Red – Peacocke SP as notified

<u>Green – Submitter changes</u>

DISTRICT PLAN

5 Hamilton

Brown - Bat provision changes

Blue – MDRS provision changes

DEV01-PSP: DEVELOPMENT AREA 1: PEACOCKE STRUCTURE PLAN

Provisions that are not tracked changed (insertions <u>underlined</u>, deletions struck out), have been transferred from the Hamilton Operative District Plan 2017 under s58I of the RMA for the purposes of complying with the format requirement of the National Planning Standards.

DEV01-PSP: OVERVIEW AND VISION

The Peacocke area is a 740ha area of rural land to the southeast of the Glenview suburb of Hamilton City. The land was incorporated into the City from the neighbouring Waipa District Council in 1989 for the express purpose of providing for the City's future urban growth.

For this reason tThe Peacocke Structure Plan has been prepared to provide a resource management framework to guide future use and development of the area Peacocke Structure Plan area and will be used to inform future District Plan changes, develop an infrastructure programme and a basis to provide guidance to development within this Growth Cell prior to the rezoning of the area (53.3).

The structure plan has been developed to *"enable the development of an attractive and sustainable community in Peacocke."* The following principles have informed the development of the structure plan and the associated plan provisions:

- Promote medium density development by enabling the development of a range of typologies, enabling supporting housing choice and a range of price points providing diversity. in housing, catering for a range of occupants who require a range of housing sizes from one- and two-bedroom apartments to larger single dwellings. (55.4)
- Low density residential development is discouraged. (55.4)
- <u>Create higher density walkable catchments, centred on public transport routes and activity</u> nodes such as the local centre, neighbourhood centres and community facilities such as the sports park, and schools.
- Support the amenity of Enable higher density living by enhancing connections with the proposed Open Space Zone in and around housing to borrow amenity from areas of high amenity such as the Waikato River and Mangakootukutuku gully network. (55.4)
- <u>Require subdivision to create a connected, legible, and permeable transport network that</u> enables access through the structure plan, particularly for active modes, allowing local trips to be undertaken without reliance on a private vehicle.
- <u>Subdivision should be undertaken, (where topography allows) to maximise access to sunlight</u> <u>for allotments.</u>
- Promote active street frontages The block pattern and lot arrangement should create streets that are lined with buildings, with public frontages, directing back yards to be located to the rear of the site creating private outdoor living areas that .
- ensuring road frontages are not dominated by carparking, garaging and vehicle access. (55.4)





- Development should be well designed and provide a high level of on-site amenity for residents, including maximising access to sunlight and, privacy private living spaces and a high-quality visual outlook. (55.4)
- <u>Developments use quality building materials, variation in architectural form and landscaping</u> to contribute positively to the character of the area.
- <u>Subdivision is designed to respond to t</u>The gully network and areas of open space ensuring that where these are safe and accessible to the public and they are visible and safe. (55.4)
- Ensuring the ongoing integration, protection and restoration of ecology within the urban environment, providing habitat value and a range of ecosystem services such as amenity, open space, shading and cooling, carbon sequestration, connectivity, and water retention and storage (36.6).

<u>Vision</u>

The vision for the Peacocke area-Precinct (53.3) is that it will become a high-quality urban environment that is based on urban design best practice, social well-being, and environmental responsibility.

The goal for Peacocke is that development will respond positively to its natural setting and built form to develop a number of well-connected neighbourhoods based on an urban development concept that respects and restores the area's natural environment.

The Peacocke area Precinct is Hamilton's southern growth cell and is ideally located to provide approximately 20,000 people homes with easy access to destinations such as the Central City and the University of Waikato. The area has special environmental value being dissected by the Mangakotukutuku Gully network and adjacent to the Waikato River. These provide important habitat for a range of species including pekapeka-tou-roa, New Zealand's critically endangered long-tailed bat.

The Southern Links Transport Corridor Designation runs through the growth cell, providing transport connections to the wider Hamilton and Waikato roading network.

These features of the Peacocke area Precinct means that it is important land development occurs in such a way that takes advantage of its location, responds to, respects and protects and respects (3.3) the important ecological values of the area and integrates with the transport network to ensure a high level of accessibility is maintained into and throughout the area.

The Peacocke area-Precinct will be developed in line with Hamilton's vision for a 20-minute city, which seeks to provide residents access to everything they need within 20 minutes without relying on private motor vehicles. This means establishing a local centre, which will act as the central community hub, supported by a network of smaller neighbourhood centres, providing day to day convenience for residents. It also means developing direct and safe routes for pedestrians and cyclists to the CBD, Hospital, Hamilton Airport and surrounding existing local centres (10.1)

These hubs will be supported by a multi-modal transport network that provides access to frequent public transport on key routes and a direct and accessible walking and cycling network, that is safe and enjoyable to use. The network will be constructed to meet best practice principles related to safety,





<u>coherence</u>, <u>directness</u>, <u>attractiveness</u> and <u>amenity</u> <u>which</u> <u>will assist in encouraging mode shift</u>. <u>in</u> <u>particular for shorter trips of less than 3km (10.2)</u>.

These hubs will be supported by areas of higher density residential development, allowing more people to live within walkable catchments of the centres and the public transport network, efficiently using land and infrastructure. This will create a vibrant network of centres within the Peacocke Structure Plan (53.4) area that will become the heart of the community.

To ensure a high amenity environment, that people enjoy and want to live in, urban design outcomes are prioritised within the structure plan. This will ensure that while a medium and high-density environment is envisaged, it is developed to provide residents with a high level of on-site amenity and a pleasant public realm.

The topography in Peacocke is typically undulating and earthworks will be required to achieve the densities envisaged in the area. It is important that these earthworks are undertaken in a comprehensive manner that assists in providing a high amenity outcome. This means designing earthworks to minimise the use of retaining walls, and where these are necessary, minimising their height and locating these to be away from the road frontages. Large scale earthworks that enable development should be undertaken with a subdivision consent to ensure a well-designed outcome. (55.5)

To guide development in the Peacocke Precinct, a Master Plan will need to be developed with either a landuse or subdivision application to ensure that the vision for the Precinct is delivered. Information requirements will include concept plans for transport, infrastructure, the natural environment network, the open space network, landuse, landscape design, staging and integration, as well as a detailed development response (architecture and urban design) and an ecological rehabilitation and management plan. With respect to the Local Centre, a Master Plan is required and developers of the Local Centre will take guidance from the non-statutory Peacocke Centre Design Guide. (55.5)



Hamilton City Council Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

DEV01-PSP: OBJECTIVES

Urban Environment

REFERENCE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT
		POLICIES
DEV01-PSP:	Optimised, long-term, positive environmental, economic, social	DEV01-PSP: P1
01 (55.6)	and cultural effects of greenfield development.	DEV01-PSP: P2
		DEV01-PSP: P3
DEV01-PSP:	Compatible buildings and activities.	DEV01-PSP: P12
Q2 (55.7)		DEV01-PSP: P68
		DEV01-PSP: P69
DEV01-PSP:	Development responds to land suitability including topography,	DEV01-PSP: P27
Q3 (55.8)	landscape, natural features, soil type, natural hazards, heritage	DEV01-PSP: P28
	features, and adjoining land uses	DEV01-PSP: P29
DEV01-PSP:	Locate large recreation areas on flat sites at the periphery of dense	DEV01-PSP: P9
Q4-(55.9)	urban areas	DEV01-PSP: P10
		DEV01-PSP: P11
DEV01-PSP:	A range of well-connected, functional public open spaces	DEV01-PSP: P4
Q5-(55.10)		DEV01-PSP: P5
		DEV01-PSP: P6
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u>	<u>The Peacocke Structure Plan</u> Precinct is developed to delivers	DEV01-PSP: P13
<u>0601</u>	required housing supply for Hamilton and creates a connected, well	DEV01-PSP: P14
	integrated, high amenity, medium density residential environment,	DEV01-PSP: P15
	with where areas of <u>higher density</u> established development is	DEV01-PSP: P16
	focused (55.11) around commercial centres, schools, public	DEV01-PSP: P22
	transport corridors and areas of open space and natural amenity.	DEV01-PSP: P25
DEV01-PSP:	Urban development responds to protects the area's natural	DEV01-PSP: P23
0702	environment, ecological values and responds to (38.12) natural	DEV01-PSP: P25
	hazards.	DEV01-PSP: P26
DEV01-PSP:	Business The Centres in the Peacocke Precinct are well designed	DEV01-PSP: P17
08 03	functional, safe, attractive and vibrant and provide for the	DEV01-PSP: P18
	commercial and community needs of the Peacocke residents, as	DEV01-PSP: P19
	well as high density living opportunities (55.13), and seek to avoid	DEV01-PSP: P20
	adverse effects on long-tailed bats and their habitat (38.13)	DEV01-PSP: P21
	integrate with surrounding neighbourhoods, provide for multi-level	
	apartment buildings and create distinctive places that are	
	functional, safe, attractive and vibrant.	
DEV01-PSP:	The Peacocke Local Centre is the primary business centre within the	DEV01-PSP: P17
09 04	structure plan area and provides a range of commercial and	DEV01-PSP: P18
	community services, as well as high density living opportunities. to	DEV01-PSP: P19
	the local community (55.14)	DEV01-PSP: P20
		DEV01-PSP: P21





<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>0105</u>	<u>Neighbourhood centres provide small scale commercial and</u> community services to the immediate community and <u>are</u> also located in close proximity to recreation al areas to and act as <u>activity nodes for walkable catchments, providing access to smaller</u> <u>scale convenience activities.</u> (55.15)	DEV01-PSP: P17 DEV01-PSP: P18 DEV01-PSP: P19 DEV01-PSP: P20 DEV01-PSP: P21
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>0116</u>	Earthworks in the Peacocke Structure Plan are undertaken in a comprehensive and integrated manner, ensuring a high amenity urban environment that protects significant ecological values such as actual and potential long-tailed bat habitat is sympathetic to the areas topographical character. (38.14)	DEV01-PSP: P24
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>07</u>	Sufficient, well connected, high quality open space is provided to enhance the amenity and wellbeing of the community. (55.17)	

Natural Environment

REFERENCE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT POLICIES
DEV01-PSP:	Provide a <u>well connected and safe</u> (55.18) public edge to the gully	DEV01-PSP: P7
<u>01208</u>	and Waikato River.	DEV01-PSP: P8
DEV01-PSP:	Protect and enhance identified significant habitat of indigenous	DEV01-PSP: P37
013 09	fauna and significant indigenous vegetation.	
DEV01-PSP:	Create and protect ecological and open space corridors identified in	DEV01-PSP: P35
0140 10	<u>the Peacocke Structure Plan.</u>	DEV01-PSP: P36
		DEV01-PSP: P37
DEV01-PSP:	Enable development adjacent to ecological areas where it is	DEV01-PSP: P23
015 011	designed to managed to protect and enhance ecological functions	
	and processes. the effects of development on the function of these	
	<u>areas. (36.13)</u>	
DEV01-PSP:	Establish a well connected and safe (55.22) network of open space,	DEV01-PSP: P38
016 012	that supports the ecological values of the Peacocke Area and	
	provides passive recreation opportunities where they do not	
	<u>conflict with ecological values.</u>	
DEV01-PSP:	Maintain and enhance a network of open space that support the	DEV01-PSP: P38
<u>O xxx</u>	ecological values of the Peacocke Structure Plan Area and	
	contributes to the mitigation of the adverse effects of existing	
	urbanization and future development on the habitat of the long-	
	tailed bat across all of Hamilton City (53.7)	





REFERENCE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT POLICIES
DEV01-PSP: 017 (55.23)	An integrated and efficient pattern of land use and transportation so as to sustainably manage the impact of development on existing and planned transport infrastructure.	DEV01-PSP: P40 DEV01-PSP: P41 DEV01-PSP: P42
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>018013</u>	<u>The transport system in Peacocke provides a high level of</u> <u>connectivity within the structure plan area and to surrounding</u> <u>neighbourhoods.</u>	DEV01-PSP: P39 DEV01-PSP: P51
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> 019 014	The transport network encourages mode shift and reduces car dependency and encourages a mode shift to walking, cycling and public transport.by:Providing a well-connected transport network that prioritises walking and cycling.Designing the transport network to provide safe, direct and universally accessible routes for people walking and cycling throughout the structure plan area.Integrating with land use to support the provision of a frequent public transport service.(55.25)1.—	DEV01-PSP: P44 DEV01-PSP: P45 DEV01-PSP: P46 DEV01-PSP: P47 DEV01-PSP: P48 DEV01-PSP: P49 DEV01-PSP: P50 DEV01-PSP: P51 DEV01-PSP: P52 DEV01-PSP: P53
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>020015</u>	<u>The transport network is designed to be a high amenity</u> <u>environment that incorporates stormwater management.</u>	PREC1-P P43 PREC1-P P49

Cultural Outcomes

REFERENCE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT
		POLICIES
<u>DEV01 –</u>	Protect and celebrate historic and culturally important sites or	DEV01-PSP: P54
021 016	features	DEV01-PSP: P55
<u>DEV01 –</u>	Identify, communicate and promote the Maaori history of the	DEV01-PSP: P54
022 017	<u>Peacocke area.</u>	DEV01-PSP: P55

Infrastructure Network

REFERENCE	OBJECTIVE	RELEVANT
		POLICIES
DEV01-	New urban development is appropriately serviced and properly	DEV01-PSP: P55
PSP: 023	integrated to minimise city network impacts.	DEV01-PSP: P56
<u>(55.25)</u>		DEV01-PSP: P57
		DEV01-PSP: P58





DEV01-	Effective and integrated management of Three Waters so as to	DEV01-PSP: P59
PSP: 024	sustainably manage the impact of development on the City's natural	DEV01-PSP: P60
<u>(55.25)</u>	and physical resources.	
<u>DEV01-</u>	Development of the Peacocke Structure Plan area occurs in a staged	DEV01-PSP: P55
<u>PSP:</u>	manner that ensures the efficient and effective delivery of	DEV01-PSP: P56
025 018	<u>infrastructure.</u>	DEV01-PSP: P57
		DEV01-PSP: P58
		DEV01-PSP: P59
		DEV01-PSP: P60
DEV01 -	The timing, type and intensity of new urban development is	DEV01-PSP: P55
<u>PSP:</u>	integrated and aligns with the planning and provision of network	DEV01-PSP: P56
026 019	<u>infrastructure.</u>	DEV01-PSP: P57
		DEV01-PSP: P58
		DEV01-PSP: P59
		DEV01-PSP: P60

DEV01-PSP: POLICIES

Urban Environment

DEV01-PSP:	Development should be in general accordance with the relevant Structure Plan Peacocke
<u>P1</u>	Structure Plan and master plans will be required to ensure development meets the vision
	of the Precinct (55.33)
DEV01-PSP:	The design of development should provide population densities that support safe,
<u>P2</u> (55.34)	efficient passenger transport and opportunities for walking and cycling.
DEV01-PSP:	Interim land use and development including low density residential development should
<u>P3 (</u> 55.35)	not compromise the integrity and viability of the land use pattern for the relevant
	Structure Plan.
DEV01-PSP:	The location and size of public open spaces is provided in accordance with Council's
<u>P4P2</u>	Open Space <u>Provision Policy</u> (26 June 2018) Plan. (55.36)
DEV01-PSP:	Recreational activities, including walking and cycleways (55.37) are considered for co-
<u>₽5</u> P3	location with:
	1. Multifunctional stormwater management.
	2.—Walkways and cycleways.
	3. Cultural and heritage sites.
	4. Significant Natural Areas
	5. <u>Significant Bat Habitat Areas</u> . (53.9/ 46.1)
DEV01-PSP:	Promote Require accessible, well located and safe appropriate and improved (55.38)
<u>P6P4</u>	access to the Waikato River to better enable sporting, recreational, and cultural
	opportunities.





DEV01-PSP:	Avoid Ensure new development is connected to and promotes surveillance of
<u>P7P5</u>	'turning its back' or privatising edges to major natural features and recreational
	areasopen spaces. (55.39)
DEV01-PSP:	Avoid the creation of access barriers to allow for a wide spectrum of the resident
<u>P8</u>	population and visitors to physically access or visually interact with these features.
	(55.40)
DEV01-PSP:	Locate formal sports pitches on slopes less than 1:50 and of sufficient coverage to avoid
99	large quantities of cut and fill (55.41)
DEV01-PSP:	Locate large recreational areas on the periphery of higher density areas where a
<u>P10</u>	balance can be struck between proximity and the impact these large areas have on
	critical population catchments (55.42)
DEV01-PSP:	Locate formal sports fields on collector or minor arterial routes to ensure the
<u>P11</u>	sustainable use of the roading network and limit impact on surrounding
	neighbourhoods (55.43)
DEV01-PSP:	Adverse effects of activities near zone boundaries are managed through setbacks,
P12 P6	building design, and landscaping.
DEV01-PSP:	Higher density development in the Peacocke Structure Plan:
P13 P7	1. Shall be established within a walkable distance of the Peacocke Local Centre,
	neighbourhood centres, identified public transport routes, adjacent to
	schools, parks and community facilities.
	2. May be provided along areas of natural open space including the river
	corridor and gully network where ecological functions and processes can be
	protected and enhanced (36.18).
DEV01-PSP:	Development of the Peacocke Structure Plan area should aim to achieve a minimum
P1 4P8	overall net residential density (excludes roads and open space) of 30 dwellings per
	hectare other than in the Increased Height Overlay area which, in recognition of the
	additional height enabled, should aim to achieve a minimum overall net residential
	density of 45 dwellings per hectare (55.46/36.19). Development of the Peacocke
	Structure Plan achieves:
	1. <u>A minimum overall net residential density (excludes roads and open space)</u>
	of 22 – 30 dwellings per hectare within the Peacocke Medium Density
	<u>Precinct.</u>
	2. A minimum overall net residential density (excludes roads and open space)
	of 35 - 50 dwellings per hectare within the Peacock High Density Overlay.
DEV01-PSP:	Avoid compromising the future delivery of high-density residential activity around
P15 P9	the local centre and identified public transport routes with low density development.
DEV01-PSP:	Require a variety of housing typologies and densities to be provided throughout the
P16 P10	structure plan area.





DEV01-PSP:	The Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centres are developed in locations consistent
<u>P17P11</u>	with the Peacocke Structure Plan.
DEV01-PSP:	The Local Centre is to be developed to include a variety of community and
<u>P18P12</u>	commercial activities that establish a high quality, pedestrian focused centre.
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>P19</u> P13	Incorporate infrastructure to support public transport services in the Local Centre.
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>P20</u> P14	<u>Neighbourhood centres are located throughout the structure plan and established</u> <u>adjacent to areas of public open space.</u>
<u>DEV01-PSP:</u> <u>P21P15</u>	Activities within the neighbourhood centres are of a scale and size that supports the neighbourhood catchment and do not undermine the role and function of the Peacocke Local Centre.
DEV01-PSP:	Development is enabled within areas identified for residential land use in a manner
<u>P22</u>	that is consistent with the Peacocke Structure Plan. (55.54)
DEV01-PSP:	Near identified ecological corridors, e(53.11)-Ensure the design and location of
<u>P23</u> P16	buildings, infrastructure and lighting near Bat Habitat Areas (53.11) is managed
	throughout the Peacocke Structure Plan (55.55)-in order to maintain and enhance
	<u>ecological their role and functions of those corridors and processes (36.20), including</u> protection for long tailed bats (38.24).
DEV01-PSP:	Enable the development of a medium and high density environment in the Peacocke
<u>P24P17</u>	Structure Plan, while managing earthworks to ensure the development of a high
	amenity environment by:
	1. Managing the use, size, location and style of retaining walls in the area.
	2. Requiring earthworks to be carried out in conjunction with subdivision to
	ensure comprehensive, cohesive outcomes are achieved.
	3. Preserve the natural character of the Mangakotukutuku Gully and Waikato
	River margins and enhance where opportunities exist (36.30) Requiring
	<u>earthworks to be carried out in a way that is sympathetic to the character of</u>
	<u>the area.</u> (38.14)
DEV01-PSP:	<u>the area. (38.14)</u> Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate
DEV01-PSP: P25P18	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate
	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate change, including providing shade trees, undertaking plantings on available green
<u>P25</u> P18	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate change, including providing shade trees, undertaking plantings on available green space and consider other measures (30.19).
P25P18 DEV01-PSP:	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate change, including providing shade trees, undertaking plantings on available green space and consider other measures (30.19). Ensure development manages the risks associated with natural hazards to consider
P25P18 DEV01-PSP:	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate change, including providing shade trees, undertaking plantings on available green space and consider other measures (30.19). Ensure development manages the risks associated with natural hazards to consider the environmental values present and (36.21) ensure the safety of people and
P25P18 DEV01-PSP: P26P19	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate change, including providing shade trees, undertaking plantings on available green space and consider other measures (30.19). Ensure development manages the risks associated with natural hazards to consider the environmental values present and (36.21) ensure the safety of people and structures.
P25P18 DEV01-PSP: P26P19 DEV01-PSP:	Development within the Peacocke Structure Plan considers the effects of climate change, including providing shade trees, undertaking plantings on available green space and consider other measures (30.19). Ensure development manages the risks associated with natural hazards to consider the environmental values present and (36.21) ensure the safety of people and structures. Residential development away from the gully network and river corridor is supported





Natural Environment

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DEV01-PSP:	The loss of <u>significant</u> -vegetation <u>within the Significant Natural Area and the Significant</u>
<u>P27</u> P21	<u>Bat Habitat Area</u> is <u>minimised</u> avoided (55.59).
DEV01-PSP:	Road layouts adjacent to identified natural features Bat Habitat Areas (53.12) recognise
<u>P28</u> P22	and retain their natural form- <u>where practicable (36.23)</u> .
DEV01-PSP:	The scale and quantum of development and land use type recognises land
<u>P29</u>	characteristics and suitability and adjoining land uses. (55.61)
DEV01-PSP:	Protect the physical integrity, and ecological and stormwater functions and aquatic
<u>P30P23</u>	biodiversity values (36.23) of the Mangakotukutuku Gully and Waikato River
	margins, including protection for long-tailed bats and their habitat (38.26).
DEV01-PSP:	Provide for the revegetated revegetation of (55.63) gullies and river margins to
P31 P24	enable the enhancement of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of
	significant fauna (38.27).
DEV01-PSP:	Provide a well connected, accessible and safe green corridor along the Waikato
P32 P25	River that provides recreational pedestrian and cycling opportunities. facilities and
	amenity. (55.64)
DEV01-PSP:	Establish a series of green spaces providing connections and meeting places. (55.65)
P33	
DEV01-PSP:	Ensure a high level of public access to the Waikato River corridor. (55.66)
P3 4	
DEV01-PSP:	Protect bat Bat habitat Habitat Areas within and (53.13) adjoining the edge of the
P35 P26	Mangakotukutuku Gully and Waikato River to ensure long tailed bats are able to
	continue to utilise these areas.
DEV01-PSP: P	Recognize that the establishment of Significant Bat Habitat areas within Peacocke
xx	Structure Plan Area contributes to the mitigation of the adverse effects of existing
	urbanization on the long-tailed bat across all of Hamilton City (53.7).
DEV01-PSP:	Require development adjacent to the (53.14) Mangakootukutuku Gully network and
P36 P27	Waikato River to meet required setbacks to support the ecological function of these
	areas.
DEV01-PSP:	Provide ecological corridors Bat Habitat Areas (53.15) between the major arms of
P37 P28	the Mangakotukutuku Gully and Waikato River of sufficient width that enables the
	movement of long tailed bats between the two areas.
DEV01-PSP:	Residential development away from the gully network and river corridor is supported
P38	by open spaces that provide for passive recreation within a walkable distance. (55.70
	relocated to P21)
L	<i>L</i>





Transportation Network

DEV01-PSP:	Create a high degree of connectivity both within and out of the Structure Plan area.
P39 P30	Create a high degree of connectivity both within and out of the structure Fian area.
DEV01-PSP:	Enable access to employment, community facilities, retail and recreation through
P40 P31	the integrated transport system.
DEV01-PSP:	Encourage urban form that reduces dependency on the car by focusing on
P41 P32	intensification and <u>encouraging prioritising (55.73)</u> walking, cycling and the use of passenger transport
DEV01-PSP:	Intersect proposed passenger transport corridors with activity nodes for critical
P42 P33	mass of population and efficient interchange capabilities.
DEV01-PSP:	Align collector and local street networks to create strong physical and visual
P43 P34	connections between the gully network and the Waikato River.
DEV01-PSP:	<u>Require the transport network to be established in accordance with the Peacocke</u>
P 44P35	Structure Plan by designing and locating:
	1. Transport Corridors to be consistent with the Peacocke Structure Plan.
	2. Identified public transport routes to accommodate public transport and
	associated infrastructure.
	3. Identified cycle routes to provide hHigh quality separated cycleways on
	Collector Roads and Arterial Roads (53.16) that encourage cycling.
DEV01-PSP:	Development is designed to create neighbourhoods that are universally accessible
P45 P36	(55.77)walkable, safe and linked by a high quality pedestrian and cycling network
	that incorporates the principles of CPTED.
DEV01-PSP:	The transport network is designed to enable the delivery of a high quality and
P46 P37	accessible public transport services.
DEV01-PSP:	The transport network is designed using the principles of:
P47 P38	1. Minimising the consequences of mistakes made by people travelling.
	2. Ensure people are safe when using the transport network.
	3. <u>Consider the needs and requirements of all users of the transport system.</u>
DEV01-PSP:	The transport network shall be designed to ensure access is provided to all users
P48 P39	(including emergency services (18.5)) in a way that is safe, direct and convenient as
	possible.





A continuous and safe walking and cycling network is established that provides direct DEV01-PSP: P49P40 connections to activity nodes and public transport within the structure plan that minimises the effects of severance of the gully system and major transport corridors. The design and operation of the transport system shall priorities the movement of DEV01-PSP: P50P41 pedestrians and cyclists over vehicles. DEV01-PSP: Ensure connectivity and integration between developments. P51P42 On Arterial and Collector Transport Corridor motor-vehicles shall be physically DEV01-PSP: P52P43 separated from shared paths and cycleways. DEV01-PSP: Transport corridors are designed to provide a high level of amenity and include space P53P44 to provide for street trees and stormwater management Environmental impacts of building new transport corridor infrastructure are minimised. DEV01-PSP: P45 (55.98)

Cultural Outcomes

DEV01-PSP: - P5 4P46	Respect known pa sites, borrows pits and other cultural associations with waterways and the land, through the creation of protective reserves or enlightening developers to ways of integrating these features into new developments for the benefit of all stakeholders.
DEV01-PSP: P55 P47	Ensure the Maori history of the site is communicated through place names and the design of public spaces and structures.

Infrastructure Network

DEV01-PSP:	The use of land for urban development will not be allowed unless appropriate
_P56 (55.88)	infrastructure is provided for and the servicing of this land will maintain the efficiency
	and sustainability of regionally significant existing and planned infrastructure.
DEV01-PSP:	New development is able to be adequately serviced in terms of Three Waters and
P57 (55.89)	transport infrastructure.
DEV01-PSP:	Development is co-ordinated with the provision of infrastructure.
- P58 (55.90)	
DEV01-PSP:	To ensure co-ordination of development and infrastructure Sstaging and sequencing is in
	To ensure co-ordination of development and infrastructure Sstaging and sequencing is in general accordance with any the staging stage indicated on the relevant shown on the
DEV01-PSP:	
DEV01-PSP:	general accordance with any the staging stage indicated on the relevant shown on the
DEV01-PSP: <u>P59</u> P48	general accordance with any the staging stage indicated on the relevant shown on the Peacocke (55.91) Structure Plan.
DEV01-PSP: P59P48 DEV01-PSP:	general accordance with any the staging stage indicated on the relevant shown on the Peacocke (55.91) Structure Plan. Three Waters will be managed in accordance with the relevant Integrated Catchment
DEV01-PSP: P59 P48 DEV01-PSP: P60 P49	general accordance with any the staging stage indicated on the relevant shown on the Peacocke (55.91) Structure Plan. Three Waters will be managed in accordance with the relevant Integrated Catchment Management Plan.

DIS	TRICT PLAN Hamilton City Council Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa						
	 Minimising the effects of urban development on downstream receiving waters. 						
	 Managing the run-off from the different relief and soil types in an integrated manner. 						
	3. Sustaining groundwater levels in peat soils as far as practicable.						
	 Safeguarding and enhancing the natural functioning and ecological health of freshwater bodies and areas of indigenous vegetation, <u>riparian vegetation</u>, <u>aquatic biodiversity</u>, (36.28) water features and habitats. 						
	 Retaining a hydrological cycle close to the pre-development hydrological cycle as far as practicable. 						
	 Maintaining stormwater discharge from the catchment to at or below pre- development levels. 						
	 Incorporating Low Impact Urban Design and Development (LIUDD) principles. 						
	8. Identifying and incorporating appropriate water-sensitive techniques.						
	 Recognising social, economic, environmental and cultural objectives for the catchment. 						
DEV01-PSP:	Integrated Transport Modelling is undertaken for all Structure Plan areas areas activities						
P62 P51	that have the potential to adversely impact the transport network (55.94).						
DEV01-PSP:	Movement routes are integrated with surrounding neighbourhoods and existing and						
P63 (55.95/	planned transport networks.						
<u>10.6)</u>							
DEV01-PSP:	Enable connectivity with other undeveloped adjoining sites.						
<u>-P64 (55.96)</u>							
DEV01-PSP:	The transport network supports efficient passenger transport and opportunities for walking and cycling.						
_P65 (55.97/ 10.7)	waiking and cycling.						
DEV01-PSP:	Environmental impacts of building new transport corridor infrastructure are minimised.						
P66 (55.98)							
DEV01-PSP:	Opportunities for improved safety, accessibility, connectivity and efficiency within the						
- P67 (55.99/	transportation network are provided.						
<u>10.9)</u>							
DEV01-PSP:	Sensitive land uses avoid adverse effects on and from regionally significant						
P68 P52	infrastructure and regionally significant industry. Where sensitive activities are in						
	zone and located in close proximity to regionally significant infrastructure, the						
	mitigation of effects will be apportioned between the infrastructure operator and						
	the develop/landowner (55.100)						
DEV01-PSP:	Development to avoid adverse effects on the safe, efficient and effective operation and						
P69 (55.101)	use of existing or planned infrastructure.						
DEV01-PSP:	Manage stormwater to minimise the effect of urban development on						
P70 (55.102)	Mangakotukutuku stream values and functions, maintain the ability of the stream to						
	continue to provide habitat for threatened aquatic species and minimise adverse effects on the stream water quality and habitat.						







DEV01-PSP: COMPONENTS OF THE PEACOCKE STRUCTURE PLAN

Cultural Values

- a) The Peacocke area is significant to mana whenua and has proximity to the Nukuhau Paa which was the most important and significant Pa in the area. The Paa was a centre for training and meetings with the surrounding area extensively cultivated.
- b) There are a number of sites of significance to Mana Whenua in the area, which includes land outside of Hamilton City Boundary and demonstrates the long and rich history of occupation by mana whenua. It is important that the Maaori values (history, people and environment) associated with the land are appropriately recognised and commemorated. This may be achieved in consultation with mana whenua to incorporate historical Maori names for areas of open space and road names and through erecting appropriate installations including Pou Whenua, Pau Rahui, and storyboards to convey the history of the area.
- c) <u>Sites of significance should be protected. This includes those that have been identified within</u> <u>the district plan and those that may be discovered during development.Archaeological sites</u> <u>within Appendix 8D–Group 2 archaeological sites are able to be modified or destroyed once an</u> <u>authority has bene obtained from Heritage New Zealand. (55.103)</u>
- d) <u>The natural environment should be protected and enhanced, including the Waikato River and</u> <u>local waterways such as the Mangakotuktuku Gully network. The mauri, mana and quality of</u> <u>these waterways should be enhanced to give effect to Te Ture Whaimana o te Awa o Waikato.</u>
- <u>Opportunities should be taken to reflect Te Ao Maaori in the urbanization of Peacocke. This can</u> be achieved through cultural symbolism in urban design, open spaces and public structures through collaboration with mana whenua. (55.103)

Natural Environment and Open Space Network

- a) The open space network is a defining feature of the Peacocke Structure Plan. The Mangakotukutuku Gully and the Waikato River provide the backbone of the network and are important habitat for the long-tailed bat. The structure plan identifies important corridors that are to be protected and enhanced, completing connections between the gully, the River and the wider area which contain a number of important roosting sites. It is important that these networks are established to continue to allow the long-tailed bats to remain active in the area at levels consistent with, or higher than predevelopment levels. These identified corridors will be the focus of mitigation and enhancement throughout the development of the area.
- b) The gully network and river corridor will include walking and cycling facilities, providing green space throughout the structure plan. This will form part of a recreational walking and cycling network, supporting the on-road network. The Mangakotukutuku Stream and the Waikato River provide migratory pathways for native freshwater fish, including several threatened species. The structure plan identifies the stream network as a corridor to be protected and enhanced. These





identified corridors will be the focus of mitigation and enhancement throughout the development of the area. (3.11)

- c) <u>The Mangakootukutuku Gully and Waikato River margins comprise a mixture of indigenous and exotic vegetation.</u> These areas provide important habitat for the nationally threatened long-tailed bat and many indigenous bird and fish species. Indigenous animals rely on this exotic habitat as essential components of their life cycles, for breeding or migration, or buffering waterways. This is because indigenous vegetation is so depleted within this landscape that the exotic-dominated habitat is the only habitat available, even if it is of marginal habitat quality.</u>
- Significant Natural Area: Where there is existing data that the vegetation or habitat can be clearly delineated by a Significant Natural Area (SNA). Key habitat SNA for bats have been determined on the basis of known roost sites and/or known clearly defined habitats regularly used by bats for foraging or moving through the landscape. These areas will be zoned natural open space with a SNA overlay no development to occur in these areas. The majority of SNAs are located within either the main body of the Mangakootukutuku Gully network or along the Waikato river.
- **Bat Habitat Buffer:** A buffer of 20m has been applied to the identified SNAs to prevent anthropogenic disturbance immediately adjacent to these habitats, and hence maintaining the function of these habitats for bats as the surrounding land use changes from rural to urban. The aim is for these areas to remain open space with limited land uses such as pedestrian an cycling paths as well as being potential location for recreational facilities such as children's play grounds.
- Significant Bat Habitat Areas: Significant Bat Habitat Areas have been identified within an overlay with a minimum width of 50 metres and follow known bat corridors within the Mangakootukutuku Gully network and along the Waikato River as well as identified locations that serve to link existing areas of vegetation. The identified Significant Bat Habitat Areas serve to retain connectivity between core habitat for bats in the Peacocke area. Public uses within Significant Bat Habitat Areas may require further restrictions to ensure functional habitat is protected, but could also include low-impact, unlit footpaths and cycle ways, which avoid vegetation clearance that is important for bat habitat. The Significant Bat Habitat Areas are zoned as Natural Open Space Zone to ensure they remain as protected areas in perpetuity and are intended to become public reserves as subdivision and development progress within Peacockes.



- **Development Setback:** Along with the <u>Significant</u> Bat Habitat Area a 5m development setback is proposed along the interface with the <u>Significant</u> Bat Habitat Area. The setback aims to control any buildngs and associated effects on the adjoining <u>Significant</u> Bat Habitat Areas.
- Lighting Controls: Controls over lighting to protect the functional attributes of the habitats in relation to surrounding land use change from rural to urban. These controls relate to managing the impact lighting may have on the ability for the <u>Significant</u> Bat Habitat Areas to remain dark spaces allowing bats to continue to use these areas as Peacocke urbanises

Bat Corridors: It is proposed that bat corridors be established to retain connectivity between core habitat for bats in the Peacocke area. In terms corridor habitat, the most important general principle is that wide swathes of land are required to be set aside in order to retain a permeable and functioning landscape for long-tailed bats.

Public use of buffer or corridor bat habitats Bat Habitat Buffer and Significant Bat Habitat Areas need not be restricted as long as the structural and functional elements of these areas for bats are maintained, and could include amenity, community and green infrastructure activities, or constructed stormwater treatment wetlands. Public uses within high value bat habitats may





require further restrictions than for buffer zones and corridors to ensure functional habitat is protected, but could also include low impact, unlit footpaths and cycle ways, which avoid any vegetation clearance that is important for bat habitat. (55.103)

Plan Change 5 Peacocke Structure Plan

The structural characteristics of these areas are important for the bat's ability to u Ideally, the vegetation within these areas is mature and dense, and there is an inter-laced network of mature corridors. These corridors will assist in supporting not only the longtailed bat, but other indigenous flora and fauna.

- d) To achieve a sustainable balance of land use activities it is important to ensure that a range of formal and informal recreational opportunities are provided to meet the diverse needs of the intended population of the Peacocke area.
- e) The intent of the opens space network within the structure plan is to provide places for activity and engagement, for peace and enjoyment, for freedom and relief from the built environment and an opportunity to connect with nature and heritage. It will contribute to the social, health, economic and environmental well- being of the future Peacocke community as well as the wider Hamilton community.
- f) <u>Recreational facilities for the area, including the parks and reserves network need to meet</u> <u>multiple functions. Thus where possible: (55.103)</u>
 - <u>Neighbourhood reserves will be integrated with the gullies</u>,
 - Sports parks may have natural areas, play lots and links to gullies,
 - <u>Riverside reserves will provide for walkways/cycle ways, may have nodes that serve as</u>
 <u>neighbourhood parks and will incorporate protection of natural areas,</u>
 - <u>All parks will provide landscape amenity, and where possible will support environmental</u>
 <u>values, and</u>
 - <u>Serve as stormwater peak flow detention basins. (55.103)</u>
- Major Sports Park: The major sports park will contain a number of sports pitches (suitable for senior grade play, junior fields and training areas) and an area that serves a neighbourhood park function. Whilst the park will primarily serve the local population, they will also form part of the city-wide network of sporting facilities. (55.103)

The sports parks are is to be linked into the green corridors which will help to establish a more integrated network of facilities and improve accessibility. Together the sports parks, neighbourhood parks and major features such as the gully network and river corridor will provide a network of recreational facilities catering for the diverse needs of the local community. They will also make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of the area in line with the objectives and policies, creating public open space around key landscape features (55.103)

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- <u>Community Park: A Community Park is shown on the structure plan as future reserve. It will be</u> <u>a large multifunctional park that provides informal recreation, socialising and event space for</u> <u>the wider community and serve a neighbourhood park function as well. The final design,</u> <u>location and extent of the open space network will be determined at the detailed design stage,</u> <u>which accompanies subdivision. (55.103)</u>
- Neighbourhood Park: Also Neighbourhood parks will provide a range of informal recreation
 facilities, including children's play areas. These will complement the range of facilities provided
 by the sports parks and provide a smaller scale focal point for the local neighbourhoods. They
 are intended to serve a catchment area with approximately a 500m radius. In order to provide
 appropriate levels of accessibility and an even distribution of recreational facilities, each
 neighbourhood should be provided with a park comprising approximately 0.5 hectare. (55.103)

Where possible neighbourhood parks should incorporate existing natural features and be sited in prominent locations where there is scope for passive surveillance, outlooks and a high degree of accessibility. They may also act as a transitional area between different activities. Neighbourhood parks will have an informal character with little built development. Like the active recreation sports parks, they will be established within residential areas. (55.103)

Criteria for the location of neighbourhood parks are: (55.103)

- a. Distribution across the growth cell,
- b. <u>Respond to the local context and work with the existing landscape</u>,
- c. Integrate CPTED principles into the development of the parks,
- d.-<u>Accessibility to a residential catchment</u>,
- e.—<u>Topography,</u>
- f. Ability to protect or enhance natural features,
- g. Ability to protect cultural and heritage values,
- h. <u>Ability to foster positive neighbourhood identity and provide community</u> <u>focal points,</u>
- i. <u>Ability to provide off-road linkages between residential neighbourhoods</u> and facilities, and
- j. Ability to link areas of natural and ecological value. (55.103)

The exact location of neighbourhood parks will be determined in consultation with landowners at the time of subdivision, taking into account the criteria above and the local road layout. (55.103)

The indicative riverside reserve network is intended to create a continuous walking and cycling network along the river's edge. A number of areas of particular landscape value have been identified where the reserve has been widened to indicate Council's intention to acquire the land. The desired outcome is a vegetated and accessible riverbank corridor that provides a





buffer between urban development and the river. As part of the riverside reserve it is proposed that a park be established adjacent to the Local centre proposed community focal point, thus providing further recreation amenity associated within the Suburban Local cCentre (55.103)

Community facilities: such as a public library, passenger transport facilities, schools and other community facilities will be required in the future to support this growing community over time. When required, these facilities will be developed within or close to the local centre or neighbourhood centres commercial and community focal points identified, to ensure they are easily accessible to the residential areas of Peacocke (55.103)

Peacocke Transportation network

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A fundamental urban design principle is the ease of movement to ensure well connected communities. It is essential that transportation routes are designed to give priority to walking and cycling, and facilitate a seamless web of direct and efficient passenger transport routes that connect neighbourhoods with the central area of the City and other key destinations. In considering the final alignment of the Transport Network the alignment of transport routes needs to be taken into account, as identified in Volume 2, Appendix 2, Figure 2-2 2-3 Peacocke Structure Plan Staging and Transport Network.

The transport network (refer to Figure 3.4.4a and (55.103) Volume 2, Appendix 2, Figure 2-2 Peacocke Structure Plan - Transport Network (10.15)) shown on the Structure Plan is indicative and not intended to show exact alignments. Collector roads in particular are shown conceptually to provide key linkages between different residential neighbourhoods. Their precise alignment will be largely determined as individual subdivisions are progressed. New or altered intersections on the state highway network require the approval of Waka Kotahi (10.15)

The Peacocke transport network will provide for all modes, with an emphasis on mode shift away from the private vehicle by creating an urban environment that is walkable and cyclable. This will provide the infrastructure to ensure that it is convenient and easy to walk and cycle to nodes of activities such as the Local Centre, neighbourhood centres, schools, community facilities and open space. Public transport will be provided along key routes in the structure plan, providing access to the employment, education and commercial areas within the wider Hamilton. The transport network includes on and off-road walking and cycling networks that provide for commuting, access to schools, general errands and recreational users. Paths will make use of the substantial gully network, and will be located at the top of the gully. It is expected that walking and cycling routes will be designed to provide a high quality walking and cycling experience that is safe and accessible for a range of users. (55.103)

The Southern Links designation runs through the structure plan, providing access to the wider city and beyond to the arterial and state highway network. It also represents a severance challenge for the structure plan as it dissects the area. In order to ensure people are able to move through the area, it is important that crossing locations are provided for pedestrians and cyclists. (55.103)





The objectives of the Peacocke Structure Plan seek to establish an urban environment that enables a range of residential density outcomes and supports mode shift and prioritises residents access their community through walking, cycling and public transport. (55.103)

A fundamental urban design principle is the ease of movement to ensure well connected communities. It is essential that transportation routes are designed to give priority to walking and cycling and facilitate a seamless web of direct and efficient public transport corridors that connect neighbourhoods within the structure plan area and with the rest of the city and other key destinations. In considering the final alignment of the Transport Network the alignment of transport corridors needs to be taken into account, as identified in Volume 2, Appendix 2, Figure 2-3 Peacocke Structure Plan Transport Network. (55.103)

The transport network (refer to Figure 3.4.4a) shown on the Structure Plan is indicative and not intended to show exact alignments. It is important that the Arterial and Collector networks are established in general accordance with the structure plan in order to deliver a well-connected network that provides a high level of service for public transport and walking and cycling. The final alignment will be largely determined as individual subdivisions are progressed. (55.103)

The key features of the network are: (55.103)

Figure 3.4.4a: Proposed Transport Corridors



- Walkway and cycleway route linking all parts of Peacocketo the Central City via the arterial and collector networksand along the Mangakotukutuku Gully and Waikato Rivercorridors.
- 2. <u>'City Link' major arterial route which traverses through the</u> <u>central portion of Peacocke and links with Cobham Drive</u> <u>at the Cobham Bridge, to provide a direct route to the</u> <u>Central City and hospital.</u>
- <u>'Eastern Link' major arterial route which branches from</u> <u>the City Link route and crosses the Waikato River near</u> <u>Echo Bank Place linking with Cobham Drive and the</u> <u>Hamilton Ring Road, thus providing a direct route to the</u> <u>eastern side of the City.</u>
- <u>'City Link' major arterial route forms part of the 'Southern</u> <u>Links' network that will connect with Kahikatea Drive in</u> <u>the west, and the Waikato Expressway in the east which</u> <u>provides strong connectivity in all directions.</u>





6. <u>Collector network that links individual residential</u> <u>neighbourhoods with each other and with the arterial</u> <u>roading network. (55.103)</u>

All transport networks shown on the Structure Plan are considered to be key linkages and future developments must show how these connections are to be provided and how future integration is to be ensured with surrounding land parcels to ensure that integrated and permeable development that avoids the used of Culs-de-sac. Collector roads and key Local Roads in particular are shown conceptually to provide key linkages and ensure integration between land parcels within and between different residential developments-(55.103)

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The transport network will be staged as development progresses within Peacocke. The principles for transport network are:

- <u>Priorities-Prioritises residents of Peacocke's mobility and accessibility by active modes and public</u> <u>transport (10.11) to places within Peacocke and to the rest of Hamilton, including employment</u> <u>areas</u>
- provide clear, safe and direct access for residents by active modes and public transport (10.11) to community facilities, commercial areas, places of recreation and other neighbourhoods.
- provides people with transport choices (is multi modal) by promoting <u>Public Transport public</u> transport and active modes, at expense of level of service (LOS) for private car <u>if necessary</u> (10.11).
- <u>Maximise network efficiency for Public Transport public transport (10.11), buses, High Occupance Vehicles (HOV) and active modes through design</u>
- Flexible design to cater for evolution & steps changes in transport system, such as future high occupancy vehicles.

Open Space Edge Corridors (53.21/ 53.98(5))

Open Space Edge Corridors have low traffic volumes, as well as travel speed of 10 to 30 km/h. They are streets with residential development on one side and open space on the other. These streets should have friction (trees, green infrastructure, parking, etc.) on either side of the street to slow speeds and allow for a mix of traffic and cycling. Local streets are some of the most important street types, as this is where people live and play. Walking and cycling should be prioritized as the fundamental units of movement within the local road network by designing low traffic streets. The needs of a wide variety of people throughout their lifetime should be considered during the design of these streets (Universal Access provisions). Local streets should be multi-purpose streets that are a community asset. They are spaces used for gathering, play, and support the built form through the provision of amenity (street trees).

Key design principles:





- Design speed of 30km/h
- <u>Residential development limited to one side with open space on the other side</u>
- <u>Short blocks</u>

The transportation network is made up of the following: (55.103)

 a) Walkway and cycleway: To ensure a safe and convenient walkway/cycleway network it should be developed as a segregated network on high volume transport routes (i.e. separated from the carriageway), as well as ensure connectivity with the network along the edge of the Mangakootukutuku Gully and Waikato River corridor. The purposed of this integrated network is to promote walking and cycling as the key mode of movement within Peacocke and join key activities nodes in the most direct way. (55.103)

Key Design Principles

• Separate walking and cycling where possible (10.12).

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- <u>Provide end of journey (10.12) facilities near destination such as commercial areas, bus</u> stops and schools.
- <u>Short block lengths to create a permiable permeable (10.12) urban form that the most</u> <u>direct routes for cycling andA local road network that prioritises walking and cycling and</u> <u>promotes safe vehicle speeds. (55.103)</u>
- b) Local Transport network: Local streets have low traffic volumes, as well as travel speeds of 10 to 30 km/h. They are largely residential streets with occasional commercial uses. These streets should have friction (trees, green infrastructure, parking, etc.) on either side of the street to slow speeds and allow for mix of traffic and cycling. Local streets are some of the most important street types, as this is where people live and play. Walking and cycling should be prioritised as the fundamental units of movement within the local road network by designing low traffic streets. The needs of a wide variety of people throughout their lifetime should be considered during the design of these street (Universal Access provisions). Local street should be multi-purpose streets that are a community asset. They are spaces used for gathering, play, and support the built form through the provision of amenity (street trees). (55.103)

Key Design Principles (55.103)

- Design speed of 30km/hr
- <u>Distinctly marked entry treatments</u>
- <u>Fine-grained street design</u>
- Provide amenity
- <u>Controlled parking</u>
- <u>Short blocks</u>





A Collector Transport network: The collector network serves to connect local neighbourhoods together as well as linking neighbourhoods to the to the wider arterial roading network. Some flexibility is anticipated in the alignment of the collector streets network shown on the structure plan, however as the collector roads play a key role in providing for a public transport services as well as being part of a wider walking and cycling network, the ability to provide a direct and efficient connection between nodes will be an important design element when considering the collector road alignment. Cycling and walking facilities within the collector corridor should be separated to ensure a safe and efficient pedestrian and cycling network that promotes active modes of transport. Where separated cycle and walking facilities are provided along the collector network vehicle crossing should be minimised to aviod conflict between cyclists/Pedestrians and vehicles crossing the cycling and walking network. Where possible, the existing transport corridors should be used as future collectors as they provide good connectivity within the area and will help to define local neighbourhoods. (55.103)

Key Design Principles (55.103)

- Medium speed environment (<40 km/h).
- Defined on street parking near centres
- Location of Public Transport routes
- <u>Separated cycle facilities and pedestrian routes.</u>
- <u>Provide high level of amenity</u>

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c) Minor Arterial Transport Network: The minor arterial network is characterised by high movement function traffic volumes, with some limited destination types vehicular access. such as offices, shops and residences. Large volumes of mixed traffic are anticipated on these routes, including frequent public transport services. Public transport should be given priority over private vehicles. Safety of vulnerable users moving along and across the transport corridor road should be prioritized ensured. Due to the high volumes of through movement along traffic on this network a separated separated cycling network will need to be provided along with separate (10.13) pedestrian facilities. (55.103)

The Minor arterial transport joins the neighbourhoods within Peacocke to the local centre as well as key area outside of Peacocke. (55.103)

Key Design Principles(55.103)

- <u>Higher speed environment (50-60km/h)</u>
- Allow for a high level of intersection density to reduce speeds
- <u>Separated cycle facilities and pedestrian routes.</u>
- High frequency public transport service with priority (10.13).

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- <u>Pedestrian crossings near bus stops and key land uses</u>
- d) <u>Major Arterial Transport Network:</u> The arterial transport network, while connecting Peacocke to key destinations outside of Peacocke such as the central city, hospital, university and employment area, is part of a wider regional transport network that connects Hamilton to areas in the south such as Hamilton Airport and Te Awamutu. (55.103)

The 'North-South' major arterial route which traverses through the central portion of Peacocke and links with Cobham Drive at the Cobham Bridge, will provide a direct route to the Central City and hospital. This route is identified as a possible mass transit route in the future joining the Hamilton airport in the south to the central city in the north. (55.103)





This major arterial route along with the Mangakootukutuku Gully creates significant severance issues for the development of Peacocke. To minimise this impact for both vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, access to and across the major arterial routes needs to will (10.14) be provided. (55.103)

<u>'Eastern Link' major arterial route which branches from the north-south route and crosses the</u> <u>Waikato River near Echo Bank Place linking with Cobham Drive and Wairere Drive, thus</u> <u>providing a direct route to the eastern side of the City.</u> (55.103)

Key Design Principles (55.103)

- Highest speed environment (50km/h, 60-80 km/h in peri-urban areas with no accesses)
- <u>Good parallel routes for local traffic and cycling (10.14)</u>
- Separated cycle facilities and pedestrian routes (10.14)
- <u>No on-street (10.14) parking</u>
- Keep high amounts of visibility

The distribution of roads across Peacocke is based on this hierarchy through linking key nodes and provides a logical public transport network. While in the foreseeable future this will be based on buses, it is intended that the arterial routes can potentially accommodate alternative modes of transport such as light rail or a high-speed frequent transport service (55.103)

Residential Environment

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The majority of the Peacocke residential zone will be a medium density environment deliverin of typologies typically (53.23) between 2 and 3 storeys. This will provide for a range of housing typologies and densities, establishing a mix of housing tenure and a diverse community. It is anticipated that the topography of the area will influence the development of houses and the density will vary according to constraints of the site.

A higher density area, which is anticipated to have a mix of terrace dwellings and apartment buildings typically (53.23) between 2 and 5 storeys, has been identified for locations within close proximity of the identified local centre, schools, community facilities and transport routes identified for frequent public transport. The higher density will assist in supporting public transport and creating a viable and vibrant local centre.

Due to the higher densities anticipated, more control over subdivision, layout and the built form is embedded in the plan. The purpose of this is to ensure a high-quality urban environment that will provide a pleasant place to live for the long term. It will also ensure that the area is developed in an integrated fashion, connecting neighbourhoods, ensuring the area is easy to walk and cycle through (55.103)





Business Centres

It is important that the day to day needs of the emerging community of Peacocke is provided for locally and within walking distance of the various residential areas. It is envisaged that there will be five eight commercial/community nodes within the Peacocke area.

<u>These Nodes are split into two categories: Suburban (55.103) Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centres</u> <u>Community Focal Points.</u>

 a) <u>The business centres in the Peacocke Structure Plan will provide the community and</u> <u>surrounding neighbourhoods access to their day to day needs and act as the social focal points</u> <u>for the community. These spaces are to be well designed and attractive places for people, easy</u> <u>to walk or cycle to, with engaging public spaces.</u>

The commercial and community hub of the structure plan is located in the Peacocke Local Centre. It is anticipated that this centre will include a supermarket and a range of other commercial activities that provide for the needs and wellbeing of the community. It is important that the centre is easy to access on foot and on bike and is well serviced by public transport. The built environment should focus on the pedestrian and create active street frontages that are universally accessible.

The location of the local centre has the potential to create a strong link to the Waikato River. The establishment of commercial activities focusing on hospitality and small boutique retail will encouraged the use of the river esplanade and the river as a potential connection between Peacocke and the central city and other key destinations in the future.

Figure 19 Peacocke Local Centre Design Concept identifies spatially the design principles intended for the development of the local centre, within which design controls are imposed to ensure development creates an active from within key locations of the centre as well as ensures that development enhances the interface between the urban development and adjacent public spaces while providing increased safety through passive surveillance (55.103)

<u>(53.24)</u>

<u>The development of the Local Centre should take into account the following key design</u> <u>principles:</u>

- Orienting buildings to public spaces and transport corridors
- <u>Creating active frontages at street level, minimising blank walls</u>
- Establishing a finer grain, walkable environment
- Locating parking and vehicle access as to not dominate the streetscape
- Integrate centre with walking and biking connections and providing bike parking
- <u>Creating a high amenity interface with adjacent land uses</u>
- Where applicable, emphasing street corners through building placement and design
- Incorporating the principles of CPTED into design of buildings and spaces
- Incorporating Inclusive Access into the design of buildings, streets and places.
- <u>Using architectural design and detail to create an interesting streetscape</u>

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- Incorporate the local history of the area into the design of public space and community facilities
- Position vehicle parking and service areas to the rear of buildings
- Minimising vehicle crossing within the centre
- b) The network of neighbourhood centres will provide for the day-to-day convenience needs of the surrounding residents and act as community hubs, encouraging daily interaction within the community. These are anticipated to be located in close proximity to neighbourhood parks, creating opportunities for recreation and community interaction. These are to be of a small scale and size as to not undermine the role and function of the Local Centre.

Eight neighbourhood centres providing approximately 2,600m2 GFA between them, ranging from 300m2 - 800m2 of GFA have been identified within the Peacocke area. These are small in size and serve a local function only. The locations have been chosen to provide a wide distribution across the growth cell maximising the amount of residential land within a fiveminute walking distance of the centres. Location is important for neighbourhood centres, which depend on being highly accessible to their immediate catchments for their success and to adequately provide for community needs. The location would enable neighbourhood centres to be comprised of approximately three to seven stores in size and would provide good accessibility to the majority to the Peacocke area population (55.103)

The centres are strategical located to facilitate public transport and accessibility, and adjacent * Plan Change 5 neighbourhood parks or other open space. Residential accommodation can be located on the Peacocke Structure to provide added surveillance and support vibrancy of the centres. Along with apartments beil Plan incorporated into the development of the site it is anticipated that there will be a higher concentration of residential development in close proximity to these centres to encourage walking and cycling and support the development of sustainable neighbourhood centres. The ground floor level should have active frontages facing the street, including extensive use of windows with facades designed to create visual interest and character. (55.103)

Peacocke Infrastructure and Staging

A staging programme has been developed to ensure urbanisation does not occur out of sequence with the delivery of key strategic infrastructure.

The planned (53.26) staging of development in Peacocke starts in the north in the vicinity of the Water Treatment Plant and then proceeds in a southerly direction along Peacocke Road and in the west from the newly completed Ohaupo Road/SH3 and East/West minor arterial roundabout. Development shall occur in accordance with the infrastructure staging plan (Appendix 2 – Figure 2-3a). This plan sets out the intended stages of development for Peacocke reflecting the sequenced delivery of strategic infrastructure.

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Where proposals deviate from the staging and sequencing identified in Appendix 2 – Figure 2-3a and/or the table below these proposals will need to demonstrate that appropriate infrastructure is provided for and the servicing of this land will maintain the efficiency and sustainability of existing and planned infrastructure. (13.3, 14.6, 17.3, 42.4, 43.4, 47.5)

Indicative stormwater management device locations are shown on Appendix 2 Figures 2-1 and 2-3 to display the likely location of such devices. These locations are broadly identified as per the Mangakootukutuku Integrated Catchment Management Plan, but the location, design and size will be finalised during subsequent subdivision and development processes. (13.8, 14.9)

	Preceding stage(s) required**		Strategic Infrastructure Required***						
Stage*			Transportation		Wastewater		Water***		<u>Stormwater</u>
<u>A</u>								•	<u>Centralised</u>
B		•	<u>East-west minor arterial</u> (stage 1) and Ohaupo Road/SH3 roundabout	•	<u>Mains extension along</u> <u>east-west minor</u> arterial (stage 1) and Ohaupo Road/SH3 <u>roundabout</u>	•	Distribution mains extension along east-west minor arterial (stage 1) and Ohaupo Road/SH3 roundabout		stormwater management devices relevant to the sub- catchment(s) and Integrated Catchment
<u>C</u>		•	Waikato River Bridge, Wairere Drive extension, to the north-south major arterialPeacocke Road urban upgrade to local standard north of intersection with Wairere Drive extension Peacocke Road urban upgrade to minor arterial standard south of intersection with Wairere Drive extension Weston Lea Drive urban upgrade New collector road linkage from Plateau Drive to Wairere Drive extension (for western catchment)	•	N4 and N4a pump stations and connecting <u>mains</u> <u>Fitzroy Diversion</u> <u>Waikato River Bridge</u> and Transfer Main to far <u>eastern interceptor at</u> <u>Gordonton Road,</u> <u>Wairere Drive, Crosby</u> <u>Road intersection.</u>	•	Distribution mains along Peacocke Road Distribution mains along Weston Lea Drive	•	<u>Management Plan</u> <u>to be available</u> <u>Provision for</u> <u>overland flow</u> <u>paths</u>
D		•	East-west minor arterial (stage 1) and Ohaupo Road/SH3 roundabout	•	<u>N17 pump station</u> N4 and N4a pump stations and connecting mains	•	Distribution mains extension along east-west minor arterial (stage 1) and		

<u>Table 3A – 1 Strategic Infrastructure (53.26)</u>

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						Te kaunihera o Kirikiriro	
		Strategic Infrastructure Required***					
Stage*	<u>Preceding stage(s)</u> <u>required**</u>	<u>Transportation</u>		<u>Wastewater</u>		Water***	<u>Stormwater</u>
		New collector ro connecting to H then Hall Road u upgrade to colle standard and up closure of the ex (10.15) Hall Roa intersection will required)	all Road urban ector ogrades to xisting (d/ SH3	<u>Fitzroy Diversion</u> <u>Waikato River Bridge</u> <u>and Transfer Main to far</u> <u>eastern interceptor at</u> <u>Gordonton Road,</u> <u>Wairere Drive, Crosby</u> <u>Road intersection.</u>	-	<u>Dhaupo Road/SH3</u> <u>oundabout</u>	
E	C	 East-west minor Peacocke Road Ohaupo Road/S roundabout Peacocke Road upgrade to minor standard (from 1) Hall Road urban to collector star connection to e minor arterial, a upgrades to close existing Hall Road intersection Peacocke Lane I upgrade to colle standard New collector ro linkages in the s eastern catching 	from H3 urban or arterial Stage F) oupgrade ndard and ast-west and sure of the ad/ SH3 urban ector outh-	Mains extension along north-south major arterial corridor and east-west minor arterial (stage 2) Diversion of flows from Stage D to Stage E network N9 (and N11 for the western catchment, and N10 for the south- eastern catchment) pump stations and connecting mains	a (1 2 4 1 1 6 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Distribution mains long Peacocke Road from Stage F) Distribution mains long East-west ninor arterial (stage . and 2) to Peacocke Road Distribution mains long Hall Road and connections to close he loop with Stage B and D mains	
Ē	<u>C</u>	 Peacocke Road upgrade to minarterial standa New north-sou collector road 	d urban nor ard	N3 pump station and connecting mains	<u>a</u>	Distribution mains Ilong Peacocke Road	
G	<u>C, F</u>	 <u>Peacocke Road</u> <u>upgrade to mi</u> <u>arterial standa</u> <u>New collector</u> <u>linkages</u> 	nor ard	N7 (for the eastern catchment) and N8 (for the southern catchment) pump stations and connecting mains	2	Distribution mains Ilong Peacocke Road	
Ħ	<u>С, Е</u>	<u>North-south m</u> arterial (full le		N12 (and N13 for the eastern catchment)	<u>a</u>	Distribution mains Nong North-south Najor arterial	

DISTRICT PLAN



-		Strategic Infrastructure Required***									
Stage*	<u>Preceding stage(s)</u> <u>required**</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	Wastewater	Water***	<u>Stormwater</u>						
		Cobham Drive Bridge upgradingPeacocke Road urban upgrade to minor arterial standard 	pump stations and connecting mains	 <u>Distribution mains</u> <u>along Peacocke</u> <u>Road</u> <u>Distribution mains</u> <u>along Hall Road</u> 							
Ţ	<u>С, Е,</u> <u>Н</u>	 <u>Peacocke Road urban</u> <u>upgrade to minor</u> <u>arterial standard</u> (including from Stage F, <u>G and H)</u> <u>New collector road</u> <u>linkages</u> 	<u>Connecting mains to</u> <u>N12 pump station</u>	Distribution mains <u>completing loop</u> <u>along North-south</u> <u>major arterial, Hall</u> <u>Road, Peacocke</u> <u>Road and Ohaupo</u> <u>Road/SH3</u>	Plan Change 5 Peacocke Structur Plan						

- * Stage boundaries take into account a range of factors including existing contours, existing and planned water and wastewater network sub-catchments, and transportation infrastructure networks and connectivity.
- ** Strategic infrastructure from these preceding stages will be requiring, including relevant <u>connections.</u>
- *** In addition, localised and on-lot infrastructure and connections will be required. This should generally not influence sequencing of other stages. The delivery of most strategic infrastructure is expected to be Council-led. However, some of the infrastructure identified, such as new and upgraded collector roads, stormwater infrastructure, and various pumpstations and distribution mains, are expected to be developer-delivered to Council specifications.
- **** A new reservoir, and associated feed lines and connecting mains, and Water Treatment Plant upgrades (e.g. High-lift pumpstation) will be needed as the growth demands approaches the operational limits of the Hamilton South reservoir and plant.
- ***** The transport network shown on the Peacocke Structure Plan is indicative and is not intended to show exact alignments. The final alignment will be largely determined as individual subdivisions are progressed. New or altered intersections on the state highway network require the approval of Waka Kotahi (10.15)