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Image credit:

David Lloyd (2024), "Nature in Balance"
from Lincoln University Art Collection.

Nature in Balance symbolises the often-fragile equilibrium humanity has with the natural world. The artwork's depiction of the tuna (eel) resonates deeply with Te Waihora/ Lake Ellesmere, representing Lincoln and its surrounding environment. This artwork also aligns closely with the university's environmental management programs, reinforcing themes of ecological stewardship and interconnectedness.

REGENERATING SMALL SETTLEMENTS - ONE SMALL PIER AT A TIME

Hamish G. Rennie, Sylvia Niseen,
Jess Farrar and Kate Oranje

NEGOTIATING A PLACE FOR AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SHOWS IN CANTERBURY, NZ

Donna Patterson, Sarah Edwards
and Suzanne Vallance

About LPR

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Editorial

First, I owe an apology to our readers and especially to the contributors to this volume of the Lincoln Planning Review (LPR), it is long overdue. The last issue, volume 11 dated December 2021, was actually published in 2022. Volume 10 was published in 2019. The delay then was due primarily to the Covid pandemic. The delay this time is more prosaic, the consequences of my workload altering with my appointment as Head of Department and a significant turnover in our staff in LPR's host, the Department of Environmental Management. It is with both embarrassment and relief that this volume is finally available.

The content of this volume also reflects that delay. The LPR has always tried to provide a bridge between academia and practitioner, publishing both new high-quality research, notes, case studies and reviews relevant to planning. It has also been used to help create or maintain connections through profiling new staff and providing updates on former students.

This issue includes new peer-reviewed articles based on research undertaken through the recently ended national Science Challenges. They provide interesting examples of the events and the assets that help build, maintain and regenerate communities. There is also a, slightly critical, note on potential for Lincoln University's research centres to support planning.

With the delay in publishing this volume, there have been so many new planning-related staff appointed, especially as the Department of Environmental Management refreshed with the departure of so many of our former colleagues (including former co-editor Dr Sarah Edwards), that much of this issue introduces many of the new staff.

We have also received feedback from readers as to how much they value knowing about new research done by students and staff on planning issues. There have been many dissertations and research publications since the last issue and, consequently, information on these takes up a sizeable space in this Volume.

In this volume we recognise the sad passing of a previous contributor and supporter of LPR, barrister Dr Robert Makgill. As described in the memoriam he played a significant role in New Zealand and International planning law.

Finally, this is the last volume of LPR that I will be involved in as editor. I was excited to initiate this journal in 2009, and I am very happily handing over to Dr Oluwafemi Olajide (profiled this issue) and Dr Soo Ryu and their team of student editors, knowing they share my enthusiasm for the journal. They have excellent ideas to ensure timely publication of the LPR articles in future. I wish them all the best and trust they will receive your continued support.

Thank you.

Hamish G. Rennie, Editor

In memoriam

Robert Makgill

Sadly, since the last volume of the Lincoln Planning Review (LPR) Dr Robert Makgill (Barrister) passed away. Although based in Auckland, Robert was a proudly supportive Research Fellow with the Centre for Land Environment and People (hosted in our Faculty of Environment Society and Design, at Lincoln University) and an early publisher in LPR.

Robert was also one of New Zealand's very few internationally recognised experts in resource management and marine planning law. Counsel for the IUCN in its influential submission to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea's (ITLOS) advisory opinion proceedings on deep sea mining in 2010, he subsequently chaired the International Seabed Authority's legal working group on Environmental Management of Deep Sea Mining in 2011, assisted with advising a party to the ITLOS advisory opinion proceedings on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing in 2015 and facilitated the working group on Ecosystem-Based Management and Deep Sea Mining in 2016.

Less well-known is his early work in the development of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) during a research scholarship under Prof. Frank Maes and Prof. An Cliquet at the University of Ghent's Maritime Institute in 2005. He provided a direct connection between the already well-established regional coastal planning in New Zealand in which he was well-versed. The work of the Institute laid the foundations for MSP in Europe.

Domestically, Robert was an energetic and innovative lawyer who appeared in some of the major planning court cases, notably the appeal of the consents to allow the Rena to be dumped in the Bay of Plenty; the Trans-Tasman Resources multiple attempts to obtain permission to mine iron sands off the west coast of North Island, and the successful challenge of the Minister of Conservation's decision to decline an application for a marine reserve in Akaroa. His arguments were notably cited approvingly in the series of cases that established that councils could control genetically modified organisms through resource management plans. In 2009, he was one of the two establishment Directors of North South Environmental Law which won the Resource Management and Environment Law Award at the 7th annual New Zealand Law Awards 2011.



Robert once said he was “too much of an academic to be a lawyer, and too much of a lawyer to be an academic”. In reality, he was both.

Hamish G. Rennie

Robert completed an LLB at Waikato and an LLM at Auckland. A surfer from Mount Maunganui, he was the legal advisor for Waikato’s Artificial Reef Programme in the late 1990s that developed New Zealand’s first deliberately constructed artificial surfing reef at Mount Maunganui. His LLM dissertation informed counsel in the Environment Bay of Plenty’s successful 2002 High Court defence of its decision not to notifying the reef application. Subsequently, he played a major role in establishing protection for natural surf breaks in New Zealand’s marine planning system, especially as Counsel for the Surfbreak Protection Society’s influential submission to the Board of Inquiry on the Proposed New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement that came into force in 2010. In 2019, he completed a PhD at Ghent on a jurisprudential approach to understanding integrated coastal management. He used New Zealand as a case study, and I was appointed to his supervision team.

I first met Robert when he was a LLM student at Auckland University and we were both working on the resource consent application for the Mount Maunganui Artificial Reef with Prof. Kerry Black and, soon to be Dr, Shaw Mead. Over the years we became good friends. He was always able to separate his role as counsel working with an expert witness and PhD student working with his PhD supervisor from that of friend. It made for an interesting, at times challenging, relationship full of hour-long telephone conversations/discussions, rigorous testing of evidence, legislation and thesis chapters, beer, good music and food and hearing about his wife, the talented lawyer Ana-Paula, and their child Cosmos.

A passionate advocate for the environment and good resource management law, Robert submitted on a number of Bills passing through Parliament and was disappointed he was unable to convince the Government to extend the Resource Management Act to include the full Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf. At the time of his passing in December 2022, he was on the legal advisory board for the NZ Government funded Sustainable Seas research project on implementing ecosystem-based management through policy and legislation. He was also co-authoring two chapters in a book on the law of sea-bed mining (reviewed in this LPR) and the editor provides an extensive and touching tribute to Robert.

Robert once said he was “too much of an academic to be a lawyer, and too much of a lawyer to be an academic”. In reality, he was both and to recognise and make more accessible his work, the following is a complete list of his publications and a selection of the more notable of the forty-plus court cases he appeared in during his all too brief life. He is missed.

Hamish G. Rennie, Centre for Land Environment and People, Lincoln University.

Key court cases:

Genetically modified organisms

- [2013] NZEnvC 298 NZ Forest Research Institute Ltd v Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- [2015] NZEnvC 89 Federated Farmers of New Zealand v Northland Regional Council influential
- [2016] NZHC 2036 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc v Northland Regional Council
- [2016] NZHC 2776 Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc v Northland Regional Council
- [2018] NZEnvC 44 Whangarei District Council v Northland Regional Council

Seabed mining

- [2018] NZHC 2217 Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board v Environmental Protection Authority
- [2022] NZHC 1813 Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board v Environmental Protection Authority
- [2020] NZSC 67 Trans-Tasman Resources Ltd v Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board
- [2016] NZEnvC 217 Kiwis Against Seabed Mining Inc v Environmental Protection Authority
- [2021] NZSC 127 Trans-Tasman Resources Ltd v Taranaki-Whanganui Conservation Board

Rena

[2013] NZHC 500 Daina Shipping Co v Te Runanga O Ngati Awa (No 2)

[2016] NZEnvC 164 Ngai Te Hapu Inc v Bay of Plenty Regional Council

[2017] NZEnvC 169 Ngai Te Hapu Inc v Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Subdivision: long-tailed bat conditions

[2021] NZEnvC 149 Weston Lea Ltd v Hamilton City Council

[2020] NZEnvC 189 Weston Lea Ltd v Hamilton City Council

Heritage protection

[2014] NZEnvC 220 Hamilton East Community Trust v Hamilton City Council

Artificial reefs

ENC Auckland A58/2000, 10 May 2000. In Tandem Marine Enhancement Ltd v Waikato Regional Council

Marine reserve

[2012] NZHC 933 Akaroa Marine Protection Society Inc v Minister of Conservation

Plan change

[2013] NZHC 1268 Motiti Avocados Ltd v Minister of Local Government

[2012] NZEnvC 282 Hoete v Minister of Local Government

[2017] NZEnvC 73 Ngai Te Hapu Inc v Bay of Plenty Regional Council

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Research Paper (Peer-Reviewed)

Regenerating Small Settlements - One Small Pier at a Time

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Abstract

Based on a study of three small piers on Banks Peninsula, New Zealand, this research describes the processes of their community-led restoration. The study is based on in-depth interviews with community members in Ōtoromiro/Governors Bay; Kaioruru/Church Bay in Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour, and Takamatua in Akaroa Harbour (n=18). These projects saw the establishment of a new model for small settlement facility restoration and have spurred multiple longer-term legacies for communities. We identify three key relationships that contributed to the successful jetty restoration, involving the biophysical marine space, community and council. The regenerative processes are similar to but significantly differ from pier restoration occurring in comparable international cases.

Keywords: jetties, planning, Banks Peninsula, pier, earthquake, resilience, coastal, marine, harbour, environment, relationships.

1. Introduction

Human interactions with coastal environments are characterised by the dramatic change in medium, from land to sea, and the rhythms that characterise the dynamic flux of a tidally affected world. The sea provides a flat, but moving, surface for the transportation of goods and people; the land provides stability. The relationships that humans have formed with the sea vary with place, time and culture, but almost invariably the coast is both a meeting and a parting place.

Among the facilities that mediate these relationships are wharves and piers – stable places to tie up a boat, regardless of tide, and to embark, or disembark, people and cargo. Over time the original purpose of these piers can change and their use and the relationships they foster evolve, but, we suggest, the underlying stability of the structure remains core to its being. When the stability of such places is compromised or no longer exists, the nature of human relationships with marine environments may also change.

In this article we explore the community-led restoration of three small piers (or ‘jetties’ in local parlance) on Banks Peninsula, New Zealand: Ōtoromiro/Governors Bay and Kairuru/Church Bay in Whakaraupō/Lyttelton Harbour, and Takamatua in Akaroa Harbour. Through inadequate maintenance or seismic events, these jetties lost their core stability to the point that they were no longer able to serve their previous functions (Oranje et al., 2022). In this article, we identify the processes that initiated or led to the restoration of the jetties. Through this we identify key factors for achieving restoration of these structures and regenerative legacy benefits accruing to the communities involved.

2. Piers, Community and Restoration

There is surprisingly little research on the processes and relationships enabled by community-led restoration of piers. Most literature is of a technical nature addressing the engineering of the structures or their potential for revenue generating through tourism (e.g., Chapman et al., 2020). Indeed, piers are often associated with a particular type of seaside holiday and amusement-park-over-water experiences (Borsay & Walton, 2011). Much of this literature also relates to the heritage character of the piers (Bideau & Kilani, 2009; Chapman et al., 2021). Research in the United Kingdom, for example, has highlighted that the national level heritage values of the seaside have traditionally been focussed on the exceptional rather than the quotidian experiences of seaside holiday makers (Light & Chapman, 2022). Localised seaside heritage protection has depended on local plans recognising the heritage values of piers and integrating these into regeneration planning based on heritage tourism (Chapman et al., 2021).

In New Zealand, there is some recognition of the heritage value of jetties. The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero includes several wharf or other coastal heritage facilities (e.g. Invercargill Port Wharf, Evans Bay Patent Slip and Rona Wharf). None of the Banks Peninsula jetties studied here are listed. However, each has been recognised in Canterbury’s *Regional Coastal Environment Plan 2005 (RCEP)* as holding heritage value. This plan provides planning provisions that enable restoration to proceed without needing resource consents.

In New Zealand, responsibility for the maintenance of piers and wharves depends on their role in contemporary transport networks. Those that are currently core to transportation are considered port facilities and their ownership and management responsibilities were devolved to port companies in the neoliberal zeitgeist of the 1990s. However, more ambiguous is responsibility for the many other piers and wharves that may once have been vital for transport but no longer fulfil a central function.

Maintenance and restoration of public facilities and environments by governing administrations is a standard expectation of many democratic communities. In New Zealand, under the Local Government Act 2002, councils are required to maintain council services including local road and transport networks. Planning for local transport networks is usually council led. Maintenance of public bus shelters and other similar facilities fall on the council too. Generally, the prioritisation and allocation of funds is through Long-Term Plans developed by the council and consulted on with the community every three years. These plans set the funding parameters for ten-year periods and provide the annual plan for the first year. The preparation of Annual Plans for the second and third year is undertaken through public engagement, but the expenditure must generally fall within the parameters set out in the Long-Term Plan.

For the jetties in Banks Peninsula, responsibility for their ongoing maintenance rested originally with Banks Peninsula District Council. However, when it suffered a major financial crisis, it was amalgamated with Christchurch City Council (CCC). Responsibility and ownership of the jetties then moved to the CCC. Maintenance of these jetties was not a stated priority of the city-oriented council as it had been for the previous council. Consequently, some jetties no longer exist other than as dilapidated posts; artefacts signalling past marine-connected transportation networks and providing structures for the curious and subjects for artists.

Some of the remaining jetties in Banks Peninsula suffered structural damage during the sequence of earthquakes that rocked the Canterbury area in the 2010-2012 period. The earthquakes destroyed or damaged much of the infrastructure of Christchurch, placing considerable pressure on the council. Resulting special legislation and regulations provided for community planning for regenerating the city. However, outlying settlements were not subject to these planning processes, leading some communities to develop their own approaches to promoting regeneration planning (Love & Vallance, 2013). Funding of individual structures and amenity facilities, however, remained the responsibility of local government.

Structural surveys of the jetties following the earthquakes resulted in many of them being closed as unsafe for public access. This article provides the story of community responses to this situation.

3. Methods

For this study we conducted 18 in-depth interviews: 8 from Governors Bay, 6 from Takamatua, 3 from Church Bay, and one interviewee who had more general knowledge of the area. Most of the participants we invited for an interview were directly involved with jetty restoration local to their area or were long-standing members of their community[1]. All interviews were held in person and recorded, except one which was conducted via email. Interviewees were asked a mixture of semi-structured questions relating to the marine environment, the community, the jetty, and the process of the restoration. Transcripts were analysed thematically.

In addition to interview data, we also drew on a range of documentary sources identified through searches on keywords and information obtained from interviewees. These included council planning documents and meeting agendas/minutes, books and blogs written on the jetties (especially Robertson, 2016), media articles that had been published about the jetties, and publicly available social media posts made by the Governors Bay Jetty Restoration Trust. These documents enabled triangulation of interview data with official records, helped clarify timelines and legal aspects and were in turn enhanced by the richness of interviewee recollections.

4. Community-led Jetty Restoration

In this section we present the background to, and the processes that initiated or led to the restoration of, three Banks Peninsula jetties: Kaioruru/Church Bay (Lyttelton Harbour), Takamatua (Akaroa Harbour) and Ōtoromiro/Governors Bay (Lyttelton Harbour).

4.1 Kaioruru/Church Bay Jetty

The Kaioruru/Church Bay jetty was built in 1907. Nestled in a secluded beach area in Lyttelton Harbour, opposite the port town of Lyttelton, its original purpose was to transport wool bales to Lyttelton and to enable local children to get to school (Robertson 2019). In 2011, a report on the condition of the jetty, found that it was in such dire condition that it was considered too unsafe to use (Fig. 1). Considering this, and the lack of available funds, the council made the decision not to finance the repair of the jetty.

Community Response

Members of the community came together and began negotiating with the council. After two years of negotiations, the council agreed with the community proposal to repair the jetty. The jetty was initially granted a coastal permit [2] to occupy the coastal marine area, but because the jetty was being restored with the same materials on the same footprint, the structural activity is classified as a permitted activity according to Rule 8.1 of the RCEP. A team was set up among the community consisting of a project manager, a building supervisor, and an engineer, which gave the council confidence to give the final go-ahead on the repairs.

[1] Detailed descriptions of the local communities can be found in Smith & Grimwood, 2018.

[2] Consent number CRC103484

In 2016, the restoration began through many community volunteer working bees held every second weekend. Three key people within the community facilitated the restoration by outlining the project requirements and subsequently organising volunteers to lend a helping hand. A CCC park ranger was also involved as safety officer and to provide much of the equipment and materials for the repairs.

The jetty was successfully restored in December 2016, made possible by around 50 volunteers contributing collectively over 1,000 hours of work. Due to this accomplishment, Church Bay was then considered a 'blueprint' for other jetty restoration projects around the Peninsula.



Figure 1 (Left): Kaioruru/Church Bay jetty 2007 – piles show degradation.

Figure 2 (Right): Takamatua jetty 2021 – with the gap between shore and sea to the right allowing alongshore vehicle movement (both photographs taken by co-author Rennie).

4.2 Takamatua Jetty

The Takamatua jetty (Fig 2) was constructed in 1910 mainly to facilitate the transport of cheese from the bay to Akaroa township by ferry. This jetty has a point of difference as it is built slightly out, and disconnected, from the land to allow homeowners who lived further around the bay headland to drive their tractors along the shore, between the jetty and the land, to access their property. The Takamatua Ratepayers Association have often carried out maintenance of the jetty, with the Banks Peninsula District Council commonly funding the materials used whilst the repairs would be performed by a member of the association.

The jetty had slowly degraded over time to the extent that further assistance from the CCC was sought, but this was not forthcoming. Following the 2011 Canterbury earthquakes, a gate was erected by the council symbolising the closure of the jetty due to it being regarded as unsafe.

Community Response

Many members of the community came together to find a resolution as they did not want to see their jetty degrade further. In 2016 after arduous negotiations, the Takamatua Ratepayers Association got permission from CCC to carry out the jetty repairs. The agreement was that the CCC would pay for the materials required and the labour would be undertaken by members of the community and over-seen by a designated professional contractor. The same Park Ranger that was involved with the Church Bay jetty was also present as Council representative to lead the project. It started with a small group of people motivated to drive the repair project, but eventually, volunteer numbers grew. The jetty was successfully restored in March 2018 (Fig. 2).

4.3 Ōtoromiro/Governors Bay Jetty

Originally built in 1874, Governors Bay jetty was used in its early years for the transportation of produce. Due to the problematic mudflats of the harbour bed causing boats to become stuck, the jetty has been gradually extended over time to its current length of 300 metres (Robertson, 2016).

Following an engineer inspection in the aftermath of the Canterbury earthquakes, the jetty was closed to the public in July 2011. Three years later, another inspection was conducted, and the jetty was deemed to be in “a poor state of repair” (OCEL Consultants, 2014). The total cost of the repairs was estimated at \$7.8 million. The financial strain on the council due to earthquake repairs, meant that in 2015 the council announced that it would not carry out the restoration (Fig. 3).

Community Response

The Governors Bay Jetty Restoration Trust was formed in 2015 with a mission to ‘save the jetty’. The Trust was assembled by community members from interdisciplinary backgrounds with the collective goal of restoring the jetty for less than the quoted costs. Trust members made submissions to the council for funding and proposals of partnership. The preferred and selected option was to transfer ownership of the jetty to the Trust for \$1 and then for the council to purchase it back for \$1 upon restoration completion. By the Trust receiving ownership of the jetty, restoration could be a community-led initiative. The community, through the Trust, became responsible for the entire project, including construction, fundraising, safety and compliance.



Figure 3: Governors Bay jetty 2021 – community response to closed jetty (photograph taken by co-author Rennie).

Regulation

Governors Bay jetty required a consent from the Canterbury Regional Council for its demolition and rebuild because its presence is a discretionary activity under Rule 8.2 of the Canterbury Regional Coastal Environment Plan (RCEP). The RCEP states that any structures pre-dating the 1900s cannot be demolished, removed or altered. Therefore, to gain consent, the piles and cross bracing of the old short jetty (approx. 20m) would be built over and preserved, then the rest of the new jetty would be built alongside the old one. Consent was granted in 2018 [3].

[3] Consent number CRC190764

Fundraising and support

Since its inception, the Trust developed various fundraising initiatives to raise money that would be matched dollar-for-dollar by the council, including music festivals, a charity golf day, fetes, art auctions, ‘merchandise’ (calendars, canvases and cards) and ‘sponsor a plank’ for \$500 activities.

There has also been a lot of pro-bono work done by local resident professionals, who helped with consent applications and surveying reports, as well as architectural design and marketing.

A significant discovery was the privately owned eucalyptus forest in Little River, which was planted one hundred years ago primarily for building and repairing jetties and other structures in the Banks Peninsula area. This discovery saved significant funds on wood that would have otherwise been imported. Tree felling started in late 2019, with subsequent working bees to cut, grade and stack planks of wood. The rebuild of the jetty was completed in 2023.

5. Factors Enabling Restoration

In this section, we discuss three important relationships identified from interviews that contributed to the successful jetty restoration: relationships with marine space, community, and council.

5.1 Relationships with marine space

The jetty restoration efforts in Banks Peninsula were underpinned by the value given by many community members to being able to connect with marine spaces. Although the jetties may have once fulfilled a transport function, they now provide a site of connection in many other ways. Interviewees often spoke of jetties as facilitating recreational activities such as fishing, walking along the jetty, jumping off it, and using them to launch a kayak or boat. Some utilise its access to nature to enhance their well-being and refer to it as the “Blue Hagley Park” [4]. In these ways, the jetty was noted to be a “place of connection” with others in the community and those from the wider area, who also found enjoyment in spending time on it.

Many interviewees were quick to emphasise that the jetties provided more than a recreational function: as one explained, “I don’t think you have to use something for it to be precious.” In particular, the jetty was noted to provide a distinct and accessible perspective of the marine environment. The view from the end of a jetty provided a perspective of the sea and land that would otherwise require access to a boat. Even if not physically used by some, the jetties were also still appreciated visually as part of the scenery and as a destination to reach when out walking.

The historical aspect of the jetties was also of significance to many people. Their presence incites queries about its history and purpose, and they are now ingrained in the landscape of the bays. Fond childhood memories and sentimental feelings are often associated with jetties; they became, as one put it, a “signature part of their lives”. Several interviewees expressed their delight in creating further memories with their children and grandchildren on the jetties. These multiple attachments helped to motivate the jetty restoration projects.

5.2 Relationships with community

While there may be many community members who did not want to see their respective jetties close and decay into the sea, it required a handful of individuals to put in time and energy to mobilise and coordinate the wider community to make restoration a reality. Interviewees often spoke highly of the passion, dedication, and perseverance of the Takamatua Ratepayers Association, Church Bay Neighbourhood Association and Governors Bay Jetty Restoration Trust members. They took on the responsibility of communicating with the council, mobilising their wider community, coordinating working bees and fundraising events, drafting designs, and “countless” other tasks.

[4] A drawing an analogy to the large, central park in Christchurch City to boost recognition of the potential of the marine area.

For all three jetty projects, interviewees emphasised the importance of utilising the range of relevant specific skills, and associated equipment, present within communities (e.g., engineers, lawyers, architects, contractors, builders and farmers) through to wider coordination and fundraising activities. While there was often difficulty getting the projects off the ground, the uptake from the general population to lend a hand wherever they could meant that final volunteer numbers were at times so high that they needed to be turned away from specific construction activities.

For many interviewees, the social interactions and getting to know more members in their communities was one of the most meaningful benefits of the jetty restorations. The inclusiveness of involvement was commented on by many interviewees, with people who could not necessarily contribute physically to repairs providing “a bounty” of morning teas and lunches. It was often mentioned how a jetty restoration had been instrumental in bringing together a range of people and improved community relationships beyond the courtesy ‘hello’ when passing each other. Having a “common goal” and “shared sense of achievement” enhanced community spirit.

5.3 Relationships with council

Through the jetty restoration projects of Church Bay and Takamatua, positive relationships developed between the CCC and community groups. However, at least initially there was some tension in these relationships. A typical procedure by the CCC would be to appoint external contractors or paid staff to the job, due to health and safety aspects. Therefore, community-led restoration efforts required “a leap of faith” by the Council.

To mitigate potential risks, the Council employee involved decided to act as a “buffer between ‘process’ and the outcome we all wanted”, with the added benefit of the volunteers’ “really good morning teas!” Many community members spoke enthusiastically of the importance of the direct and positive contribution of this Council employee in overseeing the projects and making the effort to work alongside the communities. A process was also developed that enabled suitably qualified volunteers to sign off engineer reports and processes and shared the liability between the two parties. The risks involved meant this concept particularly required that “leap of faith” by Council and it was carefully considered before they reached a decision.

Following the restorations, the community members involved spoke highly of their resulting relationship with the Council, with expressions like “amazing” and “couldn’t have been better”. From a Council perspective, the potential of these relationships was also recognised: “This project has proven that Council-community partnerships are an excellent way of enhancing community assets while building community spirit” (CCC, 2018).

At the time of the research, the Governors Bay jetty had yet to be rebuilt and consequently the same relationships had not had an opportunity to develop. The ongoing Council interactions and view on the relationship between Council and community varied between interviewees.

6. Legacies of the Jetty Restoration

In interviews, many interviewees talked about the tangible outcomes of the jetty restoration process. Across all three jetties, a significant legacy was the energising of small settlement communities through restoring the jetty restoration for future generations.

For Takamatua, the jetty restoration project has had significant follow-on effects. After the community saw what they could achieve when working together, they now have the “confidence” to take on other projects, including a partnership with Ngāi Tahu and the Department of Conservation to improve inaka breeding, one hundred mustelid traps that require monitoring, and further planting and building projects. This is seen as an advance on the pre-repair situation, with interviewees commenting that Robinsons Bay wharf repairs would not have occurred without the efforts of one particular Takamatua resident.

The Church Bay Neighbourhood Association reported that they usually have a willing volunteer base for community projects. They have also undertaken some other projects, including a new kayak rack and a seat at the land end of the jetty.

For Governors Bay, a significant event was the acquisition of the historical Lyttelton boathouse to be moved to the jetty's shore end, providing necessary storage for kayaks and dinghies and a meeting room to hold functions.

7. Discussions and Conclusions

In examining the community-led restoration of these three small piers, this article has identified some key relationships that facilitated the restoration efforts. The jetty restoration efforts were underpinned by the valued relationships many community members had with marine spaces through jetties. Community relationships and organising further enabled restorations, especially by utilising the range of skills present within communities. Through the projects, positive relationships also developed between the CCC and community groups.

Research in the United Kingdom provides some parallel experiences. Specifically, there has been a recent emergence of community-led restoration and community trusts to enable restoration of piers of a similar nature to the ones studied here (e.g., Light & Chapman, 2022). However, in New Zealand, jetty restoration appears to be taking a slightly different form. While their heritage status is acknowledged, it's their active role in everyday life and their visible presence that truly matter. Unlike the opposition to coastal beaches in certain areas of New Zealand (Page, 2008), opposition to these jetties is not a significant factor. This is partly because the jetties occupy the foreshore and seabed commons, not forming barriers on road reserves, and they are openly accessible to the public.

Jetties therefore appear to provide an important avenue for small settlement rejuvenation for coastal communities. In Banks Peninsula, the bonding opportunities and strengthened relationships with the CCC have provided a legacy of confidence and enhanced awareness of existing community resources. Moreover, their restoration is indicative of the ability of communities to actively challenge existing modes of local government operation and establish new regenerative models.

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Negotiating a place for Agricultural and Pastoral Shows in Canterbury, New Zealand

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Abstract

Agricultural and Pastoral (A&P) shows bring together farming and non-farming communities across the urban-rural continuum. Prior research demonstrates that visitors experience a range of activities that promote a sense of trust in agriculture, which suggests they are important places for negotiating a social licence to farm. Based on our analysis of five A&P showgrounds in the Canterbury region, our research indicates that the places where A&P Shows are held are also subject to negotiation. This is evident in changes in their location over time, different ownership structures and relationships with local councils, and infrastructure to enable multiple uses by the local community.

Keywords: Agricultural shows, farming, social licence to operate, urban-rural divide

1. Introduction

Agricultural and Pastoral (A&P) Shows have a long history in New Zealand, with the first shows held in the 1840s (Phillips, 2008). They are public events organised by local A&P Associations that are often held in towns and cities, as well as more rural locations. Show programmes traditionally encompass a diverse range of activities and competitions, showcasing animals, food, equipment, skills, and recreation associated with agricultural activities, and providing sideshow entertainment and family fun. Research demonstrates that A&P Shows foster connections between rural and urban communities (Scott & Laurie, 2010) and play an important role in “re-imagining” agriculture in the face of public pressures (Holloway, 2004), thereby promoting a “sense of trust in agriculture” (Larsen, 2017, p. 679). As such, they can be interpreted as places where an understanding – and endorsement – of agricultural activities is negotiated with non-farming publics.

This interpretation of A&P Shows as places where farmers and non-farmers can meet, interact and build trust resonates with the concept of social licence. Although there are numerous definitions of social licence, it is often used to refer to public acceptance of a company, commercial activity, industry or sector (Boutilier & Thomson, 2011; Edwards & Trafford, 2016; Sinner et al., 2020). Social licence does not replace a legal permit, but it may be needed in addition to one, particularly in contexts where “negative public perceptions” can lead to problems for an industry or company (Sinner et al., 2020, p. 1). Consequently, research suggests that building trust-based relationships with community members based on meaningful two-way dialogue is a key component of social licence (Edwards & Trafford, 2016; Moffat & Zhang, 2014).

The importance of building trust-based relationships in social licence negotiations has been explored in relation to a range of industries, including mining (Boutilier & Thomson, 2011; Moffat & Zhang, 2014) and aquaculture (Sinner et al., 2020). So far there has been limited application to agricultural activities (Williams & Martin, 2011); nevertheless, there are clear connections between themes in the social licence literature as detailed above and agricultural activities in New Zealand, which have faced mounting public pressure in recent years in relation to (for example) environmental impacts and animal welfare concerns. These connections have been recognised, and there is an emerging body of research that explores social licence to farm in New Zealand (Beban et al., 2023; Booth et al., 2024; Castka et al., 2023; Vallance & Edwards, 2023). Furthermore, recent research highlights that A&P Shows are important places where a social licence to farm is negotiated between farming and non-farming publics (Edwards et al., 2024; Beban et al., 2023; Vallance & Edwards, 2023).

This paper contributes to the nascent literature on A&P Shows and social licence to farm by providing a deeper understanding of the places where A&P Shows are held. We examine ongoing changes to the showgrounds of five A&P Shows across the Canterbury region and argue that A&P Shows must themselves negotiate a “place” in New Zealand society. After detailing our study methods, we situate Canterbury A&P Shows in a broader context by providing a historical overview of their national and international institutional structure, and also detail the charitable objectives of the A&P Associations that organise the five A&P Shows included in this study. We then provide geographical and historical details of the showgrounds and public domains that have been used to host these A&P Shows. Drawing on these details, we then discuss ongoing changes to the places where A&P Shows are held, and various factors that have influenced these changes, including the role of local authorities.

2. Methods

Our research focuses on five A&P Shows across the Canterbury region: Amberley, Little River, Ashburton, Southern Canterbury, and Canterbury (now known as the New Zealand Agricultural Show). These shows were selected because, as will be explained in the sections below, they range in sizes and are located across the Canterbury region in urban and more rural settings. Taking a qualitative case study approach (Mabry, 2008), we used document analysis and observational methods to examine the showgrounds used for each of these A&P Shows, with the aim of understanding the current location and features of these showgrounds, and how they have changed over time. Our document analysis on a range of publicly available sources including A&P Association websites; the Charities register; local government websites; historical satellite imagery; and local news media. Each show was also visited in person by one of the research team (Donna Patterson) for at least one full day^[1] during the 2022-23 summer period, thus enabling direct observation of the position and physical

[1] Visit dates were as follows: Amberley Show, Sunday 29th Oct 2022; Little River Show, Saturday 21st Jan 2023; Ashburton Show, Saturday 28th Oct 2022; Southern Canterbury Show, Saturday 5th Nov 2022; New Zealand Agricultural Show, Wednesday 9th and Friday 11th Nov 2022.

features of each showground. Show activities were observed during these visits, with detailed notes and photographs taken (for further details see Edwards et al., 2024). Follow-up interviews with two A&P Association Committee members were also conducted to clarify details relating to the history, ownership and use of the showgrounds. Ethical approval for this research was provided through Manaaki Whenua-Landcare Research’s internal social ethics process (approval number 2223/07).

3. Canterbury A&P Associations: Institutional structure and objectives

Societies for the improvement of agriculture were part of the greater exhibition and societies movement that originated in Britain (Treadwell, 2006; Wild, 1951). The Highland Agricultural Society of Edinburgh was formed in 1784 to “promote the regeneration of rural Scotland”, hosting its first show in 1822 (RHASS, n.d.; Phillips, 2008). Other regions followed, and the Royal Agricultural Society of England (RASE) was formed in 1838 (RASE, n.d.) with the motto “Practice with Science” (Wild, 1951, p.5). The society was granted a Royal Charter by Queen Victoria in 1840, and held shows to foster the use of science in farming to increase productivity and optimise food resources for England’s rapidly growing population (RASE, n.d.).

Similar agricultural and pastoral societies were formed in settler-colonial societies across the world including Australia, Canada, and the United States (Wild, 1951). In New Zealand, the first agricultural show was held in the Bay of Islands in 1842, followed by the first formally organised Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Auckland in 1843 (Stringleman & Hunt, 2010). As Europeans and their farming activities spread through New Zealand, A&P Associations and Shows also formed throughout the country. Early regional and local shows featured combinations of agricultural, horticultural, botanical and pastoral societies. Typically, one or two decades after a new farming settlement or town was established, an agricultural society would be formed and annual shows organised (Carter et al., 2008).

New Zealand’s Royal Agricultural Society (RAS) was established in 1924 as an umbrella organisation for the country’s by then numerous A&P Associations (Wild, 1951; RAS, 2023a). This national organisational structure persists today, although a handful of smaller rural A&P Associations are not members of the RAS. The RAS is divided into six districts; the RAS Central District includes all Canterbury A&P Associations, as shown in Table 1, as well as associations in Westland, Nelson and Marlborough (RAS, 2023b). Internationally, the colonial roots of A&P Associations and Shows in New Zealand are maintained through links between the RAS and the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth (RAS, 2023a). Furthermore, links to the Crown are reinforced through patronage and show activities. An annual A&P Show may be designated as a “Royal Show”, which is seen as a method of maintaining show standards, promoting the prestige of the show, hosting royal dignitaries and increasing attendance numbers (Shiels, 2012). The Canterbury A&P Association has held several Royal Shows, including its 150th anniversary show in 2012, many of which have been attended by members of the Royal family. The New Zealand Governor General has been the continuing patron of the RAS, and attends Royal Show openings throughout the country (Treadwell, 2006).

New Zealand’s nearly 100 contemporary A&P Associations are incorporated societies under the Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Act 1908, and are also registered charities under the Charities Act 2005. The registered charitable purpose of each of the Canterbury A&P Associations included in this study reveals a common focus on the promotion of agriculture in a general sense, whilst also allowing each association to meet the needs and interests of their specific communities (see Table 2). These associations provide the institutional structure for promoting a variety of agricultural and pastoral activities, including, but not limited to, the running of an annual A&P Show. Furthermore, an A&P Show may have a different name to the association that runs it, as is the case for the Little River Show and New Zealand Agricultural Show. Importantly, the charitable purpose for three of

these associations specifically mention holding a “show”, “exhibition” or “fair”, thus highlighting the central role of annual shows in A&P Association activities. Furthermore, four A&P Associations are tasked with reaching out to the “community”, “other groups”, and to “[bring] together town and country”, indicating their role in building connections across societal groups, which in turn links to social licence negotiations. Only the Canterbury A&P Association does not refer to community links, which is interesting given that its annual show is the most visited in the region, and its recent rebranding as the New Zealand Agricultural Show positions it as an important meeting point for urban/rural and farming/non-farming communities across the country.

To explore these five Canterbury A&P Shows in more detail, we will now turn to the places where they are held. As we will explain, these places may be association-owned showgrounds, publicly owned domains, or a hybrid of the two. Local councils play different roles in enabling show activities which is at least partly related to the model of land ownership and use that applies in each case. We will discuss these roles following a brief description of each A&P showground. We begin with the most northern of the shows, Amberley, and work our way south to the Southern Canterbury Show, ending with the New Zealand Agricultural Show which is held in Christchurch.

Hurunui District Council	Christchurch City Council	Timaru District Council	Ashburton District Council	Kaikoura District Council	Waimakariri District Council	Selwyn District Council	Mackenzie District Council	Waimate District Council
*Amberley	*Canterbury	Temuka & Geraldine	*Ashburton	Kaikōura	Northern Canterbury	Ellesmere	Mackenzie Country (Fairlie)	*Southern Canterbury
Cheviot	Duvauchelle	-	Mayfield	-	Oxford	Malvern	-	-
Hawarden	*Banks Peninsula	-	Methven	-	-	-	-	-
Amuri (not RAS affiliated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Canterbury A&P Associations in the RAS Central District, and their location within the different Territorial Authorities (District/City Councils) of the Canterbury region. Amuri is the only A&P Association in Canterbury that is not affiliated with the RAS. The five associations/shows included in this study are marked with an asterisk (*). Based on information from RAS, 2023c.

<p>Amberley</p> <p>The Association shall be for the promotion of the agriculture and pastoral interests and of industries connected to agriculture generally. The Association shall also encourage interest and involvement of the local community.</p>
<p>Ashburton</p> <p>To Promote discussion on subjects connected with Agriculture; the encouragement of Agriculture in general; breeding and general management of stock; the encouragement of local industries. Construction of farm buildings; the manufacture and improvement of implements; planting of trees; drainage, the general improvement of land; the advancement of the farming interests. Provide our buildings and opens spaces for other groups e.g. Equestrian, School Cross Country Days, Cancer Society Relay for Life Events.</p>
<p>Banks Peninsula</p> <p>Bringing together town and country by running an Agricultural & Pastoral Show where rural, lifestyle and urban communities have the opportunity to compete or show their stock or produce against other competitors in the same field.</p>
<p>Canterbury</p> <p>The Association's mission is to further the progress of agriculture in Canterbury and promoting excellence in agribusiness through quality and innovative exhibitions.</p>
<p>Southern Canterbury</p> <p>To encourage and awareness of agriculture by holding an annual agricultural fair as well as through other activities. To promote and enrich the quality of life of people in our community.</p>

Table 2: The charitable purpose of each A&P Association included in this study, as recorded in the Charities Register <https://www.charities.govt.nz/>

4. Canterbury A&P Shows and Showgrounds

Amberley Show

Amberley / Kōwai is located 50km north of Christchurch on State Highway One, and is the seat of the Hurunui District Council. The town is on the east coast of the Canterbury plains, with its economy in part based on providing services to the district's agricultural and horticultural industries (Hurunui District Council, 2023). At the 2018 census Amberley had an estimated population of 2,067 (StatsNZ, n.d.). Land uses cover a variety of agricultural activities, including cropping, livestock production, dairy and viticulture (North Canterbury, 2023).

The Amberley A&P Show has been held at the council-managed Amberley Domain since the formation of the Amberley A&P Association in 1900. The 121st Annual Amberley Show was held on 29th October 2022. Given Amberley's close proximity to Christchurch it attracts reasonably large visitor numbers in relation to the size of the township: approximately 6,000 people visitors attended in 2018 (Dangerfield, 2018).

The domain is located beside the community swimming pool and primary school. Landscaped with established European trees, the domain is a public space with a community hall, sporting facilities (for rugby, cricket, bowling and squash) and playgrounds. Amberley is a growing township, and there has been some residential development in the area directly surrounding the domain in recent years, although the majority of housing is to the west/south-west of the domain (see Figure 1). Hence, although it is held in an ostensibly rural setting, the recent residential growth in the local area coupled with good transport links via State Highway 1 make it easily accessible by people across the region, including those living in urban centres such as Christchurch.

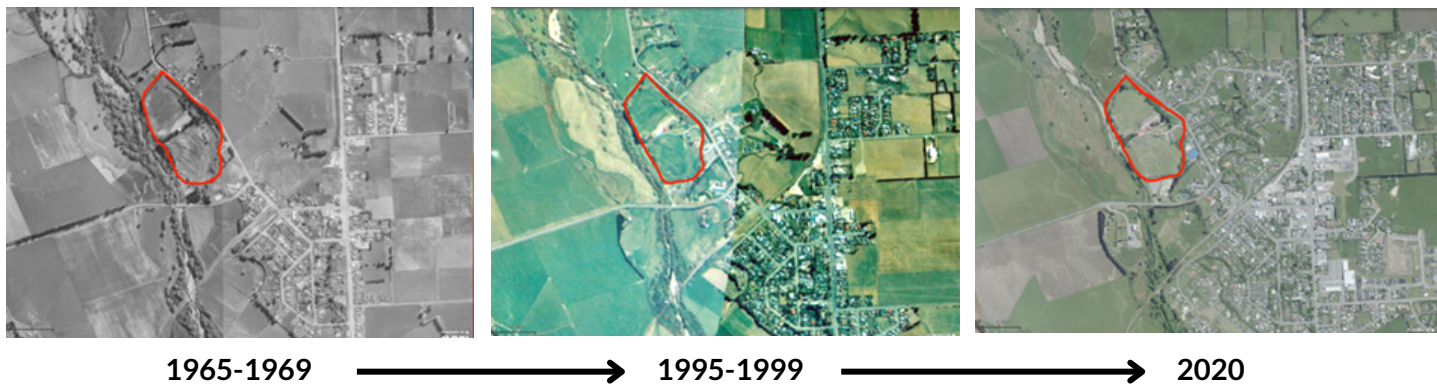


Figure 1: Aerial images of Amberley, with the Amberley domain circled in red. Images modified from historical aerial imagery available from <https://www.canterburymaps.govt.nz/>

Little River Show

Little River / Wairewa is located 45km south-east of Christchurch, and is in the district of the Christchurch City Council (CCC). The village sits at the base of the Ōkana valley with the surrounding rivers feeding into Lake Forsyth / Te Roto o Wairewa (Christchurch City Libraries, n.d.). At the 2018 census Little River had an estimated population of 279 (StatsNZ, n.d.). The village services local farms and tourists in Banks Peninsula.

The Little River A&P Show has been held at the council-managed Awa-Iti Domain in Little River since the Banks Peninsula A&P Association was formed in 1909. The Banks Peninsula A&P Association held its 111th Annual Show in Little River on 21st January 2023. There is no data available on visitor numbers to the show, but it seemed to be the smallest of the five shows visited over the 2022-23 summer period.

Awa-Iti Domain is located beside the fire station, community hall and school. Bordered with established European trees, the domain has a war memorial, several smaller community buildings and sporting facilities. Residential development does not appear to be encroaching on the area surrounding the domain, unsurprising given the small size of the village (see Figure 2). Hence, although it is a similar distance from Christchurch as Amberley, the Little River Show is much smaller than the Amberley Show and arguably has a more rural focus. Nevertheless, similarities between these two shows are evident in their location on council domains, thus positioning them at the heart of their local communities.

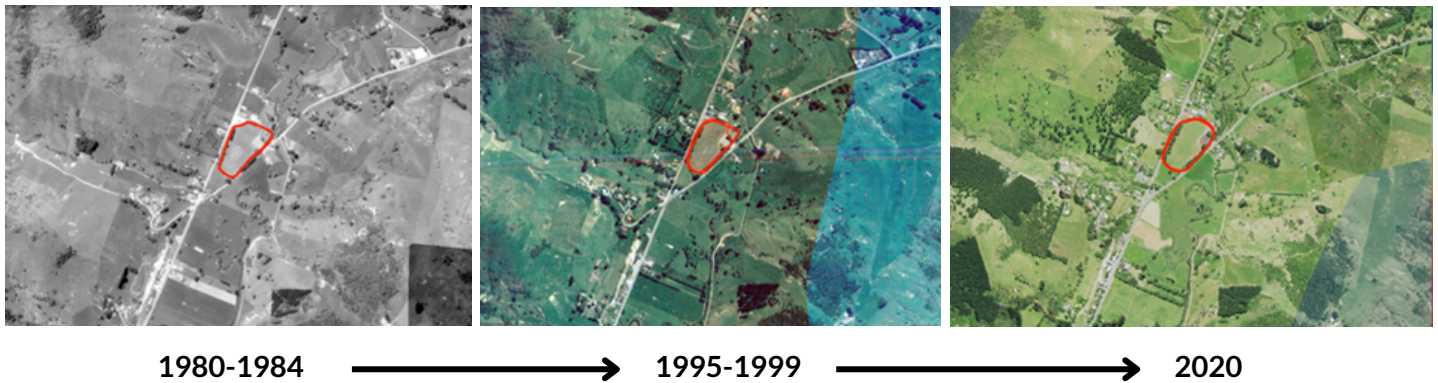


Figure 2: Aerial images of Little River, with the Awa-iti domain circled in red. Images modified from historical aerial imagery from <https://www.canterburymaps.govt.nz/>. Note that earlier images of this area are not available from this website.

Ashburton Show

Ashburton / Hakatere is a large town 85 km south-west of Christchurch, on the east-coast of the Ashburton plains, and is the seat of the Ashburton District Council. At the 2018 census Ashburton had an estimated population of 19,284 (StatsNZ, n.d.). Over the last 20 years, irrigation has transformed the district from sheep and grain growing to dairy farming. Irrigation now covers approximately 65 percent of the Ashburton District Plains, and dairy farming generates 63 percent of net farm income for the district (Roberts, 2022).

The Ashburton A&P Association formed in 1877 and held annual shows in Tinwald, then East Street, Ashburton before purchasing its present-day site on Brucefield Avenue in 1957 (Ashburton A&P Association, 2018). Ashburton’s 145th Annual Show was held on 28th-29th October 2022. Although there is no data available on visitor numbers to the show, it is promoted as “the largest two day annual agricultural event held in the Mid Canterbury District” (Ashburton A&P Association, 2018).

While the current showgrounds were originally on the periphery of the Ashburton township and surrounded largely by farmland, land use changes over the years have meant that they are now close to the town’s retail high-street, and are bordered by a cemetery, power station and residential housing (see Figure 3). Landscaped with established European trees, the showground’s 43 acres have extensive facilities including: a grandstand, a show ring, sheep pens, stables, pavilions and other utility buildings. During the year, these are hired out for a variety of activities, including equestrian events and rugby matches (Ashburton A&P Association, 2018). While this enables the Ashburton A&P Association to generate revenue throughout the year from what is now a centrally located site, this multi-functionality is similar to the year-round use of public domains that are used once a year for the Amberley Show and the Little River Show.

Southern Canterbury Show

In contrast to the three shows (and their respective A&P Associations) described so far, the Southern Canterbury Show is a relatively recent addition to the A&P Show calendar. This is because the Southern Canterbury A&P Association was formed from the amalgamation of two associations that were originally established in the region: the Timaru and Waimate A&P Associations.

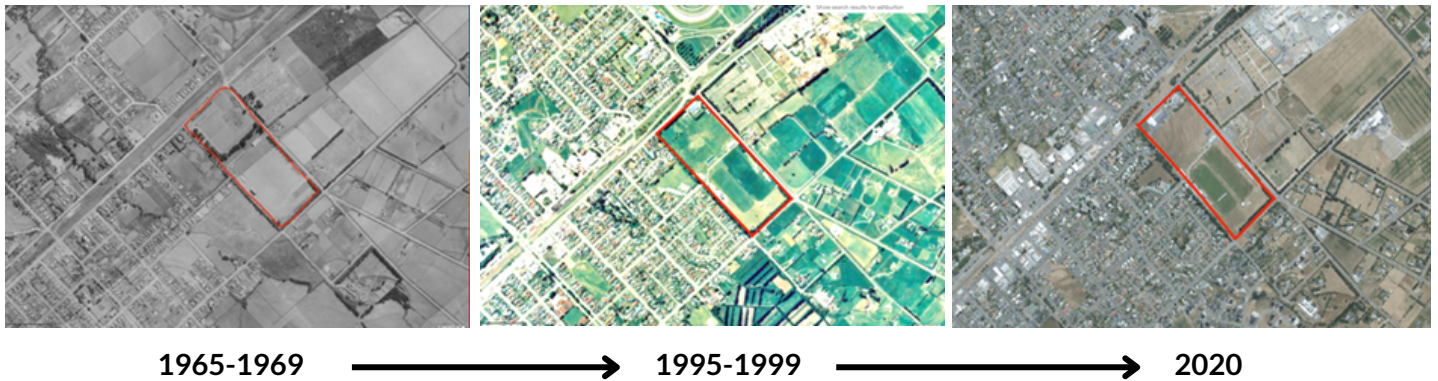


Figure 3: Aerial images of Ashburton, with the Ashburton showgrounds circled in red. Images modified from historical aerial imagery from <https://www.canterburymaps.govt.nz/>

The first Timaru A&P Show was held in 1866 on the corner of Theodosia and Elizabeth Streets (Stuff, 2009), what is now a central location in urban Timaru. It moved to a site on Wai-iti Rd from 1880-1897 before moving to a site north of the town centre in Smithfields (RootsWeb, n.d.). The 138th – and final – Timaru A&P Show was held in 2004; its demise has been attributed to a variety of factors such as declining revenue, declining support from competitors and public, and the show being perceived as an equestrian event (RootsWeb, n.d.). The showgrounds were sold to commercial developers in 2005 (Littlewood, 2020).

The Waimate A&P Association formed in 1882 and acquired its showgrounds shortly afterwards (Southern Canterbury A&P Association, n.d.). The showgrounds are on approximately 60 acres of land, located only 1.5km from the town centre of Waimate, a small town 200 km south of Christchurch and 46 km south of Timaru, just inland from the east coast. At the 2018 census Waimate had an estimated population of 3,456 (StatsNZ, n.d.), and is the seat of the Waimate District Council. Sheep farming was the main primary industry following European settlement (Davis & Dollimore, 1966). Present-day land uses encompass various forestry and farming activities; dairy farming has significantly increased and now occupies most irrigated land (Waimate District Council, 2014).

The first Southern Canterbury A&P Show was held at the Waimate showgrounds in 2011 (RootsWeb, n.d.). The showgrounds are surrounded by farmland, although recent housing developments are encroaching nearby (see Figure 4). Landscaped with established European trees, the showgrounds have extensive facilities, including stock yards, housing for over 500 horses, and a newly built large pavilion. The showgrounds are intended to serve the wider community throughout the year. Locals can harvest fruit and nuts from trees on the grounds, and building facilities are used to host events that allow the association to generate an income from the showgrounds and remain financially viable. These events, and the facilities required to run them, have changed in response to community requirements: sheep farming has declined in the area, leading to little need for sheep yards, while there has been a rise in demand for equine events and family celebrations such as weddings (Interview with Southern Canterbury Association Committee member, January 2023). These year-round uses of the Southern Canterbury A&P Showgrounds are similar to those of Ashburton, as described above. While these uses do not have an overt focus on agriculture, they support the financial stability of the A&P Association as a whole. Furthermore, these uses meet the needs of the local community, thus enabling A&P Associations to meet their broader charitable objectives, as highlighted in section 3.

Canterbury/New Zealand Agricultural Show

Christchurch / Ōtautahi is the largest city in the South Island of Aotearoa New Zealand and the seat of Environment Canterbury Regional Council and the CCC. Christchurch lies in the middle of the South Island's east-coast, east of the Canterbury Plains and just north of Banks Peninsula. At the 2018 census the city had an estimated population 369,006 (StatsNZ, n.d.). Agriculture has always been central to the Christchurch economy, followed by manufacturing and tourism (OECD, 2015).

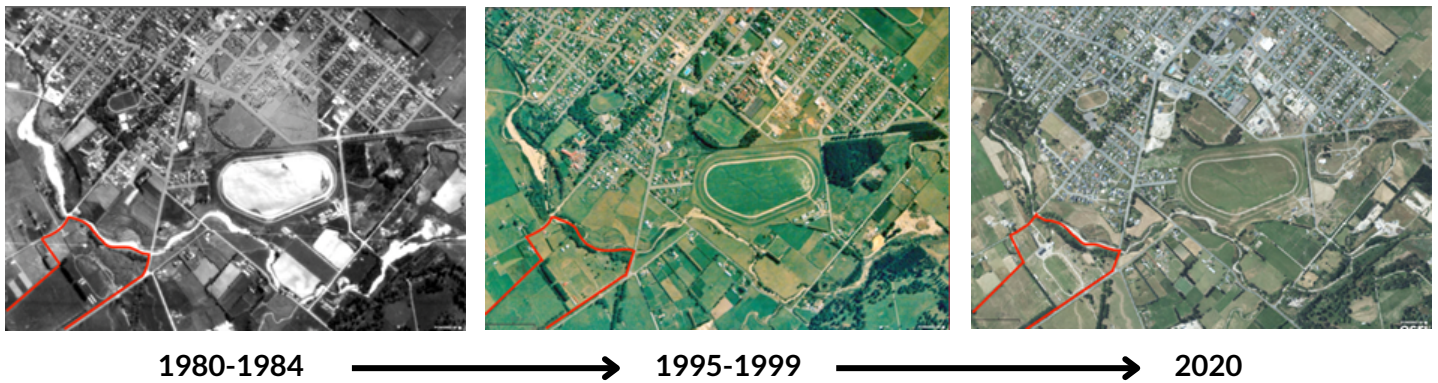


Figure 4: Aerial image of Waimate, with the Waimate showgrounds circled in red. Image modified from historical aerial imagery from <https://www.canterburymaps.govt.nz/>. Note that earlier images of this area are not available from this website.

The Canterbury A&P Show is the largest and longest running show included in this study, and its showgrounds have also undergone the most significant changes during its more than 150-year history. In 2018 the Canterbury A&P Show was rebranded as the New Zealand Agricultural Show, although it is still organised by the Canterbury A&P Association (CAPA, n.d.-a). The 159th New Zealand Agricultural Show was held on 9th-11th November 2022.

Christchurch hosted its first agricultural show in 1862 in a paddock north of Latimer Square (CAPA, n.d.-b), which now lies within the city's Central Business District (see Figure 5). The Canterbury A&P Association was founded in 1863 and it bought a showground of 14 acres in Sydenham, which later became Sydenham Park (see Figure 5). The Canterbury A&P Association rapidly grew in strength and the Sydenham showgrounds site was developed with buildings for livestock, exhibits, offices and landscaped with European trees (Shiels, 2012).

By 1886 the Sydenham site became too small, and the association bought a site in Addington which served as the showgrounds for another 110 years (Shiels, 2012; see Figure 5). The showgrounds moved again in 1996 when the Canterbury A&P Association acquired a 250-acre block on Curletts Road, Wigram from the CCC (CAPA, n.d.-b). Named Canterbury Agricultural Park, the Wigram site became New Zealand's first purpose-built show facility (see Figure 5 and Figure 6). A grant of \$1.2 million from the New Zealand Lottery Board assisted in the extensive earthworks and construction of the new site. The Treasurer's Hut, which has heritage status, was relocated from Addington forming a tangible link to the Association's long heritage (Shiels, 2012). The new site opened in 1997 after thousands of European oaks, plane trees and chestnut trees had been planted, the operations manager stating the site would become another Hagley Park (Cronshaw, 2022).

Canterbury Agricultural Park provides facilities that serve the primary industries of Canterbury and hosts many events including regular livestock sales, horse shows, show-jumping and the annual A&P Show (CAPA, n.d.-a). It is also used for junior rugby league, riding for the disabled, vehicle expos, weddings and the Christchurch Santa Parade (from 2022). In a typical year there might be over 30 events held onsite (CAPA, n.d.-a). In 2001, Canterbury Agricultural Park was re-acquired by the CCC, except for the five-acre Canterbury Saleyards Company site, which the Canterbury A&P association retained in ownership (Shiels, 2012). The association also retained ownership of the buildings and improvements on a lease agreement with the CCC, and is licensed to occupy the entire park for the show period each year (CCC, 2015). This “hybrid” ownership model sits somewhere between the two observed so far, sharing characteristics with the public domains used for the Amberley and Little River Shows, and the privately owned showgrounds used for the Ashburton and Southern Canterbury Shows. Interestingly, there is again a focus on multi-functional, year-round use of the Canterbury Showgrounds, which is arguably even more necessary given its relatively urban location: as evident in Figure 6, although the Wigram site was originally on the periphery of Christchurch, this area has recently seen a rapid increase in residential development.



Figure 5: Aerial image of Christchurch showing the four different showground sites of the Canterbury A&P Show circled in red. In historical order of use these are: 1 Latimer Square, CBD; 2 Sydenham; 3 Addington; 4 Wigram. Image modified from aerial imagery from <https://www.linz.govt.nz/>

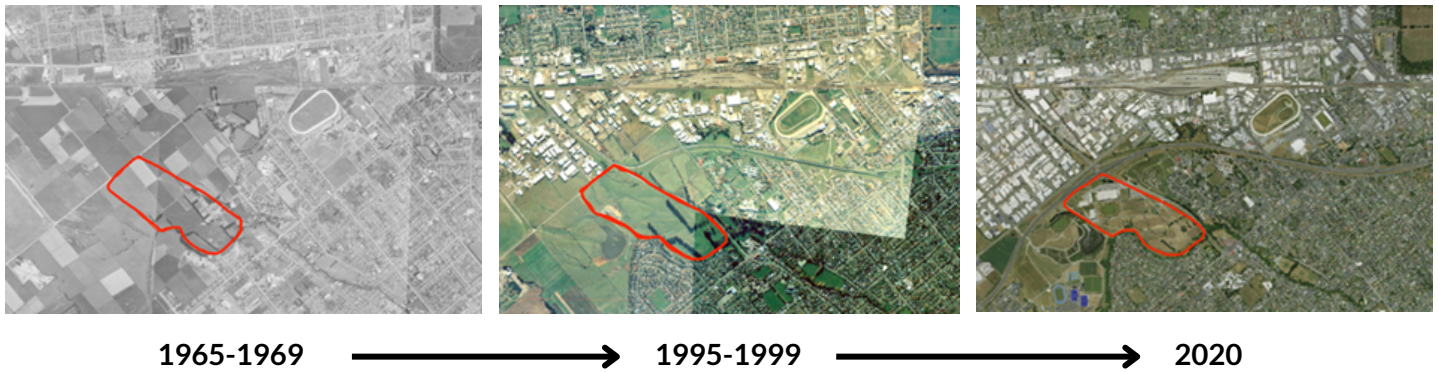


Figure 6: Aerial image of Wigram, Christchurch with the Canterbury Agricultural Park circled in red. Image modified from historical aerial imagery from <https://www.canterburymaps.govt.nz/>

5. Discussion

The establishment of A&P Associations in New Zealand during the early settler-colonial period was strongly tied to the running of an annual show, and many A&P Associations purchased showgrounds for this purpose. This model of ownership was evident in two of the shows included in this study: Southern Canterbury and Ashburton. In direct contrast, two shows were held at council-managed public domains: Amberley and Little River. Our account also reveals that hybrid ownership models can also occur, as with the Canterbury A&P Association which leases the showgrounds it once owned from the Christchurch City Council, but retains ownership of buildings and improvements.

Regardless of the specific model of land ownership followed, it appears that all showgrounds are multi-functional spaces that can accommodate diverse groups and activities. A&P Association-owned showgrounds do not sit empty for the majority of the year: numerous events are held on them in order to provide an important source of income for the association, and showground infrastructure is therefore developed with these additional events in mind. This focus on multi-functionality also applies to Canterbury Agricultural Park and council-managed public domains, which are used by numerous community groups and sports clubs throughout the year. As we have observed, these non-agricultural uses enable A&P Associations to meet their broader charitable objectives by providing spaces for community events and gatherings. They may also contribute to keeping A&P Associations alive in the public consciousness beyond the annual show, which could in turn help build trust-based relationships that are necessary for social licence (e.g. Edwards & Trafford, 2016; Moffat & Zhang, 2014).

Our account also reveals that showgrounds have shifted locations over the years. In some cases this has been due to the need from more space, therefore requiring a move away from a more central urban location. This is evident in the history of the Canterbury A&P Show and the Ashburton A&P Show. The early history of the Timaru A&P Show also follows this pattern; but its recent amalgamation with the Waimate A&P Show to form the Southern Canterbury A&P Show suggests that financial pressures on A&P Associations can be the driving factor for showground movements and associated sale of property. Interestingly, the local council appears to have benefited from the sale of the Timaru A&P Showgrounds. Timaru District Holdings Limited (TDHL), a council owned organisation, acquired the Smithfields site in 2017 for \$6.296 million (Littlewood, 2021). TDHL then sold 9.9 hectares of the 12ha site to Auckland-based developer Redwood Group in 2020 for \$6.4 million

and gave consent for a 34,000 sqm commercial shopping centre development on the site without public consultation (Littlewood, 2020a, 2021). Questions, protests and objections have been raised concerning the council's role in the ownership, resale, commercial redevelopment and consent processes of the site (Littlewood, 2020b).

The experience in Timaru stands in contrast to interactions between the CCC and the Canterbury A&P Association. The CCC, through its subsidiary promotional company Christchurch NZ Ltd, provided the Canterbury A&P association with a vital \$1 million loan in 2022 (Malthus, 2022). This indicates that local councils may provide grants and funding to assist A&P Associations with their show activities, rather than benefit from sale of their assets if they run into financial difficulties. Furthermore, although the relationship with local councils is not a key focus of analysis in the emerging literature on social licence to farm, it does appear to be important for A&P Associations as they negotiate a place for A&P Shows.

6. Conclusions

As place-based annual events, A&P Shows represent rather unique opportunities to bring together farming and non-farming communities across the urban-rural continuum. Prior research demonstrates that visitors experience a range of activities that promote a positive image of and sense of trust in agriculture (Holloway, 2004; Larsen, 2017), and are therefore important places for negotiating a social licence to farm (Edwards et al., 2024; Beban et al., 2023; Vallance & Edwards, 2023). Based on our analysis of five A&P showgrounds in the Canterbury region, our research indicates that the places where A&P Shows are held are also subject to negotiation. This is evident in changes in their location over time, different ownership structures and relationships with local councils, and infrastructure to enable multiple uses by the local community.

While there are practical reasons for the relocation of various showgrounds, the moves highlight potential parallels between their displacement and the place of farming in contemporary New Zealand. Agriculture occupied a privileged – and essential – position in the early establishment of New Zealand's settler-colonial society (see e.g. Pawson, 2010). Yet, when the United Kingdom joined the European Union in 1974, other industries and sectors were promoted, and new markets were sought. What was formerly indisputable – the right to farm, and to farm in distinctively colonial ways – has, over the last 50 years, become subject to numerous challenges that is leading some to question whether agriculture in New Zealand has a social licence (Booth et al., 2024). It is perhaps unsurprising, therefore, that A&P Shows are also having to negotiate their own place in New Zealand society.

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Field Notes and Case Studies

Research Centres as Evidence-Providing Resources for Planners and Policy Makers

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Universities feature a mix of rigid structures and fluid relationships which can make accessing them and finding relevant research somewhat difficult for those in planning and policy roles. There have been many attempts to bridge those gaps, often through professional or disciplinary organisations and publications, like Planning Quarterly, Policy Quarterly and Impact Connector. Indeed, the Lincoln Planning Review is an attempt to provide a two-way bridge between academia and practitioner. These tend to be one-way delivery mechanisms and used by relatively few academics. University research centres may provide an alternative mechanism.

Research centres usually represent areas of internationally recognised research strength and capability and are used by universities to enhance recognition and the impact of those strengths in innovative research. This focus on research, however, raises questions as to their utility to address the more mundane research needs of planners and policy makers – practitioners who usually have to address problems as they arise based on existing knowledge and research rather than have the time to seek robustly researched evidence on which to base decisions. For planners, these are often place-based issues for which generalised models may be less important than local empirical evidence and data.

In this field note, I look at three of the 17 [research centres at Lincoln University](#). These three could be providing evidence to inform planners and related policy makers. Two of these centres, the Centre for Land Environment and People (LEaP) and the Waterways Centre, were established more than a decade ago. The other, the Sustainable Property Research Centre (SPRC) is very new. Each is quite different in character and activity.

This note is essentially a critical reflection, based on being a researching member of all three centres, but viewing them from my planning and policy analyst practitioner perspective. My intention is to draw these centres to the attention of planners and policy-makers and encourage them to consider how they might best utilise such centres, while at the same time taking a critical look at the nature of the centre activities and what they may need to do to be more relevant.

The Centre for Land Environment and People (LEaP)

Established in 2008, LEaP is hosted by Lincoln University's Faculty of Environment, Society and Design. Its website claims it is "an interdisciplinary hub for sharing high-quality Lincoln University research that relates to the wellbeing of the environment, society and its diverse cultures". It seeks to:

- Extend the collective impact of research by strengthening the interface between research and end-users, especially policy-makers and relevant industry
- Support and facilitate the critic and conscience role of the university by contributing to public debate through scholarly understanding, critique and creativity
- Promote stewardship of the environment, society and its diverse cultures.

The centre is therefore clearly of direct relevance to practitioners, being less focussed on generating research and more on being a resource and an interface.

It has eight research areas and publishes research reports. At times, the centre hosts research fellows and visitors. At the time of writing, it had produced 65 Research Reports, 30 Research Papers and 23 Miscellaneous Publications all [accessible through the Lincoln University Library's research archive](#). It has had several different Directors over the years and has not settled on a clear direction or strategy to achieve its aims.

While its research areas have linked particular researchers together, apart from the tourism industry, it has generally not actively sought to partner in external research fund-raising. This is partly because its intent has been more about facilitating getting information from research out to potential users than in seeking external funding to enable its research. Even in that sense it has been quite narrow. It has not hosted conferences or public seminars or established any advisory board of stakeholders from whom to seek advice. Instead, its reports and papers have been used as a means to disseminate data and analyses in a form useful to end users. Funding for the research may come through small research funds, such as summer scholarships provided by district or regional councils, or other sources, such as National Science Challenges.

The reports it produces could provide case study, place-specific material readily useable for planners and policy makers in a timely manner, rather than await publication two or three years later in one or more largely impenetrable, jargon-ridden international journal articles. However, this is not guaranteed and notably one report (Savage and Rennie, 2023) contains data collected in the 2020-2021 summer that was not published until 2023.

The Centre has proved useful as a permanent host for a series of annual reviews of a particular sector (e.g., tourism) for as long as the funding was available. That potentially could be utilised by councils and industries (e.g., the New Zealand Planning Institute) for annual independent monitoring reports of aspects of the social-ecological systems of a place or of a national industry.

The major weakness of LEaP is that it is not focussed on generating research funds to make it fully self-funding, therefore meaning that it may not be able to consistently deliver on its aims. It has no full-time academic staff, no administrative support staff and from reading its website some of its 'research areas' appear inactive. Notably, while some research areas clearly link to research associates' websites (and hence their research) or to research project outputs, most do not. There is no sense that the Centre adds to the international or indeed the national recognition or impact of the University. Nor does it support training programmes, research students or teach courses. Research outputs of associated staff are not directly connected to the 'research areas' on the site (the current website provides only a link to the named series of reports). This may be an accurate reflection of the Centre and its goals, but is quite different from the other two centres discussed here. Consequently, it may be vulnerable to being disestablished by the University.

To illustrate the nature of its key outputs, the following reports have been published by LEaP in the 2022-2024 period. The size of the reports is indicative of the amount of data that may be held within them that could be tapped into by practitioners, and which is unlikely to be as readily available through more limited journal articles:

- Apse, M., Degarege, G., Fountain, J., Espiner, S., Stewart, E. (2022). Food security in a COVID-impacted tourism destination: A case study of Queenstown, New Zealand. [LEaP Research Report No. 62](#). P. 49.
- Bond, J., Dorner, Z., McLeod, L., St John-Ives, G. (2024). Record of the Behaviour Change Workshop in Ōtautahi to protect and restore freshwater biodiversity across urban areas in Aotearoa. [LEaP Research Report No. 65](#). P. 47.
- Hamlin, A., Espiner, S., Degarege, G., Fountain, J. (2022). Exploring the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic-induced border closure on domestic visitors' experience of New Zealand's Great Walks. [LEaP Research Report No. 63](#). P. 93.
- Oranje, K., Farrar, J., Nissen, S., Rennie, H. (2022). Jetties and small settlement regeneration in Te Pataka o Rakaihautū/Banks Peninsula. [LEaP Research Report No. 61](#). P. 9.
- Savage, O., Rennie, H. (2023). Canterbury coastal beach user survey – 2020-2021 summer. [LEaP Research Report No. 64](#). P. 49.

The Joint Waterways Centre for Freshwater Management

In 2009, Lincoln University and the University of Canterbury (UC) established a Water Resource Management Centre now generally referred to as the Waterways Centre. The original purpose was “to serve as a catalyst for water action between teaching, research, regulatory, public interest, and water user organisations”[1]. As a joint centre, the funding of staff and facilities is shared between the two universities. Originally based at both Campuses, in addition to research and an annual postgraduate student conference, the Centre offered undergraduate teaching of pathways to a jointly taught 240 credit Master in Water Resource Management (MWRM) (including a one-year research thesis) which students could enrol at through either university. Led by Professor Jenny Webster-Brown, an environmental geochemist, and with former Canterbury Regional Council CEO and qualified planner Professor Bryan Jenkins on staff, it had a strong freshwater management orientation.

However, the Centre staff and students struggled with integrating the administrative systems of two quite different institutions and found the commuting between universities inconvenient. Jenkins retired to Australia and Webster-Brown left the Centre and headed the Our Land and Water National Science Challenge. The Centre's teaching and related facilities as well as key staff were consolidated to the Canterbury Campus in 2022, resulting in Lincoln staff working alongside UC staff.

The Centre, under Director Professor James Brasington's leadership, furthered its excellent reputation for water science research to inform management through many and varied research consultancy operations and successful research-fund bids, as well as through high quality Master and PhD research. Feedback from practitioners indicates its annual Postgraduate conference continues to be a highlight on the calendar of water researchers, users and managers.

[1] University of Canterbury Memorandum of 10 February 2009 from Alan Nicholson (Head of Civil and Natural Resource Engineering) to Science, Engineering, Business and Economics, and Law HoDs

The Centre’s current vision stated on its website is “to integrate disciplinary water research to provide interdisciplinary solutions to freshwater management problems”. Through its applied research and teaching it “strives to bring bright minds and broad skillsets together to address freshwater challenges in Aotearoa and beyond”. Its research “delivers insights into freshwater quantities, variability and processes ki uta ki tai, from the mountains to the sea. We also search for new ways to work together to address issues in multi-user freshwater systems including in river restoration and policy”.

The joint teaching of the undergraduate programme ended in 2024, the MWRM ended in 2023, and a new 180 credit taught Master in Water Science and Management was launched. It is jointly taught at the Canterbury Campus by staff from each university but with students enrolling only via the University of Canterbury. Students wishing to undertake a thesis can complete a 240 credit MSc (Water Science and Management) at University of Canterbury.

There was a notable shift in emphasis to ‘Water Science and Management’ from ‘Water Resource Management’, reflected in the renamed degrees and four of the five full-time Waterways academics being in biophysical water fields. This appears quite distant from being a ‘catalyst for water action’ as originally developed, but perhaps, reflects wider contextual changes in society and university funding. There is no advisory board of water interests that engage the wider community.

The consolidation at the Canterbury Campus also distanced the Centre from the environmental management policy and planning expertise and courses available at Lincoln. In 2025, to strengthen the freshwater management aspects of the Centre, Lincoln appointed a Co-Director, Professor of Freshwater Management Susie Wood to join Canterbury’s Co-Director, Professor of River Science James Brasington. Professor Wood is based at the Lincoln Campus and enables the Centre to better optimise connections with the freshwater expertise at Lincoln University’s campus (notably in water governance, rural water use and freshwater ecosystem restoration) and facilitate connections with the MBIE-funded New Zealand-China Water Research Centre (hosted by Lincoln University).

Having a greater presence on Lincoln’s campus is expected to enable synergies within the ‘Lincoln Research Hub’ an unofficial term for the cluster of closely aligned research organisations based at Lincoln. AgResearch and Agritech share the Lincoln Campus with the University. Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research has an adjacent campus. Lincoln also has strong relationships with Selwyn and Ashburton District Councils, rural papatipu rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu and various NGOs and industry groups that are extensively or intensively involved with rural water management issues. New freshwater laboratory facilities and offices for the Waterways Centre Lincoln hub are in the pipeline.

Unlike the other two centres reviewed here, the Waterways Centre has core academic, administrative and technical staff. It produces a significant number of theses and published articles. The latter, regardless of whether they were funded or undertaken through the Centre, are listed under the Centre’s research project areas thus enabling ready access for practitioners to the research articles. It has established its own entity on Google Scholar, but appears to have discontinued its series of reports in 2020.

The reports were similar to LEaP Reports, often funded through summer student scholarships, and were a useful form of providing topical literature reviews and publishing data that would be locally relevant for planners and water managers, but unlikely to feature as usefully in journal articles. At the time of writing, those reports were listed on its website, but the links did not work and searching for the remaining reports at either

university library or on the internet was unsuccessful, with one exception[2]. Authors of reports since Report 2015-02 were also not identified. The following is a selection of reports that, by their titles, might be relevant to environmental planners:

- Markham-Short R. (2012). Compilation of Lincoln University Water Quality Monitoring Data for Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora Catchment: 1993-2011. WCFM Report 2012 -001.
- Orchard, S., Hickford, M. (2016). Spatial effects of the Canterbury earthquakes on inanga spawning habitat and implications for waterways management. [WCFM & MERG Report 2016-002](#).
- Waterways Center for Freshwater Management. (2018). UC Campus Waterways Health Monitoring. WCFM Report 2018-003.
- Waterways Center for Freshwater Management. (2019a). Behaviour change programmes for prevention of urban stormwater contamination: A literature review. WCFM Report 2019-003.
- Waterways Center for Freshwater Management. (2019b). The relationship between community engagement in urban waterway management and community well-being. WCFM Report 2019-004.
- Waterways Center for Freshwater Management. (2019c). Review of Recreational Value from Urban Waterway and Stormwater Management. WCFM Report 2019-005.
- Waterways Center for Freshwater Management. (2019d). Socio-economic mapping of sub-catchment communities in the Heathcote catchment, Christchurch. WCFM Report 2019-006
- Waterways Center for Freshwater Management. (2020). Waitatari/Harts Creek Bird Hide: Exploring Visitor Book Data (2017-2019). WCFM Report 2020-001.

The Sustainable Property Research Centre

The Sustainable Property Research Centre (SPRC) was established at Lincoln University in 2024 and in terms of its name alone it sounds relevant to planners. From its website, it aims to “partner with government, industry, private enterprise and iwi to advance the quality of land and property in Aotearoa New Zealand, and to discover sustainable solutions to the challenges facing the property sector”. It places its distinctiveness as a world leading property research centre in its focus on “sustainability of property in: management, development, valuation, economics, policy, law, planning, marketing, finance, investment, engineering and construction”.

SPRC undertakes research on:

- Housing, commercial-industry, leisure spaces and infrastructure.
- Property that mitigates and adapts to the responses of climate change.
- Property and the loss of biodiversity to (and from) real property.
- Property rebalancing socio-economic inequities in property, land and construction.

This is clearly relevant to planning and policy practitioners. However, it differs significantly from the other two Centres in that its output is primarily based on PhD research.

[2] As a consequence of researching for this fieldnote, I informed the Waterways administrator of the broken links to its reports and they may well have been restored by the time of publication of this note.

Hosted in the Faculty of AgriBusiness and Commerce, the SPRC, similar to LEaP, does not have any dedicated full-time academic or administrative staff, but its website appears current. Like the Waterways Centre, it provides ready access to the journal publications and completed theses of its associated research staff and PhD students from the home page, but there is no named research report series, seminars, advisory board nor annual reviews. Some PhD students are funded by grants or industry. The Centre encourages people to contact it if they want research done.

Current PhD research directly relevant to planners includes:

- Elina Wang – An examination of intergenerational wealth and housing tenure variations in New Zealand
- Ed Percy – the impact of environmental regulation and environmental incentive programmes on rural land use and rural land values in New Zealand
- Azlina Yassin – Developing new guidelines for riverfront development in Malaysia

Completed research includes:

- Dyason, D., Fieger, P. and Rice, J. (2024). Greened shopping spaces and pedestrian shopping interactions: The case of Christchurch. International Journal of Tourism Cities 10(4): 1247-1265.
- McDonagh, J. (2017). Shattered dreams-inner city revitalisation, gentrification and the Christchurch earthquakes of 2010 and 2011 (Doctoral thesis, Lincoln University).
- McCord, M., McCord, J., MacIntyre, S., Brown, L., Squires, G. (2024). The value of Green and Blue space: walkability and house prices. Cities 154: 15377, p.12.
- Ngo, T., Squires, G., McCord, M., Lo, D. (2023). House Prices, Airport Location Proximity, Air Traffic Volume and the Covid-19 Effect. Regional Studies, Regional Science, 10(1): 418-438.
- Sasu, A., Javed, A., Muhammad, I., Squires, G. (2024). Land banking, land price and Ghana's informal land markets: A relational complexity approach. Land Use Policy 141: 107133, p.14.
- Sasu, A., Squires, G., Javed, A. (2022). Land Banking and Land Markets: A Literature Review. Habitat International 130: 102698, p.13.

Discussion and Conclusion

I chose to review these three research centres largely because I was familiar with each, having been involved in the establishment of all three. However, this was the first time I have specifically looked at them through my perspective as a planning practitioner and in that sense, this became a field note, analysing the website information and drawing on some old files, links and knowledge of where things might be that would not be readily accessible to outsiders. Each of the reviewed research centres is quite different as is readily apparent.

Two clearly emphasise research excellence and attempt to promote the capabilities of their researchers to the international and domestic research communities by emphasising their journal publications and research theses. One has dedicated staff, whereas the others rely more on aligned researchers and students. Only one publishes practitioner-oriented reports. One appears to have no intention to provide such targeted reports and the other appears to have discontinued its report series.

Only one of the three Centres holds a regular conference, in which only the research of its postgraduate students is showcased. None has an advisory board of external interested parties and only one extends an explicit invitation that people wanting research done should contact it. None seem to have forums or newsletters to engage or inform their sectors.

Of concern was that, at the time of writing, the Waterways reports did not appear to be in an accessible format in either of the libraries of the two Universities that host the centre. Unlike the LEaP reports, it is not clear that the Waterways Reports are placed in the national archive or have ISBN numbers. The potential to lose relevant data is worrying.

Interestingly, while LEaP focussed on its role as a clearing house for research, it does not provide direct access to the academic articles published by its members. Both of the other centres made making links to their researchers' work and students' theses a priority.

While the science produced by the two research-focussed centres is valuable the lack of attention to how to put the information into a form that would be useful to planners and policy makers suggests a need for a strategy to engage with the centres. On a visit to Lincoln, a CEO and a (now redundant) Chief Science Advisor for that organisation urged the university to summarise its student and staff research outputs into readily digestible forms – targeting the information for the relevant government bodies. That advice would probably hold for assisting all practitioners and policy analysts and the point could be made more often. Offering summer scholarships or establishing longterm partnerships and associated MOUs might be a way for practitioners and their employers to initiate better engagement.

In summary, the research centres reviewed here are relevant to planning and policy practitioners. However, unless there is a change in focus from trying to increase national and international recognition of research capabilities to a model with objectives similar to LEaP's sharing hub and the original Waterways goal of being a catalyst, it may require practitioners to take the first steps to engage directly.

Book Reviews

Routledge Handbook of Seabed Mining and the Law of the Sea

Edited by **Virginie TASSIN CAMPANELLA**

Abingdon, Oxon, UK, Routledge, 2024, ISBN 978-1-138-38761-4 (hardback)

DOI (eBook, 2023): 10.4324/9780429426162

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is one of the frontiers for planning theory and practice, but it is usually constrained to the territorial seas or 200nm Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ). Beyond the EEZ lies the extended Continental Shelf and then “The Area”, the seabed beyond national continental shelf jurisdictions. These concepts, defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), marked key developments in the enclosure of marine space and established the necessary jurisdictions to allocate rights to explore and exploit the seabed. In the process, UNCLOS also establishes the regime for planners to engage in extending MSP to become oceanic planning and that will require planners to become familiar with oceanic regulatory regimes.

One of the primary activities that shaped the long running negotiations over UNCLOS was the potential for deep seabed mining (DSM). Industrialised countries with their technology and developing countries, due to the location of the minerals, saw the opportunities to extract wealth if they could set up the right jurisdictional mechanisms. This led to the concept of the seabed being the common heritage of mankind. The benefits would be shared. UNCLOS established the International Seabed Authority (ISA) to administer the arrangements beyond national jurisdictions, and the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) in turn has established a Seabed Disputes Chamber.

These institutions do not act in isolation. The deliberations and actions of the UNCLOS institutions are influenced by other international agreements and domestic law and by the social and biophysical systems that affect, and are affected by, the oceans. As editor Virginie Tassin Campanella explains, in a touching memorial, in 2017 the New Zealand barrister (and Fellow of the Lincoln University Centre for Land Environment and People) the late Robert Makgill conceived of a book that would provide an original analysis of the law of the sea and DSM. He intended it to be of use to a wide audience and reached out to Tassin Campanella to join him. Makgill and Tassin Campanella had been engaged in the 2011 advisory opinion of the Seabed Disputes Chamber; Tassin Campanella in the Legal Office of ITLOS and Makgill as counsel arguing the case on behalf of the IUCN. This, and their subsequent experiences with international and domestic marine law and seabed mining, provided an excellent basis for drawing together a multidisciplinary team of authors for this volume in Routledge’s Handbooks in Law series. Unfortunately, the demands on Makgill’s time meant he had to eventually withdraw from editing the book, but as Tassin Campanella and co-authors of his two posthumously published chapters make clear, his vision and drive were key to the direction and content of the book and chapters.

The book's aim is "to provide a global overview of the national, regional and international regulatory frameworks applicable to exploration and exploitation on the continental shelf and the Area, as well as the related state of science on the matter" (p.6). This original aim is shaped by the "exploration and exploitation" objectives of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf and, as Tassin Campanella, Cissé and Tladi explain in Chapter II.1 'Rights and obligations of States on the Continental Shelf and the Area'. This has remained a foundation for the UNCLOS approach, which preceded the concept of sustainable development by decades. However, Tassin Campanella wisely delayed completion of this book to enable the inclusion of implications of the 2023 UNCLOS Agreement on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement, sometimes inaccurately referred to as the High Seas Treaty).

The BBNJ Agreement has added an ecosystem approach to the continental shelf provisions of UNCLOS. As Nilüfer Oral discusses (Chapter. I.2 'The Common Heritage of Mankind under international law'), this gives effect to the common heritage concept as originally used by José Leon Suarez in 1927 in expressing concern for the threat of extinction of marine living resources without international regulation. Oral provides an interesting discussion of the differences between the Suarez's concept and the decolonising cause that drove the more popularly known 1967 expression of common heritage by Ambassador Arvid Pardo. Rather than being concerned about protecting ecosystems, Pardo recognised that newly independent States were not well placed to utilise their resources and that an equitable sharing of the benefits of seabed mineral resources was needed to enable their development. Oral's chapter highlights the development of the concept as a counter to Hugo Grotius' 1609 *Mare Liberum* (Freedom of the Seas) which constructed oceans as an open access resource where 'first in, first to develop' applied. Oral usefully draws comparisons with the concept as applied to international agreements on the Moon, Outer Space, Antarctica, Plant Genetic Resources and World Heritage.

Oral's Chapter is the second of three chapters forming the book's Part I "Global Perspectives". The first chapter provides a sound introduction to the scientific challenges of DSM and the third reviews implementation of the precautionary approach for seabed mining in New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom. These are useful scene setters. The diagrams in Chapter I.1 usefully aided the text and more such diagrams may have aided the non-lawyer reader. Chapter I.3 added granular substance that hallmarks several of the other chapters. It discusses the New Zealand Trans Tasman Resources sand mining litigation, which is referred to by authors in other chapters, highlighting the contribution of our domestic courts to the international understanding of applying precautionary principles and addressing the vexed issue of adaptive management. These two chapters would be of particular assistance to New Zealand planners, policy makers and consent officers, whereas Oral's chapter is of more general interest.

Part II looks at Party State rights, obligations and responsibilities and here the extensive international legal experience and understanding of Tassin Campanella, Yacouba Cissé, Dire Tladi and Cymie Payne is clearly displayed. These chapters cover the present but also look forward at matters not yet tested, with Payne explicitly addressing Non-State actors. Part III focuses on the Continental Shelf beyond the EEZ, but still within State jurisdiction. In addition to a helpful explanation of the delineation of Shelf boundaries, Øystein Jensen and Bjarni Már Magnússon pose challenging questions about the continental slope, while Clive Schofield and Joanna Mossop specifically discuss the implementation of systems for sharing payments for exploitation of a State's Continental Shelf. In the New Zealand context this is much more straightforward than, say, off the coast of Newfoundland where the interplay of Provincial and Federal jurisdictions creates significant conundrums.

The three chapters in Part IV focus on The Area and the challenges faced by the ISA in administering it. It includes an incisive critique of the ISA by Aline Jaekel. Part V: Dispute Settlement, includes three chapters that describe processes and institutions for settling disputes, but really highlights that they have yet to be seriously tested.

Part VI provides a miscellany of shorter chapters split into those describing practice in regulating seabed mining at the regional and national levels (seven and fourteen chapters respectively). The regional practice section includes chapters on Antarctica and, separately, on the more advanced and tense Pacific Islands regime. The national practice chapters include a real, geographical diversity of States (e.g., Belgium rubs shoulders with Côte D'Ivoire, the Republic of Korea, Brazil). Makgill and Elizabeth Macpherson provide a needed emphasis to the importance of indigenous people in reviewing New Zealand practice. The consistent theme in these chapters is a lack of developed regulatory systems for seabed mining.

In summary, this book provides an excellent concise history of the development of the law of the sea in its application to seabed mining. Throughout, it highlights that this is a field of great uncertainty where biophysical information is particularly absent and precaution is necessary, but exploration and exploitation will occur. Despite the attempts of several authors to identify and address future legal challenges, many are untested, and the book will suffer from the rapidity with which law (especially domestic law) and technology changes. Indeed, the May 2024 ITLOS Advisory Opinion on Climate Change and International Law, with its clarity around the State obligations and responsibilities for land- as well as marine-sourced discharges on marine pollution and climate change, has already added additional context to the material covered in this book.

The several calls in the book for more powerful means of compliance and implementation may also be challenged by attacks launched by the USA's Trump administration on the international rules-based regime (even though the USA is not a Party to UNCLOS). Indeed, on 25 March 2025, the Secretary General of the ISA released a Statement in response to the announcement that The Metals Company had initiated processes to obtain permission from the USA to mine in the Area. The ISA Statement reaffirmed its exclusive authority over the Area and warned that "Any unilateral action would constitute a violation of international law and directly undermine the fundamental principles of multilateralism, the peaceful use of the oceans and the collective governance framework established under UNCLOS."

Fortunately, these constraints can easily be addressed through subsequent updated editions. More importantly, this is an excellent book that captures the knowledge, views and critiques of an exceptionally well-qualified set of authors. The four New Zealand authors (Robert Makgill, Malcolm Clark, Joanna Mossop and Elizabeth Macpherson) ensure that the content is directly relevant to New Zealanders. Practically, the hardcover version I own is a 'real' book, well-bound, that will withstand the heavy use I will make of it!

Planners were late to engage in marine planning and had to play a considerable amount of catch-up with the complexities of the environment and regulatory frameworks. As they move into the field of oceanic planning, this book will be essential reading and provides an excellent starting point for their voyage into these partially charted depths.

Reviewed by
Hamish G. Rennie

Associate Professor of Planning
Department of Environmental Management,
Lincoln University, New Zealand

News Update

Te Whare Wānaka o Aoraki / Lincoln University's Master of Planning programme goes online

Lincoln's specialist Master of Planning (MPlan) programme is expanding!

As of 2024, the New Zealand Planning Institute (NZPI) accredited programme is now offered both on campus and online. This is the Faculty of Environment, Society and Design's second online qualification (the first is the Master of Environmental Policy and Management).

The MPlan is a 240-credit taught Masters which can be completed in four semesters of full-time study, or spread out over more semesters if studying part-time. There are eight compulsory courses, a dissertation, a speciality core and an elective.

Online study is fully asynchronous through Lincoln's award-winning Lincoln Connect online learning Akoraka I Learn portal. Students have the freedom to study in their own time, while also being able to engage with lecturers and other students.

The online programme is proving very popular, reflecting the flexibility of study and positive job opportunities associated with planning. Some of our students are returning to study after a break or changing career. Others are already working in planning and opting to study part-time alongside existing work to gain a formal planning degree and NZPI accreditation.

<https://www.lincoln.ac.nz/study/study-programmes/programme-search/master-of-planning/>

Dyanna Jolly - Senior Lecturer, Department of Environmental Management



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Master of Planning

Outreach

Staff Profiles

Since the last volume of LPR there has been a significant refresh of staff teaching into the planning programmes at Lincoln University. Notably, Drs Geoff Kerr, Ken Hughey and Lin Roberts have retired. Drs Sarah Edwards and Su Vallance moved to the CRI sector. All retain some form of honorary research/teaching/advisory relationship with the Department and its programmes. That has meant several new appointments with the NZPI accredited MPlan headed by Dr Dyanna Jolly and the BEPPhons by Dr Oluwafemi Olajide. Please meet our new team members.

Dr. Dee Isaacs - Senior Lecturer, Department of Environmental Management

- *Master of Laws, International Law and Legal Studies, The University of Waikato, New Zealand*
- *Bachelor of Laws, Natural Resources Management and Policy, The University of Waikato, New Zealand*
- *Graduate diploma in specialised translation and interpretation of Māori, Te Reo Māori, The University of Waikato, New Zealand*

Dee is currently serving as the Secretary of Ngā Aho (Māori in architecture, urban design and landscape architecture) and as a governance board member on both the Auckland Urban Design Panel and Tennis New Zealand.

He is dedicated to assisting clients with cultural mitigation in consenting processes and offering cultural competency guidance to corporate organisations. He is open to connecting on environmental management, Māori design and Māori engagement initiatives.



Staff Profiles

Dr. Dyanna Jolly - Senior Lecturer, Department of Environmental Management

- *PhD, Geography, University of Otago*
- *MNRM, Natural Resource Management, University of Manitoba, Canada*
- *Dyanna Jolly is the Academic Convenor for the Master of Planning programme, and course examiner for MAST319 (Te Kaitiakitaka) and ERST621 (Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment).*

Dy is a geographer with a focus on Indigenous planning, environmental management, and impact assessment. Her research builds on two decades of experience working with iwi and hapū to develop Iwi Management Plans and prepare cultural impact assessments, and engage with industry and government. Dyanna is particularly interested in Indigenous-led research and processes that create opportunities for transformative engagement and Te Tiriti-based environmental decision-making.

She currently provides advice and research support to the Tāwhaki Joint Venture (partnership between Te Taumutu Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga and the Crown), supporting whenua rejuvenation planning at Kaitorete. She is also involved in the Indigenous Environmental Health Risk Assessment (IEHRA) and Building the Autonomy of Indigenous Communities to Make their Data Work for Decision Making (BAICM) Projects based at University of Guelph, Canada (IndigenERA Lab).

Her home community is Whitebear First Nations (Cree, Saulteaux, Nakota, Dakota), in Treaty 4 territory in Saskatchewan, Canada. She was adopted into the Kakakaway, Shepherd, Maxie family as a child, and raised with a strong sense of connection and belonging to land and community.



Staff Profiles

Dr. Oluwafemi Olajide - Senior Lecturer, Department of Environmental Management

- *PhD, Planning, Newcastle University, England*
- *MSc, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Lagos, Nigeria*
- *BSc, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Lagos, Nigeria*

Oluwafemi's career experience spans three sectors (academia, private, and public), defining who he is: a lecturer, a researcher, and a professional. He has led strategic planning and community development projects and draws on experience from both the Global South and North in his research. A critical realist, Oluwafemi applies both inductive and deductive methods, often using the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) in climate and poverty studies. He has amazing community engagement as a lecturer, having taught and supervised students at undergraduate and postgraduate levels. His roles prior to coming to Lincoln University include Senior Planner at Auckland Council, Research Fellow at Beyond Inhabitation Lab (Polytechnic of Turin), and Senior Lecturer at the University of Lagos. He is a 2018 fellow of the Brown International Advanced Research Institutes.

He teaches planning theory, environmental planning, and professional practice. His research explores governance, urban development, and socio-spatial (in)justice, particularly in relation to housing rights, urban livelihoods, informality, social movements, and the decolonisation of climate and urban interventions. He investigates how institutional structures, colonial legacies, and neoliberal ideologies shape development outcomes and perpetuate inequality.

His teaching is student-centred, drawing on debates, group work, and real-world examples to simplify complex ideas. He is committed to decolonising education, aligning his philosophy with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Māori values such as kaitiakitanga and whanaungatanga, fostering a collaborative and inclusive learning environment.



His research on housing precarity, homelessness, and socio-spatial justice amplifies grassroots struggles and promotes collective agency. By bridging academic and community-based knowledge, he advocates for just, locally grounded urban futures and inclusive governance. His work informs policy and advances resilient, equitable urban development. His motivation stems from witnessing the structural injustices in cities like Lagos, where informal settlements and exclusionary policies are widespread. This inspired his pursuit of more inclusive and justice-driven urban planning.

Looking ahead, Oluwafemi is excited about deepening partnerships with grassroots movements through the “Mapping Spatial Displacement” project. He aims to co-produce knowledge that challenges dominant urban narratives and foster translocal solidarities, while navigating the institutional barriers to transformative change.

Staff Profiles

Dr. Ramzi Tubbeh - Lecturer, Department of Environmental Management

- *PhD, Geography, Pennsylvania State University, United States*
- *MSc, Geography, Pennsylvania State University, United States*
- *BSc, Industrial Engineering, Universidad de Lima, Peru*

Ramzi has always been interested in understanding social-ecological change with a focus on environmental justice. This led him to pursue a career in human geography and specialise in climate change, social-ecological transformations and the governance of water and other common-pool resources.

After earning his Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering from Universidad de Lima (Peru) and working for a few years on Health, Safety, and Environmental Management Systems in the construction sector, Ramzi transitioned to consulting on social and environmental impact assessment, sustainability, and climate change. In 2015, he began postgraduate studies at Pennsylvania State University, where he earned his Master's and PhD degrees in geography. Ramzi's Master's research focused on indigenous Amazonian communal land titling and forest conservation while his doctoral research examined state-led and customary water governance in the Peruvian Andes. As a postgraduate scholar, Ramzi conducted research on Andean agrobiodiversity, plantation geographies and histories, and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on rural livelihoods and food security.

Ramzi's current research includes collaborative work on bioprotection governance in New Zealand (through the Bioprotection Aotearoa national Centre of Research Excellence), attitudes and perceptions towards Te Waihora Lake Ellesmere, and relationships between irrigation development and land-use change in Canterbury.



A common thread across much of Ramzi's research is analysing how rural landscapes, livelihoods, and governance systems transform or persist amid environmental change, policy shifts, and infrastructure projects.

Ramzi teaches courses on environmental management systems, international and grassroots sustainability initiatives, water governance, and collaborative research in environmental policy and planning.

Staff Profiles

Dr. Ritodhi Chakraborty - Lecturer, Department of Environmental Management

- *PhD, Geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison, United States*
- *MA, Global Environmental Policy, American University, United States*
- *Bachelor's Degree, Biology, Environmental Studies, Manchester University, United States*

Ritodhi is interested in working with grassroots climate change adaptation initiatives, climate/environmental justice, ecosystem services, social-ecological systems research, indigenous knowledge and gender subjectivities. He has worked in the Himalayan region (India, Bhutan, China) and in Aotearoa NZ for over a decade, with native fluency in some of the languages spoken there.

He is currently involved with multiple projects in the region researching agricultural change on various scales due to various social and ecological transformations including change in climate change induced precipitation variance and youth migration, as well as modelling possible vulnerabilities using ethnographic agent-based models. He has also been an environmental educator and has extensive experience living and working with agrarian communities, civil society and research institutes in South Asia. Ritodhi also has experience managing a non-profit, as well as working in think tanks in India, USA and China.

He was a contributing author of the latest iteration of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report where he addressed the current lack of representation of indigenous and local knowledge. Ritodhi is currently leading a Ministry of Primary Industries funded project developing a Climate Maladaptation Assessment Tool for Aotearoa NZ and is co-leading, with Dr. Pasang Sherpa (UBC), the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council-funded project on knowledge-justice in the IPCC.



Ritodhi is also part of the editorial board of Counterfutures, a journal of Left research and is co-editing a special issue on 'Himalayan Masculinities' for the South Asia Journal.

He co-chairs the Royal Society of New Zealand Te Apārangi's Early Career forum, where he advocates for the creation of a more just and inclusive research sector in Aotearoa NZ.

Ritodhi's areas of expertise include: human geography; climate change impacts and adaptation development studies; climate change science; and environmental management.

Staff Profiles

Dr. Zack Dorner - Senior Lecturer in Environmental Economics, Department of Environmental Management

- *PhD, Economics, Monash University, Australia*
- *BA (Hons), Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

Zack Dorner is a Pākehā who grew up in Te Whanganui-a-Tara Wellington and is an environmental economist. His research investigates individual choices and behaviour change, particularly within an environmental policy context.

Zack utilises economic lab and field experiments, as well as survey methods. His current work aligns with his passion for impactful research. Zack has obtained substantial funding through sources such as the Biological Heritage National Science Challenge and the MBIE Endeavour fund. These interdisciplinary projects include an economic field experiment on increasing volunteering for community conservation groups, and a lab experiment investigating how consumers interact with a circular economy.

His areas of expertise include: agricultural economics; behavioural economics; environment and resource economics; experimental economics; health economics; ecological economics; climate change; experimental economics; behavioural economics; agricultural economics; climate change economics; resource economics; ecological economics; natural resource economics; and environmental sustainability.



Awards, Prizes & Scholarships

Each year, Lincoln University students and staff receive merit-based recognition. After their announcement, these are recorded in the earliest available edition of the Lincoln Planning Review.

Student Award Recipients

John Hayward Memorial Prize: 2022 - Joseph Zonneveld; 2023 - Mattias Wieland; 2024 - Katherine Manning

The John Hayward Memorial Prize was established after the death of John Hayward in 1993. John Hayward founded the Centre for Resource Management at Lincoln and the Master of Science (Resource Management) degree, a precursor to the Master of Environmental Policy and Management degree. This award is given to the most outstanding Master of Environmental Policy and Management student who has completed the requirements for the degree and is based mainly on their academic performance in core subjects. The prize was awarded to Joseph Zonneveld in 2022, Mattias Wieland in 2023, and Katherine Manning in 2024.

Boffa Miskell Prize for Planning: 2022 - Vanessa Mannix; 2023 - Jean Perry; 2024 - Kayla-Maree Dawson

Established in 2022 and funded by Boffa Miskell, the Boffa Miskell Prize for Planning is awarded annually to the student achieving the highest-grade point average across all their 300-level courses for the Bachelor of Environmental Policy and Planning with Honours degree and enrolling in the subsequent year in a Postgraduate study of a New Zealand Planning Institute accredited degree at Lincoln University. The prize was awarded to Vanessa Mannix in 2022, Jean Perry in 2023, and Kayla-Maree Dawson in 2024.

Papa Pounamu Whakatutukitanga Scholarship: 2023 - Jasmine Donald; 2024 - Ruby Kimber

The Papa Pounamu Whakatutukitanga Scholarship is supported by WSP and the New Zealand Planning Institute (NZPI). It is awarded annually at the NZPI Conference to an undergraduate or postgraduate student pursuing an NZPI-accredited planning degree. The scholarship recognises excellence and achievement by a student planner engaged in Māori planning within an environmental framework. It considers both academic and practical work and how it may influence or reshape planning practice in New Zealand. The recipient also receives a 10-week summer internship at WSP. The 2023 recipient was Jasmine Donald (Ōrimupiko Pā, Taranaki), recognised as a bright and engaged student with a deep commitment to Māori planning and environmental management. The 2024 recipient was Ruby Kimber, noted for her strong capacity for learning, collaboration, and a well-developed Māori planning perspective.

Staff Award Recipients

2024 Lincoln University Medal: John Gould

The Lincoln University Medal is awarded to a Lincoln staff member, graduate, or member of the Lincoln community who has provided long-term voluntary service and support to the fabric or reputation of Lincoln University. In 2024, Lincoln University tutor John Gould was awarded the Lincoln University Medal in recognition of his outstanding service to the University, through his role in reviving and providing ongoing support to the Sustainability Action Group for the Environment (SAGE).

2024 Ngāti Moki Trophy for Māori Leadership: Professor Hirini Matunga

The Ngāti Moki Trophy for Māori Leadership is awarded to a person who has shown considerable Māori leadership at Lincoln University and commitment to Māori development either as a student, graduate, staff member or associate of the University. In 2024, the Ngāti Moki Trophy for Māori Leadership was awarded to Professor Hirini Matunga (Whakapapa: Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāti Paerangi – Atiu, Cook Islands), in recognition of his outstanding leadership in Māori and Indigenous teaching, research and university management at Lincoln University.

2022 New Zealand Planning Institute's Distinguished Service Award: Dr Hamish Rennie

The NZPI Distinguished Service Award recognises a significant contribution over many years to the image and practice of planning; original research that has advanced the theory and practice of planning in New Zealand and internationally; a major contribution to the field of planning and the affairs of the Institute; or national or international recognition as a leader in the planning profession. In 2022, Dr Hamish Rennie was awarded the NZPI Distinguished Service Award. The award acknowledges his high personal standards and professionalism, which have reflected positively on the planning profession and the wider community. It also recognises his outstanding contributions to spatial and coastal planning and his continued support for colleagues and future planners.

2022 John Mawson Award of Merit: Courtney Bennett and Professor Hirini Matunga

Presented by NZPI, the John Mawson Award recognises a meritorious contribution to the establishment and development of a distinctive Aotearoa New Zealand planning kaupapa/planning framework. In 2022, the award was presented to Lincoln University PhD student Courtney Bennett and Professor Hirini Matunga for their contribution as part of the authorial team behind the work *Mana whenua engagement in Crown and Local Authority-initiated environmental planning processes: A critique based on the perspectives of Ngāi Tahu environmental kaitiaki*.

Student Theses & Dissertations

Masters in Planning (MPlan) Dissertations 2021-2023

The MPlan is a New Zealand Planning Institute accredited planning degree and a compulsory element is a research dissertation. Although only worth 40 credits (i.e. a third of a year in the two year 240 credit degree) they generally provide useful case studies that can be drawn on by practitioners and policy analysts. Some have provided the base for a publication in a research or professional practice journal or otherwise been influential. Several excellent dissertations do not result in further publication due to professional employment taking priority for the graduates. This list is intended to make their research more accessible.

As dissertations are submitted for examination in mid- November, they usually complete required revisions and are lodged in our library the following year. Hence, those completed in 2021 are recorded here and those completed in 2024 will be recorded in the 2025 volume of Lincoln Planning Review.

2021

- Ariyanti, K. (2021) A critical exploration of community participation for creating a Low Emission Development Strategy by the Just Transition Unit (JTU) Taranaki, New Zealand
Supervisors: S. Vallance/S. Urlich
- Hanifiyani, M. (2021) Reviewing the implementation of stringency in the National Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) to protect sensitive environments
Supervisor: S. Urlich
- Ireland, E. (2021) Legal personhood of the Whanganui Awa: To what extent has the Te Awa Tupua Act 2017 influenced decision-making for activities that affect the Whanganui River?
Supervisor: H. Rennie
- Osborne, A. (2021) Strategic spatial planning in Aotearoa New Zealand: an appraisal of lessons learned and what we should apply to future planning
Supervisor: S. Vallance
- Pringle, W. (2021) Planning for a Water Sensitive City: What can Auckland learn from Melbourne?
Supervisor: L. Roberts
- Xu, Ranhao (Adrian) (2021) How using battery electric vehicles influences travel behaviour in New Zealand
Supervisor: S. Page
- Zevros, H. (2021) Wai bother? Factors encouraging and sustaining public involvement in the Christchurch West Melton and Waimakariri Zone Committees.
Supervisors: H. Rennie/E. Challies

Master of Planning (MPlan) Dissertations 2021-2024

2022

- Austin, M. (2022) Silver bullet or band aid? Perceptions of the impact of the Medium Density Residential Standards on the sense of neighbourhood and community in Christchurch
Supervisor: J. Bowring
- Crosswell, J. (2022) Youth engagement in long-term planning processes: case studies of Christchurch and Marlborough
Supervisor: S. Nissen
- Darvill, N.L. (2022) People and production in the peri-urban zone: Potential enablers to peri-urban food production in the face of urban growth within peri-urban New Zealand: A Selwyn District case study
Supervisor: S. Davis
- Gemmell, J. (2022) Herd homes : Silver bullet or cause for concern
Supervisors: D. Jolly/S. Urlich
- Lamble, L.G. (2022) Thriving communities: Developing a strategic framework for mixed-tenure housing
Supervisors: S. Vallance/R. Montgomery/S. Page
- Nugroho, H. (2022) Community engagement under the threat of climate change resettlement: A case study of the Upper Selwyn Huts, Canterbury, New Zealand
Supervisor: H. Rennie
- Shanks, A. (2022) An analysis of the implications of circular economy principles on waste generation in the New Zealand construction sector
Supervisor: L. Roberts
- Somerfield, E.G. (2022) Planning for visitor access: A case study of West Coast glacier country
Supervisor: E. Stewart/S. Espiner
- White, F.W.D. (2022) Cumulative effects management under the Resource Management Act 1991
Supervisor: H. Rennie
- Wild, M. (2022) Covenants - good or bad? The use of covenants in residential housing development and the potential impacts for future land use
Supervisor: S. Page

2023

- Ashcroft, D. (2023) Assessing the likely impacts of removing minimum parking requirements in New Zealand
Supervisor: S. Page
- Chrystal, A. (2023) Reshaping Christchurch's public transport system: The potential of transit orientated development and rail
Supervisor: S. Page
- Davis, J. (2023) An analysis of the implications of planned behaviour theory on walkability in Christchurch, New Zealand
Supervisor: G. Steel
- Farrar, J. (2023) Rethinking social infrastructure in spatial planning: Exploring the role of farmers markets as social infrastructure for community wellbeing
Supervisor: O. Olajide/R. Montgomery
- Van Hout, S. (2023) Expressed values in social media posts regarding the Three Waters Act
Supervisor: G. Steel

Department of Environmental Management: Planning-related theses 2021-2023

At Lincoln the Masters in Planning (MPlan) includes a 40 credit dissertation not a 120 credit thesis. However, a number of 120 credit (whole year) theses completed under other degrees in the University are directly relevant to the planning profession. Similarly, PhDs at Lincoln are not specified by discipline. The ones identified here as relevant to planning are only those whose supervision team includes a staff member from within the Department of Environmental Management (within which the accredited professional planning programmes are hosted). Some may be under short- or long-term embargos as part of protecting sensitive information, vulnerable people or to provide time to publish from the thesis.

Master Theses

- Baker, B (2022) An examination of changing sustainable business practices in New Zealand
MNRMEE Supervisors: L. Roberts/S. Edwards
- Campbell, O. (2021) Exploring how New Zealand surfers construct experiences of the coastal environment
MNRMEE Supervisors: L. Carpenter/H. Rennie
- Harrison, A, (2024) Our electric futures: understanding the role of hydrogen in providing dispatchable demand to the New Zealand grid
MAppSc: Supervisors S. Page/W. de Koning
- Troy, H. (2023) The wellbeing experience within a New Zealand township. New Zealand Treasury's Living Standards Framework in a hyper-local context
MAppSc. Supervisors: K. Moore/D. Jolly
- White, F.R. (2023) Newly-claimed seascapes: Options and potential applications
MAppSc(EnvMgt) Supervisors: S.Urlich/H.Rennie
- Zhao, C. (2023) How can multicultural communities be engaged effectively in the process of setting long-term visions for freshwater?
MWRMSupervisors: S. Urlich/S. Edwards

Doctorate Theses

- Clarke, J. (2022) Fluid practices: examining responses to the disruption of everyday water use
PhD. Supervisors: S. Vallance/E. Challies
- Figueiredo de Almeida Silva Campos, L. (2023) Fragmentações, Violações, and Resistência: Weaving struggle and dreams in the Carajás corridor of the Brazilian Amazon
PhD. Supervisors: S. Nissen/H. Matunga/R. Chakraborty
- Gillespie, J. (2024) A transdisciplinary approach to understanding the connections between soil and people, through food production
PhD. Supervisors: C. Smith/D. Jolly/S. Edwards/D. Payne
- Jadina, M. C. (2021) Reacquiring Bayanihan: A community-level analysis of land reform in Leyte, Philippines
PhD. Supervisors: S. Nissen/H. Rennie
- Moreham, R. (2021) Practising change and changing practices: The 'practicescape' of utility cycling as modal 'choice'
PhD. Supervisors: S. Vallance/R. Kerr/S. Page/R. Duncan
- Pinney, K. New Zealand Wakatipu white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*): past and future management
PhD. Supervisors: J. Ross/A. Patterson/G. Kerr

Planning-Relevant Peer Reviewed Staff Publications

List of selected publications by Lincoln University planning staff: 2021 – 2024

There have been four years of publications since the list of planning relevant publications by staff in 2020 was published in volume 11 of the Lincoln Planning Review there have been 265 peer reviewed publications by the 23 staff employed in the Department at some stage during that period. Many of these are environmental management in their orientation and content, even if written by core planning staff. Consequently, the list provided here is a selection chosen by me from the 99 articles, chapters and reports written by current or former staff who teach core planning courses and which have planning-relevance. Several articles are co-authored with students and I have included an influential article written by a planning student with a non-planning member of the Department that is especially relevant to forestry regulations.

This list undoubtedly reflects some conscious and unconscious bias for which I apologise, especially to those whose favourite publications I may have omitted. I curated the entries from Lincoln University's internal, audited reporting system (Elements).

Geoff Kerr and Su Vallance (MNZPI) left during the period covered (31 Dec 2020 – 31 Dec 2024), but I have considered subsequently published articles based on work they were doing while at Lincoln. A number of new staff have joined us in teaching core planning courses: Dyanna Jolly, Oluwafemi Olajide, Dee Isaacs and Ramzi Tubbeh. I have not considered material they published before they joined.

The publications listed show the impacts of our lived experience of earthquakes and covid, and ongoing interests in addressing aspects of applied domestic policy, planning and practice. A welcome new element is the marked increase in focus on international and indigenous matters which is expected to continue to expand.

Publications

- Agunbiade, M., Akindeju, O., Elias, P., Olajide, O., Agama, F. (2024). Transit-Oriented Development and Spatial Data Infrastructure in African Cities. In: Nubi, T., Lawanson, T., Oyalowo, B. (eds) Transit Oriented Development in West African Cities. 147–161. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-58726-9_9
- Bennett, C., Matunga, H., Steyl, S., Borell, P., Dionisio, R., Hāpuku, A. (2021) Mana whenua engagement in Crown and Local Authority-initiated environmental planning processes: A critique based on the perspectives of Ngāi Tahu environmental kaitiaki. *New Zealand Geographer* 77(2):63-75
<http://doi.org/10.1111/nzg.12304>

- Bruce, A., Johnston, A., & Jolly, D. (2024). "Chapter 15: Indigenous peoples' authority, rights and engagement in impact assessment: experiences and perspectives from Canada and Aotearoa New Zealand". In *Handbook of Public Participation in Impact Assessment*. 286–312. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781800889996.00025>
- Chakraborty, R., Jayathunga, S., Matunga, H. P., Davis, S., Matunga, L., Eggers, J., Gregorini, P. (2022) Pursuing plurality: Exploring the synergies and challenges of knowledge co-production in multifunctional landscape design. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems* 5:21 pages 20 <http://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2021.680587>
- Cretney, R. & S. Nissen (2022) Emergent spaces of emergency claims: Possibilities and contestation in a national climate emergency declaration. *Antipode* 54(5): 1566-1584 <http://doi.org/10.1111/anti.12843>
- Espiner, N., Stewart, E. J., Fitt, H., Page, S., Espiner, S. (2023) From tents and maps to vans and apps: Exploring camping mobilities. *Tourism Geographies* 25(2-3): 670-689
- Gillespie, J., Cavanagh, J.-A., Edwards, S., Jolly, D., Payne, D., Smith, C. (2024) A transdisciplinary approach for assessing connections between soil, food, and people in Aotearoa New Zealand. *European Journal of Soil Science* 75(3):16 pages <http://doi.org/10.1111/ejss.13521>
- Gren, I.-M. & G. Kerr (2022) A meta-regression analysis of hunters' valuations of recreational hunting. *Sustainability* 15(1), 15010027, 15 pages <http://doi.org/10.3390/su15010027>
- Hultquist, C. & R.M. Tubbeh (2022) Digital Sociotechnical Systems of Mutual Aid: How Communities Connected, Adapted, and Innovated During the COVID-19 Pandemic in New York City. *Citizen Science: Theory and Practice* 7(1): 20, pp. 1–10. <http://doi.org/10.5334/cstp.454>
- Howitt, R., & Jolly, D. (2024). Reconnecting to the social: Ontological foundations for a repurposed and rescaled SIA. *Current Sociology*, 72(4), 612-628. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00113921231203172>
- Jolly, D. & M. Thompson-Fawcett (2023) Influential indigenous voices? Evaluating cultural impact assessment effectiveness in Aotearoa New Zealand. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal* 41(5):391-402 <http://doi.org/10.1080/14615517.2023.2229657>
- Macpherson, E., Jorgensen, E., Paul, A., Rennie, H., Fisher, K., Talbot-Jones, J., Hewitt, J., Allison, A., Banwell, J., Parkinson, A. (2023) Designing Law and Policy for the Health and Resilience of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems—Lessons From (and for) Aotearoa New Zealand. *Ocean Development & International Law*, 54(2): 200–252. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00908320.2023.2224116>
- Menzies, D., Ormond-Parker, L., & Isaacs, D. (2024) Inclusive Australasian Cityscapes. *Urban Policy and Research*, 42(4): 355-371. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08111146.2024.2410840>

- Montgomery, R. (2022) Elite panic and pathologies of governance before and after the Canterbury earthquake sequence. In A decade of disaster experiences in Ōtautahi Christchurch: Critical disaster studies perspectives. Uekusa S, Matthewman S, Glavovic B. 57-86. Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore. http://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-6863-0_3
- Montgomery, R. (2023) Making Indie Noises in the Corporate Outlet: Beating Capitalism at Its Own Game. In The Life, Death, and Afterlife of the Record Store A Global History. 175-185. Bloomsbury Publishing, USA .
- Nissen, S. (2021) Civic engagement. In Government and Politics in Aotearoa New Zealand. In Hayward J, Greaves L, Timperley C. Oxford University Press, Victoria, Australia. P. 353-362.
- Nissen, S. & S. Carlton (2023) The civic legacies of disaster for youth political agency. Political Geography 107, 102970, 9 pages <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.polgeo.2023.102970>
- Nissen, S. & R. Cretney (2021) Retrofitting an emergency approach to the climate crisis: A study of two climate emergency declarations in Aotearoa New Zealand. Environment and Planning C, 40(1): 340-356. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23996544211028901>
- Nissen, S. & R. Cretney (2024) Panic activism or crisis solidarity? Reworking crisis narratives in climate activism through the COVID-19 pandemic. Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers 50(1):12678 14 pages <https://doi.org/10.1111/tran.12678>
- Olajide, O. and T. Lawanson (2022) Urban paradox and the rise of the neoliberal city: Case study of Lagos, Nigeria. Urban Studies, 59(9): 1763-1781 <https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980211014461>
- Olajide, O. and T. Lawanson (2023) Are social movements achieving the right to adequate housing in Lagos, Nigeria? In Housing in African cities: A lens on urban governance. Rubin M, Charlton S, Klug N. 85 -103. Springer. http://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-37408-1_5
- Olajide, O., Lawanson, T., Odekunle, D. (2023) Urban governance and Covid-19 response in Nigeria: Who is left behind? In Covid-19 in Africa: Governance and containment. Arndt S, Banhoro Y, Lawanson T, Msindo E, Simatei P. 81-117. Palgrave Macmillan. http://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-36139-5_5
- Page, S., de Koning, W., Tozer, P., Ramilan, T. (2024) The future of solar farming in New Zealand. The Journal (NZIPIM) 28(3): 7-11 https://www.nzipim.co.nz/ModularPage?Action=View&ModularPage_id=4
- Rennie, H.G. (2023) Developing regulations to aid recovery from severe weather events. The Journal (NZIPIM) 27(4): 29-33 https://www.nzipim.co.nz/ModularPage?Action=View&ModularPage_id=4
- Rudkevitch, A., Vallance, S., Stewart, E. (2024) Where's the community in community resilience? A post-earthquake study in Kaikōura, Aotearoa New Zealand. Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies 28(1): 57-69

- Urlich, S.C. & M. N. Hanifiyani (2024) A stringent failure: Regulators do not use available tools to protect aquatic ecosystems from clearcut forestry impacts in New Zealand. *Journal of Environmental Management* 370,122540: 17 pages <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2024.122540>
- Urlich, S.C., White, F.R., Rennie, H.G. (2022) Characterising the regulatory seascape in Aotearoa New Zealand: Bridging local, regional and national scales for marine ecosystem-based management. *Ocean and Coastal Management* 224, 106193, 16 pages <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2022.106193>
- Vallance S. & S. Edwards (2021) Charting new ground: Between tactical urbanism and strategic spatial planning. *Planning Theory & Practice* 22(5): 707-724
- Wesener, A., Vallance, S., Tesch, M., Edwards, S., Frater, J., Moreham, R. (2022) A mobile sense of place: Exploring a novel mixed methods user-centred approach to capturing data on urban cycling infrastructure. *Applied Mobilities* 7(4): 327-351
- White, F.R., Urlich, S.C., Rennie, H.G. (2023) Newly-claimed seascapes: Options for repurposing inundated areas *Global Environmental Change Advances* 1, 100002: 8 pages <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecadv.2023.100002>
- Zimmerer, K.S., Tubbeh R.M., Bell, M.G. Entangled pathways of the Plantationocene: early colonial monocropping, subaltern agrobiodiversity, and aridity in Andalus (Spain) and Coastal Peru *Journal of Peasant Studies* 51(3):624-650



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David Lloyd (2024), "Nature in Balance"
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