

Geospatial tools to assess environmental impacts of urban regeneration

Dr Mirjam Schindler, Dr Rita Dionisio, Ines Falcao, Prof Simon Kingham
Geospatial Research Institute, University of Canterbury

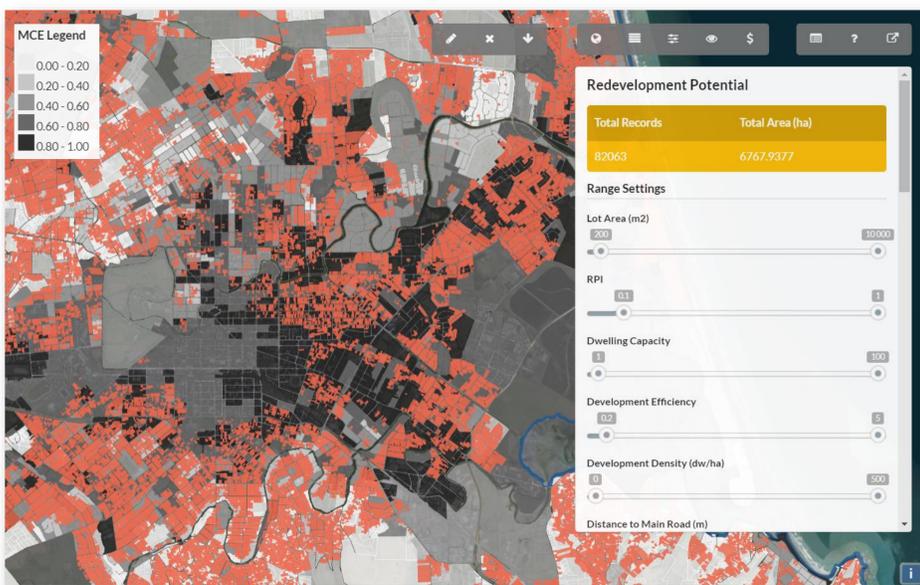
Urban planning should seek to mitigate negative environmental impacts of urban regeneration. This not only requires reliable evidence on the likely consequences different urban regeneration options have on the environment; but it also calls for a better understanding of which changes in (environmental) policy are best placed to improve urban outcomes.

We developed two **spatial tools (ENVISION and ESP)** to inform urban planning stakeholders on **where and how urban regeneration is environmentally and socio-economically feasible** within the National Science Challenge 11 “*Building Better Homes, Towns and Cities: Ko ngā wā kāinga hei papakainga*”. They can help support decisions on residential, institutional and commercial regeneration.

Where to regenerate?

ENVISION, a spatial tool to

- identify urban areas across the city suitable for specific regeneration strategies, through user-defined **multi-criteria evaluation (MCE)**;
- identify land parcels prone for redevelopment, considering a **Redevelopment Potential Index (RPI)**, site-specific infrastructure, amenities, and constraints;
- assess **financial viability** of regeneration scenarios (at neighbourhood scale)



Screenshot of suitable land parcels (in red) for a regeneration scenario identified through ENVISION

How to regenerate?

ESP, a spatial tool to

model **visualise** **assess**

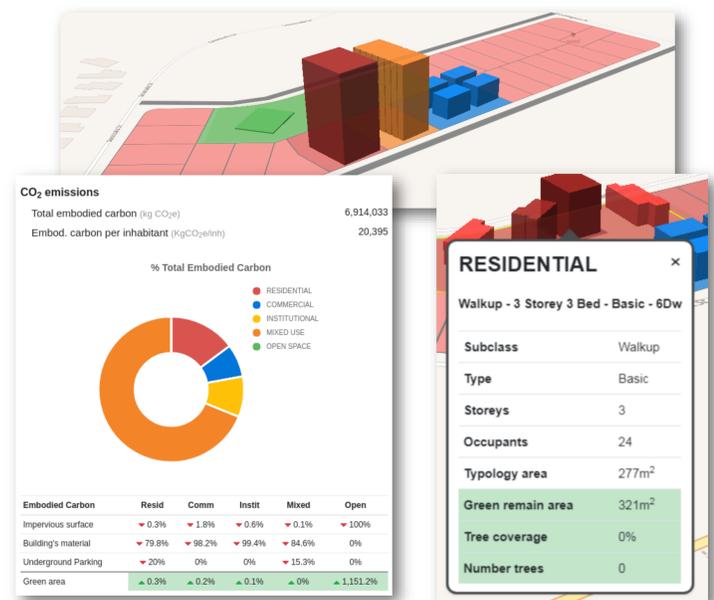
environmental & socio-economic costs and benefits of regeneration scenarios:

Built environment	Environmental impacts	Socio-economic impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population & dwelling density • GFAs • Site area • # residents & jobs • Open space area • Parking area • Land value etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy demand & generation • Water demand & capture • CO₂ impact (embodied, sequestered, operating) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property costs • Operating costs • # jobs created • # residents allocated • # trees allocated • Open space area

Regeneration scenarios can be assessed and compared in ESP based on the above outlined indicators

Example neighbourhood regeneration scenarios:

- **Minimization of a city's carbon foot print** through carbon sequestration by green spaces, cycle-ways and energy- and water-efficient buildings;
- **Balancing environmental and economic costs** through advanced buildings and open spaces enabling water capture and energy generation



Screenshots of ESP: scenario visualisation and example assessment reports

Key values of ESP/ENVISION to stakeholders

- Easy, **graphical visualisation** of outcomes for engagement
- Translation of strategies into **workable scenarios**
- Modelling interdependencies
- Assessment of **environmental & socio-economic effects**

Key uses of tools in New Zealand's planning

Provision of **evidence**
Testing of new ideas, exploratory analysis
Modelling of **alternative scenarios**
Increasing **transparency**
'Storytelling'

Changes in policy to improve urban outcomes

- tools can flexibly recognize **local variations**
- facilitate **alignment** of tools with regulatory frameworks (e.g. RMA)
- provide **consistency** in planning vision & political expectations
- allow for **flexibility** towards alternatives
- foster **engagement, trust & collaboration**

Conclusion

New Zealand's urban planning decision-support tools so far offer a predominantly market-driven perspective which strongly advocates for developers' interests in 'business as usual' approaches to redevelopment, ENVISION/ESP add value by adding **alternative community responsive outcomes**; these have the potential to **mitigate carbon emissions, water and energy use, and land consumption** etc.

Tools like ENVISION/ESP can **inform conversations** among decision-makers, planning teams and communities **about what needs to be in place** to achieve environmentally feasible urban outcomes. Continuous **engagement** with the help of the tools can advise the planning – policy discourse.