



Appendixone

How the Principles Address the Issues

The following table demonstrates how the principles address the urban design issues outlined in Chapter 3.

	Consolidation and dispersal	Integration and connectivity	Diversity and adaptability	Legibility and identity	Ecological responsiveness
Retaining the landscapes we value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protects existing character areas and creates new areas of high amenity fits the urban area to the landscape, protecting regionally significant landscapes from encroachment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports amenity and character through keeping areas active and alive, and not 'backwaters' helps to provide view shafts and access to landscape features improves the relationship of private development to public areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensures urban areas can regenerate themselves, helping to maintain high levels of amenity over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensures existing amenity is retained and new development creates memorable places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creates urban areas with very high amenity and value – properties that are close to natural areas have higher values
Reinventing the economic base of our towns and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improves productivity of businesses and supports the networks that businesses rely on for the exchange of ideas and knowledge increased density supports a wider range of local activities and enterprises helps town centres and business areas to regenerate by increasing their catchment through increased density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enables the efficient exchange of goods and services, helping businesses to be more efficient helps to 're-ignite' development pressures in declining areas through new and improved links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helps buildings adapt to changing needs, reducing set-up costs for small to medium-sized businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helps to 're-brand' a declining area, creating a new or better profile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> can upgrade the image of a run-down area
Improving equity and reducing marginalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> saves on land, infrastructure and transport costs, making places more affordable to live and work in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes an area more 'democratic' – all people can access services and activities and not be isolated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helps to ensure a range of households and businesses (wealthy and not so well off) can locate in an area, making the community more balanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports places that are inclusive, and that can be used by people from all walks of life and levels of physical ability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes sure open spaces can be accessed by all people, and that shade is considered in their design



	Consolidation and dispersal	Integration and connectivity	Diversity and adaptability	Legibility and identity	Ecological responsiveness
Enabling cultural expression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides a range of opportunities for a variety of social and community facilities to meet different cultural needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enables people to access different precincts and areas within the city which have different cultural flavours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helps buildings and places to respond to a variety of cultural needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> encourages building design and architecture to reflect cultural influences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> green areas can be designed (respect for waterways, materials, plants) to reflect cultural issues
Increasing safety and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gives a place 'life', making the area safer and enjoyable to use, especially by people who are concerned about safety makes places more pleasant places to walk around 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creates safety – places that have little movement through them can have higher rates of crime due to a lack of informal surveillance encourages walking, through small connected blocks leading to neighbourhood activity centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports activity and walking by creating activity during the evening and the weekend, making places that are safer and not 'dead' after hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes more interesting and safer streets, where buildings address and overlook the street and do not have high fences or blank walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensures streams, parks, bush areas and coastlines within urban areas, are integrated with development to make these areas safer; and that outdoor spaces consider sun impacts
Improving accessibility and reducing transport costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports public transport by increasing density and arranging strings of nodes along public transport corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduces distances that need to be travelled between activities, reducing transport costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports mixed-use development, increasing local services and reducing the need to travel; this supports more walking and cycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> makes driving, walking and cycling more pleasant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enables the adverse effects of transport such as water and air pollution, and community severance to be managed effectively
Improving the public realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creates critical mass, making the public realm more busy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creates movement patterns that makes the streets, and the public areas they lead to, safer and more accessible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports public spaces, creating safe and busy areas at all times of the day and night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> helps form active 'edges' where buildings address and open out to the public area, creating vitality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensures coastline and streams are key public spaces, and are part of the public realm
Reducing the environmental footprint of urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduces the rate at which land is consumed for urban activities improves energy efficiency of buildings through sharing walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduces the need to travel, and therefore the amount of pollution generated from vehicles supports walking and cycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports mixed use, reducing the need to travel and making more compact forms of growth more lively and interesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> distinctive building styles can also be energy and water efficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> assists in the mitigation and treatment of stormwater through incorporating treatment facilities into the urban fabric incorporates green corridors and additional wildlife habitats



Appendix two

Issues Matrix Template

Before beginning a project it is important to determine the relevant issues. Some of these issues may be at a different level from that of the project. The use of an issues matrix, illustrated below, will assist in determining the range of issues that require further investigation. Its use is considered briefly in Chapter 5.

Project Level	Principles	Consolidation and dispersal	Integration & connectivity	Diversity & adaptability	Legibility & identity	Environmental responsiveness
Sub-regional structuring		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development framework		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Site planning		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public space design		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private lot design		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building design		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Websites



All of the web sites listed below have many links to other resources. Covered here is a selection of the most useful web sites for day-to-day information on urban design.

Cyburbia (the urban planning portal) and Planetizen

www.cyburbia.org/index.html

This portal lists a multitude of planning and designs related subjects. Also see:

www.planetizen.com/oped/

Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions

www.detr.gov.uk

This site has the latest UK Government policy and research relating to urban development. Especially useful are the Regeneration and Planning sites.

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority

www.eeca.govt.nz

Contains the *National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy*. Also useful is their Sustainable Transport Network Newsletter.

New Urban News

www.newurbannews.com/

Newsletter covering the new urbanism, smart growth and traditional neighbourhood development.

Newurbanism.org /Congress for the New Urbanism

Two web sites dedicated to new urbanism:

www.newurbanism.org/

www.cnu.org/

Particularly useful are the CNU Reports and the full text of the CNU Charter on the CNU site.



Quality of life – New Zealand cities

www.bigcities.govt.nz/

Useful review of economic, social and environmental conditions in New Zealand's six largest cities.

Resources for urban design information

www.rudi.net/

Comprehensive UK resource including full text of the journal *Urban Design Quarterly*, city profiles and case study information, discussion pages, information about urban design courses and practices, and other items of interest to those involved in urban design.

Smart Growth Network

www.smartgrowth.org/

The Smart Growth Network encourages metropolitan development that is environmentally, fiscally, economically and socially smart.

Terrain Magazine

www.terrain.org/

A regular magazine full of detailed articles on New Urbanism, the environment and planning.

Urban Design Group

www.udg.org.uk/

Also includes the quarterly journal of the Urban Design Group.

Urban Land Institute

www.uli.org

Lots of information and resources on the use and development of urban land.

About the Ministry for the Environment



The Ministry for the Environment works with others to identify New Zealand's environmental problems and get action on solutions. Our focus is on the effects people's everyday activities have on the environment, so our work programmes cover both the natural world and the places where people live and work.

We advise the Government on New Zealand's environmental laws, policies, standards and guidelines, monitor how they are working in practice, and take any action needed to improve them. Through reporting on the state of our environment, we help raise community awareness and provide the information needed by decision makers. We also play our part in international action on global environmental issues.

On behalf of the Minister for the Environment, who has duties under various laws, we report on local government performance on environmental matters and on the work of the Environmental Risk Management Authority and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority.

Besides the Environment Act 1986 under which it was set up, the Ministry is responsible for administering the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Ozone Layer Protection Act 1996, and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Head Office

Grand Annexe Building
84 Boulcott Street
PO Box 10362
Wellington, New Zealand
Phone (04) 917 7400, fax (04) 917 7523
Internet www.mfe.govt.nz

Northern Regions Office

8-10 Whitaker Place
PO Box 8270
Auckland
Phone (09) 913 1640, fax (09) 913 1649

South Island Office

Level 3, Westpark Towers
56 Cashel Street,
PO Box 1345
Christchurch
Phone (03) 365 4540, fax (03) 353 2750

