GLOSSARY

AGGLOMERATION BENEFITS
The private sector/land-use benefits that come from concentrated clustering of investment in an area, due to economies of scale and the effects of greater networks.

AMENITY
A feature that provides comfort, convenience or pleasure, such as calm streets, attractive buildings, public spaces and trees.

BARNES DANCE
An intersection where pedestrians can cross in every direction, including diagonally, at the same time.

BOULEVARD
A broad avenue in a city, usually having areas at the sides or centre for trees, grass or flowers. It will have generous footpaths and possibly cycle lanes, benches, play areas, a marketplace etc.

CAMPUS
The grounds and buildings of a university or college.

CITY FRINGE
Residential areas bordering the city centre; for example, Parnell, Newton, Herne Bay, Ponsonby and Devonport.

CONNECTIVITY
Extent to which urban forms permit (or restrict) movement of people or vehicles in different directions.

CONSULTATION
Communication between people/groups to seek or give advice, information, and/or opinion. It can be used to identify or resolve issues. Participants must be willing to listen and change, give/receive adequate information, and allow sufficient time for the process.

CPTED PRINCIPLES
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. A proactive crime prevention strategy used by planners, architects, police and others. CPTED advocates that design and effective use of the built environment can reduce the incidence and fear of crime. There are three principles of urban safety: awareness of the environment, visibility by others, and finding help.

CRITICAL MASS
An amount necessary or sufficient to have a significant effect or to achieve a result.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION
Collected from developers, under the District Plan, for developing public facilities, including open spaces and parks.

DOUBLE-PHASED PEDESTRIAN CROSSING
Pedestrian crossing after each traffic light phase.

FINE GRAIN AREAS
Broad zones get broken down into finer grained precincts and sub areas.

FINE GRAIN USES
An intimate, tightly knit street network, built form, or a rich mix of relatively small businesses, uses or activities.

FUTURE-PROOF
To plan something in such a way that it will not become ineffective or unsuitable for use in the future; for example, catering for future population growth.

GATEWAY
Entrance to a place. In the public realm, a gateway can be signalled by trees planted close together, by a change in paving materials, by street lighting at a pedestrian scale, and by the built environment, including landmark buildings.

GENERAL RATE
A charge (calculated using the rateable value of property) that is paid to Auckland Council to fund its general services.

GREEN ROOF, GREEN WALL
Vegetation growing on roofs and walls.

GREEN STAR RATING
National, voluntary scheme that evaluates the environmental attributes and performance of New Zealand’s buildings using a suite of
rating tools. Green Star was developed by the New Zealand Green Building Council, in partnership with the building industry.

**HAPU**
A sector of the large kinship group that Māori call iwi.

**HIGH-DENSITY HOUSING**
Sometimes townhouses but more typically apartments of at least four storeys high.

**IWI**
A collection of whānau or hapū related through blood. The largest social unit in Māori culture.

**KAITIAKITANGA**
Guardianship, care, custody. A kaitiaki is someone who undertakes these roles.

**LANEWAY**
Small, side, mid-block streets that connect with the Queen Street Valley and Britomart.

**LAYOVER**
In transportation, a layover is some form of a break between parts of a single trip.

**LEGIBILITY**
The ease with which people can find their way around an urban space.

**LINEAR PARK**
Green space running the length of existing pedestrian and transport corridors.

**MANA**
Authority or control; influence, prestige or power.

**MANAAKITANGA**
Serving or providing for others; hospitality and generosity to guests.

**MIXED-USE SCHEME**
A building or development with a mix of uses: residential, retail, commercial.

**MODAL SHIFT**
Change in the habitual pattern of transport use. It typically refers to a shift to public transport, cycling and walking.

**NODE**
Place where activities and routes are concentrated, for the benefit of a community.

**OPEN SPACE (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE)**
Public open space includes reserves, parks, walkways, beaches, playgrounds, urban squares, sports fields and so on. This outdoor space is free to use and shared by the public. Private open space is outdoor space that is privately owned, such as private gardens.

**PLACE-BASED**
Planning and development based around a specific location. It takes a holistic approach to social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being.

**PLACE-SHAPING**
Planning to create attractive, prosperous and safe communities.

**POCKET PARK**
A small park accessible to the general public, on a vacant building lot or on small, irregular pieces of land.

**POLICY**
Refers to a plan of action or a process that reflects the approach taken or the rules adopted by Auckland Council or other regulatory agencies.

**PORTAGE**
This refers to the practice of carrying watercraft or cargo over land to avoid river obstacles, or between two bodies of water. A place where this carrying occurs is also called a portage.

**PROMENADE**
A paved public walk. It could accommodate pedestrians, cyclists, roller-bladers etc.; be tree-lined; have a wide footpath and seating areas. Promenades are typically located by a river or a waterfront.

**PRECINCT**
A distinctive city centre location defined by its character, use, buildings or geography.

**PUBLIC REALM**
Publicly owned open space and amenities.
GLOSSARY [CONTINUED]

QUARTER
Similar to a precinct, but generally encompassing a larger area.

RADIAL ROUTE
Transport routes that radiate from the city centre to other parts of the region.

RANGATIRATANGA
The right to exercise authority; self-management or sovereignty.

SHARED SPACE
A shared space is a street which is shared by pedestrians and vehicles. Conventional road devices such as kerbs, lines, signs and signals are replaced with a people-oriented public space with improved areas for walking, cycling, shopping and outdoor seating.

STRATEGY
A plan of action to reach the long-term vision.

SUNSET POLICY
This is a policy for phasing out support for something.

SWALE
A stormwater device of low-impact design that collects stormwater runoff from roads, footpaths and residential lots and prevents flooding by allowing the water to seep underground.

TARGETED RATE
A rate that is raised from a particular user group to fund a particular service or facility.

TRANSIT ORIENTATED DEVELOPMENT (TOD)
Mixed-use residential or commercial area designed to maximise access to and the use of public transport. TODs are generally located within a radius of 400 to 800 metres of a transit stop.

VALUE PROPOSITION
This is a promise of value to be delivered and a belief from the customer that value will be experienced.

WAHI TAPU
A sacred site, a burial place.

WAKA
Ancestral canoe – all iwi affiliate to one.

WANANGA
A publicly-owned tertiary institution that provides education in a Māori cultural context.

WHAKAPAPA
The pedigree of a person, whānau, hapū or iwi, which begins at an ancestor and works downward towards oneself.

WHANAUNGATANGA
Relationship or kinship.
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