

THE NEW ZEALAND **WALKING ACCESS COMMISSION**

NATIONAL STRATEGY



2010-2035 >>



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01 >>

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



"You may think of the SoI as a map of the present and the National Strategy as a well-defined access marker on a distant hilltop."

I am pleased to present the New Zealand Walking Access Commission's National Strategy for Walking Access.

A key function of the Commission under the Walking Access Act 2008 (Section 10) is to provide leadership by preparing and administering a national strategy on walking access, including Walkways. This strategy fulfils our statutory requirement.

This strategy crystallises our approach to walking access at a high level and takes a long-term view - 25 years. Access is a multi-generational matter and opportunities can be lost over time. That is why we believe that to fulfil our responsibilities we must look this far forward. We are in no doubt that we will revisit this strategy over time as we learn from doing. We cannot foresee all the challenges that will present themselves to us and, as with all good strategy documents, this will be reviewed and updated regularly.

Concurrently with the development of this strategy, we have been preparing our first Statement of Intent (SoI). The SoI reflects the priorities of the Minister and the Board of the Commission. Both the SoI and this strategy are shaped by legislative mandate, the conversations we have held over the past seven years, including three consultation rounds, and the expectations of our stakeholders. These two documents should be regarded as companions. The SoI is the five year plan and this strategy is the 25 year view. You may think of the SoI as a map of the present and the national strategy as a well-defined access marker on a distant hilltop.

The National Strategy for Walking Access was created through engaging with stakeholders and individuals across sectors including farming, recreation, sport, tourism and local government. Many valuable insights, suggestions and experiences were shared in this process. The Commission is in no doubt that a number of issues will continue to impact on access including changing land use, ownership and management, societal expectations, outdoor recreation and visitor expectations.

The years ahead will be challenging and exciting for the Commission as it seeks to cement itself as a fully operational agency. It will be independent with a fundamental commitment to voluntary negotiated access agreements, upholding legislative access provisions and working with others to achieve its goals with limited resources. This requires an agency that is a responsive leader, able to see and use opportunities and shape attitudes. With stakeholder support, this will be possible.

The Board and the Commission are optimistic about the future of walking access in New Zealand.

This strategy sets out our current intentions to ensure walking access is valued, enduring and understood for the present and future generations who use and enjoy the outdoors in our wonderful country.

John Acland

Mount Peel Station
Peel Forest

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BACKGROUND

A key function under the Walking Access Act 2008, is to provide national leadership by preparing and administering a national strategy on walking access, including Walkways. This strategy is a statutory requirement of Section 10 of the Act.

Access to New Zealand's outdoors is part of New Zealand's culture and identity. The beauty and diversity of our landscapes enrich and inspire us. Having access to these places is part of New Zealand's culture and identity. We value actively participating in outdoor recreation as part of our heritage and our free, rugged and independent spirit.

The principles, values and concepts established by our Maori and Pakeha forebears continue to shape a unique New Zealand identity. Maori concepts involving land, water and resources have a particular set of values and concepts that are bound in whakapapa (genealogy) and customs relating to place, resources and tradition. This gives rise to the term "tangata whenua" - those who hold the customary rights to a given place and its natural resources. New Zealanders value ready access to the outdoors as part of our cultural identity. Enjoying free and enduring access to New Zealand's unique environment relies on the long tradition and practice of commonsense and goodwill typified by negotiation and agreement.

Statutory access and access agreements with landowners and land managers are vital to create a variety of social, environmental and economic benefits to individuals, communities and business. These benefits include landholders' ability to manage their land, health benefits from walking and recreation, finding our place in the natural environment, and local and tourist access to our rivers, lakes, forests, farmland and coasts. Our quality of life is integral to a modern and healthy New Zealand economy.

The Walking Access Act 2008

The purpose of the Walking Access Act 2008 is to provide the New Zealand public with free, certain, enduring and practical walking access to the outdoors. This is so the public can enjoy the outdoors, with access around the coast and lakes, along rivers, and to public resources. The Act also establishes the Commission to lead all walking access opportunities in New Zealand.

Active participation in outdoor recreation brings personal, community, economic and environmental benefits. The annual migration in the summer to beaches, lakes, rivers, bush and mountains reflects a belief that being able to freely visit these areas is central to being a New Zealander. The outdoors provides opportunities to explore new places, experience solitude, companionship, food gathering, challenge and adventure. It is an image we celebrate and promote around the world, helping to create our 100% Pure tourism brand.

Free, certain, enduring and practical walking access means:

Free – the public should be able to access, without charge, land that is open for public use. The terms of access over private land are a matter for negotiation and may have conditions on access.

Certain – both the public and landholders expect legal certainty over the ability of the public to access public land, and the right of landholders to exclude the public from privately-owned land.

Enduring – the legal right of access should be lasting over time.

Practical – new access should be feasible in terms of location and topography.

Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) identifies access to a range of opportunities and places as key to achieving their vision of “New Zealanders participating regularly in outdoor recreation because they understand and value its contribution to their quality of life.”¹

¹ SPARC Outdoor Recreation Strategy 2009-15

Our population is increasingly urban, with about 85% of New Zealanders now living in cities and towns. Our rural communities are also experiencing change, with land use intensification and a move to corporate-style farming enterprises. Farming is vital to our economy and fewer of us now have direct relationships with rural life and farming. This new reality includes changes to traditional community structures and sometimes a disconnection between rural and urban perspectives. Amidst these changes, our perceptions and social conventions of walking access rights and traditions have also changed. The Commission will help ensure that walking access is valued, enduring and understood from all perspectives.

This strategy describes the Commission's aims for the next 25 years to ensure we retain, promote and encourage access (physical and legal) and, where possible, negotiate improved access to the outdoors. In developing our strategy, we have drawn from the knowledge of our stakeholders. As a leadership agency² we will work closely with others: supporting communities and individuals as the most effective way to retain and improve walking access. Being newly established, we have thought about how we would like our fledgling organisation to be regarded over time.

In 2015, we plan to review the New Zealand Walking Access Strategy 2010-2035 or as circumstances require.

What is the New Zealand Walking Access Commission?

The Commission is a Crown Entity, based in Wellington, with a small team of regional field advisors.

The Commission:

- *provides information about the location of walking access*
- *leads and supports the negotiation, establishment, retention and improvement of walking access, including across private land*
- *considers other types of access that may be associated with walking access, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles.*

Following seven years of debate and three public consultation rounds, the Commission was established. In this process it was

clear that most New Zealanders did not want to be compelled to provide access. Accordingly the Commission has no prescriptive or determinative powers. It can, however, negotiate with land holders to establish new access.

The Commission is governed by an eight member Board appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. It is funded by Parliament through Vote: Agriculture and Forestry and is accountable for its performance to the Minister of Agriculture. The Commission's Statement of Intent (SoI) is the key document for measuring performance.

Why have a Walking Access Commission?

There is a recognised need for an agency to take a leadership role in access matters, including providing information about walking access, especially where it involves public land.

The Commission was established because there are no other government agencies with a primary focus on walking access and other forms of access.

² The Walking Access Act 2008

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WHY A STRATEGY?



“Through implementing this strategy and its objectives, the Commission will develop approaches, policies and plans to encourage better access.”

We have a statutory requirement under Section 10 of the Walking Access Act 2008 to provide national leadership by preparing and administering a national strategy on walking access, including Walkways.

This strategy maps out what the Commission seeks to achieve, how we plan to achieve it and our indicators of success.

The strategy takes a high level and long view - 25 years. Access is a multi-generational matter and opportunities can be lost without a long-term view. This requires a dedicated organisation to work with national and local organisations and with tangata whenua, embedding walking access as a priority.

Through implementing this strategy and its objectives the Commission will develop approaches, policies and plans to encourage better access.

In carrying out its functions the Commission applies a set of principles:

- New Zealand's society and economy is based on a strong, stable set of property rights and a legal system that values certainty and predictability
- New Zealand has a well-defined legal framework for ownership of land, spelling out the property rights and responsibilities of those who control access to land, whether privately or publicly owned
- a strong tradition whereby members of the public are traditionally given permission to access privately-owned land, provided that they ask permission first and respect property, other people and the environment.

Property Rights

It is the prerogative of landholders to refuse access to their land, even if such access may have been traditional and the request seems to be reasonable, for example, to gain access to a river for fishing or a national park.

The Commission acknowledges the importance of property rights. However, the Commission also respects and will uphold the traditions and rights of public access; for example, the public right to

access public land, including unformed legal roads and marginal strips.

Landholders have the right to charge for providing access on their land and for facilities or services that they provide in association with providing private access. This does not include charging for the right to catch fish or game animals on their land. Any breach of this should be referred to the Department of Conservation and Fish & Game NZ.

Our role is to actively lead and support the negotiation, establishment, retention and improvement of walking access by:

- Leading and coordinating solutions to national and local access issues
- Contributing our knowledge to central and local government decision-making and providing guidance to government on their access issues and policies
- Developing, implementing and reviewing our national walking access strategy
- Ensuring the ongoing provision of up to date information on the location of walking access
- Enhancing peoples' understanding of access rights and responsibilities, including compliance with the well-defined legal framework for walking access.

What is a road?

Legal access in New Zealand is made up of a complex network of mechanisms, but the most secure and widespread is the roading network – both formed and unformed roads. A road is public land.

Most of the road network in New Zealand was created by the reservation of land in the initial sale to settlers. In addition, land was reserved as road around much of the coast and along major rivers for public use, although it was, for the most part, never formed. Roads were the most convenient and secure legal mechanism available at that time to ensure that this land was kept for public use.

Unformed legal roads, sometimes known colloquially as paper roads,

are no different in law from formed roads. The public have the right to use them on foot, on horse or in vehicles without hindrance. The users of these roads must consider others, including adjoining landowners and their property. The general rules of the road apply, as well as the provisions in Part 21 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Landholders who own or manage land adjoining a road do not have the right to refuse access over legal roads, including unformed legal roads. Responsibility for administering unformed legal roads rests with the relevant territorial authority. Landholders cannot obstruct roads. Only the territorial authority has the power to remove obstructions such as gates and fences across unformed legal roads.

Public Access Rights

Public access rights to land in New Zealand are extensive but not always well-known or practical.

The Department of Conservation and local authorities hold or administer land and provide public access. Access along many parts of the coast, lakes and rivers is provided by various legal mechanisms including unformed legal roads, marginal strips and esplanade reserves. These water margin reserves- popularly known as the Queen's Chain – are far from complete. A public right of access along the coast above the foreshore depends on the existence of these reservations.

There is estimated to be over 56,000 kms of unformed legal road providing potential access. These roads have the same status as formed public roads. Their diverse locations and topography mean that some are impractical for walking access.

There is no right of public access across private land. The right of a private landholder to enforce exclusive occupation is provided by the Trespass Act 1990. Specific rights of access can be provided by esplanade strips, easements, Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust covenants and Walkways.

The uncertainties created by this myriad of mechanisms should be reduced through the work of the Commission.

Opotiki District Council

**PUBLIC
ACCESS**

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CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



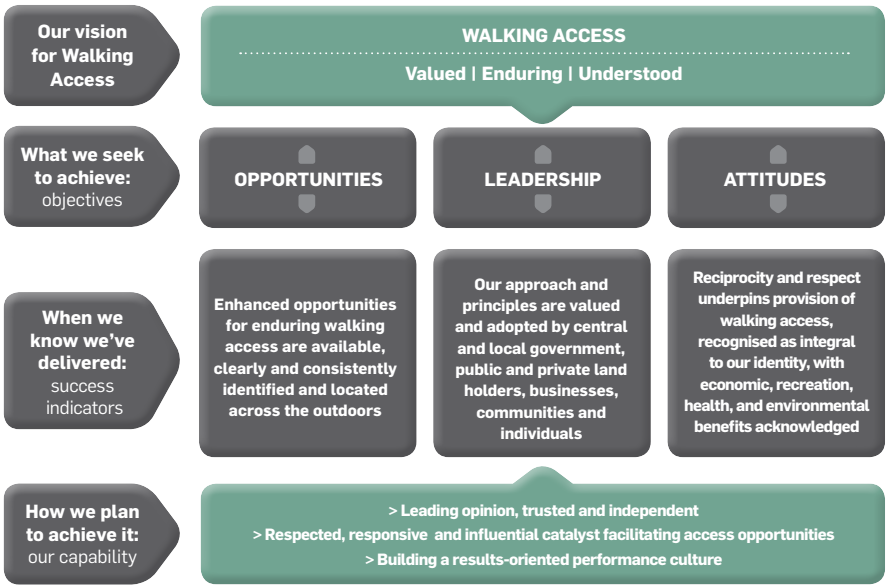
“The Commission takes an active leadership role in formulating policy, and works to build public and land-holder understanding of the rights and responsibilities associated with access.”

To fulfil the roles described in the previous section, the commission wears several hats. It plays a practical role in improving public access to the outdoors, by providing up-to-date information on routes, formalising existing arrangements and facilitating negotiated solutions (where these exist). In addition, the Commission takes an active leadership role in formulating policy, and works to build public and land-holder understanding of the rights and responsibilities associated with access.

These roles are illustrated in Figure 1: the 'Conceptual framework for the New Zealand Walking Access Strategy', and described in the remainder of this document. In each role the Commission is guided by stakeholder feedback,

engagement with key user groups and direct public feedback. The framework is similar to that in the Commission's SoI but is more aspirational as it is not related to formal accountability processes.

Figure 1: Conceptual framework: New Zealand Walking Access Strategy 2010-2035



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OUR VISION



Walking Access: Valued, Enduring and Understood

What the Commission seeks to achieve:

We will establish and develop our role as the active and recognised leader in New Zealand on walking access. New Zealand will have enhanced access opportunities in the outdoors for walking access and associated access.³ People will be aware of and understand their access responsibilities and they will have readily available information, showing walking access. This will include up-to-date maps showing walking access.

The sections below, while stated in aspirational terms, are quite challenging for a new organisation. They place considerable responsibility on the Board and staff of the Commission.

We plan to achieve our vision by:

- Implementing the walking access strategy, recognising that walking access is integral to New Zealand's identity, with economic, recreation, health and environmental benefits
- Developing walking access information, advice, principles and approaches and, in doing so, raise awareness of access rights and responsibilities
- Being timely and active with advice and support
- Facilitating partnerships with central and local government, landholders, recreationists and communities.
- Working within New Zealand's legal framework to enhance existing access and negotiate new access
- Being an independent source of advice and information to all interested parties
- Establishing respect and credibility through professionalism, integrity, knowledge and quality of service
- Building strong and sustainable relationships based on mutual trust and respect
- Recognising that local communities are best placed to identify access needs and opportunities, to negotiate with landholders where necessary and to coordinate resources.

The Commission will continue to develop its organisational culture as it becomes fully operational.

We will know we have achieved our vision when:

- Our leadership on walking access matters is widely recognised and valued
- Our principles and approaches are supported and implemented by others
- Walking access information is readily available and rights and responsibilities are understood by all
- Our access advice is widely recognised as constructive, lasting and practical
- Our communications reflect the Commission's identity.

We embrace these values in our work:

- Enhancing the traditions of outdoor walking access while respecting the rights of landholders and users
- Acknowledging tangata whenua values

Scope of the Commission's work

The Commission is a small Crown Entity with a limited budget. It has to prioritise to manage its limited resources.

Its primary focus is on identifying legal public walking access and helping resolve walking access issues. Associated access – such as with firearms, dogs, bicycles or motor vehicles – is considered within the context of walking access. There are other issues that flow from access to public and private land – for example, access to sport fish and game.

The Commission will work with other agencies such as the Department of Conservation and Fish & Game NZ to address any access problems.

³ Associated access means types of access associated with walking access, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles

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OUR OBJECTIVES

The Commission's overarching objective is:

**Free, Certain, Enduring and Practical
Walking Access to the New Zealand
outdoors is enhanced.**

To achieve this, the Commission has identified three contributing objectives:

- opportunities
- leadership
- attitudes.

These objectives are inter-related and inter-dependent. They are the pre-conditions needed to achieve our vision of walking access to be valued, enduring and understood.

Opportunities

Many people in New Zealand do not know where to obtain information about legal walking access. The Commission aims to produce an easy to use, free, publicly available walking access mapping database.

Over time, it will also provide maps that include:

- Routes on private property and Maori land, and any associated restrictions eg seasonable closures and access available on payment of a fee
- Public and private walking access opportunities
- Routes available for associated access.

The Commission also has a website that it will use to provide information on walking access. This will also be a place to raise walking access issues and questions. Over time, we hope that this site will become the gateway to all walking access information.

Walking access is the priority for the Commission. The Commission will enhance⁴ existing walking access and try to ensure it is enduring. It will work with others to resolve disputed access and help finish partially-completed access ways.

The Commission recognises many people are concerned with non-walking access⁵ and, when negotiating for walking access, will also negotiate associated access rights where appropriate.

⁴ Enhanced access means retaining existing access and negotiating new access, where there is shown to be a need for today or the future.

⁵ See Walking Access Act 2008 Section 3(b) (ii)

Walking Access Mapping System

The Commission has a statutory function to provide information on the location of public access. This reflects the consensus during the seven years of consultation and debate that there is a need for accessible, clear and authoritative information on the location of legal public access. This will help both landholders and the public by ensuring that everyone is able to find accurate information.

The Commission has decided to develop an online system that combines cadastral information, topographic maps and aerial photography. These can be overlaid with additional information. The mapping system is a new way of presenting information, already largely available but held in separate organisations. It will be free, readily updated, easily obtained and understood. The information will show publicly-owned land and conditions of access. However, access may not always be practical. For example, some unformed legal roads may be impassable or have eroded into waterways or the sea.

What the Commission is seeking to achieve:

- Access opportunities maintained
- New opportunities developed
- Legal access will be clearly and consistently identified and appropriately designed for the level and type of use.

Access disputes

Access disputes are usually local in nature and may result from misunderstandings and lack of information. The Commission has regionally-based advisers to resolve disputes and negotiate new access.

They work with local organisations, communities and individuals to identify access opportunities and needs.

Providing accurate information about the legal status of particular access routes will clarify and resolve many of these issues.

We plan to achieve this objective by:

- Actively seeking opportunities to improve and enhance existing walking access, including formalising arrangements where possible and negotiating for associated access use, where appropriate
- Developing new walking access where there is a need and where it will provide and contribute to future access opportunities
- Providing readily available, up to date and authoritative information on the location and conditions of walking access in New Zealand through the walking access mapping system and other information as required
- Developing and implementing guidelines for enhanced access and for formalising and promoting walking access
- Facilitating negotiated solutions for walking access disputes and providing

Enhanced Access Fund

The Commission has established the Enhanced Access Fund to help involve individuals, groups and organisations in access projects across New Zealand.

The Commission will consider how proposed projects can expand outdoor walking opportunities for New Zealanders and, in particular, how projects contribute to one or more of the following:

- *Providing free, certain, enduring and practical access for the public*
- *Enhancing opportunities for access*
- *Improving knowledge about access generally.*

The priorities for the Enhanced Access Fund during 2009/2010 were:

- *Addressing existing access problems including resolving disputes and allied issues such as signage*
- *Negotiating the retention of existing access or obtaining new access*
- *Supporting community access projects and needs.*

Applicants seeking funding must be supported by other interested parties, either with cash or in-kind contributions.

access to mediation services if required. The Commission will monitor dispute themes to ensure work focus reflects the needs of the real world

Signs

The Commission will develop partnerships with key stakeholders to boost access opportunities across private land.

Federated Farmers New Zealand (FFNZ) wishes to highlight the tradition of farmers granting access over private land and has worked with the Commission to develop a sign for landholders identifying walking access routes across their property. This sign reflects the privilege that farmers as landholders are extending to the public by giving access across privately-owned land.

The sign may help reduce conflict over public access across private land, with

participating landholders making contact details more readily available. This makes it easier to ask landholders for access across private land.

The sign indicates permission to use routes across private land. It does not show unformed legal roads or other legal access, such as marginal strips because the right to use public land, such as unformed and formed legal roads, is unchanged.

Fish & Game NZ and local authorities have expressed interest in the joint signage project and may collaborate on this in the future.

- Working with others to provide assistance and funding for enhancing access. This includes the Commission developing and using consistently branded signage that clearly identifies access and, where appropriate, recognises the Commission
- Leveraging other funding to support the Commission's work, for example, developing sources of third-party revenue through sponsorships and partnerships.

We will know we have delivered this objective when:

- The Commission has up-to-date and authoritative sources of walking access information
- An increased proportion of walking access is formalised

- There is minimal need for Commission support for mediated solutions in access disputes
- There is a high level of public recognition of walking access signage and what it symbolises.

Leadership

During the seven years of consultation, many organisations and individuals highlighted the need for leadership on access issues. Previously, a lack of leadership and a strategic approach on national, regional and local access issues resulted in ad hoc management and the loss of access.

Access is managed between local and central government agencies, each dealing with differing perspectives and priorities and under a variety of statutory powers.

The absence of an obvious and interested leader is seen as a significant factor in the deterioration of the social conventions and traditions of walking access in New Zealand. There was widespread agreement that a dedicated national walking access agency was needed to fill this gap.

As the access leader, the Commission provides advice and influence on access issues at all levels. We listen to and communicate with all our stakeholders and interested individuals. Our access leadership approach is independent, balanced and catalytic. We will not be "all things to all" - we will focus on priorities and be clear about the rationale for this. We will, where possible, help open doors on access-related issues that fall outside of our priorities.

The Commission is seeking to achieve:

The development of this national strategy and ensuring its implementation supports and builds walking access traditions for the wellbeing of New Zealanders now and in the future.

We plan to achieve this objective by:

- Implementing and promoting this strategy
- Leading and coordinating responses to national and local access issues
- Providing independent and credible access knowledge and advice to central and local government and other interested parties to inform their access issues and policies.

We will know we have delivered this objective when:

- Government policies and programmes are actively supportive of walking access

- Our stakeholders' priorities include delivering walking access consistent with our strategy, principles and approaches.

Attitudes

The urbanisation of the New Zealand population means that many recreationists are not familiar with the countryside as a working place and their potential to adversely impact on farming and rural practices. Visitors to rural areas are often unfamiliar with and don't understand how to behave responsibly with farm livestock and other property. Similarly, landholders may not be aware of the rights of the public to publicly-owned land including unformed legal roads.

Many landholders readily allow access across private land. This is a privilege and access may be refused or conditions may apply. Landholders are more likely to allow public access if asked for permission and are assured of appropriate behaviour. In many places there are rights of public access available by way of unformed legal roads, esplanade reserves and marginal strips. Often these are unfenced and the exact location can be hard to determine. Consequently it is difficult for recreationists to know exactly where they can go, what they can do and how to behave.

The Commission's Outdoor Access Code sets out appropriate behaviour and the reciprocal rights and responsibilities of landholders and recreationists. The Code will help achieve voluntary management of outdoor access issues, by helping recreationists and landholders understand and respect each others' interests. The

Outdoor Access Code

The Commission has a statutory function to develop and disseminate a code of responsible conduct for walking access - the Outdoor Access Code. The Code identifies the rights and responsibilities of recreationists and landholders.

The Code encourages positive outdoor access behaviour and helps both users and

land managers understand and respect each others' interests. For example, it includes obtaining permission, considering others, the role of land managers, and health and safety considerations. Although the Code focuses on walking access, the basic principles are applicable to other associated activities, such as mountain biking, horse riding and fishing.

development of an Outdoor Access Code is a statutory requirement for the Commission.⁶

We seek to embed this knowledge by working with a wide range of stakeholders, including schools and tourists. We will test the public's access literacy by measuring their understanding of the code.

What the Commission is seeking to achieve:

We will improve understanding about the reciprocal responsibilities of negotiated access in New Zealand.

We plan to achieve this objective by:

- Assisting users and landholders to understand and respect each others' interests by developing and distributing the Outdoor Access Code
- Identifying opportunities to integrate or coordinate the Outdoor Access Code with other codes
- Developing awareness-raising programmes and building understanding about access responsibilities for specific groups, including overseas visitors and schools

- Our communications activities will raise the awareness of the reciprocal responsibilities of access. These will include promoting the teaching in primary school of good behaviour in the outdoors. Further we will provide targeted publications, including to overseas visitors, with information about good behaviour in the outdoors.
- Recognising and supporting landholders who provide access. Case studies will highlight walking access success stories and useful solutions.

We will know we have delivered this objective when:

- Research shows a high level of awareness and understanding about walking access responsibilities
- Stakeholders deliver our key messages about walking access
- The environmental education curriculum includes walking access
- Landholders and users understand access rights and responsibilities.

⁶Walking Access Act 2008, Section 10

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CAPABILITY



"The Commission takes an active disputes leadership role in formulating policy, and works to build public and land-holder understanding of the rights and responsibilities associated with access."

The Commission will be a respected agency committed to achieving leadership on walking access in New Zealand.

Stakeholders are critical to the success of the Commission. They will see the Commission's purpose and role demonstrated through the values staff display in their work. The Commission will build its credibility and earn respect from its stakeholders and the public. Relationships will be based on honest communication, clear expectations and pragmatic outcomes.

The Commission recognises it must achieve its vision by working through others.

- It will work collaboratively with stakeholders at all levels, enabling efficient use and leveraging of resources
- It will actively pursue opportunities that clearly contribute to the Commission achieving its objectives
- It will let some opportunities go if they are beyond the Commission's capability, or resources and if they fall outside agreed priorities.

Such decisions will be transparent and communicated to relevant stakeholders and individuals.

The Commission will strive to:

- Demonstrate its integrity by being independent and trusted
- Build consensus, lead opinion and act as a catalyst for others

- Develop its people resources and create an organisation that is respected, responsive, and influential.

We plan to achieve this by:

- Having clear frameworks and practical, structures, systems and processes
- Managing our finances to the highest standards of accountability and transparency
- Valuing our staff through fostering respect, adequate resourcing and opportunities to develop skills
- Consistently and transparently engaging with our stakeholders.

We will know we are meeting our expectations when:

- We are called upon early to identify, resolve or advise on national and local access issues
- Our policies and programmes are valued and adopted by central and local government, public and private landholders, recreationists and communities
- Our advice is readily sought by others
- Our stakeholders respect us and can rely on us to be responsive
- Walking access information is readily available, up-to-date and understood
- The Commission is a good place to work.



**The New Zealand Walking Access Commission board and chief executive,
Mt Aspiring Station, Wanaka – February 2010.**

From left to right: Kay Booth, Peter Brown, John Aspinall, chairman John Acland, Maggie Bayfield, John Forbes, chief executive Mark Neeson, Barbara Stuart, and Brian Stephenson.

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Walking Access Commission**

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