

URBAN DESIGN TOOLKIT

A VISION FOR THE WELLINGTON REGION





*Hāpaitia te ara tika,
pūmau ai te rangatiratanga
mo ngā uri whakatipu.*

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1.0

What this toolkit does

The *Urban Design Toolkit* delivers on a range of important benefits, including social wellbeing, environmental health, economic vibrancy, community connection and climate resilience. This responds to the challenge of climate change and a resource-constrained future, where we need to design our urban areas to be more resilient and sustainable while creating the foundations for strong communities.

Good urban design will be critical to reducing transport emissions in the region through reducing our reliance on private vehicles as it can make our communities more walkable – so that people are able to access most of the things and services they need without needing to own a car. A better designed region can also reduce the burden of infrastructure costs on our communities by using our existing networks more efficiently.

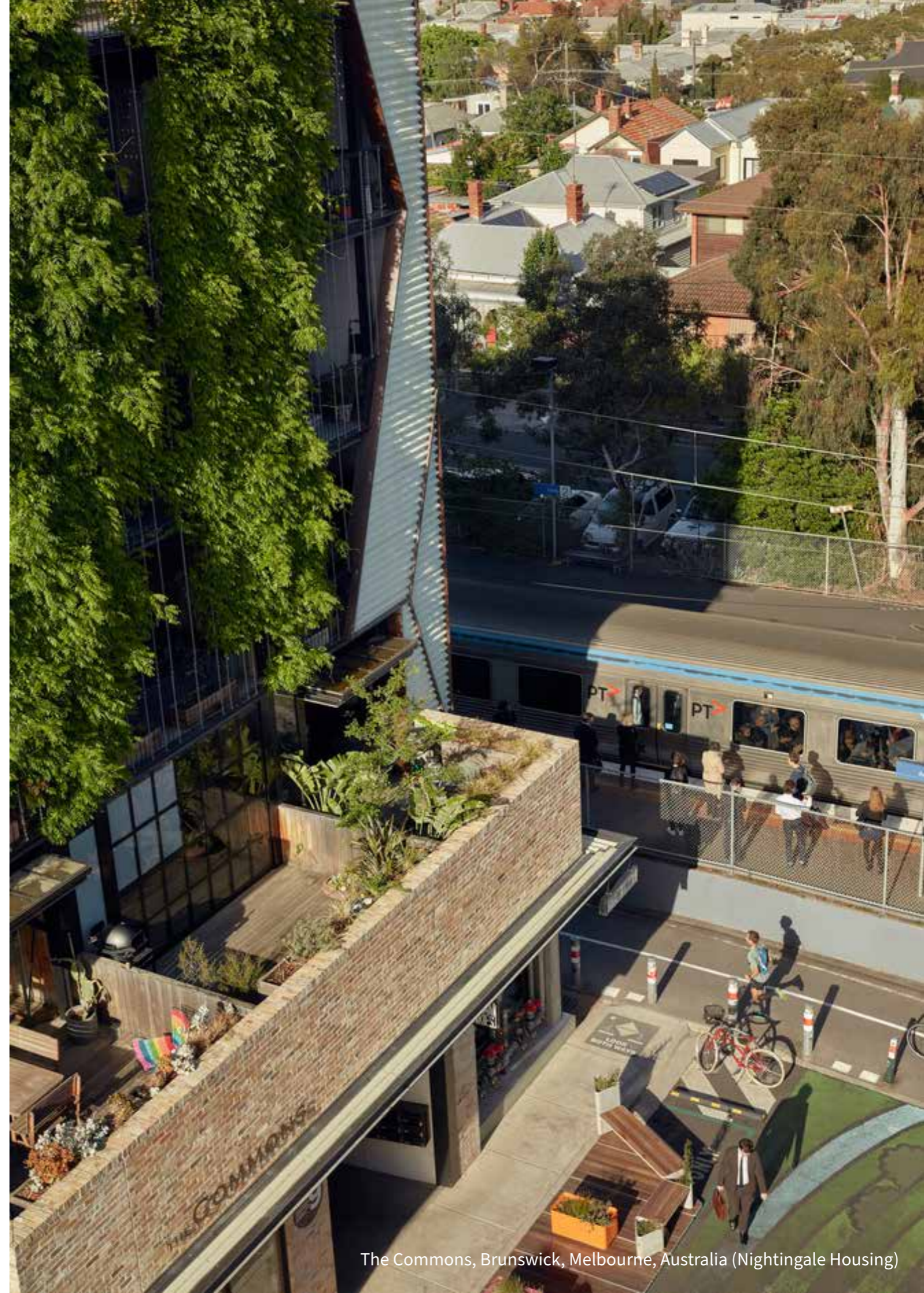
Part 2 of the Toolkit provides process guidance and possible interventions for developing sustainable future communities. It focuses on the application of six place pillars, or key principles for urban design, which provide a holistic framework of the key qualities that contribute to the creation of more liveable and sustainable communities and that make a place a community.

Part 3 offers a range of international and national exemplars that inspire sustainable urban design at different scales within the Wellington Region.

The *Urban Design Toolkit*:

- Supports reduced transport emissions by demonstrating an urban design vision for the region
- Provides an accessible toolbox for non-experts to help support communities, local government, iwi and hapū, developers and other stakeholders to influence better outcomes for their community
- Demonstrates best practice that can be applied to a range of contexts
- Supports regional and district policies such as the Regional Policy Statement and district plans with practical guidance

Ka-tipu, toitū te whenua.



The Commons, Brunswick, Melbourne, Australia (Nightingale Housing)

2.0 Designing communities fit for the future

Our regional communities of the future will be shaped by a range of dynamics, including population growth and associated infrastructure needs, climate impacts, and energy and resource constraints. While we cannot accurately project the future, we can be sure that it will not be the same as the immediate past. What is certain is that our urban areas, where about 87 percent of New Zealanders live, will need to make reduced resource and energy demands and be more integrated with ecological systems to be resilient and future-fit.

Future communities will require future-focused and ecologically sound design and decision-making, laying the groundwork for intergenerational waiora/wellbeing, thriving local economies, urban connectivity and human and environmental resilience.

This section outlines where development should take place, before describing what good development looks like. This is achieved by applying the six place pillars to four urban development scenarios at different scales: single site, neighbourhood/ street, community precinct and local centre.



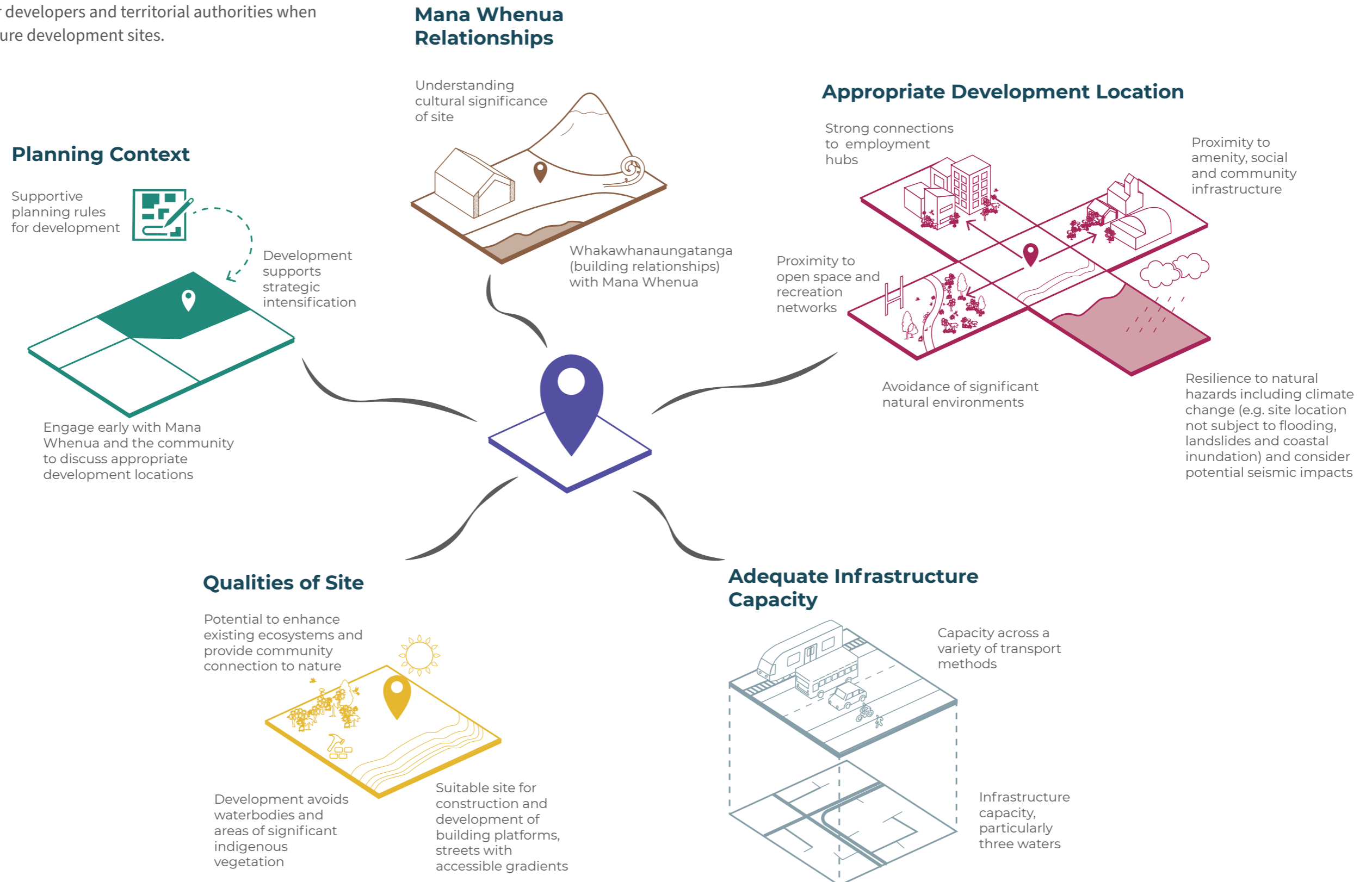
Acknowledgement: Westpac Place, Sydney, NSW, Australia, by Aspect Studios,



Where development should go

The elements of good site selection

Identifying strategic locations for development is essential for creating future communities that are resilient and sustainable. See the diagram below for some key considerations for developers and territorial authorities when evaluating and selecting future development sites.



Guiding Place Pillars

Key principles for integrated urban design

We have developed these place pillars informed by regional, national and international policy, planning and design practice. They provide the foundational elements for the creation of more liveable, equitable and sustainable communities, while addressing climate, resilience and affordability issues.



1_NGĀ HAERENGA:
Journeys of Place



2_PITO MATA:
Resilient Place



3_PUNA WAIORA:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_ORANGA TAIAO:
Nature in Place



5_KĀINGA TIPU:
Healthy People and Communities



6_PA TAURIKURA:
*Expressive Place,
Character and
Identity*

Future communities are designed around walkability (being able to access most of the things in everyday life by walking, cycling or a short trip by public transport). This allows people to connect to the places, people, localities, events and communities that are important to them and helps create vibrant, people-friendly neighbourhoods.

Our neighbourhoods, towns and cities of the future will need to be resilient in the face of a changing climate and utilise less energy and resources. Sustainable urban design will help deliver on the reduction of resource and energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the enhancement and care of nature through water-sensitive urban design and regenerative design.

Promoting mixed-use development (e.g., retail, business and light industrial mixed and combined with residential) supports a diversity of activities within a compact area, supporting a vibrant and diverse local economy and socially connected community.

Future urban communities are designed in a way that protects, restores and enhances the natural environment. This will enable people to reconnect with nature in the places they live and work, and create more resilience in our urban spaces. For example, cooling and water-regulating functions of trees, water regulating functions of wetlands and biodiversity enhancing effect of green corridors.

At the heart of making a well-functioning society are communities in which people's social, cultural and economic needs are met. Good urban design can help create public safety, a sense of connection to place and community cohesion. It can also meaningfully contribute to affordability and quality of life.

Each place is unique and has its own character and features. Celebrating place is a way of acknowledging these special aspects that make one place distinct from the next. Sense of place is supported by quality built environment, architecture, streetscape, public realm and open-space as well as important relationships to nature.

What future-fit communities look like

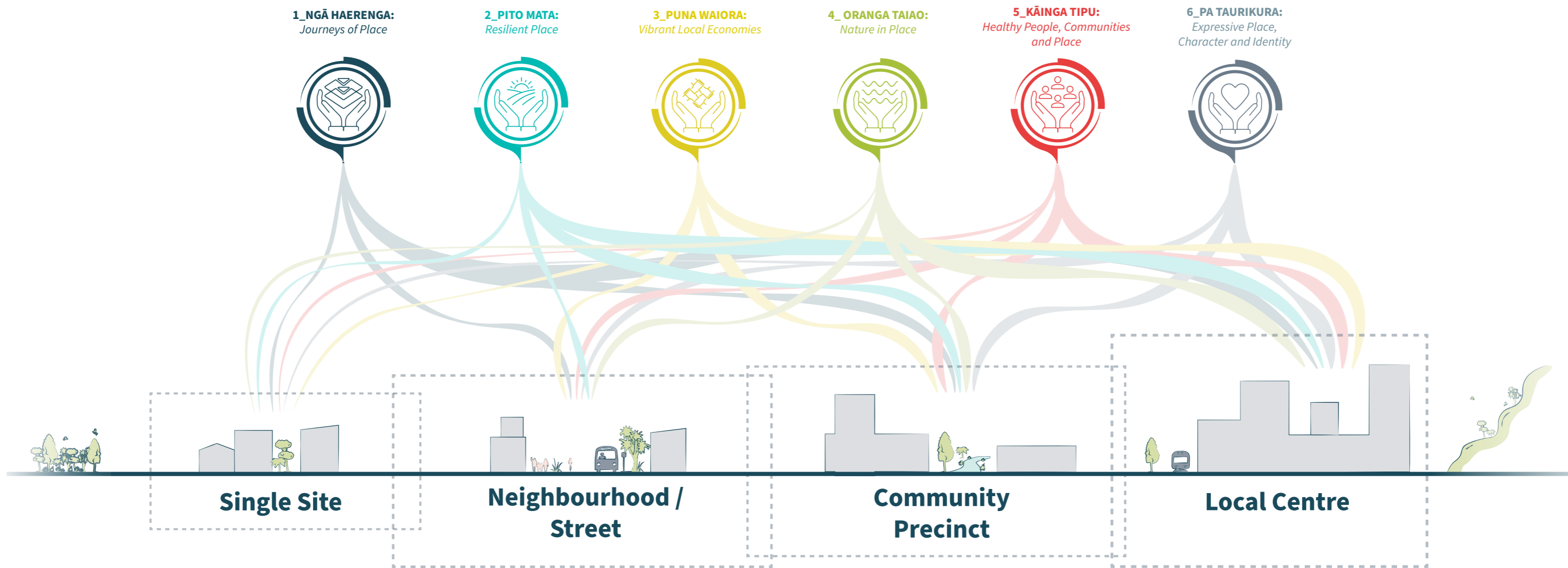
Single Site // Neighbourhood Street // Community Precinct // Local Centre

The Toolkit presents four urban development scenarios to envision the possibilities of future place: a single site, a neighbourhood / street, a community precinct and finally a local centre.

These show ways we can renew and improve existing urban environments at a range of scales.

The diagram below shows how the place pillars inform the design of future communities,

to help ensure that they are resilient, and they protect and enhance nature and provide for social connection and cultural and economic vibrancy.

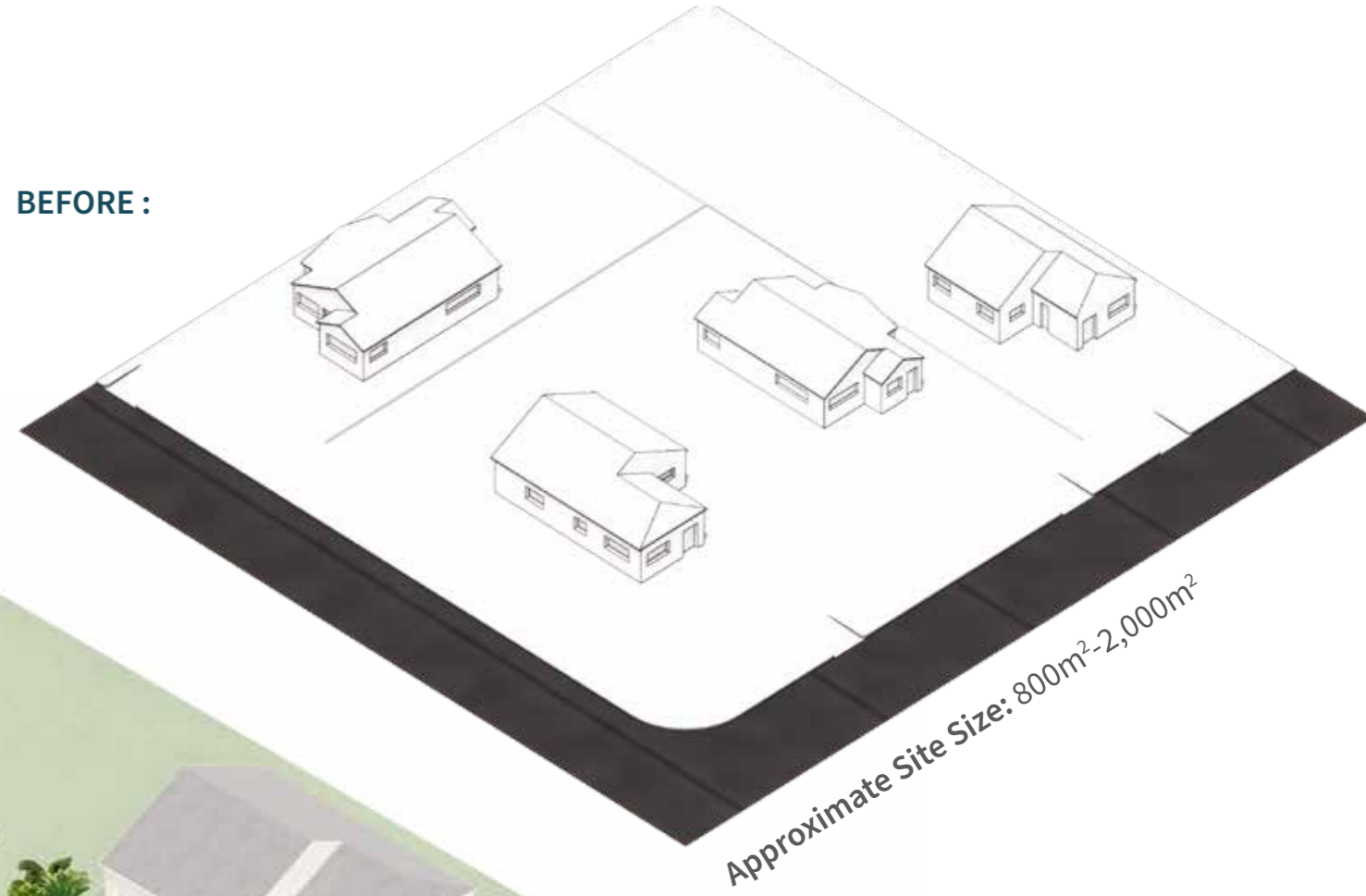




Single Site Scenario

Redeveloping a typical suburban site

BEFORE :



NOW :





Single Site Scenario

Possible interventions



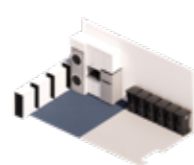
SOCIAL COMMONS

Multipurpose commons with kitchenette and spaces for events, coworking and relaxation. Opens to the courtyard, bike share/parking/charging facilities and outdoor gym.



SHARED SERVICES

Adjacent to the commons is a shared laundry, neighbourhood battery storage and waste station to support efficient use of resources and energy.



MICRO RETAIL/ CO-WORKING SPACES

Flexible retail / co-working spaces provide additional amenity for residents as well as an additional income from local commerce and rent.



COMMUNAL GARDEN

A variety of garden areas allow for residents to contribute to their own food cycle, use homegrown herbs and fresh fruit/vegetables, enhance biodiversity and provide social connections through the process of planting, growing and harvesting of produce.



RESIDENTS PARKING AND EV SHARING

Grouping parking together minimises the effect of vehicle crossings on the street and maximises communal space. EV sharing means that vehicles are used more efficiently with less carbon impacts.



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A stormwater management system reduces the environmental impacts of stormwater, protects against flooding, can improve water quality in nearby waterbodies and eases pressure on mains infrastructure.





Single Site Scenario

Possible interventions



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People and Communities



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

Interventions

- 01_Bike share facilities** to promote active transport for local trips and to provide health and social benefits
- 02_Attractive pathways and connections to neighbours / local amenities**, encouraging accessibility, walkability and participation
- 03_Carpooling/sharing facilities** to minimise private car ownership, reduce vehicles on the road and provide affordable, convenient ways of utilising a common collection of vehicles
- 04_Universally accessible design**, supporting inclusivity and equitable movement with ease and circulation designed for all people

- 01_Prioritisation of natural, renewable and low-carbon materials** for building and construction to lower the environmental impact and carbon footprint of construction
- 02_Energy efficient design** including triple glazing, insulation, solar orientation and balanced ventilation
- 03_Centralised heating/cooling facilities** to maximise energy efficiency
- 04_Grey water reuse** for garden irrigation, toilet flushing and laundry
- 05_Shared composting facilities** to reduce organic waste going to landfill and increase garden yields
- 06_Water-sensitive urban design**, such as swales, rain gardens and use of permeable surfaces and natural processes to reduce runoff, improve water quality and provide greenspace
- 07_Renewable energy generation**, including solar panels for heating purposes, collective energy storage for surplus

- 01_Bookable multi-purpose space** to encourage residents to participate and share in a variety of hobbies / activities / events / local services
- 02_Common resources** comprised of gardens, harvesting and preserving kai, shared vehicles and bikes and shared facilities
- 03_Dual residential/retail or co-working spaces** to provide micro-enterprises / an additional income or amenity for residents without the need to travel
- 04_Site recycling station** for households to reduce waste and encourage a collective behavioural shift

- 01_Restoring original planting, planting and growing native and local species of plants**, to maximise indigenous biodiversity and seasonal benefits for flora and fauna
- 02_Green infrastructure**, including green roofs and green walls to improve habitats, biodiversity, temperature regulation, carbon sequestration, natural water-cycles and downstream water quality
- 03_Productive vegetation** that provides food and also benefits bird and insect populations

- 01_Common plaza** for socialising and gathering together
- 02_Shared multipurpose room** for community gatherings, occasions and celebrations
- 03_Diversity of housing options/ typologies** to grow social and cultural diversity, and support affordability
- 04_Spaces for exercise and outdoor activity** including the use of shared equipment and facilities
- 05_Amenities that integrate cultural practices** such as mara kai [food production] and wānanga [education]
- 06_Integration of crime prevention through environmental design** such as the use of lighting, sightlines and activity to create safe environments

- 01_Well-considered relationship to neighbourhood** that is sensitive to existing and future environments, including heights, setbacks, outlook, privacy and materials
- 02_Enhancement of streetscapes and public spaces** through design principles such as street-facing windows and minimising full-height front fencing
- 03_Celebration and preservation of existing qualities of place**, such as architectural and environmental qualities, including trees, to enhance aspects of place
- 04_Quality architectural form** that is harmonious and creates an unique, attractive environment complementary to its natural and built context



Single Site Scenario

Examples of sustainable urban design



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



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PLACE PILLARS

SHARED SERVICES



26 Aroha (2021)
Auckland, New Zealand



The main common area at 26 Aroha, a Mt Albert cohousing development, is integrated with shared services such as laundry facilities, solar energy generation and waste disposal. This ensures that basic services are used most efficiently and are accessible to all residents.

FLEXIBLE SPACES



UKO Glebe (2021)
Sydney, Australia



UKO Glebe is a coliving facility that features a flexible commercial space on the ground floor that can be utilised for retail, hospitality or co-working. This area is integrated with the dwellings and communal spaces in the building so that they function as a whole and amenity benefits are maximised.

STORMWATER RETENTION



Bryggervangen (2018)
The Netherlands



The Bryggervangen “Climate District” project involves integrating stormwater retention with communal green spaces on the site. This sees a combination of raingardens, tanks and piping systems minimise flood risks and ensures that stormwater efficiency is maximised along with the health of greenspaces.

GROUP PARKING AND EV SHARING



Toiora High Street (2023)
Dunedin



Toiora High Street features townhouses centred around a large communal garden with consolidated on-site parking. Some common parking is provided, including EV chargers. The shared residents facilities also include multi-use room, meeting room, office, guest accommodation, workshop and garden shed.

SOCIAL COMMONS



Merelbeke (2023)
Merelbeke, The Netherlands



Merelbeke is a development that is centred around spacious grounds and facilities designed to create an active and sustainable life for families. The social commons demonstrates this ethos, with diverse and open facilities that interact with a nearby garden and courtyard.

COMMUNAL GARDENS



Cohaus (2021)
Grey Lynn, Auckland



Cohaus is a community of people living in a twenty-unit housing development in Grey Lynn. A shared central garden is the focus of the development including fruiting trees, vegetables and native species, a common room, storage spaces, laundry and bike parking.



Single Site Scenario

Aotearoa Placemaking

COHAUS, GREY LYNN, AUCKLAND

Cohaus is a medium-density residential development in Grey Lynn, Auckland, comprised of 20 dwellings ranging from apartments to terraced townhouses. It is an cohesive community on a single site that is well-integrated with the surrounding environment.



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place

Cohaus includes on-site bike-storage and a shared electric car system, maximising convenience and minimising private vehicle use.



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place

Maximised solar gain through building and landscape design and stormwater management through water sensitive urban design.



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies

An on-site studio provides a communal working environment for residents.



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place

The living environments centre around a common garden area that has shared productive gardens and an orchard.



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place

Co-haus encourages social participation through its shared spaces, creating a cohesive community.



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

The architectural form is sensitive to the surrounding suburban environment. The development kept an existing villa that was on the site, incorporating this home into the development.



Single Site Scenario

Who lives here?

RETIRED COUPLE



“I thought moving to a low-maintenance place would finally get my husband to relax, but nope! Turns out he’s signed up to lead the community garden! Guess I won’t be seeing him around much!” - Maggie

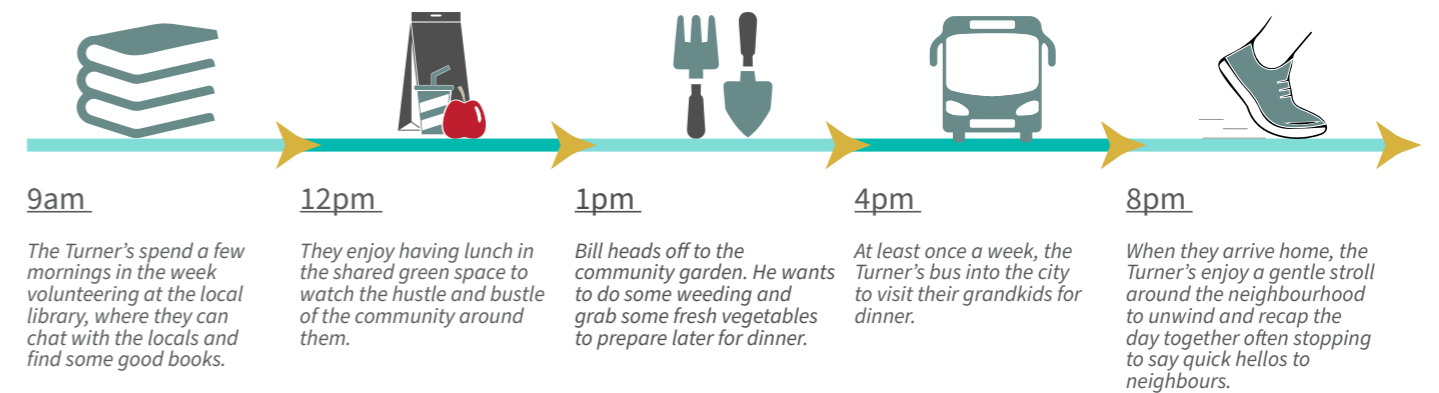


“I still don’t quite understand how solar panels work, but they seem to be bringing down the monthly power bill, so I can’t complain! Plus, the house always feels nice and warm with lots of sunshine coming in.” - Bill

“The street art is always changing. It is like having your own daily dose of culture outside your door! Though, there’s this new sculpture down the road that’s got me scratching my head.” - Bill



OUR DAILY TIMELINE





Single Site Scenario

Who lives here?

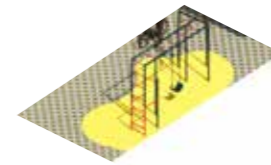
INTERGENERATIONAL FAMILY



“Talofa, we are the **Fiola Family**: Grandma and Grandpa Fiaola, Sina and Malo (the children of Grandma and Grandpa), and grandchildren Lani and Mika. We range in age from 9 to 75!”

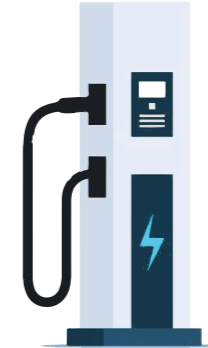


“Living next to a playground is like having a built-in babysitter! Keeping an eye on the kids? Easy peasy. Getting them to leave? Mission: Impossible!”
- Sina

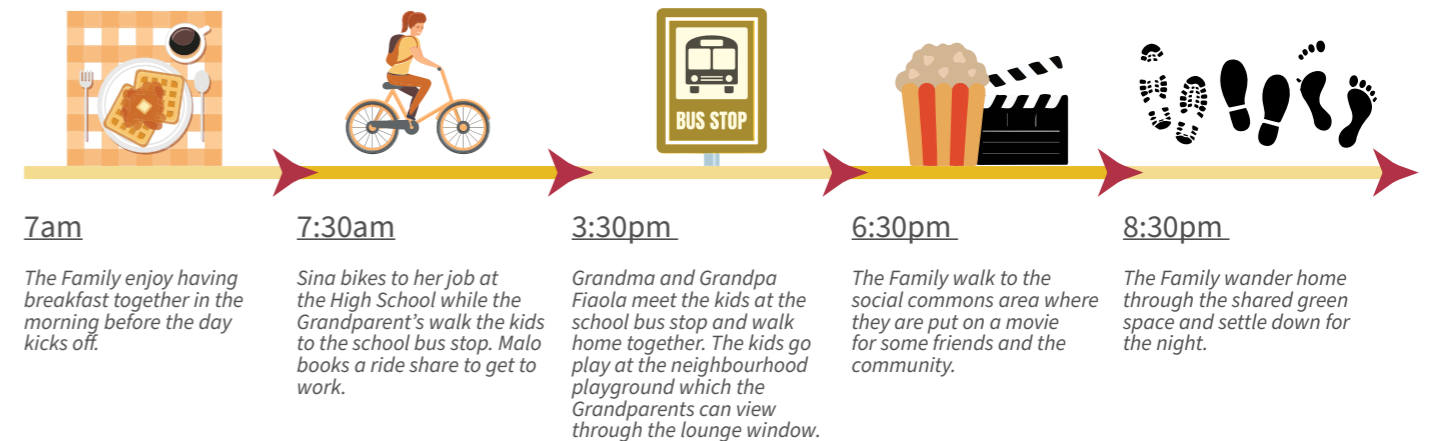


“I thought downsizing meant our social life would shrink, but booking the shared commons has been a game changer! Now we can still host family gatherings, just with a strict ‘no sleepover’ policy otherwise we would have the whole village staying!”
- Grandma Fiaola

“When we have events as a whānau, it can be tough to get there by bike or bus. That’s why having the option to hop into a car is unmatched! And bonus points for not having to feed it any fuel!”
- Malo



OUR DAILY TIMELINE





Single Site Scenario

Who lives here?

TEENAGER LIVING WITH FAMILY

Aroha



“Kia ora, Ko Aroha tōku ingoa! I am 17 years old, living with my mama, papa and sister. I recently moved to Te Whanganui-a-tara from Ōtautahi for my Dad’s job. I’ve been loving it so far!”



“Tu meke! I feel like I basically know the whole block! It is quite nice having familiar faces around, plus I definitely get some juicy gossip from some of my neighbours!” - Aroha



“Looking out my window and seeing natives growing is so cool. There are even some rākau rongoā (medicinal plants) planted which Mum has been teaching me about!” - Aroha

“I had to read up on how it was possible to harvest and reuse rain and greywater. Mīharo! What a cool initiative! It’s like turning leftovers into something with purpose again!” - Aroha



HER DAILY TIMELINE



7:45am

Aroha walks through the shared green space, filled with native plantings, on her way to the bus stop for school.

4pm

Once home from school, Aroha heads to the shared common space where she helps run a kids club. Today, Aroha has planned some eco-awareness activities for the kids.

6pm

She quickly pops down from her family’s apartment to grab some butter for her Mum from the local dairy. Luckily, it is located on the ground floor of her apartment.

7:30pm

She meets her new local friends in the shared green space where they sit and chat at their favorite picnic table.

9pm

Aroha quickly does some homework beside her bedroom window, looking over the shared green space.



Single Site Scenario

Meeting key needs



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS



SOCIAL INTERACTION OPPORTUNITIES

Helping out in the community garden, lending a hand at the local library, and just enjoying eating lunch in the shared garden has helped The Turners (retired couple) connect with many of their neighbours within their block.

The Fiaola Family spend a lot of time in the shared exercise area and playground. They love the social commons area, and often host movie nights, so the neighbourhood families can come to relax and mingle alongside!

Aroha is on a friendly first-name basis with all her neighbours and the local shopkeepers, as she often sees them as she goes about her day! It helps her feel safe being able to recognise the people around her and be acknowledged.



PLACE CONNECTIONS

The Turners feel like their block is so vibrant and attractive. They know they are home when they wander the block and see beautiful murals that various neighbours have helped to make and artistic sculptures scattered throughout the place.

The Fiaola Family often uses the shared commons to host family gatherings and play music together and dance. Neighbourhood kids usually like to join in to Sasa and Fa'ataupati learn more about the Samoan culture.

Aroha has a deep connection to nature she learnt this from her koro (grandfather) as he loved ngahere (forests). This connection is why she loves that her home is surrounded by native greenery, as it is a reminder of her koro.



SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

The Turners were intrigued by the energy efficient design of the block and how the block could generate its own renewable energy. They think the new technologies and innovations at home are wonderful. They are yet to feel cold in their home and rarely have to use the heat pump!

The Fiaola Family loves using the small fleet of electric vehicles available to the residents of their block. It means they can run errands and drop kids off at playdates without the car maintenance headaches.

Aroha was excited to learn that her neighbourhood has houses that capture rain and greywater, and that it is then reused in places like the garden, toilet and laundry!

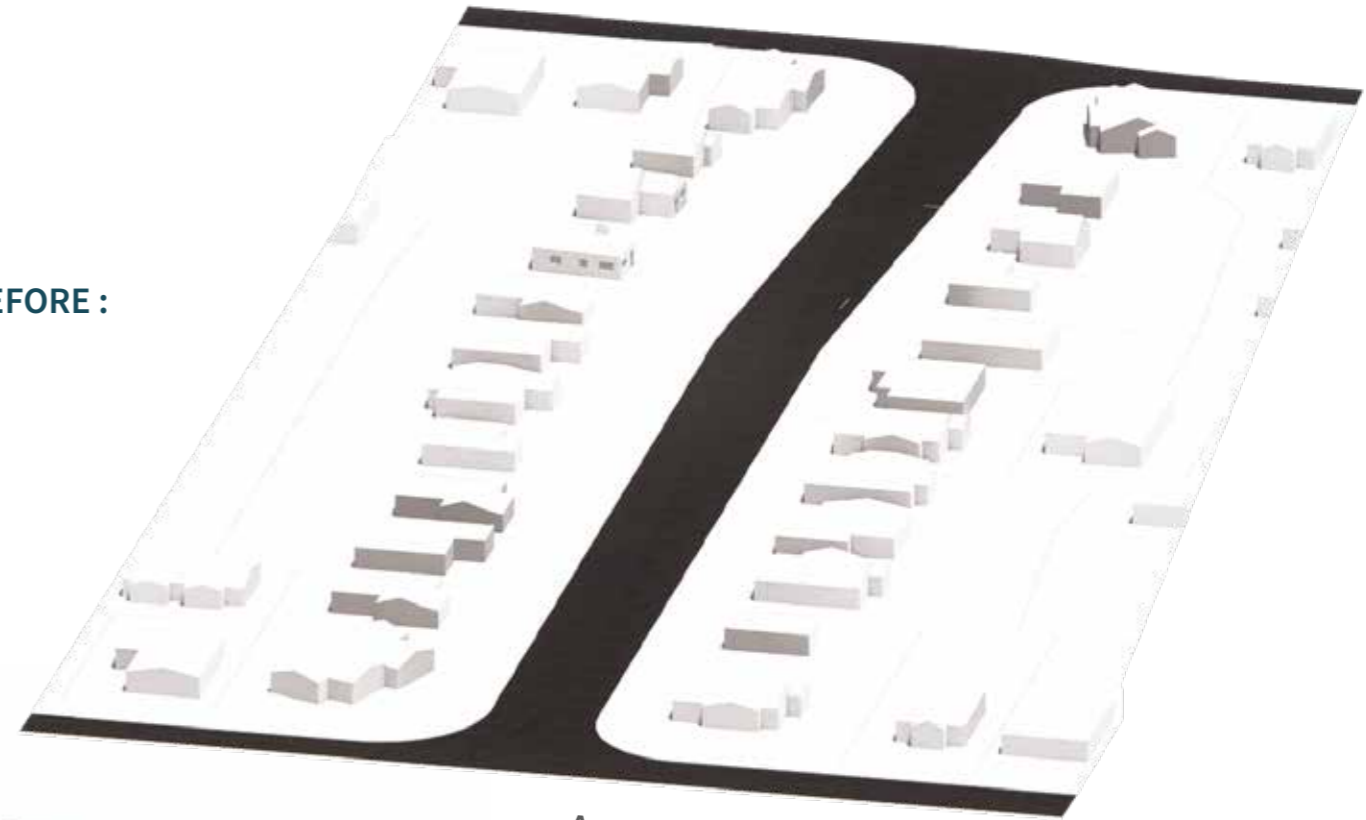




Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Redeveloping a local neighbourhood and streetscape

BEFORE :



Approximate Site Size: 2ha-5ha

NOW :

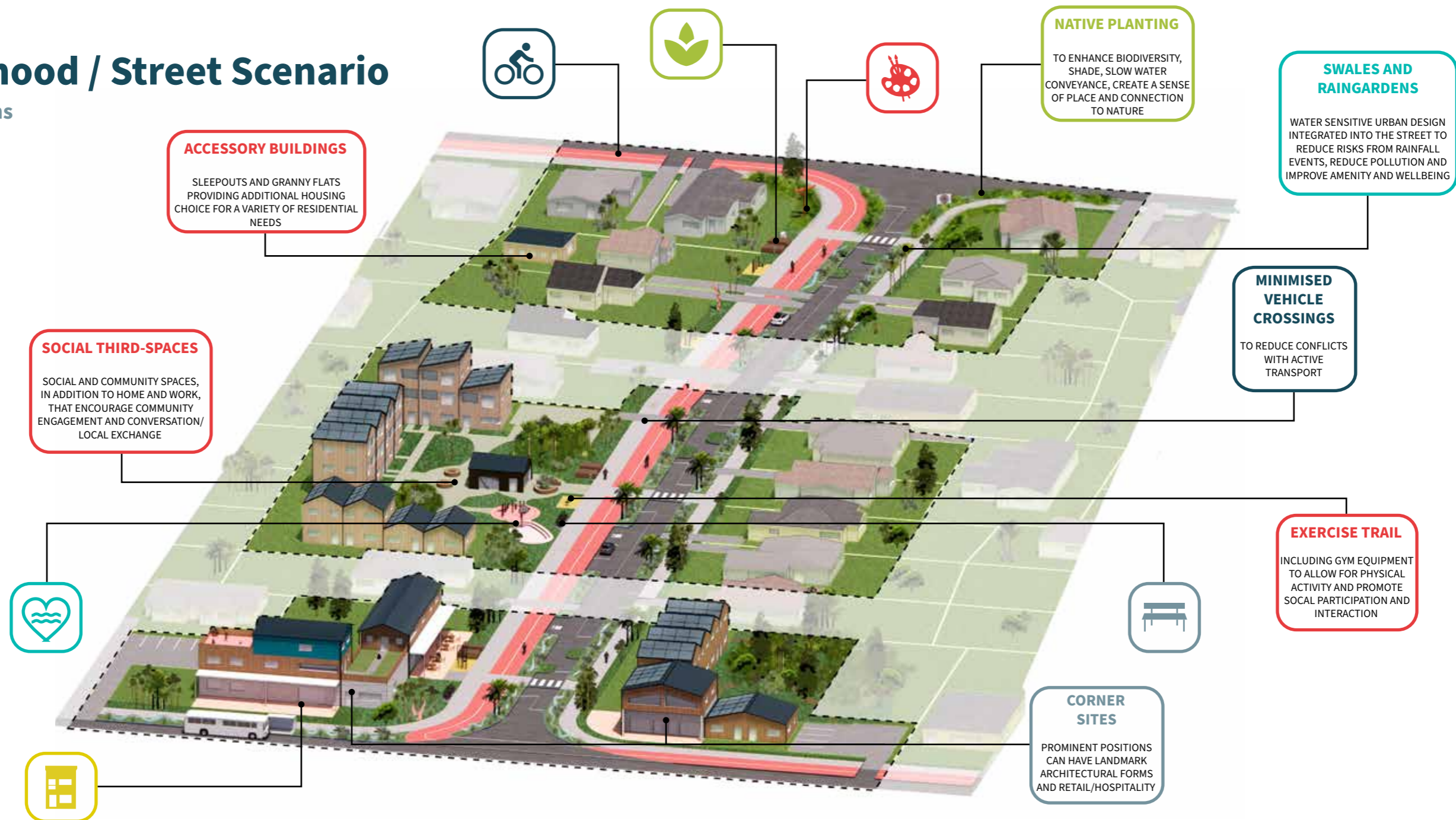


Proposed Density: 15-30 dwellings per hectare



Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Possible interventions



ACCESSORY BUILDINGS
SLEEPOUTS AND GRANNY FLATS PROVIDING ADDITIONAL HOUSING CHOICE FOR A VARIETY OF RESIDENTIAL NEEDS

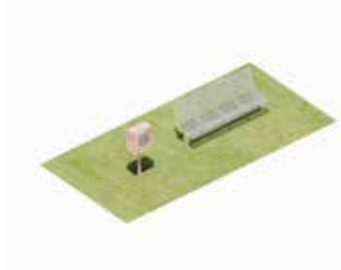
SOCIAL THIRD-SPACES
SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SPACES, IN ADDITION TO HOME AND WORK, THAT ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND CONVERSATION/ LOCAL EXCHANGE



PUBLIC SPACES THAT INTEGRATE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
Integrating stormwater management with public space design helps create a sense of place, benefits well-being, and improves climate resilience.



LOCAL AMENITY INFRASTRUCTURE
Including recreational structures, community libraries and street seating helps to ensure the comfort, joy and accessibility of streets and enhances their inclusivity, liveability and identity.



ART AND SCULPTURE TRAIL
Integrating an art and sculpture trail into the streetscape provides for local expression and creativity while also contributing to the unique stories and identity of a street or neighbourhood.



BERM PLANTING WITH COMMUNITY GARDENS
Gardens can be created in berm space and can include vegetable beds, wilded planting and food production facilities such as beehives.



CYCLE LANES AND CYCLE SHARING
Cycleways and cycle sharing and parking infrastructure allow for active transport to be easily used for trips of varying distances and can also provide a fun, recreational social and physical health benefit.



CORNER SITES
PROMINENT POSITIONS CAN HAVE LANDMARK ARCHITECTURAL FORMS AND RETAIL/HOSPITALITY

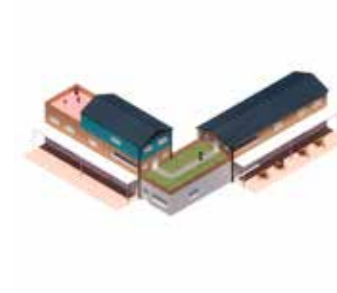
EXERCISE TRAIL
INCLUDING GYM EQUIPMENT TO ALLOW FOR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PROMOTE SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND INTERACTION

MINIMISED VEHICLE CROSSINGS
TO REDUCE CONFLICTS WITH ACTIVE TRANSPORT

SWALES AND RAINGARDENS
WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN INTEGRATED INTO THE STREET TO REDUCE RISKS FROM RAINFALL EVENTS, REDUCE POLLUTION AND IMPROVE AMENITY AND WELLBEING

NATIVE PLANTING
TO ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY, SHADE, SLOW WATER CONVEYANCE, CREATE A SENSE OF PLACE AND CONNECTION TO NATURE

MICRO MIXED-USE DESTINATIONS
Small mixed-used buildings provide for amenity through the provision of commercial and community land uses and communal open space.





Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Possible interventions



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People and Communities



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

Interventions

- 01_Traffic calming measures**, such as angled slow points and varied paving materials, to protect pedestrians
- 02_Local amenity** in the form of retail, hospitality and other local shops that enables shorter trips and use of active transport
- 03_Design of public transport with local amenity** such as having bus stops near community hubs to enhance connectivity for longer distances
- 04_Planted streets** that make walking and cycling more enjoyable, provide shade and temperature regulation, protect pedestrians from vehicles and encourage safer vehicle speeds
- 05_Cycle lanes** to promote safer transport outcomes and make cycling more attractive to residents and visitors of all ages
- 06_Carpooling and bike sharing facilities** to reduce private vehicle use
- 07_Universally accessible design** to support equitable access to mobility for all within the streetscape

- 01_Prioritisation of active transportation** to reduce carbon emissions
- 02_Electric car charging**
- 03_Stormwater management** through the introduction of swales, raingardens and detention ponds reduces runoff and contamination of waterways. Rain tanks enable the reuse of water in houses and gardens
- 04_Community compost garden** to reduce landfill organic waste and increase garden yields
- 05_Energy efficient design** to reduce energy demand
- 06_Neighbourhood electricity generation and storage** including district energy systems, shared batteries and solar panels, to support resilience

- 01_Public spaces designed for markets and events** that provide local commercial opportunities
- 02_Micro amenity** through commercial and mixed land uses that provide employment and economic stimulation
- 03_Dual residential/retail or co-working spaces** to provide an additional income or amenity for residents
- 04_Bookable multi-purpose buildings** nested in developments and public spaces to encourage residents to participate and share in a variety of hobbies/activities/events/local services

- 01_Retaining existing vegetation** and tree canopies to enhance resilience and urban biodiversity
- 02_Water sensitive design** including maximising permeable surfaces to improve stormwater and biodiversity impacts
- 03_Planting that is appropriate to the local context** to maximise indigenous biodiversity benefits and improve the quality of the urban environment
- 04_Ecological networks and habitat corridors** that connect streets, neighbourhoods and cities
- 05_Berm planting with vegetation and community gardens** (e.g., mara kai) and interventions such as insect hotels to provide amenity in addition to ecological value

- 01_Diversity of housing options and typologies** to ensure social and cultural diversity, affordability and liveability for residents
- 02_Movement and activity equipment** for residents integrated into the streetscape to connect with each other and enhance their physical health
- 03_Public and common spaces** to provide flexible and temporary areas for collaboration and cultural sharing
- 04_Spaces for neighbourhood art installations**, including street sculptures and murals, to enhance opportunities for local expression

- 01_Urban design** that responds to and complements the surrounding environment, including through material use, landscaping and architectural form
- 02_Enhancing the quality of public spaces** through considered use of building setbacks, street-front glazing, building orientation and minimising fencing through planting
- 03_Preservation of particular street features and native and street trees** to enhance existing character
- 04_Variety architectural form** that creates a visually interesting and diverse environment



Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Examples of sustainable urban design



PUBLIC SPACE SW MANAGEMENT

Benthemplein (2013)
Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Benthemplein combines public space with stormwater management: Recreation areas are integrated into a stormwater system so that after heavy rainfall they operate as detention ponds. Flows into these areas also have a sculptural component through water features.



MICRO MIXED-USE

Nightingale 1 (2017)
Melbourne, Australia

Nightingale 1 is a mixed-used development with apartments above ground floor commercial tenancies. This integrates with a public realm seating area that extends into the streetscape. Also included is a communal roofgarden on the top floor.



FOOD PRODUCTION

City Life Box (2014)
Copenhagen, Denmark

The City Life Box was designed to bring plant life into the street scape. The architectural intervention allowed members of the public to either passively or actively engage with planter boxes through sitting and resting or gardening and cultivating the vegetables and flowers.



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PLACE PILLARS



Protected cycle lane (2014)
Paris, France

CYCLE LANES AND SHARING

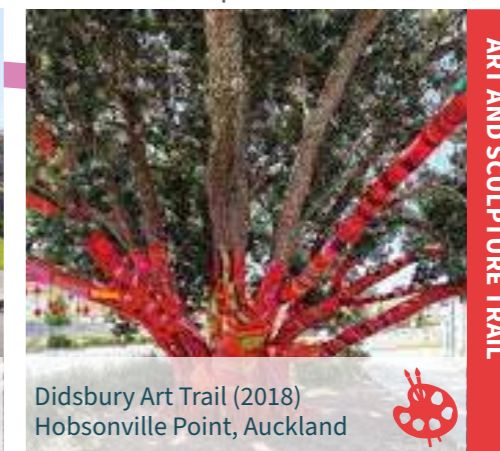
The retrofitting of a suburban Parisian street with protected cycle lanes creates a hierarchy of movement that enhances the experience of cyclists and pedestrians. This is achieved through reconfiguring a wide roadway with adequate space for cyclists and berm planting for protection from vehicles.



AMENITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Long Bay (2022)
North Shore, Auckland

Long Bay is a new suburb on Auckland's North Shore where recreational amenity infrastructure helps to unify elements of the streetscape, such as planting, and destinations of the wider suburb.



Didsbury Art Trail (2018)
Hobsonville Point, Auckland

ART AND SCULPTURE TRAIL

The Didsbury Art Trail connects Hobsonville Point's vibrant commercial areas with its many parks and providing an opportunity for many local artists to feature and share their work. Pictured is "Tree Cosy", by Alison Milne, which adds an expressive element to a tree-lined streetscape.



Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Aotearoa Placemaking

TE PUNAWAI PAKĀINGA, WAINUIOMATA

Mana Whenua Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika have led this papakāinga development, which provides for the potential of over 180 units. It shows how a new community can be created through dwelling and street design.



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place

Upgrades to the streetscape make it a safe and welcoming environment for pedestrians.



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place

Building systems have been utilised to reduce operating costs and maximise the efficiency of the construction process.



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place

Māra kai (communal productive gardens) provide a focal point for the community.



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place

A range of different typologies have been provided, including affordable and kaumatua (elder) housing. Development incorporates an existing kōhanga reo (kindergarten).



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

The design of the homes and streetscapes have bespoke features, colour pallettes and design elements that link and connect back to the story of place and to the whakapapa of the family living in the home.





Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Who lives here?

PERSON WITH LOW VISION



“I feel like I can be independent on this street. The design means that I can walk on the sidewalk without the worry of getting crashed into and can easily get around my neighbourhood.” - Alex



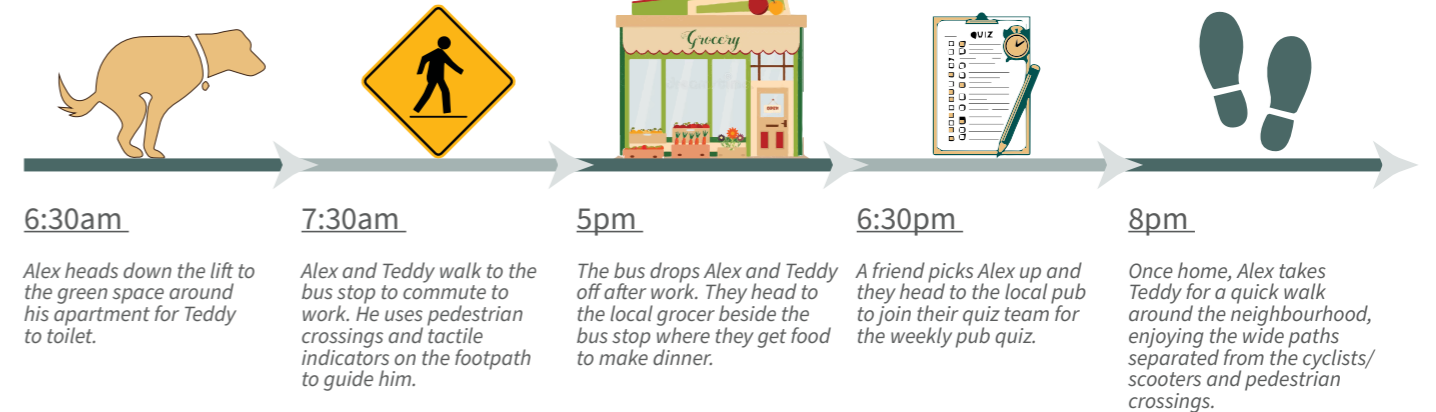
“With my visual impairment, having a transport system I can trust makes all the difference. The bus stop is near my apartment and is well marked, making it easy to get to and use.” - Alex



“I swear, I’ve got the best security in the neighbourhood – my friendly, interested neighbours! It makes me feel so much safer knowing they are around day-to-day and see everything” - Alex



OUR DAILY TIMELINE

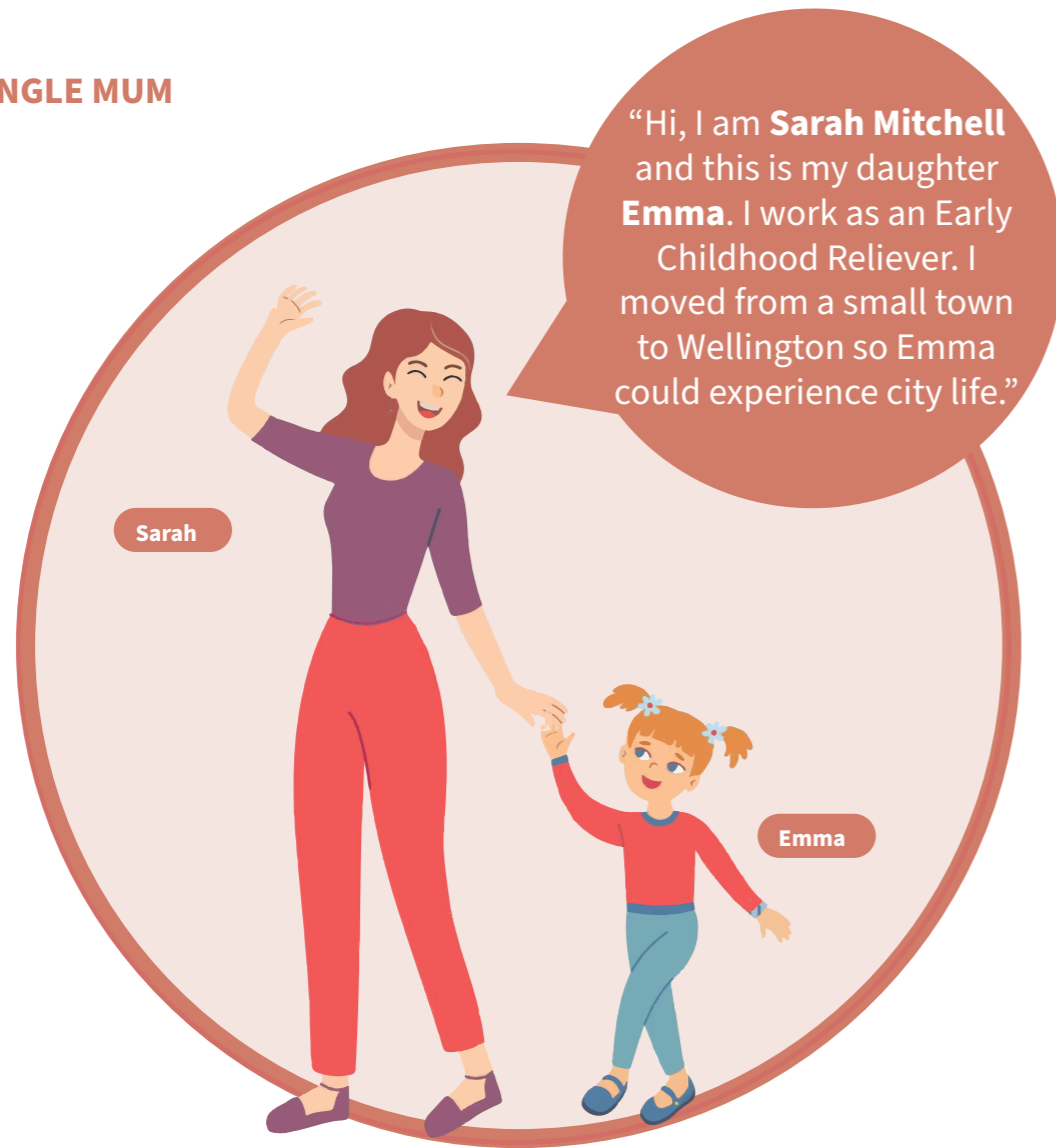




Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Who lives here?

SINGLE MUM



Sarah

Emma



"I had a close encounter with a reversing car once, and ever since then, I am on high alert walking down the street. Luckily, my street's got fewer surprise vehicle exits!" - Sarah

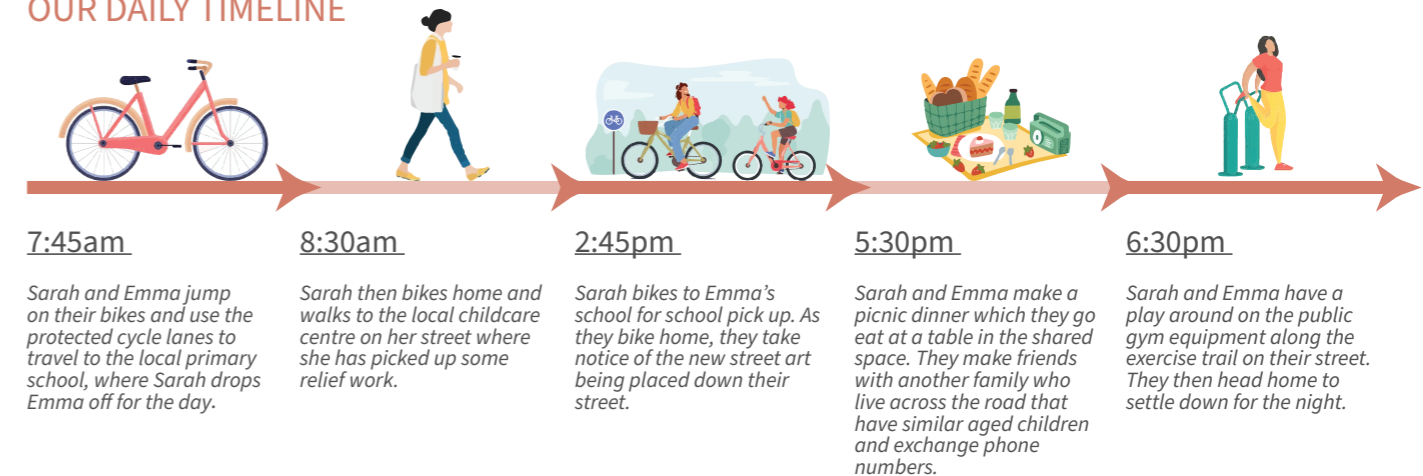


"Mum sometimes lets me play on the playground at night because she says it will tire me out before bed. I once played on the playground till 10pm before Mum made me go to bed!" - Emma

"I thought moving away from my wider family would be really challenging as they supported me a lot. However, I am connecting with many other families in the area, and my neighbours have even offered a helping hand with childcare!" - Sarah



OUR DAILY TIMELINE





Neighbourhood / Street Scenario

Meeting key needs



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place

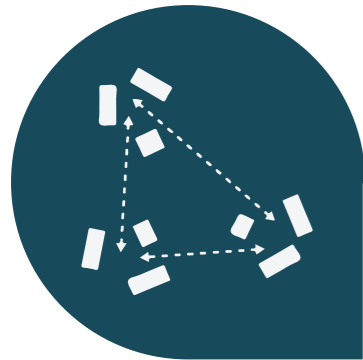


5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS



ACCESSIBLE SPACES

Though Alex has low vision, the street has been built to accommodate his needs. There are level entrances, a lift in his building, tactile indicators at crossings, green space to toilet Teddy, and cyclist free sidewalks. The list goes on.

Sarah appreciates the spacious sidewalks and fewer vehicle access points intersecting them. She also finds crossing the street easier because the street has traffic calming measures that help drivers to slow down and prioritise pedestrians.

Alex's low vision prevents him from driving, and Sarah does not have a car, but luckily, shops nearby provide easy access to food, and bus stops connect them to key areas of Wellington.



SENSE OF SAFETY

Sarah likes that there is clear sight to the greenspace as the vegetation is kept low and open fencing is used. She feels like she can easily view out over the area, and similarly appreciates the neighbourly eyes on the street.

Alex's neighbour always keeps him in the loop with updates from the community noticeboard. It's nice knowing his neighbours check-in and think about him.

The streetscape, greenspace and playground are properly lit up at night, meaning the residents feel safe to be outside for a walk around in the evenings.



COMMUNITY ACTIVITY, SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION

Sarah feels like she has her own personal support network surrounding her. With familiar faces and frequent smiles in her neighbourhood, and her workplace just down the road, she feels very supported.

Alex has taken on a role in tending to the community garden. Through this, he's made numerous connections and some kind souls even offer to take Teddy for a stroll when he wants to relax.

Emma and Sarah love eating dinner in the shared green space. They have made a lot of local friends by doing this.





Community Precinct Scenario

Development of a new community on a greenfield site

BEFORE :



Approximate Site Size: 5ha-10ha

NOW :

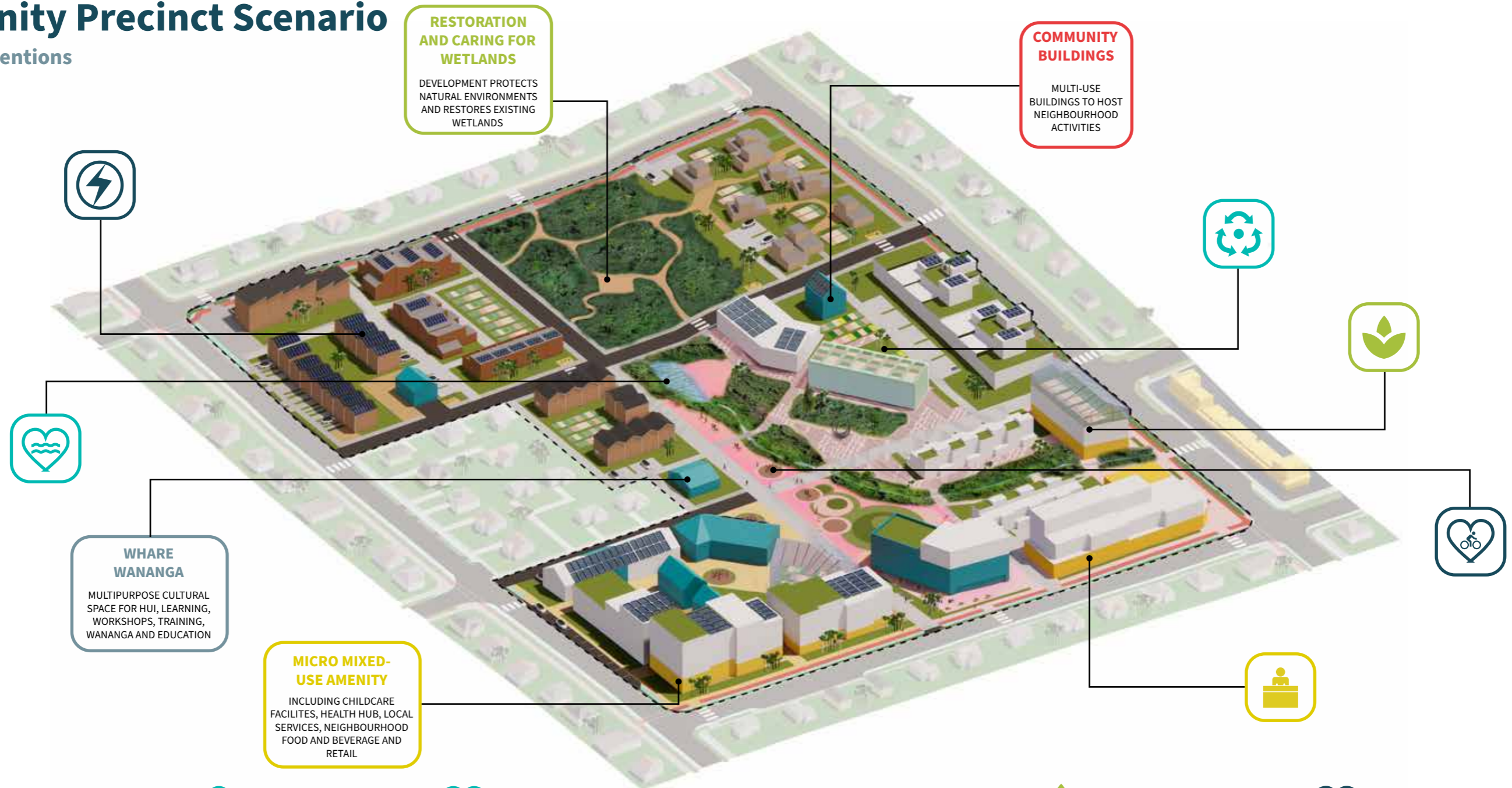


Proposed Density: 30-60 dwellings per hectare



Community Precinct Scenario

Possible interventions



RESTORATION AND CARING FOR WETLANDS
DEVELOPMENT PROTECTS NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS AND RESTORES EXISTING WETLANDS

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS
MULTI-USE BUILDINGS TO HOST NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTIVITIES

WHARE WANANGA
MULTIPURPOSE CULTURAL SPACE FOR HUI, LEARNING, WORKSHOPS, TRAINING, WANANGA AND EDUCATION

MICRO MIXED-USE AMENITY
INCLUDING CHILDCARE FACILITIES, HEALTH HUB, LOCAL SERVICES, NEIGHBOURHOOD FOOD AND BEVERAGE AND RETAIL



DISTRICT ENERGY MICROGRID
Microgrids enhance resilience in the electricity network by providing for flexibility in supply, particularly for shared uses such as e-bike and electric car chargers, that mitigate low-lake levels and associated periods of higher demand, reducing the need for generation from fossil fuels and lowering energy costs.



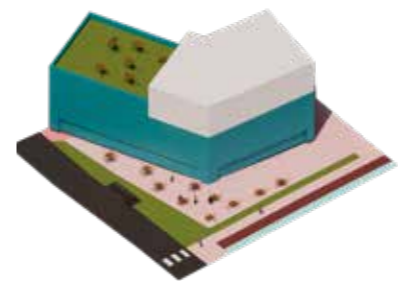
RECYCLING STATION
A neighborhood recycling station, including sorting and tip-shop, can integrate with wider waste-management systems by supporting the efficient management of waste as well as reducing truck movements



WATER SENSITIVE DESIGN
Water sensitive design, such as through the retention and restoration of streams, ponds, and wetlands, and the creation of swales and raingardens, helps to regulate water flows and increase resilience, in addition to improving indigenous biodiversity and amenity values.



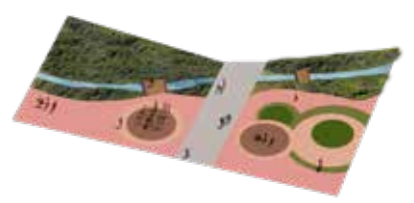
CO-WORKING AREAS
Co-working spaces foster collaboration, offer cost-effective solutions for startups, and create a supportive community. This helps to address the reality of dynamic working locations and embeds workers in the local community.



URBAN AGRICULTURE / COMMUNAL GARDENS
Enables residents to grow and eat fresh vegetables and fruit, providing opportunities to learn new skills, and connect with others.



PEDESTRIAN-PRIORITY STREETS
Prioritising active transport through making key streets safe, enjoyable and efficient for cyclists and pedestrians. This includes the use of planting, cycle lanes, wide footpaths, lighting, retail and hospitality and limiting private vehicle speeds and movement.





Community Precinct Scenario

Possible interventions



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People and Communities



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

Interventions

- 01_Pedestrian-priority streets** through planting, cycle lanes, wide footpaths, lighting, active land uses and limiting private vehicle speeds and movement
- 02_Compact neighbourhoods** that encourage the use of active transport
- 03_Integrating public transport with the public realm**, including local amenity and public spaces, to enhance connectivity for longer distances and reduce car dependency
- 04_Connectivity through the neighbourhood** by use of paths and parks that allows for active transport
- 05_Public bike parking and sharing facilities** that are integrated with land uses and public transport
- 06_Carpooling and EV rental** to provide transport flexibility and choice for residents
- 07_Universally accessible design** to support equitable access to mobility for all within the streetscape

- 01_Neighbourhood-level water sensitive design** including stream naturalisation and restoration and the restoration of wetland ecosystems to mitigate flood risks
- 02_Prioritisation of active transportation** to reduce carbon emissions
- 03_Neighbourhood-wide stormwater management** to be used to reduce runoff and the quality of water bodies
- 04_Neighbourhood electricity generation and storage**, including district energy systems, shared batteries and solar panels, to support resilience
- 05_Neighbourhood recycling station** that integrates with wider waste-management system
- 06_Electric car charging**

- 01_Mixed-use communities**, including small-scale services, sustainable retail and food supply, to promote local commerce and amenity
- 02_Vibrant ground floor uses** to stimulate the local economy, provide local employment and activate the streetscape
- 03_Public spaces designed for markets and events** that provide opportunities for commercial activities to be integrated with public spaces
- 04_Flexible collaboration and co-working spaces** to provide an additional income or amenity for residents

- 01_Retaining existing vegetation** and tree canopies to enhance resilience and urban biodiversity
- 02_Restoration of aquatic, coastal, wetland and riparian ecosystems** for their biodiversity, cultural and spiritual importance through site works programmes for nature improvements and replanting
- 03_Planting that is appropriate to the local context** to maximise indigenous biodiversity benefits and improve the quality of the urban environment
- 04_Ecological networks and habitat corridors** that connect streets, neighbourhoods and cities

- 01_Diversity of housing options/typologies** to foster a vibrant, inclusive neighbourhood
- 02_Public and common spaces** to provide flexible and temporary areas for collaboration and cultural sharing
- 03_Pocket parks** that are vibrant, safe and promote connection between people, including māra hūpara (playgrounds)
- 04_A network of community gardens** for residents to work together, provide kai and gain a sense of belonging
- 05_Provision of childcare and social services** to improve neighbourhood amenity and outcomes for families and tamariki
- 06_Spaces for art installations**, including sculpture walks and a range of public art, including murals, to enhance opportunities for local expression
- 07_Public spaces for exercise** for residents to connect and enhance their physical health

- 01_Urban design** that creates a distinct neighbourhood, including through material use, landscaping and architectural form
- 02_A street and open space network** that creates a sense of place through enabling connectivity to public spaces and privacy to residences
- 03_Vibrant public spaces** through environment and people-focused street and plaza design, providing flexible and temporary areas for collaboration and cultural sharing
- 04_Designed landscapes** that help people connect to sites of cultural, historical and natural significance
- 05_Variied architectural form** that creates a visually interesting and diverse environment



Community Precinct Scenario

Examples of sustainable urban design



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

MICROGRID



The Solar Settlement
Freiburg, Germany

The solar settlement spans 11,000m² with 59 homes and 9 penthouses. With innovative & sustainable living, these energy-efficient residences generate surplus energy. Operating with efficient car-sharing, it annually produces 420,000 kWh of solar power, saving 200,000 litres of oil and 500 tonnes of CO₂.

WATER SENSITIVE DESIGN



Västra Hamnen Bo01
Malmö, Sweden

Västra Hamnen excels in water-sensitive design, fostering a sustainable urban landscape. Utilizing green roofs, permeable surfaces, and vegetation, it efficiently manages stormwater, with canals and ponds purifying rainwater. Well-planned parks act as natural reservoirs, averting floods and nurturing an eco-balanced cityscape.

URBAN FARMING

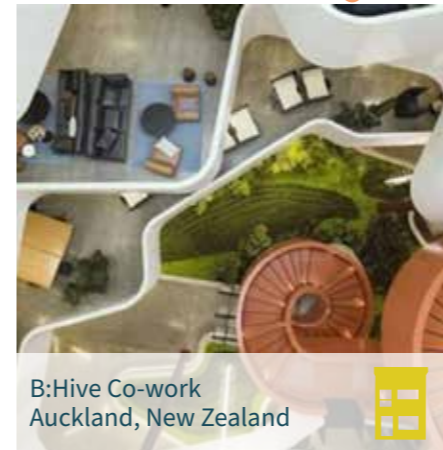


Incredible Edible
Todmorden, England

Todmorden's urban farming "Incredible Edible" initiative transformed the town, cultivating public spaces for growing food. Residents planted fruits, vegetables, and herbs, fostering self-sufficiency, community engagement, and local food education, rethinking urban spaces and promoting a more sustainable community.

PLACE PILLARS

The B:Hive project provides a dynamic co-working space that sparks collaboration, innovation, and cost-effective solutions for businesses. It cultivates a supportive community, reduces isolation, and boosts productivity, making it an ideal hub for professionals seeking an engaging workspace.



B:Hive Co-work
Auckland, New Zealand

MICRO MIXED-USE

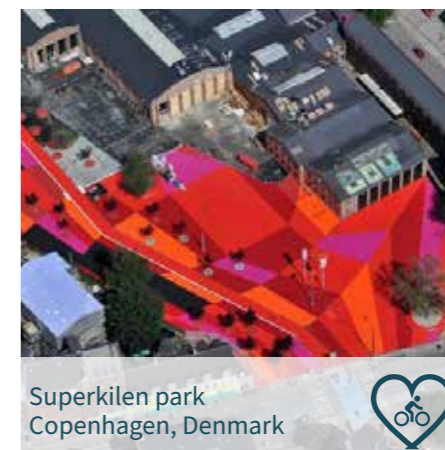
Mana takata and manaakitaka (a people-centred design focus) has created a streetscape environment that celebrates and tells stories of local community and Mana Whenua. This includes character paving, seating, public art and pou (Te Kāika and Mahika Kai). The civic streetscape encourages play and curiosity, and welcomes people to sit, rest, explore and socialise in place.



Esk Street, Waihōpai,
Invercargill

CHARACTER STREET AND CIVIC

Superkilen Park in Copenhagen's Nørrebro district celebrates diversity with an innovative design merging 60+ cultures. It's a hub for socializing, leisure, and cultural appreciation, revitalizing the area, drawing global visitors, sports and showcasing how urban spaces can energize communities while embracing diversity and creativity.



Superkilen park
Copenhagen, Denmark

ACTIVE SIDE WALK



Community Precinct Scenario

Aotearoa Placemaking

PĀ REO, TE WĀNANGA O RAUKAWA, ŌTAKI

Pā Reo is the new campus for Te Wānanga o Raukawa. Since 1981, the Wānanga has offered education, training and cultural learning with a Māori culture and values lens. Pā Reo is an example of creating a sense of place with a resilient, long-term aspiration for building sustainable community precincts.



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place

The campus creates a revitalised entranceway and pedestrian paths that connect to Ōtaki Town Centre.



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place

It is designed and built to become a fully certified Living Building, one of only 30 in the world. The design is resilient to stormwater and flooding.



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies

The project is a modern wānanga environment that supports the efforts of higher learning devoted to the world of Mātauranga Māori.



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place

Rongoā planting, alongside fruiting and other edible species, are planted around the wānanga. Existing vegetation was protected and enhanced.



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place

The provision of diverse facilities, such as basketball courts and collective study areas, promote a sense of community for wānanga faculty and alumni.



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

The use of landscaping and architectural motifs give a sense of place that is unique to Māori and to the Ōtaki area.

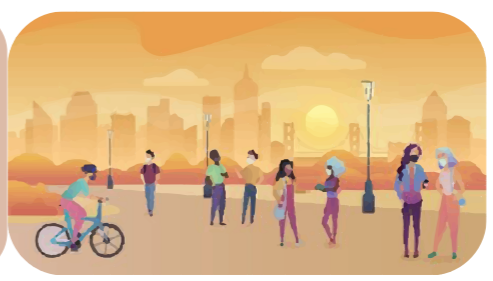
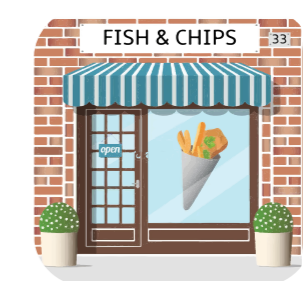




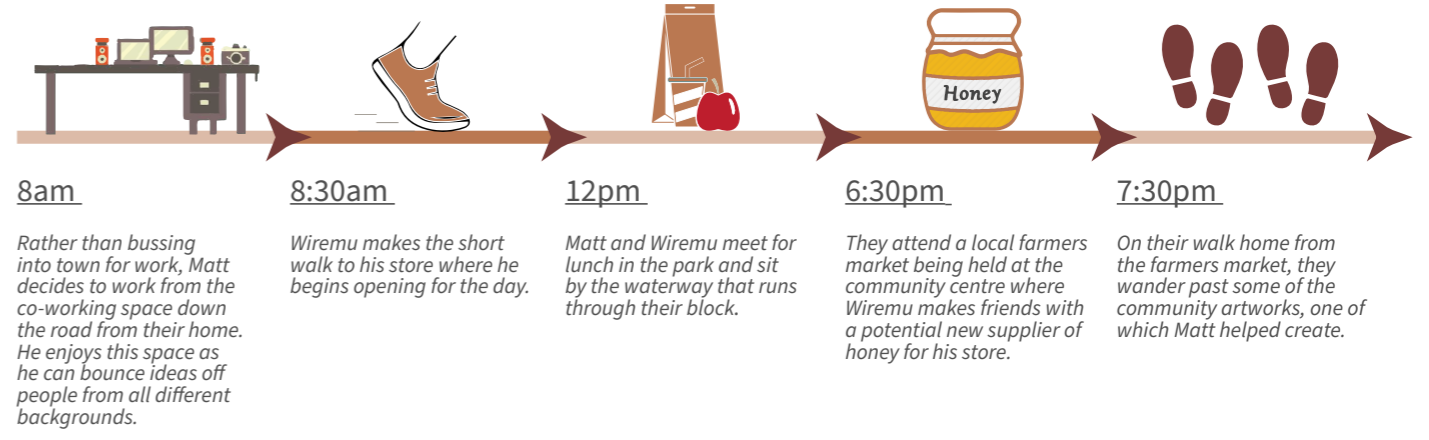
Community Precinct Scenario

Who lives here?

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL COUPLE



OUR DAILY TIMELINE

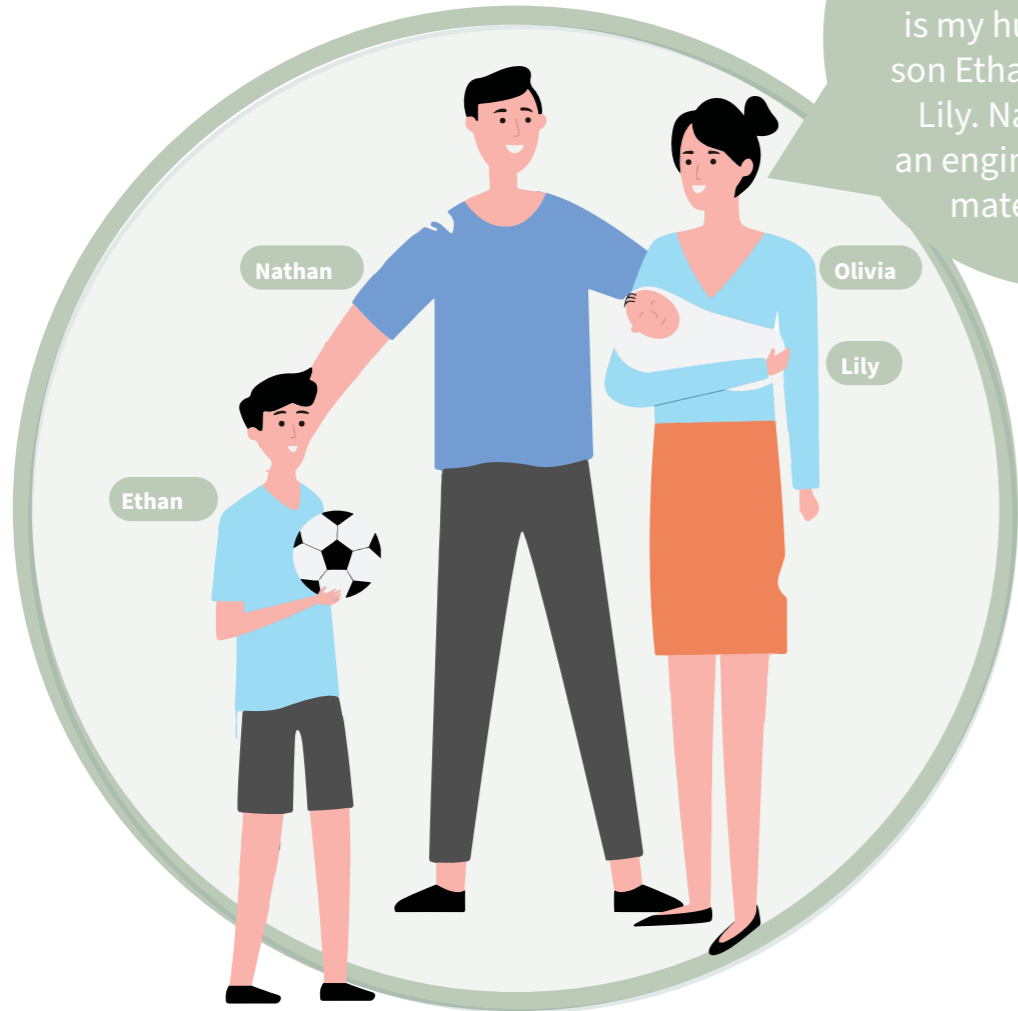




Community Precinct Scenario

Who lives here?

YOUNG FAMILY



“Hello, we are the **Anderson Family!** My name is Olivia, and this is my husband Nathan, son Ethan, and daughter Lily. Nathan works as an engineer and I am on maternity leave.”

“I’m all about keeping it local! I love being so close to markets, cafes and small shops. I means I can support the local businesses near me!”
- Nathan

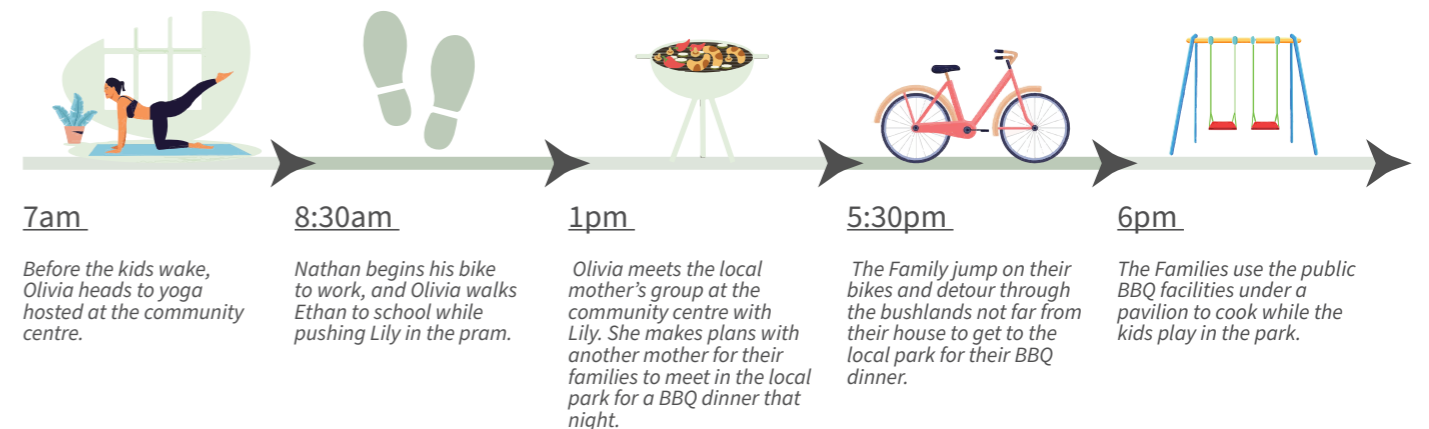


“I’m practically a biking ninja now! I’ve mastered jumping over tree roots in the ngahere like a pro, and sometimes Dad even takes me and my buddies on biking adventures!” - Ethan

“I feel like I used to live in my car, stuck in traffic or wandering the aisles of the grocery store. But now that I can stroll to the local grocer, I’m saving heaps of time, and it’s not a big deal if I forget something.” - Olivia



OUR DAILY TIMELINE





Community Precinct Scenario

Meeting key needs



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS



ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

As a local business owner, Wiremu has noticed that with the increase in residential population, the daily foot traffic counts are excellent with, customers streaming through his business's door.

On Matt's walk to the co-working space near his home, he notices more shops popping up as more people are beginning to see the value in the local amenity neighbourhood and invest in the growing area.

The Andersons love shopping locally and supporting small businesses nearby. They also enjoy visiting the local market every Saturday morning and ordering groceries online, which get delivered by bike.



HEALTH AND FITNESS BENEFITS

Being able to ditch the car and walk and bike places has done wonders for Olivia's state of mind. Who knew a little stroll could make such a big difference to her sense of well-being and life in general?

After their busy days, Matt and Wiremu often feel like a little stroll around their lively neighbourhood, enjoying the vibrant atmosphere and inadvertently steps-per-day up whilst getting fitter.

The Andersons love hopping on their bikes to cruise along the cycle lanes or pedal through the ngahere. It's their favourite way to soak up the fresh air, release energy, and stay in tip-top shape!



PROXIMITY TO AMENITIES

Being close to the local shops and amenities has significantly enhanced Olivia's convenience and relaxation in life.

The Andersons, and Matt and Wiremu, find that residing near amenities has helped them cut down on travel expenses. They've also heard that homes near shops are easier to resell.

Going to the local shops often leads to great conversations with Matt's neighbours and the staff, as it seems like everyone gravitates there.





Local Centre Scenario

Urban renewal of an existing local centre

NOW :



Proposed Density: 60-100 dwellings per hectare

BEFORE :



Approximate Site Size: 10ha-50ha



Local Centre Scenario

Perspective views



MIXED-USE LANEWAY



URBAN NEIGHBOURHOOD LIFE

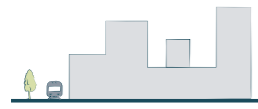


URBAN AGRICULTURE



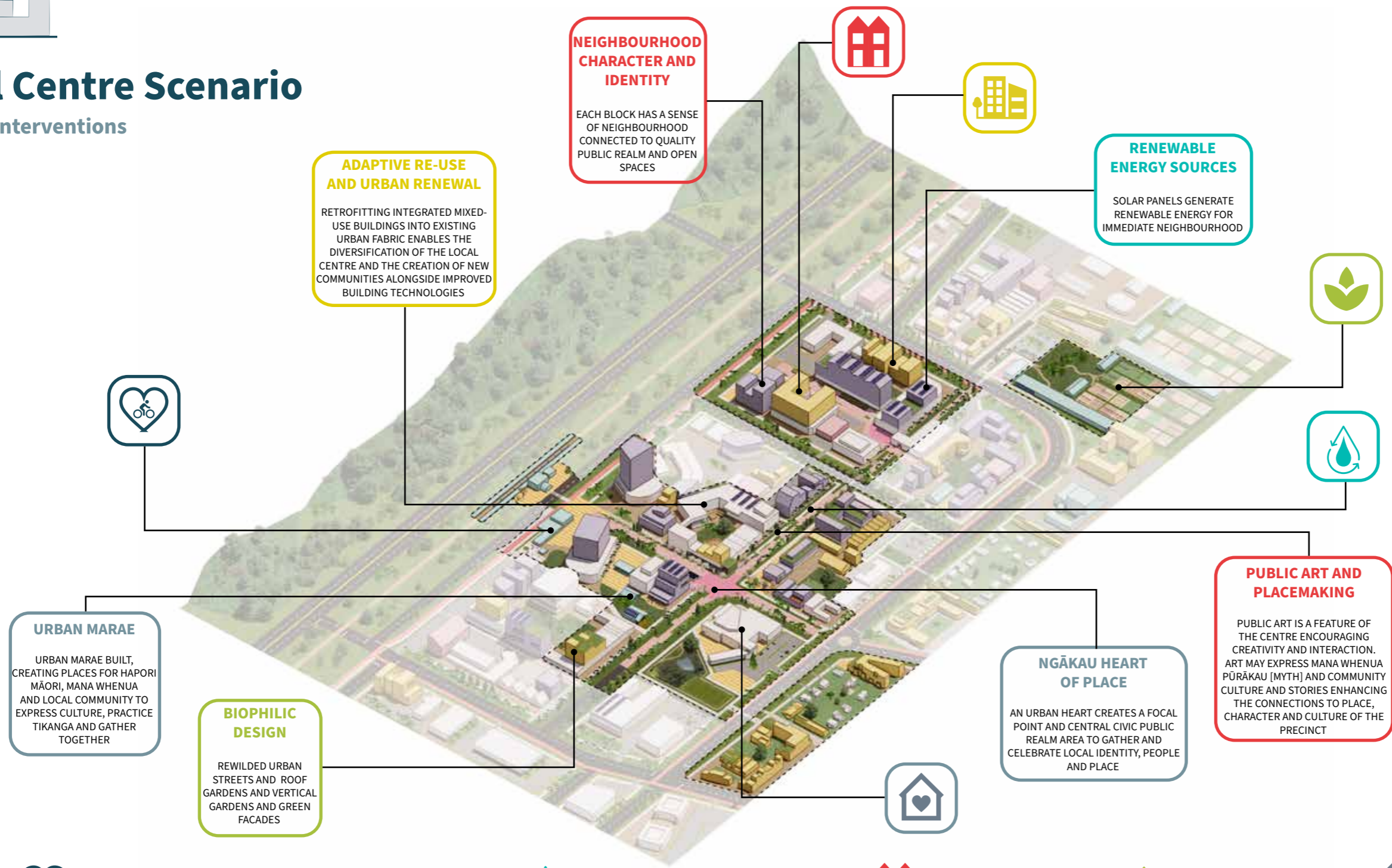
GREEN STREET/SPINE





Local Centre Scenario

Possible interventions



BUILDING LEGEND

- EXISTING
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL
- MIXED-USE
- COMMUNITY

URBAN MARAE
URBAN MARAE BUILT, CREATING PLACES FOR HAPORI MĀORI, MANA WHENUA AND LOCAL COMMUNITY TO EXPRESS CULTURE, PRACTICE TIKANGA AND GATHER TOGETHER

BIOPHILIC DESIGN
REWILDED URBAN STREETS AND ROOF GARDENS AND VERTICAL GARDENS AND GREEN FACADES

ADAPTIVE RE-USE AND URBAN RENEWAL
RETROFITTING INTEGRATED MIXED-USE BUILDINGS INTO EXISTING URBAN FABRIC ENABLES THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE LOCAL CENTRE AND THE CREATION OF NEW COMMUNITIES ALONGSIDE IMPROVED BUILDING TECHNOLOGIES

NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER AND IDENTITY
EACH BLOCK HAS A SENSE OF NEIGHBOURHOOD CONNECTED TO QUALITY PUBLIC REALM AND OPEN SPACES

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES
SOLAR PANELS GENERATE RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD

NGĀKAU HEART OF PLACE
AN URBAN HEART CREATES A FOCAL POINT AND CENTRAL CIVIC PUBLIC REALM AREA TO GATHER AND CELEBRATE LOCAL IDENTITY, PEOPLE AND PLACE

PUBLIC ART AND PLACEMAKING
PUBLIC ART IS A FEATURE OF THE CENTRE ENCOURAGING CREATIVITY AND INTERACTION. ART MAY EXPRESS MANA WHENUA PŪRĀKAU [MYTH] AND COMMUNITY CULTURE AND STORIES ENHANCING THE CONNECTIONS TO PLACE, CHARACTER AND CULTURE OF THE PRECINCT

MOBILITY HUB
Encouraging a variety of modes of transportation such as public transport and micro-mobility (e-scooters and e-bikes). Integration of active transport, a mix of land uses and the railway station with the hub maximises use. This ensures mobility across short and long-distances without reliance on car ownership.

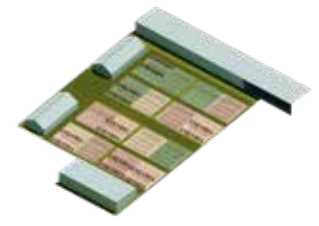
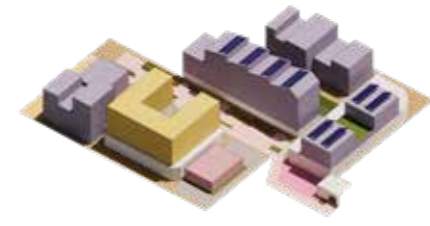
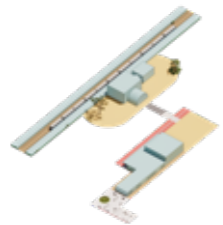
COMPACT AND MIX USE NEIGHBOURHOODS
Densification of neighbourhoods with a mix of retail, commercial, office, and residential buildings complemented by a series of plazas, pocket parks and playscapes.

WATER SENSITIVE STREETS
Include native plantings, tree canopy coverage, swales, rain gardens and permeable materials for stormwater regulation, cooling and biodiversity benefits. Also provides traffic calming and amenity outcomes.

DIVERSITY IN HOUSING
Encourages diversity in neighbourhood culture and allows for more socio-economic inclusion. This provides housing choice, and meets the needs of diverse residents and household types such as professionals, singles, young families, retirees and people with disabilities.

COMMUNITY ALLOTMENTS
Help mitigate the cost of food, provide fresh produce, and contribute to a sense of community. Access to shared facilities that can function as marketplaces also enables markets selling produce and goods.

CULTURAL AND INNOVATION CENTRE
A cultural and innovation centre with parklands adjoining the heart of place provides a social and civic amenity for the wider area and region as well as a key anchor and destination for the local centre.





Local Centre Scenario

Phases of urban renewal



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local
Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People,
Communities and
Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place,
Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS

EXISTING CENTRE

NO HEART OF PLACE
NO SENSE OF ARRIVAL AND CELEBRATION OF UNIQUE FEATURES OF PLACE

LIMITED GREEN SPACES
TREE CANOPY AND GREEN SPACES ARE MINIMAL, EMPHASISING EXOTICS AND LAWN SPACES WITH LOW ECOLOGICAL VALUE

CAR DOMINATED ENVIRONMENT
MINIMAL ACTIVE TRANSPORT PROVISIONS INCLUDING A LACK OF PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE PATHS AND PRIORITY, WIDE ARTERIAL ROADS AND EXTENSIVE CARPARKING AND HARD SURFACING DOMINATE

WEAK CONNECTIONS TO RAILWAY STATION
POOR WALKING AND CYCLING CONNECTIVITY TO METRO RAIL STATION

VULNERABILITY TO WEATHER EVENTS
DOMINANCE OF IMPERMEABLE SURFACES THAT INCREASE RUNOFF ADDS PRESSURE TO STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND INCREASES FLOOD RISK. NO SHADE TO PROVIDE COOLING

MINIMAL SENSE OF PLACE OR IDENTITY
STREETSCAPE AND PUBLIC REALM PROVIDE LARGE AREAS OF CARPARKING AND LIMITED ACTIVATION BETWEEN INTERNAL AND OUTDOOR AREAS

NO DESTINATIONAL OFFERINGS
A MAJORITY OF CONVENIENCE RATHER THAN DESTINATIONAL OFFERINGS, COMMONLY BIG-BOX RETAIL AND OTHER BUSINESSES THAT SERVICE GENERAL NEEDS AND DO NOT ENCOURAGE SPENDING LONGER PERIODS OF TIME

SEPARATED AND LOW-DENSITY LAND-USES
LOW-RISE, MONOFUNCTIONAL BUILT FORM WITH LIMITED CONNECTIVITY AND RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BUILDINGS. LACK OF COMPACT, MIXED-USE URBAN FORM

PHASE 1 (0-15 YEARS)

MASTERPLAN DEVELOPMENT
CREATION OF ONE OR SEVERAL MASTERPLANS FOR THE LOCAL CENTRE AND ITS FUTURE NEIGHBOURHOODS. THIS INCLUDES INPUTS FROM MANA WHENUA, STAKEHOLDERS, COUNCILS AND THE WIDER COMMUNITY

RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES
INTEGRATED WITH MIXED USES (INCLUDING COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL) SUPPORTING VIBRANT LOCAL ECONOMY AND ACTIVATION

MOBILITY HUB
FACILITATES ACTIVE AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS TO THE RAILWAY STATION WITH INCORPORATION OF PUBLIC REALM AND GREEN SPACE TO CREATE A WALKABLE ENVIRONMENT

EARLY RETAIL AND COMMERCIAL TENANTS
SPECIALTY CIVIC, ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATIONAL, AND FOOD AND BEVERAGE OFFERINGS INCORPORATED TO GROW LOCAL ECONOMY AND CREATE VIBRANCY AND STIMULATION

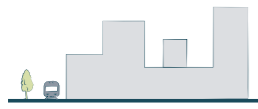
DESTINATION ATTRACTIONS
CIVIC AND COMMUNITY BUILDINGS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL OFFERINGS, AND MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES ENCOURAGE VISITATION AND SOCIALISATION AND CREATE A DESTINATION PRECINCT

DISTRIBUTED GREENSPACE NETWORK
ADDITION OF THE GREEN SPACE CORRIDOR AND STREETS, PARKLANDS, POCKET AND LINEAR PARKS, SWALES AND COMMUNITY GARDENS

WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN
GREEN SPACES ARE COORDINATED WITH THE EXISTING STORMWATER NETWORK TO SLOW RUNOFF AND IMPROVE RESILIENCE TO EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

TACTICAL URBANISM
PUBLIC ART AND CULTURAL STORY INSTALLATIONS INTRODUCED TO STREETS, BUILDINGS, PUBLIC REALM TO CELEBRATE PLACE IDENTITY

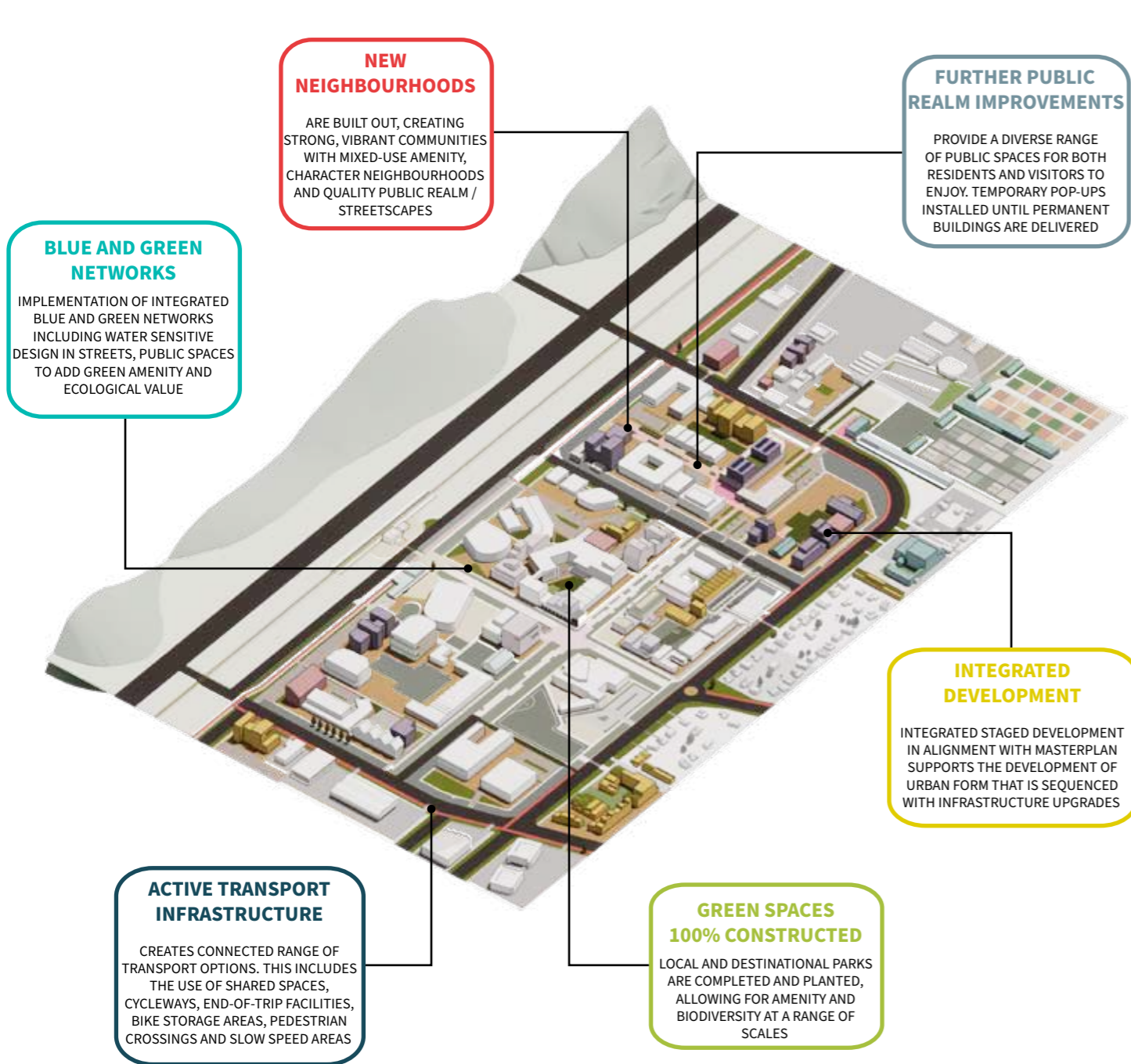
CATALYST PUBLIC REALM UPGRADES
CREATING A HEART OF THE PRECINCT, MAIN CHARACTER STREETS, COMMUNITY GARDENS, ALLOWING A DYNAMIC URBAN ENVIRONMENT THAT CONTRIBUTES TO A SENSE OF PLACE



Local Centre Scenario

Phases of urban renewal

PHASE 2 (15-25 YEARS)



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



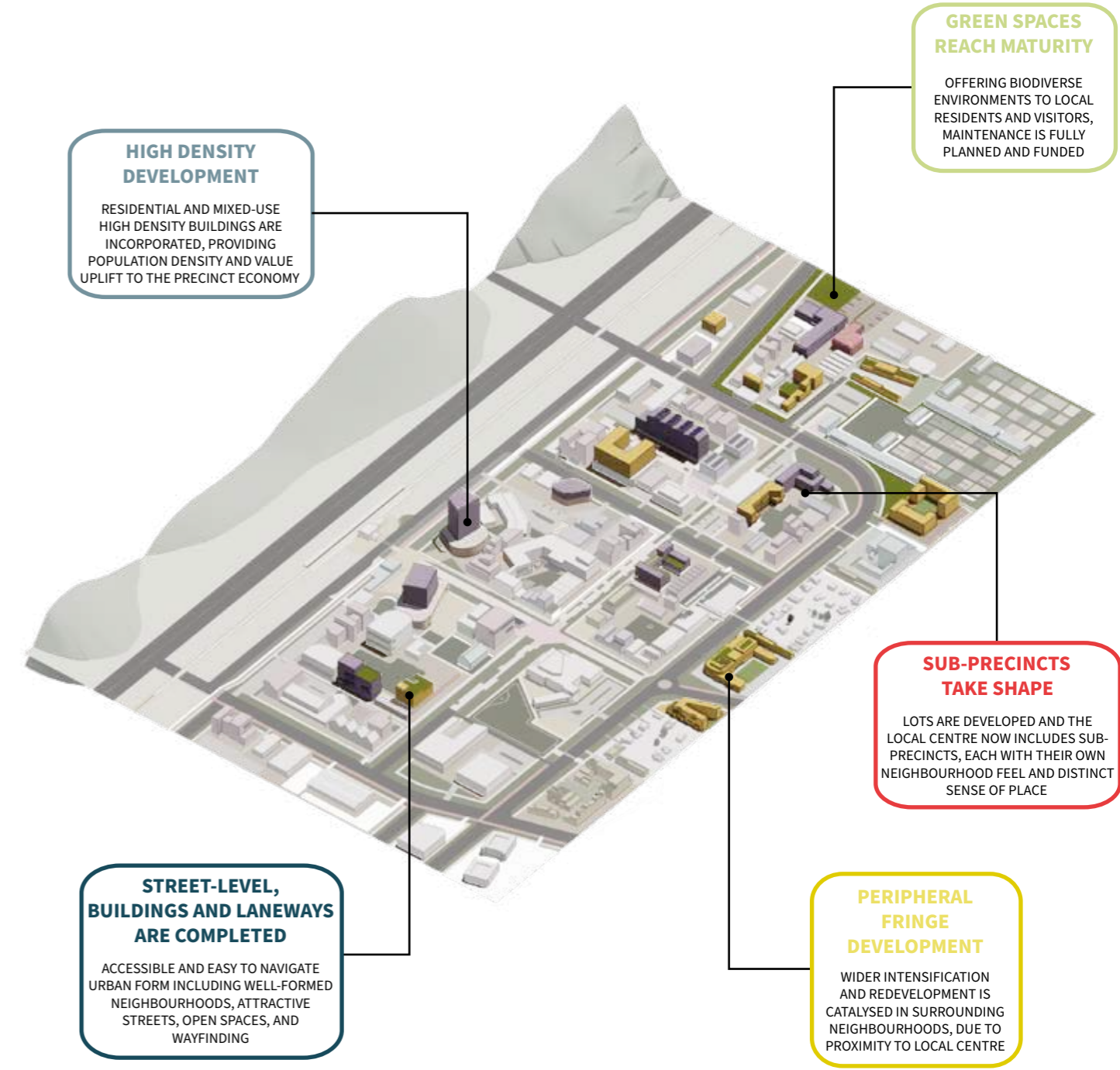
5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People, Communities and Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place, Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS

PHASE 3 (25+ YEARS)





Local Centre Scenario

Possible interventions



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



5_Kāinga Tipu:
*Healthy People,
Communities and Place*



6_Pa Taurikura:
*Expressive Place,
Character and Identity*

Interventions

- 01_Transit-oriented development** to enhance connectivity and reduce car dependency
- 02_Integrated transport facilities and hubs** that are coordinated with land uses and provide intermodal connectivity to allow a range of trips to be taken comfortably and easily
- 03_Alignment of movement networks with density and landuses** to create connectivity across a compact local centre and through individual neighbourhoods that allow for active transport
- 04_Pedestrian-priority streets** through planting, cycle lanes, wide footpaths, lighting, active land uses and limiting private vehicle speeds and movement
- 05_EV rental and bike share** to provide short-term transport flexibility and choice for residents
- 06_Universally accessible design** to support equitable access to mobility for all within the streetscape

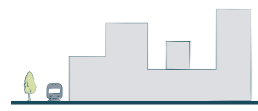
- 01_Prioritisation of active and public transportation** to reduce carbon emissions and congestion
- 02_Catchment-level water sensitive design**, including catchment-based approaches to stormwater management and habitat creation to reduce flood risks
- 03_Stormwater management system** to be used in larger public spaces and also by individual businesses and households at the neighbourhood level to reduce the environmental impacts of stormwater, protect against flooding, improve water quality in nearby waterbodies, and ease pressure on infrastructure
- 04_Neighbourhood electricity generation and storage**, including district energy systems, shared batteries and solar panels, to support resilience

- 01_A mix of land uses across scales**, including integrating essential amenities into individual communities, with larger elements, such as supermarkets, museums and schools serving the entire local centre
- 02_Vibrant retail** to stimulate the local economy, provide local employment and activate the streetscape
- 03_A range of working spaces**, including large offices, light industrial workshops and studios, and smaller collaboration spaces to create a strong economy that reduces commute times
- 04_Local waste facilities** including recycling facilities, tip-shops and links with wider waste systems to promote efficient management and reuse of waste

- 01_Retaining existing vegetation** and tree canopies to enhance resilience and urban biodiversity
- 02_Planting that is appropriate to the local context** to maximise indigenous biodiversity benefits and improve the quality of the urban environment
- 03_Integration of green infrastructure with built form**, such as through biophilic design to reduce construction impacts and enhance biodiversity, providing a connection to nature throughout the local centre
- 04_Ecological networks and habitat corridors** implemented in streets and parks that connect the local centre to other areas and habitats
- 05_Restoration of aquatic, coastal, wetland and riparian ecosystems** for their biodiversity, cultural and spiritual importance through site works programmes for nature improvements and replanting

- 01_Diversity of housing options/typologies** to foster a vibrant, inclusive neighbourhood
- 02_Pocket parks and streets** that are active, safe and promote connection, including māra hūpara (playgrounds)
- 03_Integration of schools, childcare and social services** into the urban fabric to improve neighbourhood amenity and outcomes for families and tamariki
- 04_Spaces for art installations**, including sculpture walks and a range of public art, including murals, to enhance opportunities for local expression
- 05_A network of community gardens** that provide a range of food and link to community and retail infrastructure, allowing residents to work together, provide kai and gain a sense of belonging
- 06_Public spaces for exercise** for residents to connect and enhance their physical health

- 01_A dense and vibrant urban form** through use of mixed design principles to enhance local choice and support greater interactivity, and urban connectivity
- 02_An interconnected network of public realm areas** providing each neighbourhood with its own special public spaces for recreation and gathering
- 03_A day and night place activation scheme** to enliven streetscapes and public spaces through eventing, public art installations and tactical urbanism initiatives
- 04_Designed landscapes** that help people connect to sites of cultural, historical and natural significance, as well as provide a sense of place for the local centre
- 05_Varied architectural form** that creates visually interesting and diverse environments providing an identity for the area



Local Centre Scenario

Examples of sustainable urban design



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local
Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place



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Expressive Place,
Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS

MOBILITY HUB



BuurtHubs (2021)
Amsterdam, Netherlands



BuurtHubs (mobility hubs) are facilities where shared electric modes of transport (cycles, scooters or cars) are available to local residents. BuurtHubs have been contributing to reducing car reliance and ownership by offering free alternatives in green transportation.

MIXED USE NEIGHBOURHOODS



Central Precinct Renewal (2019)
Sydney, Australia

This project aims to create a vibrant and innovative urban space with diverse businesses and a mixture of community, cultural and recreational spaces. Inclusive of affordable housing and student housing as well as new retail destinations, this project is also aiming to improve connectivity for pedestrians.

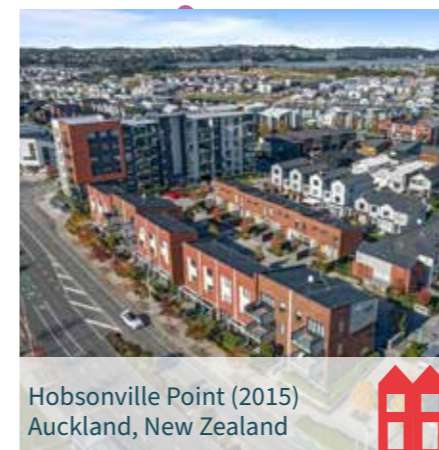
CULTURAL CENTRE



Kulturhuset Bergsjön (2022)
Gothenburg Sweden

Kulturhuset Bergsjön is a cultural facility that includes a library, theatres and a citizens office. The building is embedded with the open space adjacent to the site and the use of green infrastructure contributes to a cohesive whole. The design is designed to be highly accessible for a diverse population.

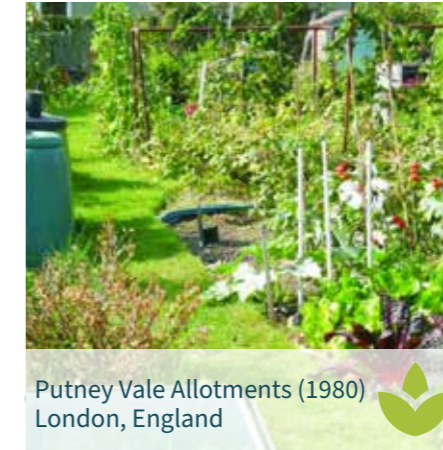
DIVERSITY IN HOUSING



Hobsonville Point (2015)
Auckland, New Zealand

Hobsonville Point is a medium-density masterplanned community that includes a range of townhouses, apartments and detached dwellings. These achieve a high urban quality due to a wide range of architectural expression within distinct guidelines. A mix of tenures are also accounted for.

COMMUNITY ALLOTMENTS



Putney Vale Allotments (1980)
London, England

Putney Vale is managed by hundreds of local residents. These gardens serve the community by encouraging physical activity, providing open space, and bringing a sense of accomplishment in growing your own food. The gardens are popular with a waiting list that can last several years.

WATER SENSITIVE STREETS



Little Streets (2021)
Melbourne, Australia

Little Streets project is making Melbourne CBD easier for people to walk, shop and dine through the use of indigenous vegetation. This will play a key role in stormwater management, cultural inclusivity and to create a sense of place with each street having its own design developed by a local company.



Local Centre Scenario

Who lives here?

STUDENT FLAT



“Hey, I’m **Jake**, and these are my flatmates **Raj**, **Aria**, and **Sophie**. We are all university students with busy schedules, juggling part-time jobs and our social lives.”

“Compared to our friends’ stories of flatting, we feel incredibly fortunate with our centrally located, modern townhouse. It’s warm and low-maintenance, but we are also aware we are living closer to others and consider this.” - Raj



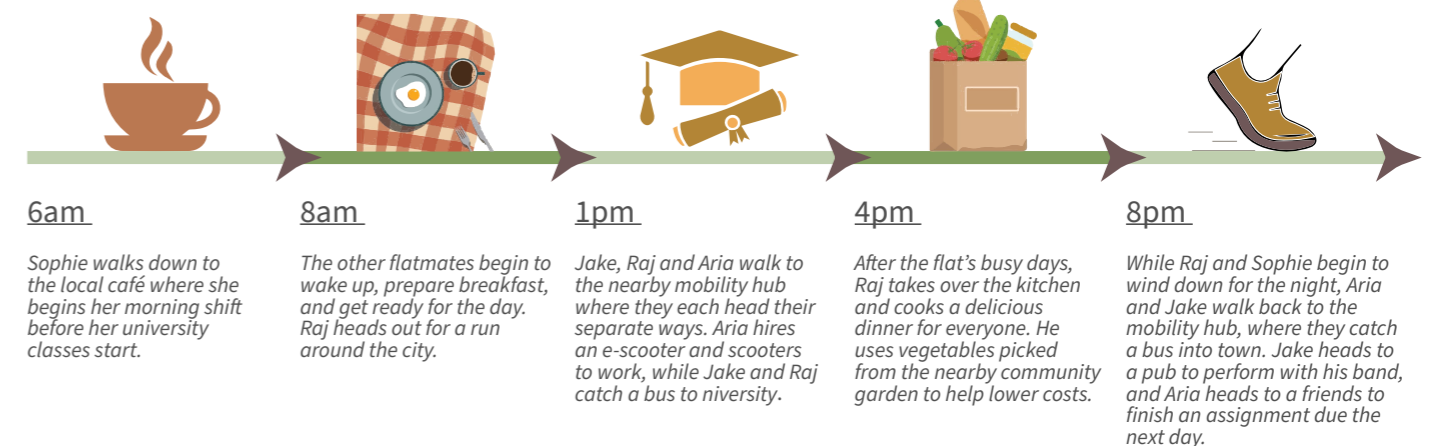
“With our chaotic schedules and mismatched destinations, having reliable transport options was essential. So having the mobility hub nearby is perfect!” - Jake



“Living in a diverse neighbourhood is a blast! We’re practically honorary members of another student flat down the road, and our neighbours even bring over biscuits sometimes.” - Sophie



OUR DAILY TIMELINE





Local Centre Scenario

Who lives here?

SHIFT WORKER

Emily

“Hey there, my name is **Emily**. I’m a 29 year old nurse who works all sorts of random hours.”



“I was surprised to find it easy to sleep during the day in such a built-up area. However, when the kids turn the playground into a concert venue, my dreams have a very urban soundtrack. All part of the fun.” - Emily



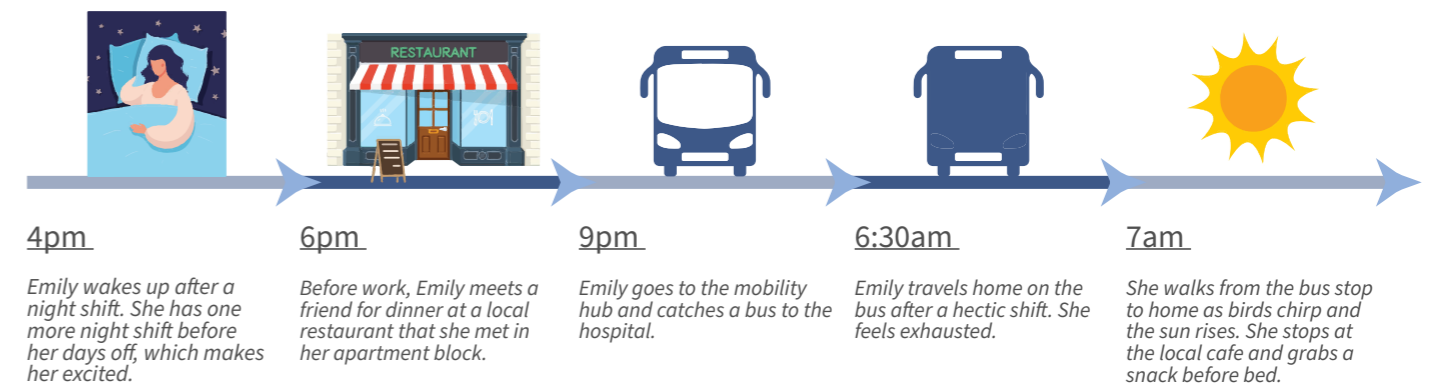
“I used to dread hopping behind the wheel after a hectic shift. Now, I just kick back on the train or bus and begin to unwind with my music.” - Emily

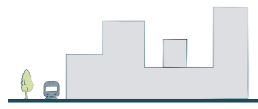


“I never thought I’d be the proud owner of my own little studio apartment! Sure, it’s snug, but it’s the perfect fit for my lifestyle!” - Emily



HER DAILY TIMELINE





Local Centre Scenario

Meeting key needs



1_Ngā haerenga:
Journeys of Place



2_Pito Mata:
Resilient Place



3_Puna Waiora:
Vibrant Local Economies



4_Oranga Taiao:
Nature in Place

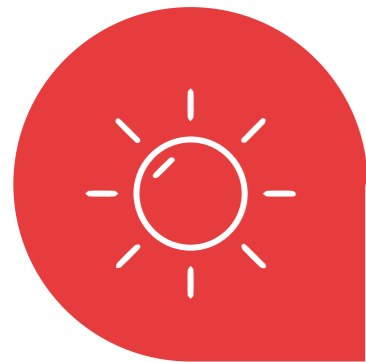


5_Kāinga Tipu:
Healthy People,
Communities and
Place



6_Pa Taurikura:
Expressive Place,
Character and Identity

PLACE PILLARS



COMFORTABLE LIFESTYLE

The Flat adores their cozy, innovative, modern abode. They appreciate its design style and the orientation for ample sunlight, which keeps the home warm and slashes their heating bills.

The Flat and Emily enjoy not having too much extra to manage on the domestic front, not having a yard to maintain. It gives them more time for the things they enjoy.

With Emily working shift work, she appreciates the well-lit streets when arriving at night, as well as the triple glazing and soundproofing her modern home offers her when she needs to sleep during the day.



MOBILITY CONVENIENCE

Sophie's morning walk to work is a breeze. She loves the connected pedestrian-friendly journey, thanks to separate cycle lanes, activated streetscapes and wide sidewalks that prioritise her mobility as a walker.

The Flat and Emily adore living near the mobility hub. With access to buses, trains, e-scooters, e-bikes, and electric cars, they have endless transport options to go wherever they please!

The Flat always has a blast e-biking into town for a fun night. They're grateful for the dedicated cycling lanes that make their journey smoother and safer.



DIVERSITY IN HOUSING TYPES

Having a wide range of housing types and sizes in the area has allowed Emily to buy her own little studio apartment! And later on if she wants to stay in the centre she knows she can find something for her next phase of life too. She loves being a homeowner.

The Flat was taken aback to discover a spacious terraced house to accommodate them all! They had doubted townhouses would have big enough bedrooms but were pleasantly surprised with the design layouts.

Emily and the Flat have a diverse mix of neighbours thanks to the variety of housing types available, creating a vibrant community.





Local Centre Scenario

Mixed-use laneway





Local Centre Scenario

Urban neighbourhood life





Local Centre Scenario

Urban agriculture





Local Centre Scenario

Green street / spine



3.0 A vision of our future region

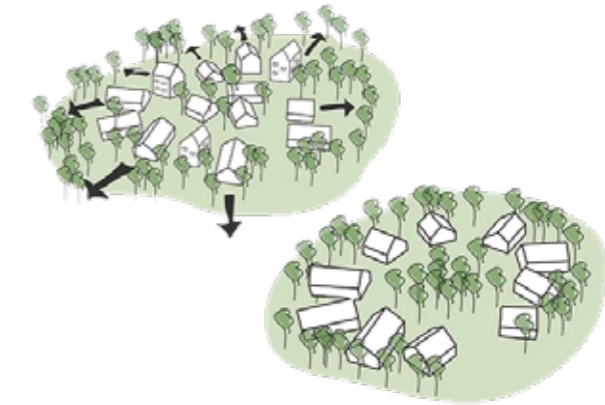
The section provides inspiring examples of what can be achieved in terms of sustainable placemaking at a range of scales. These case studies are both international and local and exemplify compact, mixed-use urban places, connected and responsive to natural environments.

The case studies are at different scales (rural, suburban, local centre and urban centre) and have local place references for us to envision what these could look like if situated in the Wellington Region. The relationship between these different scales of urban form are shown in the drawing below.



Rural

Natural, agricultural and productive landscapes and communities.



Our rural environments are where food and fibre are produced, but they also provide urban-dwellers with opportunities to experience nature in scenic reserves and regional parks as well as other outdoor activities. Their rural characteristics often mean they are places of strong community and local identity.



ŌTAKI



FEATHERSTON



MARTINBOROUGH

Helsinge Garden City

Location	Area	Year	Status
Helsinge - Denmark	65 ha	2016-present	In progress



The Helsinge Garden City project is an ambitious and innovative urban development initiative that seeks to create a model of sustainable, livable, and community-oriented urban living. Located in the picturesque region of Helsinge,

Denmark, this project represents a bold step towards reimagining urban planning and design with a focus on environmental sustainability, quality of life, and social cohesion.



Sustainable design

The project places a strong emphasis on sustainable design principles. It incorporates green building practices, renewable energy sources, and eco-friendly infrastructure. A central focus is to reduce the carbon footprint of the city through smart urban planning.

Green spaces

One of the standout features of the Helsinge Garden City is its abundance of green spaces. The city is designed to

seamlessly integrate parks, gardens, and natural areas into its layout. This not only provides residents with access to recreational spaces but also helps maintain a healthy urban



ecosystem.

Mixed land uses

The city is designed to promote mixed land uses, with residential areas, commercial spaces, and cultural hubs

coexisting in harmony. This design encourages a vibrant and walkable urban environment, reducing the need for excessive car use and promoting a sense of community.

Accessibility

The Helsinge Garden City project prioritizes accessibility for all residents. There are well-planned public transportation networks, bicycle lanes, and pedestrian-friendly streets. This promotes an inclusive and equitable urban environment.

Community engagement

The project emphasizes community engagement in its planning and development. Residents are actively involved in decision-making processes, ensuring that the city meets their needs and preferences.

Smart technology

The Helsinge Garden City integrates smart technology to improve efficiency and enhance the quality of life for its residents. This includes smart energy management, waste disposal, and transportation systems.

Cultural and recreational facilities

The city boasts a range of cultural and recreational facilities, including theaters, art galleries, sports complexes, and community centers. These amenities contribute to a rich cultural life and promote well-being among the residents.

Affordable housing

The project includes a variety of housing options



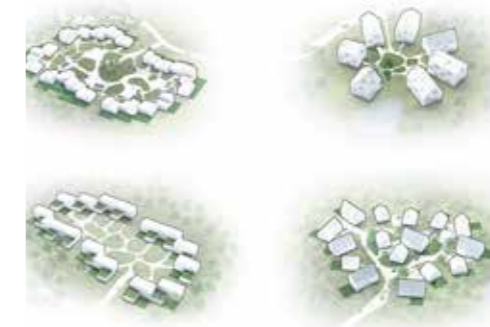
to accommodate different income levels, ensuring that the city remains inclusive and economically diverse.

Education and healthcare

Educational institutions and healthcare facilities are integrated into the urban fabric, making it convenient for residents to access quality services.

Natural integration

The Helsinge Garden City



project is mindful of its natural surroundings, preserving and enhancing the existing ecosystem. It embraces the beauty of the region and ensures minimal disruption to the environment.

The Helsinge Garden City project sets a remarkable example of how urban planning can be approached with a holistic and sustainable mindset. Its commitment to green spaces, community engagement, and sustainable living makes it a model for future urban developments, demonstrating that it's possible to create cities that are not only functional but also harmonious with the environment and designed for the well-being of their residents.

Kereva Living Lab and Neighbourhood

Location	Area	Year	Status
Kerava - Finland	80 ha	2019 - 2024	Complete



The City of Kerava requested the design of an urban framework and circularity toolkit. Their vision was to turn an overlooked 80-hectare area into a lively neighborhood, an exhibition

hub, and a dynamic Living Lab, all in one.

This space will initially undergo a remarkable transformation as the venue for the 2024 annual Housing Fair, a prestigious national event that showcases the latest groundbreaking concepts, designs, and advancements in the housing sector. Subsequent to the Housing Fair, this area will

evolve into a thriving community for around 2,000 residents, pioneering a neighborhood dedicated to the continuous exploration, testing, and implementation of circular economy principles.

From greenfield to a Living Lab

Nestled between an eastern motorway and a western railway, the original site showcases a



picturesque blend of farmland, a flourishing forest, and the meandering Keravanjoki River. Drawing inspiration from these natural treasures, it proposes three distinctive spatial visions for the masterplan: a serene forested living experience, an embrace of rural farm life, and the nurturing of communal living within clustered neighborhoods.

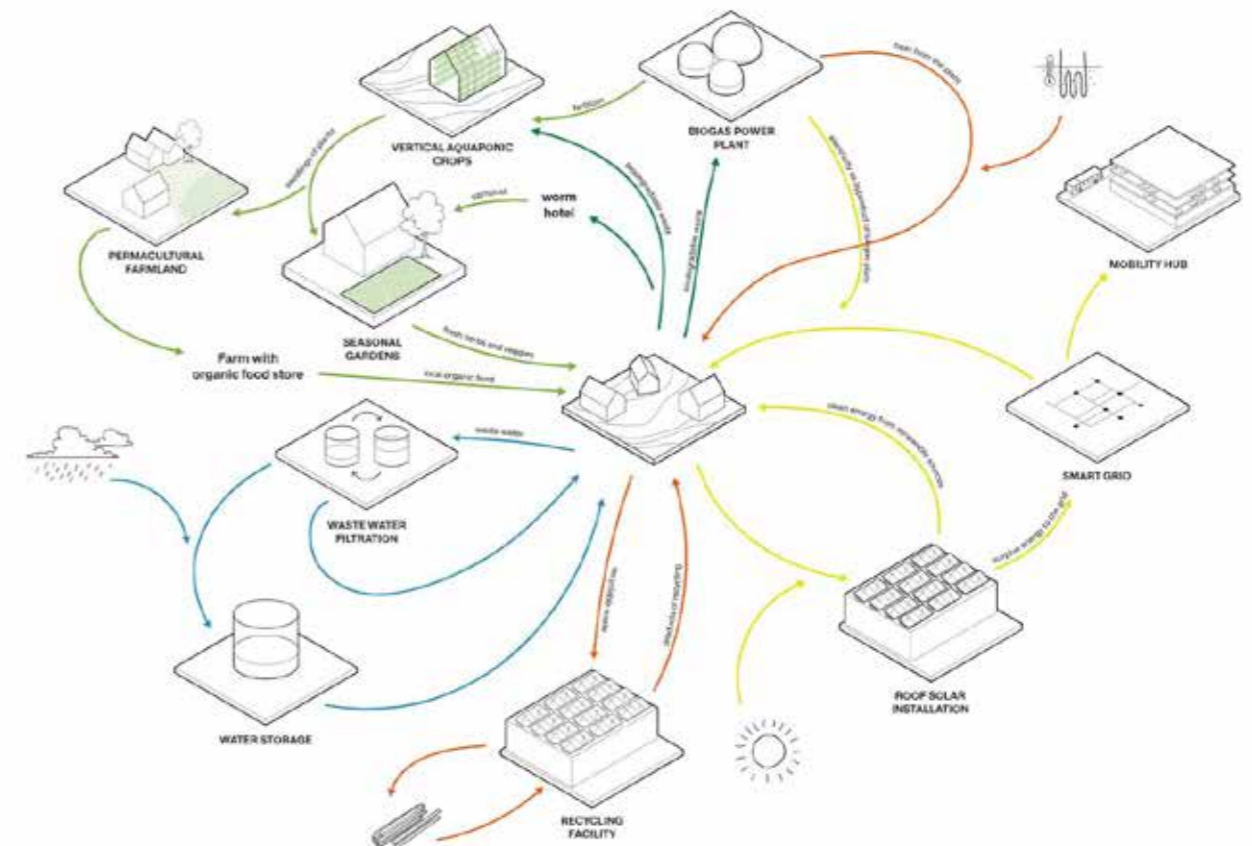
In the northern region, reforestation of greenfields has been undertaken, forging a truly unique setting where sustainable apartments, detached homes, and townhouses could thrive. At the heart of the site, the

central section transformed into a fertile canvas for dwellings, greenhouses, lively food markets, and essential childcare facilities. The southernmost area underwent a remarkable transformation into a collection of neighborhood clusters, each sharing vibrant playgrounds, tranquil gardens, and welcoming communal spaces.

Each of these districts boasts generous open spaces where Living Lab experiments and pilot projects focused on the circular economy can take root and flourish. Meandering pedestrian and cycling paths

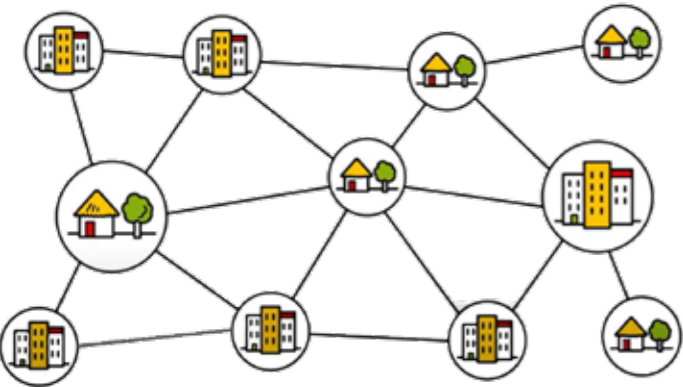
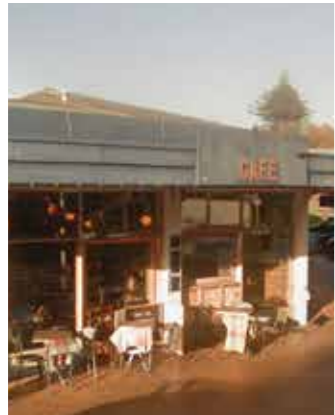
seamlessly interconnect these homes, facilities, and the vibrant community they encompass.

In addition to the urban framework, a comprehensive circular economy toolbox was provided, equipping the City of Kerava with the necessary resources to ensure the neighborhood authentically embodies circular principles. Beyond the Housing Fair, the central park will evolve into a recreational sanctuary for the entire city to enjoy and cherish.



Suburban

Living in residential neighbourhoods, is so much more than just houses.



Suburban neighbourhoods are what make up most of Aotearoa's urban fabric, consisting largely of residential streets with dwellings ranging from detached homes to terraced homes/townhouse and apartments. These places have the opportunity to be enhanced with better urban design that produces more mixed amenity, higher quality green spaces, and an improved public realm for cultural and social activities.



PORIRUA



WAIKANAĒ



UPPER HUTT

Toiora Co-housing

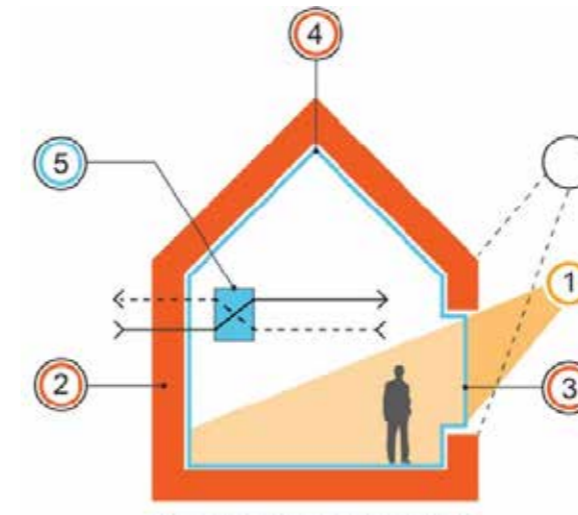
Location	Area	Year	Status
Dunedin - New Zealand	5,000 m ²	2019 - 2021	Complete



standard homes, from one to five bedrooms, and their own private outdoor area. Part of the former school buildings has also been modified to accommodate a large communal community centre with a dining area, offices and meeting rooms.

The buildings are in a L shape distribution that shelters a large common garden and acts as a barrier for the main streets. A benefit of designing and building row houses is thermal efficiency, with reduced heat loss due to the shared walls.

The group of owners known as Toiora High Street CoHousing Community purchased a 5,000 m² site that was the former High Street Primary School in November 2018. This project is New Zealand's first certified passive house co-housing development. With 21 certified Passive House "Classic"



Passive House principles

- (1) Solar orientation
- (2) High insulation
- (3) High performance windows
- (4) Air tight enclosure
- (5) Balanced ventilation with heat recovery

Communal veggie garden



- Environmental cleanup
- Fresh nutritious food
- Food security
- Social health & community cohesion
- Community meeting & event space
- Neighborhood beautification & community pride
- Anxiety & stress reduction
- Physical health improvement
- Environmental awareness
- Learning opportunities
- Inter-generational collaboration

Bicycle storage



- Increased sense of safety
- Protection from weather conditions

EV chargers



- Convenience of charging
- Increased property value
- Cost savings
- Future-proofing
- Community building
- Environmental benefits

Beekwartier Sustainable Neighbourhood

Location	Year	Status
Roosendaal, Netherlands	2019 - Ongoing	Under Construction



Beekwartier is a sustainable neighbourhood that connects over 100 homes to a new ecological district in Roosendaal.

The neighbourhood design reinforces social inclusion through green pathways that unite the neighbourhood's three blocks and allows the residents to enjoy nature.

With diverse housing typologies,

the blocks can accommodate a wide range of people. The residents can choose their living condition: in a bustling city-like block closer to the city centre, or private and quiet areas closer to the new park.

Deliberate distinctions emerge between open and enclosed environments, tall and low structures, arid and aquatic regions. Simultaneously, expansive, porous surfaces designed for water retention seamlessly unite these discrete zones, both in appearance and physical connection. Furthermore, vegetated elements are included in public spaces, squares, gardens, and communal courtyards.

The Court block, located nearest to the city, exudes an unmistakably urban vibe. It comprises multiple apartment buildings arranged around a sizable courtyard and a communal area. Moving on to the garden block, this serves as an intermediary zone that seamlessly connects ground-level residences via a shared garden. This particular block is distinguished by a spacious communal deck, which serves as a hub for residents to come together. Lastly, the Park block takes on a more traditional character, consisting of separate family homes, each with its private entrance and immediate outdoor area.



Sustainable principles



House typologies



Local Centre

Mixed-density communities



Local Centres are the places that serve our suburbs and offer secondary centres to the main centres of business, employment and commerce. Our Local Centres can be vibrant, mixed-use places that also include residential living. It is important to consider the advantages of densifying Neighbourhood Centres to accommodate more living units, and subsequently activate our local centres throughout both the day and night.



PORIRUA CITY CENTRE

PARAPARAUMU

LOWER HUTT

Nærheden Sustainable Community

Location	Area	Year	Status
Copenhagen - Denmark	63 ha	2019 - Ongoing	Under Construction



The Nærheden project in Denmark is a notable and innovative urban development initiative. Located in the town of Hedeusene, just 20 kilometers west of Copenhagen, Nærheden represents a remarkable example of how modern urban developments can prioritize sustainability community, and quality of life.

Location and background

Nærheden is strategically located in the Greater Copenhagen area, one of Denmark's most vibrant regions. The project was conceived to address the growing demand for housing in the region, driven by the city's economic and cultural vitality. The



location is also advantageous due to its proximity to public transportation, major highways, and the natural beauty of the surrounding countryside.

Sustainable design

Sustainability is at the heart of the Nærheden project. The development features an array of eco-friendly design elements, including energy-efficient buildings, green infrastructure, and renewable energy sources. Its buildings are constructed using sustainable materials, and advanced energy-saving technologies are incorporated to reduce the ecological footprint of the community.



Diversity of housing

Nærheden offers a wide range of housing options, catering to various lifestyles and demographics. The housing options include apartments, townhouses, and single-family homes. This diversity allows for a mix of residents, fostering a sense of inclusivity and community.

Innovative architecture

Architectural innovation is another standout feature of the Nærheden project. The development showcases modern Scandinavian design principles, blending functionality with aesthetics. The buildings are aesthetically pleasing and designed with a focus on space utilization, making them both comfortable and efficient.

Community and social interaction

Nærheden prioritizes community and social interaction in its design. The layout promotes walkability and cycling, reducing the dependence on cars. The presence of communal spaces, parks, and recreational areas encourages residents to interact and engage with one another, fostering a strong sense of community.

Sustainable mobility

The project emphasizes sustainable transportation. It is well-connected to public transportation networks, making it easy for residents to commute to Copenhagen or other nearby areas. Additionally, cycling and pedestrian paths are integrated into the community, further



reducing the need for cars and promoting a healthier lifestyle.

Cultural and educational amenities

Nærheden offers cultural and educational amenities that enrich the lives of its residents. These include schools, daycare centers, and community centers. These facilities not only provide essential services but also contribute to the sense of community and belonging.

Global influence

The Nærheden project has garnered international attention as a model for sustainable urban development. It serves as an inspiring example of how to create communities that prioritize ecological responsibility and resident well-being. The project demonstrates that it is possible

to build vibrant, modern, and sustainable urban communities that enhance the quality of life for residents while minimising their environmental impact.



Västra Hamnen Bo01 Living Community

Location	Area	Year	Status
Malmö - Sweden	25 ha	2001	Complete



The Västra Hamnen masterplan in Malmö is a prime example of innovative urban development and sustainable urban living. Located in the city of Malmö, Sweden, Västra Hamnen, which translates to “Western Harbor”, has become a symbol of urban

transformation and a model for environmentally conscious and socially inclusive city planning. The masterplan was conceived as a response to the changing demands of urban living and the need to reduce the ecological footprint of urban areas.



Key features of the Västra Hamnen masterplan include:

Sustainability

At the heart of the Västra Hamnen masterplan is a commitment to sustainability. The entire development was designed with a focus on reducing environmental impact. This includes energy-efficient buildings, renewable energy sources, and an extensive public transportation network. The district also integrates sustainable water management

systems and green spaces, contributing to a healthier and more environmentally conscious urban environment. The neighborhood incorporates green building practices, energy-efficient technologies, and a focus on reducing the carbon footprint of its residents.

Mixed-use development

Västra Hamnen is a true mixed-use urban area, featuring a blend of residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. This mix of functions encourages a

diverse and vibrant community, where residents can live, work, and play within the same neighborhood. This approach fosters a sense of belonging and reduces the need for long commutes.

Innovative architecture

Västra Hamnen is known for its modern and innovative architecture. The most iconic structure in the district is the Turning Torso, designed by the renowned architect Santiago Calatrava. This twisting skyscraper is not only a symbol of the area but also a testament to the innovative design principles that underpin the development.

Waterfront living

Situated along the coast of the Öresund strait, Västra Hamnen offers residents the unique opportunity to live by the water. The area features a beautiful seaside promenade and recreational areas that make it a popular destination for both residents and visitors.

Accessibility

The Västra Hamnen masterplan prioritizes accessibility. The development is well-connected to the rest of Malmö through efficient public transportation, pedestrian-friendly pathways, and cycling routes. This emphasis on sustainable mobility contributes to a reduction in car dependency.

Social inclusion

The Västra Hamnen development promotes social inclusion by providing a range of housing options, from affordable



apartments to high-end condominiums. This diversity encourages a socioeconomically mixed community, fostering a sense of togetherness and reducing social segregation.



Urban Centre



Urban Centres are the epitome of the hustle and bustle of city-living. Designed well, urban centres can provide vibrancy and dynamism. They offer a multiplicity of exchange and experience. Urban character is achieved through creating a walkable, compact environment where there is diverse architectural quality and spaces for people from all walks of life.



PIPITEA



CUBA STREET



CENTRAL WELLINGTON

Vallastaden

Location	Area	Year	Status
Linköping - Sweden	TBA m ²	2019 - 2022	Complete



The Vallastaden project in Linköping, Sweden, is a remarkable and innovative urban development initiative that has garnered international attention for its forward-thinking approach to housing and urban planning. This project represents

a prime example of how modern cities are reimagining urban living to address the changing needs and aspirations of their residents.



Location and background

Vallastaden is situated on the eastern outskirts of Linköping, a thriving and dynamic city in the heart of Sweden. The project was conceived as a response to the city's rapid growth and the need for more housing. Linköping is known for its strong economy, thriving tech industry, and vibrant cultural scene, making it an attractive place for people to live and work.

Sustainable design

One of the most striking aspects of the Vallastaden project is its focus on sustainability. The architects and planners aimed to create a sustainable, eco-friendly community from the ground

up. The development features energy-efficient buildings, green spaces, and pedestrian-friendly streets. Each house is designed with sustainable materials and energy-efficient systems, contributing to reduced



energy consumption and lower environmental impact.

Diversity of housing

Vallastaden stands out for its diverse range of housing options. Rather than following a one-size-fits-all approach, the project offers a mix of housing types, including apartments, townhouses, and single-family homes. This diversity accommodates a wide range of demographics, from young professionals and families to retirees, promoting a sense of inclusivity and community.

Innovative architecture

The architecture of Vallastaden is both contemporary and innovative. The project invited various architects to design unique and eye-catching structures. As a result, each building is distinct in its design, creating a visually stimulating environment that showcases modern Swedish architectural prowess.

Community and social interaction

Vallastaden prioritizes community and social interaction, which is reflected in its design. The layout promotes walking and cycling, reducing the need for cars. The presence of public squares, parks, and communal areas encourages residents to interact and build a sense of belonging. This focus on community contributes to a higher quality of life for Vallastaden's residents.

Flexibility and social interaction

The Vallastaden project is designed to be flexible and adaptable. As societal needs and demographics change, the housing units can be modified

to accommodate evolving requirements. This adaptability is key to ensuring the long-term viability and relevance of the development.

Cultural significance

Vallastaden has not only garnered attention for its urban planning and design but also for the cultural events and festivals it hosts. It has become a cultural hub for Linköping, with regular art exhibitions, performances, and other events that enrich the lives of its residents.

Global influence

The Vallastaden project has drawn the interest of urban planners and developers worldwide. It serves as a model for sustainable, community-focused urban development, inspiring similar projects in other countries.



The Urban Village Project - SPACE10

Location	Year	Status
Copenhagen - Denmark	2015-2023	Complete



Space10 is an innovative and forward-thinking project, it is not a single, specific project but rather a unique initiative by IKEA's innovation lab. Space10 is designed to explore and develop ideas, concepts, and solutions to address some of the world's

most pressing challenges, particularly those related to urban living, sustainability, and the future of our cities.

Here's an overview of Space10 and its objectives:



Origin and purpose

Space10 was established in 2015 by IKEA in Copenhagen, Denmark, as an external innovation lab. The lab operates independently and is tasked with exploring emerging trends, technologies, and

ideas to anticipate and tackle future challenges related to urbanisation and sustainability.

Research and prototyping

Space10 focuses on conducting research and prototyping innovative solutions. They often collaborate with experts, researchers, designers, and creative thinkers to develop concepts that address urban living, such as smart cities, sustainable architecture, and the future of food.



Collaboration

Collaboration is at the heart of Space10's approach. They work with a wide range of partners, including universities, startups, and non-profit organizations, to create a diverse and dynamic network of innovators.

Areas of exploration

Some of the key areas of exploration within Space10 include sustainable architecture, urban farming, renewable energy, and more. They have created prototypes for everything from modular urban farming systems to sustainable housing concepts.

Public engagement

Space10 actively engages with the public through exhibitions, workshops, talks, and open-source projects. This outreach is aimed at fostering dialogue and involving a broader community in discussing and developing innovative solutions.

Publications

Space10 has produced a range of publications, including reports and cookbooks, to share their findings and insights with a global audience. These publications often provide valuable information and inspiration for those interested in sustainable living and urban development.

Sustainable living labs

The lab often creates "living labs" to test and showcase their concepts. These labs are physical spaces where they can experiment with their ideas and gather feedback from the community.



4.0 Further urban design and related guidance

Residential communities

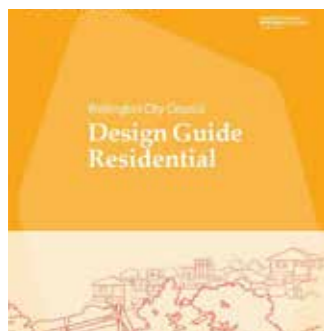


National medium density design guide
Ngā tohutohu hoahoa ā-motu mō te wharenoho mātoru-waenga

Ministry for the Environment
2022

This guide is targeted at the design and development of medium-density housing in Aotearoa New Zealand, particularly small-scale property owners or those with limited experience in more complex residential developments. It is a useful document for understanding how development could progress under the Medium Density Residential Standards, a component of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.

<https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/national-medium-density-guide.pdf>



Residential Design Guide

Wellington City Council
2022

The intent of the Residential Design Guide is to facilitate new residential development that is well-designed and contributes to a well-functioning urban environment. It is aimed primarily at developers and professionals, with technical contents that speaks to district plan requirements. In particular, it is used by Wellington City Council in assessing development proposals.

<https://docs.isoplan.co.nz/figures/wellingtonProposed/1216/Residential%20Design%20Guide.pdf>



Medium

EBOSS and Guy Marriage
2022

This book and online resource is a source of technical and background information for developers and professionals in New Zealand. It includes detailed guidance for designing and building medium density housing, with a particular focus on the desired architectural outcomes. It also provides analysis of the challenges facing medium density housing in New Zealand and four local case studies.

<https://www.mediumdensity.nz/>



Transport, streets and urban form



Aotearoa urban street planning and design guide

New Zealand Transport Agency
2022 (created)
2024 (amended)

This guide sets out the policy context and criteria for planning, designing and evaluating streets for the New Zealand Transport Agency. It is a practical tool to support good outcomes by linking high-level spatial planning and network planning, with planning and design for street space in urban centres and neighbourhoods.

<https://www.nzta.govt.nz/about-us/about-nz-transport-agency-waka-kotahi/environmental-and-social-responsibility/urban-street-guide/>



People, Places and Movement - an integrated public transport and urban form design guide

New Zealand Transport Agency
2024 (anticipated)

This soon-to-be-released guide will focus on creating safe, attractive, and accessible urban spaces and places that enable walking, cycling, and shared modes around key public transport hubs. It will help planners, designers, engineers, and architects integrate public transport and urban form to provide better travel options, improve safety, and support lower carbon emissions as our towns and cities grow.

<https://www.nzta.govt.nz/roads-and-rail/urban-design-guidance/people-places-and-movement-an-integrated-public-transport-and-urban-form-design-guide-draft/>

Water sensitive design



Practising integrated urban and water planning: framework and principles

Cooperative Research Centre for Water Sensitive Cities
2021

Aimed at Australian cities, this framework highlights five key activities for integrating urban and water planning, illustrated with case examples. The framework seeks to guide practitioners, particularly those involved in urban development or water services, in designing collaborative, context-sensitive and integrated approaches to urban and water planning. This includes underlying planning and participation processes as well as specific design outcomes.

<https://watersensitivecities.org.au/content/practising-integrated-urban-and-water-planning-framework-and-principles/>



Water Sensitive Design for Stormwater: Treatment Device Design Guideline

Wellington Water
2019

This guideline communicates Wellington Water's requirements for the design of stormwater treatment devices. This comprises technical information relating to the optimal water sensitive design outcomes, from concept to detailed design. This is applied in a range of contexts, including constructed wetland elements, swales, bioretention systems and permeable (porous) paving.

<https://www.wellingtonwater.co.nz/assets/WSD-for-Stormwater-Treatment-Device-Design-Guideline-December-2019.pdf>

