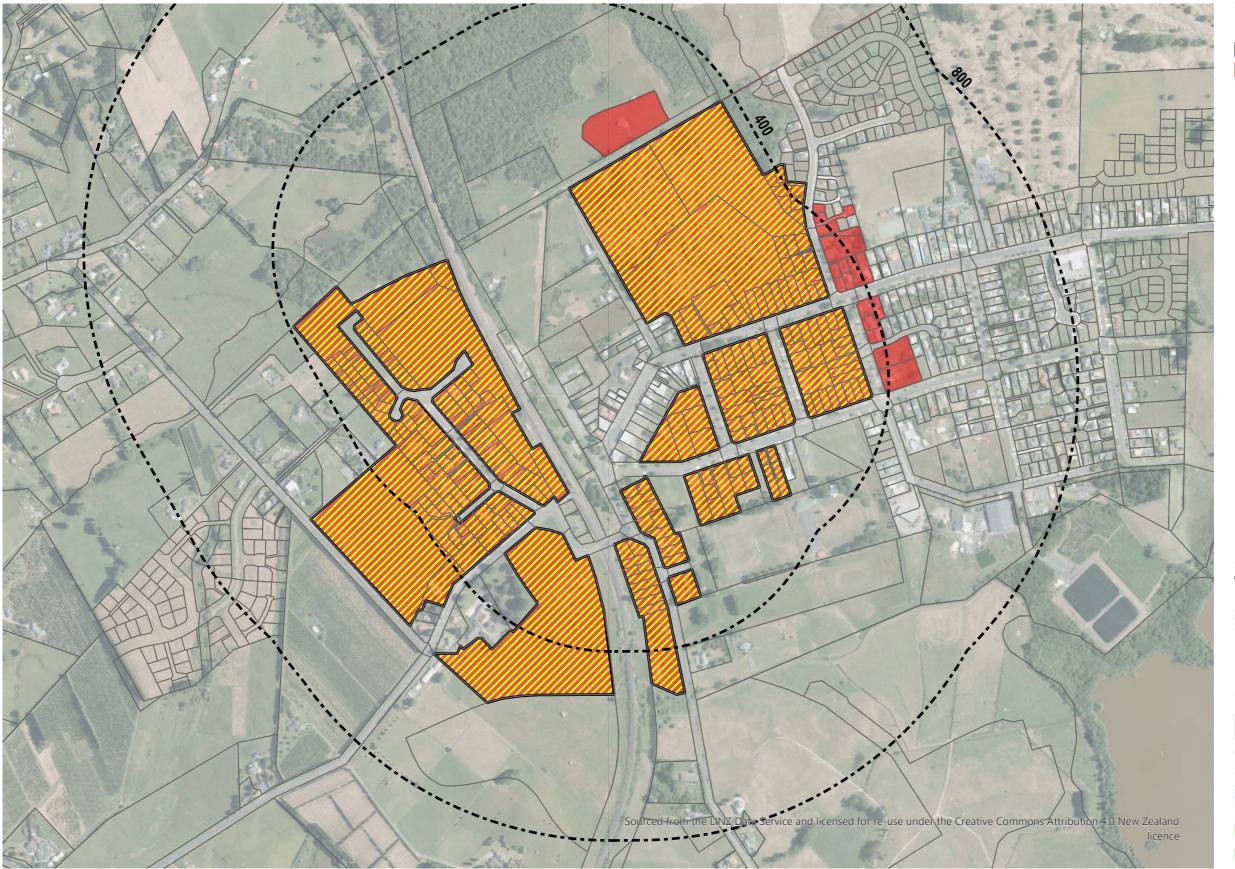
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurd





MDR Zone extent comparison



Legend

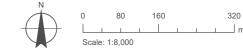
Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Te Kauwhata

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





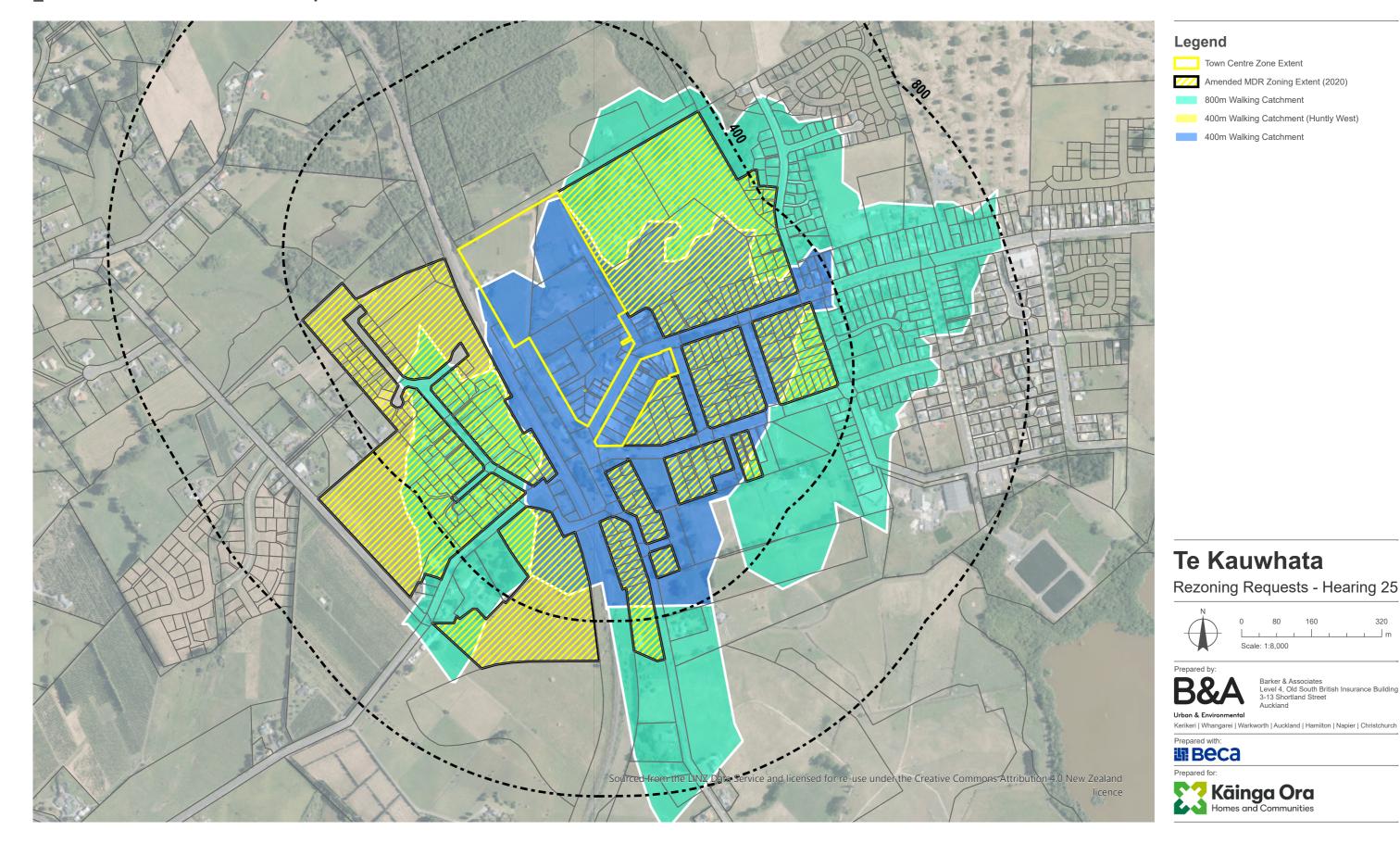
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurc

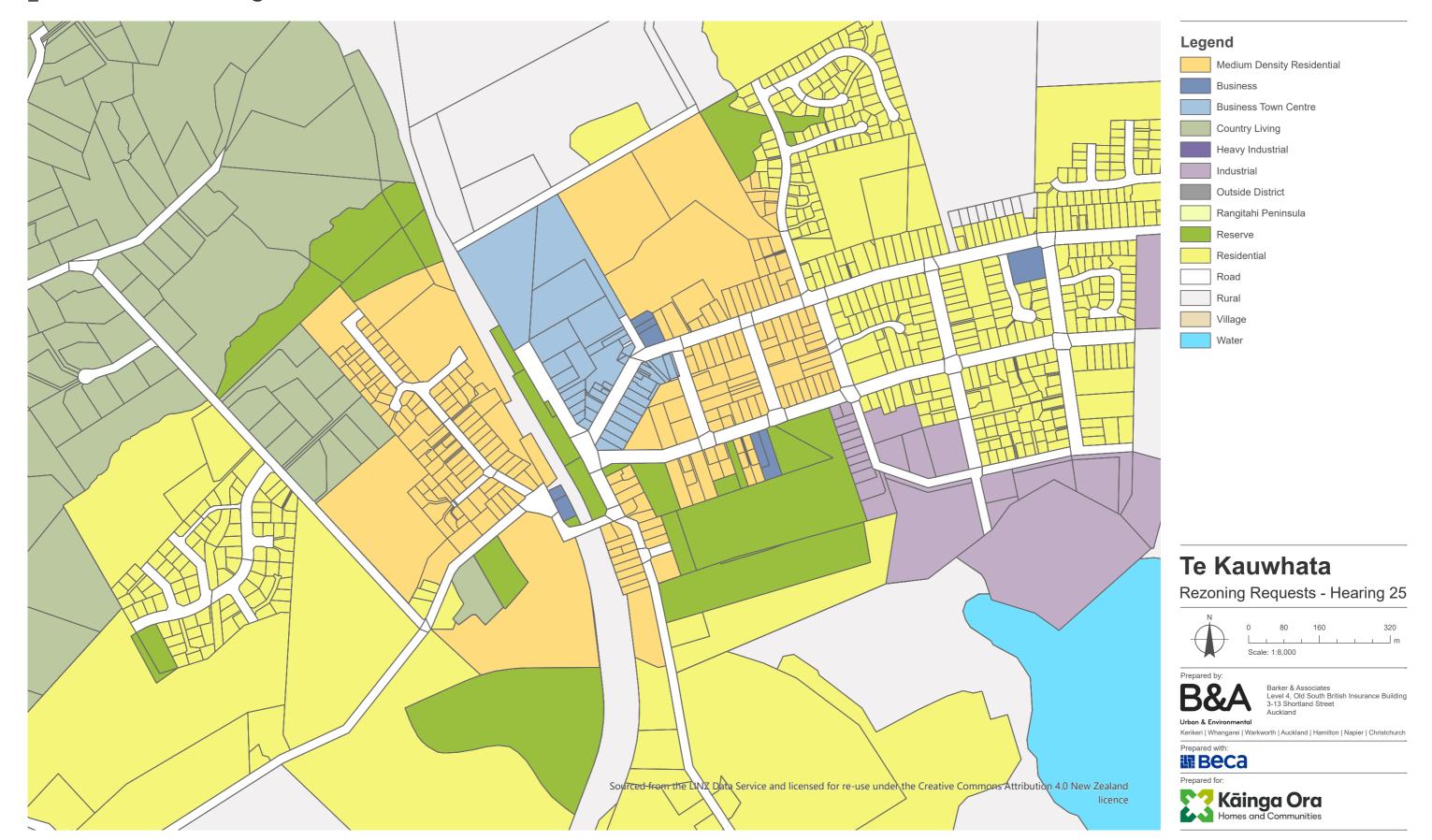




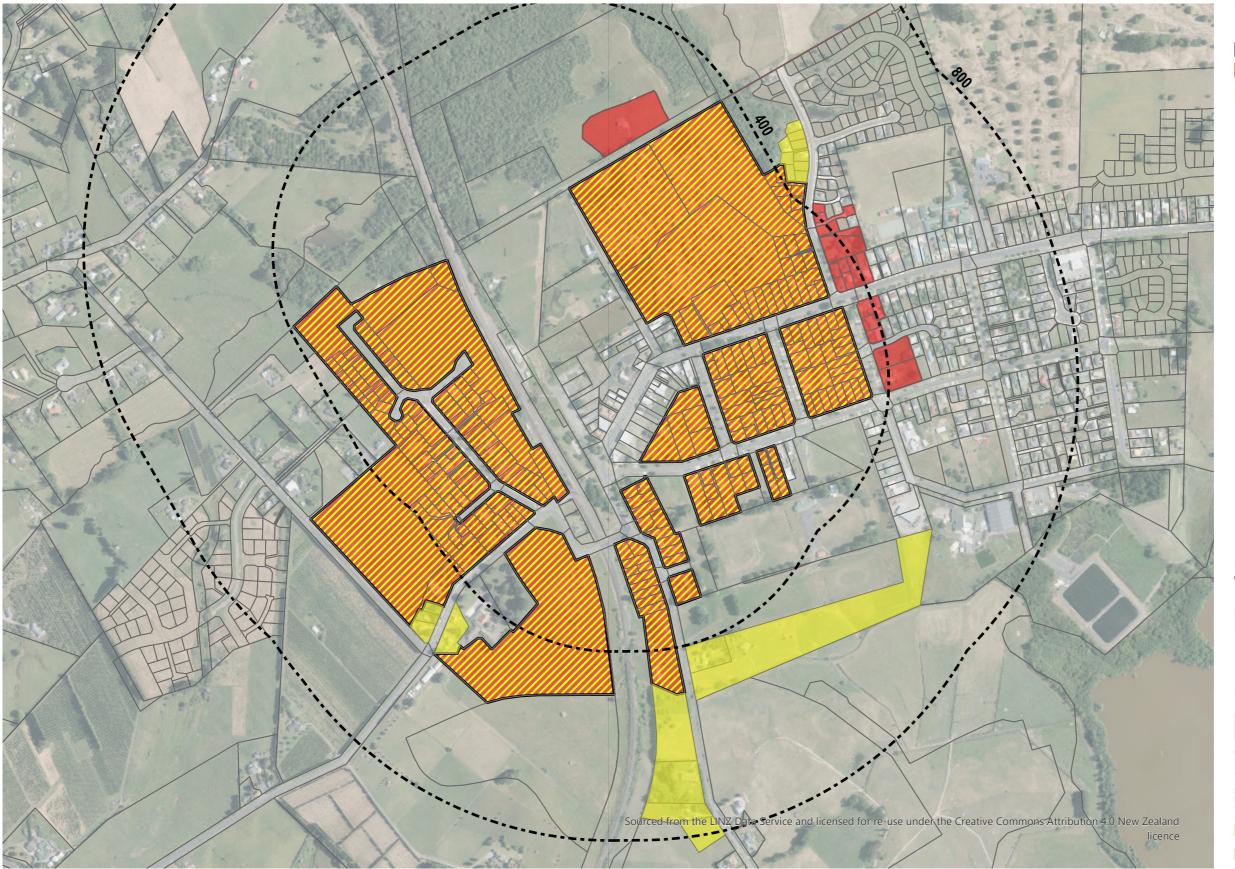
Walk catchment comparison with amended zone extent



Amended Zoning Plan



Out-of-scope MDR Upzoning



Legend

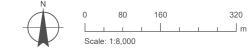
/// Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)

Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Out of Scope Upzoning

Te Kauwhata

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25

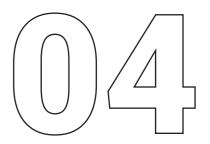


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

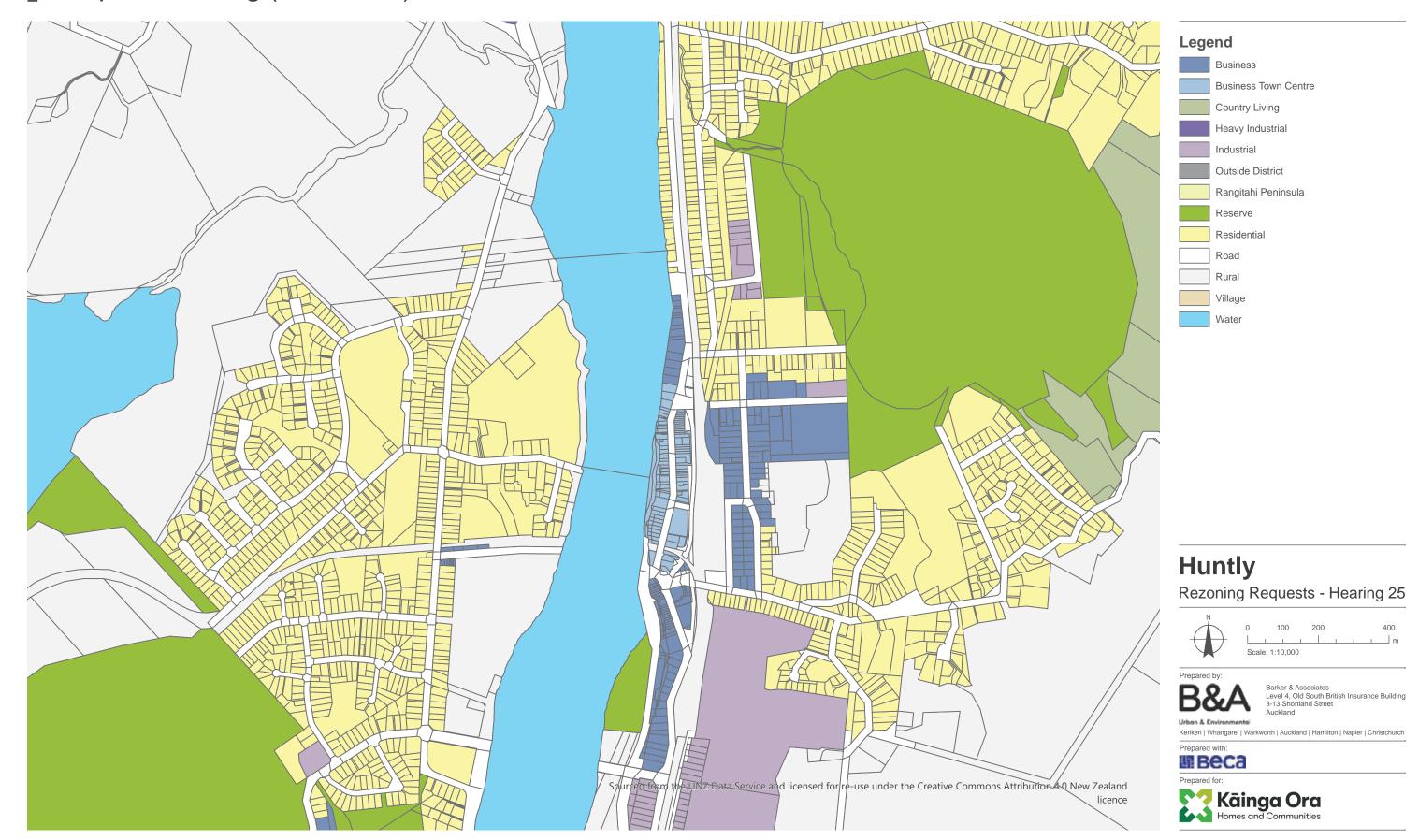




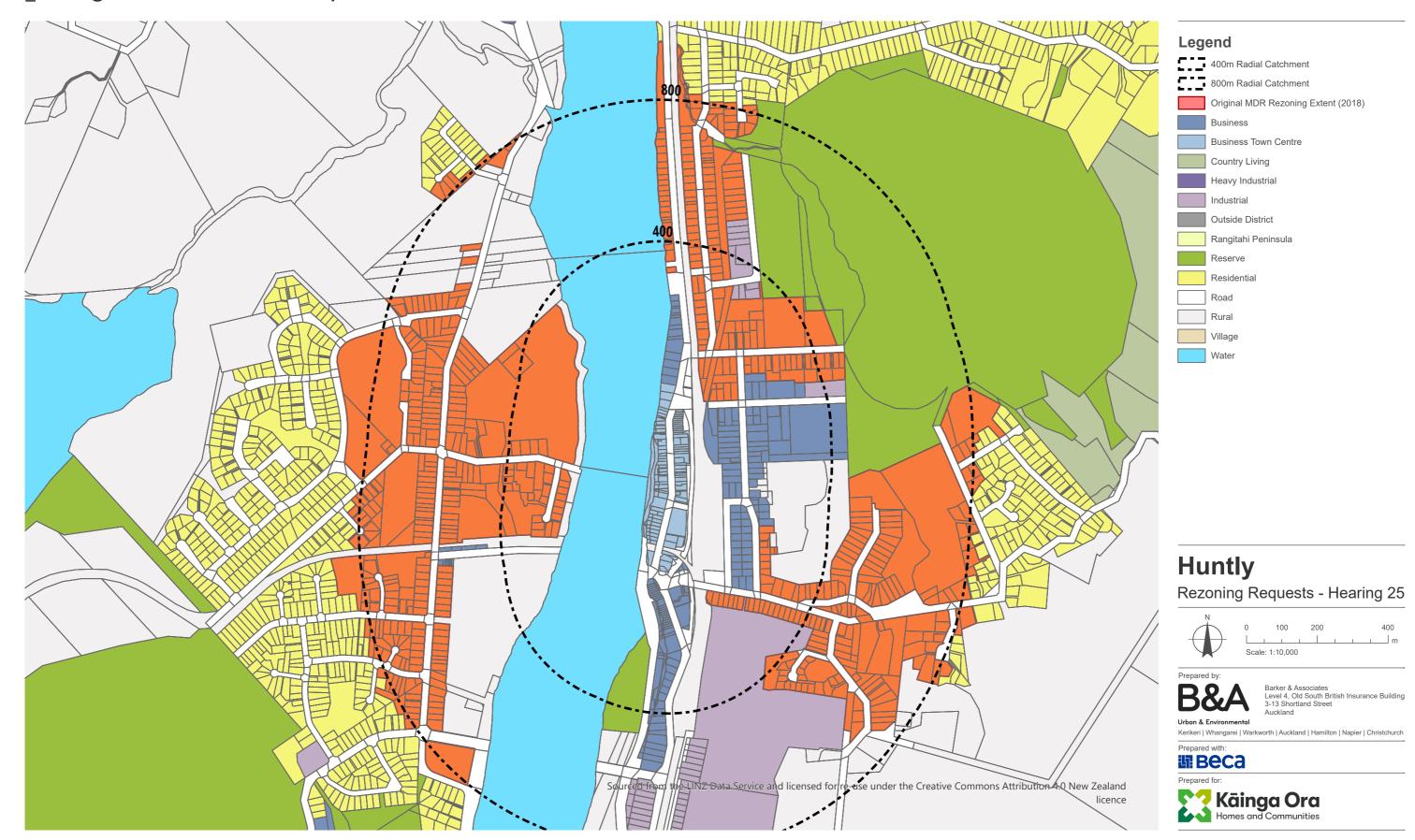


Huntly

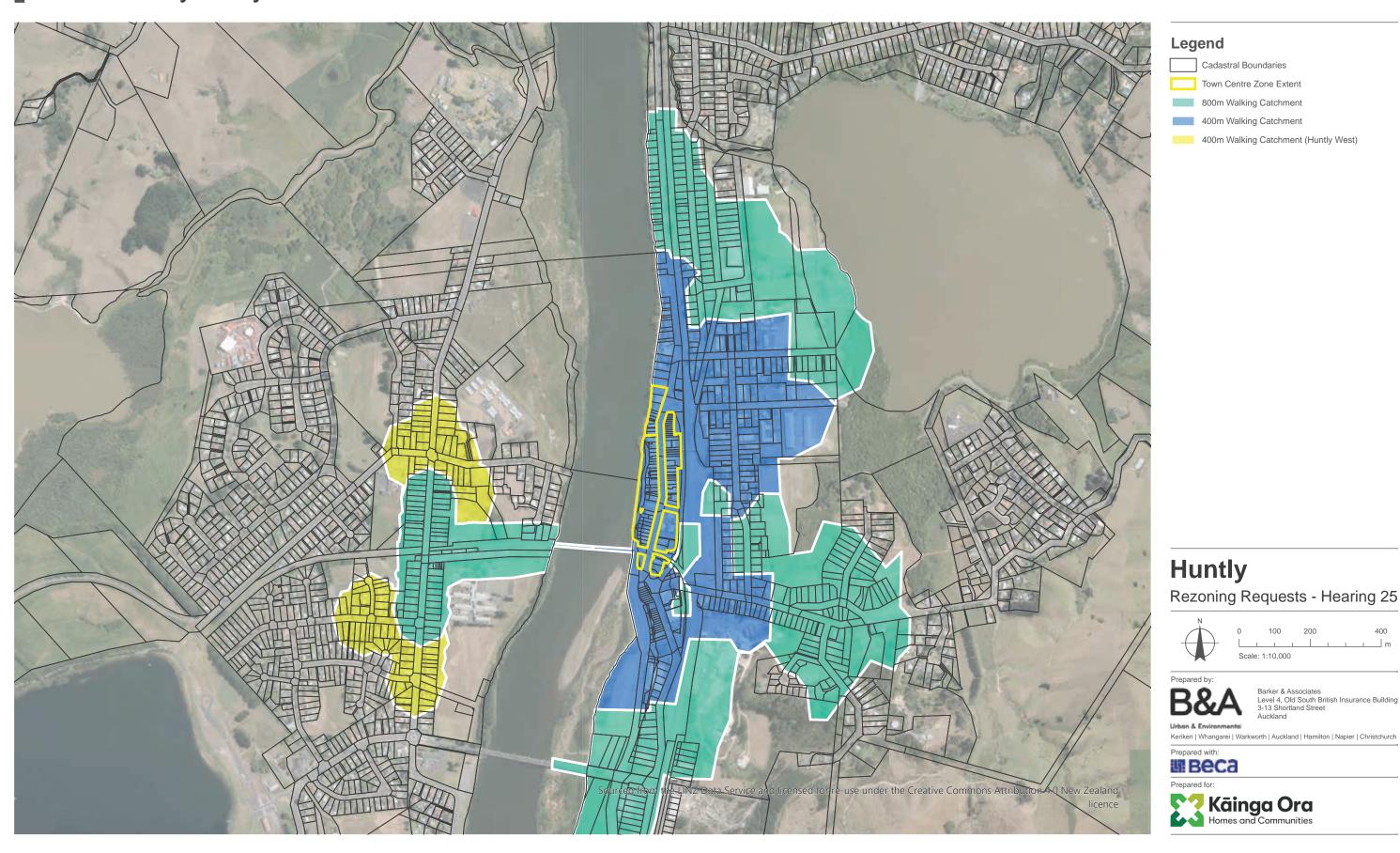
Proposed zoning (as notified)



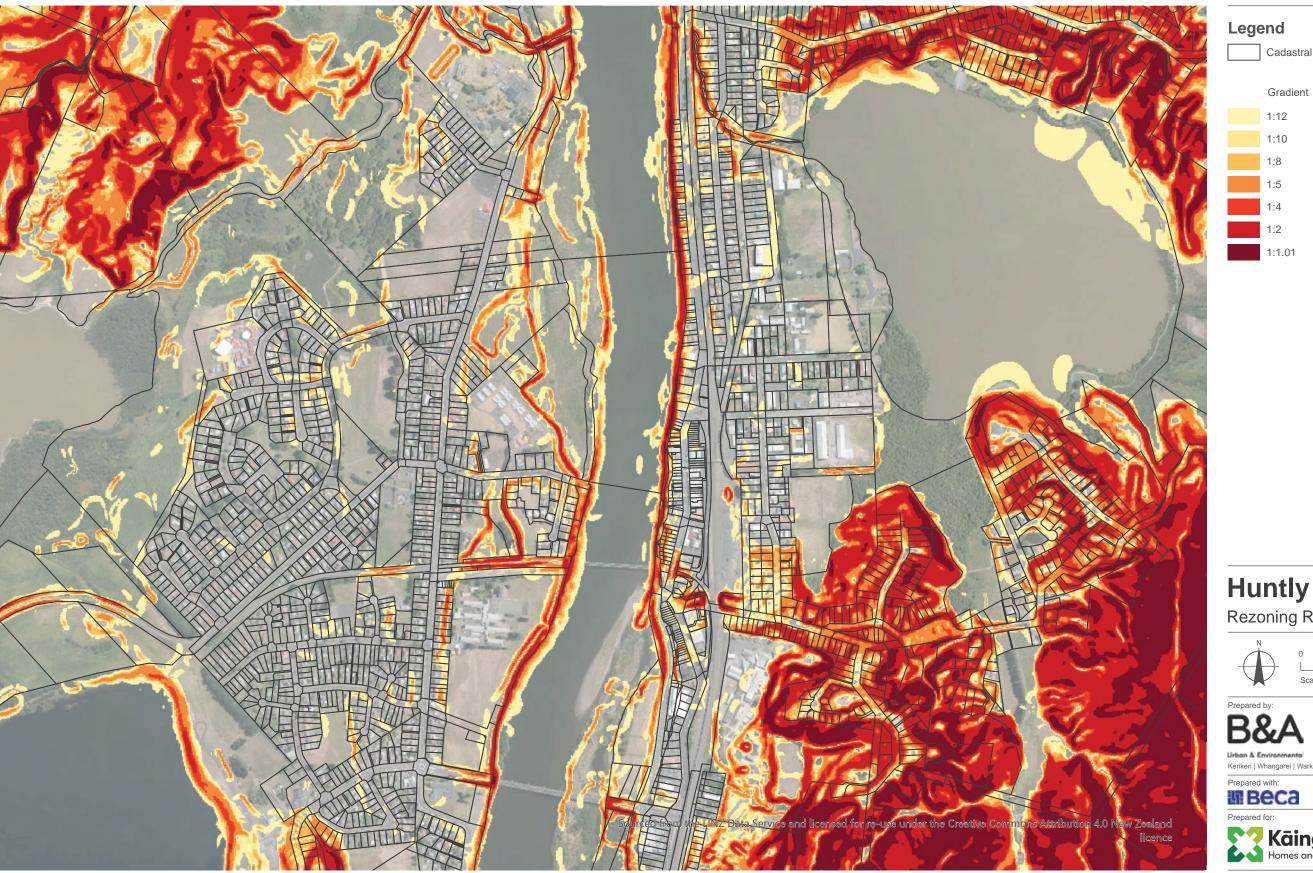
Original MDR Zone request



Accessibility analysis - walk catchments

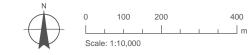


Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - slope



Cadastral Boundaries Gradient

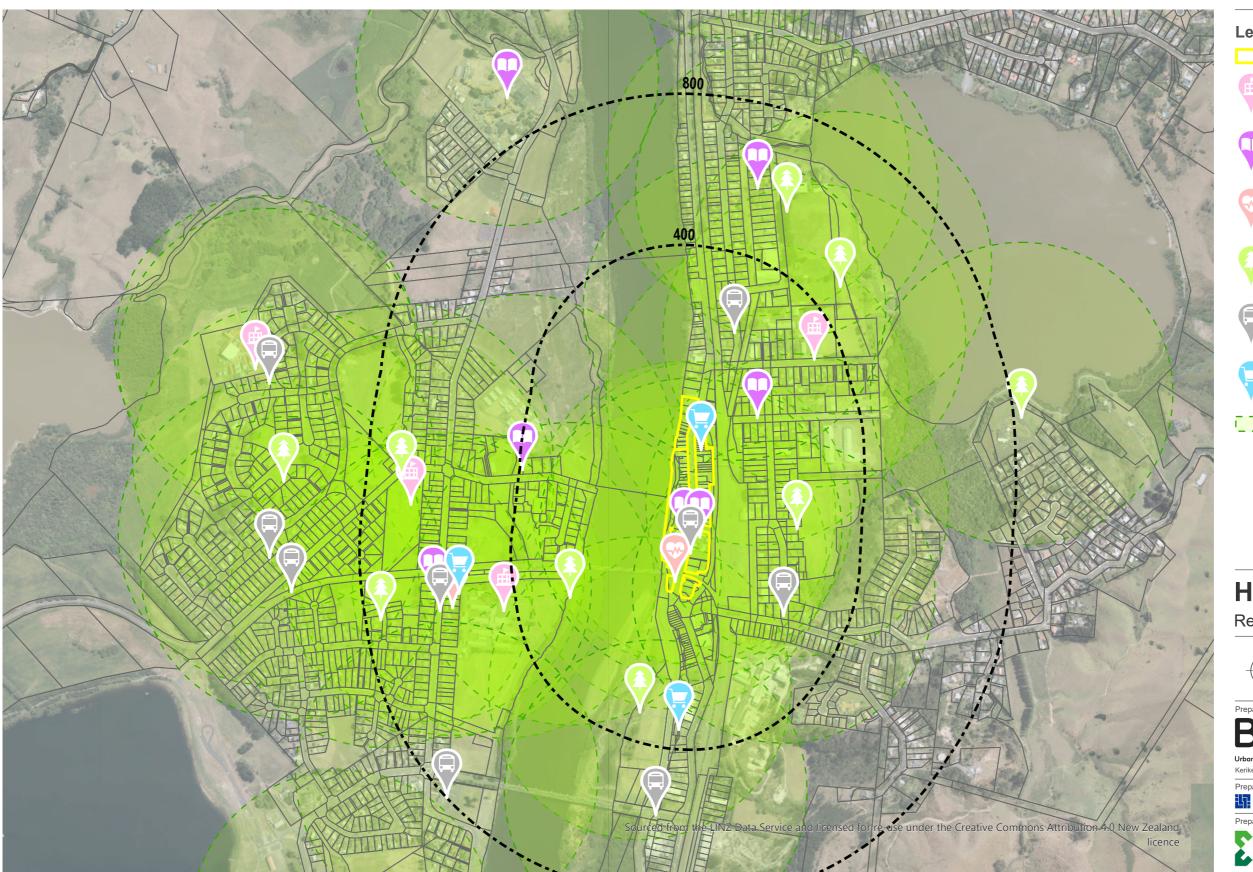
Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street



Amenities Heat Map



Legend





Public Schools



Community Facility



Medical Facility





Transit Stop



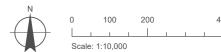
Supermarket



400m Radial Buffer

Huntly

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



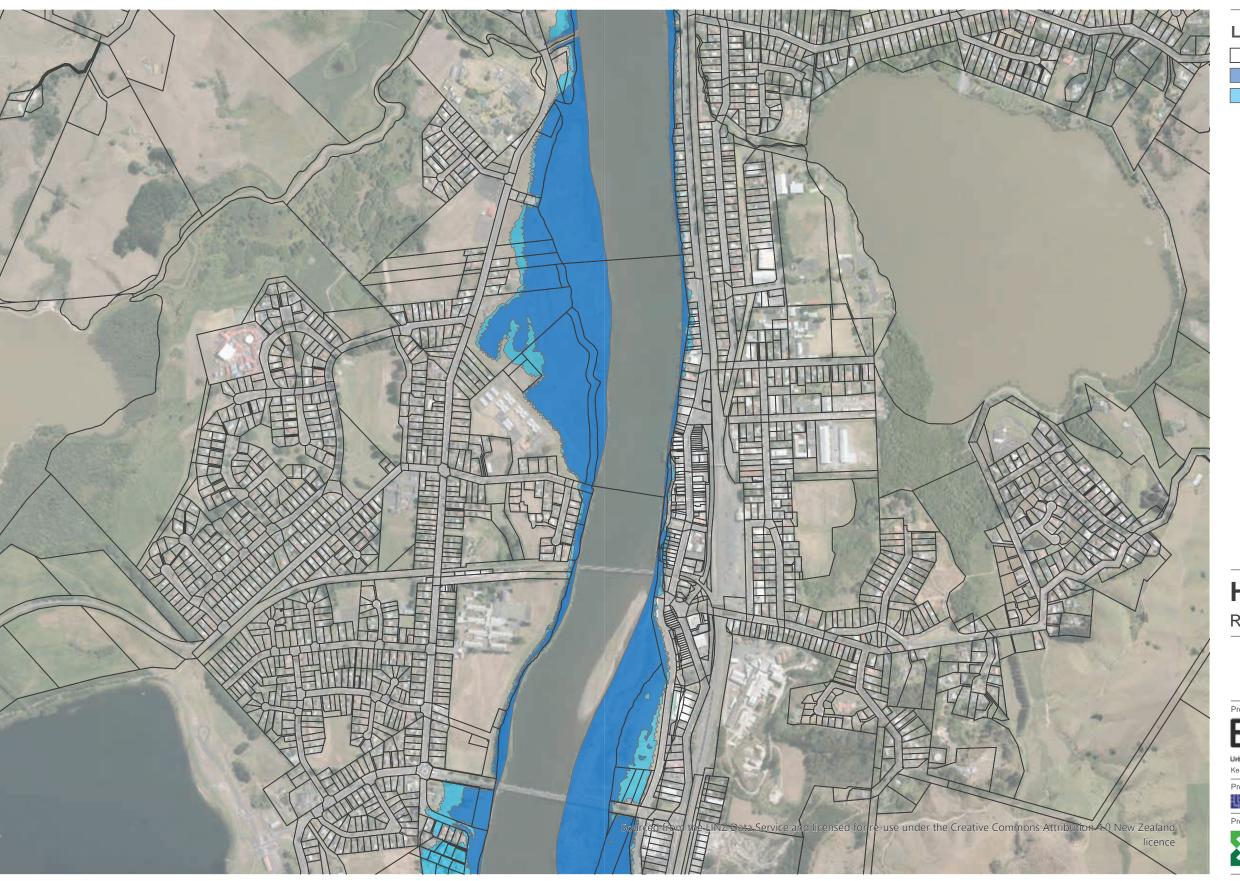


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurd



Natural hazards



Legend

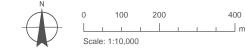
Cadastral Boundaries

Proposed high risk flood area

Proposed flood plain management area

Huntly 1

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



Prepared by

B&A

Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street Auckland

Urban & Environmenta

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

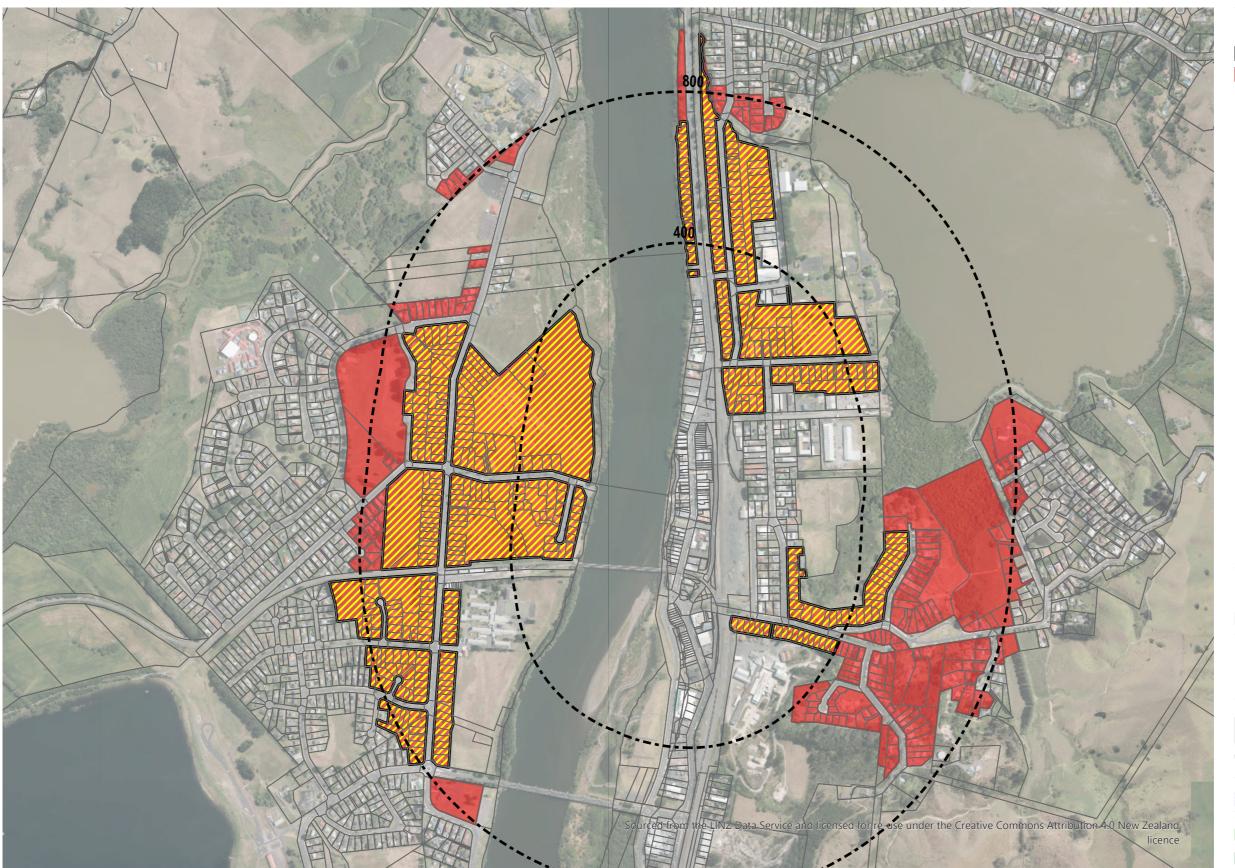
Prepared with:

題 Beca

Prepared f



MDR Zone extent comparison



Legend

/// Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Huntly

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



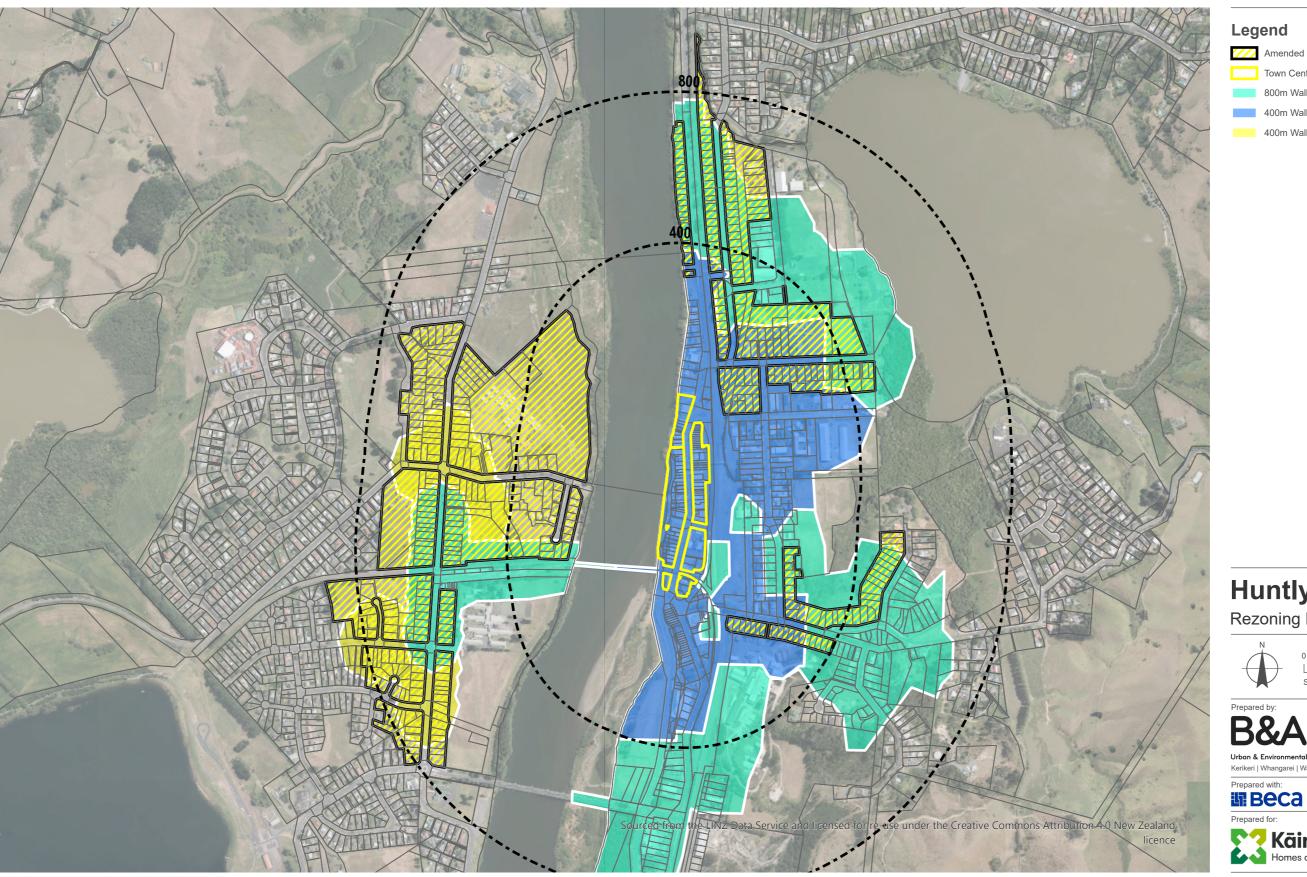


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurc



Walk catchment comparison with amended zone extent



Legend

Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)

Town Centre Zone Extent

800m Walking Catchment

400m Walking Catchment

400m Walking Catchment (Huntly West)

Huntly

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25

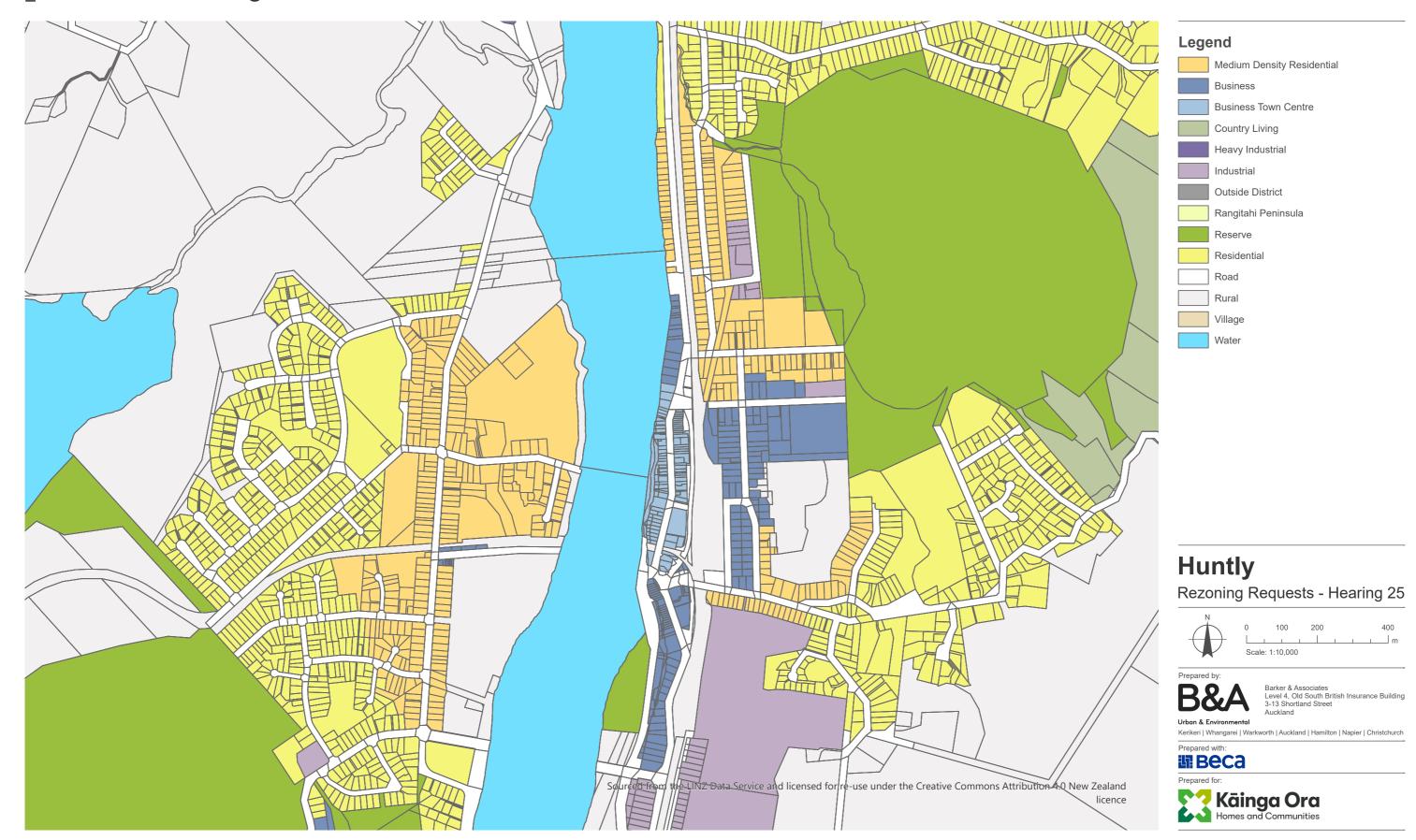


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

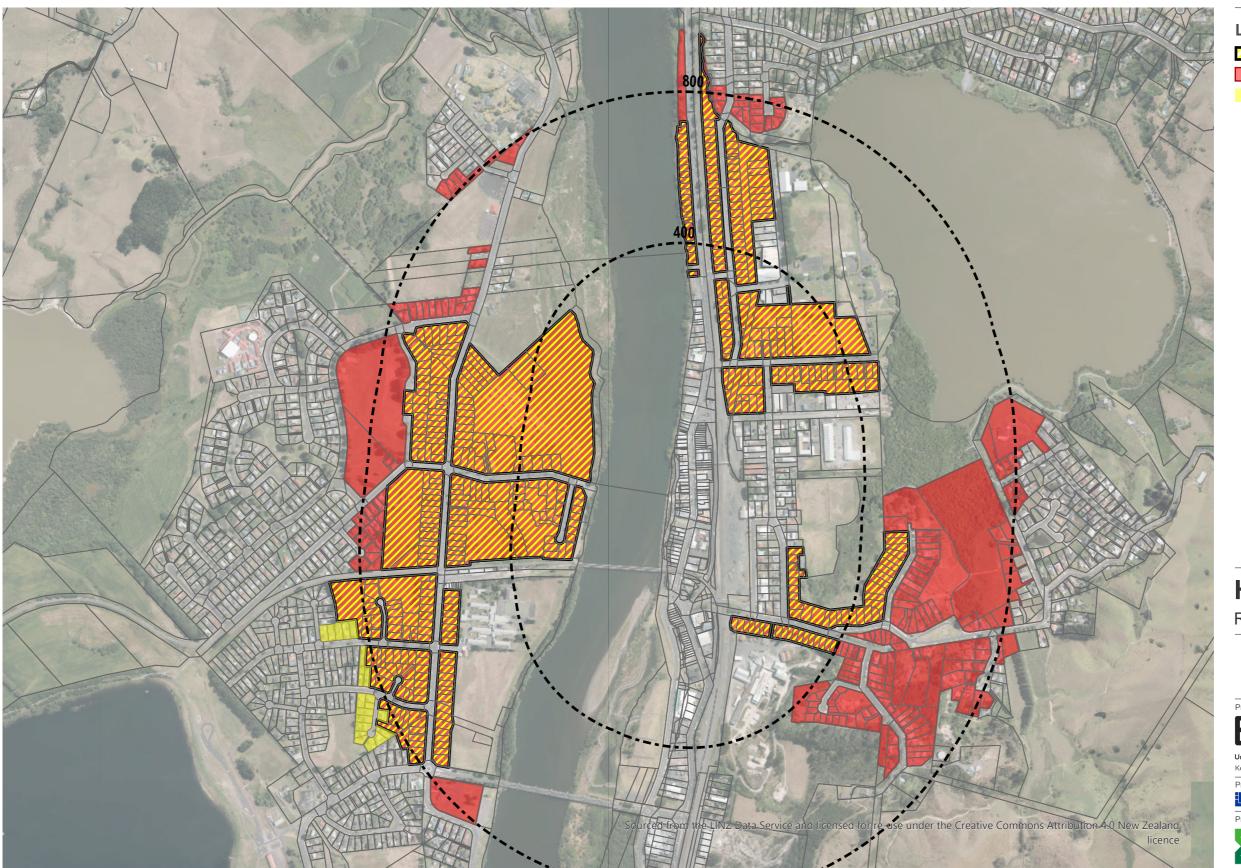
Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurc

Kāinga Ora Homes and Communities

Amended Zoning Plan



Proposed Waikato District Plan Out-of-scope MDR Upzoning



Legend

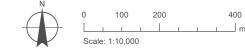
Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Out of Scope Upzoning

Huntly

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

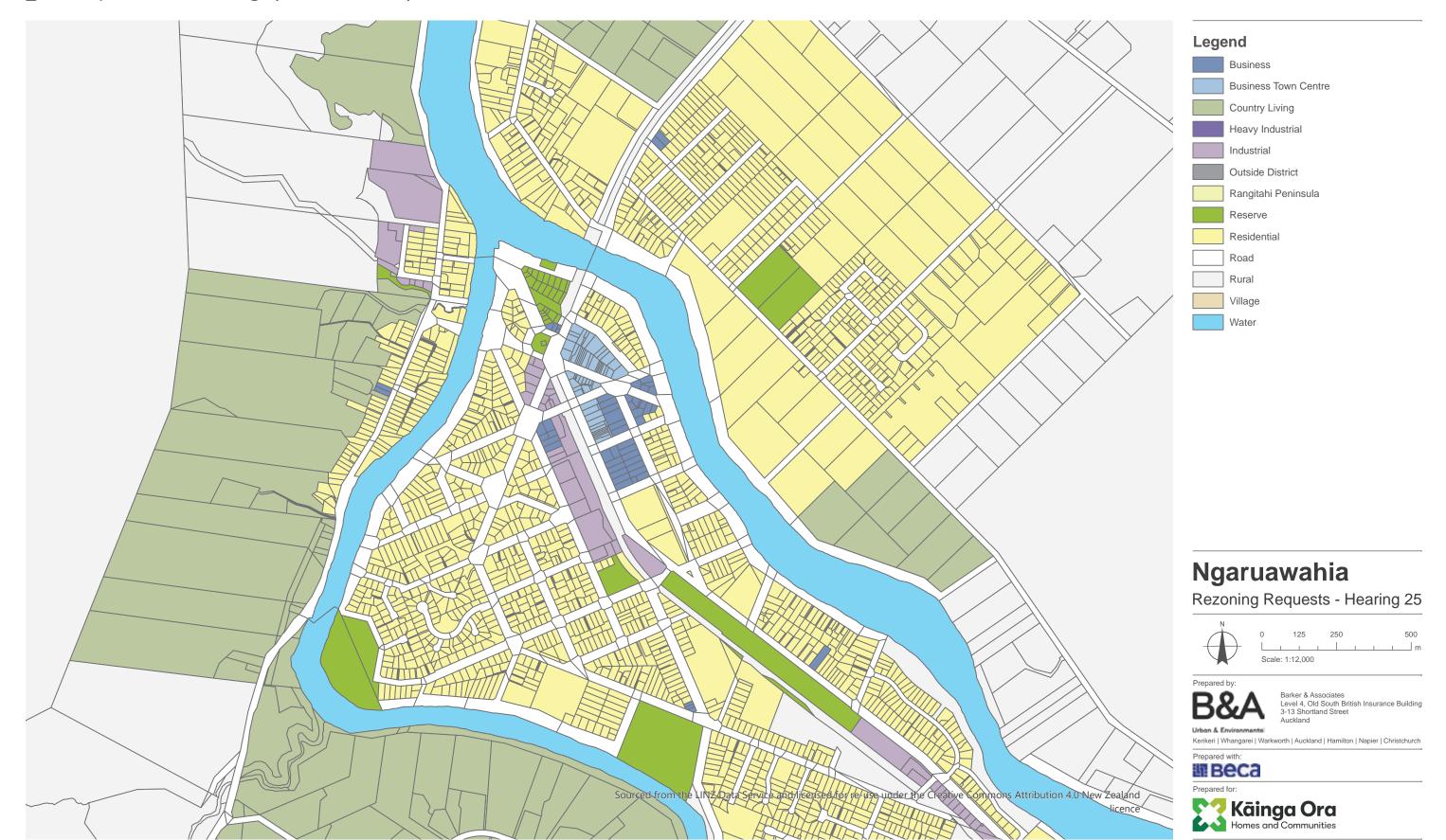
Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch



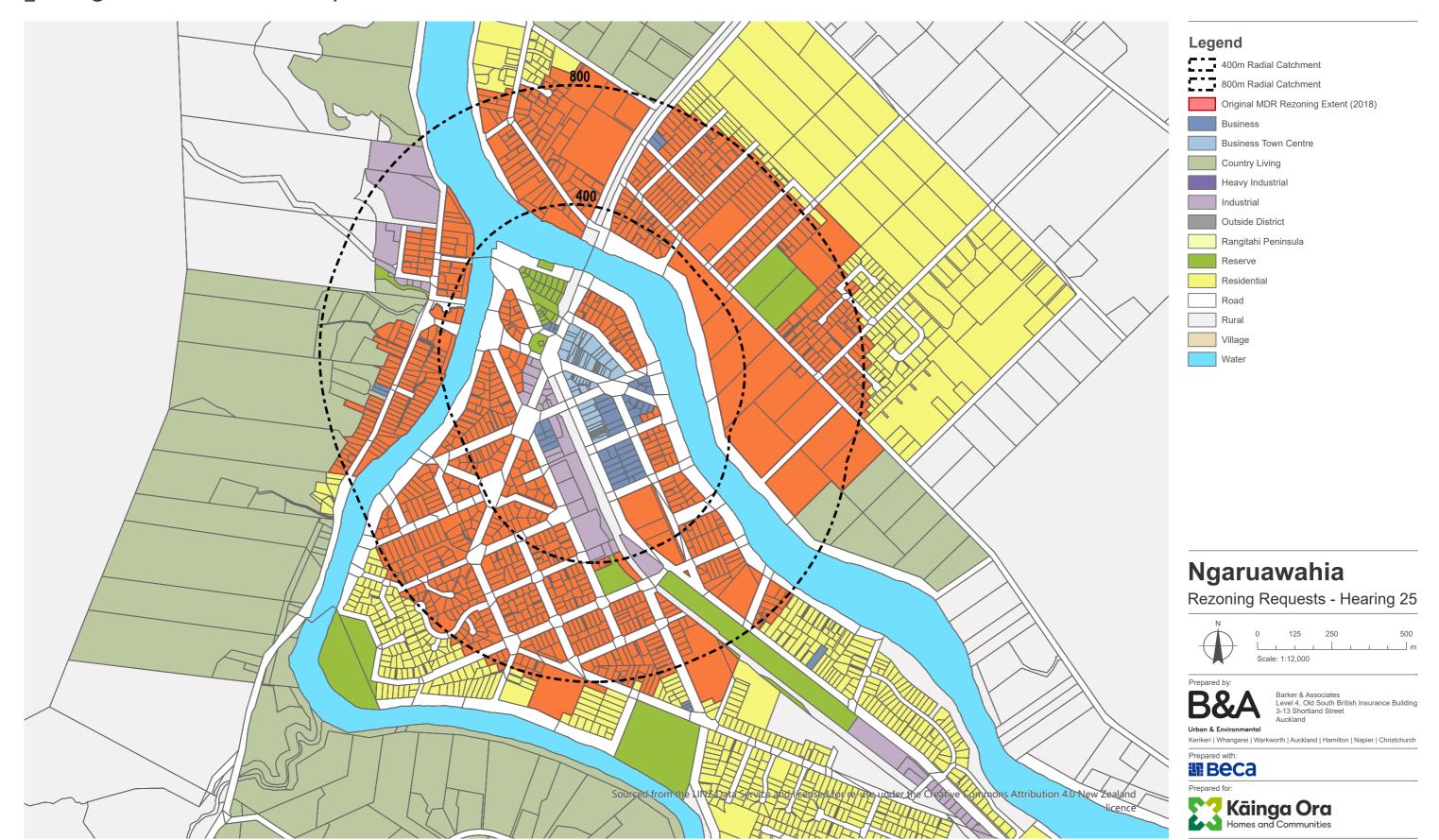


Ngaruawahia

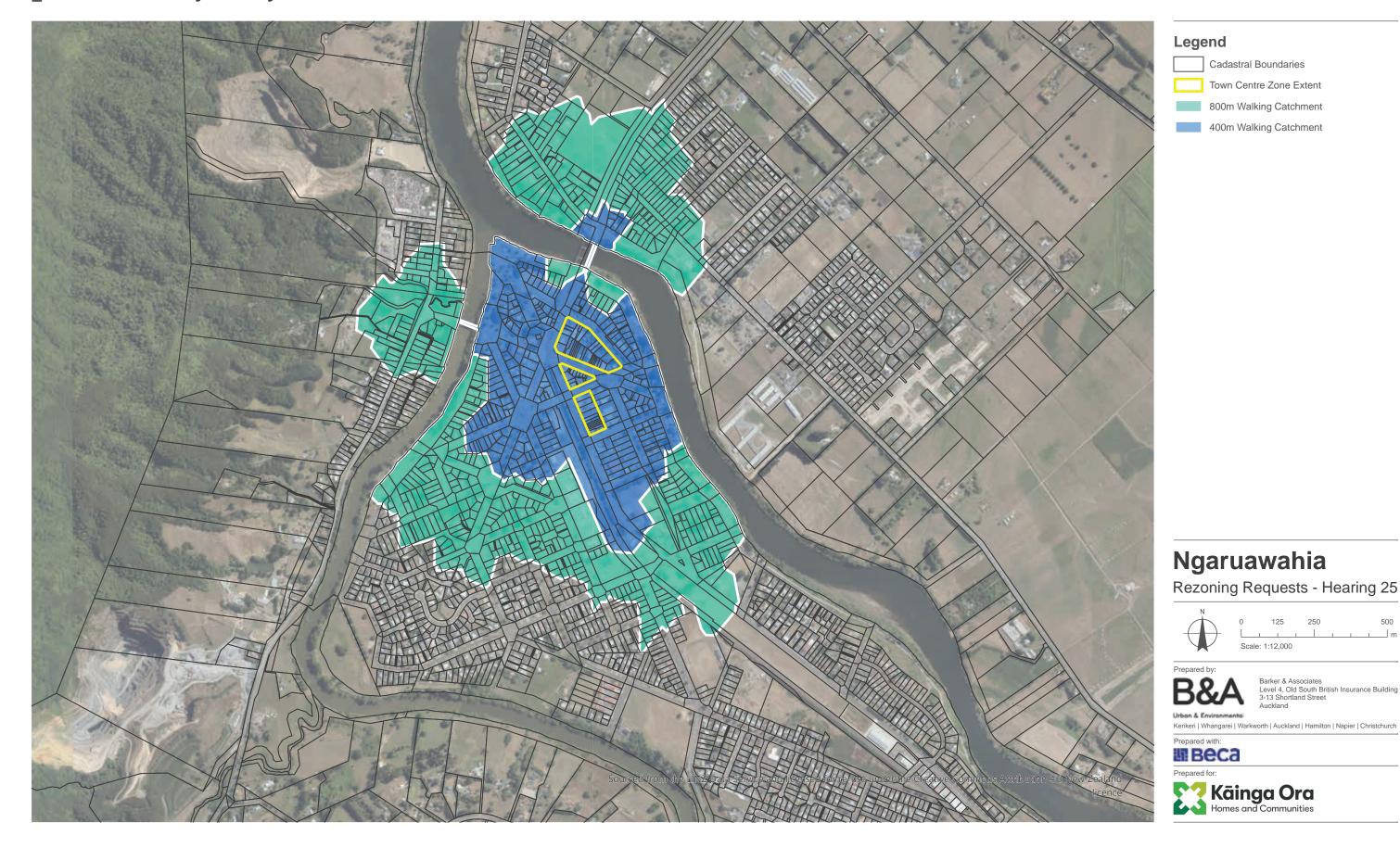
Proposed zoning (as notified)



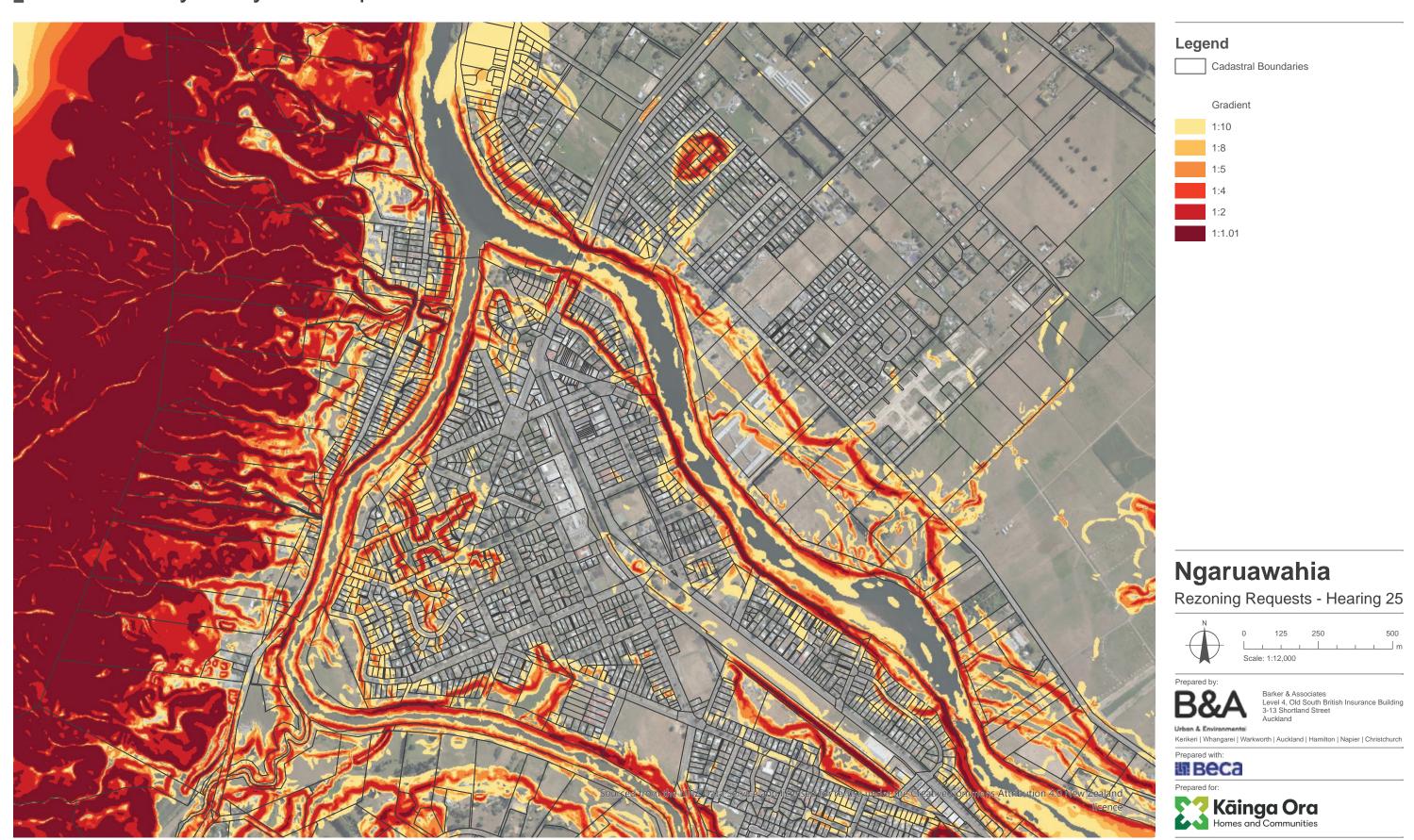
Original MDR Zone request



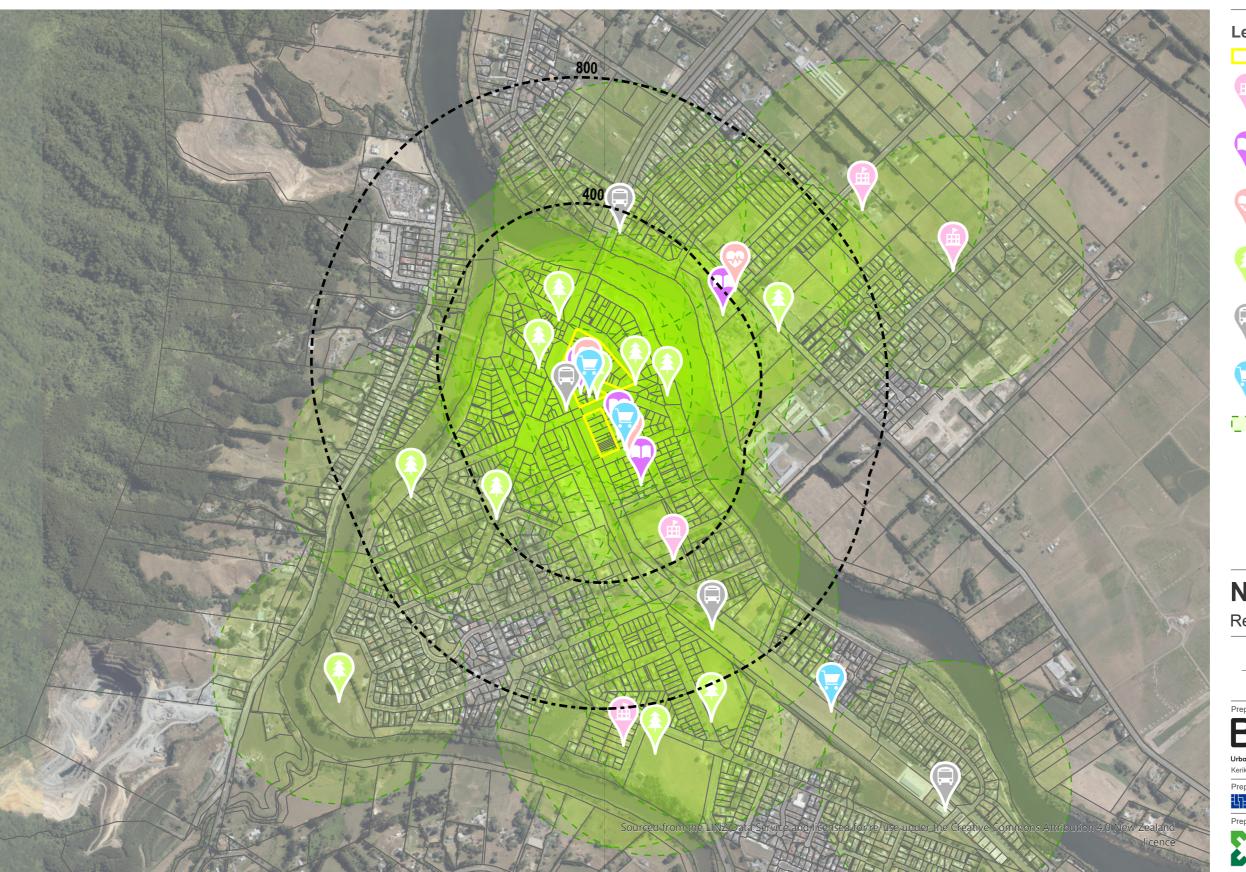
Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - walk catchments



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - slope



Amenities Heat Map



Legend





Public Schools



Community Facility



Medical Facility





Transit Stop





400m Radial Buffer

Ngaruawahia

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



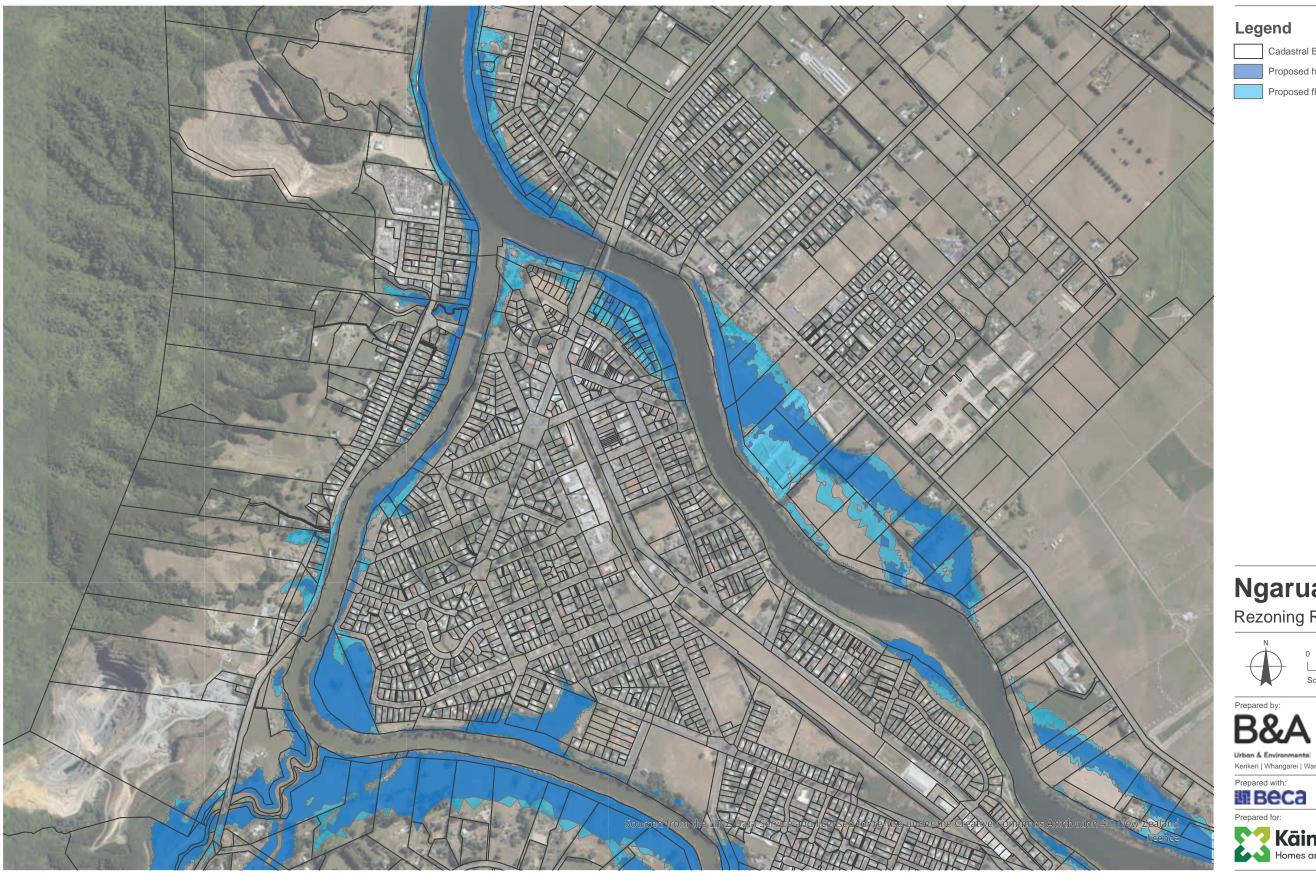


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Chri



Proposed Waikato District Plan Natural hazards



Cadastral Boundaries

Proposed high risk flood area

Proposed flood plain management area

Ngaruawahia

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25

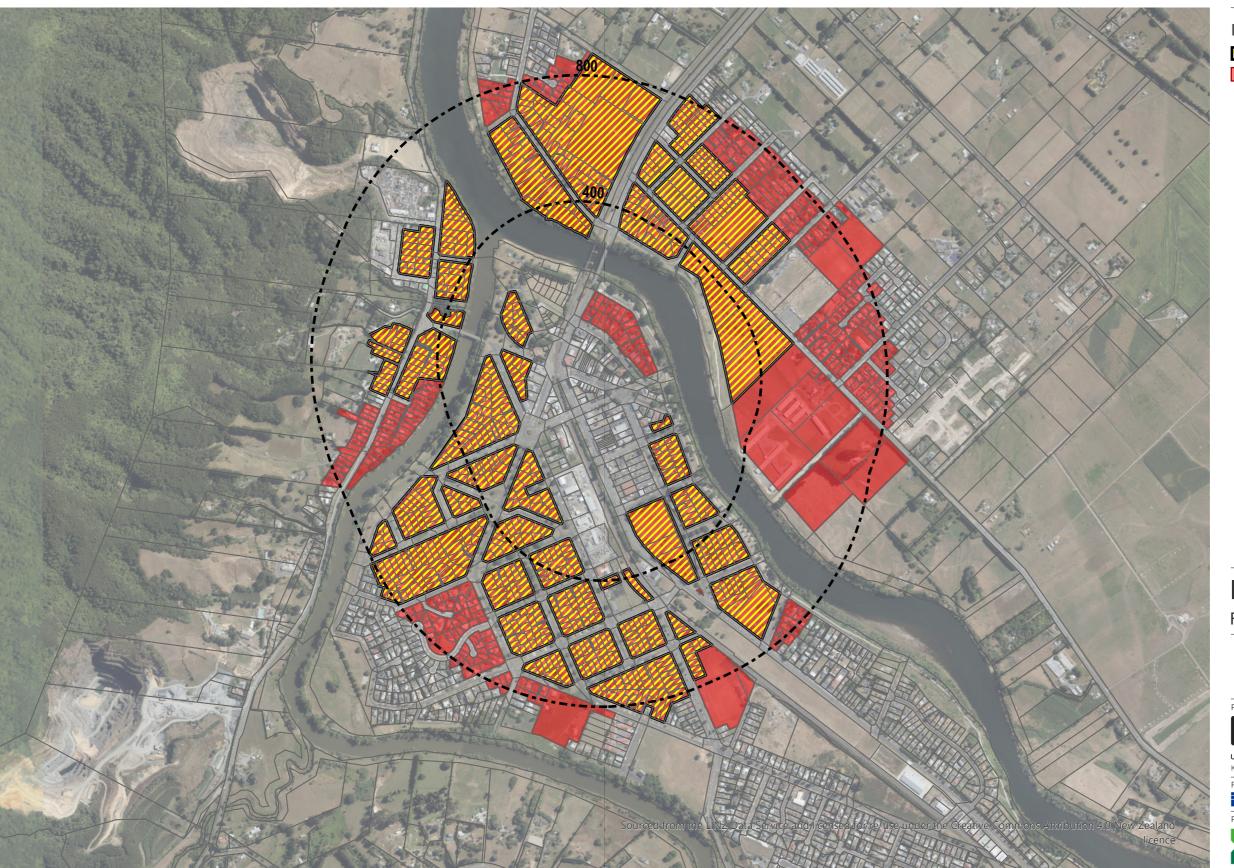


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street Auckland

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch



MDR Zone extent comparison



Legend

Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Ngaruawahia

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





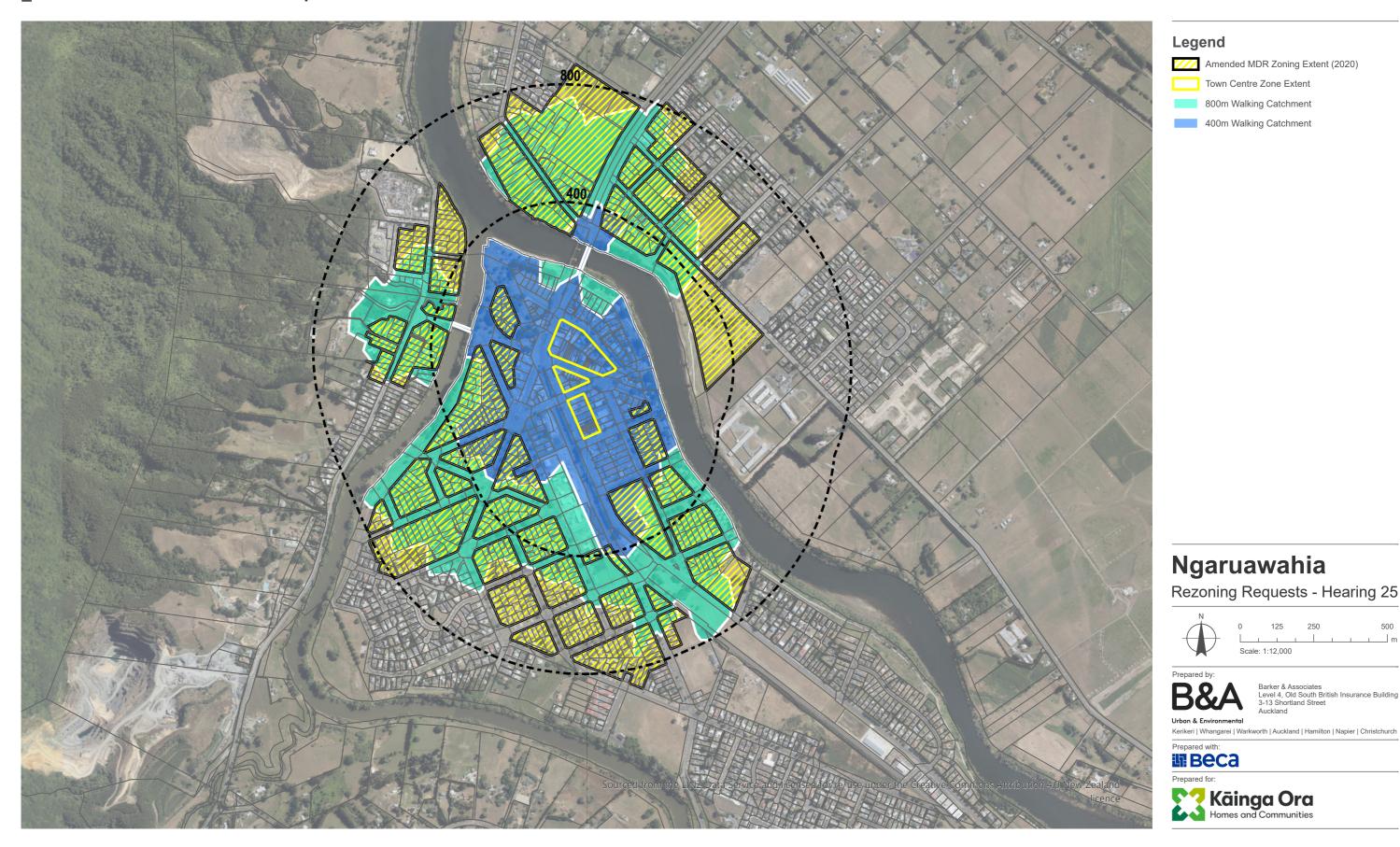


Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

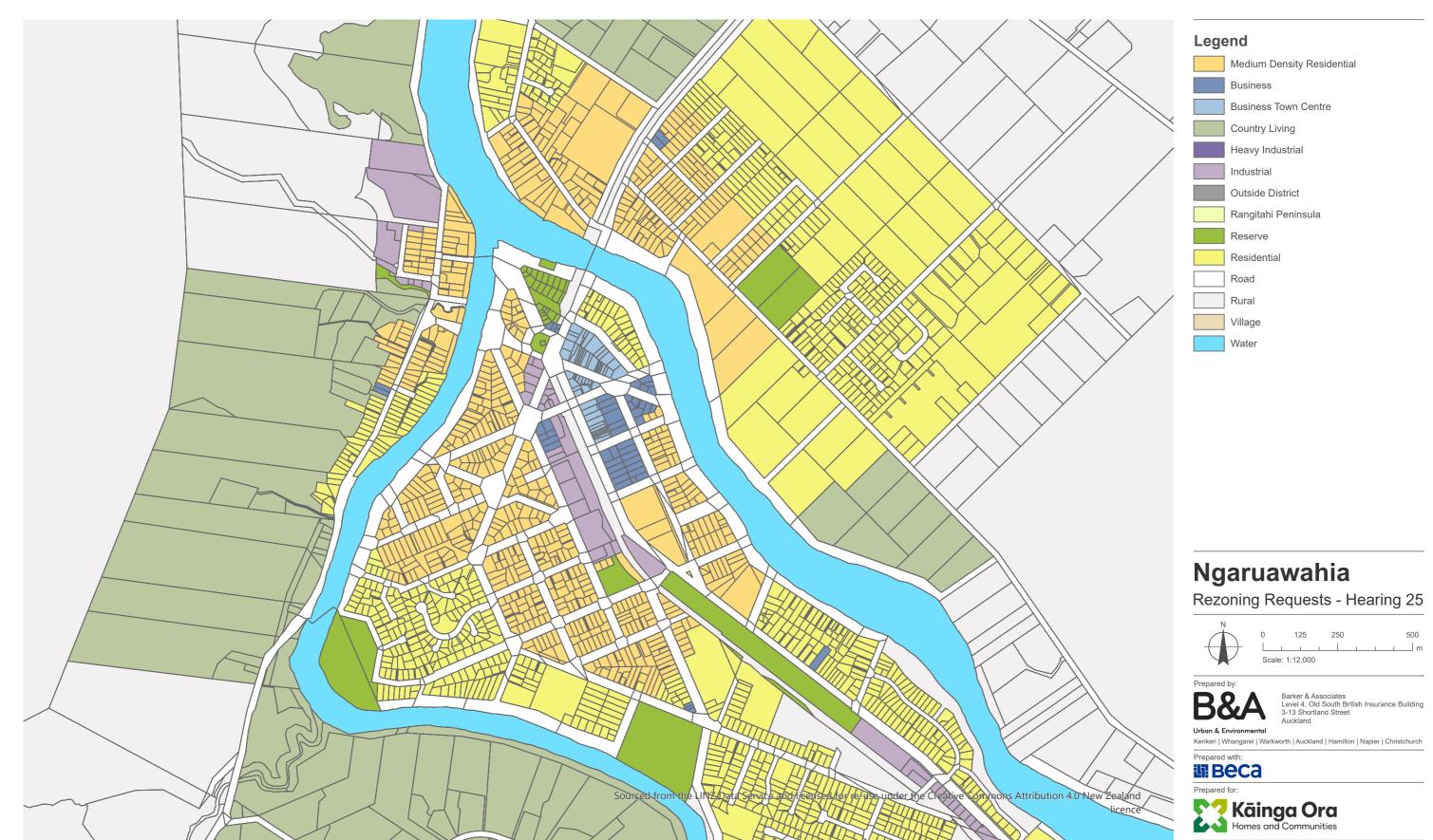
Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch



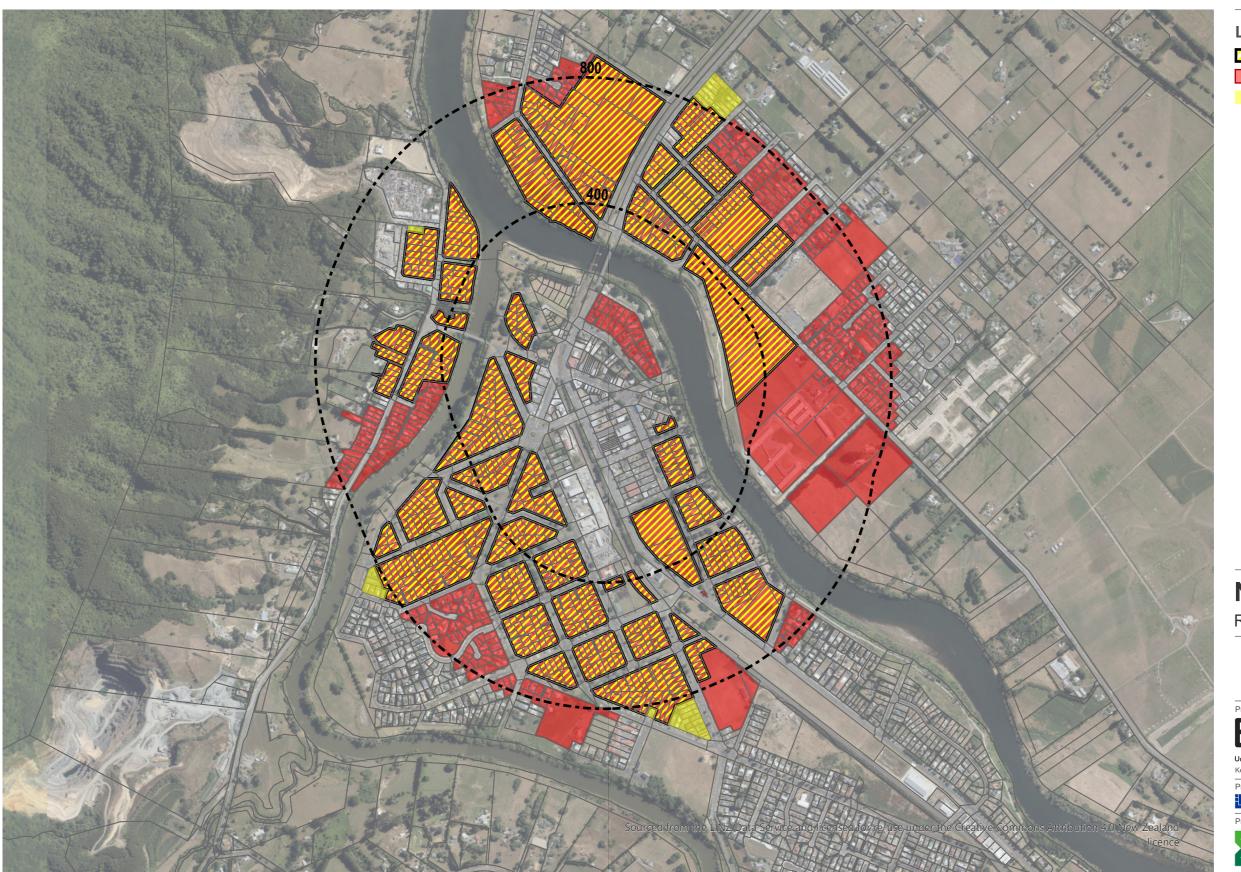
Walk catchment comparison with amended zone extent



Map Title



Proposed Waikato District Plan Out-of-scope MDR Upzoning



Legend

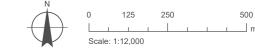
/// Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)

Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Out of Scope Upzoning

Ngaruawahia

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





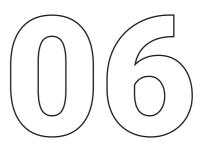
Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch

Prepared with:





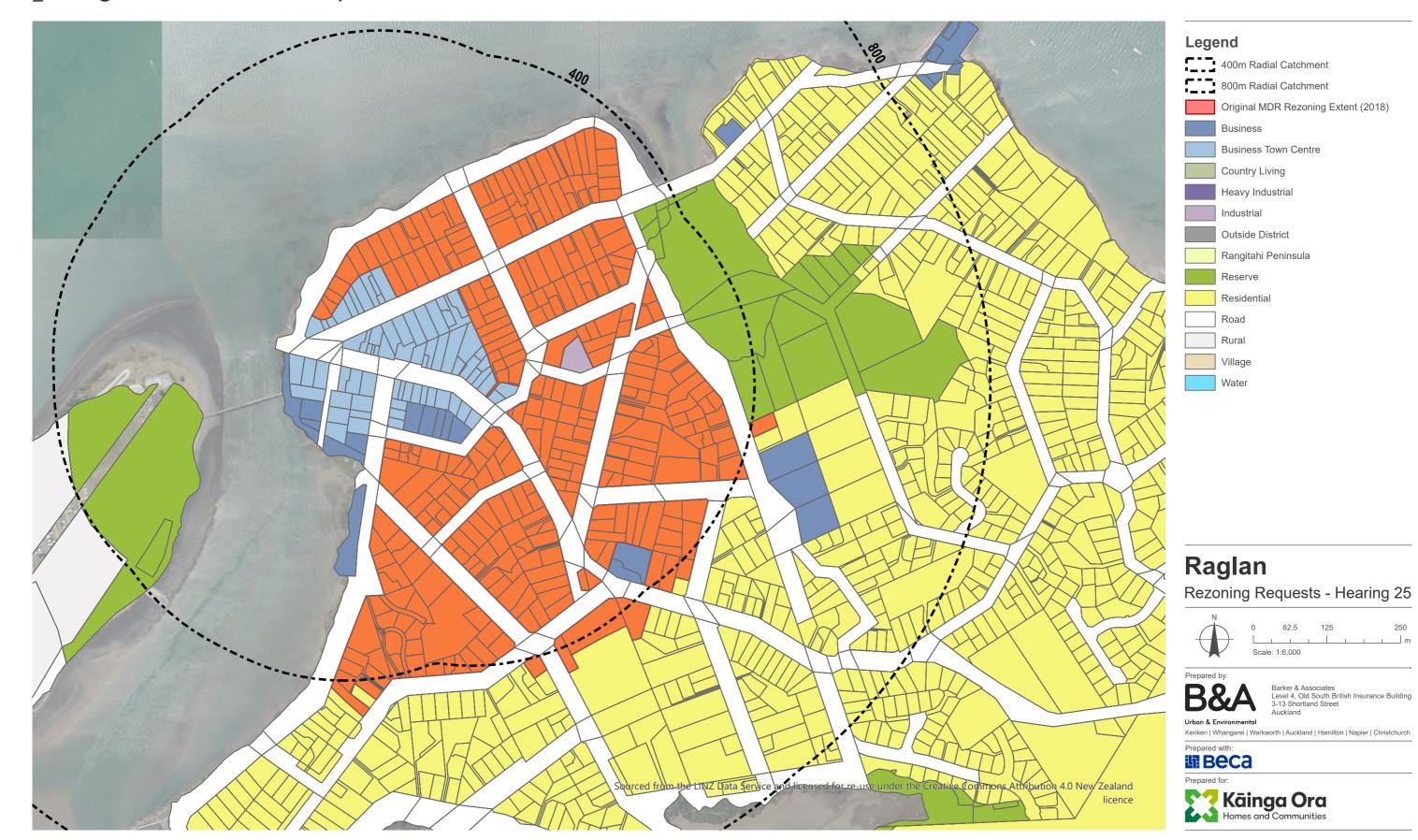


Raglan

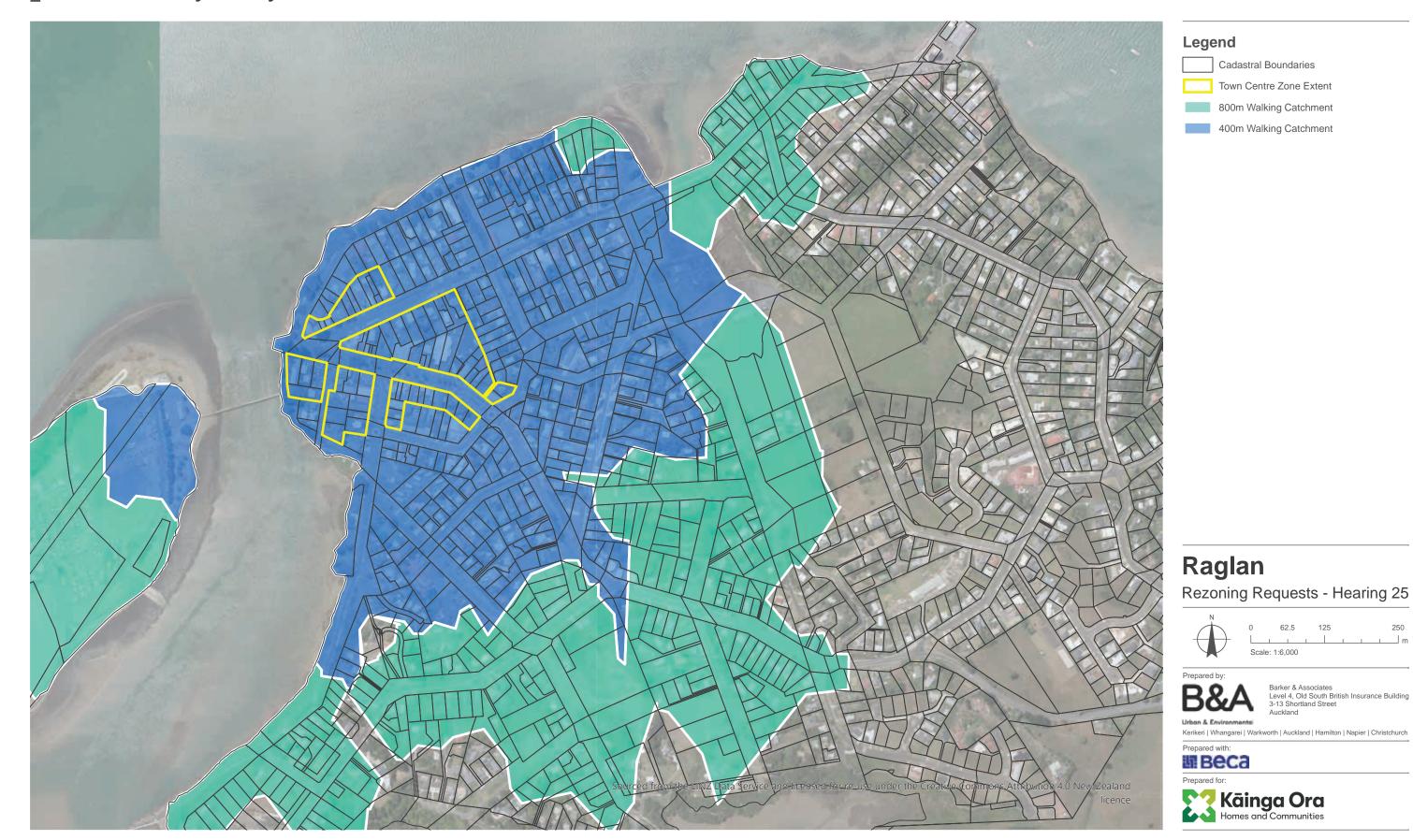
Proposed zoning - as notified



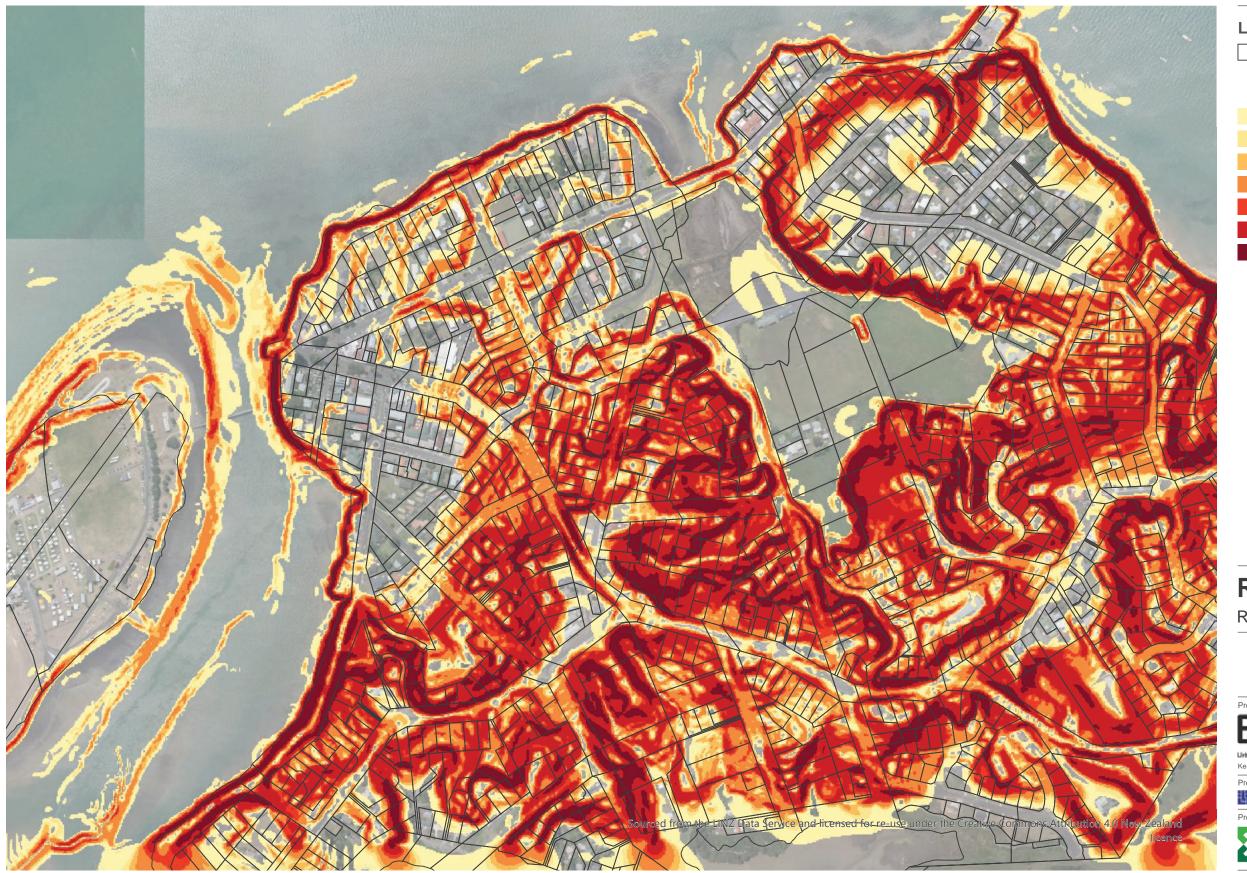
Proposed Waikato District Plan Original MDR Zone request



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - walk catchments



Proposed Waikato District Plan Accessibility analysis - slope



Legend Cadastral Boundaries Gradient 1:10 1:2

Raglan

1:1.01

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25





Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street Auckland

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurc





Proposed Waikato District Plan Amenities Heat Map

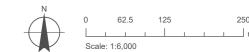




Community Facility

Medical Facility

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Chr



Proposed Waikato District Plan Natural hazards



Legend

Cadastral Boundaries

Proposed high risk coastal hazard inundation area

Proposed coastal sensitivity area inundation

Raglan

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Building 3-13 Shortland Street Auckland

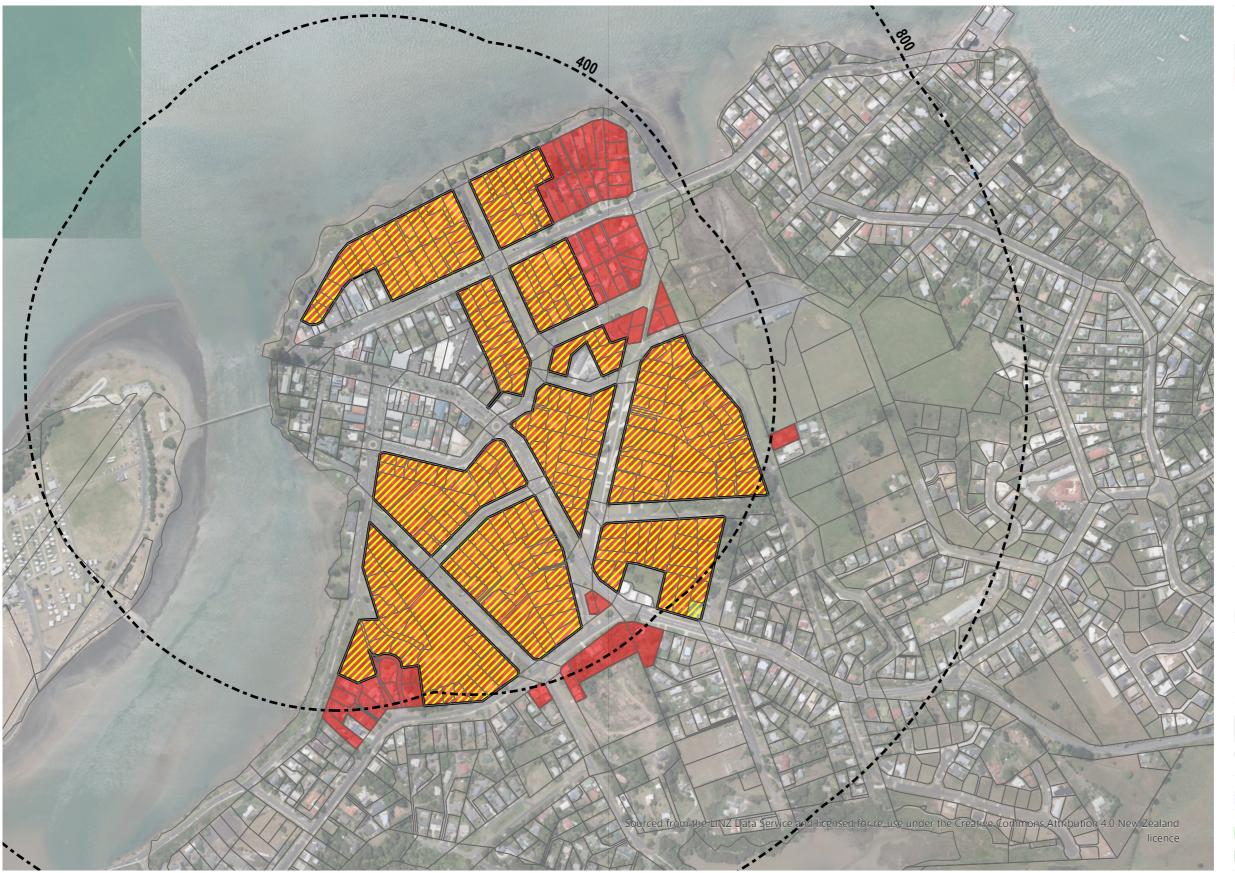
Urban & Environmental

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Christchurch





Proposed Waikato District Plan MDR Zone extent comparison



Legend

/// Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)



Original MDR Rezoning Extent (2018)

Raglan

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



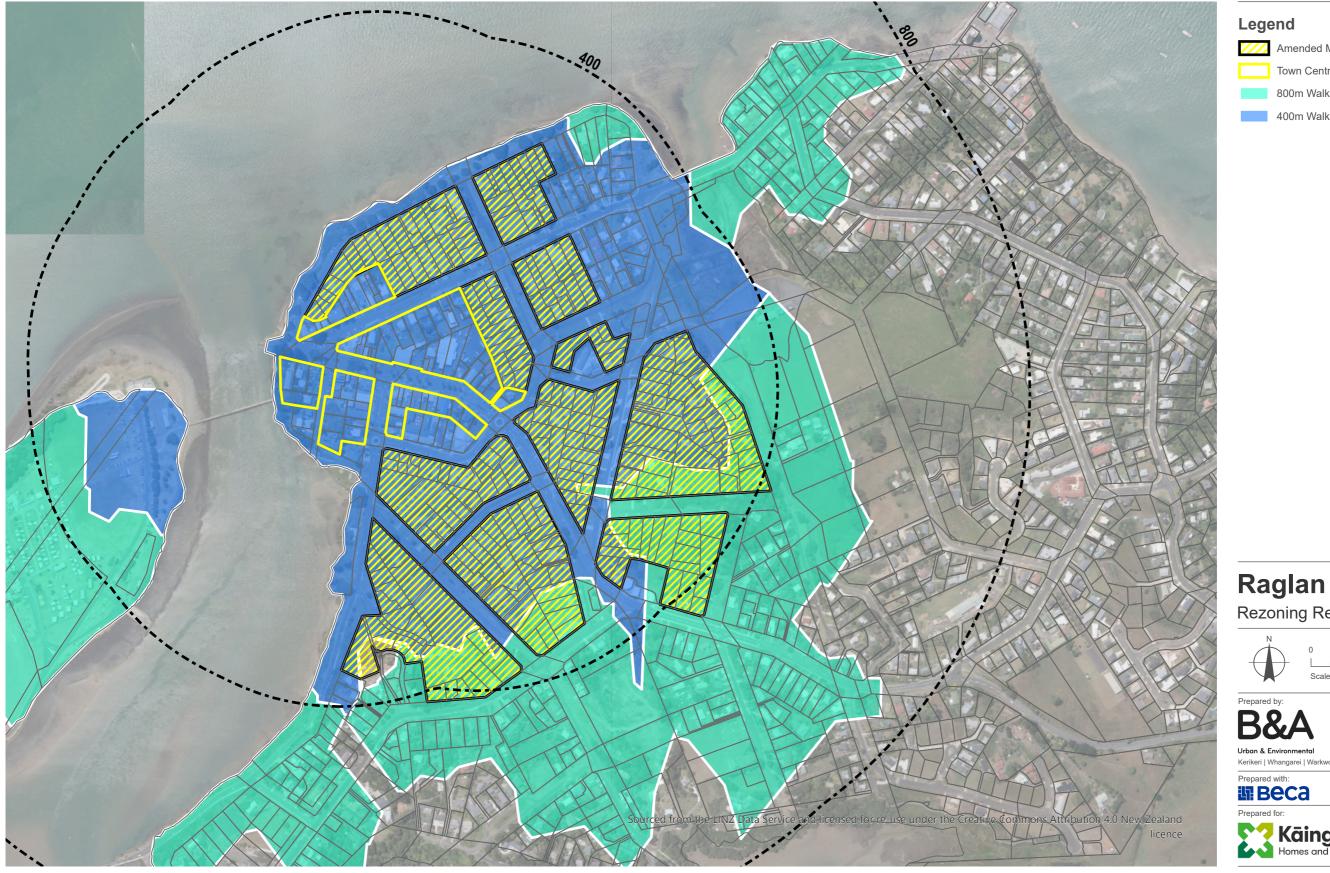
Urban & Environmental

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Chri

Prepared with:



Walk catchment comparison with amended zone extent



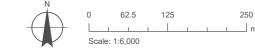
Amended MDR Zoning Extent (2020)

Town Centre Zone Extent

800m Walking Catchment

400m Walking Catchment

Rezoning Requests - Hearing 25



Barker & Associates Level 4, Old South British Insurance Buildir 3-13 Shortland Street

Kerikeri | Whangarei | Warkworth | Auckland | Hamilton | Napier | Chr

Kāinga Ora
Homes and Communities

Amended Zone Map

