Residential density

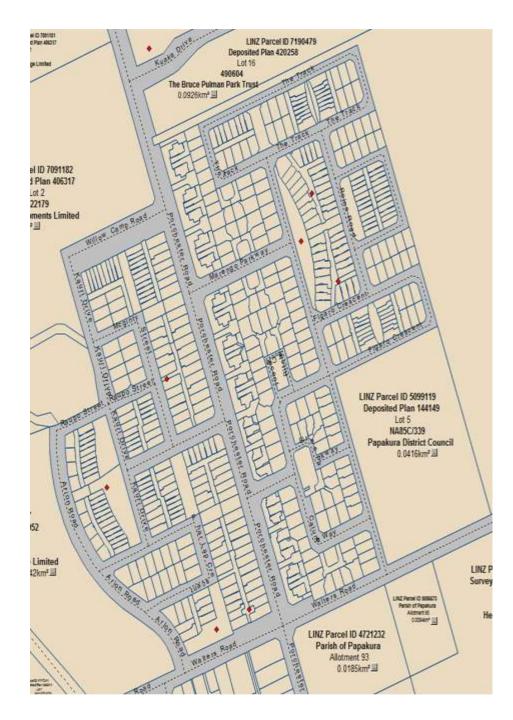
In greenfield areas

Janet Reeves, Context Urban Design, 13 November 2013

Two examples of Master Planned developments in Auckland

Addison

• Stonefields



Addison, Takanini, South Auckland

- 1500 homes planned
- All developed by McConnell Property
- 84 hectares
- Stage 1 c.15 hhs/ha
- Stage 3 c. 30 hh's/ha
- 65% detached 270m² 400m²
- 35% terraces 120m² 180m²

















Stonefields, Mt Wellington, Auckland

2500 homes planned

All developed by Todd Property Group 110 hectares 22.7 hhs/ha (gross) Lot sizes Mainly 200m² – 450m²







What are the models for designing for higher densities?

- Smaller lots across the board possible to achieve 15 to the hectare, but can be monotonous and leads to a lack of choice of housing size and type
- Totally masterplanned model with developer also building houses— not the capacity in New Zealand to work in this way on a large scale
- A masterplanned model with rigorously applied guidelines
- A hybrid model of mainly traditional standalone houses but some pockets or concentrations of comprehensive housing



Delamain, Yaldhurst

19 ha's

230 houses

12 per hectare

Lot size 250 m² – 900m²















Longhurst, Halswell West

- Developmen
 - t of individual lots by small builders

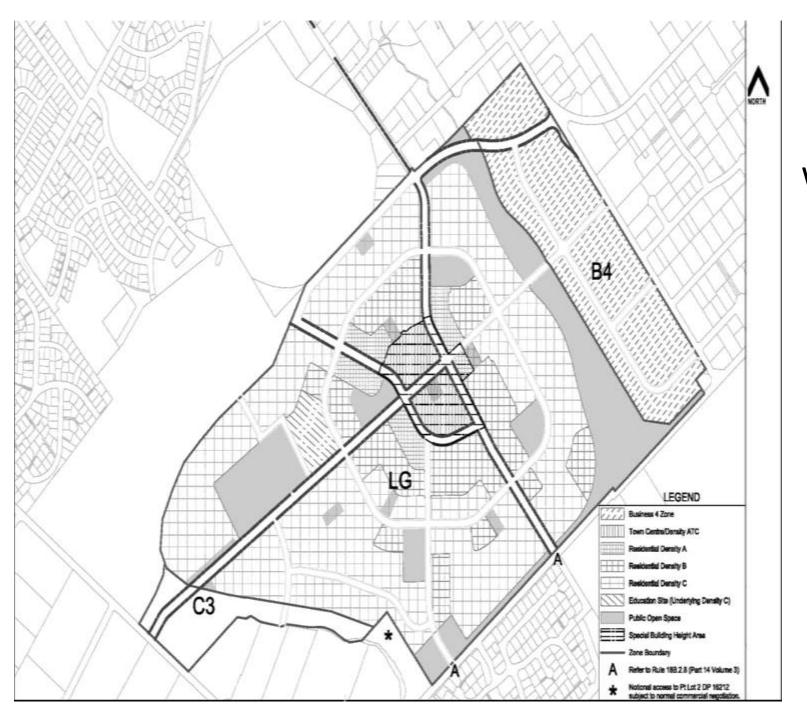


Is not
de
the

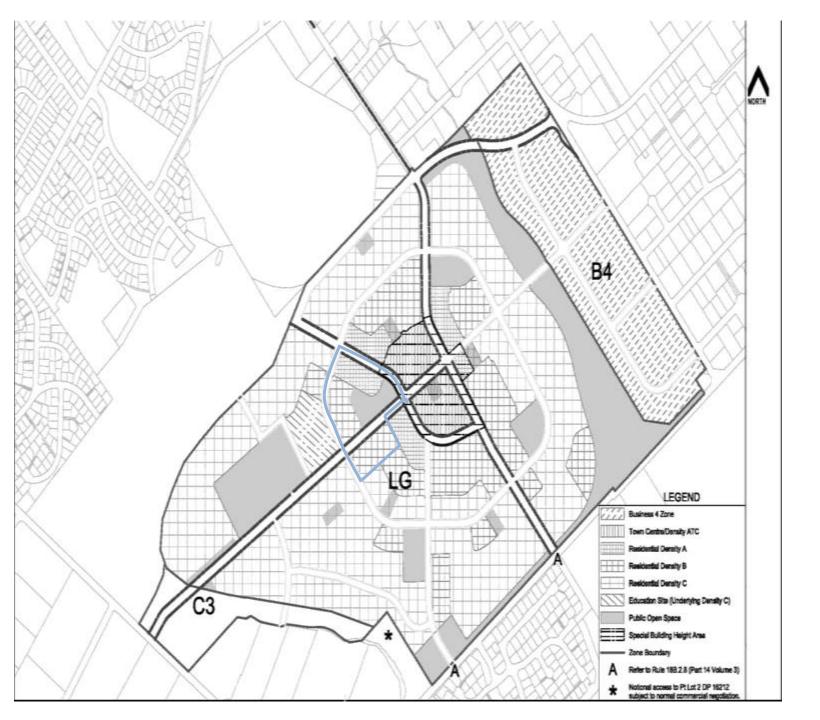
int



design envisaged by



Wigram

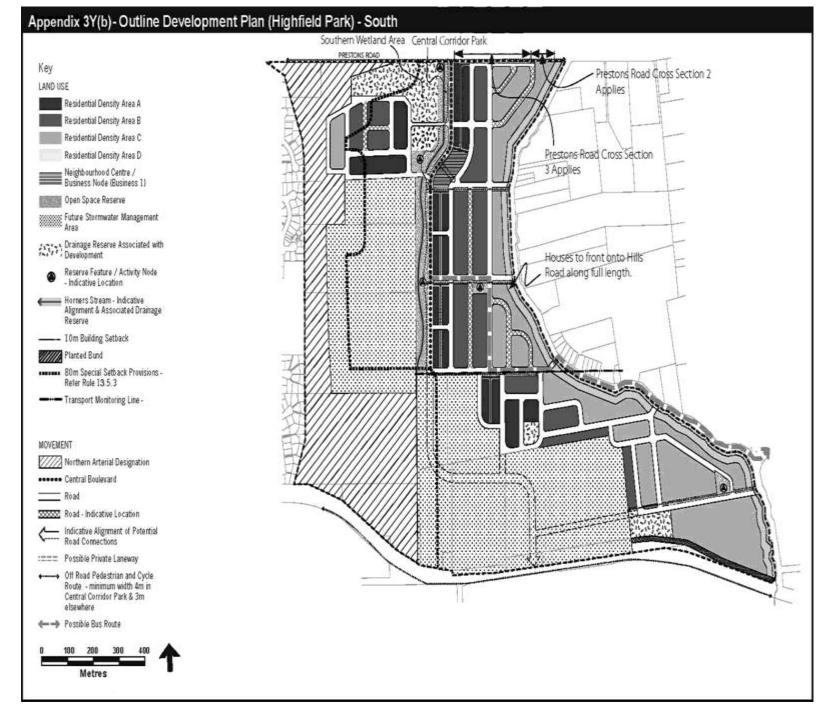




 Size & shape of superlots

Distance between houses facing each other across right of way

Location of private outdoor space



Conclusions

There are problems with how the higher density development is manifesting itself. Living G zoning too rigid.

With higher density housing need to think carefully at the subdivision stage about how lots will be developed.

Need to provide for a variety of higher density housing forms – not just long terraces

Some European examples......



Ireland

Hollan d





German y



Englan d



England



Layout designed using selected housetypes