

4. COMPONENTS OF THE NETWORK

There are two types of classification systems for access ways in Wellington. The first is the *network component* – which is the citywide web of access ways and how these fit together, and join the pedestrian and cycle transport networks. The second way of classifying tracks is the *track type* which is based on the type of environment the access way is located in and how it is used. This affects the construction and the ease of use of the access way.

The network can be described in terms of primary access ways, secondary connectors, local and facility networks and recreational nodes.

Primary access ways are key tracks in the city track network. They are a reflection of the pattern of development and the landforms and landscapes. They provide:

- access to major destinations, landmarks and lookouts
- access to places where people want to use for recreation for example the coast, open hilltops and bush
- links with existing track systems.

Secondary connectors are lateral tracks that provide:

- access or links from the urban fringe into the primary track system
- ‘off ramps’ so primary track users can go as far as their ability and time allows
- loop access for local users from the primary track or from a local access point.

Local and facility networks add interest to the network and provide more connection points. They give track users choice and variety. They are generally focus points for recreation such as the Botanic Garden. Karori Wildlife Sanctuary is an example of a facility network.

Recreation nodes occur where tracks meet with other types of recreational facilities such as play areas, sports fields, dog exercise areas and community halls/buildings.