

What is a greenways plan?

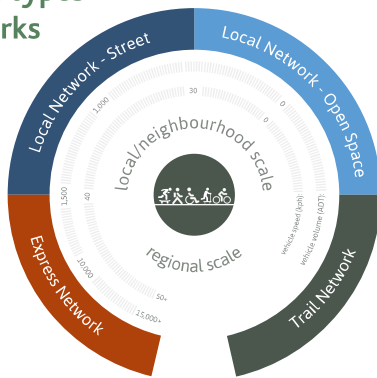
A greenways plan consist of separated and shared path networks that connect neighbourhoods to key destinations such as public transport nodes, schools, local shops, libraries, parks and reserves as well as other community amenities.

Paths are either long distance routes, accommodating faster commuter cycling and walking or based around local streets and parks used for local trips and recreation.

The layout of the path network is influenced by a number of physical barriers such as motorways, busy roads, industrial areas, water bodies and topography. There are however, also landscapes that are uniquely suited to the creation of connection path networks.

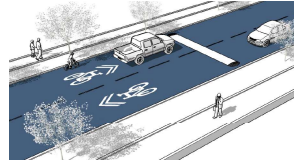
Additionally, there may be existing paths that need improvement or informal paths that could be opportune for an upgrade.

Different types of networks



Local Network- Street

Local Networks are both on and off-street, and are designed to create safe and pleasant neighbourhoods that encourage walking and cycling for local trips. An on-street local network has pedestrians accommodated on footpaths with streets that are safe enough to cycle on without the need for separated cycle lanes. Traffic calming tools, pavement marking and signage are used to improved safety for all street users.



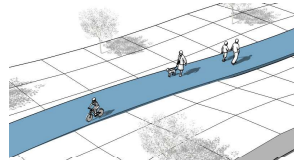
Illustrative example



Sandringham, Auckland

Local Network - Open Space

Local Networks are both on and off-street paths, and are designed to create safe and pleasant neighbourhoods that encourage walking and cycling for local trips. Off-road local paths run through parks and open spaces and accommodate both cyclists and pedestrians. Together with on-street networks, they are designed to create linkages to local centres, parks, schools and transport links including Express networks.



Illustrative example

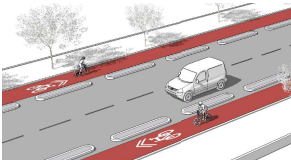


Puketapapa Local Path

Express Network

Express Networks are major cycleways and/or shared paths on busy streets or off-road paths. They connect people to major centres and form the base structure of the network.

Separated Cycleway with Road way (single direction)

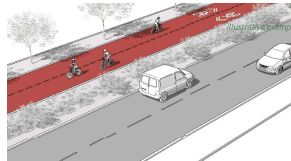


Illustrative example



Victoria St & Harding St, artist impression

Separated Shared Path

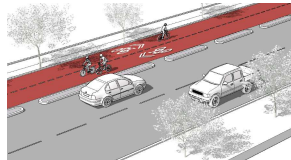


Illustrative example



Grafton Gully Cycleway

Separated Cycleway with both directions



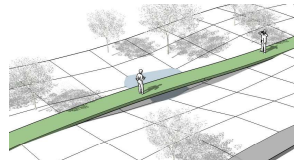
Illustrative example



Beach Road Cycleway

Trail Network

A Trail Network is distinct from a Local Network in that it is found in rural, coastal or bush settings and is primarily for recreation. Many trails will connect to Local or Express Networks, but may also allow for horse-riding alongside walking and cycling. A Trail can also be a bush walk, which due to topography would not be shared with cyclists. Trail networks are not generally intended to form a connection between destinations and often run in loops.



Illustrative example



Te Wai O Pareira / Opanuku Stream