

Sustainability Appraisal Foundations for Integrated Assessment in Canterbury

A flexible assessment approach for projects, policies and plans

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Impact Assessment - Roll Call

1. Sustainability Appraisal of the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS), 2009

Local Government Act, Environment Canterbury

2. Wellbeing Assessment of the Castle Plaza Development Plan Amendment, 2011

City of Marion (Adelaide) and South Australia Department of Health

3. Sustainability and Wellbeing Assessment of the Draft Christchurch Central City Plan, 2012

CERA, Christchurch City Council & CDHB

4. Integrated Assessment of the Draft Land Use Recovery Plan, 2013

Recovery Strategy, Environment Canterbury & CDHB

5. Wellbeing Impact Assessment of the Draft Lyttelton Port Recovery Plan, 2014

Recovery Strategy, Environment Canterbury, Port of Lyttelton & CDHB

6. Integrated Assessment of the Draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan, 2015

Recovery Strategy, Environment Canterbury, Waimakariri District Council & CDHB

Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch

“To integrate activities, connect the components of recovery, and implement the goals of this Strategy, the preparation of Recovery Plans will use impact assessment methodologies and tools, such as the Integrated Recovery Planning Guide.”

Directions from the Minister of Earthquake Recovery

“The Waimakariri District Council must ensure that the draft Recovery Plan is supported by:

An impact assessment, including an analysis of recommendations using an appropriate impact assessment methodology and explanation of how that informed the preparation of the draft Recovery Plan.”

The foundation of impact assessment

Based on Sadler and Ward's 2008 *Framework Approach to Sustainability Appraisal*.

Squarely a sustainability assessment tool:

- Four pillars: social, cultural, economic and environmental
- References an agreed level of sustainability (weak, moderate, strong)
- Reflects intergenerational and intra-generational equity
- Assessment criteria assembled from review of the four capital assets
- References 'top lines' (aspirational or recovery levels) as well as 'bottom lines' (safe minima)
- 'Scores' proposal with reference to top and bottom lines

Characteristics and attributes

Clearly a form of multi-criteria analysis, but

- No pre-assigned criteria
- No weighting or scaling
- Participants contribute to selection of criteria
- Participants set top and bottom lines and score

Participants are informed public.

Can be used at different levels - has been used to assess the impacts on sustainability and wellbeing of:

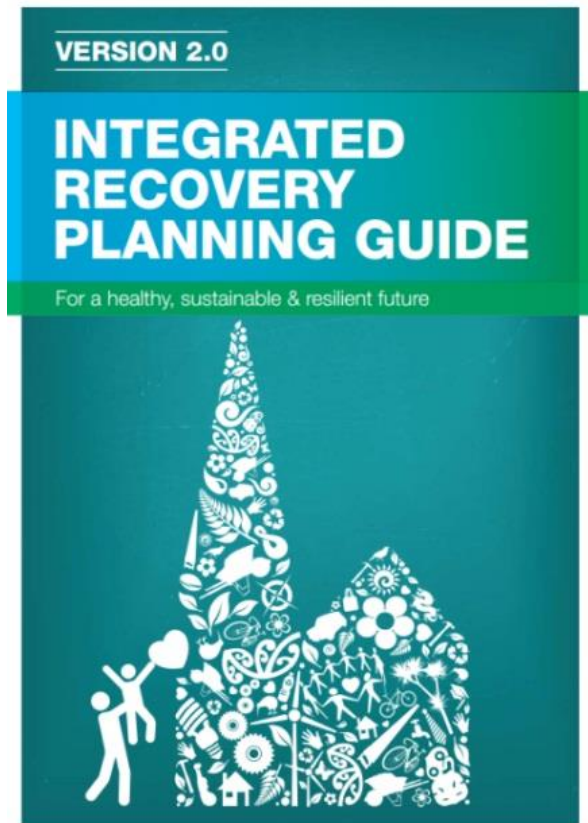
- different regional development options
- brownfields redevelopment project
- city-wide planning framework
- local (area) plan

Creating Criteria

Assessment criteria are assembled from:

- Stocktake of capital assets
- Guiding principles from related plans
- Key issues that have been identified
- Integrated Recovery Planning Guide to ensure wellness issues (the determinants of health are covered)
- Criteria from previous integrated assessments (if relevant)

Creating criteria ...



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Equity	Neighbourhood Amenity	Communication
Public Services	Cultural Diversity	Natural Capital
Active Lifestyles	Housing Stock	Resource Sustainability
Transport	Economic Development	Food Security
Social & Community Capital	Community Safety	Community Resilience

Criteria Topics

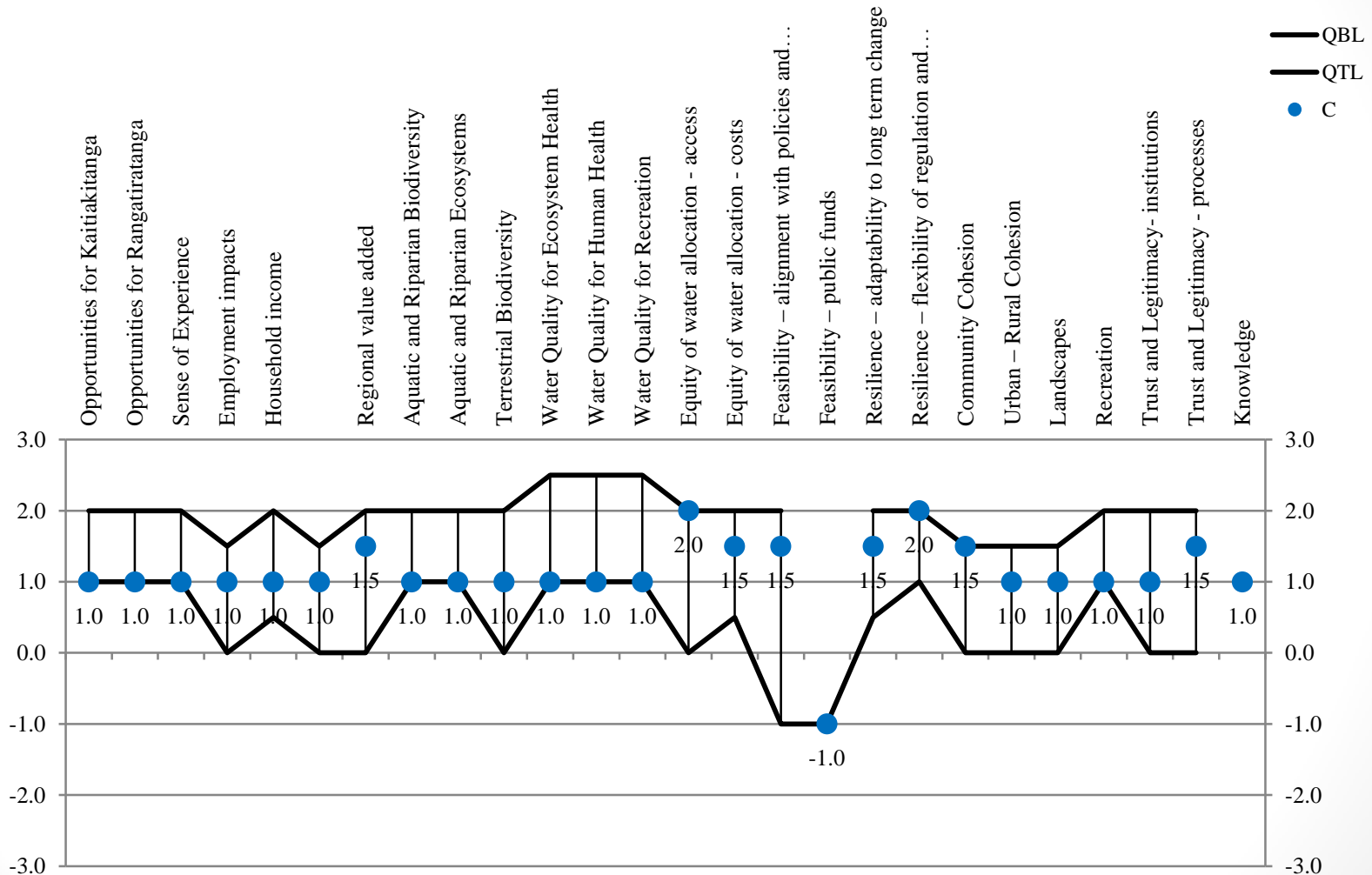
Asset Classes for the Canterbury Water Management Strategy

Social (human and social)	Economic (produced and financial)
trust in institutions / processes sense of community / place whanaungatanga informal communication networks local knowledge physical health of people mental health of people skills in communities manaakitanga (sharing and caring for each other) arable farming knowledge / skill dry stock farming knowledge / skill dairy farming knowledge / skill communal decision-making	schools, community halls, etc roads, bridges dams and impoundments electricity generation plant & lines irrigation infrastructure water treatment & distribution infrastructure farms (+ stock & machinery) irrigated irrigatable public finance private finance Ngai Tahu finance river based tourism business
Environmental (natural)	Cultural
Air ground water free from contaminants surface water (at ecosystem sustaining flows) mauri (natural state of being) reserve land (DoC estate) native bush in sustainable state native birds in sustainable populations native bird habitat native fish in sustainable habitat introduced fish coastal sediment budget whenua soils	regional identity tastes (music, art, food, dress) whakapapa sense of belonging attitudes and dispositions customary rights sense of time culture and traditions ahi kaa language and linguistics/te reo tikanga and kawa mana and rangatiratanga monuments and significant historic sites

Assessment process

Guiding Principles	Criterion		Description	Small negative impact	Neutral impact	Small Positive impact	Moderate positive impact	Strong positive impact
				-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Support a balance between walking, cycling, public transport and driving	12	Public transport modes future-proofed	PT corridors able to cater for light rail or future transport systems	The plan takes light rail or future transport systems off the planning horizon	Light rail or future transport systems not addressed in the plan	Principal transport corridors provide for light rail or future transport systems	Light rail or future transport system proposed 	Light rail or future transport system proposed and funding sources identified

Assessment results: Sustainability profile



LURP Recommendations

Table 1 – Summary of recommendations from all parts of the assessment

Part One	Part Two	Part Three
<p>TRANSPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include public and active transport plans for all developments and centres Ensure employment centres are accessible via a full mix of transport modes Ensure land use patterns are integrated with transport infrastructure Protect key corridors for future public transport 	<p>TRANSPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific requirements for active transport Refer to all transport documents \ strategies 	<p>TRANSPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate active and public transport into new development and local retail centres
<p>IMPLEMENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation using broad community involvement. Community, partners and stakeholders involved in monitoring/ implementation. Use SMART indicators Need clear objectives that drive actions Leadership – clear decision making lines. Consider agency or group targeted to facilitate change. Delegate decision-making to appropriate scale 	<p>IMPLEMENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase emphasis on collaboration and community participation in implementation Strengthen way to work with industry and developers Firm commitment for active community involvement Take a long-term sustainable view to manage growth - Whakatauki Strengthen information on monitoring and reporting progress Leadership for implementation Institutional change monitoring and data sharing Ensure cultural and Māori concepts are included in the Plan and engage fully with Ngāi Tahu as a partner 	<p>IMPLEMENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure community participation in monitoring and review of implementation Ensure wide range of community representation on the Strategic Implementation Forum Land use change part of annual monitoring and reporting
<p>HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explicit links to RPS on avoidance of natural hazards including planned retreat Acknowledge climate change and flooding Create green services - green roofs, walls, stormwater, buildings, natural corridors Integrate with the Natural Environment Recovery Programme (NERP) Provide context of the natural environment and reference existing strategies Explicitly protect aquifer recharge area Explicit links with CWMS Implementation Programmes Protect groundwater for drinking water refer to drinking water standards Acknowledge the potential for land use to affect water quality Minimise impacts on the environment to strengthen whakapapa Maintaining and securing productive land Ngāi Tahu involved at the top level for natural resources 	<p>HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline plan for flood management Natural green spaces and cover and access to green spaces and cover Maximise sustainable opportunities Improved and enhanced natural ecosystem health and biodiversity Advanced surface water management, including water harvesting and stormwater management Protect waterways for a variety of values Protection of quality and quantity of groundwater 	<p>HAZARDS AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address the implications of hazard and managed retreat from identified areas – this is not included and no explanation has been provided Ensure natural green spaces and cover (green roofs, stormwater, buildings, natural corridors)
<p>REBUILDING AND BUILDING COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable development in existing communities and how red zone community relocated. Equity of accessibility a focus here for existing and new communities Strong centres-based policies in plans - local and key activity centres. Local retail included in new subdivisions. Strengthen the use of suburb master plans. Incentivise and encourage mixed-use developments. Health and social services in new developments Direct agencies to ensure social services provided in all communities. Encourage the mix of mode use in retail areas to encourage interaction with the street. Synchronise land use with community development. Provide people with quality connections to the built environment where can express their interests Create a sense of belonging and identity and provide for community diversity Provide spaces for communities to gather. Use surplus Crown land for social services including educational. 	<p>REBUILDING AND BUILDING COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build communities and the concept of villages is visible Ensure health and social services are equitably located Social services are placed in new subdivision or centre developments. Clarify the role and function and scale of centres 	<p>REBUILDING AND BUILDING COMMUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on building communities and urban villages–difficult but not included in actions
<p>LOCATION AND QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDINGS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target the quality design of buildings and standards and a systems approach to urban design. Develop incentives necessary to improve more concentrated redevelopment of existing areas. Integrate and design of the public space Health and wellbeing aspects to design should be central to building design and performance. Integrate existing with new land-use and be clear about how to achieve this. Guidance and incentives are put in place to encourage high energy rating rebuilding. Dedicated development agency with a focus on brownfield development Provide a business star to champion business needs Remove resource consent compliance costs for red zone businesses. Brownfields development more explicitly supported through range of non-regulatory mechanisms Use existing infrastructure over building new Land availability lined up with market needs – staging and sequencing High level zoning for business - industrial (all), office (all) and other. Name all Māori reserves Draw on and use local people and products Review criteria for a floating zone and see if it can be extended to other areas and types. 	<p>LOCATION AND QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDINGS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on vulnerable populations Development and financial contributions reviewed to how best utilised Specifics on OIC expiry – clarify responses to transitional processes for change. Infrastructure is a community asset - ensure it is built to a high standard. Lyttelton Port and town recovery issues added Toolbox for sustainable housing Evaluate the housing parks Insurance impediments to redevelopment especially multiple ownership Protect rural productive land and manage rural residential 	<p>LOCATION AND QUALITY OF DEVELOPMENT AND BUILDINGS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider more mechanisms/ tools for intensification rather than regulatory mechanisms Clearly direct staging and sequencing of Greenfield land Review tenure issues to support intensification and multiple ownership
<p>HOUSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the range of housing types and for elderly Subdivision covenants allow for a range of house sizes and types Partner to deliver social housing and residential care services Warrant of fitness scheme for rental housing Prepare affordable housing policies for new developments. Housing meets current short term to be reused in the future Reuse building houses for workers eg affordable housing. 	<p>HOUSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and repair of existing and new housing Warrant of fitness scheme for rental housing. Include toolbox for sustainable housing Ensure transitional housing available locally for people awaiting a rebuild Minimum standards for temporary homes as may become more permanent housing stock. 	<p>HOUSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional housing is not well developed Outline ways to integrate greater housing density into inner urban areas that are semi occupied or of poor quality to use existing infrastructure Ensure quality and repair of existing and new housing

Description of table:

Table 1 shows the list of recommendations for improvements to the Plan at each stage- Parts One, Two and Three.

Part One resulted in a long list of suggestions for improvements to the early draft of the Plan. The number of recommendations reduced significantly by Part Two (Preliminary Draft) and even further by Part Three.

While Table 1 does not show the extent to which each recommendation was incorporated into the Plan (for example some assessment participants may prefer the Plan to go further still, and some recommendations were not taken up but the reasons why were visible in the Plan), it does show that to a large extent, the draft Land Use Recovery Plan has addressed the concerns identified through the integrated assessment process.

Evaluation and Feedback

Land Use Recovery Plan

The great majority of people involved with the IA, including the LURP authors, valued their involvement in the IA and felt that it resulted in improvements to the draft LURP, including increased scope. Furthermore, an increasing proportion of recommendations were included in the LURP at each stage of the IA, and a LURP author reported that these changes may have been missed had it not been for the IA.

Lyttelton Port Recovery Plan

Appears to be an effective way to get a wider perspective (4 wellbeings) on this development/project. Am really pleased that it will inform how Environment Canterbury will assess the material provided by Lyttelton Port Company

CERA

The conversations and feedback from the IA workshops, and recommendations from the IA facilitators, were invaluable to improve the plan, particularly on topics not traditionally tackled in land use plans (implementation, governance, funding, timing and immediate actions) all of which were necessary to facilitate recovery

Acknowledgments

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