

Open Space Assessment Richmond Ward

*Open Space Needs and Gaps Analysis
Plan Change 81*

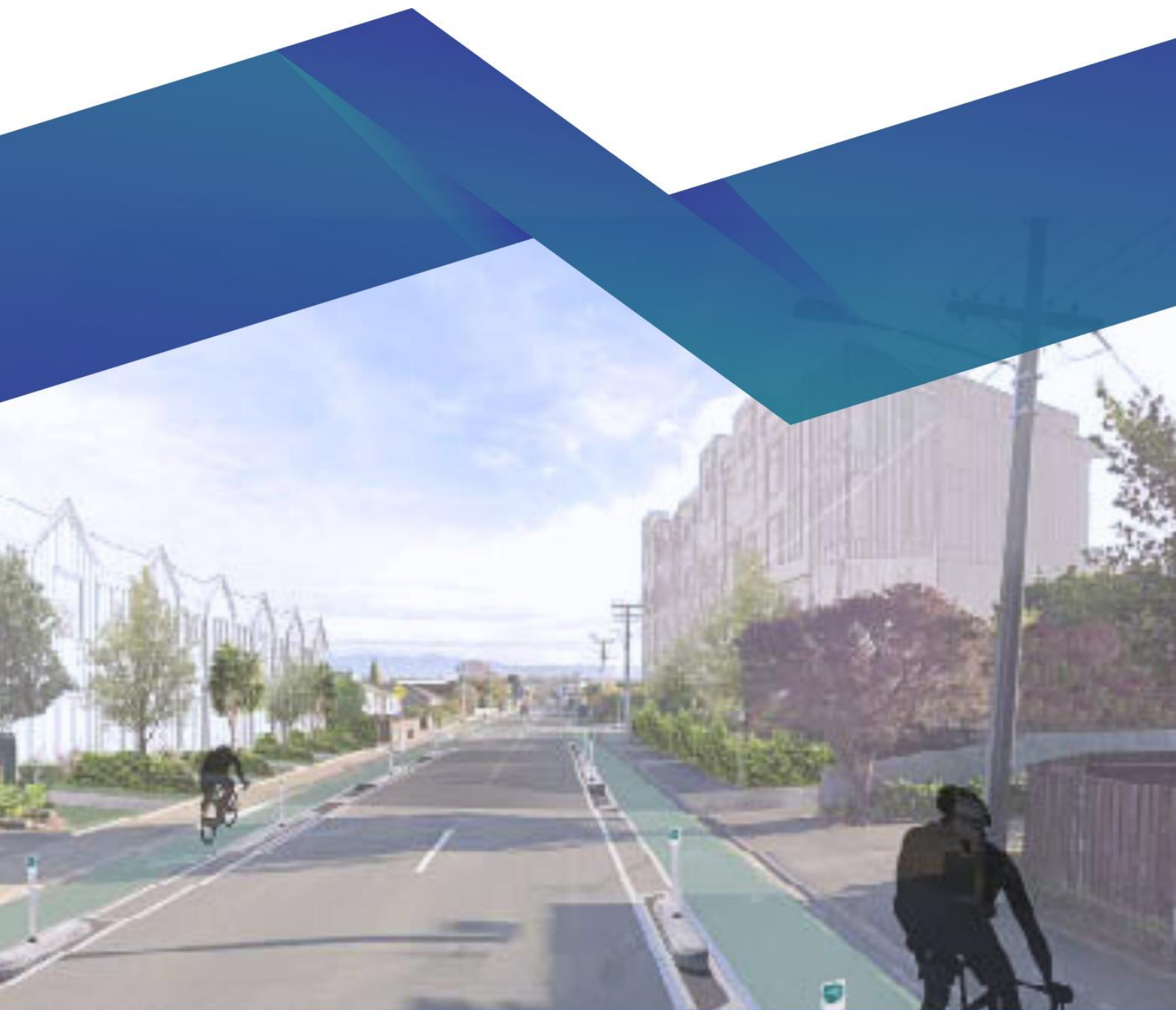


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Introduction

The Tasman District is experiencing growth and an aging population. A growing and aging population has diverse open space needs requiring areas that can function in multiple ways and support a variety of experiences. Future provision of open spaces should be accessible, low cost, and support diverse recreation opportunities. Tasman District Council has planned to introduce a new residential zone: Medium Density Residential Zone (MDRZ), which is a level of urban intensification that the region has yet to experience. This zone will enable residential buildings of 2-3 storeys and 3-5 storeys centred around the central business district of Richmond, Wakefield, and Brightwater.

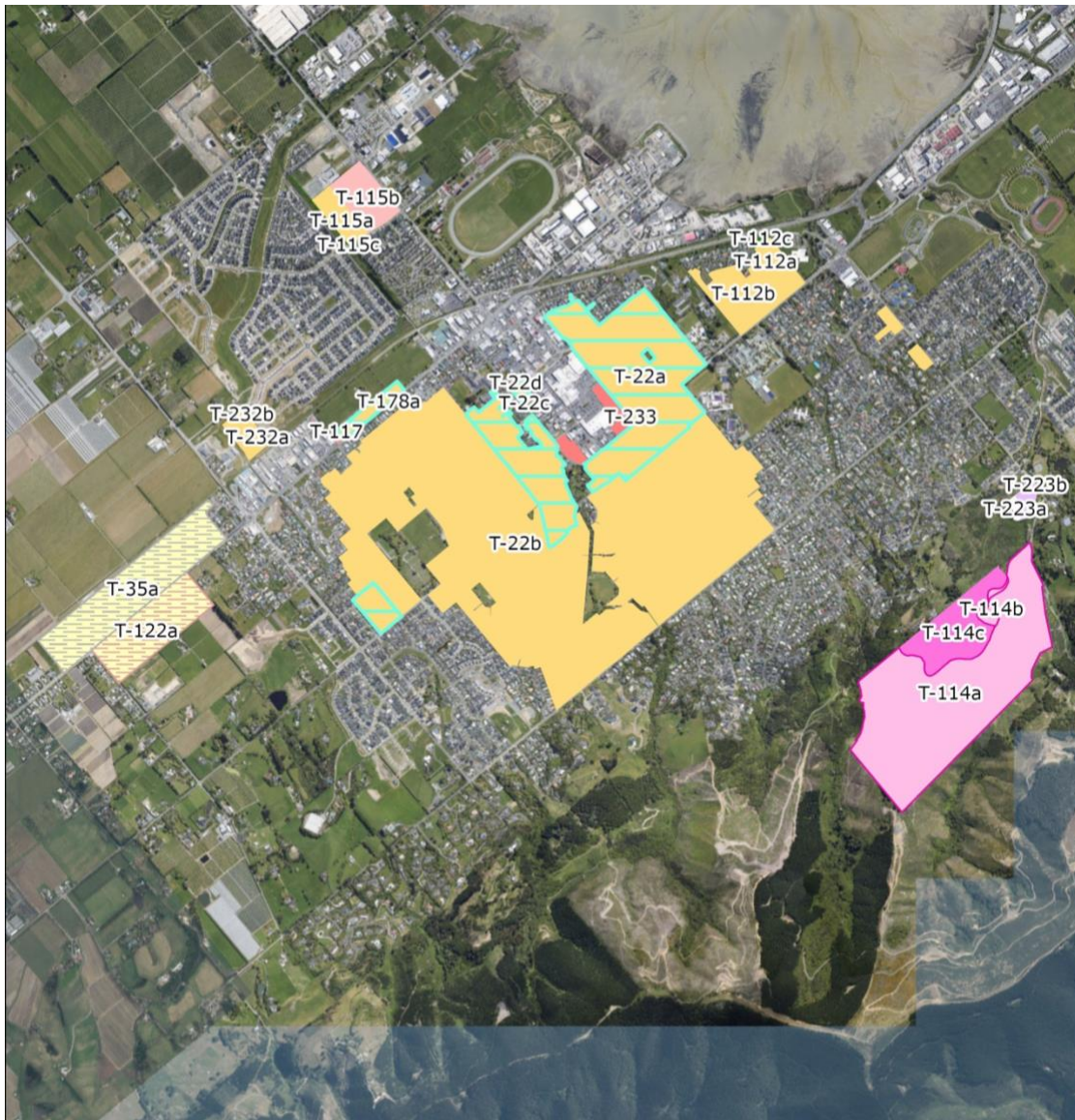


Image: Proposed Medium Density Residential Zone

The intensification areas may require more open space to support an increase in population. This open space may function solely as a connection, linking the new intensified urban areas to the wider open space network, utilising green infrastructure and canopy cover to support open space outcomes. There is an opportunity to repurpose some land (e.g., road reserve) for this purpose.

Purpose of the Assessment

The purpose of the assessment is to assess the current open space network available to the Richmond Ward and evaluate what open space provision needs to be implemented as intensification occurs via Plan Change 81. The report outlines the current and existing network of parks and reserves in and around the Richmond Ward, illustrating any gaps in open space provision and potential opportunities for adding publicly accessible green space to the network, amending the current network to work more effectively and to support the growing needs of the community. The report outlines recommendations for strategic priorities for open space including examples of potential green infrastructure that can support a Green and Thriving Richmond in relation to the plan change intensification areas.

Context and Background

Richmond Ward has been steadily growing. Tasman's Growth Projections 2024-2054 Report outlines updated population growth projections and infrastructure to inform future development plans for the region. The report forecasts a population increase of nearly 7,400 residents over the next ten years, reaching 67,900 by 2034, with a long-term projection of 78,800 by 2054. This growth is primarily driven by net migration. The Council anticipates the construction of 4,250 new dwellings in the next decade and an additional 7,430 by 2054, along with the development of business land. With this intensification on the horizon, Tasman District Council has been developing ways to support growth while also proactively planning to protect the Waimea Plains from urban sprawl.

The work informing the intensification aspects of Plan Change 81 included:

- Future Development Strategy (FDS) in 2022
- 2023 FDS Implementation Plan- A key aspect of this work involved identifying FDS sites that can be serviced within the next 10 years, ensuring that there is adequate infrastructure to support growth. This focus on serviceable areas ensures that future developments align with the strategic objectives outlined in the FDS, and that council resources are efficiently allocated to support sustainable urban growth.
- Council Resolution on Urban Growth Plan- The resolution supports the Urban Growth Plan Change. This resolution reflects the council's commitment to updating and refining urban growth areas in line with contemporary growth demands and housing needs. The Urban Growth Plan Change serves as a tool to manage the increasing demand for housing, particularly in areas where medium-density development is appropriate.
- The Richmond Spatial Plan (Richmond on the Rise)- The spatial plan plays a vital role in shaping the future of Richmond's urban form. It provides a long-term vision

for Richmond's development, focusing on accommodating growth while preserving community character and enhancing liveability. This spatial plan outlines where medium-density development could be most effectively concentrated, supporting the broader goals of the MDRZ Plan Change and FDS implementation.

As urban intensification occurs through plan changes across New Zealand the provision of open space in these new settings is a challenge experienced by all. Urban intensification is relatively new for the country outside of the main centres. Councils find themselves needing to address new responses for open space provision where there was previously no firm direction for greenfield developments, let alone intensification. There is no clear New Zealand legislation or National Policy Statement mandating how much provision is required. The challenges that Councils face when determining what the appropriate provision of open space is include:

- What are the appropriate levels of service depending on size, location, and the demographics of residents (this may vary area to area and settling on an overall Level of Service for provision may be challenging)
- How to fund provision (with strict budgets and limited resources funding additional greenspace which may be challenging and require a comprehensive review of financial or development contributions policy)
- The overall ability to secure appropriate land for open space when many urban areas are in need of open space for alternative purposes such as housing
- Repurposing the public realm e.g., shared streets, more vegetation in road reserves, the presence of engineering infrastructure, and resolving multi-modal transport opportunity and reduced temporary vehicle storage provision.

The Richmond Ward's open space network is centred around a provision network focused on residential neighbourhoods, providing neighbourhood reserves, recreation and ecological linkage reserves and sportsgrounds. Beyond the urban areas, additional reserves that are specific destinations (e.g., Aniseed Valley) and general public open spaces are located along the Waimea River, Waimea Inlet, Richmond Hills, and Aniseed Valley. Most of these reserves are owned and maintained by the Council, except for the public conservation land in the Hackett catchment and the confluence with the Aniseed River.

The Richmond Ward also borders Nelson City which offers a variety of open spaces and experiences. With the vision of an intensified Richmond CBD, the new MDRZ will support Richmond's CBD development, and Richmond's proximity to Nelson will likely benefit the area regionally (e.g., in terms of providing land for development and securing protection for productive lands surrounding Richmond from urban sprawl).

Accessibility to reserves (regarding proximity and opportunity) within residential areas for most residents is generally adequate, with the planned exception of sportsgrounds which is driven by providing large destination-based parks. Sportsgrounds service a wider population, and accessibility is provided by both public and private transport. Richmond Ward currently meets the community need for active reserve provision,

although it is heavily supported by Saxton Field, a joint open space venture with Nelson City Council. In addition to Tasman District Council's open space assets, there are some larger open space areas provided by the Ministry of Education, although accessibility of these spaces for public use are strictly outside of school hours.

There is a well provided for neighbourhood reserve network and reserves that host both play equipment and grassy areas for informal play. Recreation and Ecological Linkages are also distributed around the ward, with many linking the larger neighbourhood reserves to key residential suburbs. Recreation and Ecological Linkages also provide for opportunity for natural play and widen in some parts to fulfil the functions of a neighbourhood reserve. However, the network of open space connecting residential catchments to larger multifunctional open spaces, such as Reservoir Creek and Borck Creek, may not meet the desired levels of service in terms of usable land and the appropriate characteristics to activate the spaces to also perform the functions and roles for recreation.

With the planned intensification from Plan Change 81 within the CBD and adjacent residential areas, consideration needs to be given as to how these open spaces are provided, developed and managed. It needs to be established if the current network contains both the appropriate quantity of open space, and when and where more will be needed. Consideration of all public land will also need to be considered, particularly around the value of connectivity and ensuring green outcomes from intensified areas.

Alongside this, supporting actions are required to determine what degree of additional quality can address the provision needs of open space through the council's levels of service for existing land. Thresholds also need to be decided for when the intervention points will need to be to provide with respect to

- The amount of open space land in the open space network
- The type of new assets upon that land and,
- The quality and function of the network to meet the growing needs of the community.

Public conservation land, particularly in the Hackett Valley, is accessed via Aniseed Valley Road. Additionally, riparian margins in many locations throughout Richmond township have been protected through the establishment of Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves, often as a result of subdivision and development. As highlighted later in this report, there is a high importance for these linkage reserves as they will become the link from the Richmond Hills and Waimea Inlet with an aim in creating a valuable urban recreational network while also enhancing biodiversity and water quality protection.

Methodology

When conducting the open space assessment to inform provision for Plan Change 81, overall district provision needed to be assessed including what types of reserves the Council provides, the quantity and quality of those reserves, and how the current network is serving the local community.

To best meet the needs of the project, Thrive Spaces and Places undertook a collaborative Open Space Needs and Opportunities Assessment to evaluate the current network in the intensification area, specifically the Richmond Ward, against a set of bespoke provision metrics and categories. This was to understand where potential acquisition for new open space was necessary for the Plan Change, but also how the network is currently functioning and where open space improvements and/or upgrades could be undertaken to make better use of the existing reserves. In this respect, the approach considered a range of sources to best inform and develop a Thriving Tasman. The documents used to inform the Needs Assessment were from Tasman District Council and reflective of the current status of planning approaches for the district. Site visits were also undertaken which helped to form an understanding of what the current provision consists of, who the current users are, and what state the infrastructure is in (e.g., current use impact e.g., any symptomatic information regarding what needs repair, upgrades, refurbishment, and what is new).

In this respect, to thoroughly understand the existing and future needs for Richmond (and the other plan change affected areas), this Open Space Needs assessment reviewed and incorporated a range of contextual information which was used to inform and develop a bespoke set of provision metrics and categories. To ensure that there is a clear understanding of needs, current and future, the following areas have been explored and integrated into the findings:

1. The current open space network in Richmond and surrounding areas to establish the likely and potential development opportunities which may be possible over the next 50 years.
2. A desktop review of local information to provide an established baseline of evidence demonstrating the current parks and open space situation of the Richmond Ward and the expected future situation. Utilising the following (but not limited to):
 - a. Tasman Resource Management Plan
 - i. Chapter 6 (2023): Urban Environment (Richmond Ward)
 - ii. Chapter 14 (2014): Reserves and Open Space
 - b. Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual; September 2020
 - i. Chapter 10: Parks and Reserves
 - c. Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies 2015-2025
 - d. Tasman District Council Open Space Strategy 2015-2025
 - e. TDC Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan 2024-2054
 - f. Richmond Ward Reserves Management Plan 1999
 - g. TDC Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034
 - h. Tasman District Council Walking and Cycle Strategy 2022.

3. A review of the Reserve Financial Contributions Policy
4. Consultation with Tasman District Council staff about the reserve network, its current users, functions, and gaps in provision.

Utilising this information, the project has then created the following to show future needs:

1. A draft of high-level interventions, including exemplars of green infrastructure
2. GIS mapping systems and Landscape Architecture renders that provide illustrations of:
 - a. Current Gaps in Provision (Visible gaps according to desired provision metrics)
 - b. Potential greenspace development.

The development of provision metrics is of a bespoke nature, as there is no universally agreed standard in New Zealand. To this end, there is no standard level of service that can be referenced to show open space need. The Open Space Provision Category Framework provides Council with high level guidance around reserve provision and will help inform future development of reserves across the district, how reserve financial contributions should be invested, and what each category of open space provides for. Applying this framework, paired with the TRMP, and the Land Acquisition and Disposal Policy will help to close existing and anticipated gaps in reserve provision across the Tasman Region.

Reserves Act (1977) Classification-Richmond Ward

Reserve classification, under the Reserves Act 1977, is the process by which councils legally define the purpose and management approach for public reserves, such as whether a reserve is classified for e.g., recreation, conservation, scenic, or historic purposes. This classification ensures that each reserve is used and managed in alignment with its intended primary function, protecting it from inappropriate uses that could undermine its ecological, cultural, or recreational values.

By classifying reserves, councils provide clear direction for future planning, development, and maintenance, while also preserving important natural and cultural assets. Additionally, the classification process encourages community input and ensures that management reflects local needs and values. It also helps councils comply with legal requirements, prioritise resource allocation, and avoid legal issues, ensuring that reserves are sustainably managed for future generations.

Tasman District Council is currently undertaking a formal classification process for existing reserves in Richmond and Lakes/Murchison Wards in preparation for the review of existing Reserve Management Plans (RMP) for both Wards. (Appendix A for Inventory List of reserves being classified in Richmond Ward).

The open space assessment evaluated 137 reserves across the Richmond Ward that are classified under two Reserves Act 1977 Classifications:

1. Recreation Reserve
2. Local Purpose Reserve

For Local Purpose Reserve, there were four specific purposes allocated including Esplanade, Walkway, Utility and Open Space & Stormwater Detention.

Our Reserves Network: Analysis of the Current State

Richmond Ward Open Space Network

Tasman District reserves play a key role in connecting communities, and providing spaces for people of all ages to recreate, socialise and relax. They also present venues for community activity, celebrating local identity, increasing native biodiversity, strengthening ecosystem services, and offer alternative transportation options. It is evident that existing open space is an asset and decisions on its future need to be considered very carefully. Plan Change 81 aims to:

1. Introduce a new Medium Density Residential Zone (MDRZ)
2. Rezone some of the Future Development Strategy sites for housing and business
3. Rezone some additional sites suggested by Whakarewa to Papakāinga Zone
4. Amend workers' accommodation definition and policy framework
5. Update noise limits standards
6. Amend Rural 3 requirements so developers obliged to upgrade roads where they are substandard.

In respect to the provision of open space, the zone changes will over time lead to an increase in dwellings. There is a need to provide a variety of open space and green infrastructure, helping to support active lifestyle for Tasman residents, giving them the accessibility to open spaces within walking distance of their homes, that they potentially do not currently have.

Thrive Spaces and Places Ltd. conducted an open space assessment, evaluating the Richmond Ward open space network, conducting an analysis of the proposed plan change area and surrounding affected areas using Tasman District Council's new bespoke provision metrics and category framework. As a result, recommendations have been made for new bespoke LOS to be implemented that better support the plan change. GIS mapping is used to illustrate current provision and potential future provision, demonstrating how the inclusion of additional open space would translate to Richmond and to show the amount of potential open space needed to meet the proposed metrics and levels of service for each space.

The review initially involved a desktop stock take (values, quantities, quality, location) of all parks, reserves, playgrounds, and greenspace both Council, and community owned public land within the Richmond Ward, to determine what parks and open spaces were available to the community. Using the bespoke Open Space Provision Category Framework (The 'Framework') (Appendix B) the desktop review revealed there are currently 131 reserves located in Richmond that fall under 3 or the 4 types of reserves listed in the Category Framework. Tasman District Council has also decided to add a bespoke category for council termed 'Destination Reserve'. Across the entire district, the Council manages 869 ha of reserve land, with the surrounding bush areas protected as public conservation land that is managed by DOC. Of these, 292 ha of Council-administered reserve land is located in the Richmond Ward, and the majority fall into 6 parks categories:



Note: The assessment was primarily based on existing site access, size and existing function. Increasing amenity and overall fit of some reserves is required in order to meet the designated priorities of the framework. The quantity of open space provided in urban areas (actively maintained) is on par or above other territorial authorities in Aotearoa New Zealand.

How does the Open Space Provision Category Framework help to manage reserves provision across the District?

The Framework (Appendix B) outlines the eight levels of provision: Neighbourhood Reserve, Sportsgrounds, Nature Conservation Reserve, Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserve, Civic Space, Cultural Heritage, Destination, and Cemeteries. The framework is an adaptation of the New Zealand Recreation Association (NZRA) Parks Categories Framework to suit Tasman District Council. The Framework is a set of metrics based on four specific criteria. The resultant standards ensure residents have good access to a range of reserves and a variety of open space experiences. Detailed typologies are in Appendix B. The open space planning criteria include:

- 1. Provision Typologies** – categorises reserves based on their purpose, size, and location
- 2. Access** - outlines how residents are expected to access the park, reserve, or open space, normally categorised by time, distance, and mode of transport, which underpins raising levels of equity
- 3. Size/Area Percentage** - a specified quantity of land to be reserved for open space depending on the expected use of the reserve
- 4. General Design Characteristics** – the development that makes a space fit for purpose, or what are the key design characteristics needed in a space of that size and purpose for it to be effective.

Tasman District Council also follows additional performance measures outlined in the Tasman Resource Management Plan and the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual when it is designing reserves, evaluating levels of service, and evaluating projects to determine whether they could be funded by the Reserves Financial Contribution Fund. These additional measures ensure that reserves are fit for purpose, depending on the function and anticipated use. Mana Whenua aspirations are considered.

Needs Assessment

Demographic Analysis

Tasman's Growth Projections 2024-2025 highlighted that all age groups across the region overall will experience growth. However, the report noted that the highest growth continues to be in the 65+ age group. This age group will make approximately 28% of the region's population by 2034 and is projected to increase by 50% between 2023 and 2053. This increase, known as structural ageing, means that total population growth rates are projected to slow down over time, with ongoing population growth over the next 30 years with the rate of growth slowing over time. The overall population of Tasman is expected to increase by 7,400 residents between 2024 and 2034, to reach 67,900¹.

Community Needs and Preferences

This has been established by a process to:

- Summarise findings from community engagement activities such as surveys, workshops, or public meetings
- Identify community preferences, needs, and expectations regarding open spaces.

In February and March of 2023 Tasman District Council conducted three workshops to provide input into the formulation of the Richmond Spatial Plan: Town Centre. The groups engaged included:

- Local stakeholders and partners: including developers and landholders who are willing to invest in the outcomes of the plan, key public agencies and a range of persons representing specific interests
- TDC staff: including officers across multiple teams providing relevant expertise

¹ Parks and Reserves Activity Management Plan, pg 55

- TDC Councillors: through a workshop with the Strategy and Policy Committee
- Iwi: a hui with iwi representatives.

The feedback from the public and community workshops indicated a strong consensus on the challenges and opportunities facing Richmond's town centre, directly affecting the onset of effects from PC81 development. Participants emphasised the need for positive changes while recognising what the town centre is already doing well. There was a clear desire to enhance the arts and culture scene, encourage gatherings, and establish the town centre as a destination for visitors. Suggestions included increasing the width of the centre, improving connectivity from surrounding areas, and focusing activity around Sundial Square. The workshops also highlighted the potential for an anchor site, such as a new Council building or convention centre, to stimulate vibrant community engagement. Additionally, ideas were shared to rethink the use of existing car parks, enhance hospitality options, and to facilitate public events to make the space more welcoming and livelier. Overall, the collective feedback pointed towards creating a more vibrant and connected town centre that prioritises community involvement and enjoyment.

The topic of open space was facilitated, and feedback was centred around connectivity, increased green spaces, connections between the blue and green network, and improving cycling and walking access. Some key outcomes were identified including:

1. Grow Green Connections - Enhances walkability and green space connectivity to improve amenity
2. Identify Strategic Sites - Targets under-utilised Council properties for potential 'catalytic developments'
3. Celebrate and Sustain Blue Network - Integrates waterway elements into public spaces to enhance ecological value.

As a result of this open space assessment the key moves outlined above have been incorporated into the strategic priorities and recommendations section of this report.

Quality Assessment Tool

Across the Tasman region there are a variety of open space types servicing a variety of user types providing varying experiences. Appendix B outlines the types of open spaces that are found across the region, defining their general purpose, what experiences they generally support, and design characteristics. Within the Richmond Ward all eight open space types are supported, with the vast majority being Neighbourhood Reserves and Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves. Provision of Neighbourhood Reserves and Recreation and Ecological Linkages play an important role for the Richmond community as they support social imperatives and informal play and create linkages between the open space networks. They activate active multimodal transport and can be a part of the pedestrian and cycle networks. Appendix A is an overall inventory of the reserves in the Richmond Ward and their allocated open space type.

Using a Quality Assessment Tool (Table 1) created by Thrive Spaces and Places, the overall quality and condition of all Neighbourhood Reserves across the Richmond Ward

was assessed against a series of quality markers. The assessment tool is based on eight different criteria, quality and condition attributes, that inform the overall quality, condition, and useability of each reserve against its primary purpose and function. Below are the criteria outlined.

Accessible & Connected: Accessibility and connection are associated with different means of physical access and visual approaches, as well as connectivity to nearby and far-off areas of the study area (Richmond Ward) through different modes. This criteria is based on an overall score on how accessible the reserve is for all ages, stages, and abilities, is it visible, and how well it is connected to the transport network, and the greater open space network.

Purposefulness: Purposefulness is associated with overall open space design, and if the physical location, size, topography, and shape are ideal to meet and exceed the needs of different users, which change with time.

Comfort: Comfort is the state of being at ease due to certain features, elements and climatic conditions present in the space. This criteria is based on the infrastructure and amenities at the reserve, their condition, and overall function. Are the general design characteristics fit for purpose, or do they need upgrades to increase use and amenity of the reserve.

Inclusiveness: Inclusiveness refers to the characteristics of a space which makes it usable by all, irrespective of different physical, social and economic parameters or external influences. This criteria measure also accounts for connection to place, storytelling, viewpoints, and honours connection to indigenous heritage.

Activity and Uses: This criteria measures a reserve's ability to host a spectrum of activities and uses. The more multi-functional and fit for purpose a reserve is, the higher the score. Note, not all neighbourhood reserves should cater to all uses and some may support a larger spectrum of experiences than others but all have a place within an open space network.

Maintenance: Maintenance is associated with the attributes that help in maintaining the operative state of reserves, and is related to the operational expense to maintain a reserve's levels of service. This includes the attributes that the space needs to maintain in order to perform the function/uses it is meant to.

Attractiveness and Appeal: The attractiveness and appeal dimension is associated with the possession of qualities or features that make the space appealing to the senses. This includes visual amenity like landscape design and plantings, condition of lawn, street frontage and entry point condition, wayfinding signage, overall condition of infrastructure, and the overall amenity value with that reserve. If a reserve looks appealing and inviting, statistically it will be used more frequently.

Safety and Security: The safety and security dimension is associated with a feeling of being protected and free from threats, be they physical, mental or emotional. The

presence or absence of certain undesirable elements or behaviours, and/or; certain conditions like broken play equipment/furniture which can cause injury/be harmful is involved. For open space design, this could be the incorporation of a CPTED approach, and/or increasing vegetation based on International research, or reserve location where there is passive surveillance from neighbouring properties.

Table 1: Public Open Space Quality Assessment Tool

Public Open Space Quality Index-Neighbourhood Reserves							
Quality and Primary Purpose					Condition		
Accessible & connected (A/C)	Purposefulness (P)	Comfort (C)	Inclusiveness (I)	Activity & uses <i>What are people doing?</i> (A/U)	Maintenance (M)	Attractiveness & appeal <i>Amenities and Design Characteristics</i> (A/A)	Safety & security (S/S)
Visibility of space from a distance	Suitability of layout and design	Comfortable sitting areas	People with a diversity of ages, genders, cultural or ethnic backgrounds are using the public space	Passive Recreation and Social Imperative	Management of litter and filth	Aesthetic appeal	Presence of adequate lighting, illumination
Visibility of space from immediate surroundings	Appropriate shape and size	Presence and condition of public facilities and amenities	Control of entrance to the space according to specified timings	Events and gatherings	Presence and condition of waste bins	Visual pleasure in the overall space/ Viewpoints	Surveillance measures
Accessibility walking	Ideal location	Presence and condition of shelter spaces	There are local stories of significance (Indigenous People and culture) told and celebrated in the public space	Physical fitness-related activity	Condition of green areas	Uncluttered view of the space	Passive Surveillance
Accessibility via private transport	Ideal topography	Presence of Wayfinding Signage		Play and games	Condition of park infrastructure	Presence, quality and condition of public art	Check on criminal activities
Accessibility via public transport		Provision of parking spaces		Sports	Conditions for walking, jogging, cycling tracks	Arrangement of park furniture	Check on antisocial elements
Ease of movement in and around		Provision of buffer from traffic nuisance		Family outings	Management of graffiti, vandalism	Landscape	Availability of information/ complaint centre
Visibility from the road (road frontage)		People of all ages and abilities can easily and comfortably move around the space		Contact with flora and fauna		Condition of grass/verges	
Equity of access				Educational visits		Presence and condition of flowered areas	
						Presence of themed play area	

All Neighbourhood Reserves in the Richmond Ward were assessed against the Public Open Space Quality Index to assess if the current network of neighbourhood reserves was fit for purpose and was able to support the current and future community needs for recreation. Additional reserves that are categorised as sport grounds and destination reserves were also included, as often they may function as neighbourhood reserves due to their amenities, infrastructure, and location. The following ratings were given and then tallied to show a final quality index score.

Below Expectations	Needs Improvement	Satisfactory	Meets Expectations	Exceeds Expectations
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Once each category was allocated, an index scores the overall index score rating was selected. For example, for overall quality, if the average index score for the five themes was Needs Improvement, then that was chosen to represent the reserve’s overall quality score. The average score for each theme provides an overview of the reserves performance as a quality and determining status as a well-functioning reserve.

Reserve Name	Size	Reserves Act Classification	Tasman Open Space Category	Public Open Space Quality Index								Notes
				A/C	P	C	I	A/U	M	A/A	S/S	
Arbor Lea Reserve	0.1869	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Well-appointed reserve. Additional shelter and seating would make reserve more fit for purpose.
Ascot Reserve	0.2579	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									The reserve has great topography, shape and visibility from the street and has recently been developed with play equipment ,seats, plants and pathways.
Awaawa Reserve	1.3646	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve									The reserve meets and exceeds size and shape metrics. There are no way finding signage indicating that the area is a reserve. Connection to Busch Reserve across the river would be good. Reserve being underutilised as close to Twin Bridges and Busch Reserves and does not have any signage/infrastructure

Ben Cooper Park	3.556	Recreation Reserve	Sportsground Reserve									Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space. Primary purpose is a sports ground but has neighbourhood reserve functions.
Best Island Recreation Reserve	0.2475	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									The secluded nature of this reserve and the location (as it acts as a private reserve to the residents) would benefit from better signage and wayfinding, and road access (which is currently being undertaken). All non-council owned signage needs to be removed as this is deterring the public from accessing this reserve.
Bill Wilkes Reserve	3.5114	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Minimal road frontage and visibility. Upgrades in available parking and infrastructure will make reserve more fit for purpose.
Burbush Park	0.2089	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space, with some outstanding operational and improvement issues.
Busch Reserve	2.5560	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve									Large neighbourhood reserve with nature conservation values. Upgrades on infrastructure will improve amenity. Other passive surveillance precautions good be implemented. Destination areas.
Camberley Reserve	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									The reserve needs improvement to make it fit for purpose. Size meets TRMP metrics, visibility and topography.

Cambridge Street Playground	02584	N/A	Neighbourhood Reserve									Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space and is an example of a new reserve that is fit for purpose.
Centenary Place Reserve	0.0785	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Accessway and small neighbourhood reserve with little amenity. The linkage connecting the reserve has low visibility and low surveillance. Reserve would benefit from some infrastructure upgrades and planting.
Central Park	0.2872	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space and as a neighbourhood park.
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	0.6827	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									The reserve has potential to be more fit-for purpose as a neighbourhood reserve. The reserve would benefit from infrastructure upgrades, amenity planting, and trees.
Chertsey Reserve	0.2935	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	Not developed								Currently not developed as a reserve.
Collins Road Reserve	0.5248	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									The reserve has great potential to be a well-functioning neighbourhood reserve. Suggestion to acquire a section on Collins Road to great better visibility and increase passive surveillance. Amenity upgrades also encouraged
Easby Park	0.8135	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Reserve exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space.
Harriet Court Reserve	0.1200	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Has great potential. Needs attention.

Hart Reserve	0.2036	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Small neighbourhood reserve with great street frontage. Awkward triangular shape and slightly sloped.
Homepark Reserve	0.1810	N/A (fees simple)	Neighbourhood Reserve									The location of this reserve has good visibility and road frontage although it is located next to the highway. Once the overpass connection is established this will become a key open space supporting the trail network and upgrades to infrastructure (inclusion of seating and shelter) will make the reserve more fit for purpose.
Jean Berriman Park	0.1188	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Reserve meets the expectations of a neighbourhood reserve and is fit-for-purpose. Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity.
Langdale Reserve	0.1019	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Small reserve with good aesthetic amenity. Minimal uses for the space as a neighbourhood reserve as infrastructure and design do not support multiple types of recreation.
Lampton Reserve	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Site not currently developed. Great size, topography, shape and location. Park infrastructure (shelter, seating, play equipment/pathways), signage, and some amenity planting will make this a great neighbourhood reserve
Malcolm Reserve	0.2421	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve									Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around open space. Additional seating and shelter would increase useability.

Norman Andrews Place Reserve	0.0680	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve										Small neighbourhood reserve at end of cul-de-sac. Would benefit from acquiring the empty grass section next to the reserve to increase the size and function of this park.
Norm Large Park	0.2888	N/A	Neighbourhood Reserve										Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around neighbourhood reserve with great passive surveillance.
Park Drive Reserve	0.1991	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve										Reserve meets the expectations of a neighbourhood reserve and is fit-for-purpose. Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity..
Paton Reserve	4.4912	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve	Not developed								Once new development and subdivision are established Paton Reserve serve as some neighbourhood functions but would be more of a destination reserve.	
Rosales Park	Approx 0.2000	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	Under construction								Reserve under construction will contain a linkage, neighbourhood reserve infrastructure, play equipment.	
St James Avenue Reserve	0.2992	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve										Reserve meets and exceeds the expectations as a well-functioning all around neighbourhood reserve with great passive surveillance. Additional shelter would increase amenity.
Summersfield Park	0.1424	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve										Small neighbourhood reserve with minimal infrastructure. Good utilisation of residential corner. Acts as a linkage.
Totara View Reserve	0.0527	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	Not developed								Currently not developed as a reserve. Sloped topography and awkward shape.	
Twin Bridges Reserve	2.2930	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve										Large neighbourhood reserve with nature conservation values. The reserve meets most reserve outcomes.

													Upgrades on infrastructure will improve amenity. Other passive surveillance precautions good be implemented.
Washbourn Gardens	2.3513	N/A	Civic Space										Washbourn Gardens is a Civic Space but supports many neighbourhood reserve functions. The reserve has amenity plantings. Additional shelter and seating would increase amenity
White Gate Reserve	1.4500	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve										Large neighbourhood reserve with nature conservation values. Upgrades on infrastructure will improve amenity. Other passive surveillance precautions good be implemented.
Winston Park	0.3961	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve										Winston park meets the expected size metric for neighbourhood reserve. The reserve has great potential to be a well-functioning neighbourhood reserve. Suggestion to acquire a section on Kingsley Place or Warwick Road to great better visibility and increase passive surveillance. Amenity upgrades also encouraged

Overall, most neighbourhood reserves are meeting the requirements to be functional and of an acceptable quality. Some areas of improvement across all neighbourhood reserves that was not captured in the quality index are as follows:

- Equity of Access: Ensuring that disability audits and reviewing for the removal of barriers to recreation are undertaken and incorporated in both design and renovation phases of open space
- Overall, the incorporation a of local stories of significance (Indigenous People and culture) should be a design consideration for all future public open spaces

- Signage and Wayfinding can be improved across the network. This can also be inclusive of some educational tools (e.g., signage relating to local flora and fauna)
- Overall condition of assets (e.g., furniture, shelter, fencing) could be improved to raise the overall quality and condition scores for all reserves. This investment will also provide higher amenity for users and make the reserves more fit-for -purpose.

Are we providing the rights spaces to sustain growth in Richmond?

Gaps Analysis

Like many larger districts around New Zealand, the Tasman region has extensive natural bush reserve lands in the surrounding hills and throughout the district. Residents have the benefit of relative proximity to access National Parks like Kahurangi, Nelson Lakes and the Abel Tasman for longer tramps and a range of recreation experiences, coastal reserves to access the ocean, and the Barnicoat Range to participate in recreation like mountain biking and connecting with nature. Although there is a variety of reserve types, council's responsibilities are not evenly distributed throughout the region and many areas are managed by the Department of Conservation (DOC).

The provision of accessible open space across the Richmond Ward is for the most part evenly distributed with only a few areas in specific neighbourhoods that may not adequately serve the population as they need additional open space (see map 2). Plan Change 81 will introduce a new Medium Density Residential Zone centred around the CBD. The introduction of this new zone, along with the anticipated population growth, has the potential to place pressure on the carrying capacity of Richmond's existing open space network. This necessitates a careful evaluation of both the quality and quantity of open space currently provided. Key considerations include the acquisition of additional open space to enhance the visibility, functionality, and amenity of existing reserves, as well as improvements to linkages and connectivity within the greenspace network. Infrastructure upgrades may also be necessary to support these changes and to deliver on council's stated levels of service. These actions are essential to ensure equitable access to open space for all residents.

As per the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) Council is to provide at least four hectares of Council land per 1,000 residents for recreation and amenity space which is in addition to Crown and private land. This has been reflected in the bespoke Parks Category Framework. According to the most recent population calculation, Richmond has a total population of 17,316 people. Therefore, Richmond offers over 6.66 ha/1000 people at a network scale, 2.6 hectares above the recommended amount in the TRMP.

The 2023 Census (Stats NZ), below illustrates per area how many residents (per 1000 people) are located per area and how many hectares of open space are available to them.

Name	Area (km²)	Population	Reserve Area (ha)
Richmond West (Tasman District)	6.46	2,853	44.2585
Richmond Central (Tasman District)	1.15	1,920	1.4606
Ben Cooper Park	0.92	2,400	4.3329
Richmond South (Tasman District)	2.51	1,044	12.1296
Wilkes Park	0.88	2,289	7.0545
Templemore	1.43	2,040	4.0278

Easeby Park	1.13	2,754	10.839
Fairose	1.42	1,815	22.6318
Aniseed Valley	1.47	501	8.5979
Total Population and Total Open Space	17,316		115.3326
Total ha/1000ppl	6.66ha/1000ppl		

Map 1-Stats NZ boundaries per area²



This needs and gaps analysis assessed the overall provision of open space, focusing on each reserve’s walking distance (in time and metres) and size (in hectares), as these are key factors in the district’s parks categorisation framework for evaluating open space across the city and district. The assessment examined three key types of public reserves—Neighbourhood Reserves (Study Area 1), Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves (Study Area 2), and Sportsgrounds (Study Area 3). By evaluating these reserves against the existing size and access standards in the Category Framework (Appendix B), the analysis was able to identify strengths and gaps within the current open space network.

Map 2: Richmond suburbs and overall reserve network separates the city of Richmond into five different areas

2

<https://statsnz.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6f49867abe464f86ac7526552fe19787>

- Richmond Central (Pink)
- Richmond East (Green)
- Richmond North (Purple)
- Richmond South (Blue)
- Richmond West (Yellow)

Map 2 illustrates the five suburb areas and that there are five different reserve types located across the district, and walking and cycling tracks that link to some reserves and the overall good provision of open space.

Study Area 1: Neighbourhood Reserve Provision

Neighbourhood Reserves are important pieces in the reserve network. They provide for a wide range of experiences and multi-purpose functionality. Some households may treat them as an alternative to private greenspace, essentially an extension of their homes. Neighbourhood reserves in the Tasman District Council area are small to medium sized, accessible green spaces ideally sized at 0.2500 hectares, with a minimum size of 0.1250 hectares, and located within 500 meters walking distance of medium-density residential zones. These reserves are designed to serve as local gathering spaces, providing residents with accessible outdoor areas for relaxation, social interaction, and passive recreation close to home. Typical design features include informal open areas with seating, pathways, and shaded areas that encourage both solitary relaxation and social imperatives, such as chance meetings, general interaction and gatherings. Basic amenities, such as playground equipment, benches, and rubbish bins, support a range of passive recreational activities, especially for children and families. Landscaping often incorporates specimen and amenity trees and grass to create a comfortable, natural environment in keeping with the amenities that people anticipate a predictable park experience to have. Some neighbourhood reserves also feature pathways that link to broader pedestrian or cycling networks, further enhancing connectivity and accessibility within the neighbourhood.

Richmond Ward is home to 29 Neighbourhood Reserves. Map 3 illustrates the network of neighbourhood reserves and their overall walkability in accordance with the Parks Category Framework provision metrics. The reserves in yellow indicate neighbourhood reserves and the striped blue areas indicate the location of reserves that are within 500m walking distance of a neighbourhood reserve. Map 3, Neighbourhood Reserve Provision (500m walking distance) and gaps, uses the Map 2 Suburb layer to show if there are areas across the Richmond Ward that do not meet the 500m walking distance provision, therefore demonstrating the need for additional reserves in those specific residential areas. Map 4 shows there are notable provision gaps in Richmond North, Richmond East and Richmond South.

Gaps

Richmond North (Purple): There is a large gap in neighbourhood provision North East of Queen Street in Richmond North below Sutton Street, through to William Street and Queen Street. While open spaces provided by schools or educational centres may be publicly accessible, they are not council-owned and therefore cannot be relied upon as long-term or absolute public open space for recreation. As these spaces are subject to institutional control and potential changes in access or use, they do not provide the same guaranteed, enduring availability as council-managed recreational areas. A neighbourhood reserve of 2500m² or above would be recommended, with additional green streeting creating connections to Reservoir Creek is recommended. The North East end of the area has access to Reservoir Creek and is close to Saxton field, therefore an additional neighbourhood reserve would benefit the community, but is not absolutely essential.

Richmond East (Green): South of Champion Road, between the Barnicoat Range, Hill Street and Selbourne Ave, there is a pocket of under provision. There is only 1

neighbourhood park in this area, Park Drive Park, which hosts an average sized grassy area for kicking a ball or for informal sport, and a playground. This area would benefit from an additional neighbourhood reserve that hosts a grassy area for play, canopy cover and landscaping, shade infrastructure and a picnic table.

Model Network

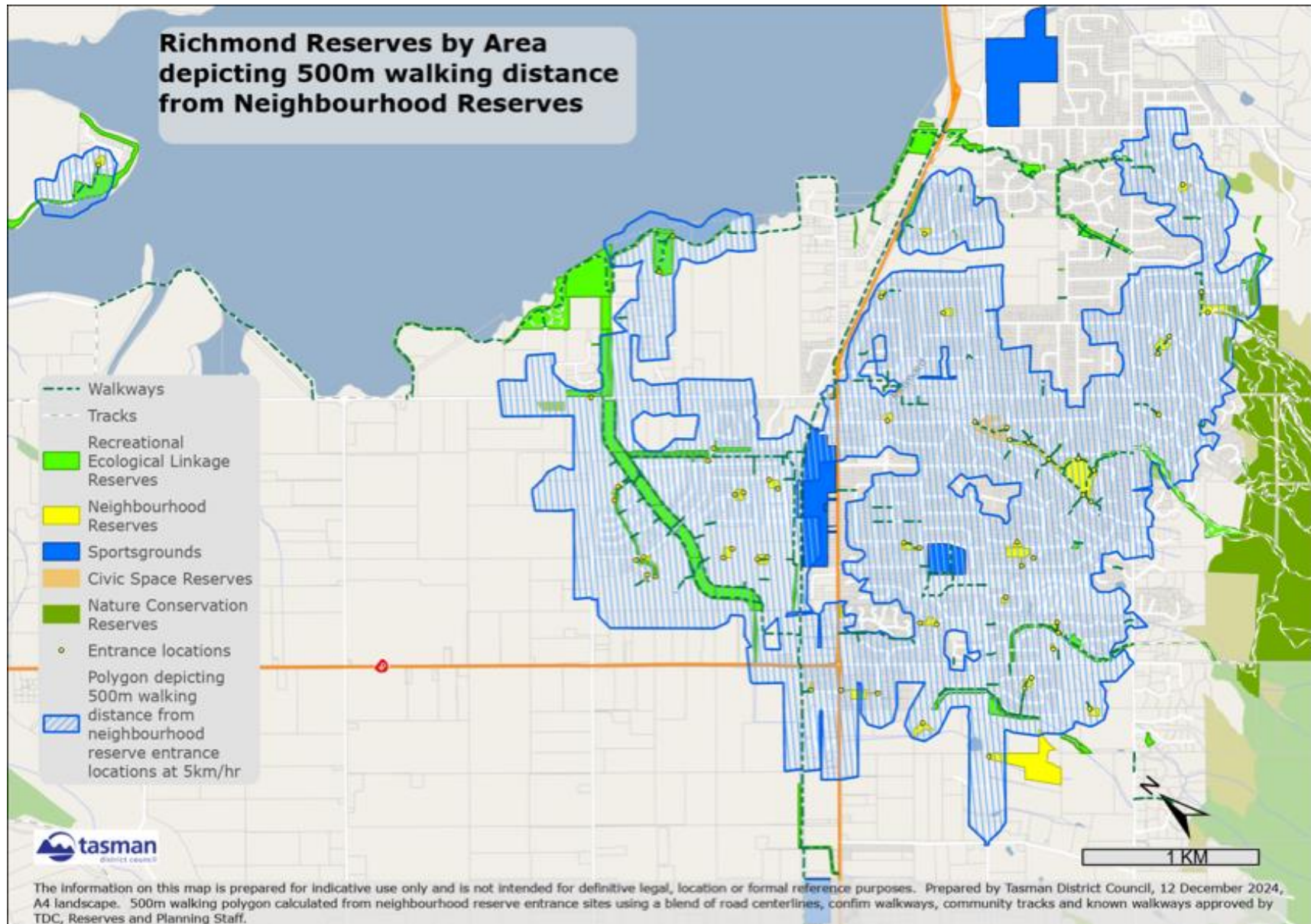
The new Berryfields development and all of Richmond West is well provided for, with a variety of neighbourhood reserves connected with a central recreation and ecological linkage. This open space network approach helps to ensure equity of access to greenspace, supports indigenous biodiversity, and caters to a variety of recreation experiences. New greenfield developments or brownfield developments in the plan change area should model themselves against Richmond West.

Quality Assessment Tool

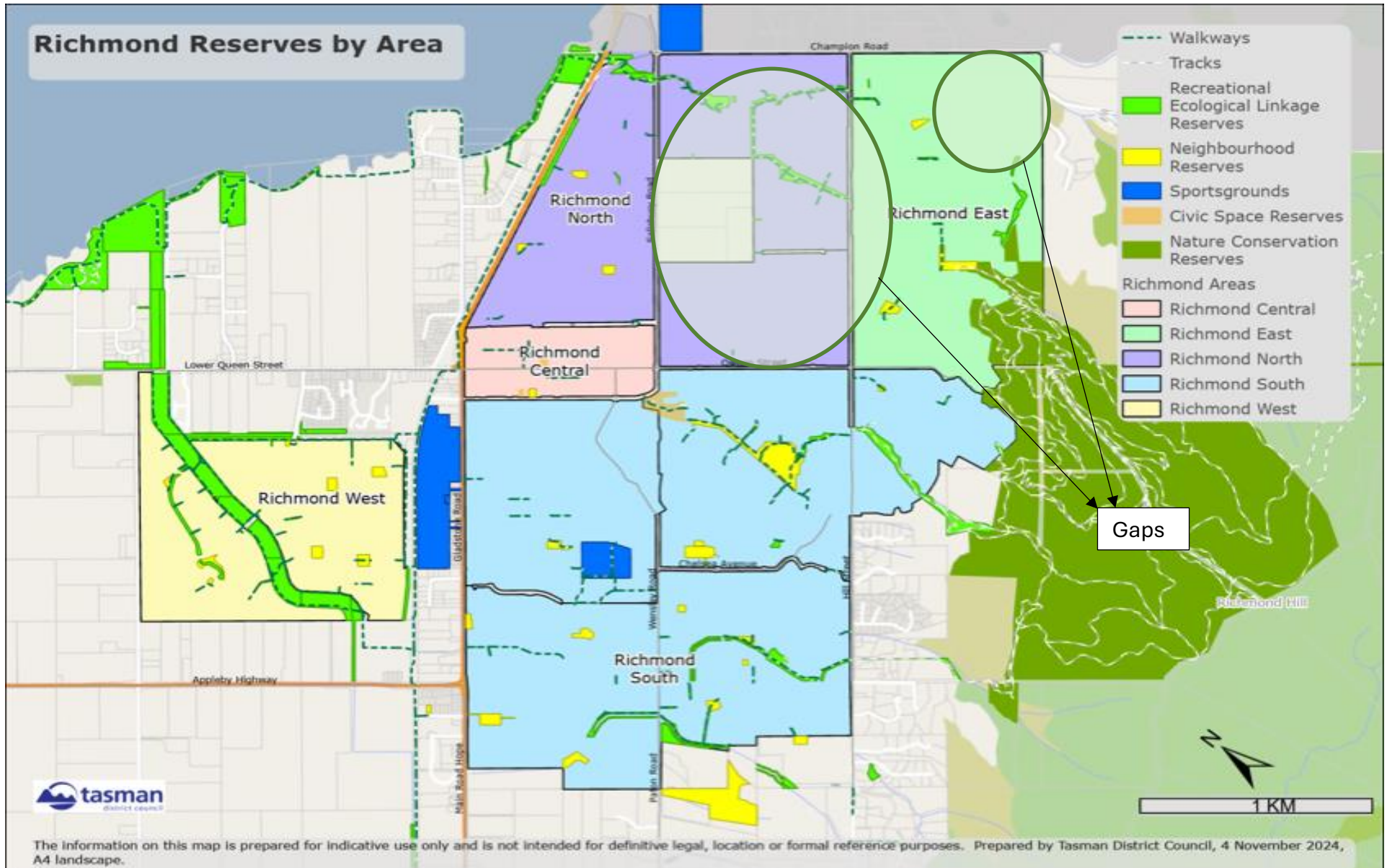
The overall findings from the Quality Assessment Tool (Table 1) indicate that most neighbourhood reserves in Richmond Ward are meeting the functional requirements and are of an acceptable quality. However, several areas for improvement were identified that were not captured in the quality index. To enhance the open space network and make it more fit-for-purpose, a focus on equity of access is essential. This includes ensuring that disability audits are conducted and that barriers to recreation are removed during both the design and renovation phases of open space. Additionally, incorporating local stories of significance, particularly those relating to Indigenous culture, should be considered in the design of future public open spaces to enrich the cultural value of these areas. Improvements to signage and wayfinding across the network would enhance user experience, particularly if it includes educational tools such as information on local flora and fauna. Finally, the overall condition of assets—such as furniture, shelters, and fencing—could be improved to raise the overall quality scores of the reserves. These upgrades would not only improve the functional quality of the spaces but also enhance user amenities, making the reserves more welcoming and better suited to meet the needs of the community.

Overall, the Richmond Ward is well provided for in terms of neighbourhood reserves, which play a vital role in the open space network by offering multi-functional local spaces that meet residents' daily recreational needs. These reserves, often an extension of private greenspace, provide accessible outdoor areas for relaxation, social interaction, and play. With most of the Richmond Ward covered well for this type of reserve, the acquisition of land for additional neighbourhood reserves is needed only in select areas, such as Richmond North, East, and South, to address specific gaps in provision and support the anticipated population growth from the plan change. Richmond West, with its comprehensive open space network, serves as a model for future developments, demonstrating the importance of integrating neighbourhood reserves, ecological linkages, and recreational spaces to support both community needs and environmental sustainability.

Map 3-Neighbourhood Reserve Provision (500m walking distance)



Map 4- Neighbourhood Reserve Provision (500m walking distance) and gaps



Study Area 2: Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves

Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves are focused on connections and social imperatives. These vital pieces of green infrastructure link together key reserves and roads across a district creating an integrated network. Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves are also places for flora and fauna to flourish, supporting the blue and green network, habitat and ecosystem health, and can support other council functions like stormwater management.

Recreation and Ecological Linkage reserves in the Tasman region, particularly in the Richmond Ward, are critical green corridors that support connectivity across the wider open space network. These reserves are designed to link neighbourhoods, parks, and natural areas, fostering a multi-modal transport network that includes walking and cycling routes. These reserves are strategically placed and play a fundamental role in connecting the high density CBD area with the surrounding reserve network, creating safe and enjoyable connections for new residents to enjoy the reserve network. These linkages are key open space assets to the network. With an emphasis on preserving and enhancing canopy cover throughout the ward, these key open spaces will provide shaded corridors for people to recreate and link larger open spaces together. Key linkages like Reservoir Creek, Borck Creek, and Jimmy Lee Creek provide informal recreation opportunities, walking trails, and open areas for relaxation. They are significant connectors across the ward, and support the movement for residents from the CBD to the outer suburbs. Map 5 illustrates the network of linkages across the Richmond Ward and established council owned pathways and cycleways. The area in green indicates all current recreation and ecological linkage reserves. Some notable linkages are:

Route 1: Kingsland Forest Park down through to Jimmy Lee Creek, Washbourn Gardens and to the CBD and,

Route 2: Coastal section of Tasman's Great Taste Trail (TGTT) through Sandeman Reserve to Borck Creek, then along Borck Creek and Poutama Creek to the CBD. Although there is a section of shared path between the TGTT and Lower Queen Street along Borck Creek that is underdeveloped, users can still access the linkage from the TGTT to Borck Creek along the road.

Route 3: From Kingsland down Hill Street South Walkway along stream north of Bateup Road and across Paton Road to the new reserves being developed (noting it will soon connect through to Main Road Hope).

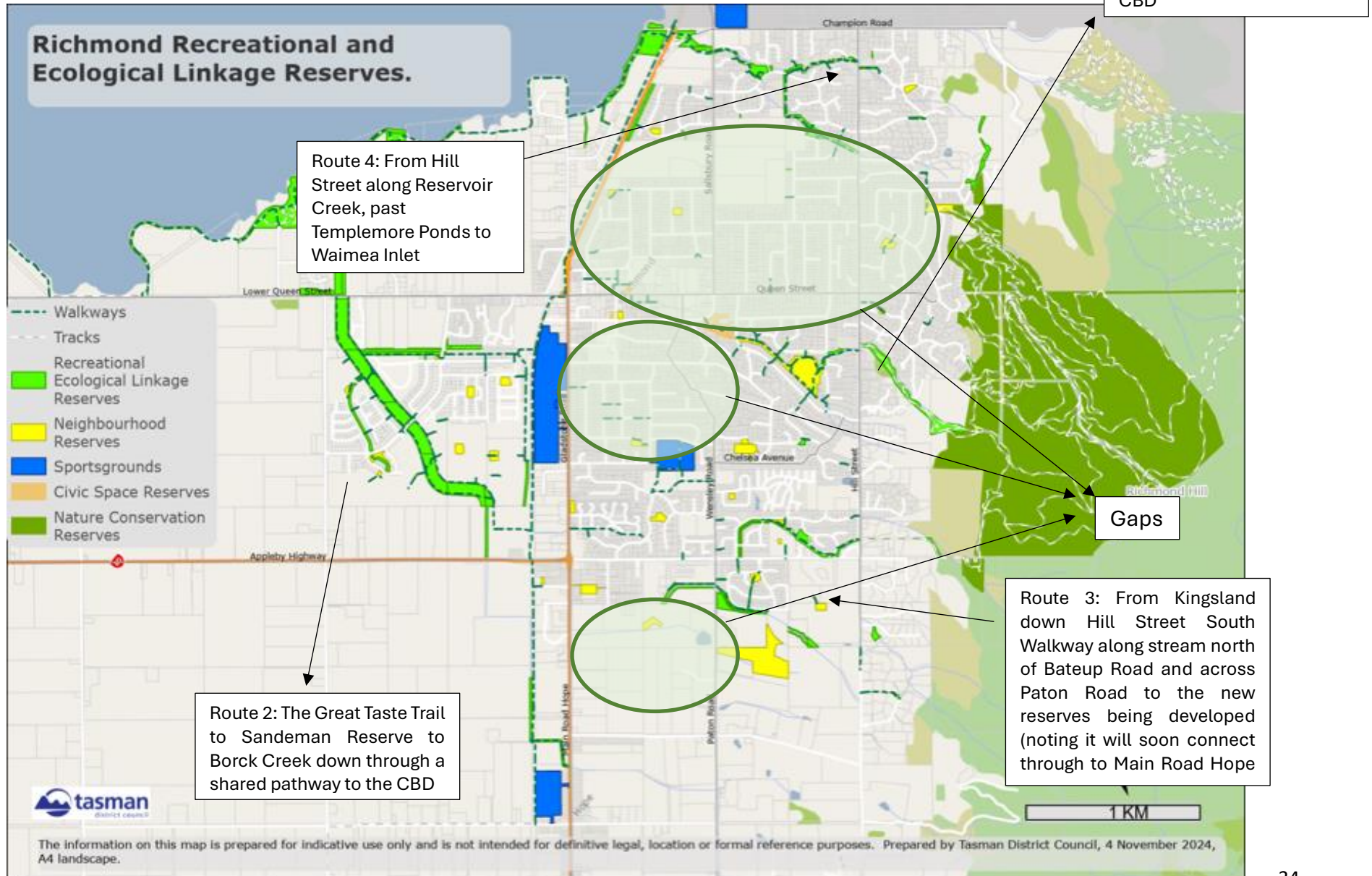
Route 4: From Hill Street along Reservoir Creek, past Templemore Ponds to Waimea Inlet.

Gaps

Richmond North: South of Reservoir Creek has visible gaps in Recreation and Ecological Linkages. This key plan change area would benefit from additional linkages or the inclusive of street greening (e.g., utilising road reserves to create green and thriving connections (see recommendations), to extend the current linkage network into the plan change intensification.

Richmond South: Although there are some known passages where people can walk (mainly along reserves) from west of Paton Road all the way up to Kingsland (similar to the connection from Kingsland-Jimmy Lee-Bill Wilkes-Washbourn connection) there are some visible gaps in linkage provision in South Richmond. Creating a link between Ben Cooper and the CBD will support active transport to the CBD. Also, Council has planned an extension of the pathway/cycleway over the highway connecting Richmond West with Richmond South as well as developing Paton Road Reserve to include a network of walking and cycling trails, connecting the Richmond South to this reserve. These linkages will be key in creating connecting links to the plan change area to the wider open space network.

Map 5-Recreation and Ecological Linkages



Study Area 3: Sportsgrounds

Sportsgrounds are focused on organised sport and recreation. They cater to both local residents and citywide or regional population (for competition purposes). These parks are typically larger open green spaces with formal outdoor sports surfaces (natural turf, artificial turf and hard surfaces). Some sports fields host indoor sporting facilities that include court spaces, indoor training and clubrooms. Sportsgrounds provide the community with benefits beyond sporting surfaces and facilities through multi-purpose functionality for exercise and informal sport competitions and practice. The Richmond Ward has three designated sports grounds, Hope Recreation Reserve, Jubilee Park, and Ben Cooper Park and is supported by the joint provision at Saxton Field.

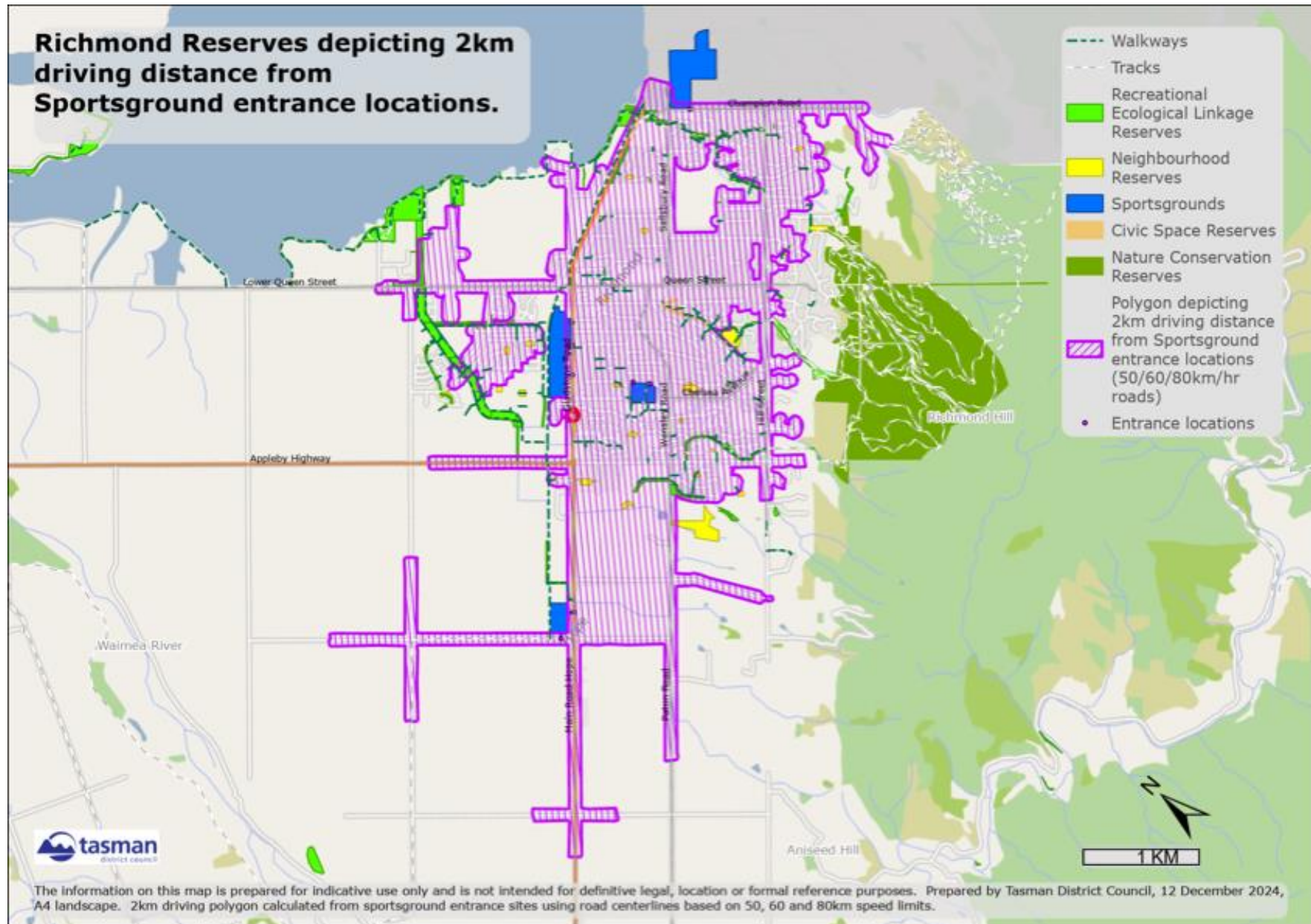
Sportsground provision in Richmond, Tasman, is a key element in supporting the community's recreational and sporting needs, catering to a wide range of sports and organised activities. These spaces are typically larger than other types of reserves and are designed to accommodate team sports such as rugby, soccer, and cricket, as well as individual activities that require larger fields or specialised surfaces. Richmond's sportsgrounds not only serve local residents but also attract users from surrounding areas, enhancing regional access to quality recreational infrastructure.

The Richmond Ward has a well-established network of sportsgrounds, including Saxton Field, which is co-managed between Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council and is a major sports hub for the region. Saxton Field provides extensive facilities, including multiple playing fields, courts, and supporting amenities, positioning it as a central venue for regional events and competitions. Tasman District Council owns the land that forms the southern part of Saxton Field (shown in blue on Map 6), but this land is located within Nelson City.

Highlighted in purple, Map 6 illustrates Richmond's current provision of sportsgrounds, showing access to a sports park within a 2km, 15–30-minute reach, typically through private transportation. The map illustrates that sports ground provision is sufficient to meet both existing and future demands, even as urban intensification from Plan Change 81 (PC81) progresses. This adequacy is further supported by the planned expansion of Saxton Field, a collaborative effort with Nelson City Council, which will provide additional capacity to accommodate growth. While the new Berryfields development may require convenient access to sports facilities, the expansion of Saxton Field ensures ample field time for various sports codes to business plan for their growth, meeting Richmond's recreational needs comprehensively into the future.

Despite the strong provision, continued population growth and the plan change may introduce higher demand on existing sportsgrounds. This may warrant future expansion, upgrades, or even the establishment of new sports facilities to meet the needs of the growing population. Effective management, alongside potential land acquisition for additional sportsgrounds in key growth areas, would help maintain Richmond's high standard of recreational provision and ensure that residents have ongoing access to suitable spaces for sports and active recreation.

Map 6- Sportsground Provision (2km driving distance)



Other Open Space Features

Playgrounds

A total of 61 playgrounds are provided across the district, equating to 6.5 playgrounds per 1,000 children³. As these playgrounds are scheduled for regular renewal and maintenance, there is ongoing opportunities to improve these sites to meet increasing levels of service with some incremental and concurrent capital investment. Alongside this investment the levels of service work would incorporate Universal Design and non-traditional play features for all ages (including space for carers) as well as those with varying abilities. Accommodations for future playgrounds and playground renewals can incorporate adaptive play equipment, nature play, and adult play equipment to cater to all users. There are currently no gaps in playground provision across the Richmond Ward. Maintenance and renewal schedules will ensure that the current play network is providing the levels of service outlined in the Activity Management Plan.

Opportunities and Constraints

Opportunities for Improvement

Although changing the traditional ‘Greenfields-only’ provision of open space has some challenges, there are many opportunities and expectations for growth with adapting to society’s expectations on what form, features and minimum public requirement of open space should be. This is particularly relevant given that recreation upon these open spaces is in effect a trend-based situation, and not always acting upon a high level of data collection and ongoing evidence for future investment.

Creating the settings and the flexible uses of spaces is a provision issue that is well researched in the recreation planning and management sector, involving ongoing community conversations regarding placemaking processes and data. There are many opportunities for Councils to address such challenges. These typically embrace a community expectation of involvement and contribution of initiatives, including being collaboratively creative and providing discourse for thinking ‘outside the box’ when providing for short-medium and long-term options for open space, especially in an urban intensified area. Some potential and recommended opportunities for Tasman District Council to implement throughout the plan change are:

- 1. Transforming Council owned assets (reclaiming streets as public spaces):**
One of Council’s largest assets is the roading network and road reserves. In the context of Richmond, there is major opportunity to maximise the roading network within the plan change area (and beyond). Key approaches for road reserve being part of the community and public realm involve redesigning it to contribute a designed green space within an integrated transport approach, acquiring land in locations and integrating an urban form that provides for multiple uses (e.g.,

³ Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan 2024-2054, pg 20.

active transport connections, stormwater management, areas for mature trees, canopy and green cover and nature-based play), maximising investment and providing for an improved human habitat as well as overall biodiversity. Once streets are recognised as public spaces, they can be planned and designed to serve communities and continue to ease mobility. With an aging population in Richmond, Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserves will be key assets in the network, providing for safe and enjoyable movement and commuting routes for older individuals to get out and recreate. Overall, 'liveable' or 'complete' streets also lay the groundwork for a healthy community. Such streets allow for the provision of amenities like seating, play areas, good sidewalks and trees – all these make residents feel safe and able to move around comfortably, introducing more social imperatives and reducing barriers to recreation with many other societal and environmental benefits.

2. **Transforming Council Owned Assets (the extension of/ or redesign of current community facility land):** Council has a variety of open space types, inclusive of community facilities on council land. There is the opportunity for council to extend the green space around the Richmond Pool to maximise the existing playground and greenspace, and to extend the open space to include a larger, destination playground, expanded greenspace, and a larger outside recreation area that would complement the current aquatic facility. Overall, this extension and redevelopment would extend the amenity of the community facility. Inclusions of amenities like seating, a destination play area, and trees would create a destination area linking the Great Taste Trail, to Templemore Pathway, and the Aquatic Centre to the wider network.
3. **Utilising Existing Assets-** Using the existing open space network of varying parks and reserves as a foundation and redevelop these spaces to include multi-purpose/multi-functional areas to cater for more concentrated demand.
4. **Sharing and Inclusivity of Private Spaces-** Exploring the shared-use of privately owned publicly accessible spaces and the acquisition of new larger open space areas, general greening, and additional street trees and rain gardens.
 - a. **General Greening and Streets:** This is focused on a range of incentives for private owners to have a role in the overall canopy cover percentage for Richmond which may include green roofs, green walls, and porous driveways e.g., interplanted mesh tiles or paving.
 - b. **Private Partnership and Acquisition:** The A&P grounds, located on Queen Street, would be an opportunity to work with private owners to acquire some conditional public access or all of the area for public use. This would include working with private stakeholders, user groups, and leasees.
5. **Public Access of Common Area Land-** Wide accessways/ pathways where the public can also access and recreate. Public access to open spaces e.g., schools and grass mesh tiled carparks for recreation out of hours or by arrangement. This could include the multi-use of these spaces for events e.g., farmers' markets or performances/concerts.

Constraints and Challenges

The provision of greenspace can be a highly debated topic among Councils as there is no clear New Zealand legislation or National Policy Statement mandating how much

provision is required. Councils face many challenges when determining what the appropriate provision of open space is, including:

1. Determining what the appropriate provision levels of service are depending on size, location, and demographic of residents (this may vary area to area and settling on an overall LOS may be challenging)
2. How to fund provision (with budgeting for 'debt caps' and funding additional greenspace maintenance which may be challenging)
3. Securing the categories of open space provision required
4. Timing of acquisition and the working with development partners to achieve the overall outcomes for open space.

The ability for individuals to have access to private greenspace is becoming scarce. Therefore, access to quality public open space provision is more an imperative when developing new residential areas, whether intensified or as Greenfields developments. Providing protected open space for modification over time is a fundamental long-term requirement, typically beyond a standard financial planning cycle.

Thrive Spaces and Places has recommended the introduction of a set of bespoke metrics for the Tasman District to inform the plan change provision of open space and for any future open space development across the Tasman District. For Plan Change 81, specifically Richmond, the Council is concerned about the potential loss in tree canopy and private garden spaces as the city intensifies, and what amendments can be made now to proactively accommodate for future open space as intensification occurs.

Strategic Priorities

As outlined in the Richmond Spatial Plan Town Centre Report, the feedback from the engagement workshops revealed that Richmond residents wanted to retain the mature trees, reimagine accessibility and walkability, lighting and safety, and to retain Sundial Square. Feedback also wanted to gain more green spaces, play spaces, and open spaces for activities. Richmond Ward has a foundational open space network that is functional and has a variety of reserve categories catering to a spectrum of recreation and experiences. The Richmond Spatial Plan engagement identified some key outcomes to better support a growing town centre:

- Grow Green Connections
- Identify Strategic Sites
- Celebrate and Sustain Blue Network.

Recommendations

These 'key moves' and the open space assessment have identified six open space recommendations that will help to manage any intensification effects to open space requirements from the plan change intensification. To strategically manage the pressures on an open space network when introducing a new medium-density residential zone, the following are recommendations that could guide planning:

Recommendation 1: Connections and Recreation Linkages

Richmond has an established recreation and ecological linkage network connecting the hills to the estuary. Pedestrian and cycle pathways are a key open space asset that foster social imperatives and multi-modal transportation, linking open spaces with residential suburbs and urban centres, and provide for a spectrum of recreation. Linkages also support connectivity to natural environments and support biodiversity. Preserving and enhancing these connections to protect rivers, forests, and other natural areas is important in urban environments. The inclusion of more cross-community linkages through green corridors will connect the plan change area to surrounding neighbourhoods, promoting social cohesion. The priority is to establish a strong green network from the CBD by creating recreation and ecological linkages linking reserves with high amenity streets that prioritise people. This increases walkability by creating a cohesive network of connected public green spaces. Upgrading and greening existing streets and spaces provides an opportunity to then integrate a wider, finer grain, green street network as town centre develops. Social imperatives and intimacy of sites with nature-based solutions would drive respective design briefs for development. This allows for the overall functionality of intensification.

For PC 81, Tasman District Council should prioritise areas in Richmond North where there are visible gaps south of Reservoir Creek highlight the need for additional connections, potentially through street greening and the use of road reserves to expand the current network into intensification areas. Furthermore, in Richmond South, while some pathways exist, there are notable gaps in linkages, particularly between Ben Cooper Park and the CBD ([Map 5](#)). Enhancing these connections will support active transport and improve access to the broader network. Planned extensions, such as the highway pathway/cycleway linking Richmond West to Richmond South and the development of walking and cycling trails in Paton Road Reserve, will be critical in integrating these areas into a cohesive open space network.

Recommendations 2: Recreation and Experiences

Richmond has a diverse population and therefore the recreation needs of residents varies. There is a priority to develop multi-use spaces, as ‘flexible’ reserves that can adapt to different user needs, activities, events, and uses throughout the year. Future development and renewals should ensure that the open space network provides for a spectrum of recreation opportunities and experiences. Richmond’s natural environment also offers many opportunities for nature-based experiences. Integrating natural elements into reserve design like day lighting streams, native plantings, and wildlife habitats will help to enrich the outdoor experience and connection with nature. Using the [Public Open Space Quality Assessment Tool](#), Tasman District Council is equipped with a baseline understanding of which neighbourhood reserves may require upgrades to enable them to be more fit for purpose and provide the local area with a spectrum of recreation opportunities and experiences to match change.

Recommendation 3: Blue and Green Infrastructure

Blue and green networks form a cohesive infrastructure that not only mitigates the effects of urbanisation—such as the potential for any flooding and heat islands—but also to improve quality of life by enhancing access to nature, supporting biodiversity, and

promoting recreation and active transportation through not only parks but also walkways and cycle paths. This particular infrastructure also provides for a cultural interface and opportunity for cultural traditional practices. A priority is to bring Richmond's blue network to the surface, integrating the blue and green networks into the CBD and plan change area. Using historic or underground streams, through daylighting and storytelling initiatives will increase resilience and strengthen the relationship of the town centre as the blue / green heart and linkage between hills and sea.

The Richmond Ward also has a network of mature trees that are a valued asset to the community. Green streets integrate flora with permeable surfaces, stormwater management systems into the streetscape, creating a network that supports both ecological functions, food sources for fauna and overall urban resilience. By designing streets with green infrastructure like tree pits, bioswales, and rain gardens, these features help to safeguard mature trees and garden areas from construction impacts and ensure these assets' long-term effectiveness and efficiency. Additions to the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual (LDM) will aid in creating support policies, guidelines and reference information for developments across the district supporting blue and green infrastructure. Additionally, the LDM can include policies that prioritise the retention of critical green infrastructure like existing trees during development and incentivise the planting of new ones. Every tree counts; this approach not only protects the urban canopy but also contributes to better air quality, reduced heat island effects, enhances property values and improved walkability in medium-density residential areas.

Recommendation 4: Additional Greenspace Acquisition

The Richmond Ward has 92ha of land managed as reserves, with some areas where additional greenspace would help fill gaps in levels of service provision or would ensure existing reserves would be more fit for purpose by increasing visibility or facilitating the existing reserves to be more functional. Proactive land acquisition should be undertaken, prioritising the securing of additional land for open spaces, ensuring greenspace keeps pace with population growth. Reserve size and access are also a priority, ensuring equitable access to parks with proximity planning to spatially ensure reserves are within walking distance of all residents. Examples for relatively straight-forward enhancement include identifying key Council land-holdings where beneficial land-use is either poorly or under-utilised. These strategic sites can be used to enhance existing public spaces (such as Sundial Square) or provide mixed-use developments that align and serve as an exemplar to the private sector and contribute to a growing green, walkable network.

Tasman District Council should address the key gaps in open space provision focusing on proactive acquisition in priority areas while planning for future intensification beyond the current plan change area. Specifically, in Richmond North, a significant gap exists northeast of Queen Street, below Sutton Street through to William Street and Queen Street. A new neighbourhood reserve of at least 2,500m², complemented by green street connections to Reservoir Creek, is recommended to enhance access. Richmond East, south of Champion Road and between the Barnicoat Range, Hill Street, and Selbourne Avenue, also faces under-provision, with Park Drive Park as the sole neighbourhood park. This area would benefit from an additional reserve featuring grassy play areas, canopy cover, shade infrastructure, and picnic facilities. Future intensification planning should

align with the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual, Open Space and Provision Strategy, and Design Guide to ensure adequate open space and linkages for new subdivisions ([Map 4](#)).

Open space assets and reserves often overlap with council-owned stormwater retention areas, offering multiple unique opportunities for multi-purpose functionalities at a low intervention level for council. These spaces can serve both as critical infrastructure for managing stormwater and as recreational or ecological assets for the community. By integrating stormwater retention areas into the open space network, councils can create dual-purpose sites that support biodiversity, improve water quality, and provide passive and active recreational opportunities. This approach not only maximises land use efficiency but also enhances community resilience to climate change impacts by mitigating flooding risks. Intentional design and management are essential to ensure that these spaces balance their functional requirements for stormwater management with public access, safety, and aesthetic values. Understanding what the primary purpose is (e.g., stormwater retention or an open space asset) will help planners and developers better plan for acquiring this type of dual-functioning land.

For implementation, supporting policies and practices, including clear guidelines for developers, need to account for the desire and need to collaborate with the development community for initiatives and incentives for public-private partnerships to integrate new greenspace and canopy cover into developments.

Recommendation 5: Accommodating a Growing and Aging Population

With a growing and an aging population there is a need for low impact, accessible and proximate recreation opportunities. Outdoor fitness and socialisation spaces should be developed to encourage social interaction and, in the main, walking and play opportunities along with low physical impact recreation with others e.g., community gardens, outdoor exercise equipment, trails or picnic areas. This can be achieved through accessible and age-friendly design, designing open spaces inclusive of features like benches, shaded areas, and smooth paths to cater to elderly users.

Promoting environments where different age groups can interact, such as playgrounds with seating areas for older adults, multi-use spaces for family activities or Intergenerational spaces are also key as the population grows, e.g., skate/ scoot paths with spectator capacity and gathering areas with natural play are emergent assets where inter-generational and whanau-friendly provision can be achieved.

Adaptability for population growth is important; ensuring open spaces are scalable and flexible to accommodate increasing numbers of users as the residential zone develops is critical as these assets perform an infrastructural function. By focusing on these priorities, the open space network can be resilient and responsive to the needs of the community as the medium-density residential zone grows.

How does TDC achieve these recommendations? Practical Applications for Plan Change 81

Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure is a crucial part of the overall urban system. Its primary role is to underpin an urban system as opposed to a discretionary and separate addition that may need ‘special’ consideration. Green infrastructure performs a variety of roles, most of which support engineering functions and assets but have a far greater benefit in providing basic human habitat values where access to nature (in whatever form) has been identified as a human right.

The benefits of including green infrastructure are well documented. As outlined in the Richmond Spatial Plan Town Centre (image above) there are opportunities to increase green connections, incorporate green infrastructure along the CBD central route Queen Street, utilise council owned land for more fit-for-purpose reserve use, and celebrate the blue and green network by daylighting some streams and increasing biodiversity.

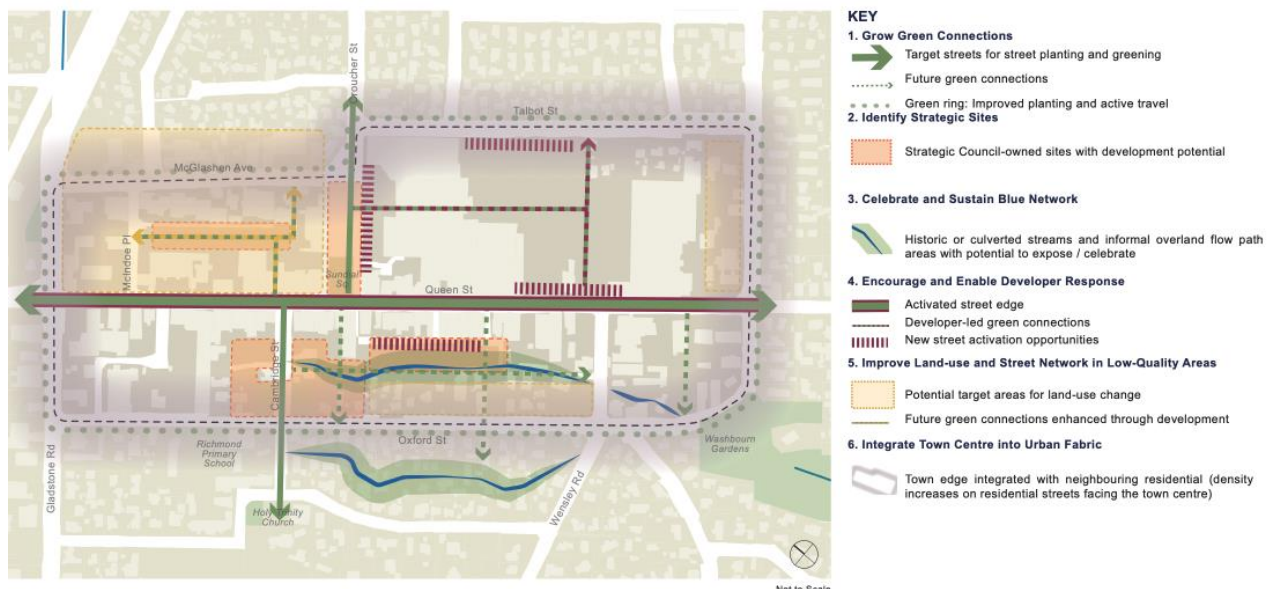


Image: Richmond Town Centre Spatial Plan

Places for people- providing for all ages and stages

As shown above in orange, these strategically located council owned sites have the opportunity to be developed as an extension of green space providing for a spectrum of recreation opportunities for all ages. Creating a central CBD hub that caters to an aging and diverse population will help to activate those spaces in the CBD. These areas would provide an extension of the open space network, providing for passive recreation spaces, spaces for older individuals to gather, recreate, socialise, and to connect with nature. These spaces also provide opportunities for street greening, with the retention of mature trees and the establishment of new trees, extending canopy cover into the urban form. Urban greenspace can enhance and foster positive social interactions between residents, enhance community safety and children’s play, and as international research

shows, reduce crime. The provision of open space and canopy cover creates neighbourhoods that people would like to be active and social within.

Boulevards

Boulevards and linear parks shift people from private vehicles to active and public transport modes and ensure modal shift and low emission outcomes. Examples around Richmond exist through the central shopping areas between Queen Street and Talbot Street. Functional greening leads to the following benefits:

- Supports urban resilience to sustain human habitat
- Climate adaptation and mitigation (e.g., flood mitigation and excess stormwater, and urban carbon storage)
- Health and wellbeing improvements(e.g., mitigating air & noise pollution).



Image: Left, Rendering of a Greenstreet, Right, Queen Street Richmond, across from Council Building

Community connections

Community connections focuses on improving active mode connections to, from and within the Richmond Ward and the medium density residential zones around the town centre, particularly to places of employment, education and for leisure activities. The role of functional greening opportunities within a network leads to a number of benefits such as:

- Introduction of cycle infrastructure and slower speed spaces (e.g., already being implemented through the Walking and Cycle Strategy 2022)
- Planting to enhance urban ecology and soften the built form
- Active modes being more appealing because there are fewer barriers to efficient transport and less effort involved in temporary vehicle storage, for infrastructure and the user
- Recreation benefits, including more opportune physical activity, more often
- Social imperatives including socialisation, sense of community, civic pride, and a sense of spaces and places thriving with an international cosmopolitan feel

- Enhancement of urban aesthetics and spatial definition of streetscape through conscious planting
- Greater economic activity through more activation, greater and slower foot count near retail areas due to greening and social imperatives.

Themed Laneways

Network of highly distinctive, attractive, pedestrian friendly, safe links, that are bespoke in nature and may include wall gardens, suspended climbing plants for shade, and quirky areas that may change and contain displays. Applications of themed laneways could be distributed around sundial square linked out to the new medium residential housing zones. The role of functional greening opportunities within a network leads to a number of benefits such as:

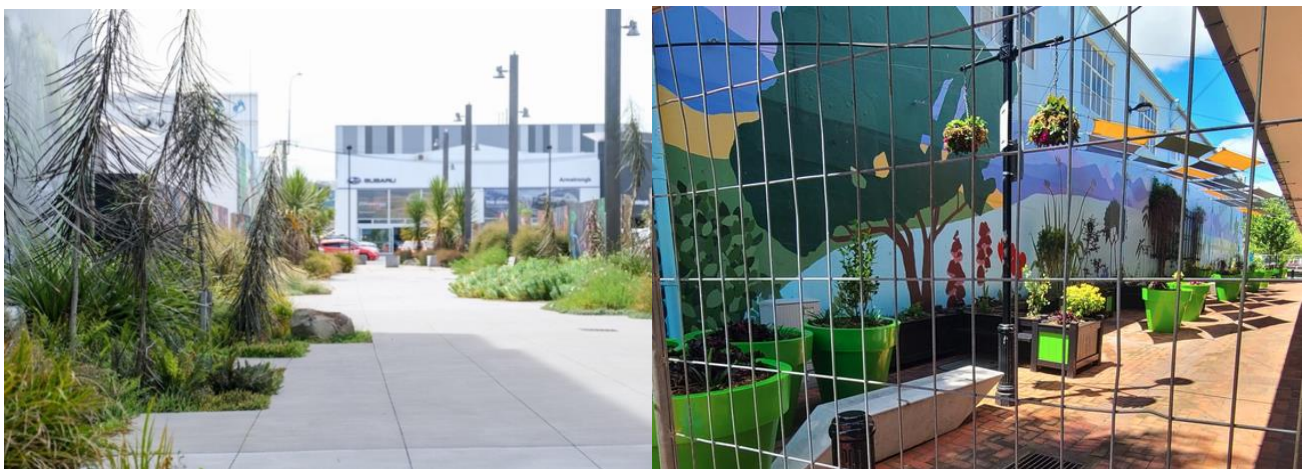


Image: Left, Green laneway in Christchurch as part of The South Frame, Ōtātakro project. Right, Fiddle Lane in Nelson, green laneway with climate change

- Street greenery that helps create unique character
- Contributing to the ‘sense of place’ that local residents will identify with
- Green elements, community art installations, and gathering spaces can form vibrant social hubs that eventually turn into landmarks.
- A place for tactical urbanism, community food growing, and education projects
- An events space e.g., lighting festivals, walkable art and music, and food vending.

Green/Blue Solutions

Green and blue solutions add a distinctive character to a neighbourhood and helps create carbon neutrality amongst attractive urban form to lead change and exemplars for a modern city area. ‘Outside the box’ thinking and creative solutions are now practically expected in all the world’s urban environments. The role of green and blue solutions within a network leads to a number of benefits such as:

- Parks and open spaces, urban forest, green roofs and walls, creating unique and natural urban habitats that serve people
- Leisure, health and wellbeing

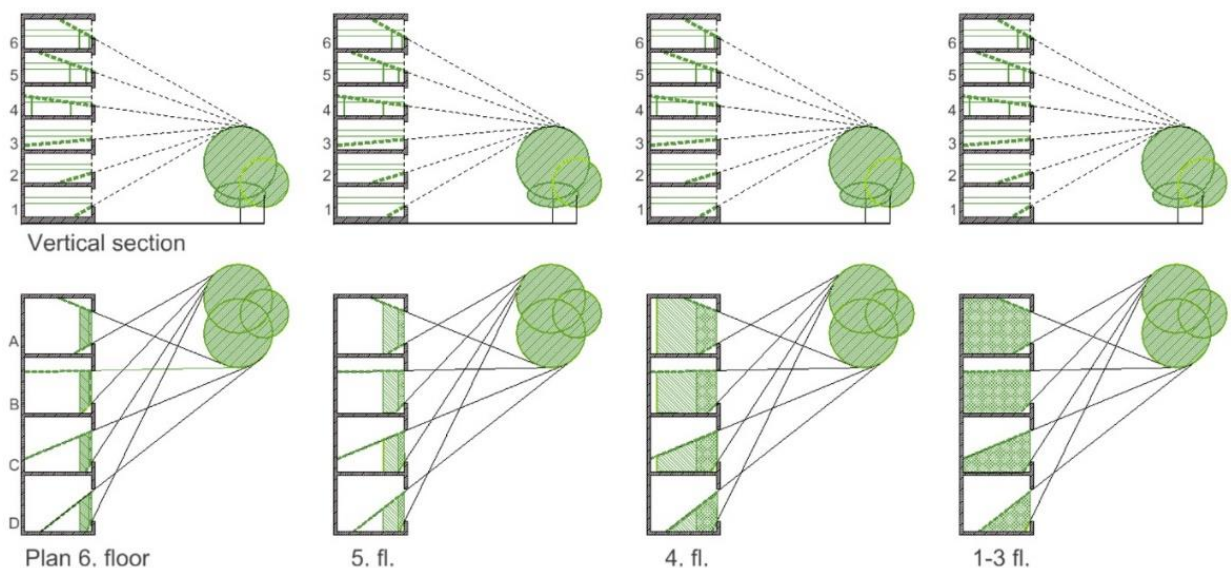
- Communal spaces that provide opportunities for low scale urban horticulture
- Increased canopy cover in urban environments retaining mature trees around Richmond Ward
- Mitigating extremes of cold and hot weather and the resultant heating and cooling costs of building environments, and ensuring that rain can enter the earth more dynamically than simply loading built engineering systems
- Opportunity for cultural presence and interpreting traditional practices.



Image: Richmond Town Centre Spatial Plan

Green Streets/Greenways

Green Streets are an excellent way retain mature trees and increase canopy cover with additional plantings, and add amenity value to urban environments. They will provide a



minimum of 3 trees seen by any residential home, as well as increased overall canopy

cover across the Richmond Ward. Increasing residential intensification areas in cities triggered the need to increase urban greenery and canopy cover. Studies have shown that having the ability to not only be in nature, but also having the ability to see natural elements from windows improves mental wellbeing and sustained cognitive stamina. This is applicable only if people have easy visual contact with the green elements. In the case of Plan Change 81, green streets will allow people to have visible access to greenery from spaces on all floors. The diagram below shows the principles for view shafts to green elements.

As an example below, Queen Street in Richmond is planned for intensification and could support future designs for green streets, where all buildings will have visual access to a variety of greenery including street trees, rain gardens and street foliage, with the potential for developers to take the design a step further including roof top gardens and even green wall elements.

A crucial part of green infrastructure is functionality. Green infrastructure must not only satisfy quantitative requirements, but to be successful as shown in these images, the need to replicate pre-development hydrologic and natural conditions as closely as possible is needed. This is so the streets and open spaces perform as a natural environment. For Richmond, a long-term recommendation would be to daylight the streams as outlined in the Richmond Spatial Plan Town Centre.

Queen Street looking towards CBD

BEFORE



AFTER



Queen Street Aerial



The renderings above show green infrastructure opportunities for the plan change area. The includes medium density residential housing along Queen Street with speed limit 50 km/h. On-street parking was removed to accommodate safe (physically separated) cycleways in both directions. New residential housing will be set back at least 3m from boundary to provide space for greening, active frontages and passive surveillance. Accessibility and walkability are ensured through same level pedestrian crossings.

The established recreation and ecological linkage open space network within Richmond supports great connectivity to council reserves and Council's largest owned asset, the roading network. The utilisation of green infrastructure and green streeting can be used as a base for the green streets design around the plan change intensification area. The expectation is that the greening of streets has the most potential for fulfilling the vision (at least in the short/medium term), and that those areas appropriate for greening would be those where:

- There isn't currently a high movement function
 - Northwest to Southeast streets are good candidates as they have lower movement functions within the Richmond Ward. Most of the Northeast and Southwest Streets (e.g., Salsbury Street, Hill Street and State HWY 6 currently have strong movement functions)
- Improvements to the street's place need to respond to existing street activity, existing land uses, or areas most development-ready. The blocks immediately North and South of Queen St and the CBD will have the highest concentration of pedestrian trips and already have some "local centre fringe" land use and may well be the most 'development ready'.

A suggested hierarchy approach is recommended when deciding the exact location and area size for each of the green streets, and there is an acceptance that there are other contributing factors that may support or clash with the transport network when redeveloping road reserves into greenspace. Potential areas of development are:

1. Around the CBD surrounding the Commercial and Central Business Zone on either side of Queen St.
 - a. Sundial Square, Talbot Street, Queen Street, Oxford Street, and Cambridge Street.
2. Wide land roads (with a cycle lane and parking on either side of the street)
 - a. William Street
 - b. Lower Queen Street
 - c. Croucher Street
 - d. Hill Street
 - e. Bateup Street
3. Low private vehicle access roads that could be active corridors
 - a. Linden Court
 - b. Elizabeth Street
 - c. Edward Street
 - d. Waverly Street
3. Strong green buffers to access trail network

- a. Hill St.
- 5. Promotion of the existing retail square
 - a. Oxford Street, Talbot Street, McIndoe Place, and Cambridge Street central business district area is an ideal opportunity for placemaking around the already existing reserves.

Below are some examples of a potential green street within the Plan Change 81 area.

Street Greening Example 1- Linden Court (Low private vehicle access, 3-5 storey PC area)

Example 1 identifies the plan change area on Linden Court looking towards the CBD. This area of the plan change allows for medium density housing up to 5 stories. The design illustrates how utilising the road reserves and expanding green infrastructure onto the sidewalk areas supports a neighbourhood greenway. The example also encompasses lowering the speed limit to 30km/h. This would ensure that through traffic is managed and the area is safe for pedestrians to walk and cycle because traffic management measures such as curb extensions would support multimodal transport like cycling and walking. Overall, the road space is shared with cyclists and raised pedestrian crossing enhances accessibility of neighbourhood.

Street Greening Example 2- Hill St. (Strong Green Buffer to access trail network, edge of 2-3 storey PC area))

Example 2 identifies the plan change area on Hill Street heading Southwest towards Queen St. The plan change would allow for medium density residential housing on northern side of Hill Street. On-street parking was removed to accommodate safe (physically separated) cycleways in both directions. New residential housing would be set back at least 3m from boundary to provide space for greening, active frontages and passive surveillance. This would support safe and accessible connections to the establish Recreation and Ecological Linkage-Reservoir Creek, through a raised pedestrian crossing. This illustrates how green infrastructure can be integrated into the open space network to support a green and thriving Richmond.

Example 1: Linden Court (Low private vehicle access, 3-5 storey PC area)

Linden Court looking towards CBD

BEFORE



AFTER



Example 2: Hill St. (Strong Green Buffer to access trail network, edge of 2-3 storey PC area))

Hill Street looking southwest
(access to Reservoir Creek on right)

BEFORE



AFTER



Utilisation of Council Owned Assets-Sundial Square Extension

Utilising council-owned assets in the Plan Change area like Sundial Square to expand Richmond's open space network offers several key benefits that support recreational, social, and environmental imperatives. By enhancing Sundial Square's functionality and aesthetic appeal, council can extend the central, vibrant hub for recreation that encourages community engagement and social cohesion. As an active space within Richmond, Sundial Square could host events, community gatherings, and informal recreation activities, facilitating a focal point for the CBD and Plan Change area, enhancing residents' quality of life and fostering a sense of place.

Additionally, leveraging Sundial Square as a green link within Richmond's open space network would provide ecological benefits by connecting the blue and green network, creating accessible pathways that encourage walking and cycling. This green connection to other open spaces can improve biodiversity and promote environmentally friendly transport options, linking Sundial Square to other parks, trails, and natural areas across the region. This approach maximises existing council assets to meet the increasing demand for diverse recreational spaces, while also supporting the community's social and environmental objectives.

Concept Design 1 for Sundial Square focuses on canopy cover and green infrastructure to extend the current squares green space connecting Queen St to Talbot St. The extension utilises the adjacent Council owned carpark and the one-way road connecting Queen Street and McGlashen Avenue. This area was transformed in pedestrian/bicycle only zone and new greenery and rain gardens created new linear park increasing recreational and amenity value of the place.

Concept Design 2 is focused on community connection and social imperatives, having a designated space for events like day/night markets, concerts, performances, and a purpose-built play space for children to use. The design creates a focal point for the CBD, using green elements to connect the space to the wider network. The newly acquired space can be transformed into an inviting play space for families, inclusive of a playground and/or space for weekend markets and events. In that case, street furniture and planting would be installed in the way that would allow whole year-round use.

As outlined, there are multiple options on how design can transform this council owned asset into an open space asset, extending the network into the CBD and Plan Change area.

Concept Design 1-Greening Sundial Square



Concept Design 2- A Social Centre (Market Event Space and Play)



Esri Technology, Land Information New Zealand, GEBCO, Community maps

Action Plan

The following table outlines a comprehensive action plan for Tasman District Council to support the implementation of recommendations for District Plan Change 81. This structured approach ensures the alignment and integration of council strategies, policies, and tools to facilitate urban intensification and open space provision. By addressing key areas such as policy updates, infrastructure enhancement, financial frameworks, and organizational improvements, the plan provides a clear pathway to achieving sustainable development outcomes and meeting community needs.

Action Area	Key Actions	Details
Update and Align Strategies and Policies	Open Space Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate pedsheds in the CBD. Develop spatial overlays for public open space and connectivity. Integrate the evidence-based categories of open space needs. Develop an acquisition action plan that outlines desired areas for acquisition and prioritises them within a clear hierarchy.. Project Programme to implement over the next LTP cycle with allocated funding and timeline against each.
	Policy Levers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage designations and council-led development for open spaces. Proactively plan to activate economic benefits through open space initiatives.
	Best Practice Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual. Develop guidelines for vegetation, street trees, and shared streets to be implemented in the NTLDM and the District Plan. Create private open space guidelines for developers and residents implemented through District Plan processes and the through the development manual.
Enhance Infrastructure and Asset Management	Bulk Infrastructure Asset Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate asset plan with renewals, growth projects, and land acquisition aligning with the above recommendations. Align with three waters infrastructure and Waka Kotahi subsidies.

Action Area	Key Actions	Details
	Recreation and Transport Greenways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a multi-modal transport strategy. • Develop greenways and trail networks aligned with a broader Trails Strategy and Tasman Walking and Cycle Strategy.
	Design and Development Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a design guide and asset vernacular (e.g., design guide for benches, bins, pathways etc). • Establish standards for development, maintenance, and asset vesting.
Financial and Land Management Frameworks	Reserves Financial Contributions Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a strategy for collecting and allocating financial contributions.- Link financial policy with land acquisition efforts.
	Land Acquisition and Disposal Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish procedures and methodologies for land acquisition. • Ensure alignment with council’s vision and proactive land management.
	Capital Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch a flagship project to model best practices. • Prioritise council-led initiatives for resolving land challenges.
Organisational and Process Improvements	Process Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a Lean Thinking project to streamline processes. • Develop a ‘line of sight’ framework for alignment.
	Delegations and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review delegations manual for clarity. • Form a steering group with a Project Director to oversee planning phases.
Implementation and Monitoring	Workflow and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a workflow project for implementation planning. • Assign a lead unit to oversee cross-departmental alignment.
	Stakeholder Engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the parks team to align recommendations. • Engage with developers and the community for buy-in.
	Timeline and Budget Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a phased timeline for actions. • Monitor budget allocations for evidence development.

Conclusion

Summary of Findings and Final Recommendations

The assessment of the open space network in the Richmond Ward reveals critical insights into the current state and future needs of the community in accordance with the Plan Change 81 and the new MDRZ. As Tasman District experiences growth and demographic shifts, particularly with an aging population, the demand for accessible and multifunctional open spaces has never been more pronounced. The existing open space network meets most of the needs for the current community and some minor modifications and acquisition of new reserve land will help to meet the anticipated increase in population density, particularly in the newly designated Medium Density Residential Zones. Key findings from the assessment indicate several gaps in the current provision of parks and reserves, notably the need for more strategically located spaces that can serve multiple purposes. Community preferences highlight a desire for diverse recreational opportunities, including playgrounds, parks, and ecological linkages. A comprehensive demographic analysis underscores varied needs across different age groups, advocating for inclusive designs that cater to all residents. The recommendations outlined in this report emphasise the importance of enhancing the current reserve network to accommodate projected population growth. Strategic priorities include the following:

- **Connections and Recreation Linkages:** Enhancing pedestrian and cycle pathways as part of the established ecological linkages can strengthen connectivity among urban areas, promoting healthier lifestyle choices and preserving biodiversity.
- **Recreation and Experiences:** The design of flexible, multi-use open spaces should be prioritised, allowing for diverse recreational opportunities that cater to Richmond's diverse demographic needs while integrating nature-based experiences.
- **Blue and Green Infrastructure:** The integration of blue and green networks into Richmond's urban infrastructure should focus on mitigating urbanisation impacts, enhancing quality of life, and preserving cultural narratives linked to natural waterways.
- **Additional Greenspace Acquisition:** Proactive steps should be taken to identify and secure land for additional greenspace next to already existing reserves increasing visibility, function and form and for new greenspaces, particularly in underserved areas, ensuring equitable access while accommodating the needs of a growing population.
- **Accommodating a Growing and Aging Population:** Open space designs should prioritise accessibility and intergenerational interactions through thoughtful design elements that enhance usability for diverse age groups, including spaces for outdoor fitness and community interaction.

By prioritising these recommendations, the Tasman District Council can foster a thriving Richmond community with the new Medium Density Residential Zone, ensuring that open spaces not only sustain growth but also enhance the quality of life for all residents and the economy. The anticipated impact of these initiatives will be significant, fostering stronger community ties, promoting physical and mental health, and contributing to a sustainable environment. Looking forward, a proactive approach in managing the reserve network will be essential to navigate the challenges of urban intensification and to realize the vision of a Green and Thriving Richmond.

Appendix A: Richmond Reserves, Reserves Act (1977) Classification and TDC Reserve Category

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Recreation Reserve (total = 45 land parcels covering 35 reserve areas)					
RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Arbor Lea Reserve	0.1869	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1993	NL10D/95
Ascot Reserve	0.2579	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2020	916707
Awaawa Reserve	1.3646	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve	2008	500316
Ben Cooper Park	3.556	Recreation Reserve	Sportsground Reserve	1984/1987/1981	NL7A/820 Vest on deposit NL5B/1353
Berryfield Oak Tree Reserve	0.418	Recreation Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2020/2018	944091-801240
Burbush Park	0.2089	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2004	186614
Busch Reserve	2.5560	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve	1999	NL13A/1215
Camberley Reserve	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2022	997686
Centenary Place Reserve	0.0785	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1992	Vest on deposit
Central Park	0.2872	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2021	968358-968357
Chelsea Avenue Reserve	0.6827	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1991/1985/1990	NL9C/306 Vest on deposit Vest on deposit
Chertsey Reserve	0.2935	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2024	1154648
Collins Road Reserve	0.5248	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1949	Vest on deposit
Easby Park	0.8135	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1982/1970	Vest on deposit
Harriet Court Reserve	0.1200	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2010 2012	507475 526458
Hart Reserve	0.2036	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2013	602607
Hukere Reserve	0.0244	Recreation Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Reserve	2024	1110437
Jean Berriman Park	0.1188	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1987	NL7A/124
Kingsland Forest Park 2/3	12.0017	Recreation Reserve	Nature Conservation Reserve	2001	NL13B/799 NL13B/800
Kotata Reserve	0.0574	Recreation Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2019	865133
Langdale Reserve	0.1019	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2020	946647
Lampton Reserve	0.2771	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2023	1075813

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Recreation Reserve (total = 45 land parcels covering 35 reserve areas)						
RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref	
Malcolm Reserve	0.2421	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2017	794997	
Norman Andrews Place Reserve	0.0680	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1990	Vest on deposit	
Oak Tree Reserve	0.5473	Recreation Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2010	531536	
Park Drive Reserve	0.1991	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2001	47864	
Paton Reserve	4.4912	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2024	NL13B/1284	
Rosales Park	0.2000	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2023	1107039	
Sandeman Reserve	4.3428	Recreation Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1998/2023	NL12C/379 1049007	
St James Avenue Reserve	0.2992	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1999	NL13B/127	
Summersfield Park	0.1424	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2021	1006984	
Totara View Reserve	0.0527	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2022	1033809	
Twin Bridges Reserve	2.2930	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve	1999	NL12A/962	
Winston Park	0.3961	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1970	Vest on deposit	
White Gate Reserve	1.4500	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve	2001	NL13C/595	
Classified Reserves (8 reserves)						
RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Best Island Recreation Reserve	0.2431	Recreation Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	2024	1961	N/A
Clover Road West Esplanade Reserve	0.2850	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2021	2014	670699
Hope Recreation Reserve	3.9915	Recreation Reserve	Sportsground Reserve	1980	1984	221089
Lee Valley Esplanade Reserve	1.131	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Destination Reserve	2021	1993/1995	NL10B/1360- NL11C/374
Lightband Road West Esplanade Reserves 1-4	0.9997	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(1-4)1993	(1-4) 2002	Vest on Deposit
Meads Bridge Esplanade Reserve	1.2382	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2021	1992	Vest on Deposit
Meads Bridge Recreation Reserve	1.6374	Recreation Reserve	Destination Reserve	2021	1977	Vest on Deposit

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	AREA (ha)	RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR CLASSIFIED	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Wairoa River Esplanade Reserve	2.5800	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2021	1994	NL11A/657
<i>Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)</i>						
RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref	
Aniseed Valley Esplanade Reserve	0.0427	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2001	NL13C/596	
Aniseed Valley Reserve Walkway	0.2947	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2000	NL13A/1020 NL13A/1021	
Arbor Lea Embankment Walkway	0.5891	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1995 1998	NL11B/409 NL12C/1276	
Arbor-Lea Avenue to Salisbury School Walkway	0.0211	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1993 1995	NL10D/85 NL11B/880	
Aston Place to Rochfort Drive Walkway	0.0515	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1993	NL10C/48	
Bateup Stream (Walkway & Utility) Reserve (1,2)	0.2444	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2013 2022	572136 1042013	
Bateup Road Utility Reserve	0.0204	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2017 2018	774690 844575	
Bateup Stream Utility Reserve (1-3)	0.6988	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(2)2020 (3) 2021 (1)2022	916110 950765 521679	
Bateup Stream Walkway	0.1774	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2022	521678 521680 1042014	
Bateup Stream Esplanade Reserve (1-6)	0.4318	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(1,2) 2017 (3-5) 2018 (6) 2021	795522 798930 839431 839428 839430 950766	

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Bateup Stream Reserve	0.4838	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018	795521
Best Island Esplanade Reserve (a-g)	5.1659	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(a,b) 2013 (c-f) 1985 (g) 1954	590145 590146 NL134/10 NL134/10 NL134/10 Vest on deposit
Bill Wilkes Reserve	3.5114	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	Neighbourhood Reserve	1993 1986	NL10C/1288 Vest on deposit
Borck (Walkway and Utility) Reserve Borck Creek Utility Reserve (1-7) Borck Creek Walkway (1,2) Borck Avenue Walkway (1-3)	4.4653	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2001 2011 2018 2020 2022	NL13C/858 NL13C/856 NL13C/855 NL13C/853 534422 534423 844283 934742 934739 1047174 1006997 1006985
Calla Grove Walkway	0.0130	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2015	617762
Carmine Crescent Walkway	0.0232	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2022	1028910

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Corriedale Close Walkway	0.0141	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2010 2023	514841 1112857
Concordia Drive to Selbourne Avenue Walkway	0.0368	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2015	681651
Cupola Crescent to Fairose Drive Walkway	0.0342	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018	795003
Croisilles Place to Washbourn Drive Walkway	0.009	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1990	Vest on deposit
Estuary Place Esplanade Reserve (a,b)	0.5333	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2019	890040 890039
Estuary Place (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	2.1713	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Reserve	2018	867239
Fairmile Road to Woodley Road Walkway	0.0310	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2019	893140
Fairose Drive Walkway (1-6)	0.2961	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2009	476579 476581 476584 476582 476585 476587
Fairose Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	0.4230	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2015	713050
Fairose Drive Utility Reserve (1-6)	0.3378	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2009 2013	476580 476583 476586 602610 602609 605835
Faraday Rise Esplanade Reserve	0.1876	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1994	Vest on deposit

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Forget-Me-Not-Lane Walkway	0.0177	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2014	643014
Gilbert Street Walkway	0.0141	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1996	NL12A/546
Gladstone Road to Ivy Crescent Utility Reserve	0.0101	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1999	60637
Hart Road Esplanade Reserve	0.0330	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2020	918514
Headingly Lane Esplanade Reserve	0.4358	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2019	529053
Heritage Crescent Walkway	0.0074	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1998	NL12B/1293
Hill Street to Ridings Grove Walkway	0.0913	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2003	98882
Hill Street (South End) Walkway	0.2726	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1996	NL12A/153
Highfield Grove to Park Drive Walkway	0.0388	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2001	15219
Holdaway Grove Walkway	0.0053	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1996	NL11C/1030
Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	0.0150	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1998	NL8C/1266
Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway	0.0203	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1986	Vest on deposit
Jimmy Lee Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve (1-3)	2.6865	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(1) 2003 (2) 1995 (3) 1999	59282 Vest on deposit NL13A/1133
Kahikatea Way to Midlane Crescent Walkway	0.0197	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2020	934741

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Kahikatea Way to Summersfield Boulevard Walkway	0.0180	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2020	934740
Kihilla Road to Windleborn Place Walkway (1-3)	0.0162	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1993 2017	NL10D/636 NL10C/428 793138
Kingsland Forest Park 5	3.8654	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Nature Conservation Reserve	2015	690156
Kotata Street to Poutama Creek Walkway	0.0110	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2019	899348
Ledger Close Walkway	0.0058	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1991	Vest on deposit
McPherson Street to Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve 1	0.0818	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2011	561547 564660
McPherson Street Walkway	0.1116	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2022	1096323
Mellifera Place to Bateup Road Walkway	0.0087	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018	861086
Melfield Place to Wensley Road Walkway	0.0100	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2013	604114
Meadow Lane (Walkway & Utility) Reserve (1-6)	0.6363	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(3)1998 (6)1999 (2)2005 (4,5)2006 (1)2014	NL12C/438 NL13A/301 213974 249549 249548 643015
Olympus Way Walkway Reserve	0.0023	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2003	67398 67397
Olympus Way Utility Reserve	0.1012	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1995	NL11B/581
Paramu Place Walkway	0.0079	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2001	7756

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Paton Road Walkway	0.3081	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2020	923990 923991
Paton Road to Cupola Crescent Walkway	0.0335	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018	839426
Paton Road Utility Reserve	0.1478	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2012	576687
Pine Crest Drive (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	0.0350	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2015	747649
Pine Crest Drive to Hill Street (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	0.1980	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2015	747653
Poutama Creek Walkway (1-3)	0.2118	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(1,2) 2022 (3)2023	1069297 1097266 1084113
Poutama Creek (Walkway & Utility) Reserve (1,2)	0.7908	Local Purpose (Walkway & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018 2019	821359 870839
Queen Street to Warring Carpark Walkway	0.0093	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1983	Vest on deposit
Reservoir Creek (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve 1-9	2.3618	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(1) 2014 (2) 1998 (3,4) 1995 (5,7) 2000 (6) 1997 (8) 2005 (9) 2006	649120 NL12C/194 NL11A/612 NL11A/611 NL13B/638 NL12B/769 NL13B/936 213973 256989
Rochfort Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	0.0088	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1991	Vest on deposit
Shearer Terrace to Washbourn Drive Walkway	0.0081	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1989 1990	Vest on deposit

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
					Vest on deposit
Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway (2,3)	0.3460	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2007	303138 303139
Sauer Pond Utility Reserve	0.1149	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1990	NL9A/1003
Summersfield Boulevard Utility Reserve	0.7131	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2020 2021	928769 1006986 973850 958103 968360
Sunview Heights Walkway	0.0876	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2008	261753
Templemore Ponds	0.6575	Local Purpose (Esplanade & Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2001 & 2002	25369 30780 25370
Templemore Drive to Shetland Place Walkway	0.0361	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1998	NL12C/1105
Travers Avenue to Cupola Crescent Walkway	0.0348	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018	839425
Travers Avenue to Tarn Close Walkway	0.0329	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2018	839427 795002
Upper Borck Creek Utility Reserve	0.2220	Local Purpose (Utility) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2003	41145
Valhalla Drive to Kingsland Forest Park Walkway	0.0833	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1992	NL10B/69
Walker Place Walkway	0.0112	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2003	61043
Washbourn Drive to Rochfort Drive Walkway	0.0255	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1990 1991	Vest on deposit

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
					Vest on deposit
Washbourn Drive to Olympus Way Walkway	0.0142	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2000	NL13B/775
Washbourn Drive to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	0.0046	Local Purpose (Walkway) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2000	NL13B/776
Washbourn Gardens	0.2610	Local Purpose (Open Space & Stormwater Detention) Reserve	Civic Space	1986	Vest on deposit
Waimea Inlet Esplanade Reserve (1-3)	1.3081	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	(1)2012 (2)2011 (3)2022	594664 561548 Pt NL56/155
Waimea River Esplanade Reserve	1.7181	Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2008	282676

Appendix D: Council-owned properties in Richmond Ward that are managed for park/reserve purposes but are not subject to the Reserves Act 1977 (total = 55 land parcels covering 14 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Cambridge Street Playground	0.2584	N/A	Neighbourhood Reserve	1952	NL86/210
Homepark Reserve	0.1810	N/A	Neighbourhood Reserve	1990	NL8C/220
Jubilee Park	22.963	N/A	Sportsground Reserve	N/A 1995 1982 1982 1979 1979 1979 1977	N/A NL11B/957 NL6C/710 NL6C/710 NL159/57 NL159/57 NL159/57 NL5B/303

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
				1977 1960 1926 1926 1969 1969 2022	475525 NL160/63 NL56/114 141000 NL3A/1105 468761 47552
Kingsland Forest Park 1,4, 6-19	172.8093	N/A	Nature Conservation Reserve	1992 1996 1923 1994 1988	NL8A/540 NL10D/28 NL10D/27 NL56/229 NL50/89 NL50/87 NL10D/964 NL8B/140 NL8B/140
Memorial Gardens	0.0992	N/A	Civic Space	1973	NL98/192
Norm Large Park	0.2888	N/A	Neighbourhood Reserve	1976 1978	NL4A/689 NL4A/690 NL4A/691 NL5B/1358
Pukeko Park	1.8302	N/A	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2012	594663 594663
Reservoir Creek Pedestrian and Cycle Access Way	0.3888	N/A	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2002	649041
Hunter Avenue to Bill Wilkes Reserve Walkway	0.1618	N/A	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1985	NL7B/1283
Hunter Avenue to Hill Street Walkway	0.1882	N/A	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	1985	NL7B/1281
Selbourne Avenue to Penny Lane Walkway 1	0.3037	N/A	Recreation and Ecological Linkage	2002	12463

Proposals to classify existing reserves in Richmond Ward as Local Purpose Reserve (of various types) (total = 163 land parcels covering 88 reserve areas)

RESERVE IS KNOWN AS	SIZE (ha)	PROPOSED RESERVE CLASSIFICATION	TASMAN RESERVE CATEGORY	YEAR ACQUIRED	TITLE ref
Washbourn Gardens	2.3513	N/A	Civic Space	1990,1995,1997,1989,1990 1987 1988 1986	NL10D/893 NL9/49 NL8C/140 NL8C/138 NL8C/141
White Gate Reserve	0.5969		Destination Reserve	1995	NL72/191

Appendix B: Open Space Provision Category Framework

Parks and Open Space Provision Framework All open space provision minimum (4ha/1000pp)	Access	Size/Area Percentage	General Design Characteristics
	Time to Access Method to Access Distance to Access	Minimum Size (Ideal)	Character - Park aesthetic and its physical attributes Purpose - What the spaces intended use is Level of Service - Standard of Provision
Neighbourhood Reserves Provision is focused on the local community, (which includes several neighbourhoods) and their needs. They cater to both high and medium density residential areas. They may be in prominent locations helping to identify specific areas covering multiple mesh blocks set within residential areas. <i>Note: Neighbourhood level provision encompasses all spaces that may be classified under the following typology and include neighbourhood parks, suburb parks, urban open space, local parks, public gardens, city/district reserve, and amenity parks.</i>	8.5min-10min Majority is through walking or alternative active transport modes such as scooter or cycling or mobility scooter 500m (high-medium density residential) - 600m (all other residential) Be located on a through road, or connect two cu-de-sacs Have additional access points provided to connect to the	Minimum size 0.25 ha Average Between 0.125 ha to 5 ha Have a minimum 30 metre road frontage on at least one side	Priority provision may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal recreation, sporting, play and leisure activities • Play features and family-based activities with Universal Design elements • Multi-user functionality (site fit for multiple purposes e.g., kick-a ball, outdoor yoga and relaxing with a book) • Multiple access points with at least 1 (30 m) street frontage • Thriving specimen trees (native or exotic) that provide 7m+ quality specimens at maturity • Canopy cover- natural (tree coverage) or artificial (pergola) • Family and community gatherings • Structures to support small events • Safe and universally accessible pathways and seating • Open street frontage • Public toilet block • Available water source High-level amenity examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities • Possibly indoor space provided by Council or others • Car parking on site or on street • Proximity to commercial or other economic activity. Larger informal recreation attractions may include:

	<p>road network within the subdivision and adjoining areas</p> <p>Have access crossings provided for maintenance vehicles and equipment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Playful features for multiple age and user groups • Landscaping , including multiple specimen trees • Hardcourts • Skateparks • Public art • Neighbourhood spaces may also be connected through active modes such as walking and cycling tracks. <p>Examples of amenities that could be provided include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture (e.g., benches, picnic tables) <p>Landscaping and gardening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe and universally accessible pathways • Small to medium sized lawn areas (ability to host small community events) • Proximity to commercial or other economic activity. • Be located and orientated to maximise daylight and sunlight hours • Developed to reduce drafts, shading and cold. <p>Located to ensure that potential hazards to public safety (such as site stability or contamination) do not exist or it is possible to remedy or mitigate any hazard.</p> <p><i>Neighbourhood Reserves are expected to have lower ongoing operational costs</i></p>
<p>Sports Grounds</p> <p>Provision is focused on the community's formal and informal sport and recreation needs. Sports grounds are located within groupings of suburbs, catering to a designated</p>	<p>15min-30min Multimodal transport (Public Transport and/or private</p>	<p>Minimum size 5ha (Unless for a specific sport or activity)</p>	<p>Usually, large precincts and are formal spaces developed and designed with priority to provide at :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-sport playing surfaces for turf and court sports (competition and recreation size) • Built sporting facilities with supporting infrastructure. • Spaces designed for informal, casual use for sports or other activities

<p>catchment of residents and the citywide population.</p> <p><i>Note: Sports Ground level provision encompasses all spaces that may be classified under the following typology and include sport and recreation park, sports park, district sport precinct, sportsground parks (community), sportsground parks (premier), and citywide sport precinct.</i></p>	<p>passenger cars travelling) 2km</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open street frontage w/multiple access points. <p>Other amenities may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public toilets • Changing facilities • Clubhouses • Car parking • Lighting owned or managed by TDC (or NCC) • Hospitality or other concessions • Indoor spaces and facilities provided by council or others • High-grade Natural Turf <p>Buildings TDC owned and managed or leased (or a combination of either).</p>
<p>Nature and Conservation Reserves</p> <p>This level of provision is focused on a district wide and visiting population. Nature Conservation Reserves provide recreation and leisurely spaces for large numbers of visitors. They focus on the protection and preservation of flora and fauna while offering diverse recreation opportunities such as biking, walking, water activities and providing connections with natural features and the bush.</p> <p><i>Note: Nature Reserve level provision encompasses all spaces that may be classified under the following typology and include nature, special interest</i></p>	<p>Multimodal transport, typically within a 10–30 minute timeframe</p>	<p>No minimum size Must have a minimum of 20 metres road frontage, with good access for pedestrians and maintenance vehicles.</p>	<p>Utilising the natural environment with priority to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural features such as indigenous biodiversity • Protection or enhancement of ecological values or services • Natural waterways, coastal edges, bodies of water with riparian planting and/or pathways • Wildlife corridors and/or fish passage • Infrastructure built for multi-purpose recreation activities (i.e., mountain bike trails, tramping tracks). <p>These areas can include recreational facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boat launch • Campgrounds or huts • Distinct natural heritage and or cultural features • Networks of active modes; cycle and walking tracks • Tramping and backpacking tracks. <p>Link to larger amenities blocks for larger events or social gatherings including BBQ and picnic facilities, car parking, public toilets.</p>

<p>sites, scenic, esplanade, bush, and natural reserve</p>			
<p>Recreation and Ecological Linkage Reserve</p> <p>This provision is focused on providing contiguous networks of (natural or modified) open space that establish recreational, walking, cycling and ecological connections integrated within an urban/residential area.</p> <p><i>Note: Recreation and Ecological Linkage provision encompasses all spaces that may be classified under the following typology and include track linkage, esplanade reserve, wildlife corridor (habitat and traversing), eco corridor, walkways, pathways, accessways, and stormwater.</i></p>	<p>No Quantity Guidance Dependent on the functional needs of an area</p>	<p>No minimum specification for overall recreation and ecological linkage reserves</p> <p>For all designated walkways and pathways, the following specifications apply: Paths in reserves in urban zones and on access ways to reserves will have a minimum width of 1.4 – 2 metres for pedestrian paths and a minimum width of 2.5 – 3 metres for shared pathways.</p> <p>A clear space buffer on either side of paths of at least one metre between the height of 1.2 metres and 2.4 metres must be provided to ensure adequate visibility for cyclists.</p>	<p>The primary focus is to support linkage between two locations, usually separated by residential or commercial buildings or a natural feature such as a waterway or a coastal edge. They activate active multimodal transport and can be a part of the pedestrian and cycle networks.</p> <p>Utilise the natural and modified environment with priority to include some of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of ecological values and services • Waterways and riparian planting and/or pathways • wildlife corridors and/or fish passage • Animal habitat support • Safe and universally accessible pathways • The location of paths and plantings on reserve access ways and walkways must be designed to ensure the path receives maximum sunlight hours in winter and minimises frosting. <p>Can include areas for minor recreation and low-level amenities such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benches or seats • Viewing platforms • Paths or tracks and associated structures like bridges and boardwalks • Educational signage and/or displays.
<p>Destination Reserves</p> <p>Provision is focused on the regional wide and visiting population.</p>	<p>Multimodal transport, typically within a</p>	<p>Minimum size of 1 ha</p>	<p>Utilise the natural and modified environments with priority to provide some the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native planting • Protection of ecological values

<p>Destination Reserves usually provide recreation spaces for visitors to enjoy the natural environment, have high amenity and green infrastructure. Destination Reserves sometimes cater to seasonal visitors and have high and low seasons. Visitors to destination reserves often travel by private vehicle from further away or outside the Tasman District.</p> <p>Large regionally managed reserves that have high nature values are considered to be Destination Reserves.</p> <p><i>Note: Destination Reserve level provision encompasses all spaces that may be classified under the following typology and include destination park, public garden, and outdoor adventure park. Often unitary or regional councils term these reserves Regional Parks.</i></p>	<p>10–30-minute timeframe</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural or modified waterways, coastal edges or bodies of water • Provide wildlife corridors and/or fish passage • Specialist landscapes and/or designed water features • All abilities and ages play features, with Universal Design features. <p>Built or modified infrastructure for multi-purpose that may be included are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board walks and elevated pathways • Lookout points and view platforms • Nature play areas • Swimming areas • Mountain bike trails • Destination or special built play features (water play) • Sport infrastructure (e.g., frisbee golf), Heritage and or cultural features • Active modes; cycle and walking tracks • Interpretive trails and short tramping tracks. <p>Larger amenity spaces for larger events or social gatherings including BBQ and picnic facilities, car parking, and toilets.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Civic Space</p> <p>This provision is focused on the immediate community and caters to a more concentrated population density, providing spaces for people to meet and connect, covering multiple mesh blocks set within medium to high density residential areas.</p> <p><i>Note: Civic space provision encompasses all spaces that may be</i></p>	<p>No Quantity Guidance Dependent on the area and its needs</p>	<p>No minimum size</p>	<p>Areas of open space often provided within or adjacent to central business districts. Built infrastructure may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community or town halls • Civic buildings • Squares and ceremonial places • Hubs • Accessible amenities • Public Gardens (primarily managed by Parks and Reserves Team) • Memorials and public art

<p><i>classified under the following typology and include community hall, town hall, clubhouse, public gardens, district reserve, and amenity parks.</i></p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to commercial or other economic activity. <p>They are developed to provide a space for social gatherings, meeting places, relaxation, and enjoyment. However, some spaces may require user fees. Educational signage and/or displays may be provided to enhance understanding of site or features.</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Primarily targeting natural, archaeological, indigenous and contemporary history and is focused on the immediate community but is not limited to a concentrated population.</p> <p><i>Note: Cultural Heritage provision encompasses all spaces that may be classified under the following typology and include: Pa sites, marae, historical landmark, cultural landmarks, culturally significant areas (CSA), and places of remembrance.</i></p>	<p>No Quantity Guidance Dependent on the area and its needs</p>	<p>No minimum size</p>	<p>Areas that protect and enable us to experience built cultural and historical sites, and/ or provide for heritage conservation, education, commemoration, and remembrance. May include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Heritage Areas (per the District Plan) • Pa Sites • Maraes • Commemorative items that communicate special historic local events • Hubs and museums • Sites of Remembrance (Memorials, public art etc) • Culturally Significant Areas (CSA). <p>Educational signage and/or displays may be provided to enhance understanding of site or features.</p>
<p>Cemeteries</p> <p>This provision is focused solely on cemeteries. Cemeteries are provided to allow a location for the burials, cremation locations, and remembrance. The primary objective is to create a respectful environment that is welcoming, peaceful, and suitable for reflection and grieving. Cemeteries will require a high level of development to meet their purpose and visitor needs. Future provision should be a planning priority.</p>	<p>No Quantity Guidance Dependent on the area and its needs</p>	<p>No minimum size</p>	<p>Areas that or provide commemoration, and remembrance. May include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cremation facilities • Cemeteries

Appendix C: Reference List

1. Tasman Resource Management Plan
 - a. Chapter 6 (2023): Urban Environment
 - i. Richmond Ward
 - b. Chapter 14 (2014): Reserves and Open Space
2. Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual; September 2020
 - a. Chapter 10: Parks and Reserves
3. Tasman District Council Reserves General Policies 2015-2025
4. Tasman District Council Open Space Strategy 2015-2025
5. TDC Parks and Facilities Activity Management Plan 2024-2054
6. Richmond Ward Reserves Management Plan 1999
7. TDC Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024-2034
8. Richmond Town Centre Spatial Plan
9. NZRA Parks Category Framework 2011(2017)
10. Tasman District Council Walking and Cycle Strategy 2022