



Welcome

Kākātangiata Structure Plan & District Plan Change

Stakeholder Engagement

This is an opportunity for you to learn about the work to date and input into the growth planning process.

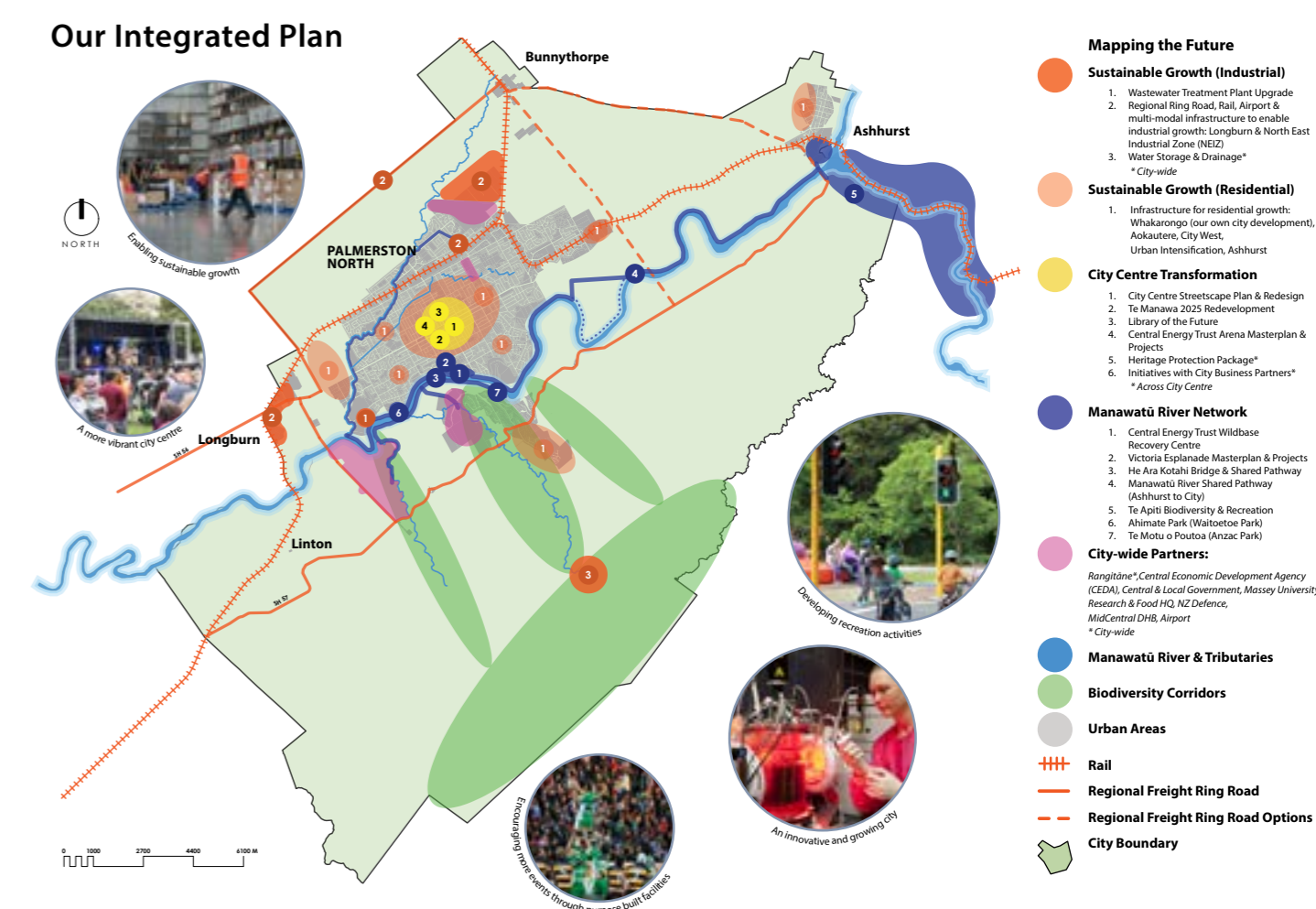
We want your views on:
What is important to you
Local community issues
The baseline analysis
Future growth & options
And anything else!

Kākātangiata



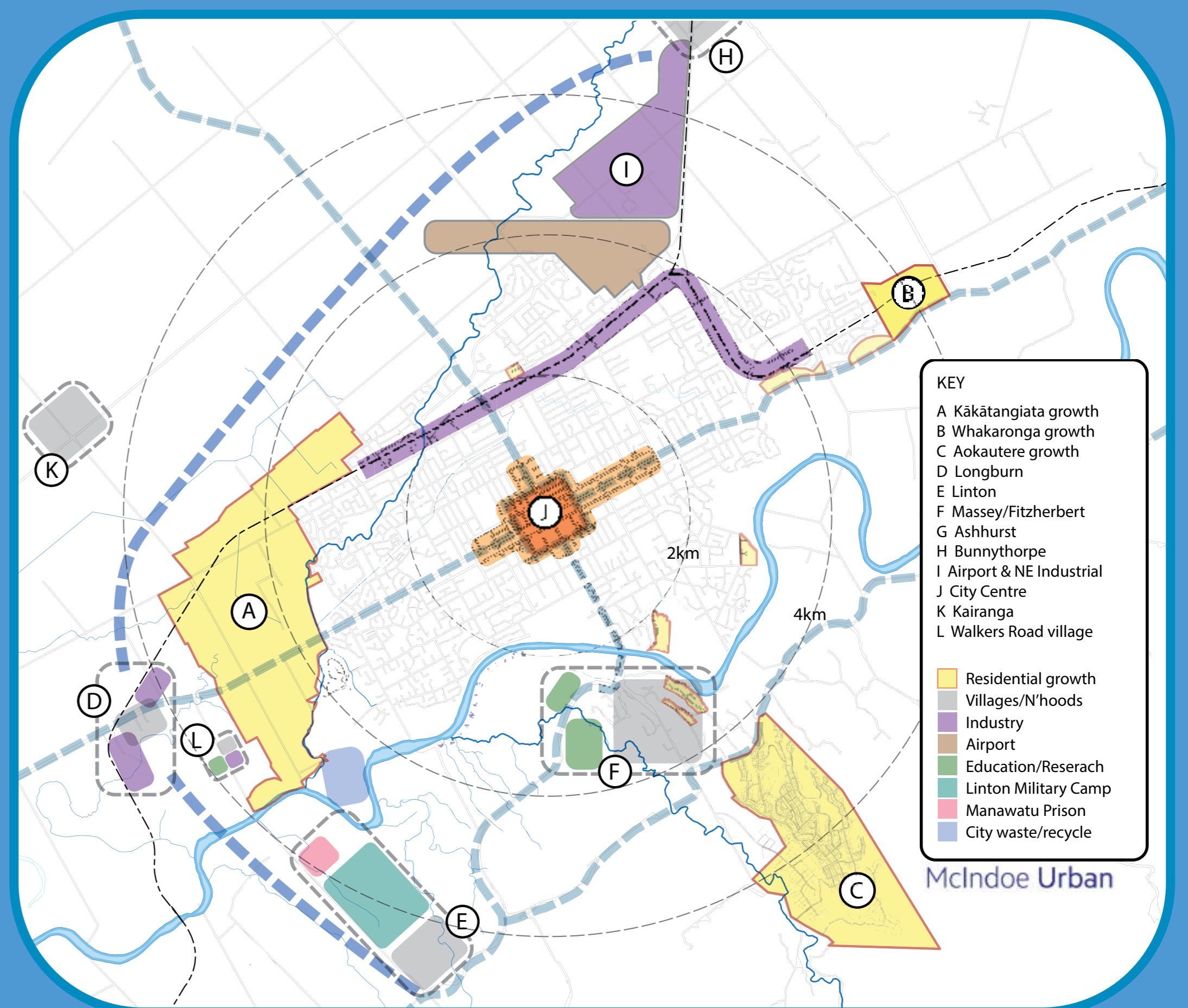
The area has long been considered ideal for growth. It is close to the CBD and served by good road links. Development is part of PNCC's strategic plan.

Kākātangiata will benefit from future infrastructure plans. These include a western ring road that necessitates a new bridge over the Manawatu River. This bridge could access the southern end of Kākātangiata.



The Plan for Kākātangiata will set the conditions for comprehensive development of 693.5Ha of land along the western edge of the city.

As the crow flies the closest parts of Kākātangiata are 3.5km from The Square. The settlements of Longburn and Walkers Road are nearby while Linton is likely to be better integrated with the introduction of a new bridge over the river.



Whānau Ora Framework

One of the key functions of this project is to understand, support and enable Māori aspirations for urban development.

To articulate these aspirations in a holistic way, the project is using a Whānau Ora – family health framework to inform both the design and planning process, as well as the shape, form and functioning of the future Kākātangiata area.



Pūkenga Rawa (Economic Security and Wealth Creation):

- It only takes one person in the whānau to raise the level of opportunities and lay that foundation for future generations.
- Whānau aspire to and achieve economic security that does not depend on minimal households or beneficiary payments.



Ko Tuakiritanga (Te o Māori):

- Whānau participation in tribal, community and cultural endeavours that promote the on-going transmission of Māori knowledge, culture and te reo Māori.
- Those that are connected to their culture tend to have a healthier lifestyle.



Hauoranga (Healthy Whānau Lifestyles):

It usually takes one member of the whānau to pave the way for change. These pathways include:

- exercise habits/healthy environments;
- establishing codes of conduct that endorse healthy behaviours;
- the integrational transmission of values and models;
- positive relationship building and demonstrating good parenting and safe practices in homes.



Pāporitanga (Whānau Participation in Society):

- Participation is a two-way process, one of giving and one of receiving.
- Whānau access to community facilities and goods and services (i.e. health, education, employment, higher levels of income) is necessary for whānau well-being.
- Whānau that are active and participate are contributing to their community.



Kotahitanga (Whānau Cohesion):

- Most whānau usually have a matriarch that keeps everyone connected.
- Whānau also stay connected through Kapa Haka, Sports, Arts, Marae and Social Network Sites.
- Whānau identify issues and seek to address these issues as whānau.



Tiaki Taiao (Responsible Stewards of Living and Natural Elements):

- Whānau can re/connect with a Māori worldview when it comes to their natural and living environments - Taiao.
- Whānau understand how their environments may be categorised e.g living - micro / natural - macro.
- Whānau determine what sustainable behaviours look like in their environments.

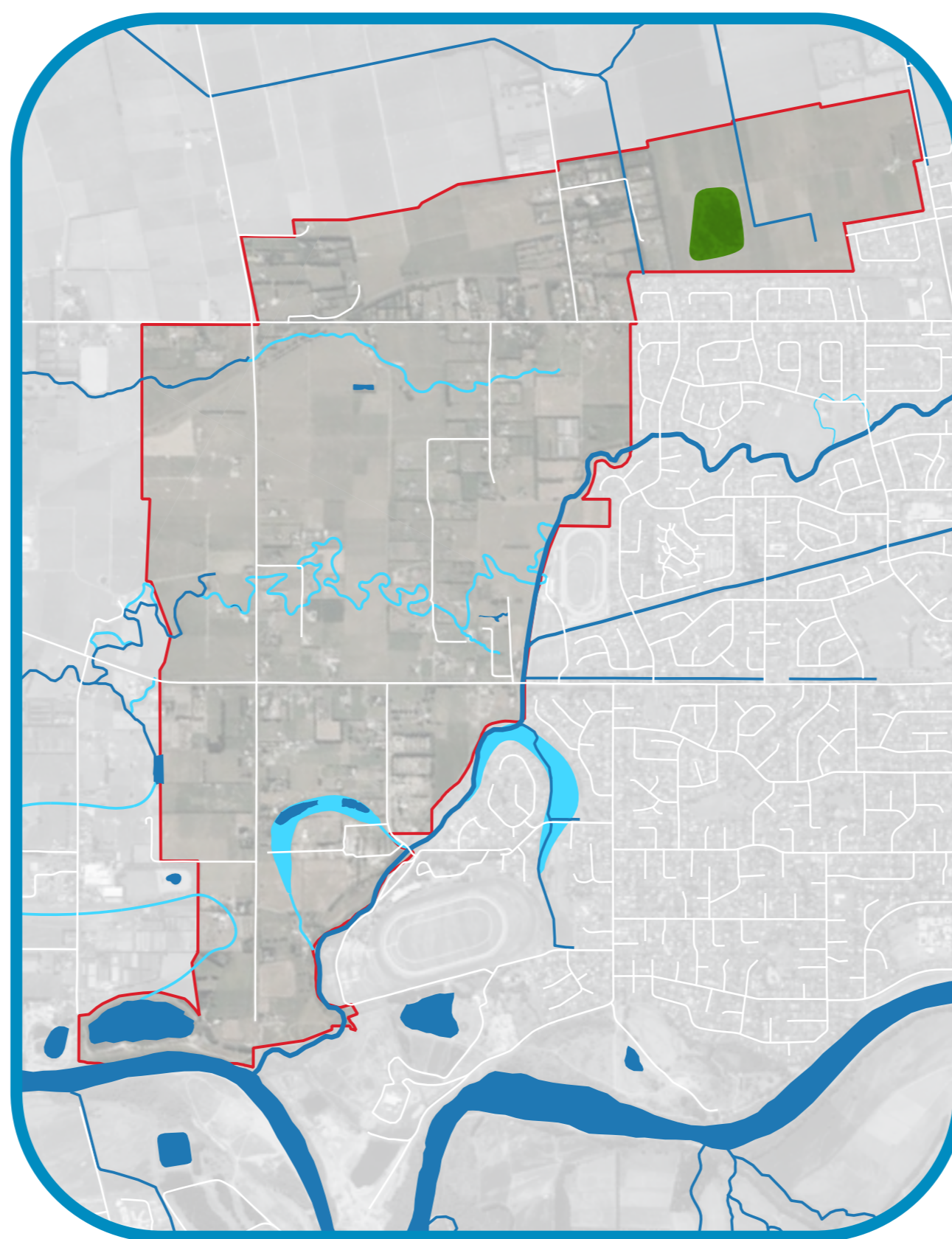
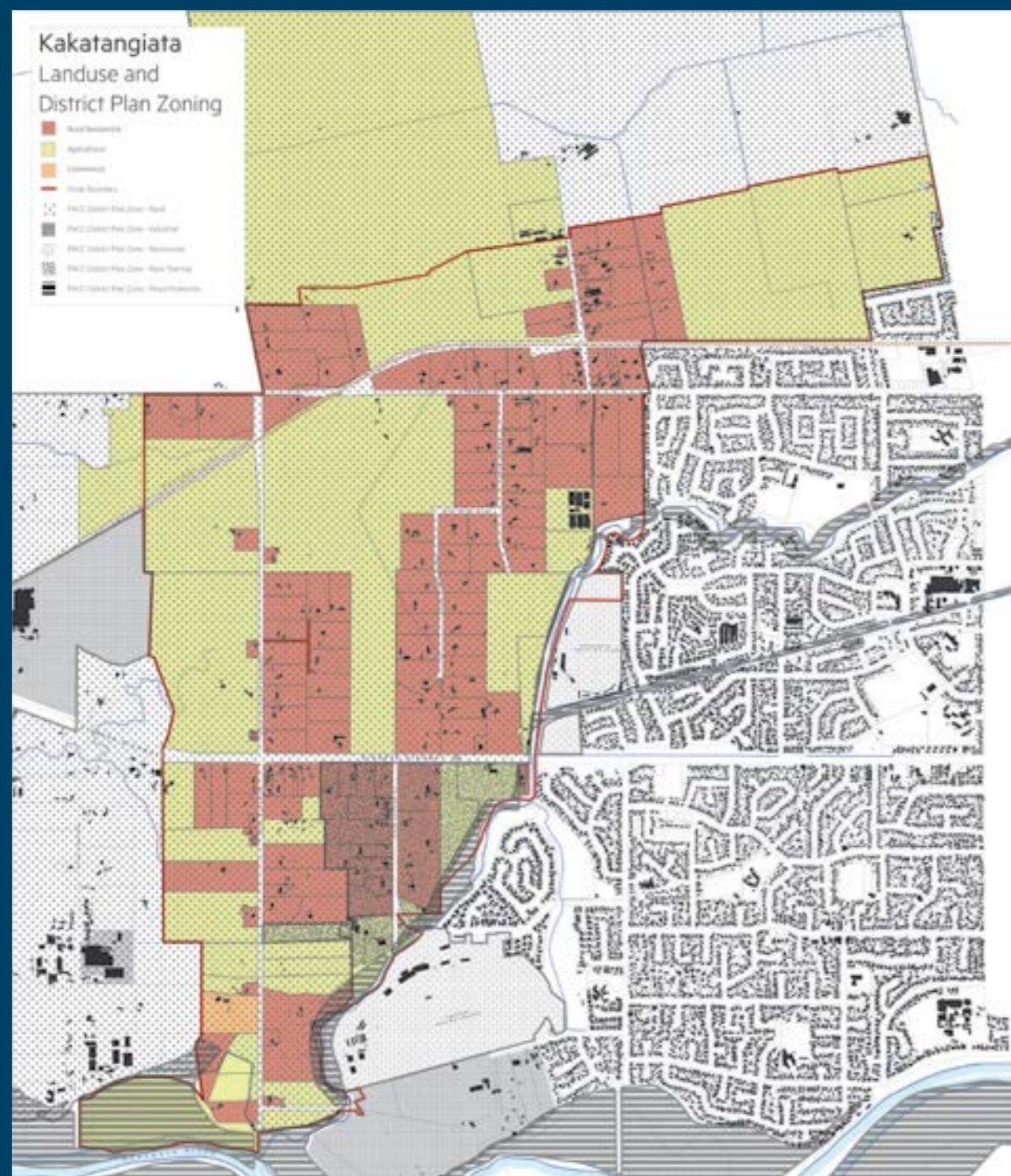


Rangatiratanga (Whānau Self-Management):

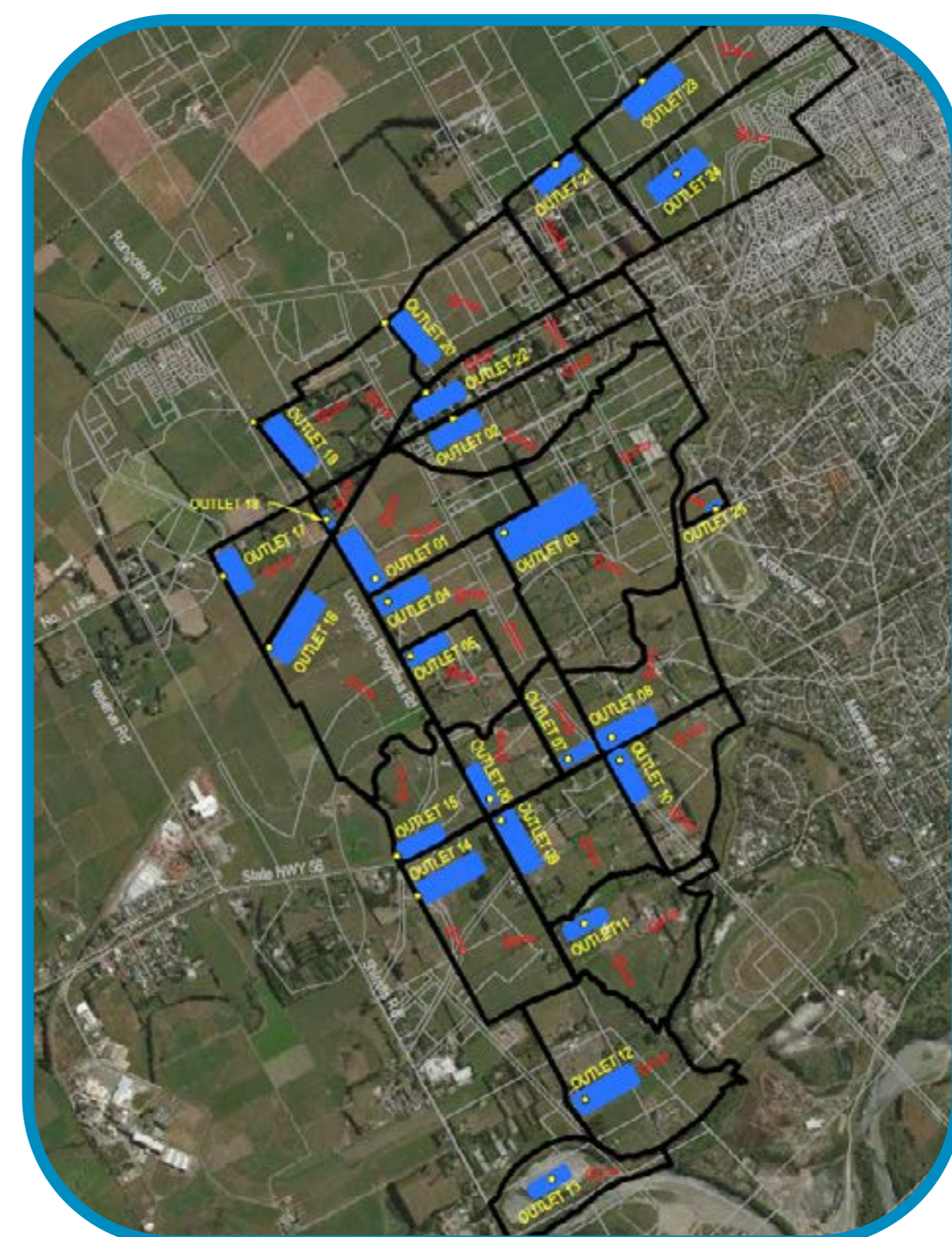
- Knowing where you have come from enables one to carve out the pathways for all generations to self-manage.
- Whānau determine their own pathways and manage their own affairs.
- Whānau draw on skills and strengths of their own members to advance collective interests.
- Whānau self-management is underpinned by cultural values - and generosity, sharing, co-

Understanding the place

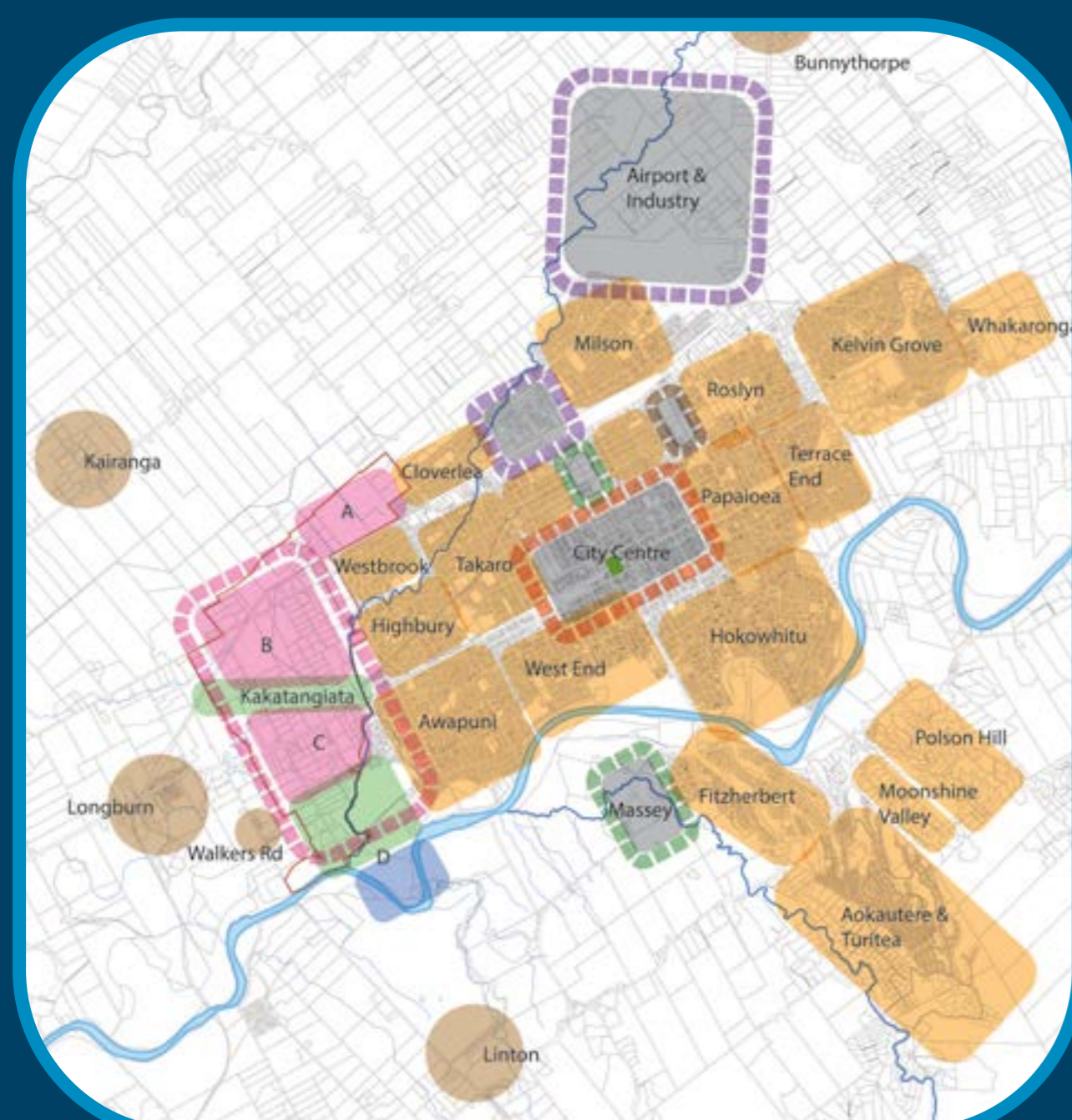
Current Zoning



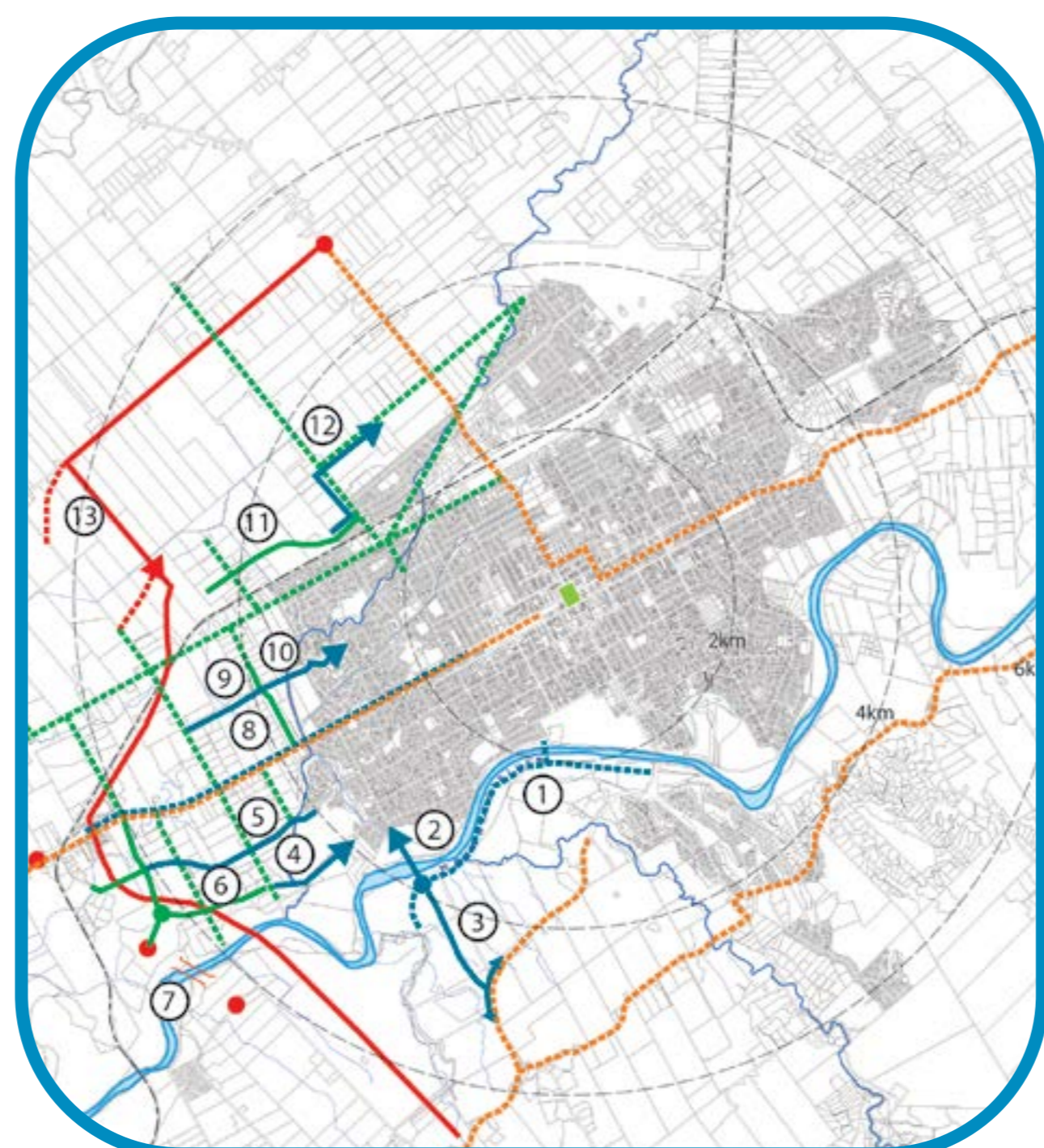
Water - The site is crossed by streams and imprinted with ancient waterways.



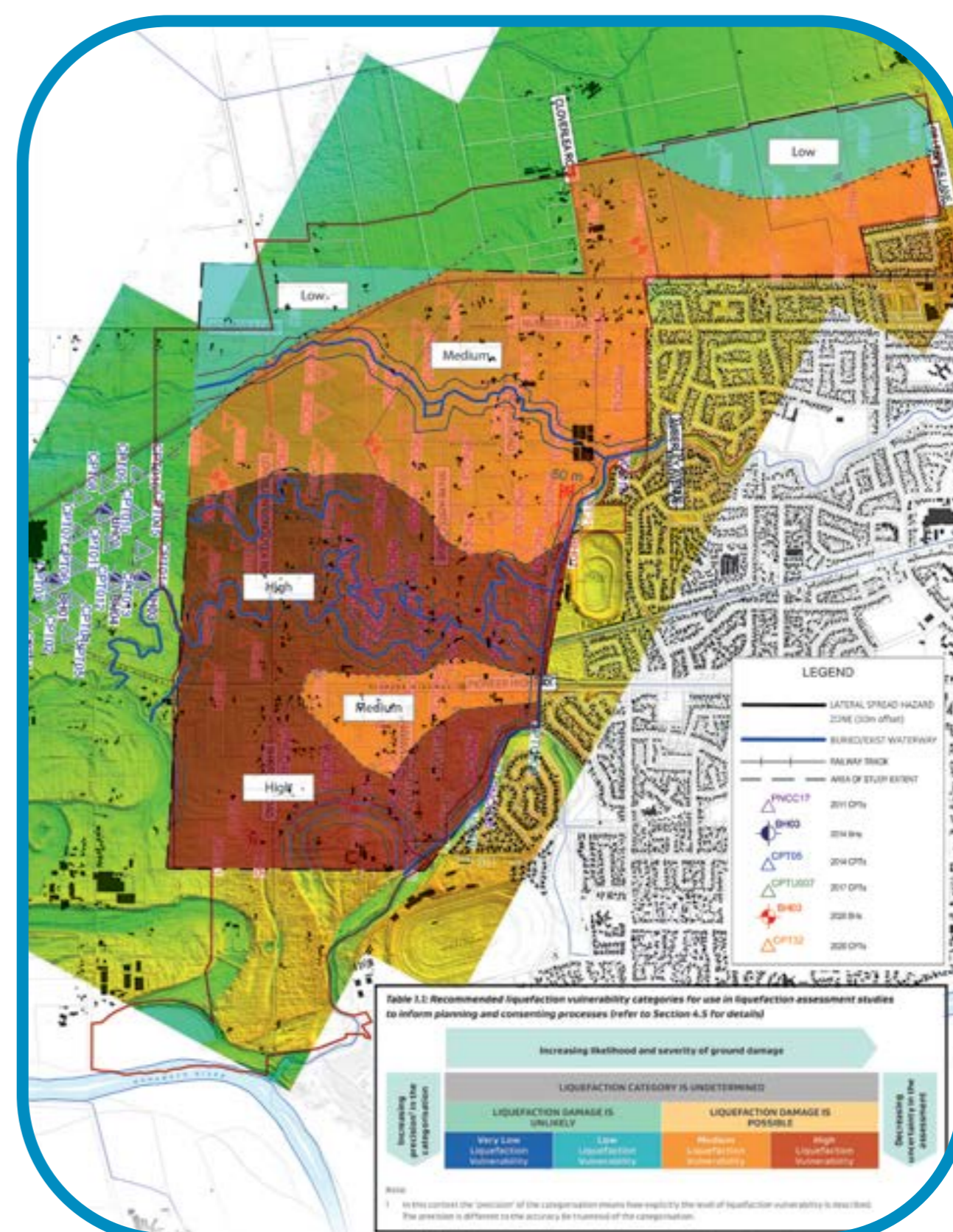
Stormwater - The site divides into a series of water catchments each with its own detention area.



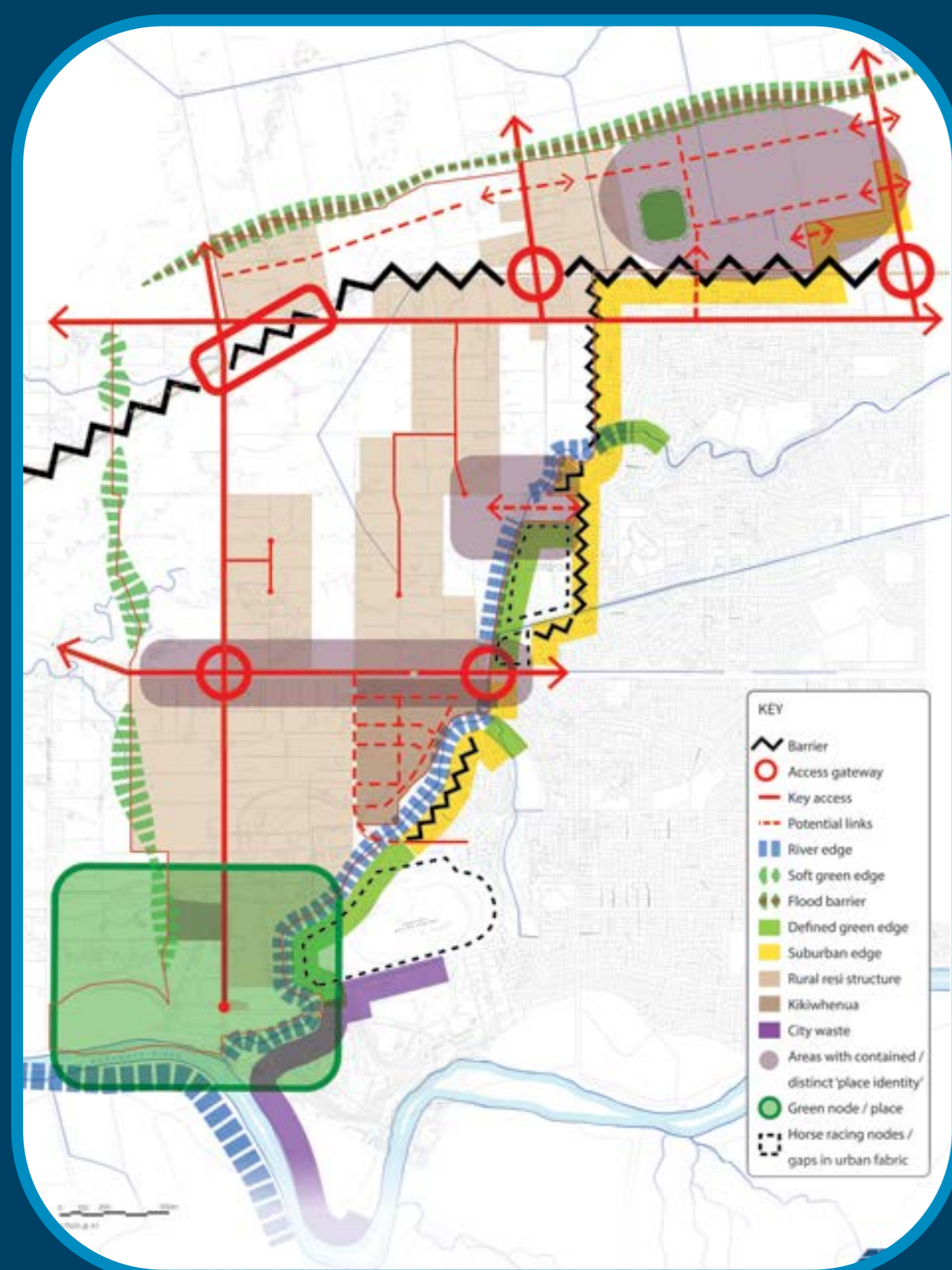
Neighbourhoods - Three or more recognisable areas



Movement - The site currently has good east-west connections but poor north-south connections.



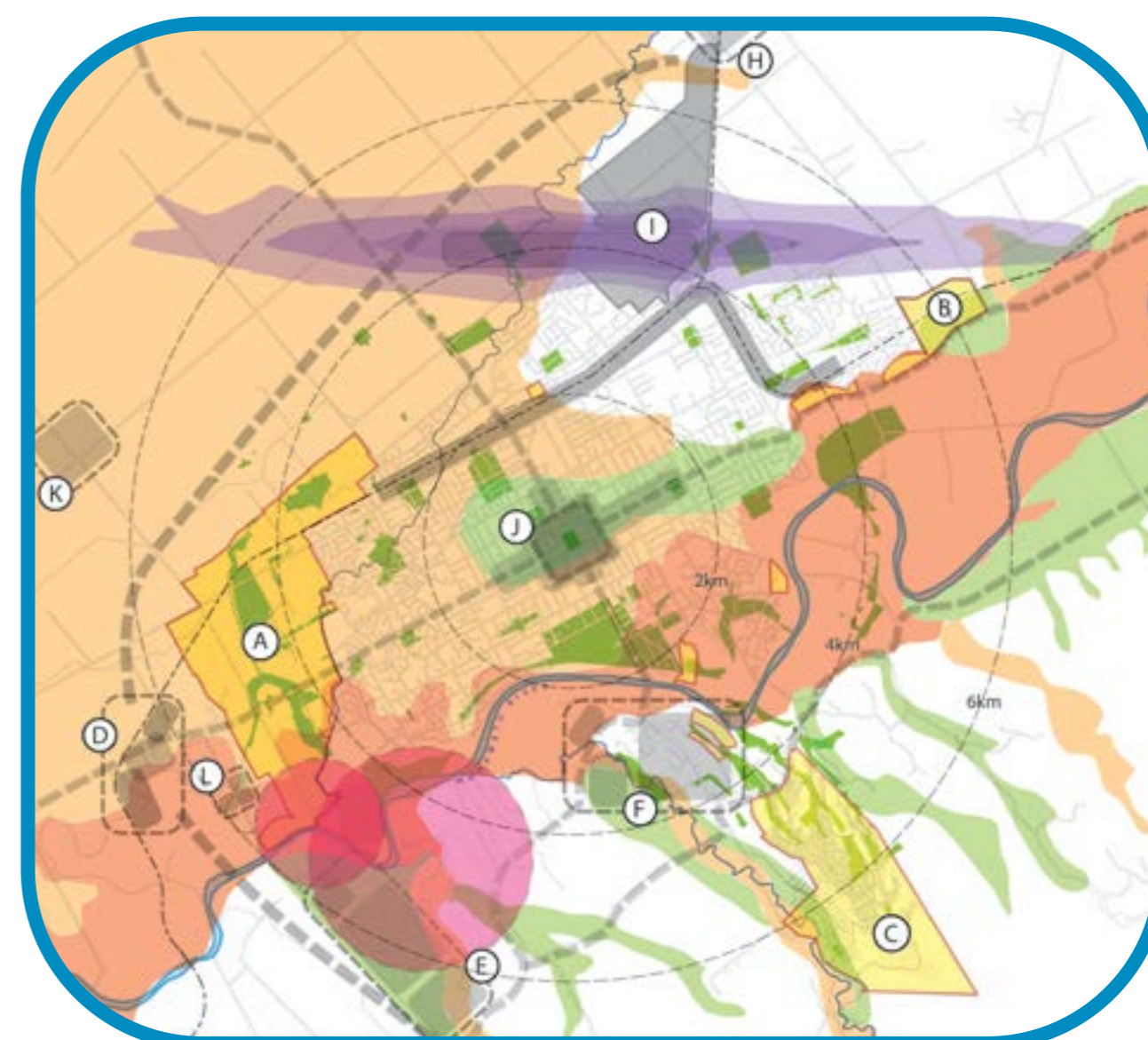
Geotechnical - A band of liquefaction-prone silt passes through the centre of the site.



Urban Analysis - Clear edges to development.



Soils and Flooding - Flood risk imposes limits on development. Open spaces keep the best soils in production.



Liquefaction and Acoustic - Development is constrained by liquefaction risk and some noisy neighbours.

Issues Summary

Natural Hazards

Flood prone areas stretch across the northern edge of Kākātangiata and pass in a band through its centre. The southern portion of the study area is subject to a high liquefaction risk.

Acoustic Constraints

Noise constraints exist around the rail line and Pioneer Highway. Development is restricted throughout the southern portion of the study area due to noise from the Kartsport Manawatū site, the Awapuni Resource Recovery Park and the Linton rifle range.

Connections

Few physical links exist between Kākātangiata and its surroundings. Four connections extend from the northern edge of the site: two to the east and two to the west. No physical connections can be made to the Manawatū River. The Awapuni Racing Centre and Manawatū Trotting Club limit eastern connections.

Ownership

Fragmented land use patterns exist which present a challenge to future development - particularly in relationship to increasing connectivity.

Nature and Grid

Kākātangiata displays an orthogonal street grid that is interrupted by a range of natural elements such as the Mangaone Stream, former lagoon remnants and the Manawatū River. These natural features provide distinct opportunities to establish identity, restore ecology and manage surface

Macro Features

The study area can take advantage of macro-scale features. These include the future Ring Road, which has the potential to provide increased connectivity with peripheral nodes. Peripheral areas include the Airport and the Manawatū River. The river connects the site to a wider ecological network and nearby settlements, e.g. Linton.

Neighbourhood

The project presents an opportunity to develop distinctive neighbourhoods and relationships and connect these into existing areas.

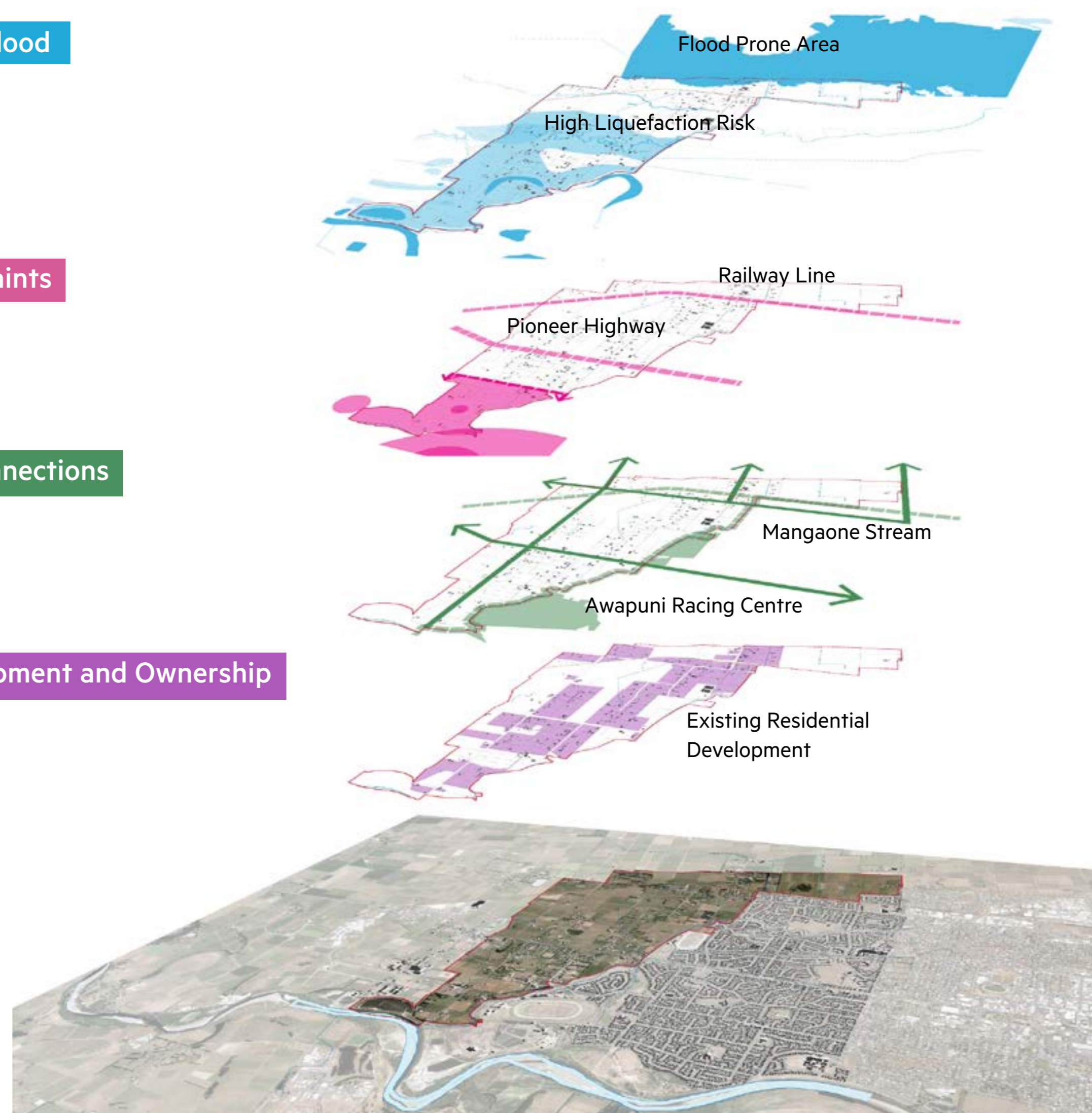
Constraints

Liquefaction & Flood

Acoustic Constraints

Barriers and Connections

Existing Development and Ownership

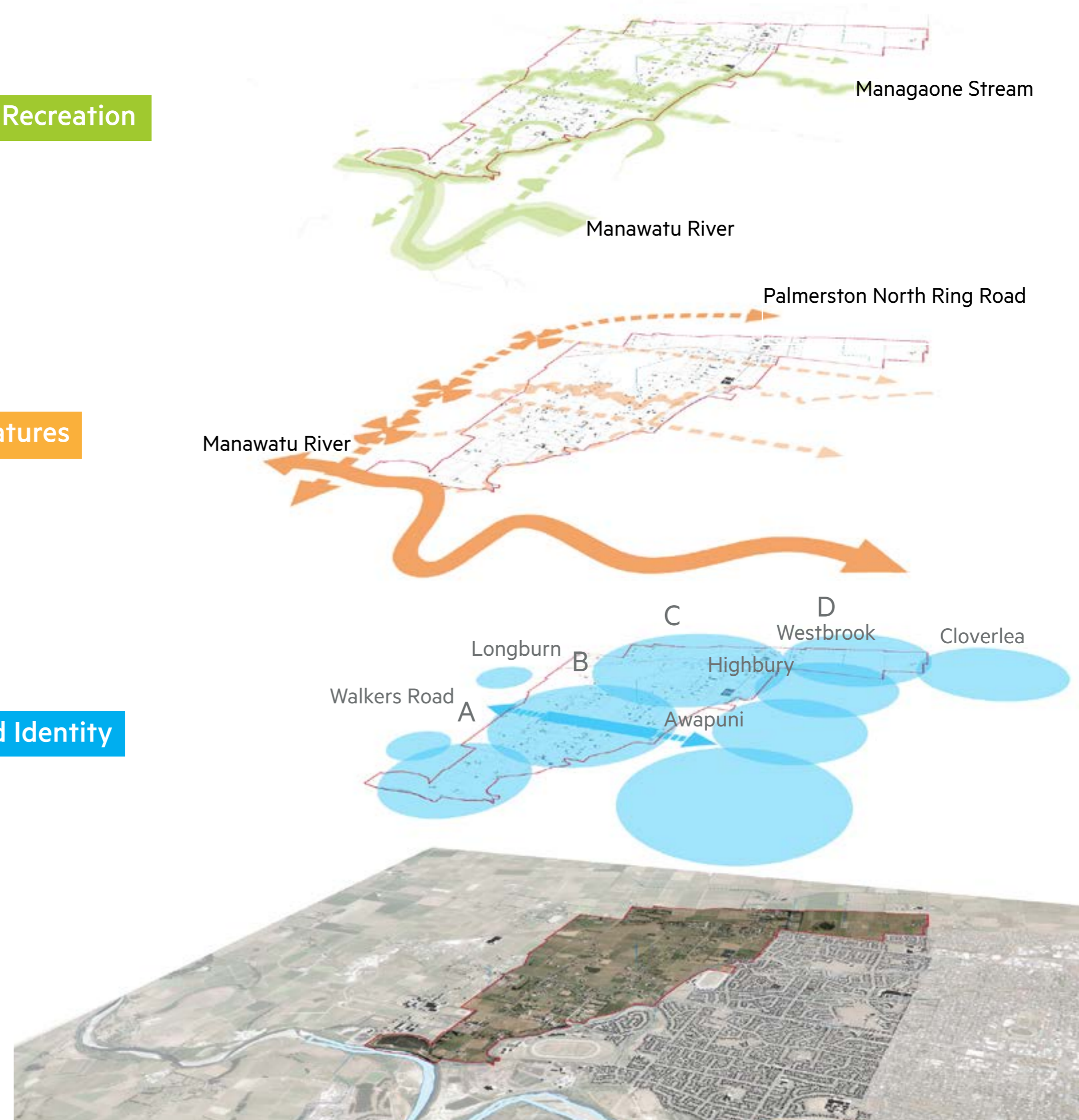


Opportunities

Connectivity & Recreation

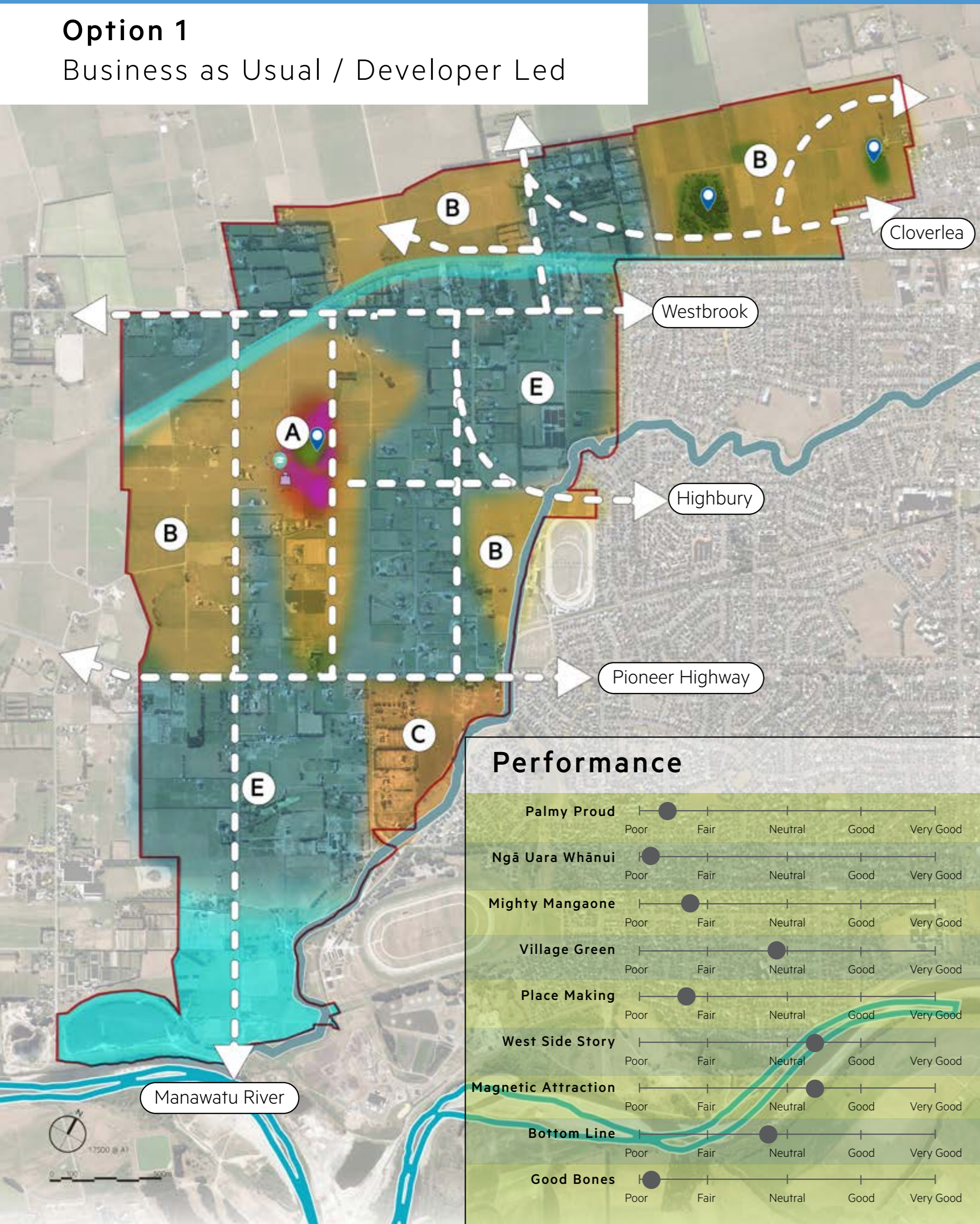
Macro-scale features

Neighbourhood Identity



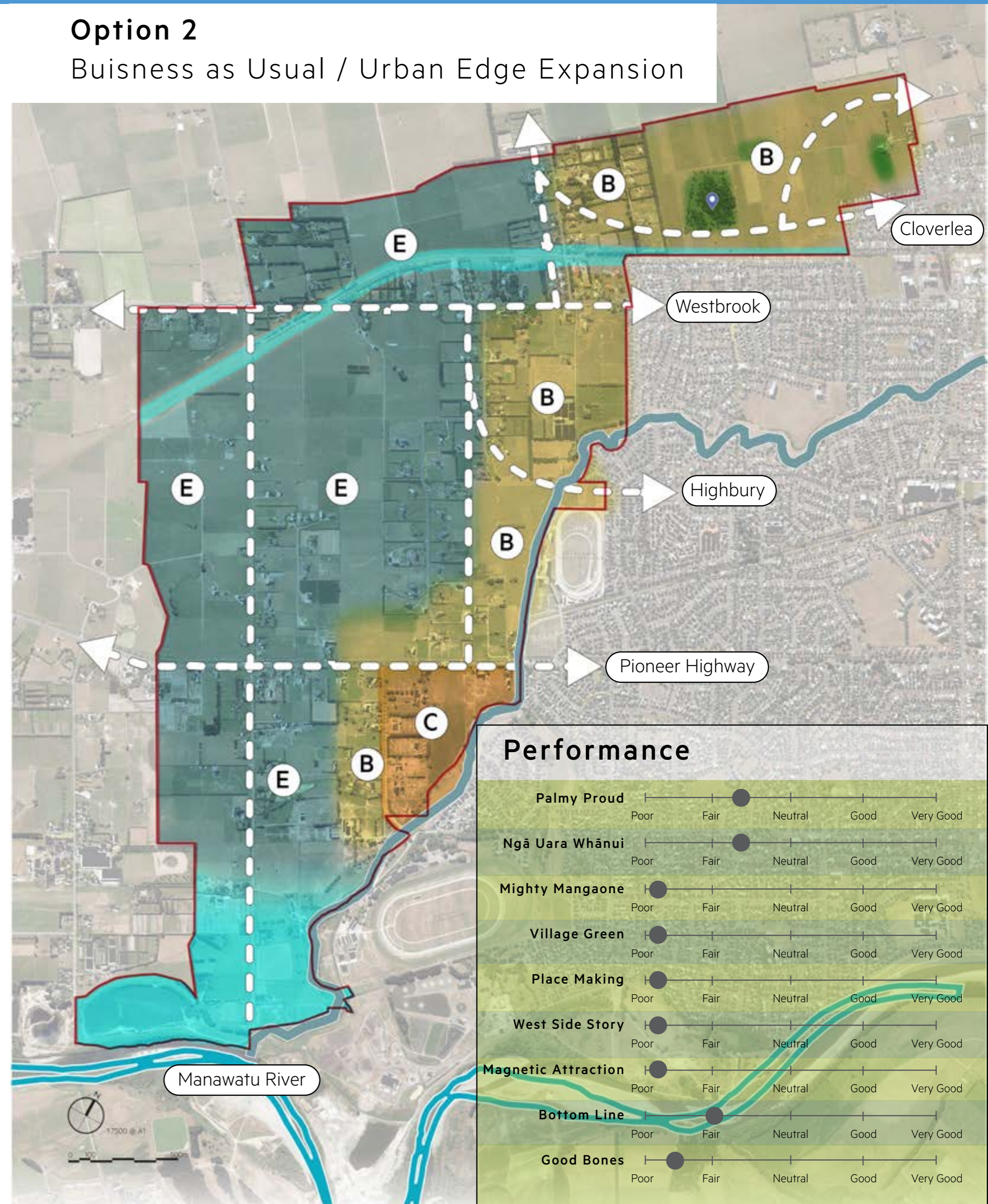
Kākātangiata Growth Options

Option 1
Business as Usual / Developer Led



- Capacity for approximately 3,000 new dwellings.
- An ad-hoc infill housing approach with limited ability to provide a coordinated plan.
- One new local centre, a variety of housing options, with a mix of densities and forms (from medium density to rural lifestyle).
- Some new roads but few new off-road pedestrian / cycle links.
- Few connections between individual developments.

Option 2
Business as Usual / Urban Edge Expansion



- Capacity for approximately 2,500 new dwellings.
- A variant of Option 1 focused on incremental expansion of the existing western city edge.
- Limited variation in housing options. No new local centre.
- Some new roads but few new off-road pedestrian / cycle links.
- Limited ability to coordinate area-wide development or establish cohesive movement networks.

ZONES

- Medium Density Housing
- Residential
- Rural / Rural-Residential
- Commercial
- Amenity Zone - response to noise from industry along the Manawātū River edge, the Linton Military Camp and the railway line
- Special Use Zone
- Open Green Space
- Kikiwhenua Residential Area

URBAN PRECINCTS

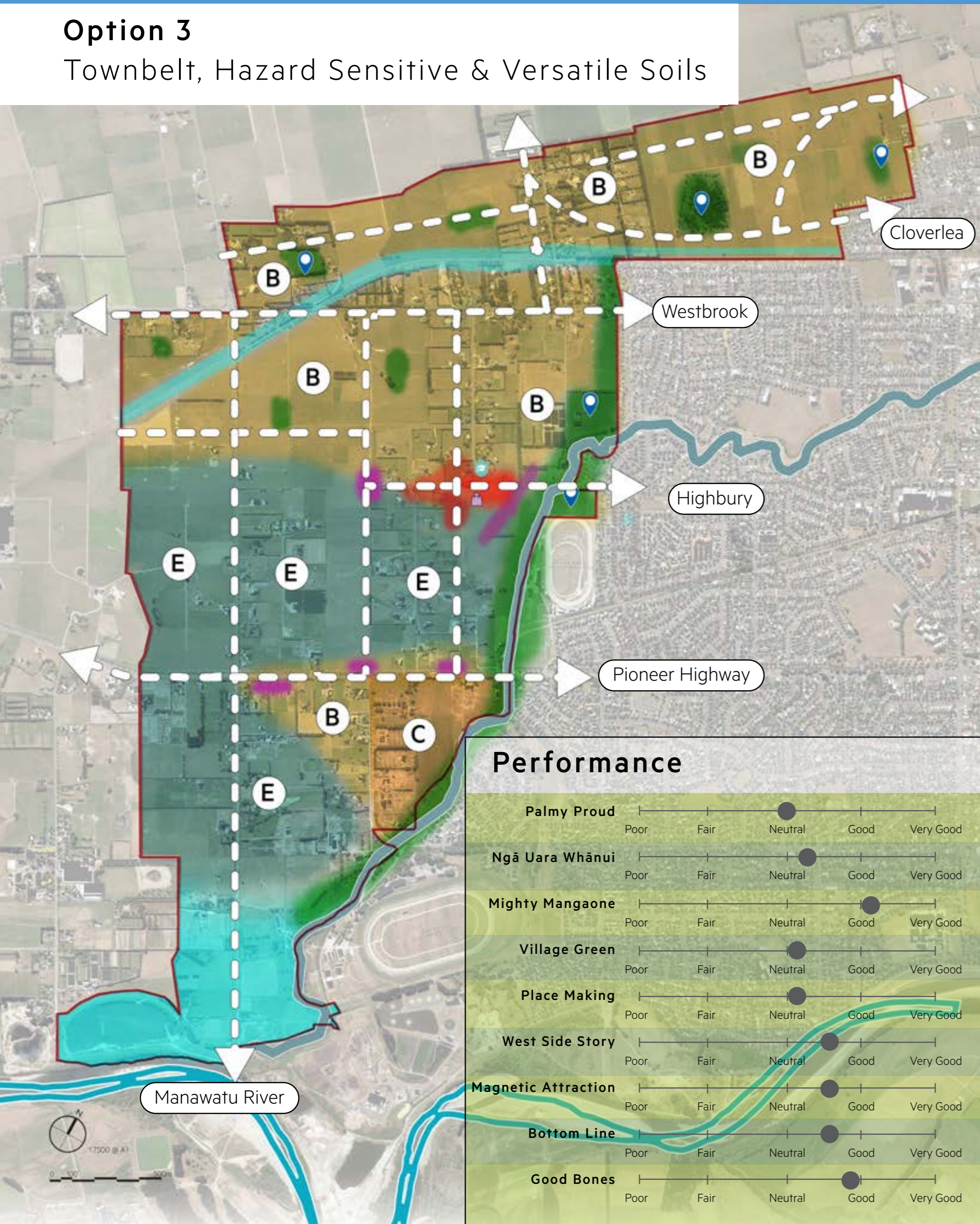
- (A) Village Living: Mixed use, high density, predominantly comprehensive residential development, some conventional vacant lot residential development
- (B) Conventional Lot Residential Development: Greenfield housing development primarily located on existing large lots
- (C) Kikiwhenua Residential Area
- (D) Commercial
- (E) Rural-Residential

NETWORKS AND FEATURES

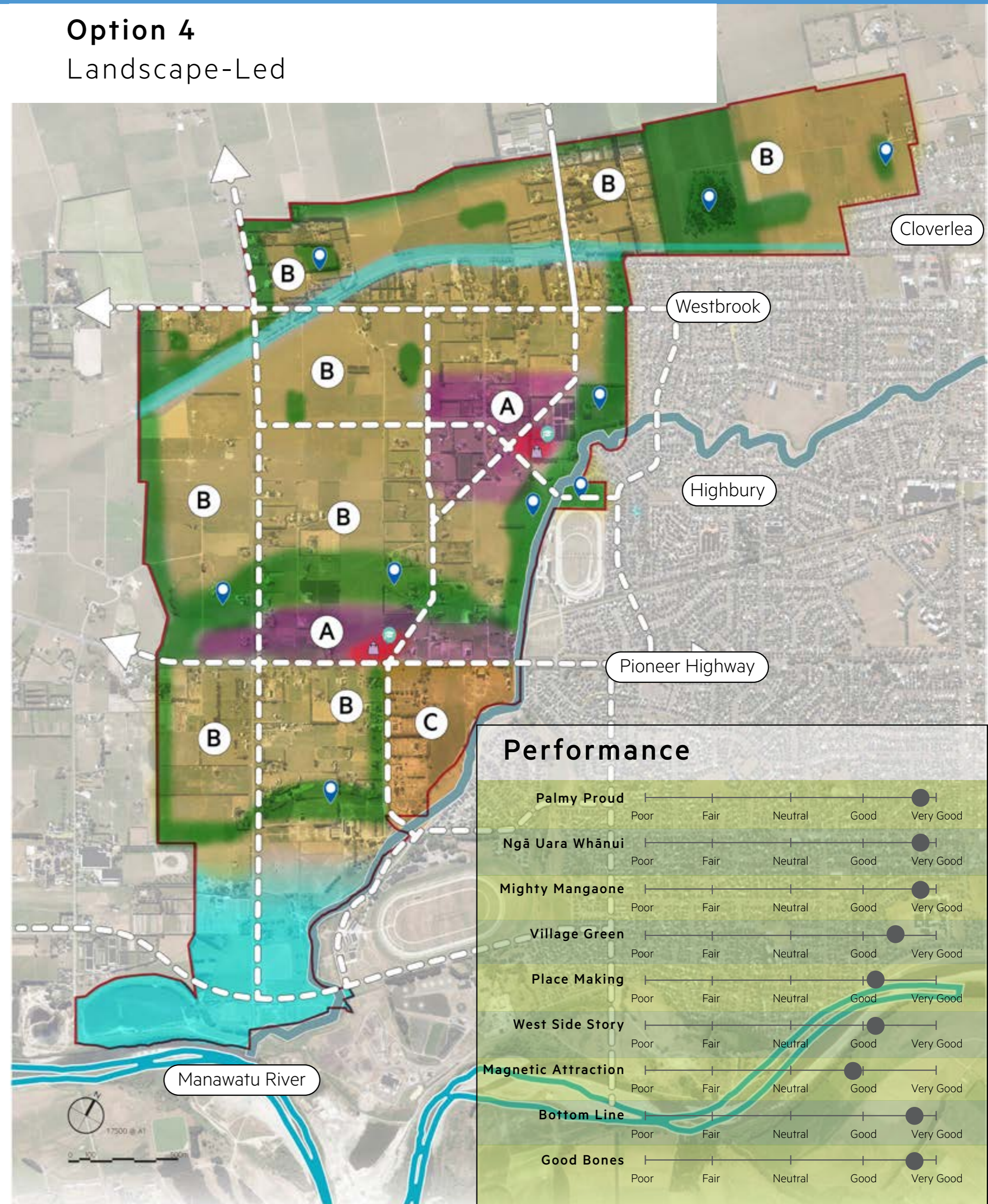
- Primary and Secondary Collector Roads
- Mangaone Stream
- Manawātū River
- Indicative Neighbourhood Park
- Primary School
- Commercial
- Study Boundary

Kākātangiata Growth Options

Option 3
Townbelt, Hazard Sensitive & Versatile Soils



Option 4
Landscape-Led



- Capacity for approximately 4,000 new dwellings.
- Option predicated on: 1) a conservative approach to high risk areas; and, 2) concentric city growth with greenbelt along the Mangaone Stream.
- One new local centre providing amenity to the northern development area and eastwards to Westbrook / Highbury.
- A variety of housing options, with a mix of densities and types. New links along a wide Mangaone Stream reserve.

- Capacity for approximately 5,500 new dwellings.
- Option predicated on synergetic relationships with natural systems and landscape moves.
- Two new local centres connected to the Mangaone Stream corridor, a variety of housing options, with a mix of densities and types.
- New roads and extensive landscape-led pedestrian / cycle networks.
- Promotes strategic Ring Road connections.

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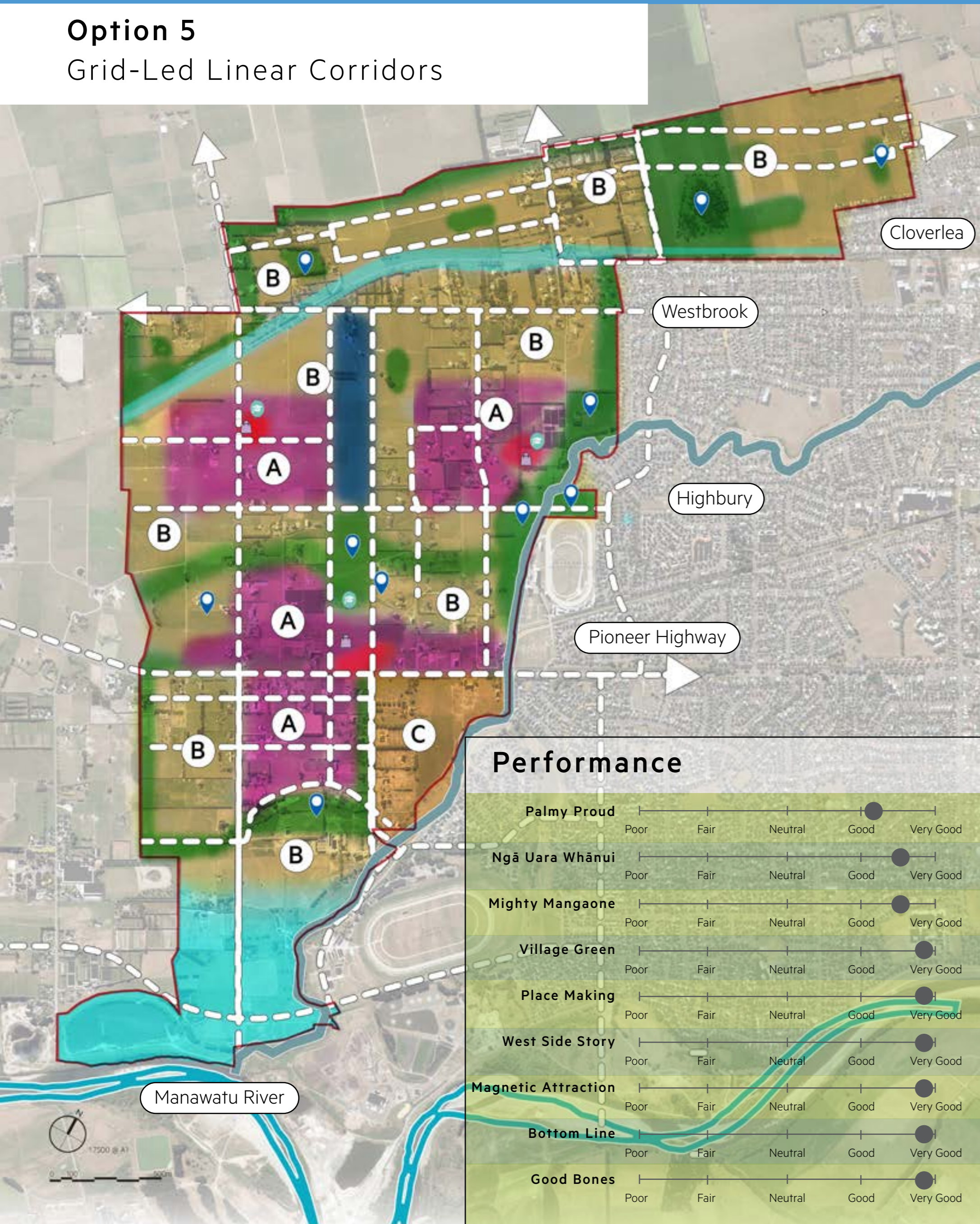
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- C Kikiwhenua Residential Area
- D Commercial
- E Rural-Residential

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Kākātangiata Growth Options

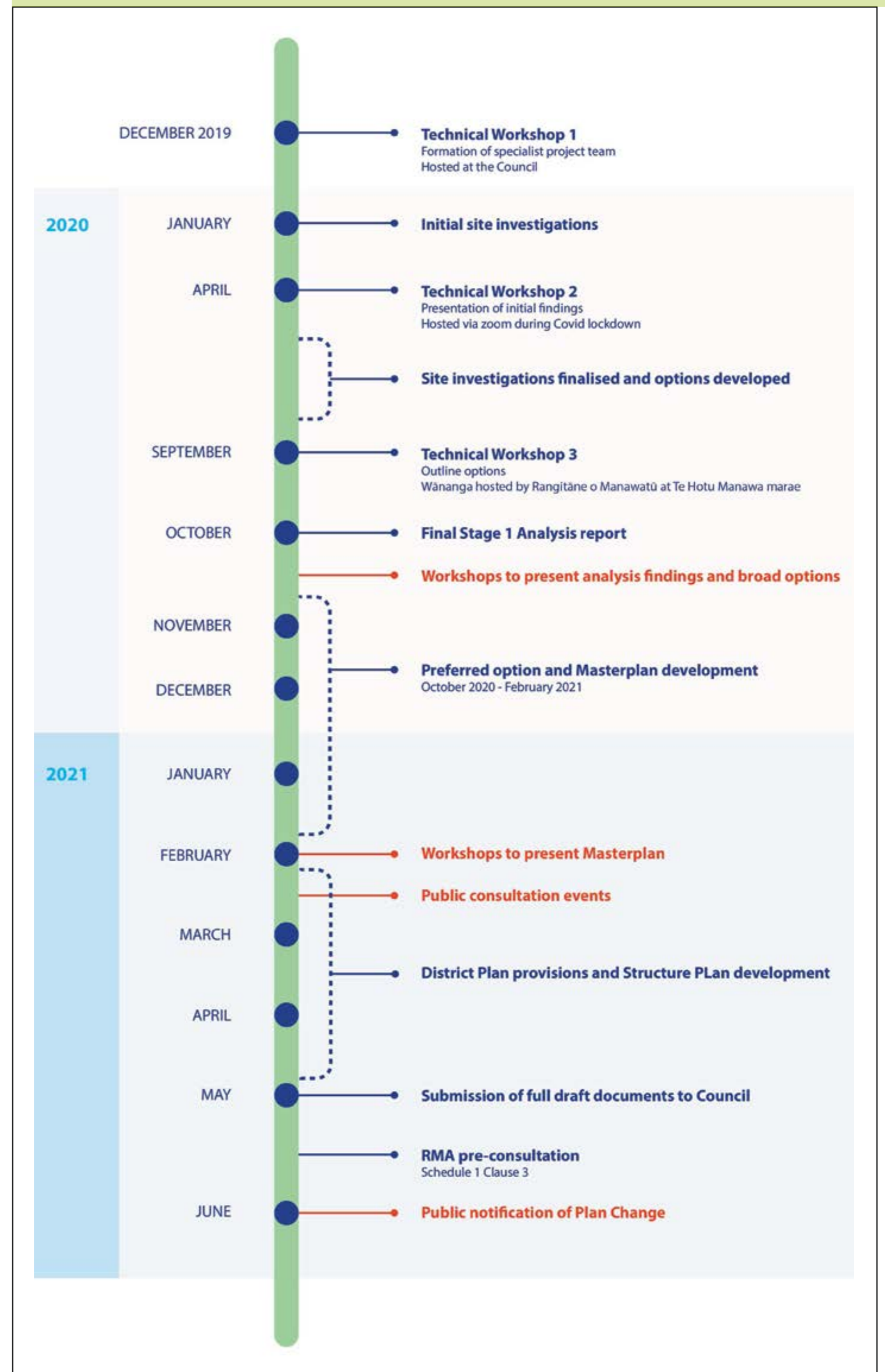
Option 5 Grid-Led Linear Corridors



- Capacity for approximately 5,500+ new dwellings.
- Option predicated on macro-grid structures, permeability, and increased connectivity. Regular lot types increasing yield and accommodating existing orthogonal patterns
- A variety of housing options, with a mix of densities and types.
- Extensive new road, pedestrian and cycle networks.
- Promotes strategic Ring Road connections.

Project Process

The indicative project timeline below details the work completed to date, and the project process going forward during 2020 and 2021. This concludes with a public notification of the Kākātangiata area plan change in June 2021.



ZONES

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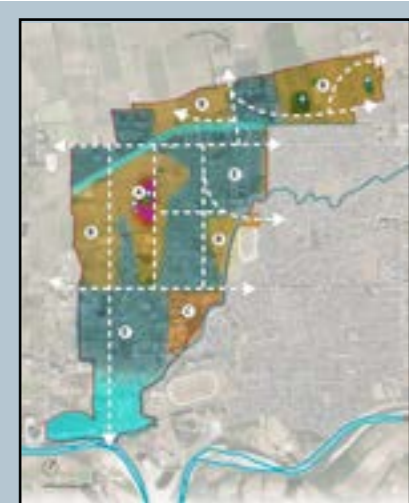
Have Your Say

HOW WILL THE KĀKĀTANGIATA PLAN CHANGE SUPPORT OUR GROWING CITY?

We need to make room for 5500 houses in the next 10 years, and more after that. The plan change will rezone some of the Kākātangiata area from rural to urban to enable land to be developed for housing, enable responsible stewardship of the natural environment, aid social cohesion, increase freedom of movement and endorse healthy behaviours.

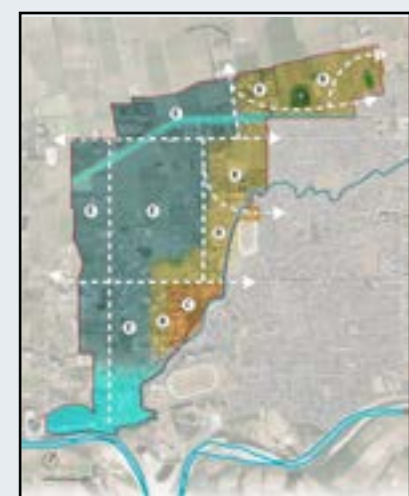
SUMMARY OF OPTIONS

Option 1 Business as Usual / Developer Led



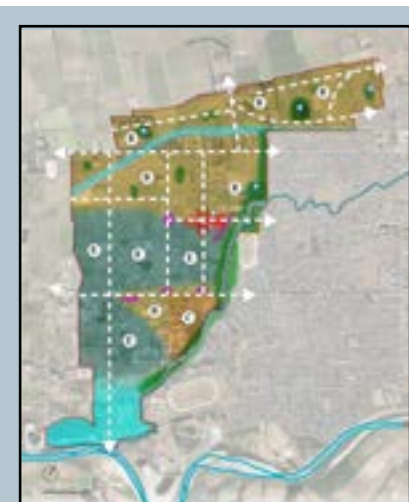
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Option 4 Landscape Led



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QUESTIONS TO THINK ABOUT

- Do you think we have got the guiding principles about right?
- What are 3 things (or more) you like about your favourite options?
- What are 3 things (or more) you would change about your favourite options?
- Thinking about all the options – do you think we've missed anything important?
- What types of housing would you like to see in the area – apartments, single houses, terrace houses, mixed-use developments?
- What types of open space and recreation would you like to see in the area?
- Do you have any thoughts about movement networks (for walking, cycling and driving) in Kākātangiata?

Provide your feedback by:

➤ Email: jeff.baker@pncc.govt.nz.