

7. Hardscape principles

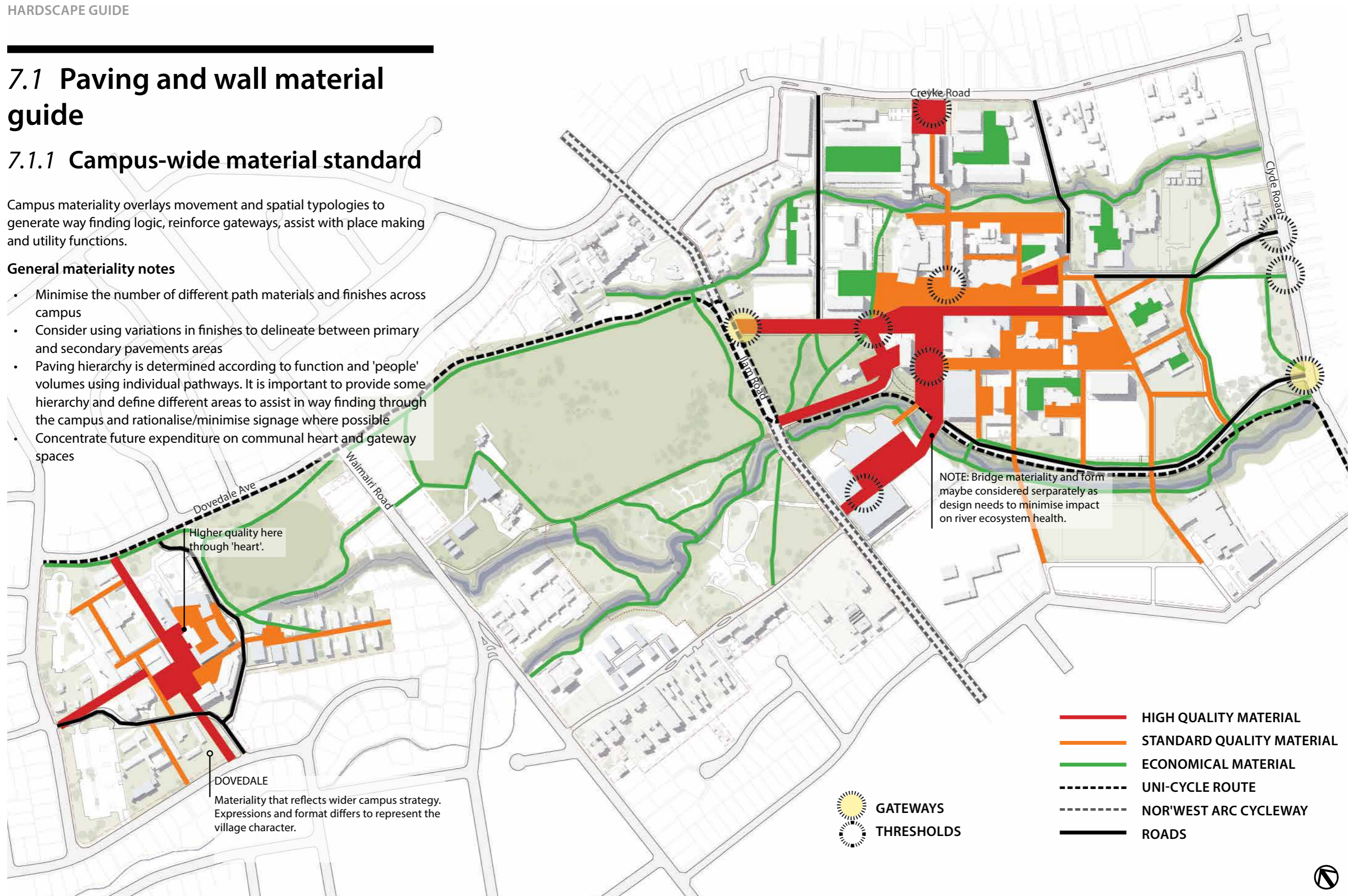
7.1 Paving and wall material guide

7.1.1 Campus-wide material standard

Campus materiality overlays movement and spatial typologies to generate way finding logic, reinforce gateways, assist with place making and utility functions.

General materiality notes

- Minimise the number of different path materials and finishes across campus
- Consider using variations in finishes to delineate between primary and secondary pavements areas
- Paving hierarchy is determined according to function and 'people' volumes using individual pathways. It is important to provide some hierarchy and define different areas to assist in way finding through the campus and rationalise/minimise signage where possible
- Concentrate future expenditure on communal heart and gateway spaces



NOTE: Bridge materiality and form maybe considered separately as design needs to minimise impact on river ecosystem health.

Higher quality here through 'heart'.

DOVEDALE
Materiality that reflects wider campus strategy. Expressions and format differs to represent the village character.

- HIGH QUALITY MATERIAL
- STANDARD QUALITY MATERIAL
- ECONOMICAL MATERIAL
- - - - - UNI-CYCLE ROUTE
- · · · · NOR'WEST ARC CYCLEWAY
- ROADS
- GATEWAYS
- THRESHOLDS



7.1.2 Campus-core paving and wall material guide

Boulevard

- High quality treatment
- Formal and active character

The Loop

- High quality treatment
- Formal entrance character

Lane

- Standard quality treatment
- Main lanes : may include some high quality detail zones at building thresholds or gateway points & external street connections

Plaza / Active Hubs

- High quality treatment
- Plaza space for multipurpose use
- Relationships with key buildings

Thresholds / Social spaces

- Standard quality treatment
- Spaces for gathering in groups or community activities

Entries and Gateways

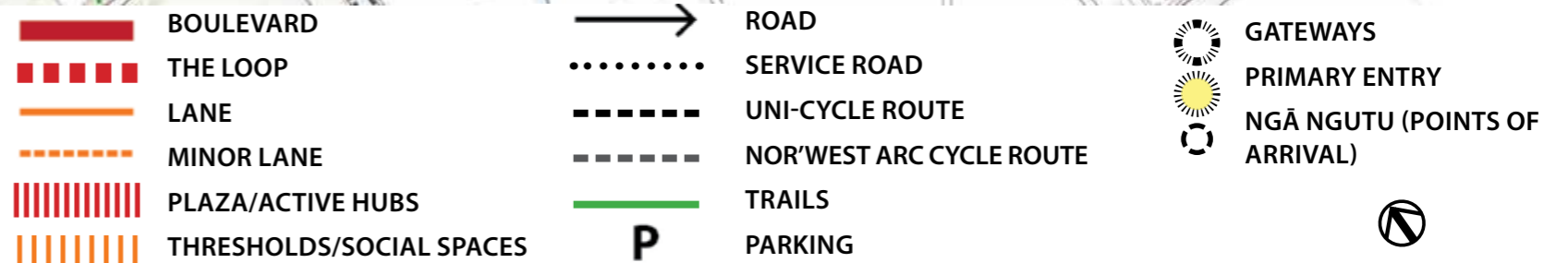
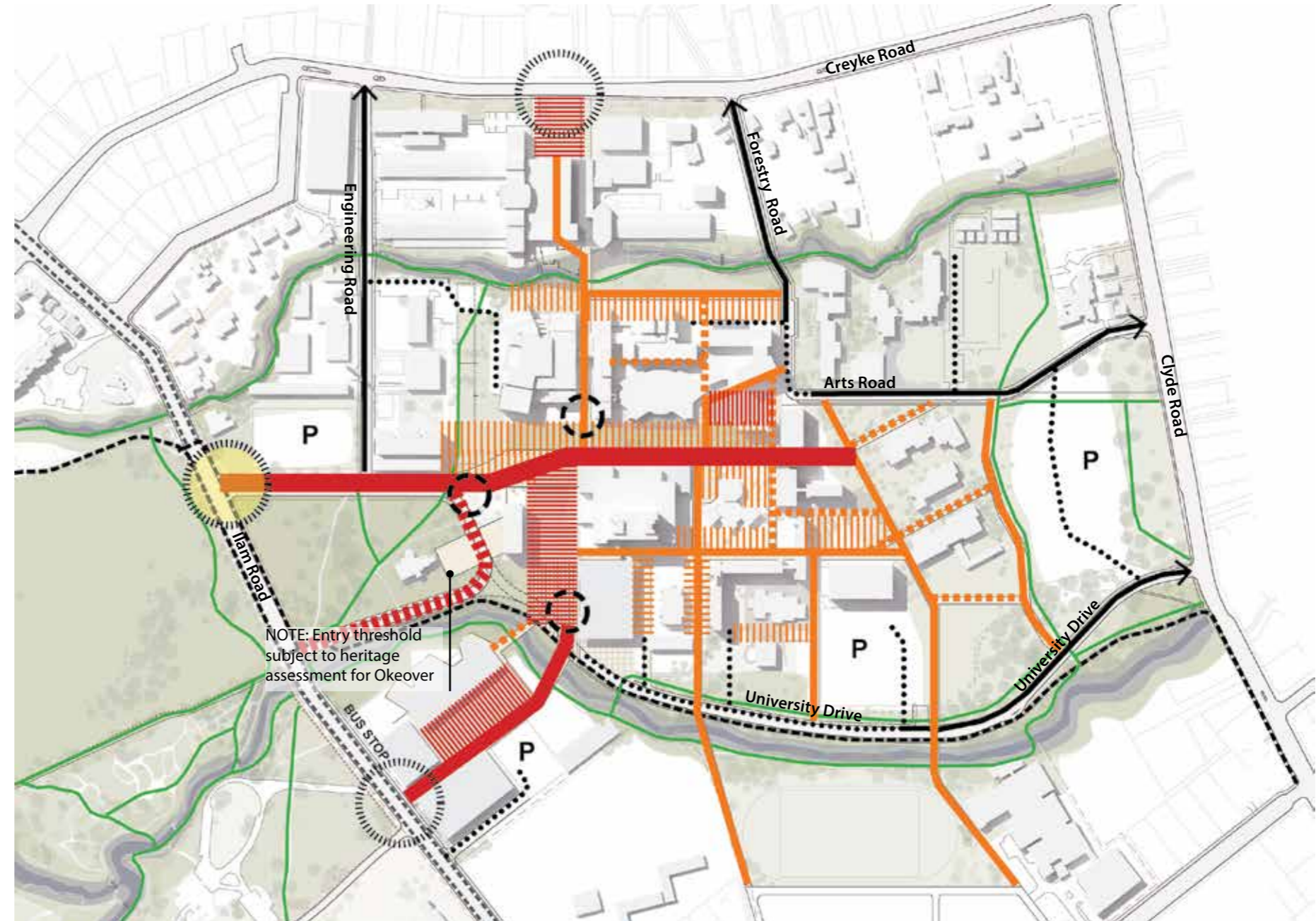
- High quality treatment
- Detailed gateway treatments with opportunities for cultural interpretation.

Trails and Cycle Routes

- Cost effective material finishes

Roads and Shared zones

- Slow speed roads providing access to parking area, with pedestrian footpath to side of road.
- Shared zones clearly differentiated from other pedestrian or vehicle priority zones.



7.1.3 Paving and wall typologies

Entries and Gateway treatments

- Detailed / custom elements for cultural narrative
- Material variation and integration with adjacent finishes
- Unit paving- high quality variation of finishes/format to delineate gateways
- Compatibility with signage and wayfinding (refer Wayfinding Strategy).



High quality

- High quality unit paving/large format paving
- High quality wall materials such as stone
- Suitable for high pedestrian traffic & shared vehicular traffic where identified
- Identity / Place making graphic treatment



Standard quality

- Concrete or asphalt or moderate quality unit paving
- High quality material integration in certain areas i.e. thresholds
- Permeable paving to tree surrounds and to carparks.



Economical

- Cost effective material treatments
- Asphalt with concrete edge for cycle paths
- Crushed decomposed granite with edge for trail paths.



7.1.4 Furniture typologies

Statement

Campus furniture responds to the winter campus landscape, generating and encouraging social interaction, learning opportunities and respite, and reinforcing spatial hierarchy

General furniture notes

- Correspond to user requirements, climate, favorable proximity to paths, building forecourts and amenities.
- Employ a family of material, finish, colour and design
- Locate furniture in favourable climatic zones. i.e. wind protected areas with suitable solar access
- Restrained selection of materials to be robust, vandal resistant, durable.

Plaza and Boulevard (high quality)

- Grouped for interaction - social seating
- Both free standing and integrated
- Precinct identity / place making
- Longer stay - 'warmer material' e.g. colour/ material timber



Laneways & Smaller Social / Learning spaces (standard - high quality)

- Respite / intimate
- Sitting edges to garden beds
- Shorter stay / chance interaction
- Integrated into landscape elements
- Combination of bespoke/proprietary



Parkland

- Located along circuit paths and cycle networks
- Considered orientation for privacy/ vistas/ security
- Robust, low use /low maintenance



Temporal (Tactical Urbanism)

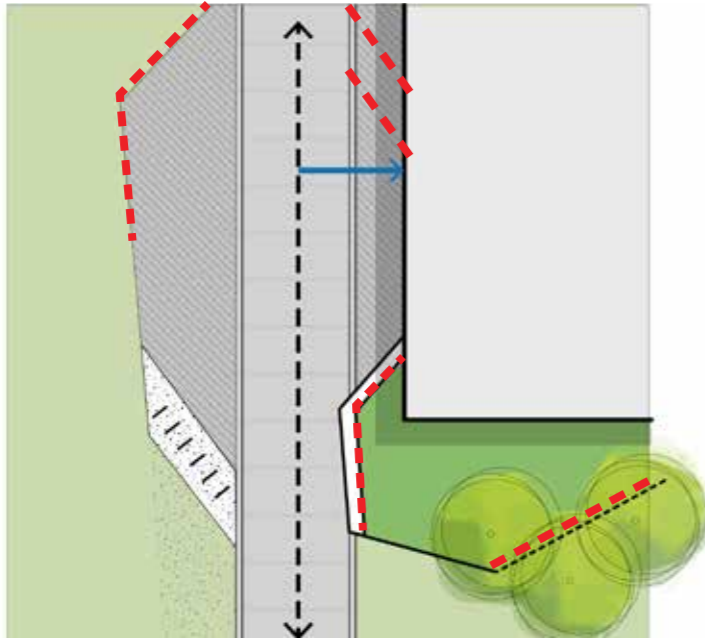
- Loose / movable (student owned)
- Satellite hubs and parkland
- Bean bags, deck chairs



7.2 Activated laneways

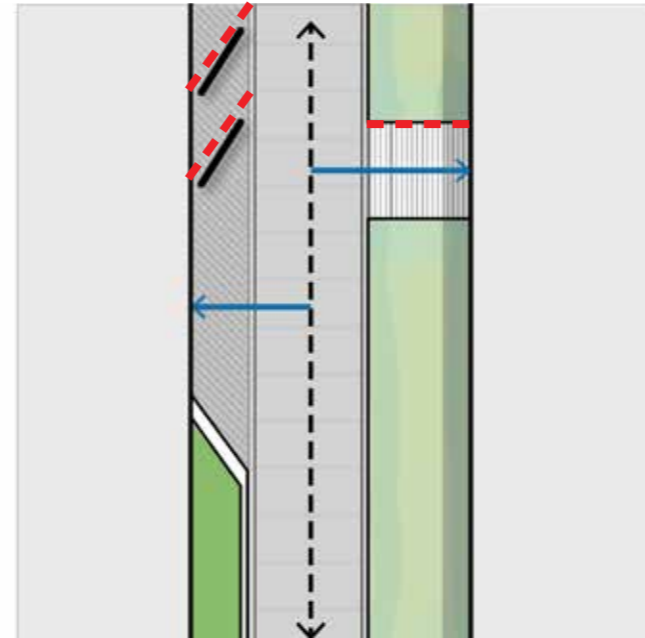
7.2.1 Design principles: activated laneways

Activated laneways provide opportunistic meeting, resting, playful and learning spaces along movement pathways by addressing interstitial and transitional relationships to building edges (thresholds or *mahau*) and the inclusion of furniture, plantings, bike parking, shelter and games to encourage habitation of the wider campus. Laneways, drainage and planting solutions also have an important function in filtering and removing contaminants from buildings before they enter the waterways.



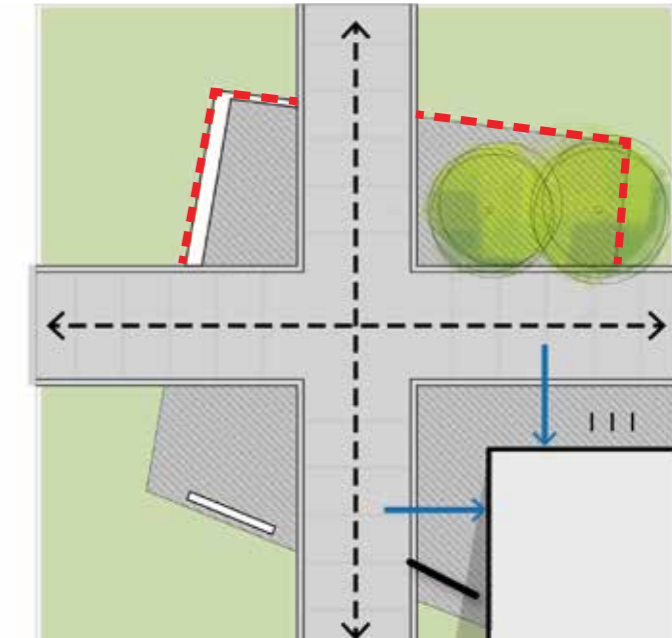
Scenario 1: Laneway onto open grass

- Spill-out space at key building entrances
- Connect laneway to open grass 'nohoanga' space with defined edge and accessible transition
- Integrate furniture, cycle stands, games (e.g. table tennis, pétanque) and amenity with landscape formed edge
- Material differentiation to mark moving and gathering spaces
- Mark corners with low planting and small marker trees



Scenario 2: Laneway between two buildings

- Widen lane to create forecourts to buildings at key entrances
- Facilitate meeting, spill-out and gathering around entrances
- Cluster seating, cycle stands and exhibition space in spill-out areas
- Rain gardens and planting for contaminant filtration on shady sides of lanes
- Exploit sunny areas for seating



Scenario 3: Laneway intersection

- Opportunistic use of intersection dynamics to create small localised plazas
- Expand out to allow gathering, sitting, meeting to occur
- Define edges with furniture, shelter, and planting
- Denote building entrances and create visibility into ground level of buildings as per the University of Canterbury Campus Masterplan, which recommends adapting ground floors for social and communal use
- Use planting to mark but not obscure intersection and provide pockets of shelter

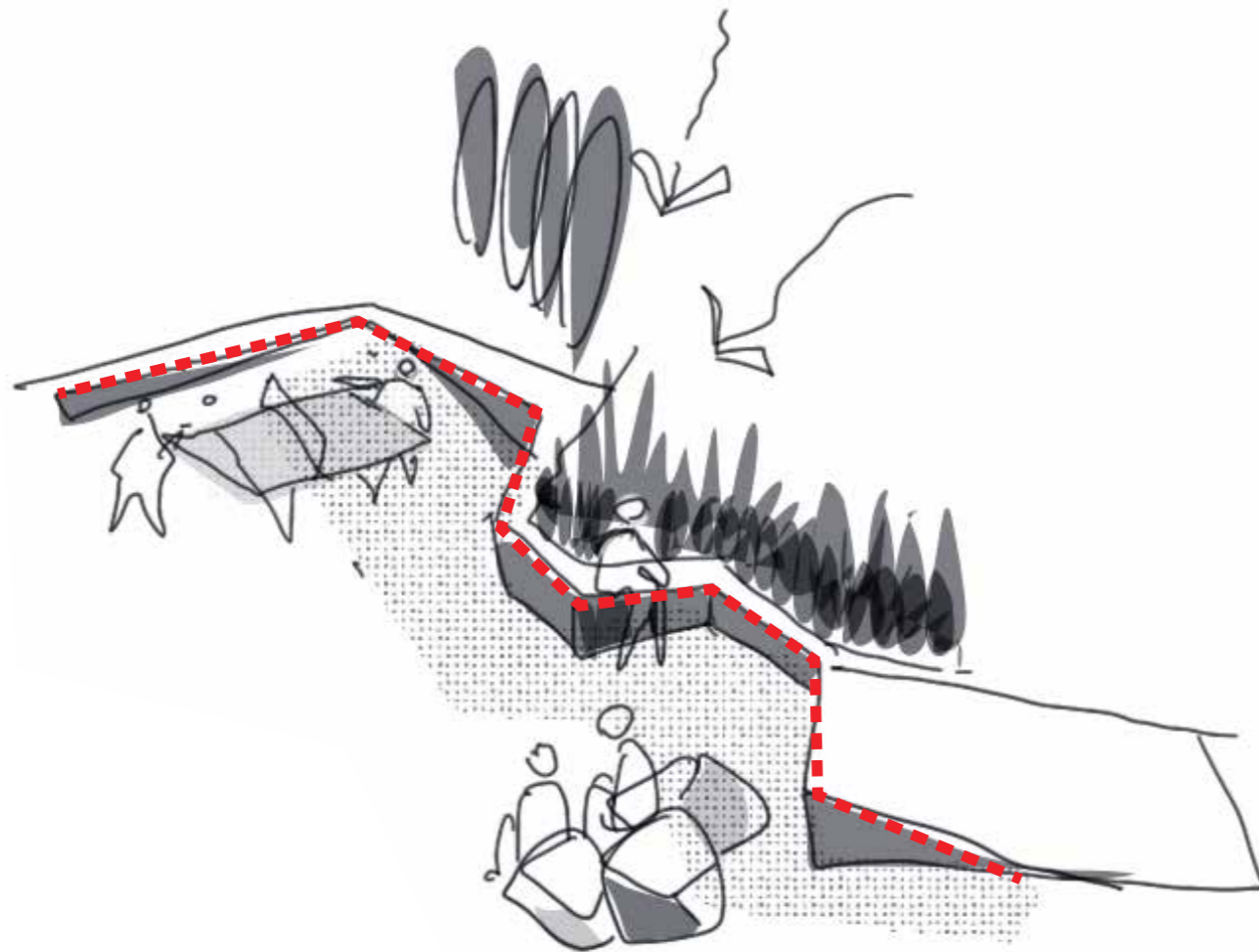
7.2.2 Activated laneways: shelter

Sheltered nooks and sunny spots

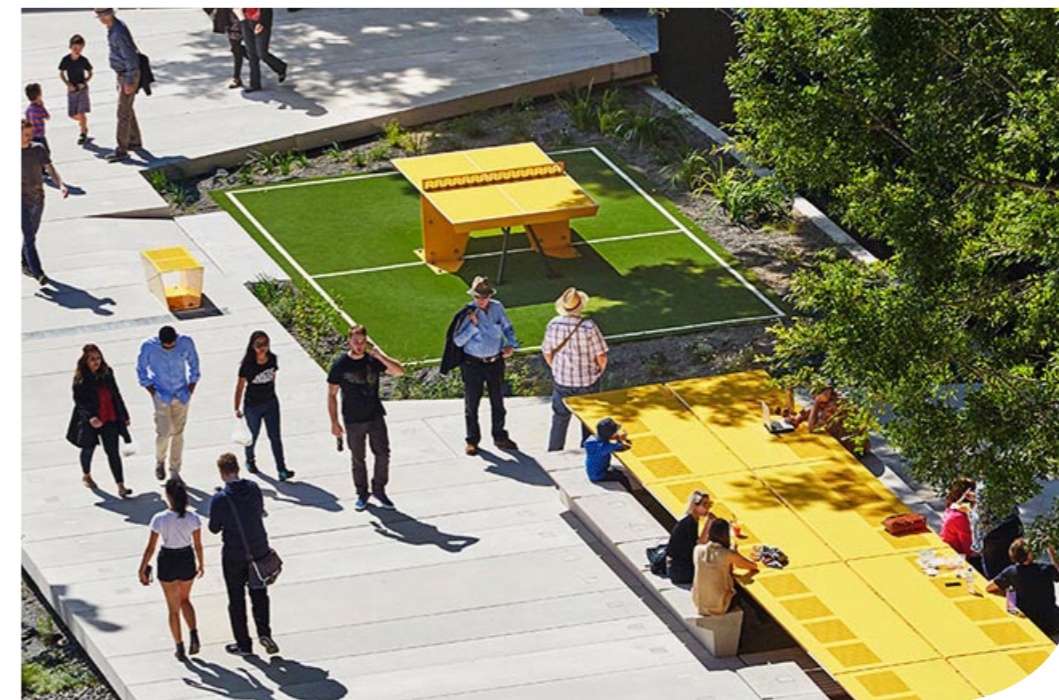
Shelter from the predominant cold winds can be created in pockets along laneways, plaza and boulevard by integrating nooks and sheltering screens into edges and planting

Principles for locating shelter

- Relate to building edge and integrated design of these spaces
- Opportunistically occur where space allows, i.e. in wider laneway section
- Active uses such as table tennis should be designed and located with thought given to noise sensitive areas such as lecture theatres



Coyoacán Corporate Campus, Mexico City (DLC Architects)



The Goods Line, Sydney (Aspect Studios)

7.3 Accessibility principles

[Manaakitanga] - The master plan embraces equitable access across the campus, ensuring a welcoming and safe journey with dignity for everyone. Key areas that require attention include prominent entry points, communal campus buildings, main entrances and primary pedestrian routes. The accessible access to Matariki and Puaka-James Hight will need to be reconciled with the removal of the podium and adjustment of levels through the Plaza. This supports health and wellbeing objectives for the campus community and includes the following guidelines and principles:

- All spaces and movement routes are welcoming, shared, universally accessible and inclusive
- Landscape around new builds will marry with 'at-grade' ground floor access to buildings for all new builds and where possible
- An accessible journey with dignity through campus should be indistinguishable from an able-bodied journey
- Where ramps are required they should be prominent and preferable or 'equal to steps, and seamlessly integrated with the landscape
- Where there are spatial constraints for ramps, an alternative route should be provided
- Textural changes in surfacing and colour cues should assist with signalling entrances, thresholds and interstitial spaces, movement vs resting spaces, grade changes, and key wayfinding locations
- Clear sightlines, lighting and path widths should assist with safe shared path journeys
- Key pathways should be well lit for safe evening travel

Key areas where accessibility should be prioritised

- Prominent entry points
- Communal campus buildings
- Main entrances
- Primary pedestrian routes



7.4 Art selection and placement guide

Artwork on campus will require specialist curation based on the following typologies:

Cultural

- Mana whenua, Pasifika and European/ colonial
- Express narrative
- Culturally responsive and appropriate locations
- Reflect historical significance

Educational

- Illustrate educational function
- Interpretive
- Functional component, dynamic
- Permanent & temporary

Temporal / Tactical Urbanism

- Ephemeral / semi-permanent
- Student display - exhibition or symposium
- Interactive / engaging
- Facilitate community engagement
- Murals on hoardings
- Seasonal / event based
- Murals on hoardings

Integrated into landscape

- Permanent
- Identity markers / place making
- Interactive / evolving
- Memorial/ historic interpretation
- Artful infrastructure

Identity markers should be used sparingly not as a wayfinding device and not to mark trails.

Opportunities for selection and placement of artwork on the campus may range from the appointment of an artist for a specific work or design collaboration, or the curatorial programme for a space where evolving student-led exhibitions or cultural displays may occur. Opportunities should be assessed as part of integrated project scoping.



Historical - Ernest Rutherford memorial



Abstract, contemporary, interactive, useful



Cultural



Artful Infrastructure



Temporal (Tactical Urbanism)



Education on display

7.5 Cycle stand infrastructure guide

7.5.1 Campus heart cycle stand strategy

A suite of cycle stand options within the zones indicated provides flexibility to support the University of Canterbury cycle strategy, transport 'mobility options toolkit', and meet minimum District Plan requirements. Landscape integration is essential to accommodate the necessary numbers of cycle stands in convenient locations, whilst maintaining the quality and character of the campus setting. Secure covered storage is best fully integrated within building projects (Refer to Transport Strategy).

Customised

Streetscape quality, functional cycle racks located in activated core communal areas and high profile entrances.

Standard

Fixed or mobile standard 'Downtown' cycle rack already in use at UC, arranged in larger groupings, in laneways, at service entrances and 'back doors'. Mobile racks can be clustered for events.

Covered

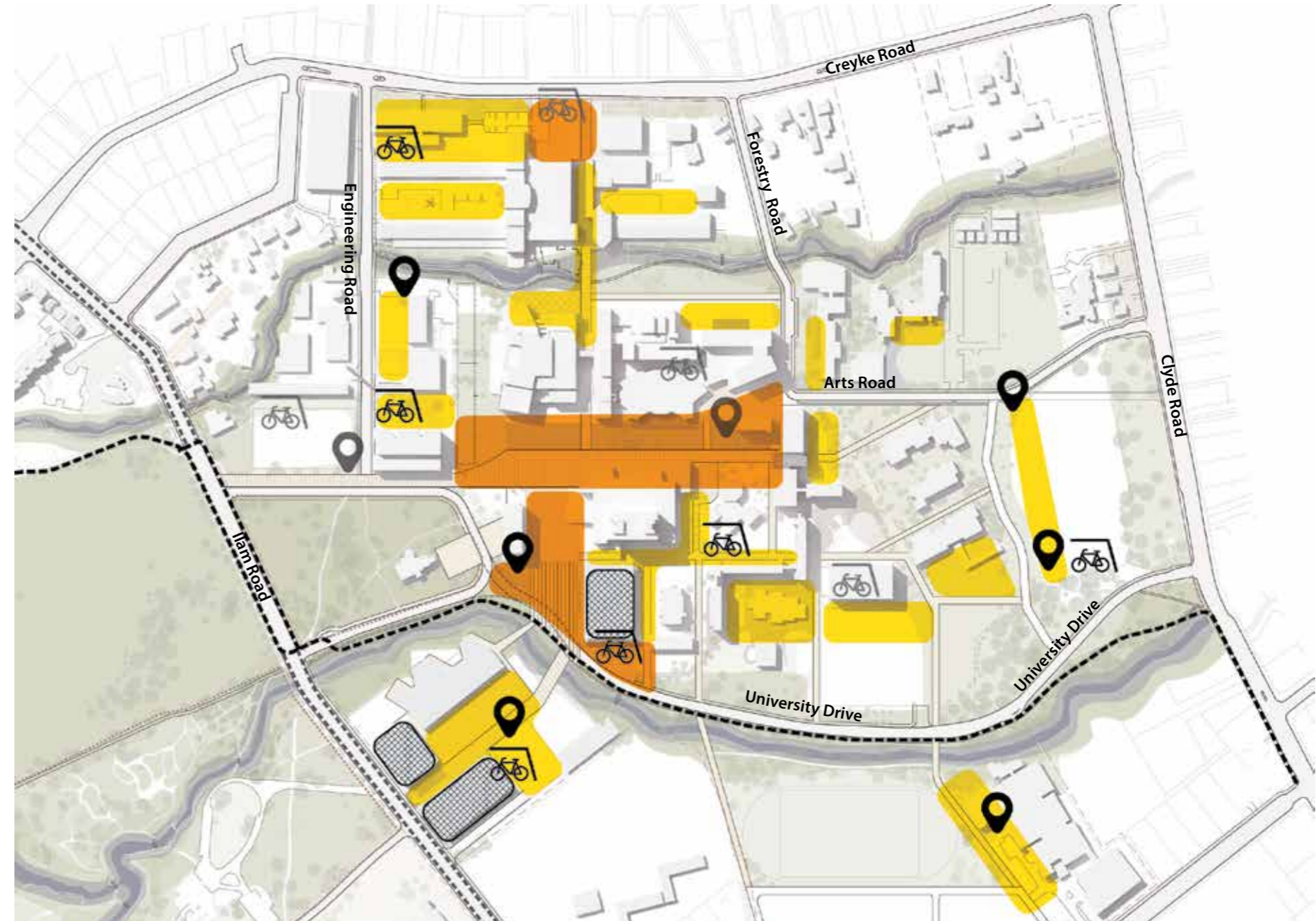
Covered cycles stands, free-standing structure located in association with boulevards and building edges

Secure

Larger, secure spaces with stacking racks integrated into architectural briefs for new builds.

Other

Bike share hubs, possible public repair and air pump stations. Central spots that could be used for pop-up cycling events.



- CUSTOMISED
- STANDARD
- COVERED
- EXISTING COVERED
- BIKE SHARE/REPAIR/PUMP
- EXISTING BIKE REPAIR/PUMP
- UNI-CYCLE ROUTE
- NORTHERN ARC CYCLEWAY
- POTENTIAL INTEGRATION OF SECURE CYCLE STANDS WITH ARCHITECTURAL BUILDS



7.5.2 Dovedale campus cycle stand strategy

The Dovedale cycle stand strategy follows the same principles as the Campus Core strategy. Covered and secure stands should be provided near student accommodation, and integrated into new builds where appropriate..



- CUSTOMISED
- STANDARD
- COVERED
- EXISTING COVERED
- BIKE SHARE/REPAIR/PUMP
- UNI-CYCLE ROUTE
- NORTHERN ARC CYCLEWAY



7.5.3 Cycle stand typologies

Customised Rack

- Urban streetscape quality
- Convenient locations
- Clustered in activated areas
- Used for short stays
- Integrated with linear edges and furniture suite
- In landscape project briefs



Standard Rack

- Standard UC rack already in use: 'Downtown Rack'
- Option - mobile/temporary
- Larger groupings
- At service entrances
- Pop-up events and tactical urbanism opportunities (could retrofit standard rack)



Covered

- Free standing structures
- Located strategically near high occupancy areas
- Used for longer stays



Other

- Rental bike system
- E-bike charging stands
- Bike repair/pump stations and pop-up bike workshops



Secure

- Larger, secure and stackable spaces integrated with architecture


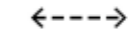




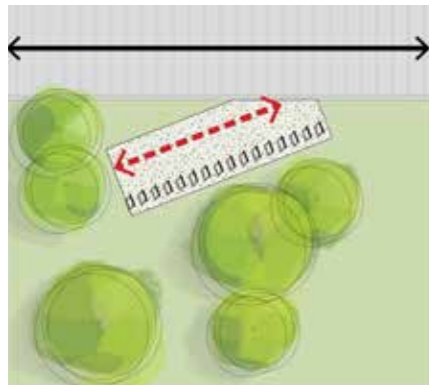
7.5.4 Cycle stand design principles

Investigating principle typologies for cycle infrastructure parking locations

Overall Principle: Integrate with lighting for safety - either from adjacent buildings (security lights may be used for service lanes/back of house) or laneways, or feature lighting at entrances and primary movement paths.

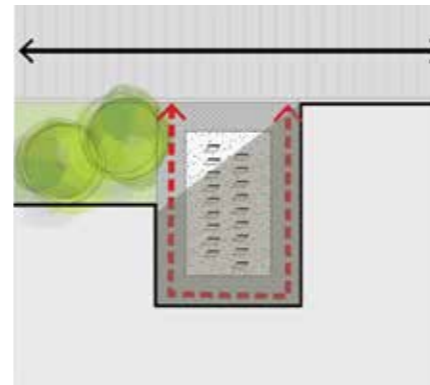
KEY

-  PRIMARY MOVEMENT PATH
-  SECONDARY MOVEMENT PATH
-  ACCESS BETWEEN MOVEMENT PATHWAY AND CYCLE INFRASTRUCTURE
-  PRIMARY BUILDING ACCESS



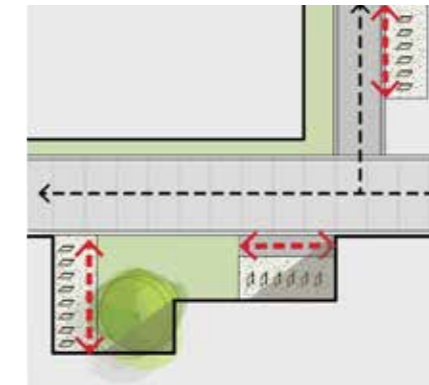
Offset from movement paths

- Among planting
- Visible and safe
- Connecting to main movement pathways
- Pedestrian access



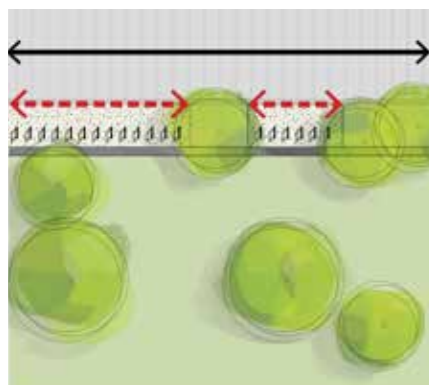
In service lanes/ back of house

- Efficient blocks to maximise number of cycle stands in available space
- Line marking to define and ensure circulation space retained.



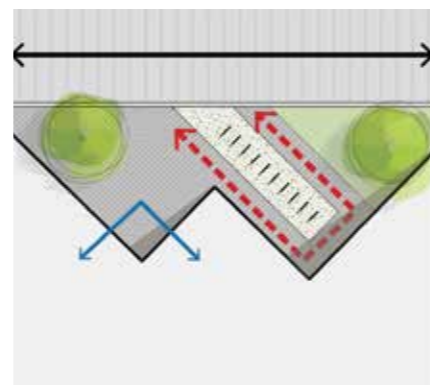
Smaller pockets in laneways

- Small clusters of cycle stands within laneways
- Separated by planting or seating



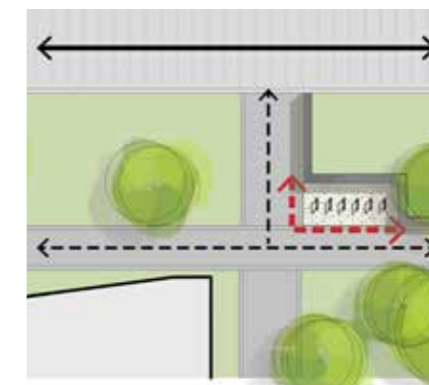
Parallel to movement paths

- Linear sections of stands separated by planting
- Change in surface material
- Against an edge - e.g. low wall or planting



At building entrances

- Set back from entry forecourt but with convenient access.
- Maintain visual access from inside building but physical separation from windows and doors



Off primary movement paths

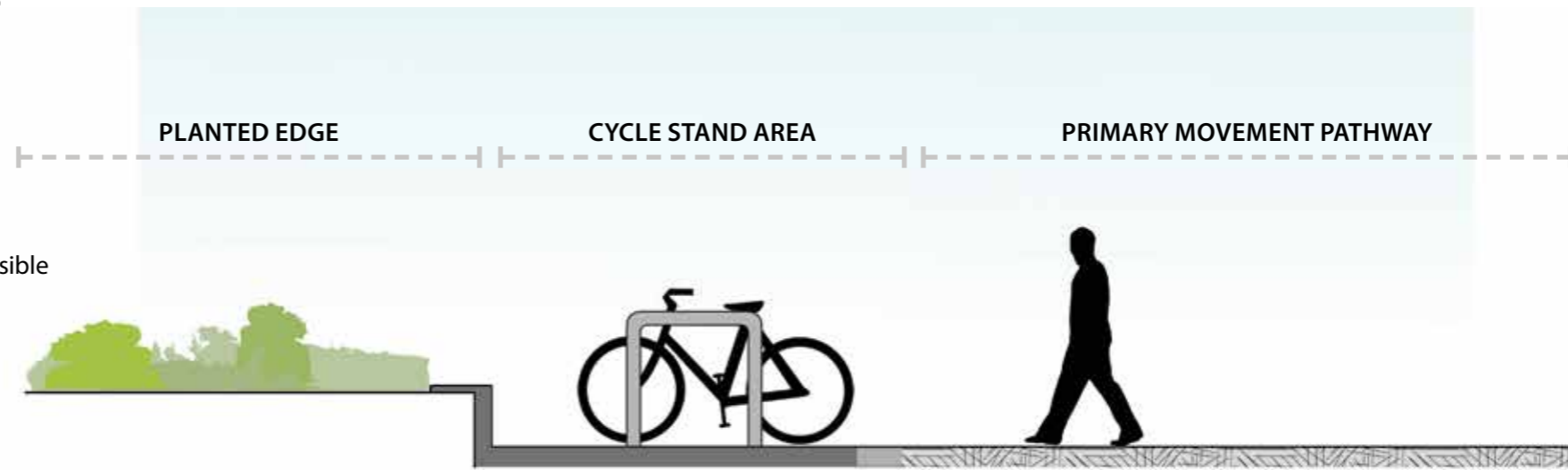
- Offset cycle stand lines from view
- Close proximity to entrances
- Notching cycle stands into building eaves and undercrofts for cover
- Bookend cycle stands with low walls, seating and planting.

7.5.5 Cycle stand design principles

Investigating principle typologies for cycle infrastructure parking locations

Integration with edges

- Integrate bike stands with edges in commercial and highly visible areas



Integration with structure

- Integrate covered stands where there is scale and context.
- Integration with buildings and other elements such as light poles.

