



ANNEX B: N-SAPT INFOBOXES (NH102/4)

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 B.1: N-SAPT Indicative Objectives & Actions for Greenfields/
Brownfield Suburban NDC**

Critical Domain Outcome	Built Environment Elements	Priority Objectives	Key Actions
Functional Flexibility	Infrastructure	Neighbourhood walkability	Short blocks/grid layout
	Buildings	Mixed use buildings, variety of building typology and dwelling size	Provide some higher density units and some smaller dwellings suitable for one or two person households.
	Space	Suitability of public space for a variety of uses	Provide spaces suitable for people of all ages for a range of activities.
Neighbourhood satisfaction	Infrastructure	Public Transport	Cluster higher density units near public transport stops. Provide shelter at public transport stops.
	Buildings	Mixed Use	Include buildings that can accommodate home occupation and basic local facility, such as dairy or café. Create a neighbourhood centre. Ensure a primary school is in walking distance for most houses (this may be outside the neighbourhood).
	Space	Basic local facilities	Provide playground, and space to sit and talk.
Minimised Costs	Infrastructure	Infrastructure capacity	Allow for increased future densities.
	Buildings	Availability of low cost housing	Consider including some Housing New Zealand units. Include some smaller lower cost units.
	Space	Robust public spaces	Use of durable, low maintenance materials and systems.
Effective Governance and Civic Life	Infrastructure	Pedestrian space that allows for people to gather and interact.	Sufficiently wide footpaths
	Buildings	Local facilities	Provide some local facilities, such as community house/centre.
	Space	Robust public space	Provide opportunities for casual interaction and community events.
Appropriate Use Resource & Climate Protection	Infrastructure	Solar access	Consider solar access for dwellings in street layout.
	Buildings	Smaller dwellings	Consider reducing the size of dwellings.
	Space	No green space irrigation	Design green spaces not to require irrigation.
Maximised bio-physical health	Infrastructure	Reduced imperviousness/hydrological neutrality	Aim for low levels of imperviousness and include stormwater treatment devices
	Buildings	NA – see SF 1.1	
	Space	Completeness of the green network	Maintain/re-establish important ecological linkages. Provide wildlife habitat.

Infobox B.2: N-SAPT Indicative Objectives & Actions for Greenfield Urban NDC

Critical Domain Outcome	Built Environment Elements	Priority Objectives	Key Actions
Functional Flexibility	Infrastructure	Neighbourhood walkability	Short blocks/grid layout; High density; Pleasant and safe footpaths and crossings
	Buildings	Mixed use buildings, variety of building typology and dwelling size	Provide a mixture of apartments and terraced housing and a mixture of one, two, three and four bedroom homes. Mixed use dwellings, with opportunities for buildings to be used for residential, employment and commercial purposes.
	Space	Suitability of public space for a variety of uses	Provide urban spaces suitable for events, markets, performances, etc. Ensure young people and children are catered for.
Neighbourhood satisfaction	Infrastructure	Public Transport	Cluster higher density units near public transport stops. Liaise with PT operators to ensure the new neighbourhood is well serviced.
	Buildings	Mixed Use	Include buildings that can accommodate home occupations such as live above work situations. Create a neighbourhood centre with shops, cafes and professional services.
	Space	High quality open spaces	Ensure design is of high quality and contributes to neighbourhood character. Design spaces to minimise crime.
Minimised Costs	Infrastructure	Infrastructure capacity	Demand management if insufficient capacity in receiving systems (includes sewage, stormwater, transport)
	Buildings	Availability of low cost housing	Consider including some Housing New Zealand units. Include some smaller lower cost units.
	Space	Provision of recreational facilities.	Provide children's playground and areas for play, exercise and interaction.
Effective Governance and Civic Life	Infrastructure	Pedestrian space that allows for people to gather and interact.	Sufficiently wide footpaths
	Buildings	Local facilities	Provide some local facilities, such as community house/centre.
	Space	Robust public space that is available for public use.	Provide opportunities for casual interaction and community events. Ensure that most open space is in public ownership.
Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	Infrastructure	Communal rainwater collection	Consider communal rainwater collection tanks.
	Buildings	Residential energy efficiency	Ensure good thermal performance by maximising the use of party walls. Consider building orientation to reduce the need for electrical heating and cooling.
	Space	Allow people to grow their own food.	Provide public community gardens or shared private gardens as part of private developments.
Maximised bio-physical health	Infrastructure	Use Stormwater Management Devices to treat, retain and detain run-off.	Swales in carparks, raingardens, sandfilters. Create a 'treatment train' of devices.
	Buildings	NA – see SF 1.1	
	Space	Completeness of the green network	Maintain/re-establish important ecological linkages. Leave streams unpiped and consider reinstating piped streams.

Infobox B.3: N-SAPT Indicative Objectives & Actions for Brownfield Urban NDC

Critical Domain Outcome	Built Environment Elements	Major Objectives	Key Actions
Functional Flexibility	Infrastructure	Neighbourhood walkability	Short blocks/grid layout High density Pleasant and safe footpaths and crossings
	Buildings	Mixed use buildings, variety of building typology and dwelling size	Provide a mixture of apartments and terraced housing and a mixture of one, two, three and four bedroom homes.
	Space	Suitability of public space for a variety of uses	Provide urban spaces suitable for events, markets, performances, etc. Ensure young people and children are catered for.
Neighbourhood satisfaction	Infrastructure	Public Transport	Cluster higher density units near public transport stops. Liase with PT operators to ensure the new neighbourhood is well serviced.
	Buildings	Mixed Use	Consider retaining some commercial industrial buildings for creative uses (such as artists workshops). Include buildings that can accommodate home occupations such as live above work situations. Create a neighbourhood centre with shops, cafes and professional services.
	Space	High quality open spaces	Ensure design is of high quality and references historic use (consider retaining some existing elements). Design spaces to minimise crime. Ensure that there are no remaining contamination issues, especially around playgrounds.
Minimised Costs	Infrastructure	Infrastructure capacity	Demand management if insufficient capacity in receiving systems (includes sewage, stormwater, transport)
	Buildings	Availability of low cost commercial space.	Consider maintaining some existing commercial/ industrial buildings for cheap commercial space.
	Space	Provision of recreational facilities.	Provide children's playground and areas for play, exercise and interaction.
Effective Governance and Civic Life	Infrastructure	Pedestrian space that allows for people to gather and interact.	Sufficiently wide footpaths
	Buildings	Local facilities	Consider re-using an existing building as a community centre.
	Space	Robust public space that is available for public use.	Provide opportunities for casual interaction and community events. Ensure that most open space is in public ownership.
Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	Infrastructure	Communal rainwater collection	Consider communal rainwater collection tanks.
	Buildings	Residential energy efficiency	Ensure good thermal performance by maximising the use of party walls. Consider building orientation to reduce the need for electrical heating and cooling.
	Space	Reuse existing spaces and/or materials	Utilise demolition materials for landscaping (such as bricks).
Maximised bio-physical health	Infrastructure	Use Stormwater Management Devices to treat, retain and detain run-off.	Swales in carparks, raingardens, sandfilters. Create a 'treatment train' of devices.
	Buildings	NA – see SF 1.1	
	Space	Completeness of the green network	Maintain/re-establish important ecological linkages. Leave streams unpiped and consider reinstating piped streams.



Infobox B.4: N-SAPT Indicative Objectives & Actions for Retrofit Urban NDC

Critical Domain Outcome	Built Environment Elements	Major Objectives	Key Actions
Functional Flexibility	Infrastructure	Neighbourhood walkability	Connect streets when brownfield sites are redeveloped. Improve footpaths and crossings.
	Buildings	Mixed use buildings, variety of building typology and dwelling size	Ensure any new development contributes to an appropriate mix.
	Space	Suitability of public space for a variety of uses	Retrofit spaces to cater for a wider variety of uses.
Neighbourhood satisfaction	Infrastructure	Public Transport	Liase with PT operators to improve services. Improve public transport stops to be more pleasant waiting spaces.
	Buildings	Mixed Use	Encourage uses that are currently absent from the neighbourhood (such as café, etc)
	Space	High quality open spaces	Upgrade spaces to be more functional and better reflect neighbourhood character. Upgrade spaces to minimise crime.
Minimised Costs	Infrastructure	Infrastructure capacity	Demand management if insufficient capacity in receiving systems (includes sewage, stormwater, transport)
	Buildings	Availability of low cost housing	Consider including some Housing New Zealand units, and/or some smaller lower cost units when sites are redeveloped.
	Space	Provision of recreational facilities.	Provide children's playground and improve areas for play, exercise and interaction.
Effective Governance and Civic Life	Infrastructure	Pedestrian space that allows for people to gather and interact.	Improve footpaths by creating spaces where people can gather.
	Buildings	Local facilities	Provide/upgrade some local facilities, such as community house/centre.
	Space	Robust public space that is available for public use.	Improve opportunities for casual interaction and community events. Ensure that most open space remains in public ownership.
Appropriate Resource Use and Climate Protection	Infrastructure	Demand Management	Undertake demand management for water, energy and car use.
	Buildings	Reuse buildings	Reuse existing buildings as much as possible.
	Space	Allow people to grow their own food.	Create public community gardens.
Maximised bio-physical health	Infrastructure	Use Stormwater Management Devices to treat, retain and detain run-off.	Retrofit swales in carparks, raingardens, sandfilters, etc. Create a 'treatment train' of devices.
	Buildings	NA – see SF 1.1	
	Space	Completeness of the green network	Maintain/re-establish important ecological linkages. Leave streams unpipied and consider reinstating piped streams.