

Acknowledgements

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Outline

- + Standards processes
- + Objectives
- + Key transport changes
- + Submission feedback
- + The proposed Standard



NZS 4404

What is it?

A standard for New Zealand Subdivision and development design

What it's not:

An urban design guideline

Purpose:

Provides standards for public infrastructure in new (green) and existing (brownfield) subdivisions

Disciplines:

Earthworks | Roads | Stormwater | Utilities | Landscape

For: Planning, engineering and survey disciplines TA's acceptable standard for applications

Key objectives

- + Land use and transport links
- + Urban design
- + Transport hierarchy
- + Flexibility and diversity
- + Broader adoption by professionals and local authorities
- + Referencing to other advancing design standards

who was **on** the **committee**?































	Bruce Taylor	Project Manager
	Rachel Mahony	Secretary Standards New Zealand
	Bill Greenwood	New Zealand Transport Agency
	Brett Gawn	Chair NZ Institute of Surveyors
	Brian Kouvelis	Association of Consulting Engineers NZ
	Chris Pepper	Ingenium
	Dale Wills	Local Government NZ
	Frank O'Callaghan	Plastics New Zealand
	Greg McBride	Urban Design Forum
	John Palmer	Water New Zealand
	Keith Hall	New Zealand Planning Institute
	Mark Apeldoorn	Institution of Professional Engineers NZ
	Miriam Eagle	Ministry for the Environment
	Naresh Singhal	University of Auckland
	Neil Johnstone	Road Controlling Authorities Forum NZ
	Ralf Kessel	Cement & Concrete Association of NZ
	Yvonne Weeber	Ministry for the Environment
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nterdisciplinarya broad spectrum of committee members...



what influenced the committee's thinking?

Integrating Land Use and Transport



Typical road and street types in the Place and Movement heirarchy

Outcomes sought

- + Integrated transport environments
- + Safety
- + Diversity
- + Shared use space
- + Low impact design
- + Urban amenity



Low Speed Residential

Kensington Park, Orewa



High Speed Residential

what we get

TARMACGEDDON

Walkability in Mixed
Use Urban
Neighbourhoods
Chancery, Auckland City







Separated Spaces, Car Dominated

what we get

TARMACGEDDON

Shared Use
Streets
Wellington waterfront area





Walking and Cycling

A bikeway in Christchurch, New Zealand



Alternatives to Property Access

Rear lane vehicle access in Addison, Papakura



Urban Amenity
Hamilton's Garden Place



Low Impact Design

Areas of change

- + Hydro sustainability
- + Modern materials
- + Cost minimisation
- + Quality
- + Network connectivity
- + Integrated land use and transport
- + Urban design
- + Climate change provision
- + Design and access statement
- + Target operating speeds
- + Self explaining roads

The standard emphasised <u>kerb and</u> <u>qutter</u> systems to carry away stormwater. No guidance was provided for "alternative" stormwater management systems.

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Hydro sustainability



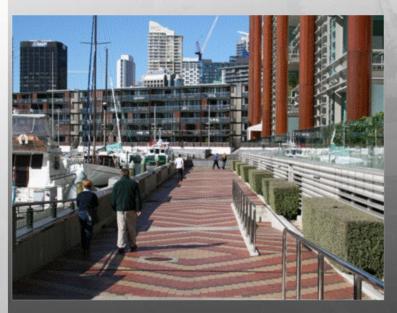
Proposed NZS 4404:2010

Low impact design is the preferred best practice approach by the committee, and guidance is provided in the design of stormwater management systems.

The standard provided so much specificity in design and materials that better alternatives and approaches were discouraged through a more burdensome approval process.

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Modern design & materials



Proposed NZS 4404:2010

Restricted <u>lists</u> of inclusions are <u>expanded or removed</u> so that they do not limit the use of creative alternatives.

The default approach was the <u>lowest</u> <u>cost</u> approach.

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Cost minimisation



Proposed NZS 4404:2010

<u>Value adding</u> amenity values are now provided for and encouraged.

The default approach <u>served cars</u> well, but it did not provide space for people in the streetscape or consider the context in which streets were being built.

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Exemplary street design



Proposed NZS 4404:2010

Exemplary street design is the underlying base in the standard. An <u>exceptional</u> <u>streetscape</u> is no longer an exception to the standard.

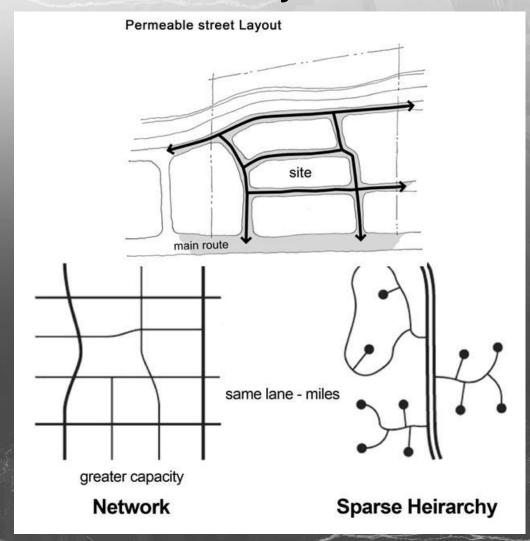
The loops and lollipops <u>cul-de-sacs</u> approach was not discouraged

Proposed NZS 4404:2010

Proposed <u>maximum walking distances</u> from more connected routes. "the designer shall maximise connectivity to existing and for future potential developments "

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Network Connectivity



The default approach provided for either a rural or an urban street hierarchy to meet only the vehicle movement needs while ignoring anything taking place outside of the right-of-way.

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Integrated land use and transport



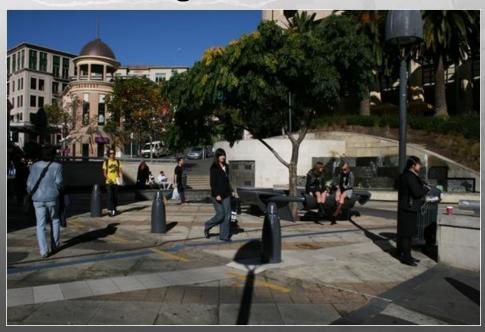
Proposed NZS 4404:2010

There is now integration of land use and transportation in a way that considers both type and intensity of use and the needs of a range of road users.

Urban <u>design was an optional</u> supplement for consideration but was not included in the standard; thus, urban design was not adopted by road controlling authorities.

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Urban design



Proposed NZS 4404:2010

The principles of the <u>Urban Design Protocol are fully integrated</u> into every aspect of the new standard. The Urban Design Supplement remains as additional guidance. To facilitate broader update by TLA's

Climate change was not mentioned.

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Climate change



Proposed NZS 4404:2010

The need to undertake a risk assessment for changing rainfall patterns and coastal impacts is included, and it is also recognised that an <u>evolving response will be needed</u>.

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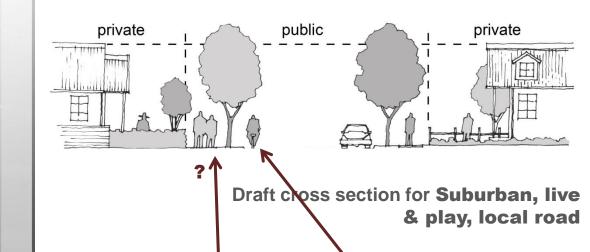
Design & Access Statement

NZS 4404:2004

A rationale for design is not required.

Proposed NZS 4404:2010

The designer will be required to justify the proposed design in terms of place, link and connectivity



Design Environment						Link context		
Local attributes	Locality served	Target operating speed (km/h)	Min road reserve width (m)	Max. grade	Pedestrians	Passing, parking, loading and shoulder	Cyclists	Movement lane (excl shoulder)
Primary access to housing	1 to 200 du	40	15	12.5%	1.5m one side or 1.5m each side where more than 20du or more than 100m in length		Shared (in movement lane)	2 x (2.75 – 2.85)

Design speed was a blunt instrument enforced by law only. (How many drivers obey speed limits)

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<u>Target operating speed</u> uses physical and psychological devices to manage speed so as to suit the local land use context and movement requirements. (<u>Self-explaining streets</u>)

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Target Operating Speed





Revised Road Design Standards

- + thinking based on use of space
- + design based vs. code based approach
- + opportunity to vary design
- + parking on street (supply and demand)
- + component / element approach
- + shared use of road and verge for open space
- + broader design based thinking

Submissions

- + 1904 submissions
- + 90% support for the proposed changes
- + Many countering submissions
- + 80% of submissions accommodated

Key submission issues

Global issues:

- + Tensions between standard and guideline
- + Compulsory vs. voluntary
- + Diversity of views strong support
- + Acceptability across diverse community (TLA's)
- + Clarify definition and purpose
- + RMA national policy statements

Key submission issues

Global issues:

- + Cross pollination of sections, not stand alone
- + Guidance for use of standard
- + Varying needs of the different TLA's
- + Design assistance and guidance
- + Low impact urban design guidance
- + Defining connectivity and integration

Key submission issues

Specific issues:

- + Auckland City Super City "Unitary Authority"
- + Brownfields
- + "Best practice" approach of the standard
- + Materials
- + Provision for cycles
- + Wider vs. narrower roads

Next steps

- + Complete submissions review April
- + Quality assurance May
- + Print June

