

# Growth strategy

## Glossary and References

### Glossary

**Amenity** The liveability or quality of a place which makes it pleasant and agreeable to be in for individuals and the community. Amenity is important in both the public and private domain and includes the enjoyment of sunlight, privacy and quiet.

**Brown fields** Former industrial land that is available for a new use.

**Compact City** The compact city approach to urban growth limits urban growth to a clearly defined area using techniques like Urban Limits. Population growth must be accommodated by growing more intensively within the urban limits.  
Also known as "smart growth" or "transit-oriented development".

**Connectivity** Maximising connections with surrounding streets and activities. Also refers to streets being connected (e.g. a grid pattern) to increase the choice of routes available.

**CPTED** "Crime prevention through environmental design". This approach to crime prevention is based on the premise that the built environment influences human behaviour.

**DOT** "Development Orientated Transit". Where development acts as a catalyst to attract transit.

**Green fields** Rural (non-urban) land Often designated for new or future project.

**Infill** The development of additional dwelling(s) on individual residential sites, such as through cross leasing. Usually the original house is retained.

**Intensification** Urban intensification is the creation of higher residential densities in urban areas through infill development, redevelopment, and more compact new development.

**Metropolitan Urban Limits (MUL)** A metropolitan urban limit is a planning technique used to define urban limits and limit sprawl on rural areas. It is a line drawn on regional planning documents to define the allowed extent of urban zoning. Sometimes called Urban Limits or growth boundary.

**Mixed use development** The integration of compatible land uses in one locality, building or block. Usually includes a mixture of activities, such as residential, business, recreational, retail or hospitality..

**Node** Focal points or the converging points of paths, for example a railway station, a roundabout or town centre.

**Ped Shed (Pedestrian Shed)** A map showing the actual area served within a 400 metre (and/or 800 metre) walking distance along a street system from a public transport stop, town or neighbourhood centre, a school or park. This area can often be significantly less than the area contained within a 400 metre radius, particularly when the street system is circuitous or poorly connected. These maps are also known as 'pedestrian catchment' or 'walkable catchment' maps.

**Permeability** The degree of physical and visual accessibility in an area, in particular pedestrians and cyclists, sometimes cars.

**PT** Passenger or public transport

**PTAP** The Auckland Regional Council's *Passenger Transport Action Plan* (2000). Sets out transport priorities for the Auckland Region

**RGS** Regional Growth Strategy.

**RMA** Resource Management Act 1991.

**Smart Growth** Generally, smart growth is development that consumes less land by encouraging it to occur in more compact form in communities that provide a variety of housing types, arranged around parks and playgrounds and neighbourhood shopping facilities, all accessible by pedestrian walkways and bikeways, and serviced by public transportation, thus reducing the use of automobiles to a minimum.

**TOD** Transit Oriented Development (TOD) refers to residential and commercial areas designed to maximise access to passenger transit, with features to encourage transit rider ship and pedestrians. A TOD neighbourhood typically has a centre with a rail or bus station, surrounded by relatively high-density, mixed-use development, with progressively lower-density spreading outwards.

**Town Centre** Provide the focus for services, employment and social interaction towns. They are where people shop, work, meet, relax and often live. Usually well served by public transport, they range in size and intensity of use from local neighbourhood shopping centres to larger regional centres.

**Urban Design** Urban design is about the overall structure and function of a place, as well as how it looks and feels. The Ministry For Environment describes Urban Design as being about making the connections between people and places, between public and private space, between the natural and built environment, between movement and urban form, and between the social and economic purposes for which urban space is used.

## References

For information on all Auckland City's strategies, policies and programmes, go to the website: [www.aucklandcity.govt.nz](http://www.aucklandcity.govt.nz) or any of the public libraries around the city. Auckland City's call centre can mail out summaries of some documents, phone 09 379 2020.

For information on the Regional Growth Strategy, or other regional policies, go to Auckland Regional Council's website [www.arc.govt.nz](http://www.arc.govt.nz) or phone 09 366 2000.

For information on the Auckland Regional Economic Development Strategy check the AREDS site on [www.areds.co.nz](http://www.areds.co.nz) or phone 09 373 6284.

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