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Lincoln Planning Review is the journal of the Lincoln University Planning Association (LUPA) and is an online publication produced twice each year and primarily edited by students. It is also a Land Environment and People Research Centre outreach publication and operates through the Environmental Management and Planning Research Theme.

The vision is "to be the pre-eminent source of information on planning issues, research and education in and affecting the Central and upper South Island".

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Front cover: Torso detail from *Pou for Dr John Hayward*; George Edwards - Kai Tahu, Ngati Erekehu, 2003.
Photo: Kevyn Miller

Editorial from the Acting Editor-in-Chief

As we pass the mid-year point and look forward to longer, warmer days many people of Canterbury continue to struggle for fairly basic services and facilities, including safe and secure houses. Though we near the second year anniversary of the first earthquake, several articles in this issue of LPR vividly demonstrate that 'recovery' is a long, slow business, and although there are some encouraging signs, the region continues to grapple with serious problems around housing, retail, education and leisure. The papers document the on-going challenges facing residents and planners, parents and policy-makers: Craig Davison's article outlines intriguing legislative and land-use issues around the proposed Highfield subdivision to accommodate the new 'homeless'; Justine Toner's piece provides an overview of the impacts the quakes have had on local drinking culture; and Ruth Sarson's case study of a 'resilient' primary school balanced theory and practice, rhetoric and reality.

These articles contribute to a wider discussion about risk management in New Zealand, what constitutes risk, who assesses risk, and how. In 2011, the Minister for the Environment established a Technical Advisory Group charged with giving "[g]reater attention to managing issues of natural hazards noting the RMA issues arising from the recent Canterbury earthquakes"¹. As a consequence, natural hazards will be recognised in s.6 of the RMA. As Saunders and Beban point out in their assessment of the implications of the TAG report "There will be a need for planners and potentially decision makers around the country to be up-skilled on what risk is...what is 'significant', and how risk can be managed"². We anticipate LPR being well-placed to contribute to overall awareness in this field.

In a different vein, Holly Gardiner's overview of Porter's Ski Field development proposal, Tim Gale's speculative piece on the future of Canada Geese, Lauren Shaw's investigation of the Undie 500, and Adrienne Lomax's précis of the National Wetlands Symposium all illustrate persistent tensions between economic, cultural, social and environmental values. The proposed amendments to the Local Government Act - including the removal of reference to the four well-beings and a clear focus on fiscal responsibility - raise interesting questions about the tools planners and policy-makers have to address or reconcile tensions like these. The amendments are clearly controversial and, some may argue, fly in the face of international lessons learned about investment in public goods, public engagement and wealth creation in post-industrial economies/societies. Should the proposed changes go ahead, will we see more efficient, more focussed local government, or will they just be learner and meaner? What are the implications of the amendment for issues like those outlined in this issue in terms of conflict resolution, quality of life and amenities that will attract and retain a skilled, clever, and innovative workforce?

Whichever way it goes, I look forward to hearing more about these issues in the next issue of Lincoln Planning Review.

Dr. Suzanne Vallance, Acting Editor-in-Chief

¹ TAG, 2012. *REPORT OF THE MINISTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT'S RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991 PRINCIPLES TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP*. New Zealand Government, Wellington. pp 15.

² Saunders, W.S.A., Beban, J.S., 2012. *Putting R(isk) in the RMA: Technical Advisory Group recommendations on the Resource Management Act 1991 and implications for natural hazards planning*, GNS Science, Wellington

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Comings and goings and some in between...

It is with pleasure and sadness that we farewell Professor Ali Memon from the Department of Environment, Society and Design, and from Lincoln University. Pleasure, because we are appreciative of the time and contribution Ali has given to the study of planning here and we know he will, indirectly, continue to spread the good reputation of Lincoln University. But of course, we are sad too that one of New Zealand's most well-regarded planning academics will no longer be imparting his wisdom on our campus to budding planners and environmental management students alike. We know we can speak for the entire University when we say we wish Ali well in his new Auckland adventures.

We've made mention previously of the new open journal software (OJS) publishing system that the [LPR](#) is transitioning to. Whilst it is anticipated the new system will greatly reduce the headaches involved with publishing a journal, it is still a work in progress and we are yet to get all aspects of the process fully online. However, the LPR remains accessible to our readers, including an archive of all our issues, and can be viewed at <http://journals.lincoln.ac.nz/index.php/LPR/index>.

The LPR is a student-led journal, including the majority of the articles we receive for publication. The breadth and depth of subject matter is assisted each year by the contribution of students completing [SOCI 314](#) (Professional Practice). During this course, students undertake critical research on a particular issue relevant to environmental planning, design, social sciences, tourism, sport or recreation. This allows exploration of areas that might not otherwise be covered in general planning papers, whilst the LPR provides an avenue for publication of such research. It also provides an opportunity for students to experience the rigors of the process of writing for publication, which includes skills that are essential for the success of professional planners and academics alike. We strive to ensure that the best quality student work is given the best possible outlet to the widest audience.

As always, the LPR welcomes feedback as to how we can better provide a link between students, Lincoln University staff and practicing planners. If you would like to be involved with future issues, whether as a direct contributor or an external reviewer, please contact one of the editorial team through LPR@lincoln.ac.nz.

Regards,

Ruth Markham-Short

Content Editor



In the second semester of 2011 the third year Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning students taking the Professional Practice course (SOCl 314) were set an assignment to write a short, topical article of local interest. This related directly to the content of the course SOCl 314, which provides a critical study of issues in the provision of professional services in environmental planning, design, social sciences, tourism, sport and recreation. As part of the assessment the articles were subject to the LPR review processes.

The Canada Goose: half-baked or finally cooked? What will be the future for the 'king of game birds'?

By Tim Gale

Tim Gale has a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Management and Planning. His interests lie in wild animal management, and the issues surrounding the balance between stakeholders' needs and conservation values. He is an avid recreational hunter and has been professionally involved in biodiversity threat control. His achievements include the co-production of a top selling DVD entitled, 'The How To of Deer Hunting in New Zealand' that helps hunters to be safe and successful in their hunting, and he is currently a contributing editor for the NZ Rod & Rifle magazine.

Introduction:

This article looks at the effects of the change in legislation regarding Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*), which have become a problem in certain areas of both the North and South Islands. With the change in classification from a game bird to one of 'unprotected' status, geese now fall under no formal management strategy, nor are they the responsibility of any organisation. This effectively leaves the future of geese and the different stakeholders' interests up in the air. To some, geese are regarded as the 'king of game birds,' to others they are just another pest. Issues associated with the planning and implementation of management and control strategies affect a wide range of stakeholders and a multitude of interests. Key issues such as whose values and interests take priority, health and safety, costs associated with management, public perception, and the issue of who is responsible for final decision-making all need to be considered and addressed.

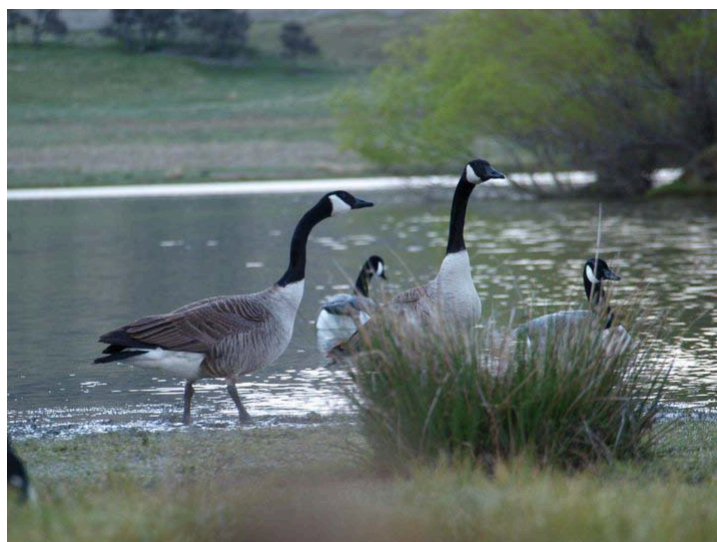


Figure 1: The 'king of game birds' or just another rabbit? Source: Tim Gale, 2010

The issue:

Rising Canada Geese numbers have been an issue in New Zealand for a number of years (Spurr & Coleman, 2005). Due to their feeding habits geese directly compete with livestock for pasture and crops, with native birds for resources, and their excrement adds to waterway pollution (Aubrey, 2011). Currently geese are most problematic on the South Island's Canterbury Plains, and in the high country, but rising numbers in the West Coast region of the South Island, and in the Central North Island, is giving cause for concern (Spurr & Coleman, 2005). On March 17, 2011, Conservation Minister Kate Wilkinson announced that the birds had been removed from Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Act 1953 and listed in Schedule 5 (Littlewood, 2011). Formerly, under schedule 1 which defines wildlife declared to be game, Fish & Game New Zealand both played a role in representing the interests of anglers and hunters, and provided coordination of the management, enhancement, and maintenance of sports fish and game. Fish and Game administered management with the annual game-bird licensing fee going toward control measures (Fish & Game, 2012; Piddick, 2011; Spurr & Coleman, 2005). Under the new regime - schedule 5 which defines wildlife that is not protected throughout New Zealand - goose shooting is a 'free for all' as hunters will no longer require a permit to shoot them. According to Littlewood (2011) "Ms. Wilkinson said her decision was a response to years of concern voiced by farmers and landowners."

With the change in classification from a game bird to an unprotected species, new issues arise surrounding the management of the geese. Previously, Fish & Game managed the numbers with control measures entirely funded by licence fees from anglers and hunters (Spurr & Coleman, 2005). The cost to Fish & Game of operating the management plan was approximately \$100,000 a year ((M. Webb, Fish & Game, pers.comm. 2005) in Spurr & Coleman, 2005, p. 7), \$20,000 a year for the central South Island alone (Graybill, 2011). Management costs included the cost of hiring aircraft, helicopters, petrol and ammunition. Adding staff wages to the equation would double the figure (Graybill, 2011). Under the new classification, the management of Canada Geese comes under no singular agency or organisation. As a consequence, several questions now need to be asked about the future of New Zealand's Canada Goose population: Who is going to manage the geese and how will this be done? Whose values will get priority in driving the management and to achieve what ends? Will it be to protect the environment, the waterways and the high-country, to satisfy the farmer by reducing the losses to his crops and finances, or will it be to provide opportunities for hunters, who on one hand want high numbers for their sport, but on the other hand provide the main form of goose control. Hunters also are concerned about the environmental issues.

Previous Management Strategy:

In 1995, a Canada Goose management strategy for the South Island was implemented by Fish & Game (Spurr & Coleman, 2005). This set target goose numbers in 20 management areas within five Fish & Game regions. These target levels added up to a total of 20,350 geese (Spurr & Coleman, 2005). Subsequent 5 year plans drafted for 32 management areas, in the years 2000 and 2005, set total upper target levels at 37,700 and 38,100 respectively and lower target levels of 23,150 and 23,350 (Spurr & Coleman, 2005). Fish & Game have not managed to maintain these lower target levels, with numbers said to be averaging about 35,000 for the past 18 years (see Fig. 1) (Graybill, 2011; Littlewood, 2011), and this has led to continued campaigning from Federated Farmers for the bird to be declared a pest: "It's not native, it spoils the environment and is even an air traffic hazard," said Donald Aubrey (2011), Federated Farmers former game and pest animal management spokesperson. Rising geese numbers and the campaigning by Federated Farmers has brought about the change in classification, taking geese off the game bird schedule and giving them unprotected status (Aubrey, 2011; Coe, 2011).

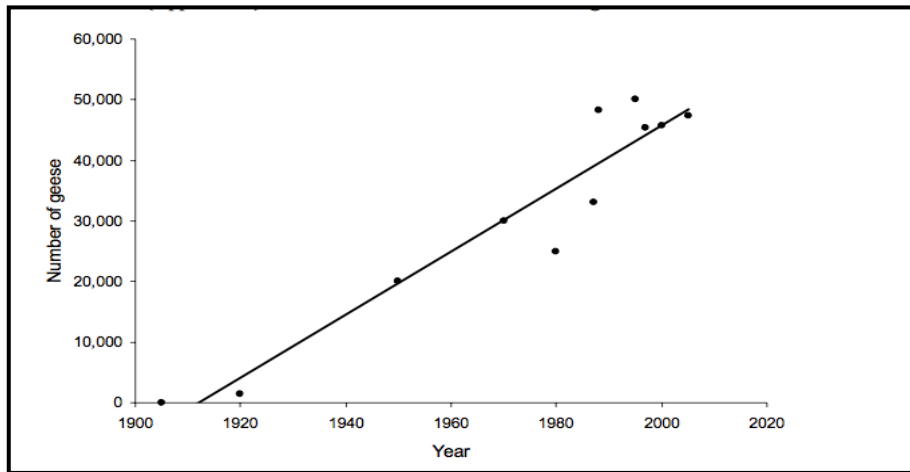


Figure 2: Canada goose population trend in New Zealand since establishment, based on qualitative anecdotal historical data (Spurr & Coleman, 2005)

Health and Safety:

Under the management of Fish & Game, the only firearms legally allowed for hunting geese were shotguns. With the change in classification, any calibre and type of weapon can now be lawfully used for control purposes. This has the potential to create dangerous situations for hunters. What is to stop a person with a high calibre rifle mistaking a goose decoy for the real thing and taking a shot at it, with the goose hunter concealed in his blind only meters away? On the other hand, geese cause a potential threat to aircraft movement around Christchurch airport. To tackle this potential threat aerial culls are undertaken (Parkes, 2011). Health and Safety standards were breached on a recent cull where landowners were reportedly not notified and an aerial cull was undertaken over private land (T. Lanauze, personal communication, March 10, 2011). This action could have resulted in personal injury or livestock injury due to the lack of notification. Fortunately, this was not the case, but it does highlight what may happen with no coordinating body responsible for control and management of the geese.

Cost of control:

With the change in law and Fish & Game losing control of managing geese, there is now no pressure or obligation for Fish & Game to control numbers. If farmers in the past were not prepared to contribute to control costs, with the sole funding coming from Fish & Game, will the fact that Canada Geese are now classified as 'unprotected' mean farmers will undertake large scale culls? Farmers already struggle to find the funds to control rabbits, gorse and broom on their properties. One has to ask where they are going to find the money and if they have the motivation to undertake goose control (The Fishing Website, 2011).

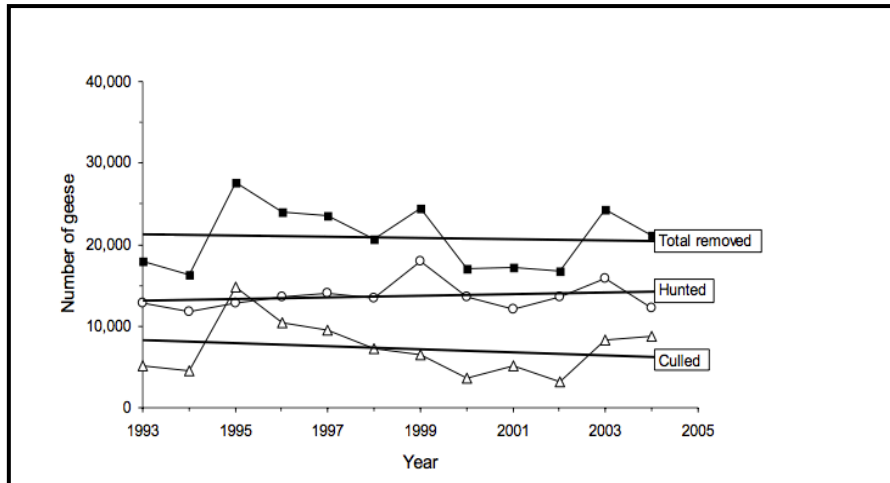


Figure 3: South Island Canada goose numbers hunted, culled, and hunted plus culled (total removed), 1993-1994 (Spurr & Coleman, 2005)

One outcome forecast is that the responsibility of control would be left to regional councils, territorial authorities and the Department of Conservation (DoC) (Graybill, 2011; Littlewood, 2011). DoC is already struggling to meet current control operations to protect threatened species and habitats. An article published in Scoop Independent News (2011) states that “this follows budget cuts of \$54 million over 4 years and future budget cuts in natural heritage management of \$9.3 million per year.” As it is, DoC is under-financed, understaffed and ill-equipped to maintain control of pests in their high conservation value areas. This raises the question of where DoC is going to find the extra funds for goose control (The Fishing Website, 2011). Another outcome is that control costs will fall on ratepayers when landowners and airfields realise the full extent of the costs and ask regional councils and territorial authorities for support (Fensome, 2011).

Stakeholders:

In managing the Canada Goose population, issues are going to arise when aiming to keep different stakeholders happy. Stakeholders include, but are not limited to, hunters, farmers, local Iwi, DoC, Fish & Game, airport authorities, wildlife and bird sanctuaries, birdwatchers, animal right activists, fishermen, waterway users and the general public. In a press release, Donald Aubrey of Federated Farmers (2011) stated, “The key is to act in a cost effective and collective way to manage numbers with the objective of reducing the bird’s overall population in the long term.” The prioritising of values and interests in the ‘collective management objectives’ is a real issue and whether a collective decision can be reached that will satisfy all stakeholders. Will ‘they’ (the new management structure, whoever that may be) be any more successful in undertaking control? There could be a conflict of interest if bird numbers become too low, or vice versa, but will the only deciding factor be an economic one determined solely by farmers? Who should really decide on the correct numbers? With no official organisation responsible for management who will stop conflicts or step in when these conflicts occur? Is the ‘king of game birds’ destined to become just another rabbit?

From a planning perspective:

From a planner’s perspective, we have to take into consideration the different values and perceptions related to geese. For the farmer they are an economic nightmare, with the current goose populations of approximately 32,000 consuming feed equivalent to a 1200 cow dairy herd (Littlewood, 2011). For the waterfowl hunter, Canada Geese are seen as the ‘king of game birds’ and the intention to cull the numbers dramatically poses a substantial threat to the sport of many hunters. What is to happen? Will there be a feast or famine for hunters? If a new control regime proposed to cut the goose numbers to an all time low is implemented, will there be enough quality hunting opportunities available to the goose hunter, or will the opposite scenario take place where

no control occurs and the numbers increase even further (T. Lanauze, personal communication, September 10, 2011)? Then there are the views of other environmentalists aside from hunters, the general public, fisherman and waterway users, local Iwi and others whose opinions at some stage will need to be heard. To address these issues there will need to be a coordinated approach by all interested stakeholders in an attempt to consider, give weight to and attempt to satisfy different needs. A collaborative approach will be needed to build on the gains of previous control efforts to manage the effect of nomadic geese populations across a wide range of land tenures and circumstances (K. Timpson, personal communication, September 12, 2011).



Figure 4: How many is too many? Who decides? (David Coates/Detroit News/AP) Google Images September 13, 2011

Conclusion:

The population of Canada Geese, although arguably remaining stable for the past 18 years, is seen as too high, and a serious threat to farmer's livelihoods, the quality of water bodies, and high country land and pastures. With the change in classification from a game bird to an unprotected species, the future regarding the management of geese is uncertain. With control now no longer being solely administered by Fish & Game, opportunities have been opened up for different agencies to promote and push their ideals relating to how geese should be managed. Health and safety, control costs, various stakeholders' values and interests, public perception and responsibility for Canada Goose control are all issues that need to be addressed if there is to be unified and effective management regime implemented in the future. Will the future of the 'king of game birds' be cooked, or will it be only half-baked?

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Proposed Highfield Subdivision Development.

By Craig Davison

Craig Davison completed his Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning in June 2012. Craig has now relocated to Melbourne Australia to pursue a career in environmental management and sustainability.

Background:

The recent earthquakes in Canterbury have left thousands of Christchurch residents' homeless or facing the possibility of homelessness. The New Zealand Government, so far, have announced that 5,100 homes in Christchurch will have to be abandoned as a result of earthquake damaged land (Christchurch City Council, 2011). They have been zoned red on the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) map and there are another 10,000 that have been zoned orange, awaiting a decision (Christchurch City Council, 2011). This situation has placed pressures on land developers and local authorities to speed up the process associated with the development of proposed subdivisions in Christchurch to accommodate residents in this situation (Tarrant, 2011).

Highfield Park:

The proposed Highfield Park subdivision is one of more than 15 new subdivisions in Christchurch and surrounding areas including Prebbleton, Lincoln and Marshlands (McDonald, 2011). The developers, Highfield Park Limited, have identified a site known as the Mills Hills block for the development and have the option of purchasing 90 percent of the land from its 15 individual owners (McDonald, 2011). The land in question is larger than Hagley Park comprising a 180 hectare semi-rural block located to the north of central Christchurch. It borders Redwood to the west, Hills and Hawkins Roads to the east, the Styx River to the north and Queen Elizabeth Drive to the South (McDonald, 2011). The site comprises elevated land that has been zoned green on the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority map (Highfield Park, 2011). There has been no occurrence of liquefaction from the recent earthquakes in Canterbury at this site and the land will be engineered prior to the building of houses with the most up to date compaction and fill techniques (Highfield Park, 2011). The developers are endeavouring to have the land, presently zoned rural, rezoned for housing and obtain the relevant resource consents (McDonald, 2011). In 2009, the site was deemed suitable for new housing by Environment Canterbury. It has been approved, but not yet zoned for residential housing (Tarrant, 2011).

It has been confirmed that there is enough potential land for development in Christchurch to provide up to 6,000 homes (Christchurch City Council, 2011) and Highfield Park, would account for 2,400 of this. The developers are optimistic and are expecting the first packages to be available within the next 12 – 18 months (Highfield Park, 2011). The Highfield Park plan (Figure 1) will include a diverse range of housing, and offer a variety of living options that are designed to cater for different market requirements. The design includes a mixture of housing densities, a retirement village, open space, including central reserve with a swale and ponds to manage storm water, and four commercial areas including shops, cafes or childcare centres (Highfield Park, 2011). Prices would start from \$275, 000 to \$1,000,000 plus.

Planning Issues Surrounding Highfield Park Development:

The proposed Highfield Park development, if approved, would require the extension of the boundaries within Christchurch’s urban development strategy, *The Greater*

Christchurch Urban Development Strategy, and the *Proposed Change 1 to the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement* (McDonald, 2011) because Mills-Hills block/Highfield is located outside the present urban growth boundary (Figure 2). The prospect of the subdivision has also met with opposition from the residents and community in the surrounding proximity of the development site (McDonald, 2011).



Figure 1: Highfield Park Master Plan (Source: Highfield Park, 2011)

Main Issue – Urban Growth Boundaries:

The Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy 2007:

In 2007, Environment Canterbury, Christchurch City Council, Selwyn District Council, Waimakariri District Council and the NZ Transport Agency produced *The Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy* (Tarrant, 2011). It is an approach to growth management with an emphasis on transportation and land use planning (Environment Canterbury, 2007). It is an attempt to address the problems that are caused while Christchurch and greater Christchurch continue to develop and expand. Its purpose is to manage the growth that is expected in the region by 2041 sustainably (Environment Canterbury, 2007). The Strategy has a vision for Greater Christchurch to have enhanced lifestyles, enhanced environments, prosperous economies, managed growth and integrated and collaborative leadership (Environment Canterbury, 2007).

Canterbury Regional Policy Statement Proposed Change 1 (Urban Development Strategy):

The *Proposed Change 1 of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement* provides statutory backing to the *Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy 2007*, but it is not yet operative (Environment Canterbury, 2008). It addresses land use and urban growth management in Greater Christchurch for the next 35 years and sets urban growth boundaries to enforce the Strategy (Tarrant, 2011). The Change has been met with appeals and opposition from developers who are seeking to include additional land within the Urban Development Strategy's urban limits (Environment Canterbury, 2011).

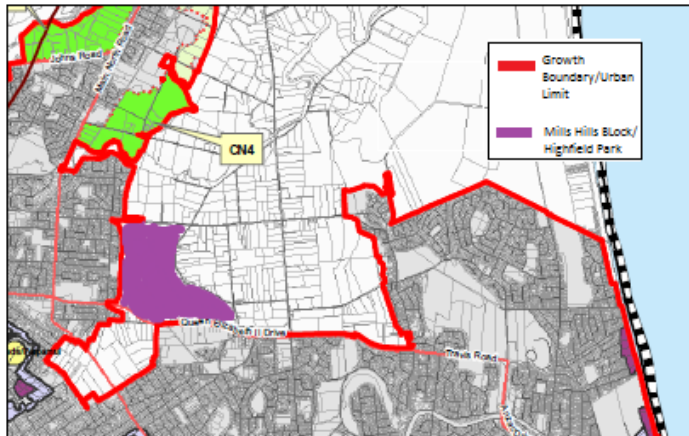


Figure 2: Location of Mills Hills Block/Highfield Outside the Urban Growth Boundary (Source: Adapted from Environment Canterbury, 2008)

Highfield Park Limited has appealed mainly on the basis of the timing that the development in certain areas can occur. Highfield Park is seeking to have land reclassified as residential within the regions urban boundaries (Environment Canterbury, 2011).

Prior to the series of devastating earthquakes that Canterbury has experienced, Environment Canterbury,

Christchurch City Council and other councils in the region, were against the idea of pushing out the urban limits

within the strategy to allow for additional subdivision developments (Environment Canterbury, 2011). Environment Canterbury has made a request to the Environment Court to approve extending the boundaries that are specified presently that restrict new housing development sites to provide additional land for potential developments (Tarrant, 2011). The outcomes will be incorporated into the *Canterbury Regional Policy Statement as Chapter 12A, Development of Greater Christchurch* (Environment Canterbury, 2010). The chapter will provide statutory Resource Management Act 1991 backing for the *Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy*. If the consent is granted, it would extend the boundaries allowing Highfield Park to be developed, as well as additional subdivisions such as Prestons, which is a planned development with 2700 sections in Marshland close to Highfield Park (Tarrant, 2011).

Other Issues:

Opposition From Surrounding Community:

The current residents who live in the semi-rural area are concerned that their relaxed lifestyle will be ruined if the planned Highfield subdivision goes ahead (McDonald, 2011). The development would leave rural residents without the right to have farm animals and other rural benefits. The rezoning would apply to the whole area (McDonald, 2011) and would have implications for local residents who own land within the subdivision land and have no intentions of selling it. They are concerned that the development would increase rates, traffic, and noise and create overcrowding in the area (McDonald, 2011). The development would change the nature of the area, as it essentially means the urbanisation of greenfield land (Environment Canterbury, 2011).

Conclusion:

The Canterbury region has experienced an unexpected series of events which has created an unprecedented demand for additional land and housing developments in Christchurch. This raises some questions about local authorities' degree of readiness for such events with the Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy highlighting some interesting tensions associated with strategic planning and disasters. The strategy is based on pre-earthquake collaborative work that identified suitable areas for future development, according to known risks, population projects and the like. Importantly, however, the UDS was not intended to be rolled out so rapidly and with so little regard for the inner city development (which was assumed to be similar). Given all the work and research that went into the UDS, it is difficult to imagine developing such a strategy in the chaotic aftermath of a disaster when time and resources are stretched. Yet many of the assumptions underlying the formation of the strategy no longer apply. Further, there is a lack of co-ordination between inner city re-development plans and suburban growth. Thus, despite the focus of the UDS of managed growth, ironically, we may end up with a hollow centre and a suburban landscape of developments like Highfield Park driving the sprawl the UDS was designed to combat. The alternative of no or slow growth is equally unpalatable given the unprecedented demand for housing following the quakes. The lesson here is to consider this tension between strategy and flexibility in our plans.

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In the second semester of 2011 the third year Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning students taking the Professional Practice course (SOCl 314) were set an assignment to write a short, topical article of local interest. This related directly to the content of the course SOCl 314, which provides a critical study of issues in the provision of professional services in environmental planning, design, social sciences, tourism, sport and recreation. As part of the assessment the articles were subject to the LPR review

It's Not What We Are Drinking, It's How We Are Planning

By Justine Toner

Justine Toner is a 3rd year Environmental Management and Planning student who enjoys the odd quiet beverage from time to time.

The devastating earthquakes of September 2010 and February 2011 have without question upset the Christchurch City way of life for all. Families and businesses, as well as the natural and built environments have been directly affected, and our social landscapes have since evolved to accommodate the visible changes. Though not perhaps seen as a priority, the Christchurch nightlife has been profoundly altered by the quakes and the once popular CBD clubbing scene has ceased to exist. The concern highlighted in this article is the way in which this has put pressure on suburban bars and the the implications of this for local residents.

Alcohol is one of the most commonly used drugs in New Zealand, with 85% of New Zealanders aged 16-64 having an alcoholic drink in the past year. New Zealand's prominent "booze" culture has meant that one in six adults aged over 15 years of age has a potentially hazardous drinking pattern (MOH, 2011). The post-traumatic stress that many Christchurch residents have experienced, and continue to battle, has caused some to rely more heavily than before on alcohol as a coping mechanism. With the inner city CBD cordoned off, recreational drinkers have sought out new social landscapes where they may either enjoy a few quiet or become totally inebriated. The alcohol and binge culture of New Zealand is somewhat unique and the harm it causes in our society is well-documented. While alcohol is often used as a social lubricant, post-earthquake many have resorted to alcohol abuse as a coping mechanism as well.

Following the February earthquake house parties are making a comeback. Consequently, the days of young drinkers being in public places, subject to some degree of control from private security teams and the police have been replaced by a more difficult and dispersed set of arrangements. As a result of the enforced flight to the suburbs, heavy drinkers have become an issue for residents and businesses. While some areas of Merivale and Riccarton have always been popular drinking areas, and home to hotspots like NO4 and the Bush Bar, other smaller establishments are currently fulfilling the needs of our young clubbing youth.

Papanui is one of the newer social drinking landscapes, though some consider it an odd choice given its distance from the temporarily closed CBD. Papanui's proximity to the local police station was seen as a good thing when a suburban nightclub opened there in response to the earthquakes. The 21 year old female owner saw a need in the market for young drinkers to have a social space they could go to and feel safe. Its popularity meant that long waiting lines to get inside became the social norm for party goers; however, in March 2012 the Liquor Licensing Authority (LLA) denied the young owner's application for a new on-licence for her club due to her "limited experience in the liquor industry". She was, however, commended on her vision and courage in opening the club, though it was maintained that the operation needed an experienced manager if it were to continue. The club's close location to the local police station made little difference, as trouble seemed to always break out and linger (Fairfax, 2012).

The reinvention of the Christchurch nightlife post quakes has brought traditionally 'inner city' social problems, including noise, increased violence and drunken revelry to the suburbs. The diffuse nature of the new drinking establishments may also encourage drink driving. Some interesting questions then arise as to how we are planning the social spaces that serve alcohol post quakes, and whether sensible decisions are being made.

Prior to the earthquakes, in 2009, the Police requested an alcohol ban in the central city so as to prevent undesirable behaviour. In August 2011, a similar temporary alcohol ban was imposed for the Papanui and Merivale areas, as a measure to combat the increased violence and disorderly behaviour, which has been a follow on effect from the earthquakes. This does not affect those establishments that have appropriate liquor licences already but it does affect the public spaces surrounding them (CCC, 2011). This ban has been applauded by local residents, as they can now feel safer from alcohol related nuisance and crime in their areas.

The Merivale drinking vicinity was once a popular "after work drinks" area for more mature patrons, who enjoyed their social space untroubled by the antics of younger drinkers. The new reality is that the elite professionals of Merivale are now sharing their establishments with the young town goers, who consider these to be the "it" place to drink and be seen. Every weekend there seem to be more fresh 18 year olds faces out and about, ready to test out their IDs.

Planning and policy are powerful tools for shaping and influencing society, and when applied correctly it can help to control unwanted social behaviours. One commonly used planning tool is to mandate the density of alcohol outlets and thus influence the physical availability of alcohol. Regulating the spaces in which alcohol can be consumed is another tool. Local planning and licensing policies can reduce adverse social impacts by considering the best location, types of licensed businesses to encourage, trading hours and risk factors. The location of any new establishments – such as those that have been set up as a replacement for inner city venues - should be consistent with other provisions in the area. In this way the overall disturbance that can be expected by introducing new bars may be better avoided, remedied or mitigated. The spatial distribution of such venues needs to be carefully considered if the trauma of the disaster is not to be amplified for local residents by unwelcome and disruptive revelry that is seen as out of character for the area.

This can be achieved through various means as local and central government need to be able to still maintain safety, health and community wellbeing when introducing new schemes or developments. The decisions surrounding the sale of alcohol in communities are centred around two pieces of legislation, the *Sale of Liquor 1989* and the *Resource*

Management Act 1991. All establishments require the applicant to obtain prior planning consent under the *RMA 1991* (CCC, 2011).

As the Christchurch case has shown, however, in most cases the community only learns about new premises when the liquor licence application is publicly notified and the applicant already has planning consent. If communities raise concerns about a licensed premise, the council may then intervene and introduce planning rules subject to the concerns, usually around closing times, noise and parking. Questions remain as to whether such measures are adequate, and whether authorities are sufficiently resourced to act appropriately given the demands placed upon them in the aftermath of a disaster.

Questions also remain about the enduring legacy of the earthquakes on the distribution of city's nightlife. Though the CBD will be rebuilt, the nightspots that have sprung up in the interim may retain their popularity. The areas of Merivale, Papanui and Riccarton that have become the city's new drinking outposts, may reduce demand for business within the CBD when it is once again open for business, fundamentally altering the distribution of nightlife. Suburban revelry may become the 'new permanent' with implications for local residents as well. In more general terms, this raises questions about the post-disaster integration of inner city and suburban issues and the relative roles of CERA and the CCC. The ability to manage the (sub)urbanisation of various social landscapes is reliant on effective post-disaster protocols that will not demean or compromise the future of spatial planning for the city.

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Porters Ski Field development: A balancing of interests

by Holly Gardiner

Holly Gardiner is studying towards the Bachelor of Environmental Management Honours degree. She is particularly interested in the balance between environmental, economic and social interests, and the challenges which this brings. This article was written as an assignment for the SOCI 314 Professional Practice paper in the third year of the Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning.

Porters Ski Field is one of the closest ski fields to Christchurch, located 89 kilometres away in the Craigieburn mountain range in the South Island of New Zealand. It began operating in 1968 and has since become recognised as an excellent ski field for those learning to ski and snowboard as well as providing more advanced runs, which has made it popular with families (Markby, 2008). In 2006, the ski field (formally known as Porter Heights Ski Field) was sold to an investment company called Blackfish Limited, and the name changed to Porters Ski Area Limited to reflect the new management (Williams, 2011).



Figure 1: Street view of the Alpine Village, source: http://www.skiporters.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/porters_pe_document.pdf

In 2010, Blackfish Limited put forward an application for a private plan change to the Selwyn District Plan to allow their proposal for redeveloping the ski field to go ahead (Boffa Miskell Limited, 2010). Their vision was to enable better access to the neighbouring Crystal Valley, situated beside the Porters Basin. The project would greatly increase the size of the ski field and see the construction of the first on-mountain European style alpine village in New Zealand. This expansion came out of the recognition of a growing demand for better beginner and intermediate facilities in New Zealand. Blackfish Limited noted in their proposal that the number of international visitors to New Zealand on skiing holidays has increased notably since 1990 from just under 200,000 skier days to 600,000 skier days in 2009 (Blackfish Limited, n.d). They also suggested that when compared to major international ski fields New Zealand had a limited amount of on mountain accommodation, and

access roads to the ski fields are difficult to navigate. This made New Zealand fields unappealing to the wider international market. After surveying the available terrain in the Southern Alps, Blackfish suggested there was room to expand because only 0.08% of the area was currently being used whereas in the European Alps, which is of a similar area to the Southern Alps, uses 3% of the available terrain for ski fields. With these factors in mind, Blackfish Limited proposed that the cost (\$250 million) of the expansions of both the ski area and alpine village would be money well spent.

The proposed alpine village (see figure 1) would operate all year round, offering accommodation for 3,400 guests and cater to a wide variety of clientele to be housed in 'boutique chalets', apartments suitable for families, and 'backpacker' style accommodation (Blackfish Limited, .n.d). There would also be accommodation for 214 staff. Hot pools, a day spa, a cinema, restaurants and cafes would be available in the village to guests, with access to the Porters and Crystal Valley ski areas provided using high speed, eight-seater gondolas. Summer activities such as walking, mountain biking and fishing would enable all round use of the village.

In total the expansion would result in 960 full time jobs in Canterbury, thus it was argued that the project would be a good addition to the local economy and generate international tourism interest post-earthquake, helping Canterbury's recovery.

In order for Blackfish Limited to proceed with the project, several steps had to be taken. They needed to apply to the Selwyn District Council for a private plan change to the zoning of the Porters Ski Field, from rural high country land to a ski area sub zone.



Figure 2: Street view of the Alpine Village, source: http://www.skiporters.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/porters_pe_document.pdf

The plan change deals with 616 hectares of land in total, and involves removing the designation of the area as an Outstanding Natural Feature to allow the expansion to go ahead (Boffa Miskell Limited, 2010). Blackfish Limited also needed to apply to Environment Canterbury for resource consent to carry out the expansion. On the 21st of August 2010, the plan change was publicly notified and submissions were accepted until the 17th of September 2010 (Selwyn District Council, 2010a). In total 2308 submissions were received, with 44 of these opposing or partially supporting the development (Rhodes, 2010). After the submissions were analysed, a notice was released on 30th of October 2010 asking for further submissions and these closed on the 15th of November 2010. Submissions were received from Castle Hill Station, Forest and Bird, Christchurch and Canterbury Tourism, the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, Environment Canterbury and a number of individuals (Selwyn District Council, 2010b).

In the face of these submissions, Blackfish Limited Director, Simon Harvey, has said without the expansion Porters Ski Field would be too costly to continue to operate (Wright, 2011). The expansion is needed to make mountain access easier and encourage greater use the facility, bring new employment opportunities to the region, and attract greater numbers of visitors to the area. Opposition to the development centred on concern over conservation aspects of the area and how these might be managed, particularly given the unique ecology and landscape of the South Island high country. Concerns were raised over the ways in which a large increase in visitors to the area

would impact the Department of Conservation facilities at the Kura Tawhiti Castle Hill Reserve, and traffic management needed to be addressed (Selwyn District Council, 2010c). Further, the lack of information regarding how the use of water, and waste water treatment would be dealt with was raised as a potential problem.

A further hurdle to the development revolved around Blackfish's proposal to secure the land in Crystal Valley they needed for the development. Their proposal involved swapping 70 hectares of land covering rare coastal areas on Banks Peninsula that Blackfish Limited owned for the 198 hectares of Department of Conservation (DOC) land in Crystal Valley. Though this was initially rejected, in March 2011 Blackfish Limited announced the proposal has been accepted; however, a condition of acceptance was for Blackfish Limited to also give 320 hectares of land in Porters Valley to DOC, in addition to the land on Banks Peninsula ("Ski field expansion", 2011).

As of 14th March 2012, the Hearing Commissioners' recommendation to the Selwyn District Council regarding Plan Change 25 has been released and accepted by the council (Selwyn District Council, 2012). The Commissioners recommended that the Plan Change be adopted with several amendments, subject to a 30 working day period, where those who have made submissions have the opportunity to appeal the decision. The resource consent decisions were released on the 24th of February 2012, and the consents were granted subject to a 15 day period of appeal (Environment Canterbury, 2012).

Conclusion

The Porters Ski Field development highlights the issues that can arise for planners and stakeholders with regard to the conflicts between land uses, the values land can hold for people, and ways in which concerns might be addressed. Though the supporters of the development highlighted the economic benefits of the project to the post-quake Canterbury region, the landscape and ecological values of the area were clearly an issue. These conflicts have been, to some extent, addressed through a process of negotiation based on an acknowledgement of both these values.

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Resilience – A Case Study: Somerfield School, Christchurch

By Ruth Sarson

Ruth Sarson is finishing off her Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning this year and hopes to work in the Transport Industry upon graduating with the hopes of one day "Copenhagenising" Christchurch. Ruth has been awarded 2 scholarships whilst studying as well as holding down part time self employment work and raising 2 boys - time management skills are a must. Her main interests are working with the community towards regaining control of their local environment and decision making on a grass roots level for the benefit of all.

Introduction

The topic of 'resilience' thinking seems of late to have superseded that of 'sustainability' thinking. Sustainability means simply that which sustains and lasts but has taken on many different subtle nuances over the last 20 years since it came into common parlance with the Bruntland Report of 1987, which sought to clarify the definition. However, resilience 'speak' has become hot property now, especially highlighted since Christchurch experienced a natural disaster in the form of several large earthquakes from Sep 2010 until most recently in December 2011. Many people comment on how resilient people have been, how resilient the city has been, so it seems timely to investigate what resilience actually means and importantly, resilient to what and of what? (Lorenz, 2010).

This essay will look at the concept of systems and resilience, definitions and theories will be explored generally and then these concepts will be more closely defined within the context of a particular system, that of Somerfield School located in the western suburbs of Christchurch. This school has particular relevance to me as both my children attend, I am Chair of the Parents Teachers Association and the word resilience features as part of the schools' ethos (this will be discussed later on). I and many others were impressed by the way the school managed during and post earthquakes and as part of my research, I interviewed the Principal, Denise Torrey and many of her comments will be used in this essay.

Systems – a working definition and principles

A system is often defined as an entity whose existence is maintained through the interactions and functions of its parts (Vallance, 2011). Looking at the system that is Somerfield School, there are many different parts that interact to make the school function as a whole entity. Staff, teachers, support staff, students, the Ministry of Education, the community and even the caretaker all interact to form the working nuts and bolts of the school system and if one of these parts is lost, then the system will not work effectively.

Many guiding principles of systems are evident in my example system - Somerfield School:

The interaction of the parts is more important than the whole. The Principal is very cognisant of this and strives to maintain these links in various ways. When the supplier of uniforms to the school went into receivership, Ms Torrey tendered within the local community for a new supplier and eventually contracted a supplier whose children attend the school. It was part of the schools' ethos pre quake to foster these links and connections, and this has been of great value post quakes.

Knowledge of all the parts. I can rightfully assume that when I send my children to school, they will get an education but I don't need to know that exact intricacies of how this will happen to know that this will be the case. One can also assume that the school will provide care for their students in time of crisis and that the schools systems will still function and this was evident post quakes. The school has a duty of care and the school lived up to this role and function. I do not need to know how this will happen, but I can predict it to be so.

A system will likely change if something is added or taken away from it. If a school loses its teachers, a major part of the system, the school will not function in the same capacity. A damaged system One should be able to make predictions about how the system will function without full or detailed likewise will not function. Somerfield School was very lucky in that it did not suffer structural damage after the earthquakes unlike many schools in the eastern suburbs. These schools lost power, sewerage and many buildings and therefore could not function.

The behaviour of the system depends on the total structure. So changes in the structure can lead to a change in the behaviour of the school. Using our example of a school, if Somerfield School decided that the students would run the school instead of the Principal, this would undoubtedly have major impacts on the behaviour of the school.

Properties of systems

The basics of a system and how it interacts and functions are described below. Systems can be simple or complex. Complexity manifests itself in two ways:

Complexity of detail shows that there may be many different parts but they only fit together in one way. Our school example shows this, as in a classroom you have a teacher and the students and possibly a support teacher, but they need to stay in this exact role in the classroom or teaching could be comprised.

Dynamic Complexity shows that the parts can fit together in lots of different ways. There may be 30 students in the classroom, it doesn't matter where they sit in that room, they are still students none the less.

The *emergent property* of our school system is the education that they receive – you can put students into the system and at the end, hopefully they will be educated to a certain level. I could not break the system of a school down and expect the same result. The school system needs to work in its entirety for some degree of education to become apparent.

Resilience – a working definition and principles

The Concise Oxford English Dictionary defines resilience as “able to withstand or recover quickly from difficult conditions”. This is a great working definition, although resilience has many different aspects to it. Walker and Salt (2005) offer another definition of resilience as, “the ability of a system to absorb disturbance and still retain its basic function and structure”. It is usually assumed that if something or someone is resilient, then this must be in some way positive. However, this is not always the case and is one point that needs highlighting at the outset. New Zealand recently elected a new Government and the leader of the New Zealand First Party was re-elected after having spent the previous three years out of Government. Some would say the leader, Winston Peters was resilient but it may be fair to say that some would argue that this resilience shown by him and his party was not necessarily good as his party only gained seven percent of the votes (Elections, 2011). In light of this, we can see that resilience need not be positive, but what other aspect makes up and define resilience and a resilient system?

Somerfield schools ‘slogan’ as noted on the bottom of their website is **SMART: Socially adept, Motivated, Articulate, Resilient, Thinkers**. The principal of the school was asked what resilience means in this context and how this is taught to students. The context here is kept relatively simple bearing in mind that this needs to be taught to children from the age of 5 through to 10 and 11 years of age. Ms Torrey mentioned that essentially “bad stuff” (Torrey, 2011) happens to us all, life is not always fair, and that we just need to make the most of what we have. If life is not always fair, then we can and need to be able to bounce back from this. The school provides resources to teach the children to cope such as support networks throughout the school and that there are just things in life that are not worth getting “het up about” (ibid).

Her comments show three of the main aspects of resilience:

Bounce back – this suggests returning to the status quo or in more engineering terms, the ability of a building to be able to withstand a shock such as an earthquake and return to its form after the event.

Cope – the ability to adapt to the change or to self-organise to the new conditions.

Bounce forward – the ability to thrive under new conditions. This is important as events may have changed so dramatically that it is not possible to return to pre-existing conditions. This is also coined as *adaptive capacity*. The ability to not only cope with change but to thrive under these new conditions.

Let’s look now in more detail as some resilience principals to see if Somerfield School displays these and if we can confirm that the school fared well post quake due to these principles being in place.

Principle One – change is the only constant

This is the basic premise behind resilience thinking – things often and do change and we should plan for that change. This change can occur through *pressure* and systems will respond differently to different pressures and through *leverage*, knowing which “thread to pull” to force change. This change can also occur *incrementally* or in a *linear* manner and this usually manifests as slow change that can be detected over time. Conversely, change can be sudden or *non-linear*. A great example of this sudden, non-linear change would be the effects of an earthquake on a school.

The question was put to the Principal of Somerfield School, whether the school plans for stability or for change. Her response was that the only constant in the school is change. However the school strives for consistency as this makes the students feel stable, therefore change management is not done swiftly and suddenly and this consistency enables the students to better cope with change. By planning for this change and being cognisant of it, the school works with this founding principle of resilience.

If a system changes too much, it is said to have crossed a *threshold* and may then behave in a different way. The earthquakes changed some things for the school quite noticeably. Previous to the quakes, the evacuation procedure saw the classes evacuating to two different fields. After the first quake in September 2010, the Principal realised that this was not effective as it was difficult to account for all the students when they were in two different places. The quake caused a change and a threshold was breached – something needed to change so that evacuation was easier. The evacuation procedure was changed rapidly and the February earthquake evacuation was much simpler and more effective. Another threshold was breached by a member of staff. She “lost the plot” (Torrey, 2011) post February quake, the pressure and shock was too much and she crossed her own personal threshold – her system as she knew it had changed. She was given a dedicated member of staff to care for her as the school has a legal duty of care. She was released from duty once the school had another teacher to take over her role. Again, the school has policies in place to deal with this change and managed it accordingly and appropriately.

Principle Two – Optimisation, efficiency and redundancy

Humans by their nature like to be efficient and work in an optimal way. Most of us desire what is useful and immediate to us and disregard that which is not. “Efficiency is at the cornerstone of economics” (Walker and Salt, 2005) and efficiency is seen as a desirable trait. Optimisation also is seen as something to strive for but in the process can simplify values to a few “quantifiable and marketable ones” (Walker and Salt, 2005) whilst ignoring those more intangible values such as beauty and nature. Moreover, efficiency tends to lead to the elimination of redundancy i.e. we get rid of things that are not seen as useful. Redundancy or ‘wriggle room’ is like the in-built safety net. It’s what we can fall back on in tough times or if the system breaks. Redundancy in our school example is having a pool of relief teachers for when they are needed due to staff illness for example. They may not be needed all the time but are very useful and vital when they are. If the school did not have this in-built redundancy, the school system would be in crisis if a large amount of staff all fell ill on one day.

Redundancy is vital in a resilient system as the system is only as strong as the weakest link. Optimisation and efficiency may appear to be valuable from the perspective of classical economics, but cannot come at expense of the system functioning correctly and as a whole.

Principle Three – diversity, modularity, distribution and connectivity

Diversity, modularity, distribution and connectivity are important attributes that are essential to the working dynamics of a resilient system. *Diversity* is an important element as systems could not be viable if everything was the same. If all systems react to shock or disturbance in the same manner and the manner was a negative, this could have severe implications. If schools were all the same and all produced the same students with the same education, then life would arguably be quite dull. Diversity is what makes life vital and interesting. *Modularity* is making sure all the components of the system have a place and fit correctly into that place. This makes for ease of use and knowing where to find the relevant parts. If *distribution and connectivity* is the placement of the parts, how and where do they fit? What connections will work best so that if the system is shocked or breached in some way it will absorb that shock?

Diversity in Somerfield School can be seen as all the students standing on the field. Some may be tall, short, Indian, Maori, boys, girls but they will not all be the same. Modularity would be about deciding which students to put into which classes and how well they will work and combine together. The school puts much thought into which students to put into which classes so that the classes will function well. Distribution and connectivity and is about the placement of the classrooms in relation to each other and to other parts of the school such as the playgrounds, staff room, and hall. At Somerfield School, the distribution can be seen in having all the juniors in one block, the seniors on another and the support staff and staffroom in between.

These aspects all make for a resilient system, the school feels connected and the buildings are placed in such a way that creates connectivity and flow, and students know their place within that system.

Principle Four – Social Capital builds resilience

Somerfield School was anecdotally seen as a resilient school post February quake. One major contributing factor was the social capital that already existed within the school. Social capital can be understood as “aggregate assets or resources that inhere in individuals and communities as a result of various dimensions of social organization” (Wellman and Frank, 2001). In simple terms, it is what binds and bonds people and communities that makes them strong, adaptable and resilient to change. The social capital within Somerfield School can be seen in the following example.

Two days after the February earthquake, one of the schools teachers felt himself at a loss as to what he could do to help. He was not the type to climb up roofs, dig silt or try to fix roads and houses so he looked at the strengths that he did have and in collaboration with another teacher, he organised daily activities for the students at a local park. They set up sporting activities and word spread quickly. By February 24th over 200 Somerfield School kids were coming to the park for 3 hours of fun and activities organised initially by the teacher but soon grew to parents helping also. This continued everyday for nine days until the students could return to school. Many parents commented upon how helpful this was in times of stress, the children got a break and had some fun, the parents got a break too and had the chance to let off some steam and relate their stories to others.

This activity built substantial social capital within the community and the school so that by the time the students were able to come back to school, the children were ready and it did not seem such a

huge change to them. The teacher commented that he felt these activities were a “huge part in the school bouncing back” (Harrison, 2011) and helped to establish community spirit and networks.

Ms Torrey noted that when she first took over as Principal, she felt there was a distinct lack of resilience within the school and this was one of her first action plans to turn this around. Resilience has now become part of the school ethos from staff through to students. Arguably, this new-found resilience helped the school through the last year. One could say the schools total structure was fostered around resilience and so the behaviour of the school acted accordingly.

Conclusion

This essay intends to show how well Somerfield School fared in relation to the attributes that make for a resilient system and the Principal has resilience as part of the school’s ethos.

Upon breaking down the system that is Somerfield School, there are many connections that are vital to the functioning of the school as a whole. These connections exist both within and surrounding the school and encompass the school’s immediate community. This includes pupils, parents, teachers and neighbours, as well as the wider organisations of the teaching profession and central government systems. These networks, connections and systems thinking are important in building social capital, one of the main guiding principles of resilience.

The school’s ethos emphasises resilience and is therefore an example of a level of awareness for the inherent need to build resilience within the school. The principal has demonstrated exemplary skill at integrating this ethos into the school’s day to day functionality. When we take this principle and the others into account we see that these elements combined are vital in building a resilient system. These can be summarised as follows:

- The only constant is change
- Interaction of the parts is more important than the whole
- You can make predictions about the system will work without knowing all the details
- A system will change if something is taken away from it
- Diversity, modularity, connectivity and distribution are key to a resilient system
- Social capital builds resilience

Somerfield School displays all of these attributes and it is my belief that this is why the school was able to bounce back, cope and thrive following the traumatic events of 2011.

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Special thanks to Denise Torrey, Principal, and Dave Harrison, Teacher, both from Somerfield School, Christchurch. Date of communication, 29 November 2011.



In the second semester of 2011 the third year Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning students taking the Professional Practice course (SOC1 314) were set an assignment to write a short, topical article of local interest. This related directly to the content of the course SOC1 314, which provides a critical study of issues in the provision of professional services in environmental planning, design, social sciences, tourism, sport and recreation. As part of the assessment the articles were subject to the LPR review processes.

UNDIE 500 – and how planners could do it better!

By Lauren Shaw

Most New Zealanders are familiar with the cultural affair that is the 'Undie 500', mainly because of the events that unfold as a result of main attractions. Images of riot police, burning couches and drunken behaviour are normally the first that flash to mind. For those that aren't aware, or thought it was just about the couch burning and mob scenes, the Undie



Figure 1 - Undie 500 participants show off their "Double Brown" themed van

500 is actually a yearly tradition (when allowed to run) that is well entrenched into the student culture of Canterbury and Otago Universities.

Originally the Undie 500 was a convoy of vehicles that travelled to Dunedin in support of the Canterbury team in the Marlowe Cup Rugby match which was played between the Canterbury Engineers

XV and Otago Surveyors XV. It came into its own after the suggestion to purchase a vehicle for under \$500 come into effect.(ODT,2011). The decorated vans then proceed to Dunedin and, like any good road trip, had toilet and refreshment breaks en-route - they just happened to be at the many pubs along the way. Despite having been run since the early 1980s by ENSOC (The University of Canterbury Engineering Society), the event has only been heavily documented in the years that violent scenes unfolded in North Dunedin streets. "The Undie 500 brought disorder to Castle St in 2006, involving riot police, arrests and fires, and after the arrival of the 2007 rally, 69 people were arrested, 70 fires set and riot police were again required to disperse the crowds. There were similar problems the next year, and while a 2009 rally was rebranded by 'Ensoc' as a charity drive, Castle St again descended into disorder, with 67 people arrested over two nights of partying" (ODT, 2009).

It was a different story in 2010 when for the first time students were heralded as champions due to their involvement in the Christchurch recovery where they used all their resources to shovel silt instead of beers.

In response to the escalation in behavior the NZ Herald (2006) reported that a liquor ban was to be imposed on the main student area over the events weekend (NZ Herald,2006). This led to many arrests in that and subsequent years for breaches of the ban. However, it is interesting to note that many of the people arrested over the years have been non students. The anti-social



behavior of these people has been noticed since 2006 when “others driving cars not associated with the event began traveling to Dunedin concurrently and rioting.”(Porteous, 2009)

Figure 2 - Riot police face off against revellers as students watch

There was some scepticism that the riots were not as a result of the Undie participants and that it was the “hangers on” that got out of control.

There is also a suggestion that the Council, in collaboration with the general media, facilitated the riots in order to get the event permanently banned. There are also those that believe the media are simply using sensationalism in order to create a bigger story than there really is. Reporters in the city who talked to both students as well as older residents, agreed that the media coverage shown across the country was blown out of proportion and that it was only a very small proportion of people that acted in such a manner. The NZ Herald reported (2009) Dunedin residents as saying that the media sensationalises the event by focusing on the very small percentage of students that misbehave.

This is where planners need to ask themselves what the lessons are here and what can be learned from this.

It seems that the initial stages of each rally, controlled by ENSOC, are well run. ENSOC set out rules for participants and check to make sure all the cars have a sober driver and WOF and that police follow the convoy for safety reasons. Issues arise when, after four or more hours of drinking, the party rolls into Dunedin. The problems arise as there is no separation of participants and general public, combined with the fact that there is no event to go to or other entertainment provided. If planners ruled the world I believe that the Undie 500 would be a shining success - much like the way the city has embraced the traveling convoy of people headed to Dunedin in order to have fun with their friends and watch a rugby game... sound familiar to anyone?

The Rugby World Cup is an example of how things can go well in Dunedin with a little

preparation and accommodating. The city embraced that event with vigor. Obviously the undie event is on a smaller scale to the World Cup and brings in less revenue but it was



Figure 3 - Participants in the 2008 'Rebel' Undie 500

evident in the opening weekend of the Cup that Dunedin could deliver fun and safe events if it tried. According to the Council, events went as planned. "The local street entertainment proved to be a great success and contributed to a great feeling in the City. At a planning and infrastructure level, our street

cleaning, traffic management and public transport provisions all worked well" (DCC, 2011). This leads many to believe that the Undie 500 could be easily contained and things could be markedly different if there was more security, exclusivity and entertainment associated with undie weekend. *"In today's entertainment society, event management must also take into account television and other media audiences. No longer are events just staged. They must be carefully planned, packaged, and sold"* (Brown, Sutton and Duff, 1993).

This event management mantra is a sound basis for many apparently disparate events. For example the Undie 500 could be managed in a similar way to the Rugby World Cup. In the latter case the council worked in the interests of businesses and other 'respectable' sectors of the community but in the case of the Undie 500 they are denying the student community an outlet.

I would recommend that the same care go into the arrangements for Undie as goes into preparing for other events. In particular the Council should address issues of entertainment, exclusivity and security. There could be a site or camping ground booked for the two nights of the event with access only available to Otago and Canterbury Undie 500 registered students. This may solve the "hanger on" dilemma since making it an exclusive event that requires prior planning or even ticket purchasing would ensure that non-students were denied entry. Inside the ground an event, concert or other fixture would be popular with the attendees and would keep the masses entertained. A fire pit could also be set up (under the watchful eye of the fire brigade) away from the action for anyone wanting to take a break if the excitement gets too much or for anyone wanting to dispose of household furniture. Locked gates and guards would stop any drunk driving and mobs getting in or out of the venue. It is generally felt among the student community that if there was some accountability (with tickets and registering participants) that there would be a change in the dynamic and people would be less likely to cause trouble.

Despite all the problems that have marred the event in the past the event will still go ahead in the years to come. In 2011 they took on the criticism of previous years and organised a party at the Dunedin end. In line with the roots of the event, the participants enjoyed a

rugby game at the end of the day. The All Blacks Rugby World Cup fixture versus Japan was screened on a big projector at the final venue location, which was kept a secret until the last minute. (ENSOC 11) As well as the game ENSOC promoted in their communication to participants that there was also going to be “cheap drinks and plenty of kai then a big party at the final destination with live bands & DJs rocking till late”.

The conclusion of all of this is that it seems that students are fairly adamant about keeping this 30 plus year tradition alive and that ensuring events like these are safe require good collaborative links between local authorities, the police and the universities too. 2011 brought a new year and a new attempt at getting the Undie 500 convoy down south. Although details were sketchy it seems they are beginning to take the criticism of the past into consideration when organising the event. So in the years to come if you happen to be on State Highway One between Christchurch and Dunedin keep your eyes peeled for some witty and politically incorrect vans and as you pass them realise you are witnessing tradition and New Zealand university culture in action.

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National Wetland Restoration Symposium 2012

Wetlands – Are we getting it right?

Held in Invercargill over March 21 – 23, this symposium drew over 180 attendees from around the country from a variety of backgrounds. Regional & District Council staff were well represented, as were DOC staff (and former DOC staff), other government agencies and reps from numerous community organisations.

The presentations and field trips covered four broad categories:

1. Effective Community Engagement
2. Regulatory vs. non Regulatory Approaches
3. Communicating Science to the Public
4. Integrated Management of Wetlands for Ecosystem Outcomes

Our first keynote speaker was Guy Salmon, from the Ecologic Foundation, who set the scene with some thoughts about the RMA and the challenges of governing wetlands. Rural cultural assumptions have led to landowners expecting the right to farm, including draining wetlands, and the right to treat water as theirs to use. "We need to crack the problem about who owns water," he said. "You can't charge people for using it but it's worth \$5 billion. The Crown gets nothing from water. If it did get something there would be a bit of money available for restoring wetlands and doing other things that need to be done."

A team from DOC explained the Arawai Kakariki Wetland Restoration Programme with a virtual tour of their key sites, reminding the audience that, in a global context, the loss of wetland ecosystem services and benefits is one of the most significant environmental challenges. This project is impressive, and seems relatively well resourced which makes a difference.

After that short indoor session it was on to buses, lunch boxes in hand, for a trip out to Waituna Lagoon. Eight different stations were set up at 2 locations, with a multitude of presenters and topics keeping everyone entertained – great for the participants but quite a task for the speakers who had to present to eight groups in quick succession. With high temperatures and clear blue skies the sunblock was essential!

Day 2 began with Ken Hughey from Lincoln University speaking about the challenges facing Te Waihora/Lake Ellesmere. Described in 2011 by the Minister for the Environment as NZ's most

polluted lake, it still has a lot to offer - the most diverse range of bird species of any NZ location (167 species) and a huge variety of recreational activities. Ken offered a cautionary message about not focusing solely on the “postage stamp” restoration projects, which are important to get community involvement but won’t provide answers in the long term. Echoing Guy Salmon’s comments about rural cultural assumptions, Ken advocated for a more holistic approach, with a significant culture change in the way land use is managed. This needs to be backed by serious funding from central government.

An interesting programme for the rest of Day 2 saw a wide range of wetland related topics and speakers. Local botanist Brian Rance showcased some of the diverse community conservation projects underway in Southland, we heard about Ramsar, engaging with schools groups, restoration techniques, monitoring, the use of constructed wetlands by NZTA for runoff control, and much more. Andy West, University of Waikato, ended Day 2 with a pretty gloomy round up of global issues – increasing population, food security problems, shortage of fresh water – but concluding with a fairly optimistic message around the role of science and new technology. He’s particularly keen on “Herd Homes” (he did mention his personal connection with HerdHomes®Ltd) so we can perhaps expect see a few popping up around Lincoln as he takes up the position of Vice-Chancellor at Lincoln University this year.

Unfortunately, prior commitments meant I missed Day 3’s field trip to several local wetlands, but I hear it went well and was much enjoyed. Getting out of the lectures and workshops to see a bit of the countryside and it’s waterways was undoubtedly a highlight – hearing about wetlands, the issues and the restoration projects is all very well but including visits to see projects in action made for a very enjoyable and productive event.

The other highlight for me was the networking – the chance to meet passionate, knowledgeable people from around the country. Working for a community organisation can be pretty isolated at times. If you are in that situation, I’d definitely recommend taking advantage of opportunities such as this symposium to connect with others in similar situations, hear what is happening elsewhere, and hopefully get inspired!

Adrienne Lomax
Waihora Ellesmere Trust



Young Planners Congress 2012: “Dualities in Planning”

“YPCongress12 is an event that allows young planners, both students and graduates, to have a voice on a national scale, to participate in professional development, and network with peers at an event specifically targeted at young planners.” – Bruno Brosnan, YPCongress12 Convenor/Blenheim YP Rep.

The theme of the New Zealand Planning Institute (NZPI) Young Planners Congress 2012 (YPCongress12), held on Monday 30th April and Tuesday 1st May 2012 in Blenheim, was “Dualities in Planning”. This theme was chosen to highlight the varying views existing in planning, and to provide young planners with exposure to experienced professionals, business leaders, and international planners who might encourage young planners to contemplate the future of planning, and the role they play in it.

The Congress began on the Monday evening with a pre-Congress function held at Fairweathers Bar on Scott Street. This function was for all the attending young planners to meet and get to know each other before the main event. A range of activities was involved, including a pub quiz and a tricky competition to create iconic world buildings out of paper, ice block sticks and cello tape. The evening included nibbles and drinks, kindly sponsored by Blenheim’s Hardy-Jones Clarke Barristers and Solicitors, and this gave everyone plenty of opportunity to talk about anything and everything associated with planning and young planners.

On Tuesday 1st May the main part of the Congress was held at Heartland Hotel and began at 8:00am with the NZPI Young Planners Annual General Meeting. At 9:00am attendees were welcomed to Marlborough by Andrew Besley, Chief Executive Officer of Marlborough District Council. He spoke in particular about how varied the planning issues within his region are, from reverse sensitivity conflicts created by vineyards and lifestyle blocks, to matters relating to marine farming within the Sounds, a topic that we would hear more on later that day.

Attendees were treated to a dozen speakers throughout the day who really encapsulated the theme of the Congress. These included international keynote, Keith Hall, Client Services Manager/Senior Transportation Planner with CH2M HILL’s Toronto Office, who was well placed to discuss the opportunities for young planners to work with global peers. Within this topic he opened attendees up to thinking about dealing with issues at a local level whilst

also needing to think globally. He particularly encouraged young planners to participate in international exchanges and to make sure they get lots of different experiences early on in their careers.

Keith was followed by Blenheim consultants Steve Wilkes and Ed Chapman-Cohen, who represented developers' perspectives, Steve advising that planners must remain professional and impartial, and Ed emphasising the importance of effective communication. Businessmen Peter Yealands, of Yealands Estates Wines, and Mark Gillard, of New Zealand King Salmon spoke from their own industry's point of view, with Mark noting the importance of planners building strong relationships with industry. Lawyers Tama Hovell and Vicki Morrison, of specialist firm Atkins Holm Joseph Majurey Limited, and planning consultant for Te Atiawa Manawhenua Trust, Ian Shapcott, then spoke of planning from a Māori perspective, including the different world view held by tangata whenua and the importance of having this voiced in the planning sphere. Two resource management lawyers, Murray Hunt and Quentin Davies, spoke, respectively, on how to be a successful expert witness within the Environment Court and how RMA processes within the Environmental Protection Authority are carried out. Finally, attendees heard from the council's point of view, when Executive Manager Regulatory for Nelson City Council, Mandy Bishop, and Marlborough District Councillor, Peter Jerram, offered some insights from their own experience. Mandy spoke of the planner's role in informing those who make decisions, the councillors, whilst Peter again emphasised the importance of planners being effective communicators within this role.

At the conclusion of the Congress, attendees joined planners for the opening of the main NZPI Conference, a great opportunity to network with planning professionals from many different areas of planning. A suggestion on the best way to undertake networking is to come up some simple questions beforehand about what you would like to ask planners who are working in the industry. It also helps to get someone who knows a few other people and to go around with them to make more connections.

Overall the experience was extremely rewarding and relevant for what young planners at Lincoln are learning about in their studies. It gave great insight into what it could be like working for either a consultancy, council or for Māori interests. The speakers at Congress were interesting because they helped young planners to understand what their role as a planner actually is (or might be) which can be a bit confusing at times. It was also great for the networking opportunities because this creates connections for when graduates begin their careers.

Some thoughts from Lincoln University attendees:

"It was a great opportunity to hear a variety of people talk about their take on environmental management and what is important to them currently. It was also interesting to talk to people who are in their first few years of their jobs, finding out what they do in their jobs and the advice they had."

My advice for students who are thinking about attending is that they should attend at least one while still at University. This was the second one I attended and found that because I knew more of what to expect I felt more comfortable talking to other planners and I got more out of it. It is also a great opportunity to learn more about the entire industry and to see if this is what you would like to do for your future.” – Holly Gardiner, Bachelor of Environmental Management with Honours.

“Attending my second Young Planners Congress this year was an invaluable experience. There was a great variety of speakers on a range of different, and importantly, relevant topics. As a student it was also an excellent opportunity to network with fellow students, young planners, as well as prospective employers to determine the best study options and skill set to make me competitive when entering the workforce. I would recommend attending the Young Planners Congress to any fellow students. I look forward to attending YP 2013 in Hamilton.” – Michelle Ruske, Bachelor of Environmental Management (Minor in Professional Planning).

Alyce Melrose & Ruth Markham-Short



New Zealand Climate Change Centre Conference (NZCCC)

Kelly Fisher

Kelly is a postgraduate student undertaking a Master of Resource Studies. Her thesis topic relates to enhancing the adaptive capacity of coastal fishing communities in the face of climate change.

Sea-level Rise: meeting the challenge

The NZCCC conference for 2012 was held in Wellington at the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa from the 9th – 10th of May. Delegates included a balanced mix of scientists, practitioners, government representatives, planners, developers, and researchers. The goals of the conference were to present the latest science on sea-level rise relating to climate change and to provide a synthesis of current projections discussing the uncertainty that surrounds them. Other goals were to identify the anticipated impacts of sea-level rise on the New Zealand coast and infrastructure and to discuss whether adaptive risk management will be sufficient for adaptation. The final goals of the conference were to stimulate discussion on how different stakeholders can work with communities to build resilient futures and to share approaches undertaken to plan for the future of coastal systems.

The conference was opened with a kakakia, mihi whakatau, and waiata, giving the conference a warm Kiwi feel. Celia Wade-Brown, the Wellington Mayor, then gave the opening address before David Wratt, Director of NZCCC and Conference Convener, began his role as Principal Chair. The first speaker of the day was John Church from Australia who spoke about current sea-level rise projections, their uncertainty, and the role of thermal expansion and ice melt in contributing to this rise. The following speakers then did well to bring the science down from the global to the national level by discussing the importance of variability, the necessity to consider the consequences of the effects of sea-level rise on other coastal processes, and the need for risk management and adaptive planning. In the afternoon the focus shifted to the social aspects of climate change when Bruce Glavovic of Massey University drew on lessons from other disasters, including the Christchurch earthquakes, the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, and Hurricane Katrina, for how we might adapt in the future.

On each afternoon dialogue sessions were held where the delegates were divided into three groups. Keynote speakers moved between the three groups after a 30 minute Q and A

period. These sessions provided an opportunity for questions and comments that had arisen in the morning presentations. Each day interesting conversations were generated and presenters were allowed a chance to elaborate on what had already been shared. Following this the keynote speakers returned to the main conference meetings to provide a summary of what had arisen through the dialogue.

The second day was focused on the experiences from overseas, regional and district councils, researchers, developers, and engineers in adapting to the effects of sea-level rise. This began with a video link presentation by Tim Reeder from Environment Agency in the United Kingdom who spoke about the Thames 2100 Project. There was then a series of speakers from local councils and Crown Research Institutes who spoke about, climate change in the Resource Management Act, plans and policies, sea-level rise and Maori coastal communities, hazard mapping, social inertia, stakeholder participation in decision making that goes beyond consultation, the need for greater guidance from central government, and informal and formal adaptation processes. A quite different perspective was then brought to the conference when engineer Richard Reinen-Hamill and developer Leigh Hopper presented on their work in the North Island. Finally an insurance viewpoint was shared when Adam Heath of IAG discussed their experiences in recent times.

Overall the conference achieved its goals and imparted knowledge and information to those who attended. Key messages from the conference were that sea-level rise is a long term issue, one that will continue on past 2100. The need for long term adaptive management and planning is necessary, as is flexibility. While many aspects of climate change remain uncertain, there appears to be consensus that there are three options available when planning for future sea-level rise. These options are accommodate, manage retreat, or protect. How people proceed will likely be based on their values, their investments, and the choices available for adaptation. Darren Ngaru King from NIWA was convincing when he suggested that many of the actions that can be taken to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptability can be started now despite the uncertainty that remains in the scientific details. The range of speakers and perspectives made this conference interesting from start to end and the backdrop of Te Papa made the experience all that much more enjoyable.

Presentation slides from the conference will be uploaded to the NZCCC website:

<http://www.nzclimatechangecentre.org/>



LUPA Update

Hi All

LUPA has had a busy year so far, planning events and gathering new members. We had a great presence at the Clubs Day in O Week, talking to students and raising the club's profile. Following this day we held a Welcome Back drinks event to catch up with old faces, and get to know new ones. Several members of NZPI and staff joined us as well, and this was also a great chance to find out more about the YP Congress that is coming up in Blenheim. Special thanks needs to go to Jess Bould, for catering the event also and making the delicious cupcakes!

Following on from this event, the annual Young Planners Congress was held in Blenheim on the 1st of May. It was great to see a few familiar faces again and we had an excellent range of speakers to entertain us and provide some thought provoking discussions. It was fantastic to see a good group of Lincoln students attending. The Young Planners Congress was followed by the annual NZPI Conference.

Our next focus will be organising an event for early in semester two before course loads start to become heavy again. Dates and timing will be confirmed shortly. Also, we will be holding our AGM early in the semester. There will be a few roles opening up so for any new students wanting to become involved make sure you come along to the AGM.

On a regional level, we would like to welcome Claire Lindsay as the new Young Planner representative for the Canterbury/Westland region. Congratulations Claire on your new role and a massive thanks to Daniel Thorne, outgoing Young Planner representative, for all of the effort and work put into organising events for the students and young planners in Canterbury.

Good luck to all of those on the job hunt – don't forget to upgrade your NZPI status to Graduate and to all of those returning to Lincoln for semester two, have a great semester.

Holly Gardiner and Jess Bould

Co-Chairpeople of LUPA



Upcoming Conferences

16TH ANNUAL WAIKATO MANAGEMENT SCHOOL STUDENT RESEARCH CONFERENCE

23 October 2012 – Waikato Management School, Hamilton, New Zealand

The conference is open to research that addresses theoretical, methodological or empirical issues within a broad range of management related disciplines, especially multi-disciplinary research that focuses on any of Waikato Management School's five meta-themes - Organising for Performance, International Competitiveness and Development, Social and Sustainable Development, E-Commerce and ICT Innovation, Wealth Creation for New Zealand.

<http://cms.mngt.waikato.ac.nz/studentresearchconference/Home.aspx>

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION CONFERENCE 2012

23 & 24 October 2012 (plus two half-day workshops 25 October 2012) – Rydges Auckland Hotel

Providing Practical Tools and Ideas to Improve the Effectiveness of Partnerships Formed by Industry, Government and the Community to Address Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management Issues.

<http://bit.ly/RzzOd0>

LAND USE, WATER: A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE, NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NZARM) ANNUAL CONFERENCE

13 – 15 November 2012 – Dunedin, Central Otago

NZARM's Annual Conference is one of the key mechanisms that promotes effective communication and transfer of information between members, other resource management practitioners, and the community, concerning resource management.

This year's conference format includes one day of panel discussions, with talks on international, national and southern-regional scale water management. This is followed by a two-day more practically-oriented field trip, with an overnight stop in Alexandra. This field trip will focus on a wide range of water management issues across a number of industries (irrigation, dairying, sheep & beef, gold mining, forestry – to name a few).

<http://www.nzarm.org.nz/>

POLICY ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE 2012

20 & 21 November 2012 (plus full-day Masterclass 22 November 2012) – Amora Hotel, Wellington

Emerging Tools and Frameworks for Effective Policy Analysis, Development, Implementation and Evaluation in a Changing Environment.

<http://bit.ly/RzzOd0>

WATERWAYS POSTGRADUATE STUDENT CONFERENCE

22 November 2012 – A1 lecture theatre, Canterbury University, Christchurch

The inaugural Waterways Postgraduate Student Conference will showcase research of the Waterways Centre for Freshwater Management's postgraduate students. Organised and presented by Masters and Doctoral students of the Centre, the day will include a catered morning tea (sponsored by Golder), lunch (sponsored by Lincoln Ventures) and post-conference drinks (kindly sponsored by ECAN). The day is open to academics, professionals and students interested in water issues, and sponsorship is warmly welcomed.

<http://www.waterways.ac.nz/pgstudentconf.shtml>

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE 2012

3 – 5 December 2012 – Auckland

Integrating research, policy and practice in International Development.

Early bird registration: 1 June - 15 September 2012, standard registration: 16 September - 16 November 2012.

www.idc2012.org.nz

CONNECTING LANDSCAPES – NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY CONFERENCE 2012

3 – 6 December 2012 – Napier War Memorial Conference Centre, Napier

The Manawatu Branch of the New Zealand Geographical Society has the pleasure of inviting geographers to the biennial conference of the Society in December 2012. In a break from tradition the conference this year will be held for the first time at Napier's War Memorial Conference Centre.

Online registration for the NZGS 2012 will open on the 24th September.

www.nzgs.co.nz

AUSTRALASIAN APPLIED STATISTICS CONFERENCE 2012 (GenStat & ASReml)

4 – 7 December 2012 – Crown Plaza Hotel, Queenstown

The Australasian GenStat Users Association Incorporated (AGUAI), in conjunction with Plant & Food Research, invite you to attend the second Australasian Applied Statistics Conference. Previously known as the GenStat Conference, these meetings have traditionally attracted delegates from a large proportion of the biometrical community in Australia and New Zealand, as well as overseas. They provide the opportunity for exchange of ideas in all areas of biometrics as well as encouraging networking and collaboration. Case studies in statistics as applied to biological sciences are a key feature of this conference.

The program will cover many of the well-established and developing areas of statistics and their application in primary industries and the environment. Presentations by highly regarded international and Australasian guest speakers will cover central areas of statistical methodology and application. Developments and enhancements to GenStat, ASReml and CycDesign software will be discussed. The social program will allow guests to sample some of the many and varied attractions of New Zealand's premier outdoor and adventure region, and to taste the region's wines and produce.

<http://www.aasc2012.com/>

**26TH AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ACADEMY OF MANAGEMENT (ANZAM)
CONFERENCE 2012**

5 – 7 December 2012 – Perth, Western Australia

Early Bird Registration Deadline: 30 September 2012

<http://www.anzamconference.org/>

**ASSESSING THE IMPACTS OF PETROLEUM AND MINERAL EXTRACTION IN NEW ZEALAND:
NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION FOR IMPACT ASSESSMENT (NZAIA) ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

10 – 11 December 2012 – Rangimarie Rooms, Te Papa, Wellington

The conference is an opportunity for non-partisan exploration of how environmental and social impacts are included in decision making and ongoing management. It will be of interest to anyone involved in the minerals sector, as well as those involved in relevant decision processes, and environmental planning and management at the local and regional level (including policy planners and consents officers in local and regional councils), iwi, environmental and public health staff, environmental consultants, academics, and local community groups. Keynote speaker: Dr Jan Wright, Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.

<http://www.nzaia.org.nz>

WORLD BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS RESEARCH CONFERENCE

10 – 11 December 2012 – Rendezvous Hotel, Auckland

Papers related to all areas of Accounting, Banking, Finance, Economics, Management, Business Law, Business Ethics, Business Educations, e-business and Social Sciences are invited for the above international conference which is expected to be attended by the authors from nearly one hundred countries. People without papers can also participate in this conference.

This annual meeting in Auckland is sponsored by the World Business Institute, WBI London Limited, Business Care Australia (Melbourne & New York) and eight refereed international journals.

Submission deadline: 26 October 2012, registration deadline: 16 November 2012.

<http://www.newzealandconfo.com/> and newzpap@gmail.com

INNOVATION FOR RESILIENCE AND TRANSFORMATION – 3RD ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL INNOVATORS SYMPOSIUM IN TOKYO

21 & 22 December 2012 - Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus, Yokohama, Japan

Themes:

- *Practicing Adaptation in Northeast Asia*
- *Development and Environmental Risk in Asia*
- *Resiliency and Reconstruction in Architecture and Planning*
- *Smart Society and Community-Based Energy Innovation*

The title of papers should be sent to the Secretariat by Email before 30 September 2012. Extended abstract submission deadline is 31 October 2012 (maximum length 4 pages). Please send all queries to the EI Secretariat at the following e-mail address: ei-core@sfc.keio.ac.jp.

http://ei.sfc.keio.ac.jp/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=61&Itemid=69&lang=en

ICOT13: 'EXPANDING GLOBAL THINKING' – 16TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THINKING

21 – 25 January 2013 – Wellington

The conference will promote cross-discipline involvement in the development of our capacity to think and learn. Speakers will address issues within the overarching theme of “Expanding Global Thinking”.

- *Future Survival – environmental, science & technology, healthy, energy*
- *Personal Futures – work & leisure, learning, arts & culture, aging populations*
- *Future Society – indigenous development, societal institutions, social equity, evolving economies*

<http://icot2013.core-ed.org/>
