



People

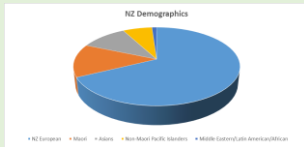
NZ

- People of NZ are diverse in culture, race and lifestyle
- Effects on people are various and complex
- All of mans activities affect 'man'
- Some of the tools require a fundamental understanding social fabric
- Assessment of impacts is not always straight forward and involved experts
- How those affected will be considered is a key point



NZ Demographics

There are 4.6 million people living in New Zealand.



Location

- Over three-quarters of New Zealand's population live in the North Island (76%) with one-third of the total population living in the Auckland region.
- This region is also the fastest growing, accounting for 46% of New Zealand's total population growth.
- Most Māori live in the North Island (87%), although less than a quarter (24%) live in Auckland.



Urban or Rural ?

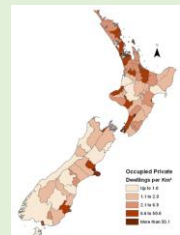
- New Zealand is a predominantly urban country, with 86% of the population living in an urban area.
- About 72% of the population live in the 16 main urban areas (population of 30,000 or more) and 53% live in the four largest cities of Auckland, Christchurch, Wellington, and Hamilton.



Population Intensity (2013)

No of occupied dwellings (approx.):

- Auckland = 474 000
- Dunedin = 47 000
- Christchurch = 131 000
- Hamilton = 50 800
- Wellington = 71 800



Places

There are:

- Small towns
- Big cities
- Rural settlements
- Coastal towns
- Riverside settlements
- Large urban areas



Activities and affects on People

- Roads / Transport (Fragmentation / Safety)
- Developments (Hydrology)
- Coastal infrastructure (Harbours)
- Water infrastructure (Abstraction / Discharges)
- Agriculture / Farming (Nutrients)
- Power infrastructure (Damming)
- Mining (Tailings- Acid)
- Discharges (from all sources e.g. spills)



Roads / Transport (Fragmentation / Safety)

- Separation of communities from new roads through the physical barrier they represent
- Change of nature of the aesthetic environment – landscape impacts
- Increases in pedestrian or road traffic resulting in safety effects including stranger danger



Assessment Tools

- Social Impact Assessments
- SEPTED
- Historic Places
- Landscape Assessment
- Consultation



Social Impact Assessment

- **Social impact assessment (SIA)** is a methodology to review the social effects of infrastructure projects and other development interventions
- The origin of SIA comes from the environmental impact assessment (EIA) model, which first emerged in the 1970s in the U.S, as a way to assess the impacts on society of certain development schemes and projects before they go ahead - for example, new roads, industrial facilities, mines, dams, ports, airports, and other infrastructure projects.

Case Study – Ruataniwha Water Storage

- Hawke's Bay Regional Council is investigating the potential for water storage for the Ruataniwha Plains for irrigation.
- From 2009, pre-feasibility studies and analysis of eight sites possibly suitable for water storage
- Final choice, dam site at Makaroro river

The dam will supply water for irrigation during summer months by capturing water over wetter months and storing it for use during dry periods. The water is intended to be used for horticultural industries, such as nearby orchards.



Objectives & Scope of the SIA

To report on relevant social and socio-economic effects associated with the proposed scheme (as part of AEE)

- The scope was directed at the potential social effects of the scheme associated with
- Changes in farming practices
 - Changes in land ownership
 - Demographic changes
 - Strengthening rural communities (education, health, commerce, clubs etc.)
 - Value conflicts associated with new/intensified land uses versus traditional dryland farming practices

CPTED

Crime prevention strategy to outline how physical environments can be designed in order to lessen the opportunity for crime.

This is achieved by creating environmental and social conditions that:

- maximise risk to offenders (increasing the likelihood of detection, challenge and apprehension)
- maximise the effort required to commit crime (increasing the time, energy and resources required to commit crime)
- minimise the actual and perceived benefits of crime (removing, minimising or concealing crime attractors and rewards)
- minimise excuse making opportunities (removing conditions that encourage/facilitate rationalisation of inappropriate behaviour).

CPTED Guidelines

1. Consider design and use to identify aspects of the physical environment which affect the behaviour of people.
2. Use these factors to allow for the most productive use of space while reducing the opportunity of crime. This might include changes to poor environmental design such as street lighting and landscaping.
3. CPTED concepts and principles are ideally incorporated at the design stage of a development, but can also be applied to existing developments and areas where crime and safety are a concern.



Historic Heritage

Places which may have significant aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological or traditional value, and be appreciated by the public for their contribution to New Zealand's heritage environment.



Historic Heritage Places

As defined in the RMA (s2), includes:

- historic buildings and structures
- archaeological sites
- places of significance to Māori including wāhi tapu (sacred places) – these may include
- natural features such as trees, springs, rivers or mountains which were associated with
- historical or cultural activities or events but which have no known physical remains of those
- activities or events
- the surroundings of buildings, sites and places.



When do you need to address cultural heritage?

You will need to address cultural heritage in your resource consent application if applicable to your activity:

- If your activity affects a Registered or scheduled historic place, historic area, wāhi tapu or wāhi tapu area.
- If your activity affects an archaeological site.
- If your activity affects a place of significance to tāngata whenua.
- If your development area has been occupied by people for more than 100 years.
- If your development area is located within 2km of the coast.
- If your consent involves any earthworks or ground disturbance.
- If you are applying for a consent to subdivide your property.

Who can help you identify a cultural Heritage site or area?

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust ([NZHPT](#)) - for the Register of historic places, historic areas, wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas.

The ARC - for the Regional Plan: [Coastal 2004](#) schedules of protected and preserved historic and cultural heritage sites.



Other info sources

District and city councils (territorial authorities) – for plan schedules of protected cultural heritage resources, related rules and provisions, and whether you require any additional consents.

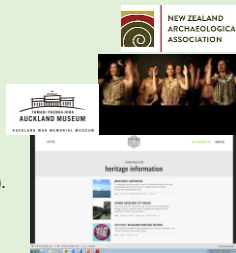
[Iwi agencies](#) - for taonga and wāhi tapu.



More info sources

The [New Zealand Archaeological Association](#) –for archaeological sites in the Site Record File.

Other agencies and sources of information include local museums, historical societies and heritage protection authorities (under the RMA).



Landscape Assessment

Factors that can help in identifying valued landscapes include:

- Presence/absence of statutory landscape designations;
- Presence/absence of local landscape designations and associated controls;
- Landscape quality/condition;
- Scenic quality;
- Rarity of particular elements/features;
- Representiveness;
- Conservation interest;
- Recreation value;
- Perceptual aspects; and
- Cultural / iwi.



Consultation

In the context of seeking a resource consent:

Consultation is the process of communicating with people or groups who may be interested in or affected by your proposal.

Early consultation can help avoid or ease opposition to your proposal later in the process.



Reasons for consultation

- Public participation is one of the key principles underlying the RMA. !
- The RMA does not require you, as an applicant, to consult anyone about your application for resource consent, but sometimes there's a duty under another Act to consult; these duties must still be complied with.
- The RMA does require people applying for resource consent to submit a record of any consultation undertaken and the responses received. This can give decision-makers the information they need to make well-founded decisions.
- There are benefits for an applicant where consultation is concerned.

Consultation Principles

A number of principles that help define the meaning of good consultation have emerged from case law under the RMA:

- Early
- Transparency
- Open mindedness
- Two-way process
- *Not a means to an end*
- Ongoing
- *Agreement not necessary*



Early

Consult as soon as possible when the details of your proposal are less 'set in concrete' and you have more flexibility to make changes to address issues raised by interested and affected persons.



Transparent

Be open about what you want to achieve, what scope you may have to change certain aspects of your proposal, and why there might be elements that you may not be able to change.



Downey Office Building Design, 2009 – never built

Open mind

Keep your views open to people's responses and to the benefits that might arise from consultation.



Can you see it now?



What is this made of?????

Two-Way Process

Consultation is intended as an exchange of information and requires both you and those consulted to put forward their points of view, and to listen to and consider other perspectives.



Not a means to an end

While consultation is not an open-ended, never-ending process, it should not be seen merely as an item on a list of things to do that should be crossed off as soon as possible.



Akashi Kaikyo Bridge - Japan

Ongoing

It may be that consultation, or at least ongoing communication, will continue after your application has been lodged or even after a decision has been made.



Agreement not necessary

Consultation does not mean that all parties have to agree to a proposal, although it is expected that all parties will make a genuine effort. While agreement may not be reached on all issues, points of difference will become clearer or more specific.



Benefits of Consultation

- **Improving outcomes**
- **Gaining local knowledge** – consultation may reveal information on a range of issues (including things such as local traffic or flooding conditions) that is important to your proposal but that you might not otherwise be aware of.
- **Incorporating tāngata whenua values and interests** there may be matters of significance to Māori, such as traditional burial sites, that can be accommodated into your proposal.



The Giant's Chair, Minnehaha Beach

Benefits (cont.)

- **Enhanced proposals and improved environmental outcomes** – consultation may provide input that will improve your project or idea and reduce its impact on the natural, physical, cultural and social environment.
- **Making the consent process easier** – consultation may lessen any concern, doubt or confusion people may have about your proposal (in the absence of accurate information). This can reduce potential opposition, and improve the chances of consent being non-notified and granted



Tāngata Whenua

- **Benefit by understanding the Māori world view** – tāngata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau) have a long-standing association with the natural environment. Understanding these cultural values and interests can result in improved proposals.
- **Unique to New Zealand and our national identity** – tāngata whenua participation in the resource consent process can foster *kaitiakitanga* (the exercise of guardianship expressed in part through an ethic of stewardship) and other Māori concepts that are unique to our country. These may be used to enhance your proposal.
- **Helping council assess RMA obligations** – ensure the council can see how your proposal has addressed RMA requirements relating to Māori and the Treaty of Waitangi, and strengthen relationships.

Pre-consultation

Consider the **nature, extent and size** of potential effects, e.g:

- What kind of effects will your proposed activity create – visual effects, traffic, noise, dust?
- How far will they extend – to adjoining properties, to the whole neighbourhood, to a stream catchment?
- How large are those effects in the context of the environment – minor, moderate, significant?



Who to consult?

Those who may be consulted include:

- owners, occupiers and users of adjacent and nearby land
- downstream water users
- users of the same groundwater resource
- occupiers of land living down-wind of a proposed discharge to air
- people or groups with a specific interest in the site or area (such as guardians of an estuary)
- tāngata whenua (iwi, hapū, whānau)
- statutory, infrastructure and utility organisations (such as government departments, councils, and roading and rail authorities).



How do I consult?

Where do I start?

- Discuss the proposal with the council who may be able to help you list the parties to consult.
- Prepare consultation material such as:
 - a brief written description and plans of your idea/proposal
 - a tentative assessment of environmental effects
 - measures you would propose to reduce the extent or impact of those effects.
- Consult with identified persons and groups:
 - by letter (usually) in the first instance with an offer of follow-up contact to discuss the proposal in the following days
 - by telephone (where possible) to confirm that they've received the information you sent, and to arrange further communication (preferably face-to-face) to determine any issues
 - at an on-site meeting, where you explain your proposal.

Consultation Summary

- listening to what others have to say and considering the responses
- allowing sufficient time for consultation
- making a genuine effort to consult
- conducting the process in mutual good faith
- providing enough information to enable the party being consulted
- to make intelligent and useful responses
- keeping an open mind and being ready to change the proposal or even
- holding meetings, providing relevant and further information on request
- waiting until those being consulted have had a say before making a decision
- re-opening the consultation process if necessary

References

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_New_Zealand
- <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/call-in-transpower/board-of-inquiry/submitter-evidence/downloads/catherine-tuck.pdf>
- <http://www.nzta.govt.nz/consultation/cultural-heritage-effects/docs/guide-to-assessing-cultural-heritage-effects-draft.pdf>
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