



ANNEX A: N-SAMT INFOBOXES (NH102/3)

Annex to :

Lietz, K., Bijoux, D., Saville-Smith, K., Howell, M. (2006). *Testing the Prototype Neighbourhood Sustainability Framework*. Report NH102/2 for Beacon Pathway Ltd

Infobox A.1: N-SAMT – Infrastructure

Critical Outcome Domains							Contributory Actions	Target	Indicators
Functional Flexibility	Neighbourhood Satisfaction	Minimised Costs	Effective Governance and Civic Life	Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	Maximised Bio-physical Health				
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	The neighbourhood infrastructure meets people's needs and is attractive.	Neighbourhood walkability supported by functional attractive footpaths, appropriate pedestrian crossings and roading layout.	Quality of pedestrian space satisfies independent urban designer. % of dwellings within 400/800m walk of neighbourhood shops, PT stop, neighbourhood park, primary school, food outlet.	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	People have quality transport choices	Availability of public transport	Public transport stops have seating and shelter	
							Provisions for cyclists	Adequate lane width on distributors. Cycle lanes marked at intersections. Shared walking/cycling tracks through open spaces.	
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		The neighbourhood infrastructure is able to provide for a wide variety of needs and scenarios.	Availability of high speed telecommunications	% of properties with access to high speed telecommunications	
							Infrastructure has sufficient capacity for future scenarios.	Sufficient water, energy and transport infrastructure capacity to accommodate future development.	
✓	✓		✓			Pedestrian space that allows for people to gather and interact.	Sufficiently sized footpaths	Quality of pedestrian space satisfies independent urban designer.	
✓	✓				✓	Infrastructure mimics natural systems as much as possible.	Natural waterways are maintained/ reinstated in preference to piped solutions.	% of total stream length maintained in natural condition. % of riparian margins planted.	
	✓	✓				Roads and pedestrian space reduces opportunities for crime	Road and pedestrian space design follows crime prevention through design guidelines.	Design satisfies independent assessor.	
		✓		✓		Infrastructure that requires minimal maintenance.	Good design and use of low maintenance materials and systems.	Design satisfies independent assessor.	
				✓	✓	Town supply water use is minimised.	Communal rain water collection system	% of households served by communal rainwater collection system.	
		✓		✓		Roading layout allows for sections to be orientated for good solar access.	Streets are aligned within 30 degrees of east-west	% of streets aligned within 30 degrees of east-west	
				✓	✓		Imperviousness is minimised	m ² Imperviousness per resident. % Imperviousness in catchment.	



					✓		Mitigation for imperviousness.	% of impervious area treated by stormwater management devices.
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Infobox A.2: N-SAMT – Building

Critical Outcome Domains						Contributory Actions	Target	Indicators
Functional Flexibility	Neighbourhood Satisfaction	Minimised Costs	Effective Governance and Civic Life	Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	Maximised Bio-physical Health			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Neighbourhood buildings that are able to accommodate the sort of facilities people will want to access locally.	Local facilities	Number of premises suitable for retail, professional services, cafes/restaurants. Number and type of educational and community facilities.
✓	✓	✓				Neighbourhood buildings provide a variety of housing choices.	Availability of rental properties	% of residential units that are rental units.
							Mixed Use	% dwellings suitable for home occupation. % of buildings that accommodate residential and commercial activities.
							Variety in housing typology and dwelling size	% of one, two, three and four bedroom units. % of detached homes, medium density units, apartments and homes with gardens.
✓	✓			✓		Neighbourhood buildings that are likely to create employment	Local jobs	Number of local jobs likely to be created.
✓	✓	✓				Neighbourhood buildings are attractive and will stay attractive over time.	Quality design and durable materials	Design and material choices satisfies independent assessor. <i>Note crossover with SF1</i>
				✓	✓	Neighbourhood form contributes to the viability of public transport. Increased density in one area protects sensitive natural areas from development.	Increased Density	Residents per hectare Number of units per hectare (and/or FTEs) within 800 m of a rail station, ferry terminal or bus interchange. Number of units per hectare (and/or FTEs) within 400 m of a bus stop. Highest density housing is near public transport stops.
		✓				The neighbourhood includes housing that is affordable	Availability of low cost housing.	% of Housing New Zealand dwellings
	✓					The neighbourhood attracts and retains creative and skilled people.	Availability of suitable space for creative use.	% of commercial space #% under average commercial rent.
				✓		Buildings are resource efficient in their	Party Walls	Average number of shared walls/ceilings/floors per dwelling.



								Dwellings are not excessively large.	Average size of one, two, three and four bedroom homes.
							construction and ongoing use	Dwellings are not excessively large.	Average size of one, two, three and four bedroom homes.

Infobox A.3: N-SAMT – Space

Critical Outcome Domains						Contributory Actions	Target	Indicators
Functional Flexibility	Neighbourhood Satisfaction	Minimised Costs	Effective Governance and Civic Life	Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	Maximised Bio-physical Health			
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Neighbourhood buildings that are able to accommodate the sort of facilities people will want to access locally.	Local facilities	Number of premises suitable for retail, professional services, cafes/restaurants. Number and type of educational and community facilities.
✓	✓	✓				Neighbourhood buildings provide a variety of housing choices.	Availability of rental properties	% of residential units that are rental units.
							Mixed Use	% dwellings suitable for home occupation. % of buildings that accommodate residential and commercial activities.
							Variety in housing typology and dwelling size	% of one, two, three and four bedroom units. % of detached homes, medium density units, apartments and homes with gardens.
✓	✓			✓		Neighbourhood buildings that are likely to create employment	Local jobs	Number of local jobs likely to be created.
✓	✓	✓				Neighbourhood buildings are attractive and will stay attractive over time.	Quality design and durable materials	Design and material choices satisfies independent assessor. <i>Note crossover with SF1</i>
				✓	✓	Neighbourhood form contributes to the viability of public transport. Increased density in one area protects sensitive natural areas from development.	Increased Density	Residents per hectare Number of units per hectare (and/or FTEs) within 800 m of a rail station, ferry terminal or bus interchange. Number of units per hectare (and/or FTEs) within 400 m of a bus stop. Highest density housing is near public transport stops.
		✓				The neighbourhood includes housing that is affordable	Availability of low cost housing.	% of Housing New Zealand dwellings
	✓					The neighbourhood attracts and retains creative/skilled people.	Availability of suitable space for creative use.	% of commercial space #% under average commercial rent.
				✓		Buildings are resource efficient in their	Party Walls	Average number of shared walls/ceilings/floors per dwelling.



							Dwellings are not excessively large.	Average size of one, two, three and four bedroom homes.
						construction and ongoing use	Dwellings are not excessively large.	Average size of one, two, three and four bedroom homes.