

ARROWTOWN RIVERSIDE RESERVES

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FEBRUARY 2026



Revision History

Revision No.	Prepared By	Description	Date
A	Rory Kirkwood & Jesse Byrne	For QLDC Review	29.07.2025
B	Rory Kirkwood & Jesse Byrne	For Consultation	12.08.2025
C	Rory Kirkwood & Jesse Byrne	For QLDC Review	17.12.2025
D	Rory Kirkwood & Jesse Byrne	For QLDC Review	9.02.2026

Document Acceptance

Action	Name	Signed	Date
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Reviewed by	Jesse Byrne		28.07.2025
Approved by	Tom Abbott		29.07.2025
on behalf of Beca Ltd.			

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Arrow River. Photo Beca

1.1 LOCATION

Arrowtown / Kā Muriwai is a historic township located in the heart of the Queenstown Lakes District, in the lower South Island of New Zealand. The small town is nestled in the northern end of the Whakatipu Basin at the base of the Crown and Coronet Ranges and lined by the Arrow River / Haehaenui. The town's proximity to Queenstown / Tahuna and Wanaka makes it a popular destination for visitors exploring the Queenstown Lakes District.

The Whakatipu Basin is characterised by mountains, surrounding lakes and river terraces, formed by glacial and tectonic activity. Fluvial rivers and streams run throughout the basin floor, which historically deposited gold from the mountains to the lower reaches. More recently schist bedrock and engineering grade aggregate is taken from the basin waterways to be used in construction. These materials characterise building vernacular today.

The basin has experienced significant landcover changes over time with less than 10% indigenous cover left over much of the area (Landcare Research - Threatened Environment Classification Map, 2016). The original vegetation of the site area would have included scrub, shrub land and tussock/grassland with native beech and broadleaf-podocarp forests. Species seen would include Coprosma, Olearia and Hebe species, with Kōwhai being dominant. Species such as these provided a good source of food and habitat for lizards, birds, bats and insects.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this development plan is to provide Queenstown Lakes District Council (QLDC) with a spatial layout for the management, enhancement, and development for a collection of Arrowtown riverside reserves.

The plan outlines the constraints, qualities and opportunities for the development of the reserves. It considers community needs, natural habitat restoration, wider connections, recreational opportunities, and cultural heritage to ensure a more cohesive experience for users and that the character of the area is reinforced.

The Arrowtown Riverside Reserves project area is a long linear parkland that lines the Arrow River / Haehaenui, it is made up of a network of small local and community reserves.

These include;

- Arrowtown River Reserve
- Butlers Green
- Bedford Street Recreational Reserve
- Hansen Reserve
- O'Callaghan Park
- Wilcox Green
- Two unnamed open space reserves (1. Off end of Bute Street, 2. Between Cornwall and Jopp Street)

For the purposes of this document the Arrowtown Riverside Reserves will be viewed as a single reserve and referred to as the 'reserve'.

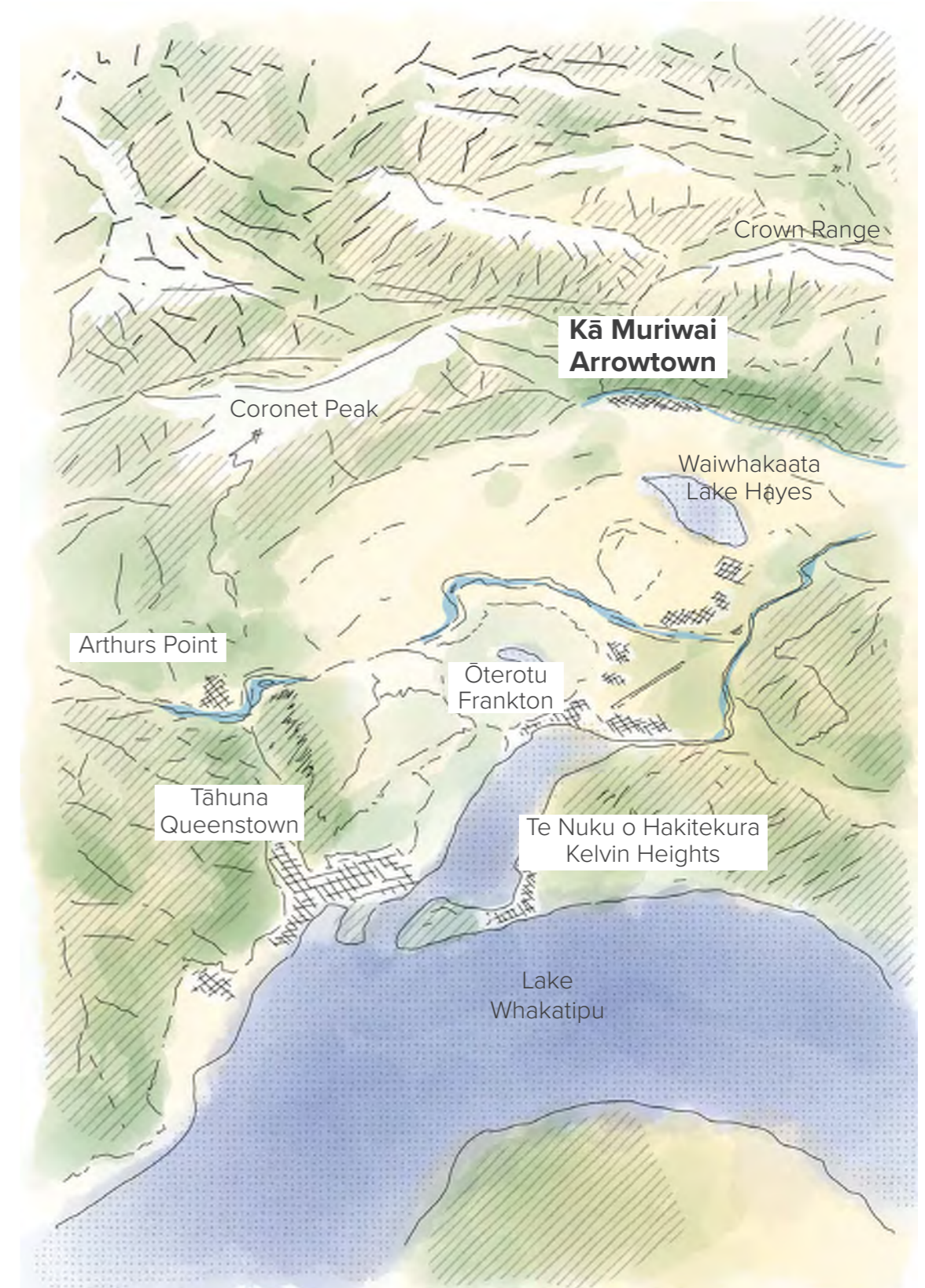


Illustration of Whakatipu Basin

1.3 BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Historic Context

Iwi including Kāti Māmoe, Waitaha and Ngāi Tahu used the Arrowtown / Kā Muriwai and Queenstown / Tāhuna area for hunting native bird species such as moa and weka to supplement their majority seafood diet. The area was also used by Ngāi Tahu as a transport route from the coast to the mountain ranges in order to collect pounamu (greenstone) from alpine streams.

In the mid 1800s following the influx of European settlers to the area new travel routes were established into the basin. In 1862 the discovery of gold in the Arrow River turned the tent settlement of Fox's, which became known as Arrowtown into a thriving township. Over the next decade the town became a hive of activity, attracting workers from Australia, California and China. The introduction of tax on gold in the early 1870s brought about the sudden decline of mining in the region.

As mining activity decreased, pastoral farming took root in the surrounding region, with Arrowtown continuing to serve as a hub for local farmers. The town's remote location and limited access meant that new development pressures were minimal, allowing many of the original buildings and features to be preserved.

Tourism has long been part of the wider Whakatipu region, but it was not until the late 1940s when cribs began to be established and Kiwi families started to spend their summer holidays in Arrowtown that it became a notable holiday destination. From the late 1970s onwards, the town experienced growth driven by an increasing shift from the 'cribbie' culture towards permanent tourism and its appeal as a family holiday spot.

The shift towards permanent residency began in the late 1980s and continues alongside rising visitor numbers today.



Shearer Jack Tewa Discovers Gold, 1862. Photo Arrowtown.com



Arrowtown Autumn Festival, 1985. Photo Arrowtown.com

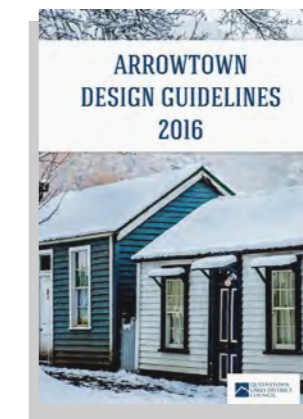
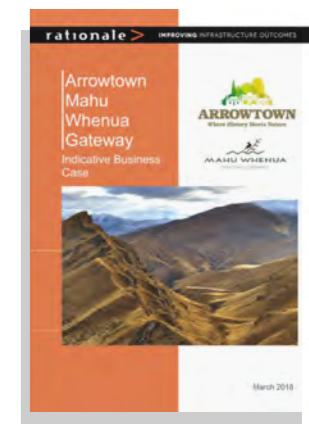


Motatapu Adventure Race Finish on Wilcox Green
Photo motatapu.com

1.3.2 Guiding Documents

A review of background documentation has been undertaken to identify existing relevant design influences on the Arrowtown Riverside Reserves development plan. They include the following;

1. **Arrowtown Community Visioning (2017 + 2022)**
 - Provides a long-term vision (30+ yrs) for Arrowtown, and objectives and recommendations towards achieving the vision.
2. **Arrowtown - Lake Hayes Reserve Management Plan (2013)**
 - Provides objectives and policy for the reserves along the Arrow River.
3. **Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2021)**
 - Provides goals and guiding principles for designing passive and active recreation spaces in the district.
4. **Arrowtown Mahu Whenua Gateway (2018)**
 - Provides background on the adjoining Mahu Whenua covenant and the connection to the back country.
 - Detailed business case for enhancing tourism, recreational, educational and ecological outcomes.
 - Identifies the need for a gateway bridge across Bush Creek.
5. **Arrowtown Design Guidelines 2016 (2018)**
 - Provides guidance on approach to design and materials within the township. **"Retain the river reserves sense of 'timelessness and naturalness', drawing on the character and historical elements."**
6. **QLDC Tree Policy 2024 (2024)**
 - Provides guidance and obligations with regards tree protection, maintenance, removal and replacement.
7. **QLDC Creativity, Culture and Heritage Strategy**



1.4 SITE CONTEXT

The reserve is approximately 20.5ha and is located in the narrow margin of Arrowtown between the township, the Arrow River / Haehaenui and Tobins face hillside. The boundaries of the reserve are clearly defined by these landforms.

The reserve is a five minute walk from Arrowtown town centre to the main Buckingham Street car park and access to the wider trail network. The south east corner of the reserve is approximately 35 minutes walking from the centre of town. There are accesses from the neighbouring streets into the reserve along its entire length.

The topography within the reserve varies from north to south, but most notably there is significant level change between the town centre and the reserve, resulting in stepped accesses from Buckingham Street to the reserve.

The historic Arrowtown Chinese Settlement is a popular Department of Conversation tourist attraction that is accessed via the reserve. It was established during the Otago gold rush and provides a glimpse into the lives of Chinese miners who arrived in the area in the late 1860s. The settlement has been partially restored, offering visitors a chance to learn about this important chapter in Arrowtown's history.

The reserve is a popular destination for recreational use. A network of walking and cycling trails as well as backcountry 4WD access brings people to the reserve year round. The reserve also includes a pump track, skate park and a number of open passive recreation spaces.

The reserve is largely lined with exotic large tree species such as willows, oaks, sycamores, rowans, and cork elms. This vegetation cover provides seasonal interest that attracts tourists from all over the globe. The Arrowtown Autumn Festival, held towards the end of April, attracts many visitors to witness the stunning display.

Willows were planted many years ago to stabilise the river bank but with age have become a safety concern. Council and community efforts have been made recently to introduce more native species in clearings and in replacement of damaged and failing exotic species. The spread of wilding pines is a significant environmental issue for Arrowtown also.

The internationally recognised hike Te Araroa (the long pathway), which runs the full length of the country and attracts walkers from all around the globe, goes through the reserve at the northern end and leads walkers into the town centre.

The reserve is also known as the start / finish location for a number of significant adventure races.



Arrow River, April 2025 . Photo Beca

1.5 SITE ANALYSIS SITE PLAN

Issues / Constraints:

- Long linear site - narrow in some places
- Winter shade
- Flood risk to lower terraces
- Visitor numbers
- Crack willow
- Wilding exotic trees
- Lack of Ngāi Tahu cultural narrative about the area

Qualities:

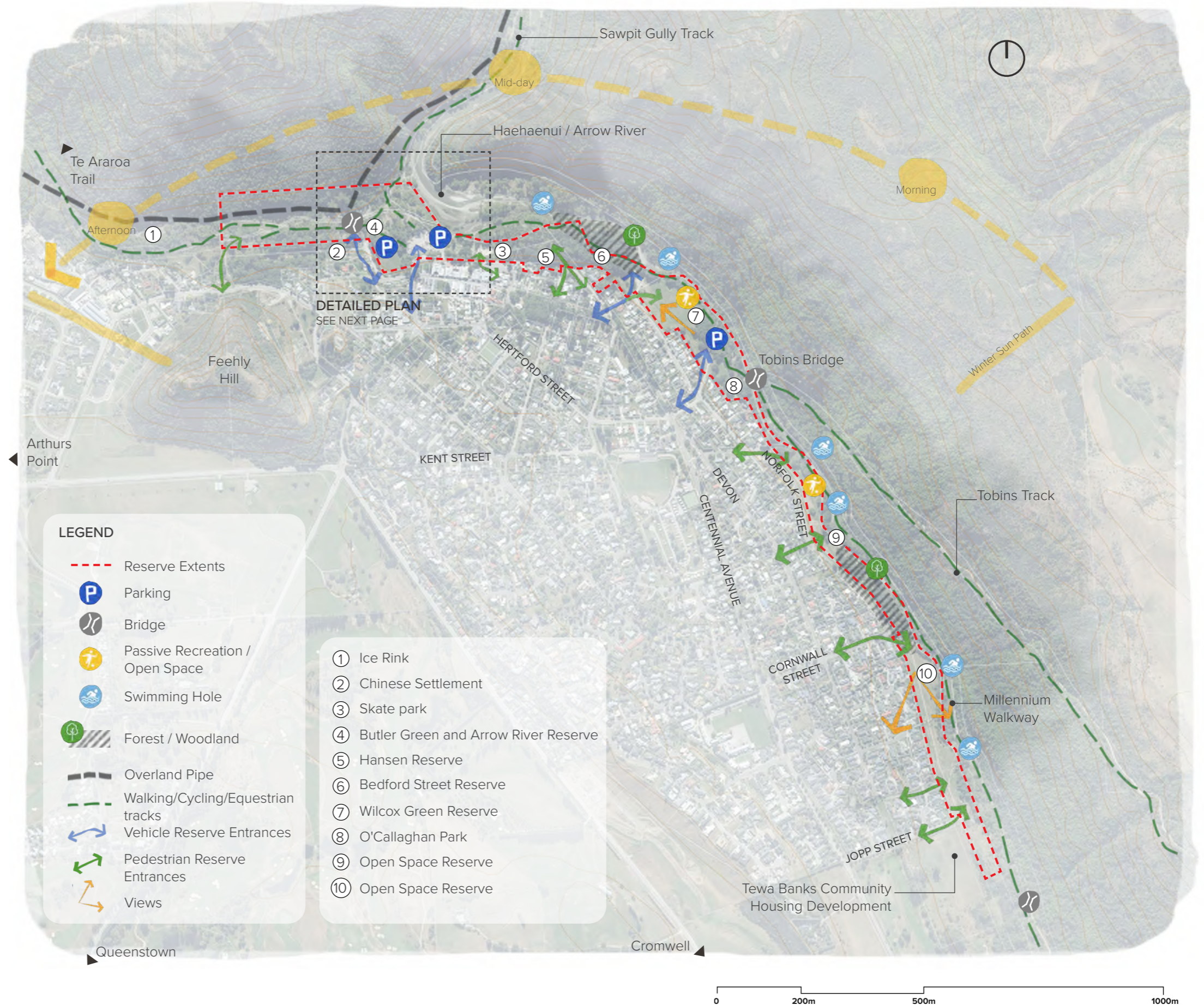
- Established native and exotic vegetation along riverbank
- Landscape character values - Autumn colours are world famous
- River and backcountry connections
- Historic and heritage values
- Existing trail network
- Sheltered environment

Opportunities:

- Successional tree planting to replace wilding and invasive exotics and reduce willow creep
- Enhance swimming holes using natural materials - water access and seating
- Upgraded trail network that considers all users and reduces risk of conflicts
- Increased educational awareness of Ngāi Tahu cultural narrative through wayfinding and signage
- Enhance historic heritage values
- Improvement of water quality (QLDC Blue Green Network Plan)



Strava.com Heat map Showing Weekly Walking and Cycling Circulation in the area. July 2025



1.5 SITE ANALYSIS DETAILED PLAN

Issues / Constraints:

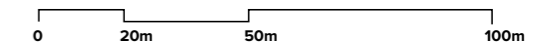
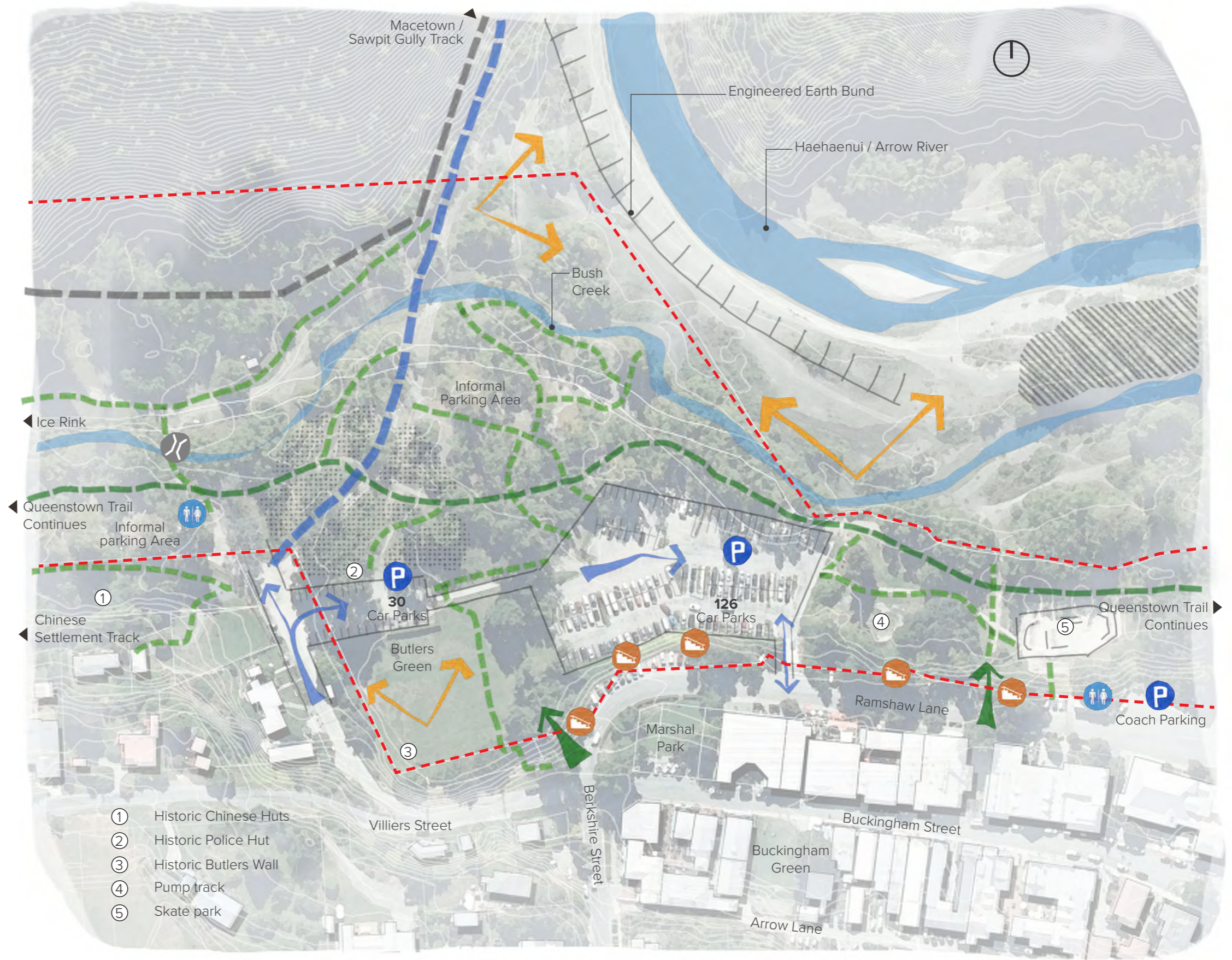
- Informal parking pushes vehicle area into the reserve
- Lack of wayfinding elements directing visitors to key areas of reserve
- Disconnect between the town and the river
- Heritage assets marginalised - poor access

Opportunities:

- Singular arrival hub
- Visual and physical connections between town and river
- Wayfinding strategy for all user groups
- Gateway bridge to the Mahu Whenua back country
- Prevent further car park creep - increase formalised parking
- Restore and utilise the reserve for active and passive recreation
- Clear deadwood and thin out woodland areas to increase light and views
- Successional tree planting

LEGEND

- - - Project Extents
- - - Overland Pipe
- - - 4WD Track
- - - Queenstown Trail
- - - Paths and Trails
- ↔ Vehicle Site Access and Movement
- ↔ Walking / Cycling Site Access
- ↔ Views
- Restoration Planting Areas
- Dense Willow Forest
- P Parking
- ♂ ♀ Public Toilets
- / / Bridge
- ⬆ Stair Access



1.6 SITE PHOTOS



Site photos, February and April 2025. Photos Beca

2.1 OVERARCHING STRATEGIES

The reserve has two QLDC overarching strategies that create a foundation for the development of the reserve, the 'Parks and Open Spaces Strategy' (2021) and the 'Arrowtown - Lake Hayes Reserve Management Plan' (2013).

In addition to these the 'Draft Blue Green Network Plan' (2025) outlines a strategic approach to managing, protecting, and connecting parks (green) and waterways (blue) across the district's high-growth areas.

These documents set out a clear vision and provide principles and objectives for the development of reserves under QLDC management, as well as specific policies for the Arrowtown Riverside Reserves.

Parks and Open Spaces Strategy, relevant objectives:

- Our parks and reserves are diverse, multipurpose and provide for communities, mana whenua and visitor
- Open spaces are well designed, accessible and valued
- We are able to plan for and accommodate growth
- Open spaces are treasured and protected
- Open spaces contribute to enhanced biodiversity, improved water quality and reduced Green House Gas emissions.

Within this document the reserves within the Arrowtown Riverside Reserves are classified as both 'Community' and 'Local' parks, which remains an accurate classification.

Arrowtown - Lake Hayes Reserve Management Plan Vision:

"For the purpose of providing areas for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside, with emphasis on the retention of the open spaces and on outdoor recreational activities, including recreational tracks in the countryside"

Relevant objectives:

- Manage and maintain the reserves as recreational areas for the enjoyment of residents and visitors.
- Encourage and facilitate the use of the reserves for both active and passive recreational pursuits.

- Encourage pedestrian and cycle access through reserves.
- Recognise the unique character and historic nature of Arrowtown and reflect this in the design, maintenance and management of the parks and reserves in Arrowtown.
- Provide for other public use and events, to the extent that the above objectives are not compromised.

Draft Blue Green Network Plan

The QLDC Blue Green Network Plan aims to minimise fragmentation of ecosystems, proactively identify space for water, improve community wellbeing, enhance biodiversity, strengthen cultural connections to place, increase community resilience, and provide for recreation, sport and social opportunities.

The document identifies values and principles for protecting and integrating natural systems and environments into the ongoing planning and development of the Queenstown Lakes District urban areas and settlements.

- **Mana O Te Wai** - Involves prioritising Wai/water as the foundation of healthy and functioning environments and communities
- **Woven into the context** - Recognising the interconnectedness of natural environment systems
- **Coexistence of nature and people** - Planning and managing spaces and workprogrammes to deliver multiple outcomes benefits both nature and people
- **Connecting people and place** - The importance of protecting and providing access to natural environments and outdoor recreation space within and around urban settlements is recognised.
- **Fit for purpose and well serviced** - Public open spaces, sport and recreation facilities, and trail networks are key components of urban environments and settlements that enable multiple outcomes to be delivered from the same area of land – provided they are well thought out (at a landscape and network scale), well located, large enough, well designed and carefully managed

KAI TAHU VALUES

The following values have been adopted from the QLDC Blue Green Network Plan, September 2025;

Ki Uta Ki Tai

Ki Uta Ki Tai is a Kāi Tahu natural resource management philosophy recognising that everything is connected and must be managed as such. Ki Uta Ki Tai reflects that mana whenua belong to the environment and are only borrowing the resources from generations that are yet to come.

Ahi Kā Roa

Recognise Kāi Tahu presence and the importance of the area to their associations, practices and cultural ecological systems as a community who shaped, managed, and relied on te taiao across much of these ancestral lands, wāhi tūpuna.

Ira Atua Tangata Atua

Ira Atua and Tangata Atua are cultural constructs that recognise the act of ordering whakapapa and are embedded in how Kāi Tahu engage with their environment. It considers what is held within a landscape and what is appropriate at place. A landscape holds and exerts many things in different ways, including whakapapa, mana, kawa, tikanga, mātauranga, identity, connections, practices, history, values and guide what is appropriate.

Mauri

Mauri can be defined as the life principle, life supporting capacity, or life force present in all things. Protecting the mauri of a resource is the fundamental management principle for Māori. Mana whenua treasure the mauri of freshwater and other resources, and experience cultural offence and distress when that mauri is degraded.

Wairua

Kāi Tahu whānau use different ways to feel spiritually connected with their takiwā. For example, gathering kai with whānau at a traditional fishing place, they know was named by their tūpuna and utilised by successive generations of their whānau, is one way. Conversely being denied these opportunities through physical constraints

Mahika Kai

Mahinga kai is about mahi ngā kai – it is about places, ways of doing things, and resources that sustain the people. Mahinga kai is considered by Kāi Tahu to be, in today's language, the principal 'environmental indicator' in natural systems. If mahinga kai is not present, is unsafe or unable to be harvested, then that natural system is under stress and requires remedial action. Mahinga kai practices rely on thriving and abundant biodiversity, safe and aesthetically pleasing places to practice, and the active transfer of knowledge between people. Biodiversity and aesthetics are dependent on the sustainable management of many other natural resources in the takiwā, especially water bodies.

Access

Importance to provide access to mahinga kai, practices, and other associations. The QLDC area includes many Te Ara Tawhito/ancient trails which traverse and move up and down the district area providing safe and known access routes to places, resources, and practices.

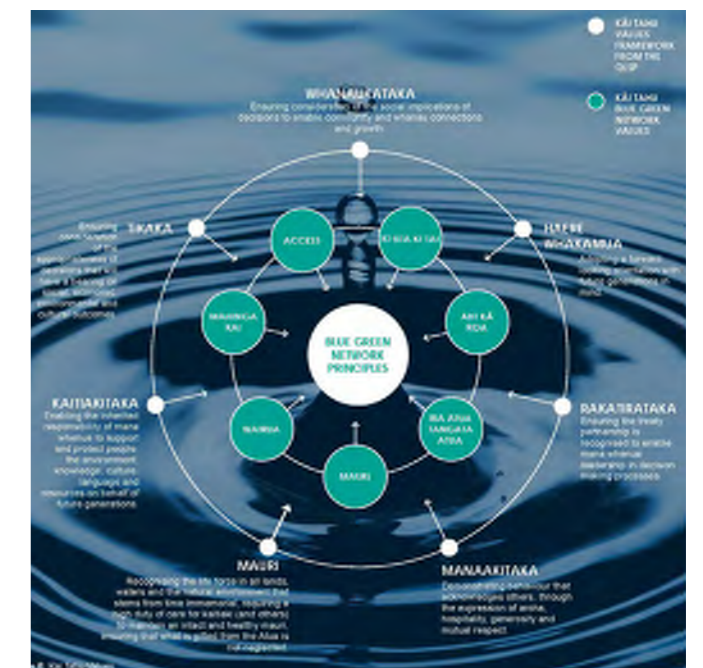


Figure 02: Kai Tahu Values Diagram From 'Draft Blue Green Network (September 2025)'

2.2 PROCESS

ENGAGEMENT FEEDBACK

WHO WE ENGAGED WITH

- Arrowtown Village Association
- Arrowtown Promotion and Business Association
- Arrowtown Choppers
- Aukaha
- Te Ao Mārama Inc. (TAMI)
- Queenstown Trails Trust
- QLDC Arrowtown-Kawarau Ward Councilors
- Arrowtown Planning Advisory Group
- Community via. Let's Talk page, drop in sessions and online submissions

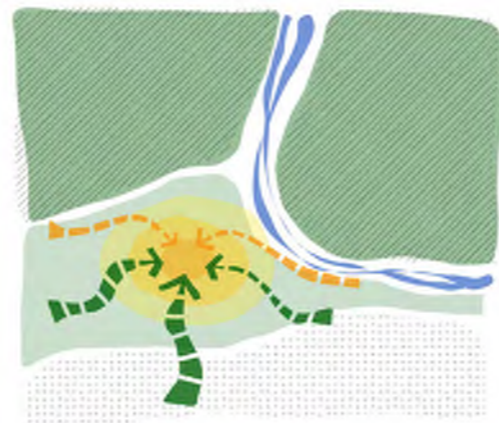
KEY MOVES

A series of key moves and cultural values were identified through the engagement process that have informed the development of the reserve. Together, they provide a cohesive spatial framework for the development, enhancement, and use of the park while preserving its unique character.



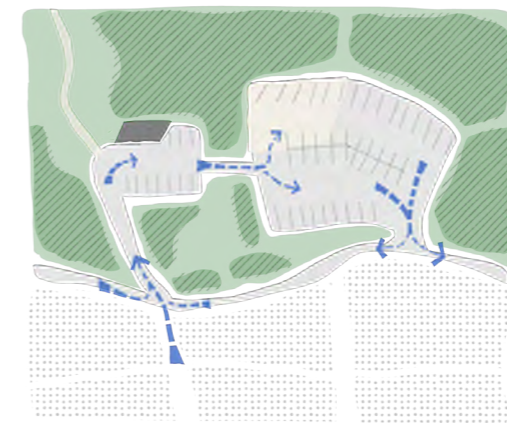
CIRCULATION

- Fluid and inviting connections between the town, the reserve, the river and the back country
- Hierarchy of trails to accommodate all users and reduce conflicts. Refer section 4.3 for movement diagram
- Provide new cycle trail from Wilcox Green to Jopp Street to reduce congestion on the riverside track
- Upgrade right turn into Buckingham Street car park at corner of Butlers Green to be the primary direction of travel
- Realignment of 4WD track across Bush Creek, avoiding key pedestrian areas
- Delineation of 4WD, cycling, walking and horse riding trails to ensure safer travel throughout site
- Wayfinding elements at key intersections within site to provide guidance on connectivity to the key reserve features and the wider context
- Increased water access for all users



HUB

- Arrival hub at the historic police hut to act as an inviting gateway to the wider reserve network
- Arrival hub and police hut is visible for visitors entering town. Users know this is where to get information before venturing into the reserve
- Upgraded paving and street furniture that provide visual queue / sense of arrival. To include benches, bike stands, bins, drinking fountain. Whilst ensuring the historic heritage values of the police hut are retained
- Primary location for historic and environmental information and wayfinding
- Open grassland area at the site of the existing overflow car park - picnic seating and deciduous shade trees
- Connection to the Mahu Whenua gateway bridge across Bush Creek
- New toilet block
- Safety lighting
- Feature lighting of historic police hut



PARKING

- Contain overflow parking area and reclaim reserve space for passive and active recreation
- Reduce car parks at the front of the historic police hut, increasing visibility on arrival
- Drop off area at the base of Buckingham Street (corner of Butlers Green)
- Clear distinction between vehicle and pedestrian areas
- Safe circulation routes across car parks for pedestrian users
- Retain parking at Chinese Settlement, accessed off the realigned 4WD track
- Promote one way travel within car park to reduce conflicts



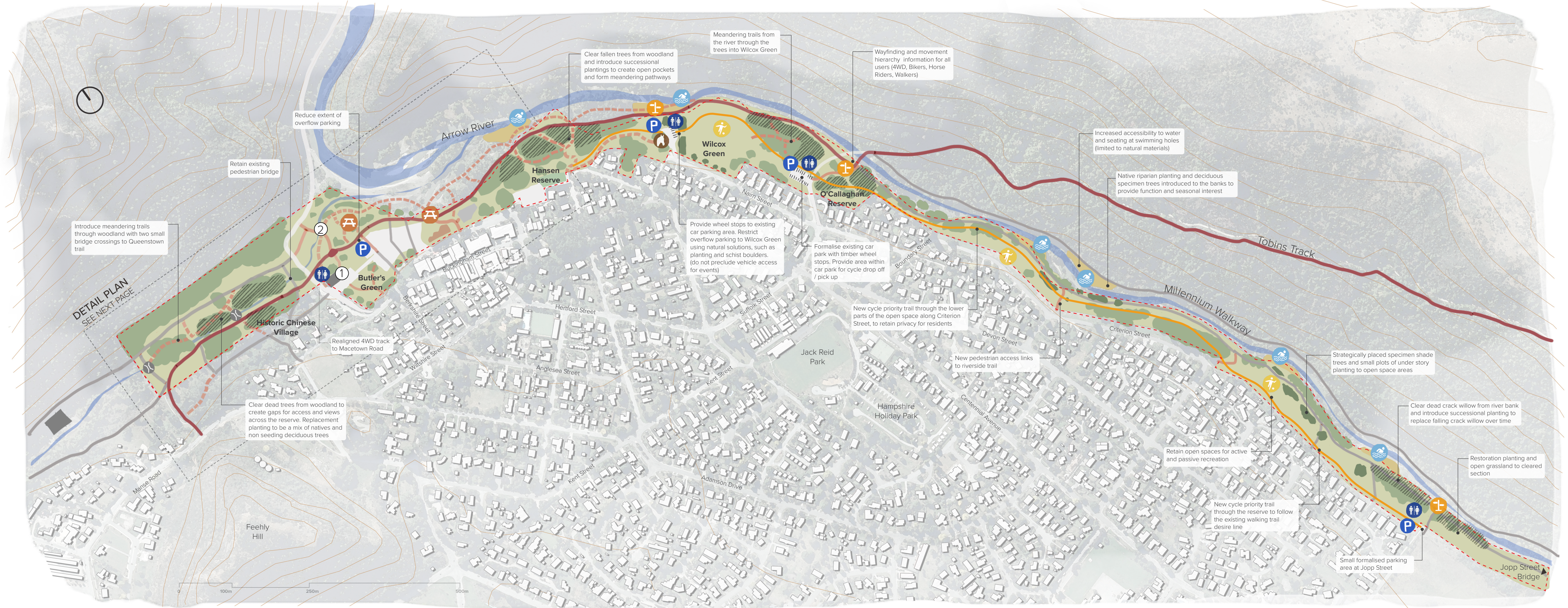
VEGETATION

- Management of established vegetation. Removal of compromised trees and weeds to trails and river banks
- Successional planting to open space and woodland areas
- Groundcover planting to define trail heads, reinforce desired circulation and restrict vehicle access
- Clearing pockets within woodland areas to increase access and visual connections from town to river
- Mixture of new planting types. Exotic deciduous non seeding species which contribute to seasonal colours. Native species to enhance biodiversity

3.1 CONCEPT PLAN

LEGEND

- - - Reserve Extent
- Existing Trail
- 4WD Road
- Queenstown Trail / Tobins Track
- Reserve Connection Trail
- - - Meandering Trail
- Cycle Priority Trail
- Grassed Recreational Space
- Existing Reserve Vegetation
- Proposed Vegetation
- Invasive vegetation Species Removal / Successional Planting
- P Parking
Contain parking area using natural landscape solutions and wheel Stops
- ♿ Proposed Toilet Block
Provide a toilet block in this location.
- 🏊 River Swimming Spot
Provide access to river swim location. Provide furniture for users
- 🚲 Open Recreation Space
Maintain area for open recreation. Define borders to deter vehicle entry
- ⚓ Wayfinding
Provide wayfinding elements to direct the various users around site
- 🍷 Picnic Area
Provide picnic tables in this location
- 🐎 Horse Trailer Parking
Provide space for horse float turning circle and parking area, to include hitching rails and mounting bocks
- ① Arrival Hub (Historic Police Hut)
- ② Mahu Whenu Gateway Bridge



3.2 DETAILED PLAN

LEGEND

- - - Reserve Extent
 - Existing Trail
 - 4WD Road
 - Queenstown Trail / Tobins Track
 - Reserve Connection trails
 - - - Meandering Trail
 - Cycle Priority Trail
 - Grassed Open Recreational Space
 - Existing Reserve Vegetation
 - - - Proposed Low Vegetation
 - - - Invasive Species Removal / Successional Planting
 - Tree Removals - Visual Connection
 - New Pedestrian Footbridge
 - ♿ Existing Toilet Block
 - ♿ Proposed Toilet Block
 - + Wayfinding Element
 - P Car park
 - A Picnic Table
- ① Mahu Whenua Gateway Bridge
 - ② Open Picnic / Recreation Space
 - ③ Arrival Hub
 - ④ Contain Overflow Parking Area
 - ⑤ Upgrade Existing Pump track
 - ⑥ Upgrade Existing Skate park

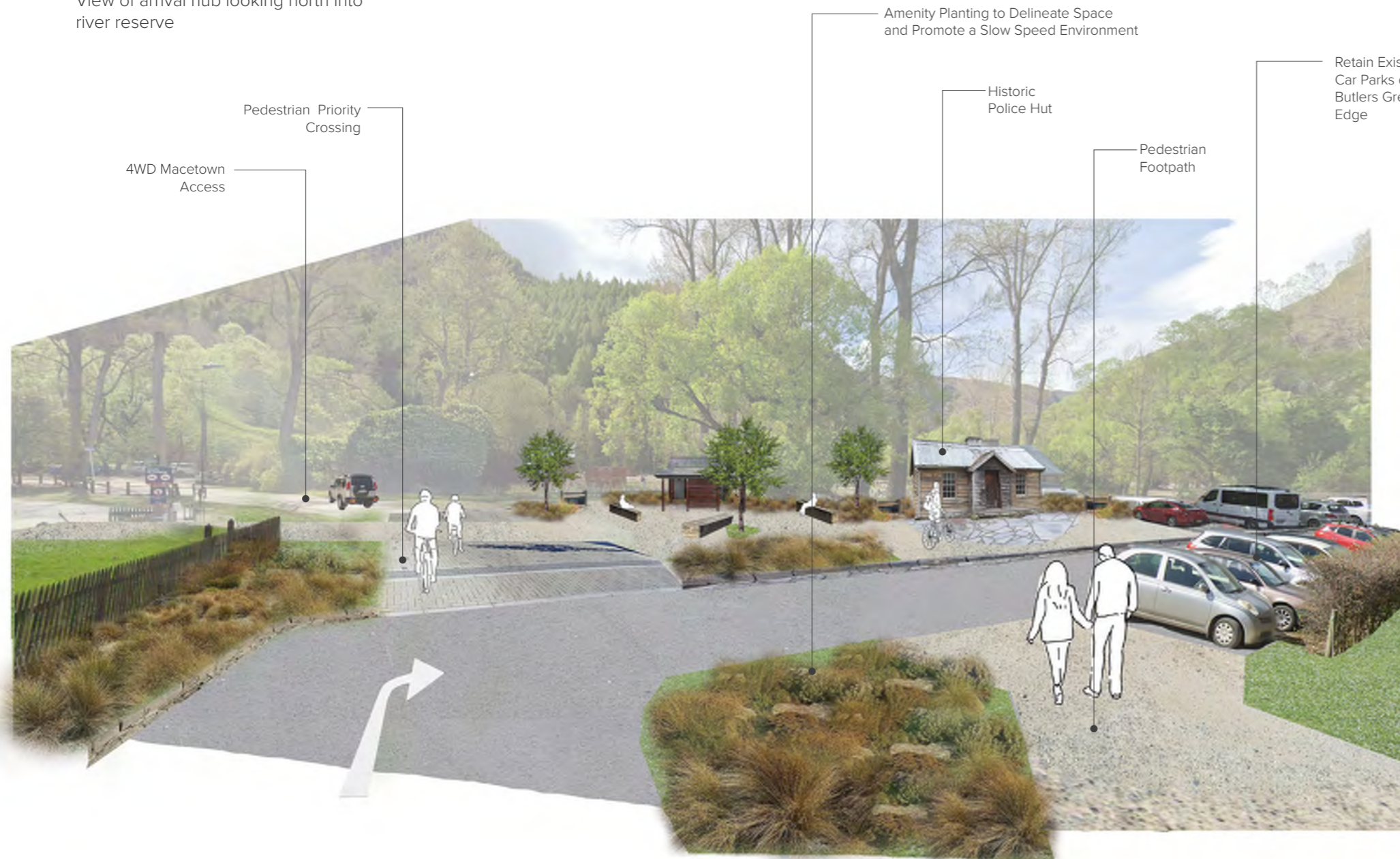


Figure 01: Baxter Design's Dudleys Precinct Proposal. Mahu Whenua Gateway Bridge artistic impression.

3.3 SKETCH PERSPECTIVES

Perspective 01

View of arrival hub looking north into river reserve



Precedents



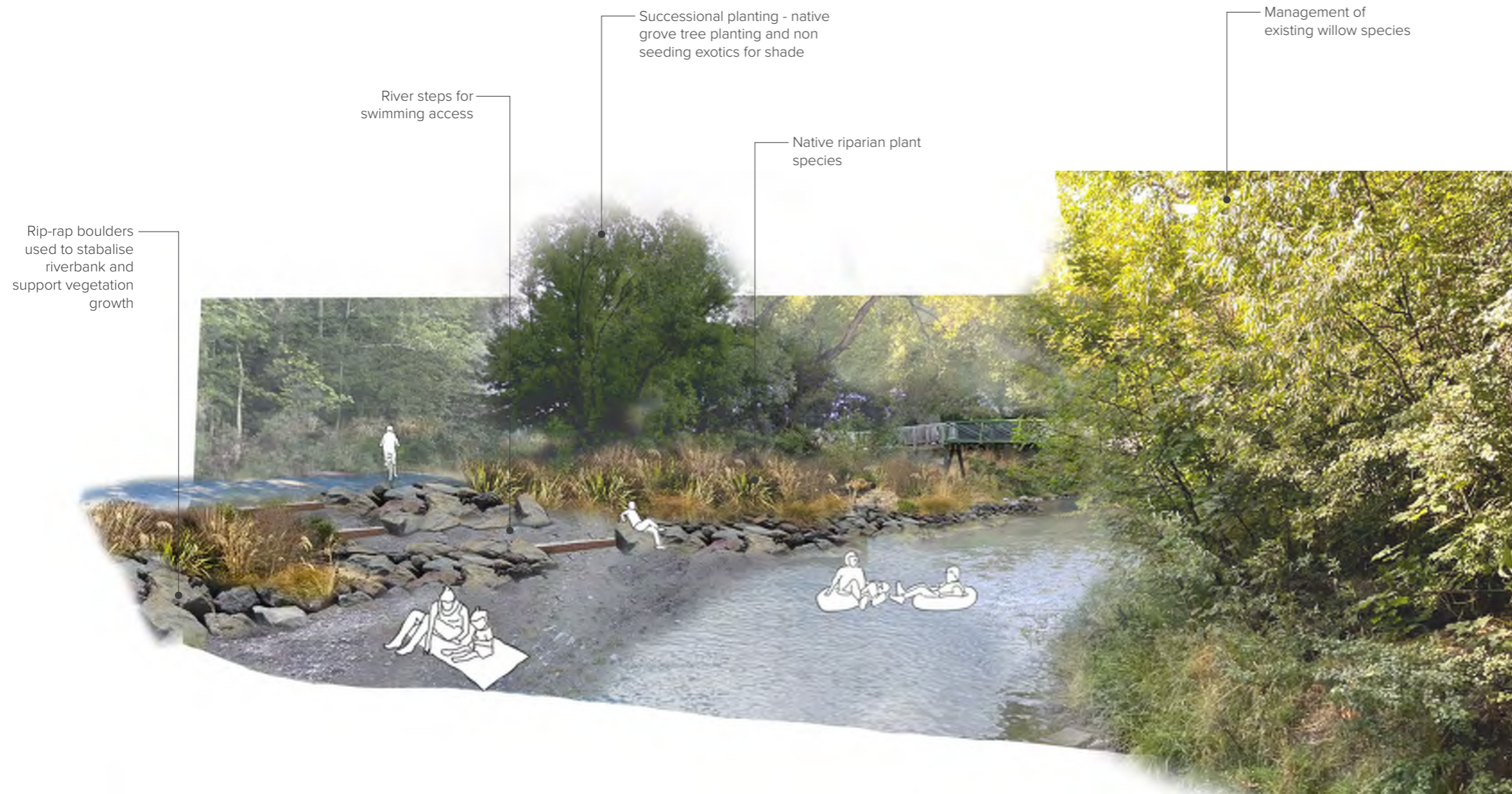
Indicative Location



3.3 SKETCH PERSPECTIVES

Perspective 02

View Queenstown trail looking across the Arrow River at river steps / swimming hole



Precedents



Indicative Location



4.1 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

PLANTING PHILOSOPHY

The overall landscape planting strategy aims to restore and enhance the underlying landscape patterns and processes of the site while being sympathetic to the existing landscape character and seasonal colours.

The design aims to provide;

- An arrival experience that displays seasonal interest using a mix of deciduous trees and native understory planting
- Open grassland areas that contain a mix of mown and meadow grasses
- Pockets of native understory planting that delineate space and open up areas of woodland and limit future creep of invasive species
- Native riparian planting that enhances sense of place, recreational user experience and river health
- CPTED passive surveillance principles considered in planting design and species selection

REMOVALS AND MANAGEMENT

There are a number of areas of existing vegetation highlighted for removal as part of this development plan. These include areas of crack willow to the southern end of the park and other areas of exotic woodland to the central and northern end of the reserve.

The development of a long term vegetation management plan is recommended to carry out removals, successional replacements and ongoing maintenance over time. Trials in localised areas should inform the methodology.

TREES
(— Exotic species)



Aristotelia serrata
Wineberry



Coprosma sp.
mix



Fucospora sp.
Mountain & Red Beech



Hebe salicifolia
Koromiko



Hoheria sp.
Lacebark



Metrosideros umbellata
Southern rata



Oleria sp.
varies



Pittosporum tenuifolium
Black matipo



Plagianthus regius
Manatu, Ribbonwood



Podocarpus laetus
Totara



Pseudopanax sp.
Lancewood



Sophora microphylla
South Island Kowhai



Acer sp.
Maple



Liquidambar sp.
Sweetgums



Prunus sp.
Flowering Cherry



Salix sp.
Willow (non Invasive)



Ulmus sp.
Maple



Quercus sp.
Oak

GRASSES AND SHRUBS



Austroderia richardii
Toe toe



Hebe sp.
Varies



Tussock sp.
Tussock



Coprosma acerosa 'Hawea'
Groundcover coprosma

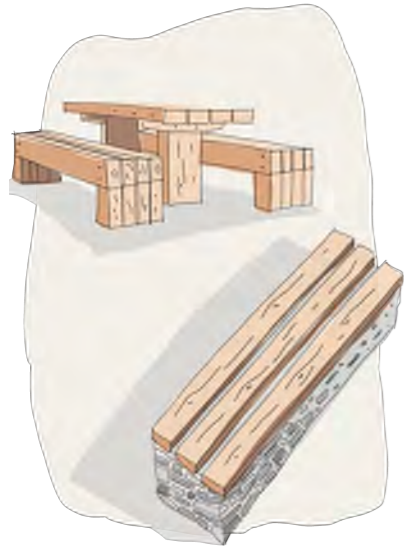


Phormium sp.
NZ Flax



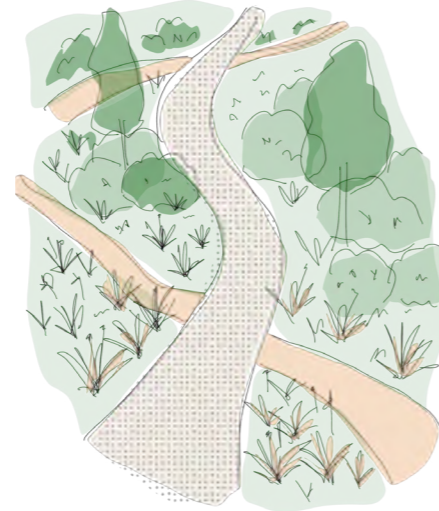
Meadow grasses

4.2 MATERIALITY AND WAYFINDING



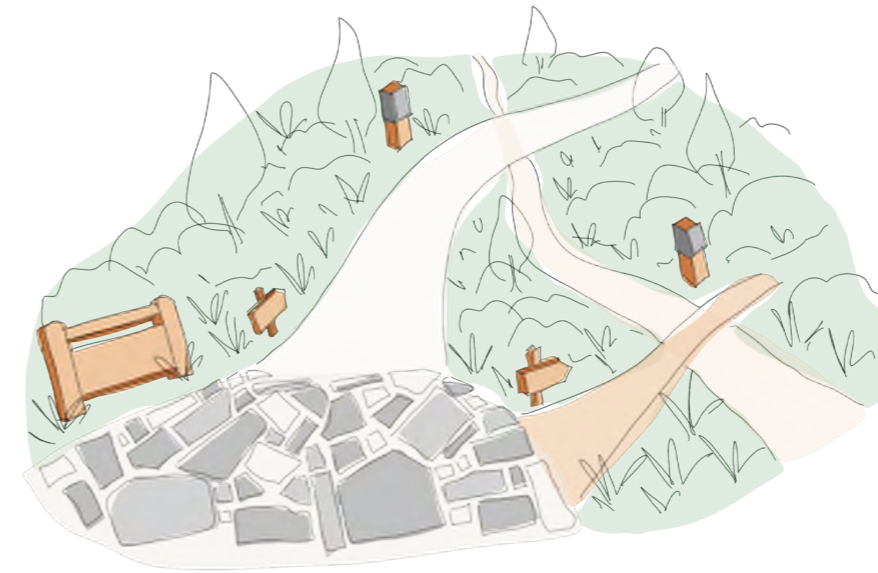
FURNITURE

- Furniture material choice to reflect historic context of Arrowtown.
- Furniture to include: picnic tables, bench seating, dog and waste bins, drinking fountains, cycle racks, cycle pump and repair stations.
- Materials to consider include: reclaimed hardwood timbers, corten steel and schist rock. (Proprietary products rather than bespoke preferred)



MOVEMENT

- Consider delineation between path types using a variety of materials.
- Materials are indicative of the area and readily available.
- Wayfinding element at key junctions.
- Materials to consider include: Crazy pave schist rock, Exposed aggregate, Aggrok and Crusherdust.
- Heritage New Zealand to be considered prior to any new trail construction



WAYFINDING / SIGNAGE




- An audit of existing wayfinding and signage in the reserve to be carried out to gain an understanding of the types, styles and condition of signage in the reserve.
- Wayfinding / signage to include educational information relating to Ngaī Tahu cultural narrative
- All dated and poor condition signage to be removed.
- New wayfinding and information boards to be installed at the proposed arrivals hub.

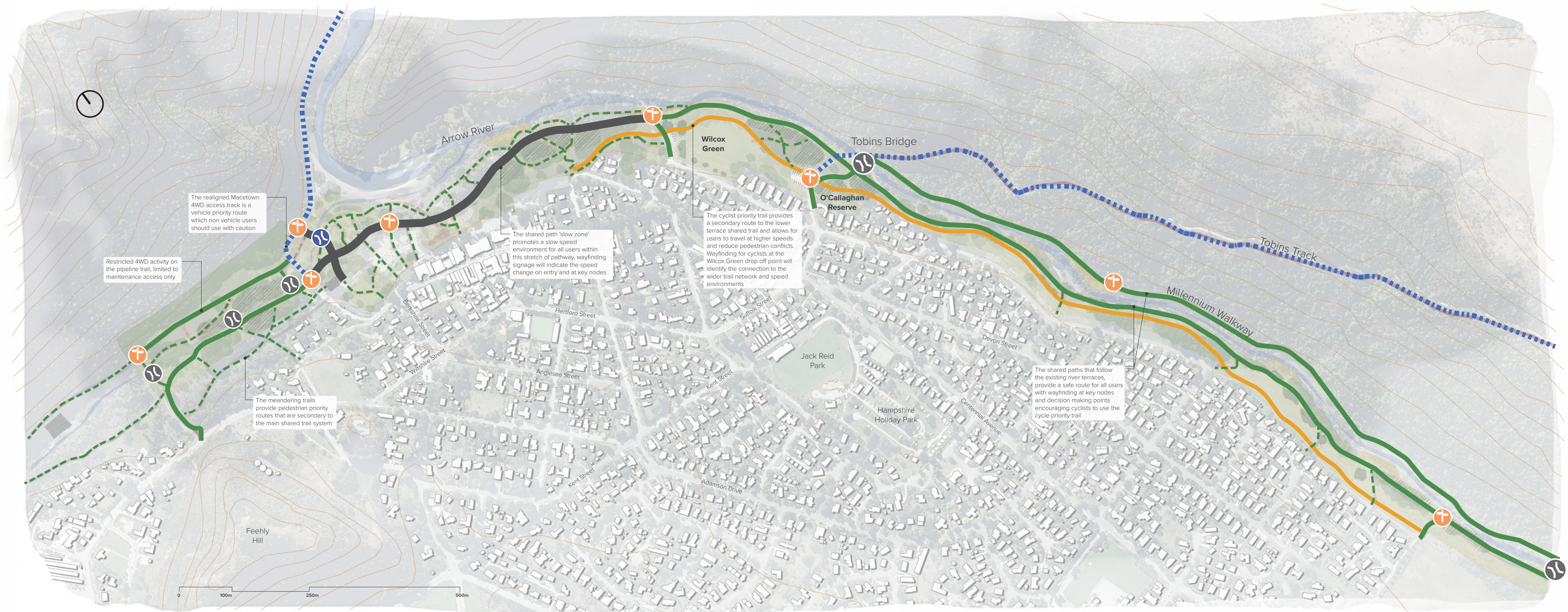


- Wayfinding and signage to be in accordance with QLDC signage guidance.
- Whakatipu Active Travel Network Signage guideline principles to inform design: Connection, Consistent, Visible, Legible, Language and Continuity.
- Types of signage include: local connections, large plinths, barrier bollards, distance markers and directional bollards.

4.3 MOVEMENT DIAGRAM

LEGEND

- ▬▬▬ 4WD - Cyclist and Pedestrians Take Caution
- ▬ Shared Path 'Slow Zone'
- ▬ Shared Path
- - - Pedestrian Priority Trail
- ▬ Cyclist Priority Trail
-  Pedestrian Bridge with Wayfinding Indicating Movement Hierarchy
-  Mahu Whenua Gateway Bridge
-  Wayfinding Signage Indicating Movement Hierarchy



The realigned Macetown 4WD access track is a vehicle priority route which non vehicle users should use with caution

Restricted 4WD activity on the pipeline trail, limited to maintenance access only

The meandering trails provide pedestrian priority routes that are secondary to the main shared trail system

The shared path 'slow zone' promotes a slow speed environment for all users within this stretch of pathway, wayfinding signage will indicate the speed change on entry and at key nodes

The cyclist priority trail provides a secondary route to the lower terrace shared trail and allows for users to travel at higher speeds and reduce pedestrian conflicts. Wayfinding for cyclists at the Wilcox Green drop off point will identify the connection to the wider trail network and speed environments

The shared paths that follow the existing river terraces, provide a safe route for all users with wayfinding at key nodes and decision making points encouraging cyclists to use the cycle priority trail

