

Comparison of Key Elements from Waipa 2050 Growth Scenarios

Element	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3A	Scenario 3B
Urban Living is characterised by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low density housing in Cambridge and Te Awamutu, typically 10 houses per hectare. Limited intensification of existing urban areas via infill. Extension to urban areas has occurred by plan changes. New development has occurred in accordance with good urban design principles consistent with the Urban Design Protocol to which Waipa District Council is a signatory. The Character of Te Awamutu and Cambridge is defined and enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher residential density in appropriate locations such as close to CBD's with mixed use development also occurring in these areas. On average medium density housing occurs in the two main urban areas (12-15 dwellings per hectare). Greater redevelopment of existing urban areas. Urban zone boundaries have followed a staged approach identified within Waipa 2050. New development has occurred in accordance with good urban design principles consistent with the Urban Design Protocol to which Waipa District Council is a signatory and in accordance with the visions established for the main urban environments. Residential development at Pirongia Village has been intensified, generally within the existing town boundaries and has become the main rural village of the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to high density housing directed mainly to Cambridge with a density of 15-20 dwellings per hectare in appropriate locations, particularly in close proximity to areas of employment, transport routes and community services. Strong emphasis on development within existing town boundaries – urban zone boundaries follow the staging identified within Waipa 2050. New development has occurred in accordance with good urban design principles consistent with the Urban Design Protocol to which Waipa District Council is a signatory and in accordance with the visions established for the main urban environments. Pirongia is retained as a rural village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to high density housing directed mainly to Te Awamutu with a density of 15-20 dwellings per hectare in appropriate locations. Strong emphasis on development within existing town boundaries – urban zone boundaries follow the staging identified within Waipa 2050. New development has occurred in accordance with good urban design principles consistent with the Urban Design Protocol to which Waipa District Council is a signatory and in accordance with the visions established for the main urban environments. Pirongia is retained as a rural village.
Rural Living is characterised by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pirongia and other rural towns and villages have continued to develop for residential purposes at current density levels in accordance with good urban design principles. Rural lifestyle development – nodal pattern with ribbon development between nodes has continued to occur reducing the overall 'rural' area available for primary industry and creating additional reverse sensitivity concerns. Additional rural residential areas have been identified by plan change, primarily in areas adjacent to existing rural residential areas. Papakainga development (housing) around Marae has occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nodal rural lifestyle development within defined locations. The majority of rural residential land has been planned for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural residential areas within areas previously identified and planned for this type of living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural residential areas within areas previously identified and planned for this type of living.
Working in Waipa means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of employment is in the primary sector, with manufacturing and retail also important. The significance of the main employment sites in the district (i.e. dairy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of employment is in the primary sector, with manufacturing and retail also important. Increased levels of employment in the service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of employment is in the primary sector, with manufacturing and retail also important Increasing levels of employment in the service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of employment is in the primary sector, with manufacturing and retail also important Increasing levels of employment in the

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	<p>factories, airport, industrial and commercial areas) is recognised and these are protected from development of incompatible developments nearby.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing levels of employment in the service sector as the population increases. Much employment stemming from outside the district (primarily Hamilton). Employment growth areas are forecast to be in property, business services, retail trade, manufacturing and construction sectors. 	<p>sector as population increases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary sector has retained its predominance overall, however, employment growth areas have also been strong in property, business services, retail trade, manufacturing and construction sectors. Reduced reliance on Hamilton City for employment. Tertiary education growth occurs at Te Wananga o Aotearoa in Te Awamutu with this site being the centre of this institution. Increased education need for pre-school, primary and secondary schooling in the main centres of Cambridge and Te Awamutu. “Value add” industries have established and the clustering of these is emerging around transport routes (road, rail and air). 	<p>sector resulting from the population increases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary sector has retained its predominance overall, however, employment growth has also occurred in property, business services, retail trade, manufacturing and construction sectors Reduced reliance on Hamilton City for employment. More employment in the service sector particularly in Cambridge. Tertiary education provided through Te Wananga o Aotearoa “Value add” industries establishing and clustering encouraged around transport routes. 	<p>service sector resulting from the population increases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The primary sector has retained its predominance overall, however, employment growth has also occurred in property, business services, retail trade, manufacturing and construction sectors Reduced reliance on Hamilton City for employment. More employment in the service sector particularly in Te Awamutu. Tertiary education provided through Te Wananga o Aotearoa “Value add” industries establishing and clustering encouraged around transport routes.
Travelling in Waipa is characterised by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High car dependence. Development of key arterial networks, specifically the Cambridge bypass, Te Awamutu bypass, Southern Links, Ohaupo bypass and strengthened connection between Cambridge and Te Awamutu. No passenger rail and basic level bus service between Te Awamutu, Cambridge and Hamilton. Hamilton Airport continues to provide international and domestic service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced car dependence. Development of key arterial networks, specifically the Cambridge bypass, Te Awamutu bypass Southern Links, Ohaupo bypass and strengthened connection between Cambridge and Te Awamutu. Potential for passenger rail. Improved level of bus service between main urban centres and Hamilton; Park & Ride at Cambridge and Te Awamutu connecting to frequent commuter bus service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced car dependence – significant increase in the provision of public transport , and ‘active’ modes of transport such as walking and cycling Cambridge to Hamilton commuter buses provided at reasonable frequencies and less frequent to Te Awamutu Commuter rail and bus connecting Hamilton and Hautapu with a park at ride facility at Hautapu Development of key arterial roads, i.e. Cambridge bypass, Southern Links, Te Awamutu Western Arterial and a third river crossing in Cambridge Hamilton Airport operates as an increased international hub / Airline base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced car dependence – significant increase in the provision of walking, cycling and public transport provided , and ‘active’ modes of transport such as walking and cycling. A commuter rail link between Te Awamutu and Hamilton is developed. Te Awamutu to Hamilton commuter buses provided at reasonable frequencies with lesser services to Cambridge. Development of key arterial roads, e.g. Te Awamutu Western Bypass, Cambridge bypass, Southern Links. Hamilton Airport is identified as an increased international hub / Airline base.
Hard Infrastructure provision includes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reticulated water networks to the urban settlements of Cambridge, Karapiro, Te Awamutu, Pirongia Village, Kihikihi and Ohaupo, as well as the rural agricultural areas of Pukerimu and Te Rore. Two Waste Water Treatment Plants –one each in the two main centres. Stormwater will be developed on the principle of hydraulic neutrality and improved quality of discharge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reticulated water networks to the urban settlements of Cambridge, Karapiro, Te Awamutu, Pirongia Village, Kihikihi and Ohaupo is maintained and the security of supply to rural areas is enhanced. Improved water quality meeting drinking water standards. Water conservation measures have been implemented in urban centres encouraging water use efficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Awamutu infrastructure is maintained. Sub regional provision of wastewater treatment, based on efficiency of service, cost and quality. Two Waste Water Treatment Plants –one each in the two main centres with a major upgrade to the Cambridge waste water treatment plant to cater for increased development. Water conservation measures such as (but not limited to) metered water have been enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reticulated networks for the existing areas, but Te Awamutu has received a major upgrade of water supply to get more reliable overall supply to Te Awamutu. Sub-regional provision of waste water treatment based on efficiency of service, cost, and quality (provision and environmental sustainability). Water conservation measures such as (but not limited to) metered water have been

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure upgrades and capacity increases are responsive to the market and provided in the same locations as growth is occurring. However, affordability and staging remains an issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Waste Water Treatment Plants –one each in Cambridge and Te Awamutu. A District-wide waste water strategy has been implemented focussing on energy efficiency and quality improvement 		enhanced.
Soft Infrastructure provision includes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity of schools in urban and rural areas. Increasing reliance on Hamilton as a major secondary health care provider. Community halls are provided in some rural communities and towns. New community reserves provided by residential development (through reserve contributions). Active reserves focused in towns. Mystery Creek, Karapiro and Kihikihi domain remain as significant venues for national and international events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity of schools particularly in urban areas. Continued reliance on Hamilton as major health care provider with secondary health provision catered for within Cambridge and Te Awamutu. Community halls continue to be located in small rural communities and towns. New community reserves provided by residential development (through reserve contributions) Ecological corridors form an integral part of the conservation/reserve network. Mystery Creek, Karapiro and the Kihikihi Equestrian Centre are events sites which service the region and which have become more widely utilised and are recognised internationally for the significant events they host. Increased influence of the tertiary sector (Te Wananga of Aotearoa). Pools and active areas have been increased to accommodate the increased population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity of schools in urban areas and new schools particularly within Cambridge and within new growth nodes. Cambridge providing increased primary health care services (possibility a hospital has been developed in Cambridge taking into account Cambridge’s amenity and character) with secondary health provision catered for within Te Awamutu and Hamilton. Community halls continue to be located in small rural communities and towns. New community reserves provided by residential development (through reserve contributions). Major sports and recreational facilities are concentrated within Cambridge. Ecological corridors form an integral part of the conservation/reserve network. Mystery Creek – a sub-regional events resource is utilised more widely. Increased influence of the tertiary sector (Te Wananga of Aotearoa). Pools and active areas are increased to accommodate the increased population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased capacity of schools in urban areas and new schools particularly within Te Awamutu and within new growth nodes. Opportunity for Te Awamutu to provide major health care services with secondary health provision catered for within Cambridge and Hamilton. Community halls continue to be located in small rural communities and towns. New community reserves provided by residential development (through reserve contributions). Major sports and recreational facilities concentrated within Te Awamutu. Ecological corridors form an integral part of the conservation/reserve network. Mystery Creek – a sub-regional events resource is utilised more widely. Increased influence of the tertiary sector (Te Wananga of Aotearoa). Pools and active areas are increased to accommodate the increased population.
Biodiversity and Soil Protection means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of prime agricultural land is given importance; however the ability to develop through the long association with a holding and other subdivision entitlements enables the land to be fragmented. There is also a continued inability to preserve our natural resources (such as sand) from subdivision. This has created increasing neighbour conflict issues in the rural environment as ‘lifestyle’ residence occupants have increasing concerns with the effects of existing rural activities (i.e. noise, spraying etc) Rural land practices improve, particularly in relation to riparian margin management and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of prime agricultural land and natural resources is given importance and protected from all inappropriate development. Biodiversity corridors are identified, established and enhanced, for example linkages between Maungatautari and other ecologically sensitive areas. The Peat Lakes between Te Awamutu and Hamilton are susceptible to degradation through landuse practices. Buffers around peat Lakes have been encouraged to protect these lakes from inappropriate development and land use practices. This can be achieved through rural residential, transferable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of prime agricultural land and natural resources has been given importance and protected from all inappropriate development. Landuse practices within rural areas have occurred in accordance with an inventory of approved uses depending on soil and land holding to make best use of the land. Biodiversity corridors are identified, established and enhanced, for example linkages between Maungatautari and other ecologically sensitive areas. The Peat Lakes between Te Awamutu and Hamilton are protected through requiring buffer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of prime agricultural land and natural resources has been given importance and protected from all inappropriate development. Landuse practices within rural areas are in accordance with an inventory of approved uses depending on soil and land holding to make best use of the land. Biodiversity corridors are identified, established and enhanced, for example linkages between Maungatautari and other ecologically sensitive areas. The Peat Lakes between Te Awamutu and Hamilton are protected through requiring

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	<p>improved water quality. There continues to be no protection of the sand resource .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Intensified land uses place pressure on other services (especially water) and the environment. ■ The Maungatautari Ecological Island provides protection to this asset and is the flagship for conservation. ■ The Peat Lakes between Te Awamutu and Hamilton are susceptible to degradation through landuse practices. 	<p>development rights and other mechanisms in appropriate locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rural land practices have improved, particularly in relation to riparian margin management and improved water quality. 	<p>areas around these lakes.</p>	<p>buffer areas around these lakes.</p>