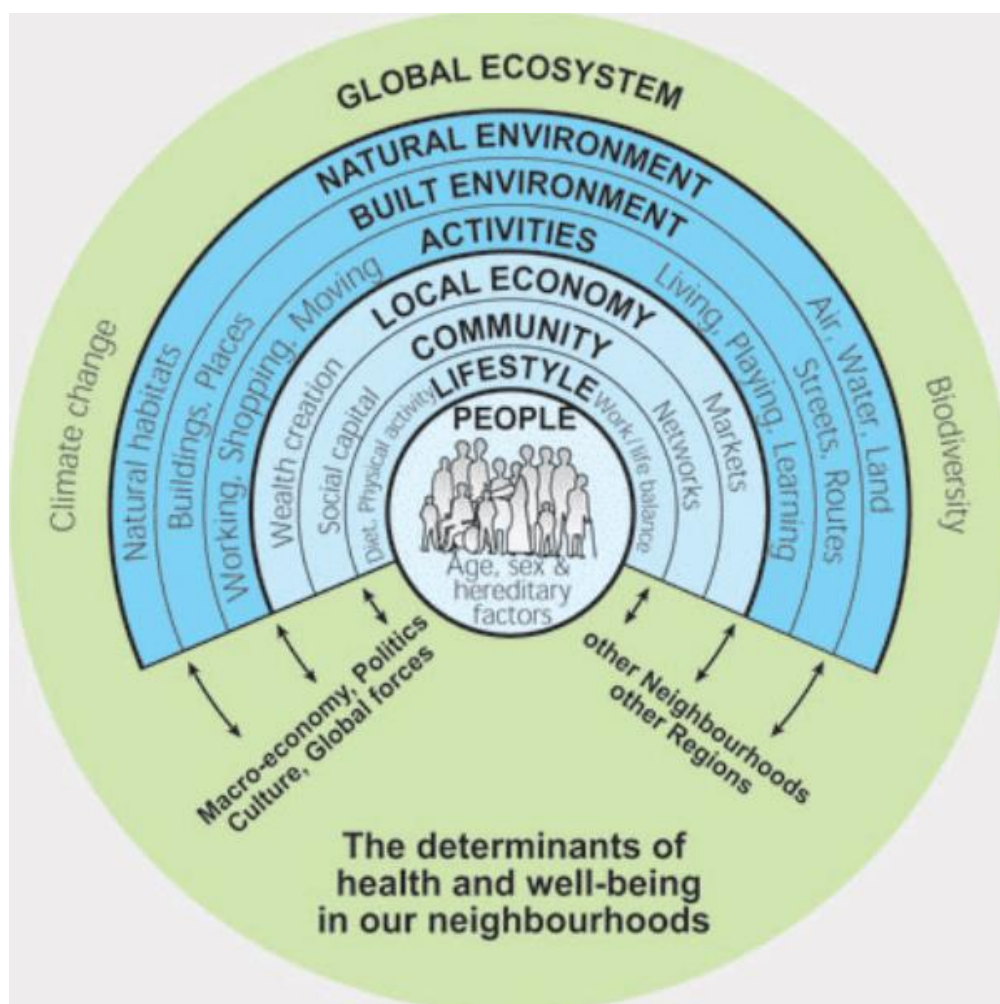


Preliminary draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan

Integrated Assessment

Interim Report - 7 March 2016



Contents

1. Acknowledgements	3
2. Executive Summary	5
3. Mana Whenua	8
4. Background And Purpose	10
5. Integrated Assessment	12
6. Assessment Results From Workshops 2 & 3	20

Appendix 1 - Ngāi Tahu further assessment toolkit

1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The workshop facilitators would like to thank the participants for giving their time freely and making a positive contribution to the assessment workshops that have supported the preparation of the Preliminary draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan. We acknowledge their willingness to engage in frank and open discussions representing a wide view, rather than their own individual circumstances. The attendees recognised the unique opportunity to provide guidance to the preliminary draft plan as it was being prepared. Their experience, local knowledge and diverse backgrounds provided a valuable set of recommendations to improve the Plan. A special acknowledgement for individuals representing mana whenua interests is also necessary.

CERA and Waimakariri District Council would also like to thank staff from Community and Public Health (part of the Canterbury District Health Board) and Martin Ward (expert consultant), for their time and contribution to this Integrated Assessment process.

A very wide list of people were invited, but for various reasons could not attend. Below is the attendance list for the workshops. Those who participated in **Workshop 1** to determine the assessment criteria included:

Facilitators/writers	Participants		
Rachel McClung, Waimakariri District Council	Gail McLauchlan, Canterbury District Health Board	Brent Cairns, You, Me We, Us	gerSandra James, Sandra James Consulting
Jane Murray, Canterbury District Health Board	Heather Warwick, Enterprise North Canterbury	Anna Stevenson, Canterbury District Health Board	Glenn Faas, Kaiapoi Community
Martin Ward, Consultant	Caroline Faas, Kaiapoi Community Board (Deputy Chair)	Simon Markham, Waimakariri District Council	Victoria Caseley, Waimakariri District Council
Geraldine McGettigan, Canterbury District Health Board	Andrew Blackwell, Blackwells Department Store	Mark Revis, PLC Developments	Ronlyn Duncan, Lincoln University
Sandy Brinsdon, Canterbury District Health Board	Nick Harrison, Waimakariri District Council	Bruce Waddleton, Canterbury District Health Board	Colin Muerk, Landcare Research
Stephen Timms, CERA	Nicola Rykers, CERA	Ashley Cooper, CERA	Jackson Green, Canterbury District Health Board
Andrew Willis, Planning Matters	Kirsty Mahoney, BECA	Chris Brown, Waimakariri District Council	Suzanne Vallance, Lincoln University
Andrew McClennan, Incite	James Turner, CERA	Tim Stephenson, Kairaki Pines Beach Residents Association	Tessa Sturley, Waimakariri District Council
	Nigel Harris, Ngāi Tūāhuriri	Davina McNickle, Environment Canterbury	Paul Waiting, Waimakariri District Council
	Charlotte Woolhouse, CERA	Di Lucas, Lucas- Associates	Rachel Groves, CERA
	Jamie-Lee Tuuta, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	Kara Edwards, CERA	

Preliminary draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan
Integrated Assessment Interim Report - 7 March 2016

Those who participated in **Workshop 2** to set top and bottom lines and rank an early iteration of the plan included:

Facilitators	Participants			
Rachel McClung, Waimakariri District Council	Gail McLauchlan, Canterbury District Health Boad	Brent Cairns, You, Me, We, Us	Sandra James, Sandra James Consulting	
Jane Murray, Canterbury District Health Board	Heather Warwick, Enterprise North Canterbury	Anna Stevenson, Canterbury District Health Board	Glenn Faas, Kaiapoi Community	
Martin Ward, Consultant	Caroline Faas, Kaiapoi Community Board (Deputy Chair)	Simon Markham, Waimakariri District Council	Victoria Caseley, Waimakariri District Council	
Geraldine McGettigan, Canterbury District Health Boad	Andrew Blackwell, Blackwells Department Store	Mark Revis, PLC Developments	Andrew McClennan, Incite	
Sandy Brinsdon, Canterbury District Health Board	Nigel Harris, Ngāi Tūāhuriri	Bruce Waddleton, Canterbury District Health Board	Colin Muerk, Landcare Research	
Stephen Timms, CERA	Nicola Rykers, CERA	Ashley Cooper, CERA	Jackson Green, Canterbury District Health Board	
	Kirsty Mahoney, BECA	Chris Brown, Waimakariri District Council	Aaron Leith, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	
	James Turner, CERA	Tessa Sturley, Waimakariri District Council	Fran Davies, CERA	

Those who participated in **Workshop 3** to check if the notified preliminary draft plan addressed earlier recommendations included:

Facilitators	Participants			
Rachel McClung, Waimakariri District Council	James Turner, CERA	Andrew Willis, Planning Matters	Kirsty Mahoney, BECA	
Jane Murray, Canterbury District Health Board	Chris Brown, Waimakariri District Council	Fran Davies, CERA	Jackson Green, Canterbury District Health Board	
Martin Ward, Consultant	Andrew Blackwell, Blackwells Department Store	Mark Revis, PLC Developments	Jamie-Lee Tuuta, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu	
Geraldine McGettigan, Canterbury District Health Board	Heather Warwick, Enterprise North Canterbury	Victoria Caseley, Waimakariri District Council		
Stephen Timms, CERA				

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is an Integrated Assessment?

Integrated Assessment (IA) is a process that has been adapted to assess and inform the preparation of plans and strategies at an early stage. It normally involves a workshop or series of workshops with a diverse group of people representing the community (business, environment, local groups, iwi and many others) and professionals (preferably from the local community) from a range of disciplines, together with the plan writers and those involved in producing the plan. The process used for this recovery plan process is summarised in Figure 1.

There are a range of approaches that have been used around the world, including Impact Assessment; Integrated Assessment; Sustainability Appraisal; Strategic Environmental Assessment; a “Health in all policies” approach. These are all valid but are slightly different to the Integrated Assessment approach used here. Around 10 years ago this approach was adapted for New Zealand application by Barry Sadler and Martin Ward and has been refined and adapted to suit the preparation of various plans and strategies. Most recently a similar process has been used to assess and help improve early drafts of the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan, Land Use Recovery Plan and Lyttelton Port Recovery Plan. It involves baseline tests relating to the four pillars (social, economic, cultural and environmental). Although ‘sustainability appraisal’ is recognised as having a clear ‘four pillar’ foundation, ‘integrated assessment’ is generally understood as a generic label.

Purpose

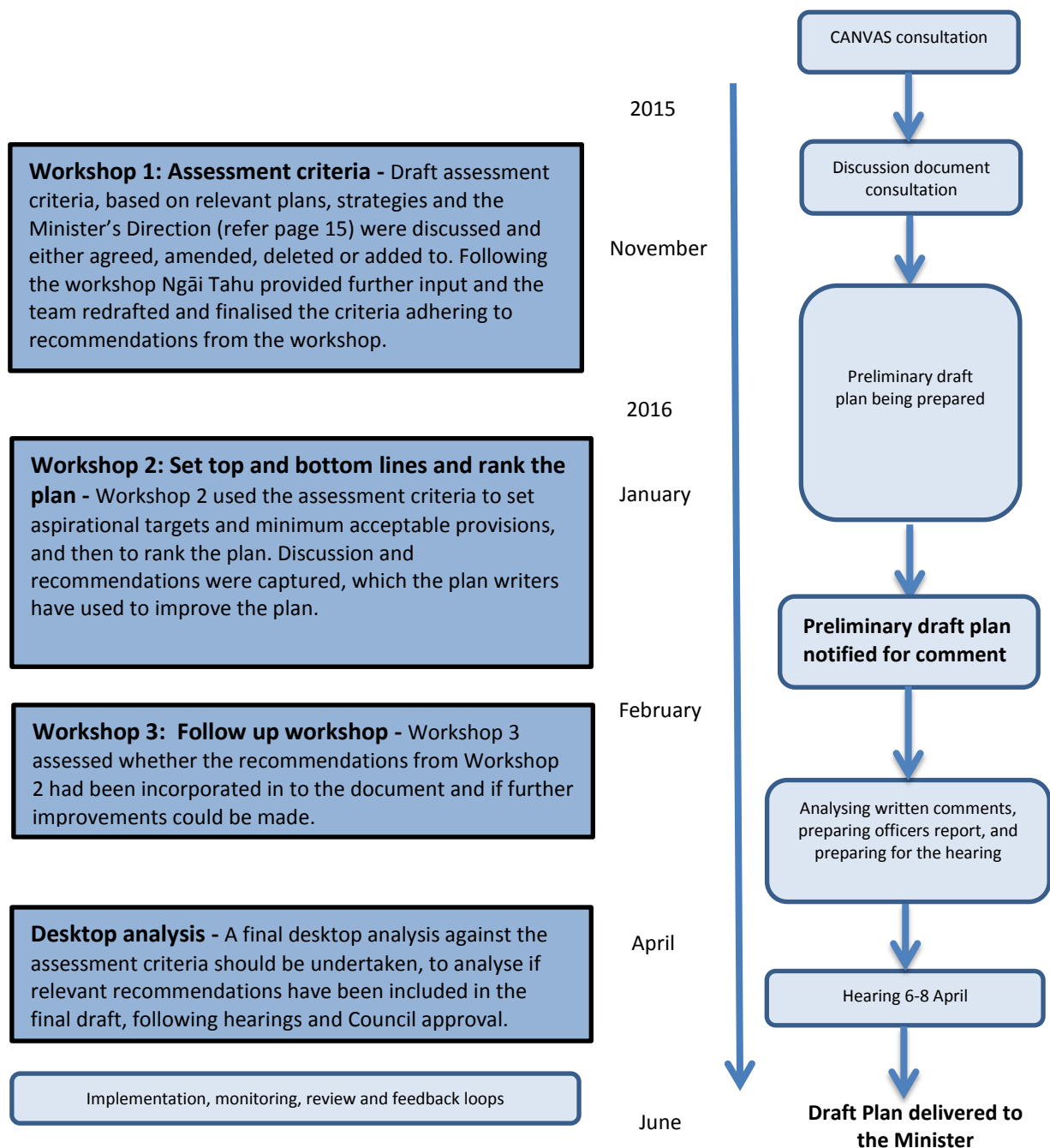
For this recovery plan process, the main reason for doing the IA is to involve a cross section of the community and to provide recommendations directly to plan writers to improve the plan. Ultimately this will help to ensure positive outcomes for the community in and around the residential red zone in Kaiapoi, Kairaki and Pines Beach and across greater Christchurch and New Zealand. This interim report was finalised on 7 March 2016, and records the process of the Integrated Assessment and reports on the results to date.

It is important to note that Workshop 2 involved an assessment against an early version of the preliminary draft recovery plan (produced on 21 December 2015). Workshop 3 used the notified preliminary draft Recovery Plan and identified further improvements that could be made. Further improvements may be suggested through submissions and at the hearing planned for 6-8 April 2016.

Process

The Integrated Assessment process has involved three (3) separate workshops so far, as illustrated overleaf. The whole process has been facilitated by a CERA staff member and staff from WDC, CDHB & TRoNT. However, the discussion and recommendations do not represent the views of CERA or the government, or of the other parties engaged in preparing the draft Recovery Plan. This report simply captures the views expressed by a cross section of the community at the 3 workshops.

Figure 1 – Timeline for the Integrated Assessment and follow up work



Summary of key recommendations from Workshop 3 on 24 February 2016, in no particular order:

1. **Residential Development** - The group discussed the merit of various proposals, such as business vs high density residential use of land in the town centre and along the river. Some in the group thought there is a need to further explore the possibility of high density residential development and consider this was ruled out too early in the process.
2. **Business land** – The proposals for business land may be too specific at this stage. It was recommended that WDC and the Crown identify the best process for development of these areas, as a matter of urgency. The group also recommended the removal of possible land uses from the key of the map on page 29 as these may be seen as too restrictive.
3. **Natural Hazards** – The plan needs to be making it easier for the public to understand how the management of Natural Hazards will be dealt with through a proposed change to the District Plan, and also how natural hazard considerations have informed the proposed land use pattern and possible activities. The explanations around flood modelling need to be clearer that climate change/sea level rise is included.
4. **Costs for Ratepayers** – The plan should clarify estimated costs for the proposals and a 'what this means for ratepayers' section. For example a percentage rate increase or \$1million cost = \$1 increase per household would be useful for the community and hearing panel to understand.
5. **Impact for taxpayers** - The group noted that the Crown have not been particularly clear about expectations or providing figures for WDC to work with. The group recommended that the Crown work out more detailed figures and provide those to WDC as a matter of urgency to inform future decision making.
6. **Water Quality, Ecology & Riparian Margins** - The Plan should be more explicit about aspirations for water quality, ecological linkages, mahinga kai and riparian margins, and the myriad of benefits that proposals in the red zone could bring. This could be achieved by highlighting the opportunities for environmental improvements along Dudley drain and stormwater improvements and other initiatives outside of the red zone particularly around the Kaiapoi River.
7. **Accessibility** - The group recommended a particular focus on the New Zealand Disability Strategy as the plan is weak on this aspect at present and it is a particular consideration under the CER Act.
8. **Community involvement** – The current approach to communications should be carried through the rest of the process and beyond the decision on this recovery plan. However, there is a need to improve wording in the plan to explain the Council's commitment to ongoing planning and implementation.
9. **Monitoring** - There is a need to be more explicit about the monitoring, and how that reflects the vision and goals in the plan, along with the anticipated outcomes.
10. **Implementation** - The implantation tables demonstrate that actions will occur. However, there is a question mark about whether the tone of the implementation table is reflected in the text of the remainder of the plan? There seems to be a commitment to the projects where there is funding, but not for the projects where no funding is allocated currently, and this should be explored and explained in more detail.
11. **Remembering the earthquakes** - The group recommends that another paragraph or so is added to the 'Background Page' acknowledging any treatment of the land will evoke various responses, particularly for those people who have strong connections with this land. The group recommended that the Plan should be more explicit about a memorial and remembering the earthquakes and former use of the red zoned land, in an appropriate way following appropriate consultation. However, it was also noted that a memorial could go anywhere, not just in the RRZ.

3. MANA WHENUA

Environmental Standards and Assessment Criteria

Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga are the mandated representatives of the mana whenua of this takiwā, Ngāi Tūāhuriri. Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga have worked with staff from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to provide input into the Integrated Assessment process. This has included attending the workshops, ongoing discussions with the strategic partners about the process, and refining assessment criteria and ranking the plan.

Those representatives have contributed across the process, and have added a specific focus on three criteria in particular, being 1. Mahinga Kai, 2. Respect for Mana Whenua cultural values, and 3. Kaitiakitanga responsibilities are upheld. However, the input from mana whenua has added a richness to the conversations, recommendations and overall process that is essential to preparing any planning document.

A separate set of standards have been developed to inform the approach, which sets precedents for sustainability that reflect Ngāi Tahu environmental values, and these are detailed in Appendix 1.

Practical interpretations of Ngāi Tahu environmental values are relevant to green space/public realm designs and can also be adapted to building performance standards.

The Mauri Model Decision Making Framework – A Tikanga Māori Framework for Sustainable Design provided us with an assessment guide to better understand the degree to which planning and design proposals might align with Ngāi Tahu values and aspirations. As demonstrated by the House of Tahu project and Te Hononga (Christchurch Civic Building), Ngāi Tahu wants to support and promote sustainable developments.

Whilst in the past there has been a dearth of culturally based methods for assessing sustainability, the Mauri Model assessment tool (and those similar) provides a potential option to better measure design proposals against Ngāi Tahu environmental and cultural values. Awatere (2008) has adapted the Mauri Model framework to create a broad evaluation tool to assist the assessors of any proposal to evaluate a development or activity against values framed within a Mātauranga Māori environmental context.¹ The tool demonstrates in a practical sense how mātauranga Māori - and in this case mātauranga Ngāi Tahu - can inform environmental design standards.

House of Tahu – Cultural Sustainability/Assessment criteria was a Cultural Sustainability Assessment undertaken in 2006 by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, in relation to the development of a proposed tribal headquarters building to be built within the Christchurch City centre (Pauling & Morgan, 2006).²

¹See Awatere, S., 2012. Building Mana Whenua Partnerships for Urban Design. Lincoln: Landcare Research, Awatere S, Pauling C, Hoskins R, Rolleston S 2008. Tū Whare Ora: an assessment tool for papakāinga. Hamilton: Landcare Research & Awatere, S., Harmsworth, G., Rolleston, S., Pauling, C., Morgan, T. K. B., & Hoskins, R. 2011. Kaitiakitanga o ngā ngahere pōhātu: Kaitiakitanga of urban settlements. Lincoln: Landcare Research.

²Adapted from Pauling, C. & Morgan, K. 2006. Te Kaupapa o Te Whare - House of Tahu Cultural Sustainability Assessment. Christchurch: Ngāi Tahu Property Ltd.

Current Ngāi Tahu policy positions also support an aspiration for urban developments to decrease the overall impact on existing infrastructure, and to find and implement alternative, low impact and self-sufficient solutions for water, waste, energy and biodiversity issues. The Cultural Sustainability Review for the House of Tahu (2006) identified a list of Ngāi Tahu cultural sustainability indicators that provide a checklist for guiding future urban design, including remediation and anchor projects. These indicators, like Awatere's, include:

Ngā Wai Tūpuna (ancestral waters): Protection of natural waterways and the appropriate use/reuse, treatment and disposal of water (particularly onsite and/or land based systems for storm water, grey water and wastewater).

- Ngā Otaota Māori (indigenous habitats): Protection and enhancement of native flora, fauna, habitats and ecosystems, particularly waterways & wetlands.
- Wāhi Tapu/Taonga (sites of significance): Acknowledgement, protection, interpretation and enhancement of culturally significant sites.

The 3 main criteria utilised in this assessment process which critiques the 3 Red Zone Criteria relevant to mana whenua are: 1. Mahinga Kai, 2. Respect for Mana Whenua cultural values, and 3. Kaitiakitanga responsibilities are upheld.

4. BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

This report summarises the findings of an integrated assessment carried out to help develop and test the content of the preliminary draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan. The recovery plan will provide the framework to ensure that recovery efforts and future land use decisions are well co-ordinated, and to ensure the restoration and enhancement of the residential red zone involves the community and is efficient and effective.

The vision proposed by the Waimakariri District Council (and strategic partners) is:

“Creatively and cost-effectively returning regeneration areas to active use towards ensuring that Kaiapoi, Kairaki, Pines Beach and the wider district are economically vibrant, resilient, rewarding and exciting places for residents and visitors, while celebrating the significant cultural values of iwi and the wider community.”

Purpose of the Integrated Assessment

To ensure that a plan achieves its purpose, as stated in its vision, goals or objectives, it is essential that proposals are easily understood by those impacted by the plan and those who will contribute to achieving the stated vision, goals or objectives. In particular the community (business, iwi, private property owners, community groups and many others) should have a sense of ownership of the agreed outcomes, particularly when it comes to the implementation phase.

When drafting plans, it is important to remember that the great majority of citizens have no specific need to understand plans, nor does the community share planners’ training or vocabulary (jargon). Partly for these reasons, the community – planners’ core constituents – frequently become confounded when they seek to make sense of city plans and put them to use. What confuses most people is that the plan’s good intentions are often imprecisely worded in the plan itself.

Drafting and implementing plans should therefore require collaboration, an outward focus to recognise the different factors influencing the recovery and development of towns, and a level of flexibility, while ensuring environmental effects are appropriately managed. This involves a constantly evolving interplay between politics, market forces, investment decisions, community aspirations, individual needs, environmental considerations, technological changes and sudden shocks to the system.

The Integrated Assessment therefore draws a wide cross section of interested parties together, to determine if the early iterations of the plan are likely to deliver desired outcomes, and to clearly identify where improvements can and should be made.

The Integrated Assessment aims to evaluate how well the draft recovery plan meets identified social, economic, cultural and environmental criteria, in particular sustainability and health and well-being considerations. The assessment is designed to assist with, and be a check on, the content of the Plan as it is being prepared through the early stages. It provides a commentary and recommendations to the plan writers that identify potential linkages and gaps to direct improvements. It is also a quality assurance check on the direction of the plan, as well as taking into account the health and wellbeing of people, both present and future.

The Rationale

Every aspect of land use planning, from design through to implementation, will influence directly and indirectly the health and general wellbeing of people, where we live, work, learn and play, and how we get around. Good health and wellbeing are critical for strong, resilient communities and also bring greater economic, cultural, environmental and social benefits.

The Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch (CERA, 2012) states that the preparation of recovery plans will use impact assessment methodologies and tools in order to help integrate activities, connect components of recovery, and implement the goals of the recovery strategy. While there are a number of tools available, an integrated assessment was chosen for the following reasons:

1. The method had recently been adapted and used for the integrated wellbeing and sustainability assessment of the draft Central City Plan (before it became the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan), Land Use Recovery Plan and Lyttelton Port Recovery Plan. It was recognised that the method and process could form the basis for this assessment and contribute to improvements to the Plan. The Integrated Assessment of the LURP has been formally evaluated by Community and Public Health and was found to be very successful in terms of positive changes that were made as a result of using this method.
2. The development of criteria was able to be built on the large body of work already completed over the years including the Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch, the Urban Development Strategy (including Health Impact Assessment), the share-an-idea process, and a number of already completed wellbeing and sustainability assessments.
3. Impact assessment of any sort requires the screening and scoping of key issues. The key issues and initial feedback from the local community (and others) had already been captured as part of the “Canvas – your thinking for the red zone” in July-December 2014 and a “Discussion Document” put out for consultation in late 2015, along with the government’s expectations for the recovery plan outlined in the Minister’s Direction dated 3 September 2015.
4. Stakeholder identification had already been done as part of previous processes (including assessments of who might be affected and how), and earlier consultation, and we built on these lists.
5. A multi-disciplinary team was available to carry out and participate in the assessment. This process brings together a range of people from different backgrounds and expertise to contribute from their own professional and personal perspectives.
6. The assessment enabled the impacts of all four well-beings to be assessed at once, allowing participants to share ideas about particular aspects as well as overlaps and issues that cross all.
7. The assessment would meet in part the Minister’s requirement to show how consultation had influenced the Plan.

5. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT

Method

The assessment was designed to strengthen the preparation of the Plan very early in the drafting process and Part 1 was timed for early November. The assessment was carried out by a team from Waimakariri District Council, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, and the Canterbury District Health Board. Martin Ward, an experienced sustainability assessment practitioner, provided guidance throughout the project.

Well established processes exist for assessing impacts across multiple criteria; in this case, economic, social, cultural and environmental – the four well-beings on which the UDS is based.

Task One – Developing the assessment framework

The first task was to analyse what aspects of the well-beings needed to be reflected within the Plan. These have been called capital asset classes in previous assessments, and act as a proxy to represent the range of opportunities available. The team came together over a number of days to identify what the assessment needed to address.

Figure 1 – The asset classes that underpin the assessment

<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation – land and water • Demand for public spaces, e.g. parks, passive/active recreation • Active and public transport • Park and ride / parking • Managed growth • Public access • Community gardens / Food forests • Way finding (old street layout) • Community participation in process, sense of ownership • Accessibility • Plan implementation and outcome monitoring 	<p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage conserved • Respecting the past • Culture celebrated • Role of Tangata Whenua - Kaitiakitanga • Memorial • Legacy • Sense of place • Treaty of Waitangi • Consultation with Māori
<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Mahinga Kai • Water quality (coastal, ground and river) • Restoration of coastal environment • Management of riparian zones • Protection and enhancement of natural features • Hazard management • Climate change • Appropriate development • Efficient use of infrastructure • Compatible activities • Urban design • Soil degradation • Contaminated land (Asbestos) 	<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic viability • Employment / business opportunities • Certainty for business sector • Opportunities for use of land by commercial interests • Opportunities for use of land by community NGOs • Private property owner access to services etc.

Task Two - Developing the criteria

The second task involved developing the set of assessment criteria from the above. This was the most arduous part of the process. Each criterion was developed using a set of broad principles taken from the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority, Ngāi Tahu and all the Councils' guiding or strategy documents, health, environmental and social impact assessments on existing projects, civil defence documents, and other policy documents.

The more important of these included:

- Maahanui Iwi Management Plan
- The Recovery Strategy for greater Christchurch
- Economic Recovery Plan
- Natural Environment Recovery Programme (NERP)
- Land Use Recovery Plan
- The Minister's Direction to prepare the draft Recovery Plan
- Kaiapoi Town Centre Plan
- Waimakariri Long Term Plan
- NZ Coastal Policy Statement 2010
- Canterbury Regional Policy Statement
- Waimakariri District Plan
- Waimakariri District Council's Economic Development Strategy
- South Island Regional Health Services Plan 2015-2018
- The Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy (UDS) including the 2010-14 action plan
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Recovery Framework
- Integrated Recovery Planning Guide
- Health Promotion and Sustainability through Environmental Design

Thirty-seven criteria were developed for the assessment workshop.

Criteria identified for Workshop 1:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Water quality | 23. Community spaces |
| 2. Mahinga Kai | 24. Sense of place enhanced and maintained |
| 3. Ecosystem health and biodiversity | 25. Recognise the heritage of Kaiapoi, Kairaki and Pines Beach |
| 4. Access to coastal environment | 26. Recognising Māori heritage of Kaiapoi, Kairaki and Pines Beach |
| 5. Management of riparian zone | 27. Recognising the impact of earthquakes on Kaiapoi, Pines Beach and Kairaki |
| 6. Protection, restoration and enhancement of natural features | 28. Memorializing the earthquake |
| 7. Compatible activities | 29. Respect for Mana Whenua cultural values |
| 8. Impact on local residents | 30. Kaitiakitanga responsibilities are upheld |
| 9. Geotechnical feasibility | 31. Opportunities for use of the red zone land for community groups and organisations |
| 10. Natural hazard management | 32. Opportunities for economic innovation using red zone land |
| 11. Flood hazard | 33. Sufficient land available for future economic use |
| 12. Climate change and sea level rise | 34. Financial Implications on ratepayers |
| 13. Contaminated land | 35. Financial Implications on taxpayers |
| 14. Productive land | 36. Certainty for the business sector |
| 15. Recreational opportunities | 37. Efficient use of existing and future infrastructure |
| 16. Thriving local businesses – recovery and growth | |
| 17. Walking and cycling routes | |
| 18. Way-finding legibility | |
| 19. Amenity value of red zoned land | |
| 20. Community involvement and inclusion | |
| 21. Readability | |
| 22. Methods of monitoring of plan implementation and outcomes | |

These 37 criteria were further refined to provide each with a description which defined the desired outcome, then placed into one of the four well-being groups. A five point scale from -2 to +3 was applied for each criterion with the potential for having a:

- negative impact (-2),
- small negative impact (-1)
- small positive impact (+1)
- moderate positive impact (+2)
- strong positive impact (+3)

For the first workshop, four topic groups were assigned: Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic. The groups were assigned criterion related to that topic group. Participants were asked to review each of the criteria to ensure that the wording of the criterion was accurate and the scale was appropriate, and to suggest and agree (as a group) amended wording or to delete criteria or add new criteria.

Example below

Water Quality

	Effect on water quality of restoring and enhancing the red zone
+3	The Plan requires the management of water that exceeds quantitative standards and is consistent with other policies.
+2	The Plan requires the management of water quality that meets quantitative standards and is consistent with other policies.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of managing water quality.
-1	The Plan does not acknowledge the importance of managing water quality.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of water quality goals of other policies.

Following completion of the 1st workshop, the amended wording was collated and agreed between the strategic partners. Additional input from mana whenua was sought to ensure the criteria reflected appropriate values and made sense to a diverse audience.




In the 2nd workshop, participants were asked to set a top and bottom line and rank the draft plan against the criteria developed in the previous workshop. Again the four topic groups - Social, Environmental, Cultural and Economic - were used. The groups were assigned criteria related to that topic group.

Each group evaluated the criterion by assigning top and bottom lines.

- A top line of social, cultural, environmental and economic objectives and targets or norms (such as existing plan requirements or strategy commitments or aspiration targets) that the group thought the plan should aim for; and,
- A bottom line of key thresholds (minimum standards) to provide the warning signs that the group thought the plan should avoid or was the minimum acceptable to the group.

The plan was then scored against the criteria.

Figure 3 – Criterion with description and an example of top and bottom lines and scoring

- Bottom lines are represented by a red oval: 
- Top lines by a blue square: 
- and the score by a black cross: 

There were rules about having the top, bottom or score at either end of the scale; many criteria set the same top and bottom line, and the score could also be below the bottom line as illustrated in the example below.

Water Quality

	Effect on water quality of restoring and enhancing the red zone
+3	The Plan requires the management of water that exceeds quantitative standards and is consistent with other policies.
+2	The Plan requires the management of water quality that meets quantitative standards and is consistent with other policies.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of managing water quality.
-1	The Plan does not acknowledge the importance of managing water quality.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of water quality goals of other policies.

The most important aspect of the workshop was giving people the opportunity to make recommendations directly to the plan writers on each of the criteria. The plan writers could then incorporate the recommendations into the Plan. These recommendations are in summary form in this report.

Work shop invitees

To ensure an unbiased assessment was carried out, it was agreed to invite people who were new to the Plan, represented a diverse cross section of the community, and would be able to contribute to the conversation in a positive way, from their own personal, professional or community view.

The team drew up a list of potential invitees. This was later added to and refined after discussion with a wider group of contacts and networks of experienced and knowledgeable people involved in a broad range of areas of interest. These people were targeted so they could fully participate in discussions. The participants had various background and understood the issues and trends, and in particular included people who would be happy to speak up at the workshop regarding the social, economic, cultural and environmental aspects to be considered.

The Assessment Workshop

As previously outlined all criteria were assessed together and placed into the four groupings: environmental, cultural, social and economic. Each workshop participant was allocated to one of these groups, each consisting of participants with similar but complementary experience. This was to purposefully encourage robust discussion. For some, their allocated group did not represent their core skill set but they had the ability and experience to contribute across a range of criteria bringing a broader perspective to the group.

Workshop 1

An 'Integrated Assessment' workshop was held on Thursday 3 November 2015 at the Ruataniwha Kaiapoi Civic Centre. The workshop was attended by 36 participants from a cross section of the local community (including red zone private property owners, local business owners, environmental experts, iwi and others) and different professionals from the strategic partners. The purpose of this workshop was to review the criteria that would be used to assess the Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Plan. There were 36 criteria that needed to be assessed in terms of their appropriateness. Plan writers attended the sessions so that they

could provide background detail and to hear the discussion in order to be more informed when writing the early versions of the plan. The criteria were then redrafted to reflect the views of the attendees.

The first assessment workshop was held between 9am and 12.30pm on Tuesday 2 November 2015. It comprised a number of very clear steps:

- Introduction
- Groups worked through the assessment criteria to identify gaps and agree desired outcomes and how best to assess the preliminary draft recovery plan
- Groups provided recommendations about changes to the wording of criteria or suggested deleting criteria or adding new criteria.

Post workshop

- Following the workshop the team collated the responses and reworded the criteria or added or deleted as recommended by the group. It is important to note that those people writing the amended criteria were guided by the group and adhered to recommendations, not their own interpretation. This avoided any added bias but also means the criteria do not necessarily represent the views of CERA or the strategic partners.
- Ngāi Tahu and Ngāi Tuahuriri provided separate advice on the wording of criteria and recommended that three of the criteria would be best assessed by them, rather than at the second workshop. The team agreed with this as it would provide more culturally appropriate and robust outcomes for the IA process and recommendations to the plan writers.

Workshop 2

An 'Integrated Assessment' workshop was held on Thursday 21 January 2016 at the Ruataniwha Kaiapoi Civic Centre. The workshop was attended by 25 participants from a cross section of the local community (including red zone private property owners, local business owners, environmental experts, iwi and others) and different professionals from the strategic partners. The workshop assessed the 21 December 2015 version of the preliminary draft Recovery Plan against a set of assessment criteria that was developed at the previous workshop, attended by a similar group of people. Feedback at the end of the workshop was very positive about the overall process and the opportunity to have their say to improve the plan.

The feedback from most groups was that on the whole the plan rated fairly well, recognising the geographic scope and what this plan can influence. However, there were a number of improvements recommended, as expected at that stage of the process. The key recommendations from that workshop are summarised below. These were provided to plan writers prior to notification and improvements were made to the plan.

The second assessment workshop was held between 9am and 12.30pm on Thursday 21 January 2016. It comprised a number of very clear steps:

1. Introduction
2. Groups worked through the assessment criteria and decided:
 - the bottom line (what is the minimum the Plan should achieve)
 - the top line (the ideal that they expect the Plan to achieve)
3. Groups ranked the draft Plan against the criteria
 - noted any recommendations and recorded the discussion as best as possible in the time available.

Workshop 3

Workshop 3 was held on 24 February 2016. Its purpose was to assess the notified preliminary draft recovery plan and test whether the recommendations put forward in Workshop 2 had been taken on board and addressed in the notified preliminary draft.

Results

This section presents the general findings, the detailed analysis and recommendations from the individual assessments from each group. The first part of this section provides a commentary on the process, gives a general discussion of the findings from the day, and ends with the more detailed tables containing the criteria, descriptions (in blue), and top and bottom lines and scores. Also presented for each criterion are the results from desk top analyses prepared for the second workshop.

Comments on the Process

Top and bottom lines – the workshop participants had no difficulty in setting the top and bottom lines. Many recognised that some elements that make up each of the criteria are difficult to define or measure.

Scoring - scoring the Plan required that participants should be familiar with the document in full. Plan writers were available for all groups to assist with their discussion. The participants selected the score they determined was represented in the Plan. There was quite a bit of discussion during this part of the process.

The overall feedback from the groups and at the end of the workshop was overwhelmingly positive. The participants acknowledged that the Plan is at an early stage of drafting and were thankful to have been able to contribute to improving it. The ranking is not about adding up to a “pass” or fail”, but about the discussions and recommendations and providing that feedback to plan writers. The Plan did score low in a number of areas, but the participants were very clear that this was an early draft. They wanted to emphasise that the assessment process was about making the Plan better so the conversations were generally in a very positive frame. Most participants wanted to plan to aim high and help to restore and enhance the red zone for the community and the environment.




Results – Scoring the Criteria

The following pages provide the criteria and more detailed responses for each of these.

They are shown in one of four groupings.

Key to the following tables:

Table – Criteria, description (in blue) and scoring

-  - refers to the bottom line
-  - refers to the top line
-  - refers to the score given

6. ASSESSMENT RESULTS FROM WORKSHOP 2 & 3

The scoring, along with the *without prejudice*, open and robust discussions are also captured, and recommendations are summarised below.

Environmental Criteria

1. Water quality

	Effect on water quality of restoring and enhancing the red zone
+3	The Plan requires the management of water that exceeds quantitative standards and is consistent with other policies.
+2	The Plan requires the management of water quality that meets quantitative standards and is consistent with other policies.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of managing water quality.
-1	The Plan does not acknowledge the importance of managing water quality.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of water quality goals of other policies.

1.1. Discussion

- The meaning of quantitative standards was discussed. The group agreed this referred to the relevant statutory requirements (recreation, drinking water, etc). However, it could have more explanation.
- The ability to influence water quality could be minimal, as there are many other influences from outside the red zone area that won't be controlled by this recovery plan. Therefore the predominant concerns regarding water quality focused on stormwater.
- The proposal includes a stormwater retention zone (or detention basin), but the plan doesn't explain how water will be treated and any impacts or benefits from the detention basin.
- Exceeding requirements may have cost implications – may be difficult to achieve and unreasonable to expect from this plan.
- The plan needs further consideration of impacts on shellfish and secondary contact.
- The relationship between proposals on the land and on nearby waterbodies could be made clearer in the plan.
- Water quality is not mentioned in the issues section, but should be.
- The assessment criteria should refer to the relevant documents.
- Some activities proposed would result in better water quality but are not explicitly tied in the plan.

1.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Be more explicit on how to achieve water quality outcomes and which definitions are used.

- Consider and explain impacts of activities proposed on water quality, i.e. think more about run off.
- Make more explicit links with other existing plans/projects around the river and wider catchment.
- Add water quality as an environmental issue at section 4.4.4.
- Need more specific reference to water quality, especially groundwater.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Stormwater management is incorporated in to the plans (Regeneration Area Kaiapoi South (pg 29) and Kaiapoi East (pg 37) for example.
- The Plan doesn't have much opportunity to expand on water quality issues, given the location and limited extent of the red zone. However, there is an opportunity to make the Plan state more clearly that many intended outcomes could be capitalised on to improve water quality; for example, water quality could be reflected in the Mahinga Kai section.
- The Plan could be more explicit about aspirations for water quality and highlight the opportunities for environmental improvements along Dudley drain and stormwater management in Kaiapoi East.
- The Plan would score higher if water quality is mentioned more clearly and the Plan sets out intended outcomes with regard to water quality.

2. Mahinga Kai [This criteria was assessed by Ngāi Tahu and Ngāi Tuahuriri – refer to Appendix 1 for further details]

	Food and other resources, and the areas they are sourced from. This includes the practices to restore, protect and enhance Mahinga Kai within the Takiwā.
+3	The plan requires the collaborative management of the values and practices of mahinga kai.
+2	The Plan acknowledges enables and enhances the values and practices of mahinga kai.
+1	The Plan acknowledges and enables the practice of mahinga kai values and practice.
-1	The Plan acknowledges the importance of but does not enable mahinga kai values and practice.
-2	The Plan does not acknowledge or enable, and may negatively impact on, mahinga kai values and practice.

2.1. Discussion

- The criteria provide an appropriate test for Mahinga Kai.
- The plan could do more to support collaborative management of mahinga kai values and practice.

2.2. Suggested changes to wording

- Provide for improved native flora and fauna and mahinga kai values; reference (symbolic or otherwise) to previous areas of habitation through storying and naming of areas and buildings within the new precincts.
- Protection and enhancement of any receiving waterway or storm water run-off through upgraded best practice storm water or run off.
- Treatment and disposal and other low impact urban design requirements to improve water quality, reticulation and utilisation.
- Inclusion of gardens (Māra) with native plantings associated to the area in keeping with the geography and landscape as well as use and purpose such as edibles and medicinal qualities (Rongoā).

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Kaiapoi South and the Map on Page 29 outline some proposals for Mahinga Kai.

3. Ecosystem health and biodiversity

	Consideration of the Plan's impact on the natural environment in the red zone
+3	The Plan requires management practices to protect, promote and enhance ecosystems and biodiversity.
+2	The Plan encourages management practices to protect, promote and enhance ecosystems and biodiversity.
+1	The Plan specifically mentions the importance of ecosystem health and biodiversity in relation to land use but does not include plans to protect or enhance these.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of the importance of protecting and enhancing ecosystems.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the protection and enhancement of ecosystems.

3.1. Discussion

- There was a lot of discussion about the minimum acceptable criteria, but eventually agreed that +3 should be the minimum. The status of biodiversity health is low across NZ. People have been so long without the presence of high biodiversity that they don't realise what is/ could be/has been in the past, many attributes that existed previously. In recent times, there is an *extinction of experience* of nature with fewer people experiencing the natural world.
- There could be qualitative indicators for defining this criterion. Perhaps the plan should set or explain indicators and how this might be monitored and managed.
- Includes water based/estuarine environment as well as land, although red zone may have limited ability to affect change, particularly in the riparian or water based environments.
- The plan could ensure it reflects the life cycles of organisms on both land and water.

- Members of the group would be happy to help set standards and a monitoring regime.
- The planting of native trees, and recognising both Māori and European heritage wasn't strong enough in the early iteration.
- There needs to be a clearer mention of the Kaiapoi River rehabilitation project, and links with opportunities for enhancement in the red zone. The plan needs to mention specific areas of importance plus more native planting. More mention of biodiversity in the issues, especially environment and ecological processes.
- Biodiversity: way below critical mass in terms of minimum population size viability and geographical size.
- The Minister's Direction guides to the Plan having a strong position on Biodiversity.

3.2. Suggested changes to the early version of the Plan

- Could do more in this plan rather than just reference other projects.
- Acknowledge how red zone projects interact with other projects happening nearby.
- Could be more specific on how to help improve biodiversity, and mention more specifically native planting.
- Biodiversity should be one of the issues at the start of preparing the plan and for each area.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Appendix 3 outlines a range of other plans and programmes to help improve ecosystem health and biodiversity.
- Biodiversity is acknowledged in Appendix 3 but there is not nearly enough information in the plan. Ecological linkages and mahinga kai make more aspirational statements, but not clear enough on implementation of the relevant value of these proposals. There would be value in stating how these areas can assist in improving biodiversity. The plan could state the intentions and the expected outcomes, and be more explicit in the wording.

4. Access to coastal environment

	Consideration of the Plan's impact accessing the coastal environment from the red zone
+3	The Plan requires maintaining and improving public access to the coastal environment.
-1	The Plan encourages maintaining access to the coastal environment.
+1	The Plan specifically mentions the importance of access to the coastal environment.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of the importance of access to the coastal environment.
-2	The Plan limits access to the coastal environment.

4.1. Discussion

- The plan should state that it will improve access. Should be open – lots of links between the coast and areas of the red zone and through to other areas.
- Some access and links seem to be closed out by private land, the plan could improve this.
- Links to Coastal Park and expanding car park, future management plans seen as important.
- Questions and discussion about whether this criteria relates to the coastal environment or just the coastal marine area (defined by legislation). Group decided it was the broader coastal environment.
- Expanding car parks could also improve access to the coastal environment.

4.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Could be more explicit that access to the coastal environment will be improved (the plan seems to be silent on this issue).

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Coastal environment is outside the red zone, however proposals in Kairaki and Pines beach may contribute to access (refer map on pg 57 particularly).
- Access to the coastal environment could be reflected in the text of the plan quite easily, outlining the intended benefits and intention to maintain or improve public access.

5. Management of riparian zone

	Consideration of the impact of Red zone use on the riparian margins in and near the red zone
+3	The Plan requires the protection, enhancement and monitoring of riparian margins.
+2	The Plan requires the protection and monitoring of riparian margins and encourages their enhancement.
+1	The Plan encourages the protection and enhancement of riparian margins supported by a monitoring programme.
-1	The Plan recognises the importance of protecting and enhancing riparian margins.
-2	The Plan makes no mention of the importance of protecting and enhancing riparian margins.

5.1. Discussion

- +2 – Still a requirement. Don't want areas to be lost. However, may depend on money as to which option is chosen.
- Seems like management of riparian zones are there, but not mentioned in plan.
- Fails only on lack of monitoring.
- Red zone only borders the riparian margins and does not include them. Should the plan encompass those margins? Question for plan writers.

- The plan should integrate red zone with other reserves, if not explain why not.

5.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Riparian margins do not seem to be mentioned in the Plan, the Plan should more clearly explain how riparian margins can be used/integrated in the wider red zone plan.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and welcomed suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- Appendix 3 includes details of other programmes to improve riparian margins, which are all outside the red zone.
- The group noted that the riparian margins are outside the residential red zone areas covered by this plan, however the intention of the plan writers and council seems to be that the red zone areas will connect in with the river and riparian margins. The projects of the Kaiapoi River Project and river rehabilitation project need to relate back to the specific areas. Some of the future actions should be made more obvious in this plan to demonstrate to the reader what the intended outcomes will be.

6. Protection, restoration and enhancement of natural features

	Consideration of the Plan's effect on the natural environment in the red zone
+3	The Plan requires the protection, restoration, enhancement and promotion of the natural environment.
+2	The Plan facilitates the protection, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.
+1	The Plan acknowledges and enables the protection and restoration of the natural environment.
-1	The Plan acknowledges the importance of but does not enable the protection or restoration of the natural environment.
-2	The Plan does not acknowledge or enable the protection and restoration of the natural environment.

6.1. Discussion

- What does "facilitate" mean? +1 and +2 very similar. Facilitate more active.
- Go with +2, but want to know more about what "facilitate" actually does.
- Not many indigenous natural features. Mahinga kai reserve is facilitating protection ... etc native plantings are facilitated.

6.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Could do more for biodiversity management – to require this to happen, not just a 'nice to have'.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and welcomed suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- The maps (pg 29 for example) include opportunities for restoration and enhancement of natural features.
- The group noted the outcomes aspired to were similar to previous discussions above, in that natural features need a clearer recognition and the Plan should be clearer about how future actions and work programmes could positively influence outcomes for natural features.

7. Compatible activities

	New development compatibility with the existing activities occurring in the surrounding area
+3	The Plan requires development that is compatible with existing activities in the surrounding area.
+2	The Plan encourages development that is compatible with existing activities in the surrounding area.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of ensuring that development is compatible with existing activities in the surrounding area.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of development being compatible with existing activities in the surrounding area.
-2	The Plan results in incompatible development.

7.1. Discussion

- The group would score higher; however, to 'require' compatible activities (through rules or District Plan) seems to be outside the scope of this stage of the Plan.

7.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- More specific wording around compatibility and ecological linkages. Link the two and maybe use buffering and explain land uses that should not occur next to each other.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- All of the proposals now include maps illustrating ecological linkages and buffering.
- The Waimakariri District Plan covers compatible development, with regard to required setbacks, amenity considerations and through land use zoning and the like.
- The recovery plan needs to be cognisant of the surrounding activities and zoning and consider compatibility of proposed development. The broad land use maps included in the preliminary draft seem to be this, but a lot of more detailed considerations will be needed as more detailed plans materialise through the next stages of finalising and implementing the recovery plan.
- There were no further recommendations.

8. Impact on local residents

Consideration of the impact of the Plan on those living in or adjacent to Red Zone	
+3	The Plan requires benefits to those living in or adjacent to the Red Zone.
+2	The Plan encourages opportunities for benefits to those living in or adjacent to the Red Zone.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of its impact on those living in or adjacent to the Red Zone.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of its impact on those living in or adjacent to the Red Zone.
-2	The Plan adversely effects those living in or adjacent to the Red Zone.

8.1. Discussion

- It is fine if there are benefits for the residents but that shouldn't be the main driver for the recovery plan.

8.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Rationale for preferred options explained, especially Kaiapoi East Options.
- Transparency and easy access to info could be improved.
- Maps explain better than words.
- Timelines causing frustration, need some action soon.
- Infrastructure implementation table summary needed up front.

Workshop 3 - has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The suggested changes have been addressed throughout the Plan, particularly discussion under each area.
- There were no further recommendations from the group attending Workshop 3.

9. Geotechnical feasibility

Feasibility of land use with regard to geotechnical constraints	
+3	The Plan requires development that is appropriate for the types of activity that will occur on the land.
+2	The Plan encourages development that is appropriate for the types of activity that will occur on the land.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of ensuring that types of activity are appropriate for Red zone land.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of types of activity that are appropriate for red zone land.
-2	The Plan results in inappropriate development.

9.1. Discussion

- It is hard to get to a score of 3, but the plan does cover this issue in depth.

- There are questions about whether addressing geotechnical issues should be left to the Building Act rather than the recovery plan. However there is a suitability/feasibility question about land-use for land that needs to be addressed at this stage of the process.
- The plan has identified specific uses for the land.
- Should be different sorts of activities/land use, not just building and could reword criteria to reflect this.
- Seems strongest as most immediate issue. Have assessed state of land and appropriate land-use recommendations are reflected.

9.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- No changes recommended at this stage.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Without having read the detailed geotechnical information supporting the preliminary draft plan the group were not in a position to make any further detailed recommendations.
- It is assumed that given the red zoning history and importance of ensuring land use reflects the constraints of the land, that the proposals for future land use will be driven by geotechnical considerations. The broad low intensity land use and open nature of the proposals, and wording in the plan, indicate that sensible decisions have been made.

10. Natural hazard management

	Management of natural hazard risk (e.g. liquefaction)
+3	The Plan requires the management of impacts of natural hazards caused by the use of the red zone land.
+2	The Plan encourages the management of impacts of natural hazards caused by the use of the red zone land.
-1	The Plan recognises the importance of identifying and managing natural hazard risk.
-1	The Plan does not acknowledge the importance of identifying and managing natural hazard risk.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of natural hazard risk.

10.1. Discussion

- The criteria includes confusing wording – more impacts of natural hazards to the use of land.
- Avoiding vs managing natural hazards.
- What implications for civil defence? I.e. Location of civil defence hubs or considerations of civil defence plan for Canterbury etc.
- +1.5. Should be conveyed more clearly in plan.

10.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Should recognise full scope of other, wider natural hazards. E.g. fire risk of new/existing land uses.
- Could explain how wider natural hazards have influenced decisions on future use.
- The proposed Natural Hazards Plan Change for the District Plan needs to be clarified in the Plan.
- Need to acknowledge this issue at a national level.
- Needs to state how decision making will influence management of natural hazards.
- Could mention Civil Defence plan for Canterbury and ensure the recovery plan is not contrary to other plans.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team is aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and welcomed suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- It is still difficult to find the reference to the District Plan and explanation of how those issues are dealt with outside the recovery plan, so a subheading is needed.
- Wording around flooding and modelling needs to consider climate change/sea level rise in all low level areas and be clearer that this has happened.

11. Flood hazard

	Management of floor risk in and around the red zone area
+3	The Plan requires the management of flooding impacts caused by red zone land use and contributes to flood management in the wider area.
+2	The Plan requires the management of flooding impacts caused by red zone land use consistent with other plans.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of identifying and managing flood risk impacts.
-1	The Plan does not acknowledge the importance of identifying and managing flood risk-impacts.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of flood risk impacts.

11.1. Discussion

- Ensure not exposing to more risk from flood.
- Contribute to wider area – stormwater ponds.
- Flood risk doesn't seem to be linked to sea level rise in the issues. It isn't mentioned whether rec areas will be used for flood detention areas.
- It doesn't mention other plans which provide guidance for natural hazard management.
- It mentioned throughout plan. Stormwater management is reflected in actions. We are unsure whether consistent with other plans.

11.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Mention other plans/that consistent with other plans, and that plans are changing.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Appendix now explains other plans relevant to this recovery plan.
- Further detail is needed about how the timing and process of the District Plan change relating to hazards, and also how that has informed the preparation of this recovery plan. i.e. have detailed studies of constraints and opportunities informed the proposed land use?
- The recovery plan should be explicit that most of the Plan is a response to geotechnical response to mitigating risk; it is shown in the actions but needs a brief outlining this relationship to the District Plan review.

12. Climate change and sea level rise

	Management of the effects of sea level rise due to climate change
+3	The Plan requires adaptive strategies to minimise the effects of sea level rise.
+2	The Plan encourages adaptive strategies to manage the effects of sea level rise so any negative effects on people and places are minimised.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of managing the effects so any negative effects on people and places are minimised.
X	The Plan does not acknowledge the importance of managing the effects so any negative effects on people and places are minimised.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of effects of sea level rise.

12.1. Discussion

- Discussed in the issues section, but not for specific areas (it is all areas – not just Pines Beach/Kairaki).
- There is an opportunity to act before rest of the country and be a leader, while recognising this is a national issue.
- Also need to capture storm surge.
- There needs to be a larger discussion around managed retreat and long term planning for these areas, but that may fall to the District Plan, rather than this recovery plan?
- The overall score reflects that climate change is acknowledged but is not clear about how to manage potential effects. Should this be dealt with in this recovery plan or other planning documents? Dealing with this here may not be enough. This needs to be dealt with worldwide/nationwide. More of a long term planning exercise.
- Question is, when identifying land uses, what to say, whilst thinking into the long-term with sea level in mind. Some areas are very low lying.
- The plan talks mostly about flooding, but not risk of sea-level rise/climate change.

12.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- It is not clear how dealing with this issue is flowing through into actions – the Plan should say how this issue is influencing future land-use.
- Should reference District Plan change for natural hazards – and that it is not explicitly dealt with in this plan. Need to recognise District Plan change and how this is reflecting in land use.
- Acknowledge it is a national problem/issue that needs to be addressed. Cross reference back to plan policy.

Workshop 3 – Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team is aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- Further rationale needs to be added in various sections, the “actions” are included in the plan so it indicates that something will be done about this, but there is not the background information/explanation that would help everyone to understand better.

13. Contaminated land

	Management of lead, asbestos and any known contaminants to avoid impacts on the environment and human health
+3	The Plan requires the appropriate management of land contamination.
+2	The Plan encourages the management of land contamination.
X	The Plan recognises the importance of managing land contamination.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of land contamination.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the management of land contamination.

13.1. Discussion

- What are the responsibilities under the NES for contaminated land? – is for when developing land?
- Should plan require management outside of the NES? And say something additional. Is complying with NES “appropriate”.
- Plan currently just recognises that some land may be contaminated and testing will occur.
- Plan doesn’t clarify what they would do if contaminated land is found. Needs to specify what measures will be taken. Reference back to NES. Doesn’t currently say “manage appropriately”.
- Not shown on implementation plans.

13.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Could have next steps for what will happen if land tested is contaminated – i.e. could say “the land contamination will be managed appropriately”.

- Develop triggers based on the National Environmental Standard for Contaminated Land (in full).

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The suggestions haven't been specifically addressed, however, the team is aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- The plan should include a clearer reference and link to the HAIL list and the National Environmental Standard.
- For Council owned sites, the Council will need to do the testing. So the next steps should be shown and how any potential contamination would be dealt with.
- The final recovery plan needs to be informed by the government's assessment of soil contamination and this should be made public.

14. Productive land for community needs

	Availability of productive land for its most appropriate and desired use, including for growing food, community uses and other appropriate uses
+3	The Plan identifies productive land for productive uses with benefits to the wider community.
-3	The Plan encourages the availability of productive land.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of the availability of productive land.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of the availability of productive land.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the availability of productive land.

14.1. Discussion

- A lot of discussion centred on food forests and their benefits.

14.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Make provision for food forests and make the area available Bigger!

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Section 4.4.1 (pg 37 and 38) allow for these opportunities.
- Food forests are seen as a positive for the community, and are also low risk and worth a try, as there is plenty of room within the red zone for these types of activities. The proposed location makes sense.
- There were no further recommendations from the group.

15. Recreational opportunities

	Redevelopment of the red zone related to places for recreation and gathering
+3	The Plan requires the development of land that provides recreational opportunities.
+2	The Plan enables the development of land that provides community and commercial recreational opportunities.
+1	The Plan recognises the need for development of land that provides community and commercial recreational opportunities.

-1	The Plan does not allow for development of land that provides community and commercial recreational opportunities.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the development of land that provides community and commercial recreational opportunities.

15.1. Discussion

- The plan should actually score higher than the criteria allow (+4).

15.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Wording that allows flexible uses of these recreational areas and lots of different sports and activities, not just those specific uses identified on the maps.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The proposals are all indicative at present, and further work will be done with the community to refine those. There seems to be adequate land available for a wide range of different uses throughout the week and seasons.
- The group made no further recommendations.

16. Thriving local businesses – recovery and growth

	Economic recovery of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach, Kairaki and wider Waimakariri businesses
+3	The Plan provides for the economic recovery of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach, Kairaki and wider Waimakariri businesses and identifies land suitable for development.
+2	The Plan incorporates the economic recovery needs of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach, Kairaki and wider Waimakariri businesses.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of the economic recovery of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach, Kairaki and wider Waimakariri businesses.
-1	The Plan does not recognise the importance of economic recovery of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach, Kairaki and wider Waimakariri businesses.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the economic recovery of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach, Kairaki Waimakariri businesses.

16.1. Discussion

- Certainty is required within the plan to ensure that private investment is encouraged, if the plan is uncertain it becomes difficult to invest.
- Scoring good for intensification.
- Plan provides framework not actual providing a 'thing'.
- Creates local jobs.
- Recognise ancillary needs but don't like park n ride place.

16.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The Plan needs to create economic recovery (local jobs) to meet this criterion as a +3 and the park and ride does not achieve this.

- Suggest that the park and ride idea does not contribute to a vibrant town centre. Should be moved to outskirts of the regeneration areas.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- There is a proposal for a 'public transport interchange' that is in central Kaiapoi (refer map on page 29). Section 4.3.1 now make the proposal clearer.
- The group questioned whether the proposed location of Park & Ride / Transport Interchange is the most appropriate in the town centre.
- There was discussion that the Plan is too specific on land use activities. For example the car parking area defined on the map on page 29. Parking is required in this area but may not be best places in that specific site and this should be determined with the help of business owners and users of the town centre.
- The group recommended the removal of parking as defined in area 3 on page 29.
- The group also recommended the removal of possible land uses from the key of the map on page 29.

17. Walking and cycling routes

	Opportunity for walking and cycling routes
+3	The Plan identifies the location of walking and cycling routes for recreation and social connectedness and identifies the means of delivering the routes and possible funding, ownership and management.
+2	The Plan enables the development of walking and cycling routes for recreation and social connectedness.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of the development of walking and cycling routes for recreation and social connectedness.
-1	The Plan makes no mention of the development of walking and cycling routes for recreation and social connectedness.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the development of walking and cycling routes for recreation and social connectedness.

17.1. Discussion

- To bring it up, great start some linkages but not perhaps far enough re social connectedness and connecting residences through new areas etc.
- Linkage red and green zone existing with new cycleway connection needed.

17.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Accessibility for those with limited mobility needs to be addressed at the detailed design stage.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Existing plans and regulations require appropriate accessibility, however the team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- The group recommended a particular focus on the New Zealand Disability Strategy and promoting accessibility in the Plan, as the plan is weak on this aspect at present and it is a particular consideration under the CER Act to demonstrate that this issue has been considered.

18. Way-finding legibility

	Identification and accessibility of places of interest for community members
+3	The Plan identifies initiatives and requires way-finding and legibility in design.
+2	The Plan encourages the consideration of way-finding and legibility in design.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of the way-finding and legibility.
-1	The Plan does not recognise the importance of way-finding and legibility.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the application of way-finding and legibility.

18.1. Discussion

- Not currently strong feature in the document. The plan does talk about historic trails but could be expanded. Could add to the wording and further explanation and emphasis on way finding would be good.

18.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The Plan should recognise wayfinding and state it will happen at detailed design stage.
- Additional text to show the wayfinding and accessibility.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- This would likely be addressed at the detailed design stage, which is outlined in Section 7. However, team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
 - The group considered that requirements driven by this assessment criteria might be out of scope for the recovery plan at this stage, until detailed design stage. Further, detailed design would be governed by other strategies / documents.
- The group made no further recommendations.

19. Amenity value of red zoned land

	The use of best practice urban design principles within the local context for land development
+3	The Plan requires the consideration of amenity values of red zoned land and proposed development protects or enhances amenity for the community.
+2	The Plan encourages the consideration of amenity values of red zoned land.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of amenity values of red zoned land.
-1	The Plan does not recognise the importance of amenity values of red zoned land.
-2	The Plan results in development that has low amenity values.

19.1. Discussion

19.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Detailed design will achieve this. This needs to be more clearly explained in the Plan.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Amenity issues are already addressed in the District Plan and any development proposals will likely need relevant consents and to give consideration to those issues at that stage.
- The group made no further recommendations.

20. Community involvement and inclusion

	Involvement of community and interested parties in current -planning processes
+3	The Plan requires and clearly explains community involvement in on-going recovery planning and implementation to foster community ownership.
+2	The Plan allows for deliberate, inclusive and participatory quality community involvement in ongoing recovery planning and implementation to foster community ownership.
+1	The Plan recognises the need for community involvement in on-going recovery planning and implementation to foster community ownership.
-1	The Plan does not mention community involvement and implementation.
-2	The Plan excludes the community from involvement in on-going planning and implementation.

20.1. Discussion

- The group didn't like the "current" – it constrains the ongoing focus. Also don't like "clearly explains" in +3... +3 is a bit OTT and constraining ... But maybe if we can use the word "encourages" so we have gone for **+2.5!**
- Multiple mentions of consultation in the development of the Plan – less about implementation. But there are some examples where consultation is committed to e.g. Area 4 and Area 6 actions. Plus comment in the Implementation section (2nd para). Plus District Plan/RMA changes entail consultation.

20.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- More explicit reference to community engagement/consultation worth considering under the specific actions, it's a bit hit and miss at present. Plus a general statement about consultation in the Implementation stage – making a commitment to ongoing community engagement for the implementation.
- Plan is very focused on current process but some references to further consultation in future iterations will be necessary.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The communications information supporting the plan - summary documents, FAQ's, various public events and media coverage goes some way to addressing the suggested changes from Workshop 2.
- However, there is a need to provide wording to explain the Council's commitment to ongoing planning, for the next steps, and WDC should consider using the current process for the preliminary draft, to the Minister's draft.

- There needs to be an additional piece in the implementation section about the next steps and role of various agencies and the community.
- The group recommended carrying on the Facebook pages throughout the process – use the branding through all future consultation up to the next 10 years so it is the home of the regeneration process.
- Don't just hand the draft over to the Minister and wait for him to make a decision, there needs to be a clearer link between consultation undertaken so far and the process going forward, and implementation when the Minister signs it.

21. Readability

	The plan uses plain English and is clear, concise and easy to use
+3	The Plan is easily understood by most community members, it is visually engaging and summaries are available in other languages.
+2	The Plan is easily understood by most community members.
+1	The Plan is only understood by those working on or with it.
-1	The Plan is unreadable and not easily understood by the community.
-2	The Plan is unreadable, not easily understood by the community and detracts from the engagement process.

21.1. Discussion

- It needs to encompass more than just “readability” – also communication of the Plan more generally and accessibility.
- At present the draft doesn't score highly but the fact that e.g. videos will be done provides some confidence. Summaries will be important and if these and the videos and 3d modelling happens, then it should be a +3.
- A more appropriate criterion would include ‘accessibility’ in the sense of readability to sight impaired, hard of hearing and people with low literacy skills.
- Based on the presentation we would expect the final plan to be more readable.

21.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- This applies to the whole Plan, which must be easily understood by the various audiences it has, particularly at this stage of the process.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- A professional edit and various approval processes have improved the readability of the Plan.
- The group had no further recommendations and generally that the repetition is good for those people who only dip into relevant sections or don't understand the wider planning framework.

22. Methods of monitoring implementation and outcomes

	Monitoring implementation of the plan
+3	The Plan requires appropriate and robust methods of monitoring of implementation and outcomes.
+2	The Plan encourages appropriate and robust monitoring methods.
+1	The Plan identifies monitoring methods.
+1	The Plan does not identify monitoring methods.
-2	The Plan discourages monitoring.

22.1. Discussion

- Need to know what success looks like so this is significant and important.
- Who will monitor? More than one agency? How do we know?
- “Robust” is quite a scary word... Sometimes anecdotal gives high quality rich information. So we go for +3 but with “health warnings” about the use of the word “robust” – similar for bottom line.
- Implementation Plan would set out what will happen e.g. “a report will be produced in 3 years’ time which sets out progress”...
- +1 seems to be stronger than +2 in some ways!

22.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The monitoring section is weak at the moment – needs to refer to current monitoring mechanisms and process that is in place/available under existing legislation etc.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Section 7 now includes specific requirements.
- Linking the monitoring section and the community consultation process is important, and the group recommended that the Plan ensures it will be easily available.
- There is a need to be slightly more explicit about the monitoring, and how that reflects the visions and goals along with expected outputs.

23. Community spaces

	Spaces for community gatherings, art and the celebration of communities’ identity and culture
+3	The Plan requires the provision of facilities for gatherings, meetings, art and the celebration of community identity and culture in public and private spaces.
+2	The Plan enables the provision of spaces that celebrate community identity, art and community activities.
+1	The Plan encourages the provision of spaces that celebrate community identity, art and community activities.
-1	The Plan presents no change to the number or quality of spaces.
-2	The Plan reduces spaces for gatherings, art and community activities.

23.1. Discussion

- New infrastructure should be included in the criteria.
- This came through as a strong issue from Canvas, so it has to be a key issue.
- Slight concern about the term: “private spaces” in +3...
- This is an example of a criterion where not every proposal would meet this.
- Could we use “facilitates” rather than “enables”?
- Why “art” and not “education” for instance?
- “Community activities” is an excellent term – the “examples” are quite restrictive however – would be better that they are explained as “examples” and not seen as all-encompassing. We actually like the wording in +2 but with “requires” i.e. “The Plan requires the provision of spaces that celebrate community identity, art and community activities”.

23.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Probably needs to be more directive about these and explicit about implementation. Mainly sport-related at present.
- Not able to require private owners to comply.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- The group acknowledged that it is difficult to require land for these areas, in terms of linking this with funding mechanisms.
- The implantation tables demonstrate that actions will occur. However, there is a question mark about whether the tone of the implementation table is reflected in the text of the remainder of the plan?
- There seems to be a commitment to the projects where there is funding, but not for the projects where no funding is allocated currently, and this should be explored and explained in more detail.

24. Sense of place enhanced and maintained

	Evidence of the unique heritage, and geography of Kaiapoi, Kairaki and Pines Beach
+3	The Plan includes requirements for development to take account of aesthetics and sense of place.
+2	The Plan enables the incorporation of aesthetics and sense of place.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of aesthetics and sense of place.
-1	The Plan has no consideration of aesthetics or creating a unique sense of place.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on design, aesthetics and sense of place.

24.1. Discussion

- A +4 criteria is needed so the plan 'enhances' sense of place.



24.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Utilising Ngāi Tahu names, history and Mahinga kai associated with the area; the placement of markers and art works (space made available in consultation with an identified artist and architect) associated with Ngāi Tahu.
- Opening of cultural spaces with indoor and outdoor connectedness utilising naming and identifiers of indigenous flora and fauna.
- Providing options for informing the naming and design and its associated environments.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team are aware there may be more work to do to address the suggested changes, and welcomed suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- The suggestions above need to be carried over to the Master planning processes later on and engage with Tuahuriri.
- There is also a need to be more explicit in this document for the aspirations for the future processes, and describe some of the components of the projects that reflect sense of place.

25. Recognise the heritage of Kaiapoi , Kairaki and Pines Beach

	Recognition and respect of the heritage of Kaiapoi, Pines Beach and Kairaki
 +3	The Plan will actively provide for recognition, celebration and incorporation and integration of heritage.
+2	The Plan encourages the recognition, celebration and incorporation of heritage.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of the recognition, celebration and incorporation of heritage.
 -1	The Plan does not mention the recognition, celebration and incorporation of heritage.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the recognition, celebration and incorporation of heritage.

25.1. Discussion

- Really significant from CANVAS again!
- This is a really good opportunity to do these things and make it happen.
- It's included in the Ministers Direction – especially the objectives.

25.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Be more explicit about heritage issues and history including European and industrial history.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- The plan needs to incorporate recent information from Tuahiwi into the Plan to address the suggested changes and overall improve the plan.

26. Recognising the impact of earthquakes on Kaiapoi, Pines Beach and Kairaki

	Acknowledgement of the impact of the earthquake on Kaiapoi, Pines Beach and Kairaki
43	The Plan will actively provide for recognition and acknowledgement of the earthquakes' effects.
+2	The Plan encourages the recognition and acknowledgement of the earthquakes' effects.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of the recognition and acknowledgement of the earthquakes' effects.
-1	The Plan will negatively impact on the recognition and acknowledgement of the earthquakes' effects.
-2	The Plan does not mention the effects of the earthquake.

26.1. Discussion

- Came through strongly from CANVAS.
- Not a straightforward issue. Might polarise views.
- Not much difference between +1 and +3? We actually liked +1 and +2 here.
- How would this be done separate from a memorial? E.g. leaving some land in the state it was post-earthquake? But some people wouldn't like that... of the remembrance wall in Christchurch, given that walls fell down and killed people...
- Perhaps important to take account of the private property owners in the RRZ?
- The Plan does refer to these issues e.g. Goal 4, mention of private property owners, response to CANVAS e.g. quiet areas of reflection.

26.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Explicit link to social impacts needed, particularly about mental health and wellbeing.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Section 2.1 (pg 13) now recognises the impact of the earthquakes.
- The Plan needs to further acknowledge that people will continue to have connections to the land.
- The group recommends that another paragraph or so is added to the 'Background Page' stating that the use of the land will influence people's feelings about the land.
- Any treatment of the land will evoke various emotional and other responses, particularly for those people who have strong associations with this land.

27. Memorializing the earthquake

	Provision for an earthquake memorial or place of remembrance and reflection
+3	The Plan will require the provision memorial/s and developments to memorialise, remember and reflect in this area.
+2	The Plan encourages the provision of memorials and appropriate developments to memorialise, remember and reflect in this area.
+1	The Plan recognises the importance of being able to memorialise, remember and reflect in this area.
-1	The Plan does not mention the need to memorialise, remember and reflect in this area.
-2	The Plan will negatively impact on the ability to memorialise, remember and reflect in this area.

27.1. Discussion

- Came through the CANVAS process. Vitally important for the history of the town.

27.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- No mention in the Plan about memorials. Need to rectify this.
- Naming reserves, walkways etc.
- Sensitive subject that requires additional consultation.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and welcomed suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan. • The group recommended that the Plan should be more explicit about a memorial and remembering the earthquakes and former use of the red zoned land, in an appropriate way. This needs to be incorporated in some form and state that a memorial will be developed and that it will likely be on Council land. There needs to be consultation around this. • However, it was also noted that a memorial could go anywhere, not just in the Red Zone, and this recovery plan can't specify where to locate the memorial at this stage, this would need specific community input.

28. Respect for Mana Whenua cultural values

	Respect for mana whenua spiritual and cultural values of wahi tapu and wahi taonga
+3	The plan commits to actions that will reflect mana whenua cultural and spiritual values of wahi tapu and wahi taonga.
+2	The plan identifies ways of incorporating mana whenua cultural and spiritual values of wahi tapu and wahi taonga.
+1	The Plan acknowledges and enables Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values.
-1	The Plan acknowledges the importance of but does not enable Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values.
-2	The Plan does not acknowledge or enable and may negatively impact Mana Whenua cultural and spiritual values.

28.1. Discussion

- The description of the criteria should read 'Respect for mana whenua spiritual and cultural values of wahi tapu and wahi taonga'.
- The application of the Ngāi Tahu cultural sustainability indicators as assessment criteria on the design and development will inform assessment of this criteria, refer to Appendix 1.
- Inform and influence the outdoor environment as to the associated relationships and culturally appropriate identifiers to the area as a measure of authentic engagement.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- To be added following Workshop 3 – consult Ngāi Tahu

29. Kaitiakitanga responsibilities are upheld

	Resource use and development that protects and enhances a resilient and balanced natural world, ecological vitality is nurtured and maintained for the benefit of future generations
+4	The plan commits to collaborative actions that will include Mana Whenua kaitiaki responsibilities.
+3	The Plan requires the consideration and promotion of Mana Whenua kaitiakitanga responsibilities in all projects and processes.
+2	The Plan encourages the consideration of Mana Whenua kaitiakitanga responsibilities in all projects and processes.
+1	The Plan provides for consideration of Mana Whenua kaitiakitanga responsibilities in some projects.
-1	The Plan has no consideration for Mana Whenua kaitiakitanga responsibilities.
-2	The Plan undermines Mana Whenua ability to uphold their kaitiakitanga responsibilities.

29.1. Discussion

- This is a fair description of Kaitiakitanga.
- Manawhenua: Does the design proposal (the proposal) acknowledge, recognise and provide for Ngāi Tūāhuriri kawa, tikanga, history, identity and ongoing mana and ensure the appropriate expression and interpretation of te reo Māori, kawa, tikanga, history, cultural symbols and artwork through?
- Tikanga (best practice): Does the proposal include Sustainable buildings that are energy efficient and have ongoing monitoring and reporting in design, construction and operation?
- Ngā Wai Tūpuna/ Waimāori: Does the proposal protect and/or enhance waterways and consider the appropriate use/reuse, treatment & disposal of water?
- Ngā Otaota Māori/ Mahinga Kai: Does the proposal protect and/or enhance native flora, fauna, habitats ecosystems, and biodiversity and promote enhanced mahinga kai outcomes?

- Wāhi Tapu/Taonga: Does the proposal acknowledge, protect, enhance &/or appropriately interpret culturally significant sites?
- Kaitiakitanga: Does the proposal consider the reduction of waste and pollution (to air, land, water and coastal environments) as well as minimising the reliance on and /or improving existing infrastructure (such as sewage, storm-water and energy systems)?
- Tohungatanga: Does the proposal consider investment in technology, knowledge, products and systems that are energy, water and resource efficient, and involve ongoing monitoring and reporting of results?
- Whakapapa/ Mātauranga: Does the proposal encourage the use of native, local, recycled and/or renewable resources and products that provide a connection to, and/or protect and enhance the Te Waipounamu landscape and Ngāi Tahu identity and integrity?
- Whānaungatanga/Tūrangawaewae/Manaaki: Does the proposal provide places where Ngāi Tahu and manuhiri alike are welcome, encouraged and proud to be involved?
- Rangatiratanga/Tikanga: Does the proposal implement management systems that encourage clients, employees and suppliers to identify, and act upon opportunities to protect biodiversity, prevent pollution, and continually improve environmental performance?
- The evaluation and further assessment criteria provided in tables 2 and 3 score above average yet could be enhanced through ongoing engagement and resourcing. It is envisaged that over time these scores will elevate as the process evolves and with further mana whenua inclusion.
- +3 is the bottom line
- +4 (an additional criteria) is the top line.

29.2. Suggested changes to wording of the criteria

- +4 should read 'The plan commits to collaborative actions that will include mana whenua kaitiaki responsibilities'.
- Further work with mana whenua should occur through the preparation of the draft Plan, to address the questions raised in discussion above.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Individual actions or proposals throughout the Plan add up to achieving the outcomes desired (for example Area 4 (pg 31). However, the team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan.
- Further detail to be added following Workshop 3

30. Opportunities for use of the Red Zone Land for community groups and organisations

	Community groups/organisations use of red zone land
+3	The Plan encourages support for community groups and organisations to use the red zone land and identifies possible funding, ownership and management arrangements.
+2	The Plan enables the support of community groups and organisations to use the red zone land.
+1	The Plan specifically mentions supporting community groups and organisations to use the red zone land.
-1	The Plan does not mention supporting community groups and organisations to use the red zone land.
-2	The Plan discourages the implementation of initiatives supporting community groups and organisations to use the red zone land.

30.1. Discussion

- Lots of contributions to community well-being.
- A number of proposals strongly reflect explicit community groups' aspirations and will make positive changes in response to these. Fits in with Goal 3.

30.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The Plan needs a section inviting community involvement and sharing ideas.
- Communications needs to be clear about inviting people to get involved.
- The Plan needs to be clear about implementation.
- Opportunities for community groups and organisations is mentioned but not specific enough.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Communications material supporting the release of the notified preliminary draft have invited further input, and some of these suggested changes can be made to the Plan following consultation.
- The group did not make any further recommendations at this stage.

31. Opportunities for economic innovation using red zone land

	Facilitation of innovation and economic development
+3	The Plan enables appropriate economic innovation.
+2	The Plan identifies opportunity for economic innovation.

+1	The Plan specifically mentions supporting economic innovation.
-1	The Plan does not mention supporting economic innovation.
-2	The Plan discourages the implementation of initiatives supporting economic innovation.

31.1. Discussion

- Don't know about the wording innovate but enable means it can really happen.
- Could better identify innovation in the plan.

31.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The business areas could encourage new business innovation within the text.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan writers agree with the suggestion, but as this is Crown owned land is they are unsure of the process the Crown may follow to develop or dispose of land. • The group discussed this and concluded that 'requiring' economic innovation is beyond the scope of the Plan. However, making land available for business use and working with local businesses is sufficient. • The group made no further recommendations. 	

32. Sufficient land available for future economic use

Availability of red zone land for appropriate future economic use	
+2	The Plan identifies the availability of red zone land for future use that promotes economic development and prosperity.
+2	The Plan enables the availability of red zone land for future use.
+1	The Plan specifically mentions the availability of red zone land for future use.
-1	The Plan does not mention the availability of red zone land for future use.
-2	The Plan does not enable land to be used in the future.

32.1. Discussion


- The group feels that Criteria 16 and 32 are important to ensure that the master plans encourage economic development.

32.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Additional master plans to catalyse or facilitate economic development on business land could be used.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan writers agree with the suggestion, but as this is Crown owned land they are unsure of the process the Crown may follow to develop or dispose of land. • There was a lot of discussion around masterplans for business area. The areas in the Plan are too small and are separated from each other to need a master plan. A master plan could actually limit the types of activities suitable for the land and could reduce the value of the land. • It was recommended that WDC and Crown identify the best process for development of these areas, as a matter of urgency. • The group also recommended that business areas be sold as one parcel of land to relevant eligible buyers. 	

33. Financial Implications on ratepayers

	Expenditure on the red zone
+3	The Plan creates financial benefits for Waimakariri District Council and proposals for future use are affordable.
+2	The Plan potentially creates financial benefits for Waimakariri District Council and proposals for future use are affordable.
	The Plan outlines financial implications on rate payers and proposals for future use are affordable.
-1	The Plan does not explain financial implications on rate payers.
-2	The Plan commits to unaffordable expenditure and undermines future returns.

33.1. Discussion




- The financial benefit needs to be for the wider community and not the Council becoming a developer.
- Can accept that there will be a financial burden to the Council in the short term provided the outcome of the investment results in wider community benefits i.e. increased job creation.
- The criteria should be more focused on the community as opposed to the Council – there may be a short term financial burden on rate payers.

33.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The financial benefit needs to be for the wider community and not the Council becoming a developer.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, with the decision resting with Council, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan. • The group noted that there is still a lot of uncertainty around this. It was recognised that it is difficult to estimate costs for work that will be carried out years in the future. • It was recommended that the Plan needs an explicit comment on 'what this means for ratepayers'. For example a % rate increase or \$1m = \$50 increase per household. This should be made very clear before the hearing, and can be done relatively easily.

34. Financial Implications for taxpayers

	Extent of Crown exposure to financial costs or risks
+3	The Plan reduces the crown costs with little risk and creates financial benefits for the Crown and proposals for future use are affordable.
+2	The Plan potentially creates financial benefits for the Crown and proposals for future use are affordable.
	The Plan outlines financial implications on taxpayers and proposals for future use are affordable.
	The Plan does not explain financial implications on taxpayers.
	The Plan increases the exposure to cost and risk, commits to unaffordable expenditure and undermines future return.

34.1. Discussion

- A lot of this information is not yet available in the plan, hence the low score.

34.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- The draft Plan should include more detailed costings and implications for ratepayers and taxpayers to inform decision making.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 (pages 66-69) now explain in more detail. • There is a lot of uncertainty around this criteria and how to address the recommendations in the Plan. The group noted that the Crown have not been particularly open or clear about expectations or providing figures for WDC to work with. • The group recommended that the Crown work out more detailed figures and provide those to WDC as a matter of urgency to inform future decision making. 	

35. Certainty for the business sector

	Restoration of confidence of the business sector
+3	The Plan provides certainty for the business sector through zoning policies and regulatory processes.
+2	The Plan provides clarity for the business sector through zoning policies and regulatory processes.
X	The Plan provides some clarity for the business sector through zoning policies.
-1	The Plan is silent on issues that affect business confidence.
-2	The Plan reduces clarity for the business sector.

35.1. Discussion

- The Plan seems to have done as much as it can in relation to this criteria, it would require further actions outside the plan to meet a +2 and +3.
- The plan shows certainty. However, further work is needed in future iterations.

35.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Further improvements to wording and providing additional direction regarding business land and certainty about surrounding land use activities proposed will provide certainty to the business sector, which we expect will come over time.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As this is Crown owned land it is unsure of the process the Crown may follow to develop or dispose of land. • The team are aware there may be more work to do to address these suggested changes, and would welcome suggested wording or ways to improve the preliminary draft recovery plan. • The group recommended that zoning proposals should be set by WDC at a future date. 	

36. Efficient use of existing and future infrastructure

	Integration of developments into existing and future proposed infrastructure networks (e.g. roads, pipes, buildings, services)
+3	The Plan requires that location of business and residential land is well integrated with existing and future proposed infrastructure.
+2	The Plan encourages the location of business and residential land to make best use of existing and future proposed infrastructure.
+1	The Plan acknowledges that existing infrastructure should be used where practical.
-1	The Plan does not mention the need to consider existing infrastructure.
-2	The Plan encourages the development of new infrastructure which doesn't integrate.

36.1. Discussion

- The plan does not legislatively require efficient use of infrastructure. However, it clearly outlines the proposals and infrastructure needs. For example, the boat ramp currently does not meet 3, as this is not 'required' in the plan.

36.2. Suggested changes to Plan

- Given the importance of infrastructure the details included in the early iteration should be carried through until the Plan is signed off. This provides certainty to the Council, the government and investors and residents about where and how infrastructure will be used.

Workshop 3 - Has the Plan incorporated suggested changes?

- Infrastructure requirements are addressed all the way through the document and funding tables in Section 6 (pgs. 66-69).
- The group discussed the merit of various proposals, such as business vs high density residential use of land in town centre along the river. Some in the group thought there is a need to further explore the possibility of high density residential development in and around the town centre, as this was ruled out too early in the process. The group also noted that submissions with supporting evidence would be required to support this.

Table 2: Part 2 Summary of findings from Workshop 3 - what is still missing?

Criteria	Theme	Workshop 3: What is still missing? Summary of further issues and recommendations
1.	Water Quality	The Plan could be more explicit about aspirations for water quality and highlight the opportunities for environmental improvements along Dudley drain, along with other initiatives outside of the red zone, particularly the Kaiapoi river.
2.	Ecology	Ecological linkages and mahinga kai make more aspirational statements, but not clear enough on implementation of the relevant value of these proposals. There would be value in stating how these areas can assist in improving biodiversity. The plan could state the intentions and the expected outcomes, and be more explicit in the wording.
3.	Coastal Environment	Access to the coastal environment could be reflected in the text of the plan quite easily, outlining the intended benefits and intention to maintain or improve public access.
4.	Riparian Margins	The group noted that the riparian margins are outside the residential red zone areas covered by this plan, however the intention of the plan writers and council seems to be that the red zone areas will connect in with the river and riparian margins. The projects of the Kaiapoi River Project and river rehabilitation project need to relate back to the specific areas. Some of the future actions should be made more obvious in this plan to demonstrate to the reader what the intended outcomes will be.
5.	Compatible Activities	The recovery plan needs to be cognisant of the surrounding activities and zoning and consider compatibility of proposed development. The broad land use maps included in the preliminary draft seem to be this, but a lot of more detailed considerations will be needed as more detailed plans materialise through the next stages of finalising and implementing the recovery plan.
6.	Geotechnical Constraints	It is assumed that given the red zoning history and importance of ensuring land use reflects the constraints of the land, that the proposals for future land use will be driven by geotechnical considerations. The broad low intensity land use and open nature of the proposals, and wording in the plan, indicate that sensible decisions have been made. The recovery plan should be explicit that most of the Plan is a response to geotechnical response to mitigating risk; it is shown in the actions but needs a brief outlining this relationship to the District Plan review.
7.	Natural Hazards	It is still difficult to find the reference to the District Plan and explanation of how those issues are dealt with outside the recovery plan, so a subheading is needed. Further detail is needed about how the timing and process of the District Plan change relating to hazards, and also how that has informed the preparation of this recovery plan. i.e. have detailed studies of constraints and opportunities informed the proposed land use?
8.	Flooding	Wording around flooding and modelling needs to consider climate change/sea level rise in all low level areas and be clearer that this has happened.
9.	Land Contamination	The plan should include a clearer reference and link to the HAIL list and the National Environmental Standard for Contaminated Land. The final recovery plan needs to be informed by the government's assessment of soil contamination and this should be made public. Further rationale needs to be added in various sections, the "actions" are included in the plan so it indicates that something will be done about this, but there is not the background information/explanation that would help everyone to understand better.
10.	Business Land	The group recommended the removal of parking as defined in Area 3 on page 29. The group also recommended the removal of possible land uses from the key of the map on page 29 as these may be seen as too restrictive.
11.	Accessibility	The group recommended a particular focus on the New Zealand Disability Strategy and promoting accessibility in the Plan, as the plan is weak on this aspect at present and it is a particular consideration under the CER Act to demonstrate that this issue has been considered.
12.	Community involvement	The communications information supporting the plan - summary documents, FAQ's, various public events and media coverage goes some way to addressing the suggested changes from Workshop 2. However, there is a need more generally about wording to explain the Council's commitment to ongoing planning, for the next steps, and to consider using the current communications approach process for the preliminary draft to the Minister's draft. There needs to be an additional piece in the implementation section about the next steps and role of various agencies and the community. The group recommended carrying on the Facebook pages throughout the process – use the branding through all future consultation up to the next 10 years so it is the home of the regeneration process. Don't just hand the draft over to the Minister and wait for him to make a decision, there needs to be a clearer link between consultation undertaken so far and the process going forward, and implementation when the Minister signs it.

Criteria	Theme	Workshop 3: What is still missing? Summary of further issues and recommendations
13.	Monitoring	Linking the monitoring section and the community consultation process is important, and the group recommended that the Plan needs to ensure it will be easily available. There is a need to be slightly more explicit about the monitoring, and how that reflects the vision and goals in the plan, along with the anticipated outcomes.
14.	Implementation	The implantation tables demonstrate that actions will occur. However, there is a question mark about whether the tone of the implementation table is reflected in the text of the remainder of the plan? There seems to be a commitment to the projects where there is funding, but not for the projects where no funding is allocated currently, and this should be explored and explained in more detail.
15.	Impacts of the Earthquakes	The group recommends that another paragraph or so is added to the 'Background Page' stating that the use of the land will influence people's feelings about the land. Any treatment of the land will evoke various emotional and other responses, particularly for those people who have strong associations with this land.
16.	Memorial	The group recommended that the Plan should be more explicit about a memorial and remembering the earthquakes and former use of the red zoned land, in an appropriate way. This needs to be incorporated in some form and state that a memorial will be developed and that it will likely be on Council land. There needs to be consultation around this. However, it was also noted that a memorial could go anywhere, not just in the Red Zone, and this recovery plan can't specify where to locate the memorial at this stage, this would need specific community input.
17.	Economic Innovation	The group discussed this and concluded that 'requiring' economic innovation is beyond the scope of the Plan. However, making land available for business use and working with local businesses is sufficient.
18.	Business Land	There was a lot of discussion around masterplans for business area. The areas in the Plan are too small and are separated from each other to need a master plan. A master plan could actually limit the types of activities suitable for the land and could reduce the value of the land.
19.	Development of Land	It was recommended that WDC and Crown identify the best process for development of these areas, as a matter of urgency. The group also recommended that business areas be sold as one parcel of land to relevant eligible buyers.
20.	Impact for Ratepayers	The group noted that there is still a lot of uncertainty around this. It was recognised that it is difficult to estimate costs for work that will be carried out years in the future. It was recommended that the Plan needs an explicit comment on 'what this means for ratepayers'. For example a percentage rate increase or \$1million = \$50 increase per household. This should be made very clear before the hearing, and can be done relatively easily.
21.	Impact for taxpayers	There is a lot of uncertainty around this criteria and how to address the recommendations in the Plan. The group noted that the Crown have not been particularly open or clear about expectations or providing figures for WDC to work with. The group recommended that the Crown work out more detailed figures and provide those to WDC as a matter of urgency to inform future decision making.
22.	Residential Development	The group discussed the merit of various proposals, such as business vs high density residential use of land in town centre along the river. Some in the group thought there is a need to further explore the possibility of high density residential development in and around the town centre, as this was ruled out too early in the process. The group also noted that a submissions with supporting evidence would be required to support this.

Appendix 1

Ngāi Tahu further assessment toolkit

A further assessment toolkit has been provided by Ngāi Tahu which adds another layer across the whole plan as it relates to mana whenua. Although it leads more toward the implementation phases of the Recovery Plan, it is valuable to include as an overall assessment at this stage, and is included here as an Appendix for that reason.

It is envisaged that over time these scores will elevate as the process evolves and with further inclusion and input from mana whenua.

Background to the Further Assessment Tool Kit Matrix

A toolkit was developed from *“An Example of Modern Māori Learning Environments, A Ngāi Tūāhuriri Perspective, New Brighton Schools Merger, Cultural Identifiers”* to provide a strategic overview and to assist within the Ngāi Tūāhuriri Takiwā to identify with and provide for the relationship of mana whenua within the remediation and rebuild process. It builds on the environmental standards discussed within the previous section. It is adopted and further developed for the Waimakariri Red Zone and Draft Recovery Plans internal assessment by mandated representatives of Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri and Ngāi Tahu.

It must be noted that this is an exemplar and specific to the general location of mana whenua and localised environments.

The toolkit has been designed so it can be adopted and adapted by further Hapū of Ngāi Tahu to utilise and who may be faced with remediation and rebuilds within their Takiwā.

Reference to relevant Iwi Management Planning Documents have also been included within the toolkit. This provides a further layer of considerations to the relevant Government, Governance Boards and Design Teams when considering planning for remediation and rebuilds. It also draws on work by Matapopore within the cultural narratives of the Anchor Projects.

The toolkit has been developed into a matrix format and builds on and includes content and excerpts from the original exemplar. References to the identified hapū and takiwā from the exemplar are excluded for the specific purpose of developing a generalised template for use by other hapū specific to their own area.

The toolkit has the function of indicating the main issues and values from a mana whenua perspective. How those issues and values can be threaded into the process of engagement, preliminary and detailed design phases, through to implementation and the build phases of the remediation or rebuild are also included where applicable. Place specifics, issues and values are for the mana whenua of their particular takiwā to indicate. Further reference to whom and how to engage with are also provided.

The toolkit matrix includes:

Considerations to identify	Key steps to take	Identifiers to consider	Potential themes to include
They are designed to indicate why we should engage	They are designed to indicate how the process can be undertaken	They are designed to give the details of what to consider and include in the preliminary and detailed design phases	They are designed as a list of potential topics which can be drawn upon to include within the overall design
Evaluation and assessment criteria Designed as a checklist against mana whenua values and issues			

To summarise getting mana whenua involved in co-construction of the implementation of plans including helping with new builds with major remediation or redevelopment is a critical component in demonstrating relationships built on partnership and good faith. A partnership that is culturally inclusive in design, and around storying (or narratives) of flora and fauna and the natural and built environment from a mana whenua perspective demonstrates a positive move towards and maintaining the partnership principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and in turn reflects authentic new learning and natural environments post-earth quake.

The opportunity to influence the design also shows partnership through threading the history and storying of the mana whenua into the fabric of the area. 'What is this place and what happened in this place' with regard to their journeying and settlement to the area informs the inquiry of how to best co-partner with the place and its inhabitants.³

Toolkit Assessment

Toolkit/Assessments are based on provision, recognition and direct input into the overall plan with scoring criteria attached as

- 1) Y=Yes, 2) N=No, 3) ?=Partially and N/A=Not Applicable.

Indication of further potential themes based on environmental and cultural performance toward the implementation phases.

Some of which are already indicated within the plan and they are assessed accordingly to the above criteria.

³ Adapted from Harris, N.K. (2014) Assessment toolkit from *"An Example of Modern Māori Learning Environments, A Ngāi Tūāhuriri Perspective, New Brighton Schools Merger ,Cultural Identifiers"*

Table 1							
Key steps	score	Considerations	score	Identifiers	score	potential themes based on environmental and cultural performance	score
Recognition of the relationships of Mana Whenua to the area	Y	Identify who the local mana whenua are ⁴	Y	- Providing narrative on their historical relationship to the area.	?	Provide for improved native flora and fauna and mahinga kai values; Reference (symbolic or otherwise) to previous areas of habitation through storying and naming of areas and buildings within the new precincts	Y
				- Historical evidence	?	Utilising Ngāi Tahu names, history and Mahinga kai associated with the area; the placement of markers and art works (space made available in consultation with an identified artist and architect) associated with Ngāi Tahu	N
				mahinga Kai	Y	Opening of cultural spaces with indoor and outdoor connectedness utilising naming and identifiers of indigenous flora and fauna	N
				places of significance	Y	The application of the Ngāi Tahu cultural sustainability indicators as assessment criteria on the design and development	Y
				people	Y	Protection and enhancement of any receiving waterway or storm water run-off through upgraded best practice storm water or run off	?
				landscapes	Y	Treatment and disposal and other low impact urban design requirements to improve water quality, reticulation and utilisation	?
				natural resources	Y	Inclusion of gardens (Māra) with native plantings associated to the area in keeping with the geography and landscape as well as use and purpose such as edibles and medicinal qualities (Rongoā).	?
				historical narratives	?		
				Ngāi Tahu tradition's and legends	?		
				- Modern ecosystem identifiers	?		
				associated land forms	Y		
				species of flora and fauna	Y		
				Associated traditional uses of flora and fauna	Y		

⁴ Most contacts are generally through the local Papatipu Rūnanga and the contacts can be found on - <http://ngaitahu.iwi.nz/te-runanga-o-ngai-tahu/papatipu-runanga/>

				- Environmental standards:	?		
						Providing options for informing the naming's and design and its associated environments	?
				the use of composting or waterless toilet/sewage systems	?	Inform and influence the outdoor environment as to the associated relationships and culturally appropriate identifiers to the area as a measure of authentic engagement.	?
				rainwater collection and grey water recycling	?		
				land or wetland based storm water and sewage treatment and disposal systems	?		
				solar or wind based energy generation, and	?		
				the protection and enhancement of native flora, fauna and habitats, with a focus on potential mahinga kai and cultural use.	Y		
Provision of a suite of 'Cultural Identifiers' relevant to for input and informing the Preliminary Design Phase	Y	Identify early in the preliminary design phase who to engage with and how that relationship will be developed	Y	This is an initial assessment only against table 1, and some further refinement is necessary, particularly regarding how this can be further utilised and narrated. However, from this quick assessment the Draft Recovery Plan overall is an excellent start in relation to mana whenua inclusion. In most cases it scores higher than average on recognition and provision but at times could be seen to lack further direction on mana whenua input throughout the forthcoming processes. It is anticipated that over time as the plan is prepared and when it comes to implementation, these scores will elevate through further inclusion and input from mana whenua.			
Inclusion of those relationships and identifiers into the Detailed Design Stage	?	Include the suite of relevant narratives and information gained from the preliminary design phase into the detailed design phase	?				

Table 2		
Evaluation and assessment criteria designed as a checklist against mana whenua values and issues Values are scored between 0 and 5, where 0 does not address any Māori values, 3 addresses some values, and 5 address all values.		SCORE 14/25
Does the proposal protect and/or enhance natural waterways, and consider the appropriate use/reuse, treatment and disposal of water?	5: Protects and enhances natural waterways, i.e. sustainable water use and there is no discharge into waterways. 0: Waterways are befouled and/or unsustainable water use	3
Does the proposal protect and/or enhance native flora, fauna, habitats, ecosystems, and biodiversity (particularly waterways and wetlands)?	5: Ecosystems are protected and enhanced, biodiversity is enhanced and landscaping and riparian zones use native plants. 0: Ecosystems are destroyed, biodiversity loss occurs, landscaping and riparian zone use non-native plants	3
Does the proposal consider the reduction of waste and pollution (to air, land, water and coastal environments) as well as minimise the reliance on and/or improve existing infrastructure (e.g. sewage, storm-water and energy systems)?	5: Low impact urban design solutions are used, sustainable transport options are utilised, and kaitiaki have access to mahinga kai. 0: Urban design is unsustainable and access to mahinga kai is prohibited.	3
Does the proposal consider investment in technology, knowledge, products, and systems that are energy, water and resource efficient, and involve on-going monitoring and reporting?	5: Most buildings have a greenstar rating of 5 or a homestar rating of 10, recycled timber is used, renewable energy is utilised, and raw materials are sourced locally. 0: The majority of buildings have poor, if any, greenstar or homestar ratings, non-renewable energy is utilised, and raw materials are sourced externally.	0
Does the proposal implement management systems that encourage clients, employees and suppliers to identify, and act upon opportunities to protect biodiversity, prevent pollution, and continually improve environmental performance?	5: Clients, employees and suppliers are to empowered to protect biodiversity, prevent pollution, and continually improve environmental performance. 0: Clients, employees and suppliers are not empowered to protect biodiversity, prevent pollution, and continually improve environmental performance. ⁵	3

⁵ Unique to this table is the framing of Māori concepts within a Māori environmental paradigm. It can be used to balance environmental, social, cultural, and economic aspirations while meeting Mana Whenua expectations. Given the challenge of applying mātauranga Māori to the financial and construction criteria for a project such as the remediation or rebuild process, a Mātauranga Māori values evaluation tool provides an information source to complement standard or “orthodox” project assessments as a cost-benefit analysis. Self-assessment is the main criteria of how to view responsiveness.

Table 3		
Further assessment criteria	Checklist against activities	SCORE 27/50
Manawhenua (customary authority): Acknowledgement, recognition and provision for tangata whenua kawa, tikanga, history and ongoing mana.	Manawhenua: Does the design proposal (the proposal) acknowledge, recognise & provide for Ngāi Tūāhuriri kawa, tikanga, history, identity & ongoing mana & ensure the appropriate expression & interpretation of te reo Māori, kawa, tikanga, history, cultural symbols & artwork through?	4
Tikanga (best practice): Sustainable buildings that are energy efficient and have ongoing monitoring and reporting in design, construction and operation.	Tikanga (best practice): Does the proposal include Sustainable buildings that are energy efficient and have ongoing monitoring and reporting in design, construction and operation?	0
Ngā Wai Tūpuna/ Waimāori: Waterways and waters of importance are protected from discharges.	Ngā Wai Tūpuna/ Waimāori: Does the proposal protect &/or enhance waterways & consider the appropriate use/reuse, treatment & disposal of water?	3
Ngā Otaota Māori/ Mahinga Kai: Places where food is produced and procured are not compromised.	Ngā Otaota Māori/ Mahinga Kai: Does the proposal protect &/or enhance native flora, fauna, habitats ecosystems, & biodiversity & promote enhanced mahinga kai outcomes?	4
Wāhi Tapu/Taonga: Culturally significant sites are protected and treated with respect and dignity.	Wāhi Tapu/Taonga: Does the proposal acknowledge, protect, enhance &/or appropriately interpret culturally significant sites?	3
Kaitiakitanga (stewardship): Reduction of pollution emissions (air, land, water, coast) and reliance on existing infrastructure (sewage, storm water, energy).	Kaitiakitanga: Does the proposal consider the reduction of waste & pollution (to air, land, water & coastal environments) as well as minimising the reliance on &/or improving existing infrastructure (such as sewage, storm-water & energy systems)?	3
Tohungatanga (expertise): Cost effective and efficient construction and operation and the ability to provide a return on investment – balancing economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing.	Tohungatanga: Does the proposal consider investment in technology, knowledge, products & systems that are energy, water & resource efficient, & involve ongoing monitoring & reporting of results?	2
Whakapapa/Mātauranga (traditional knowledge): Use of native, local, recycled and/or renewable resources that provide a connection to and protect/enhance the local landscape and Ngāi Tahu identity/integrity.	Whakapapa/ Mātauranga: Does the proposal encourage the use of native, local, recycled &/or renewable resources & products that provide a connection to, &/or protect and enhance the Te Waipounamu landscape and Ngāi Tahu identity & integrity?	1
Whānaungatanga/Tūrangawaewae (sense of belonging): Providing a place where Ngāi Tahu are welcome, encouraged and proud to visit. Manaaki (hospitality): The ability of the built environment to manaaki (care for) manuhiri (guests) and provide a healthy, inspiring environment for all people	Whānaungatanga/Tūrangawaewae/Manaaki: Does the proposal provide places where Ngāi Tahu & manuhiri alike are welcome, encouraged & proud to be involved?	4
Rangatiratanga (leadership): The expression of te reo, kawa, tikanga, history, identity, cultural symbols and artwork of Ngāi Tahu whānau, hapū and iwi.	Rangatiratanga/Tikanga: Does the proposal implement management systems that encourage clients, employees & suppliers to identify, & act upon opportunities to protect biodiversity, prevent pollution, & continually improve environmental performance?	3
Conclusion: The evaluation and further assessment criteria provided in tables 2 and 3 score above average yet could be enhanced through ongoing engagement and resourcing. It is envisaged that over time these scores will elevate as the process evolves and with further mana whenua inclusion.		