

Integrated Planning Guide

Planning for a healthy,
sustainable and resilient future

Version 4.0



FIVE WAYS TO WELLBEING



TALK & LISTEN,
BE THERE,
FEEL CONNECTED



Your time,
your words,
your presence



REMEMBER
THE SIMPLE
THINGS THAT
GIVE YOU JOY



EMBRACE NEW
EXPERIENCES,
SEE OPPORTUNITIES,
SURPRISE YOURSELF



DO WHAT YOU CAN,
ENJOY WHAT YOU DO,
MOVE YOUR MOOD

INTRODUCE THESE FIVE SIMPLE STRATEGIES INTO
YOUR LIFE AND YOU WILL FEEL THE BENEFITS.

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Ē TAHI ARA E RIMA KI TE NGĀKAU ORA



ME KŌRERO, ME WHAKARONGO,
ME WHAKAWĀTEA I A KOE, ME RONGO I
TE WHANAUNGATANGA



TE WĀ KI A KOE,
Ō KUPU, KO KOE
TONU



ME ARO TONU KI
NGĀ MEĀ MĀMĀ
NOĀ, I NGĀKAU
HĀRIKOA AI KOE



AWHITIA TE WHEAKO HOU,
KIMIHIĀ NGĀ ARA HOU, ME
OHORERE KOE I A KOE ANO



WHĀIA TE MEĀ KA
TĀEA E KOE, KIA
PĀREKAREKA TĀU I
WHAI AI, KIA PAI AKE
Ō PIROPIRO

WHAKATŌKIA NGĀ RAUTAKI MĀMĀ NEI KI
TŌ AO KIA RONGO AI KOE I NGĀ PAINGA

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The 'Five ways to wellbeing' were included in V1 of the Integrated Recovery Planning Guide (this documents forerunner) because in those post-earthquake times we all needed constant reminders of these simple but important strategies. We have learned that these strategies are useful at all times, for individuals and communities, and so we have again placed them at the front of this Guide.

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Care for the people



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Foreword

Version four of the Integrated Planning Guide (IPG) is a shift from a Waitaha focused policy tool to one that is relevant to all our kaimahi in Te Waipounamu – and wider. Although this version is developed for people working in public health it can be used by anyone in any non-government agency or Crown entity. Part of the IPG's kaupapa is acknowledging that everyone has a role to play in the promotion of community health and wellbeing – Achieving the NPHS goal of 'longer healthy life-expectancy and improved quality of life' will require all of us, not just those employed by HealthNZ/Te Whatu Ora to do their mahi with a wellbeing lens.

There are no answers in this document but there are lots of questions. The public health sector doesn't and can't know everything. That's why we need to work together with other parties to achieve our shared goals of flourishing communities. The IPG provides the user with a set of starter questions and some pointers to achieving community wellbeing. You will probably discover many more.

The guide is intended to be a living document and we welcome all feedback. If you have an idea on how to improve this guide, we would love to hear from you. Contact us at TWP-NPHS-HIAP@TeWhatuOra.govt.nz

I commend this version of the IPG to you and look forward to seeing your quality improvements in Version 5!



Vince Barry
Regional Director
National Public Health Service – Te Waipounamu



Introduction



Our health and wellbeing are shaped significantly more by social, economic, environmental and commercial conditions – where we live, work, learn and play – than by the medical care we receive. The design of our environments influences, directly and indirectly, the health and wellbeing of individuals and communities. The better our living circumstances, the greater our chance of having good health and a long life.¹ Plans, projects and policies shape the way we live, such as the quality of our housing, the security of our employment, our access to education and our connection to green spaces. Social, economic, environmental and commercial factors like these form the building blocks of wellbeing for individuals and communities.

Communities with good health and wellbeing are easy to recognise as generally they are the places where people want to live. Beyond preventing disease, they support individual and collective opportunities for physical, mental, social and spiritual health, so that people can be well and live meaningfully. For that reason, all who contribute to community planning, such as community members, rūnanga, planners, developers and Crown entities, have a vital role in shaping the prosperity, health and wellbeing of communities.

This Integrated Planning Guide (IPG, or the guide) is a tool designed to support the people who create plans, projects and policies of all sizes. While originally designed to support planning in recovery settings, it has been broadened to cover wide-ranging contexts. For this purpose, it encourages users to think broadly and critically about their opportunities to have an impact on our environments.

This introductory section outlines what integrated planning is and who should use the guide, as well as suggesting how and when to use it. This is followed by a discussion of how we integrate and give importance to Māori perspectives. The next section outlines the importance of community engagement and lists some resources to support this process. The wellbeing building blocks for integrated planning are then introduced. Each building block is accompanied by prompting questions, examples of evaluation measures and space to record your own thoughts. This version of the IPG also incorporates the 2020 Pandemic Supplement by providing specific questions to prompt your thinking on how to make the next pandemic or civil emergency easier to prepare for and recover from.

Overview of integrated planning

Integrated planning takes a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach to considering how the outcomes of a plan, project or policy affect the wide-ranging health and wellbeing needs of communities. The IPG helps us to think about the broader building blocks of wellbeing and to take an integrated approach to policies, plans and projects. It recognises that while planners, designers and policymakers may be aware of their influence on health and wellbeing, they often face barriers to enabling integrated planning, such as competing interests and restricted resourcing and a lack of engagement with professionals in other sectors.

The IPG is intended to be a tool that people can use to incorporate multiple issues into their policies, plans and projects and be reflexive in rapidly evolving contexts. This work includes preparing for and responding to small- and large-scale community issues ranging from planning a new urban marae to rebuilding a city following a natural disaster and preparing for climate change.

It aims to improve community wellbeing and boost project success by strengthening positive links between social, economic, commercial and environmental factors. This approach sets it apart from many other planning tools, which tend to focus solely on the physical and economic infrastructure of cities.

The guide targets urban planning in particular, but we have found it useful for many other types of policy and planning processes. Its use is limited only by your imagination!

For simplicity, here we frequently use the term 'project' to capture the spectrum of planning, projects, policy and wider work, but any word can be substituted to suit your circumstances.

The building blocks introduced

The IPG outlines 14 building blocks for wellbeing (Figure 1), as well as identifying resources to support engagement with others. Each building block offers questions to start conversations around the broad benefits and costs of projects. These questions aim to support decision-making and help identify sustainable options that offer win-win scenarios for projects, people, places and spaces.



Figure 1: The building blocks of wellbeing, including the need for community engagement.

Using the IPG

How you use this guide – as a roadmap, a brainstorming tool or a checklist – depends partly on your particular role and project. Whichever way you use it, the IPG should help you identify the building blocks of wellbeing that you may not have previously considered, as well as prompting you to talk to relevant people. Achieving integrated planning relies as much on connecting people and building motivation as it does on following robust processes. There is no one 'right' way of doing it, but taking the building blocks of wellbeing into account can improve the quality of the project and therefore its outcomes.

The building blocks for wellbeing that the guide covers, as well as the questions related to them, are not prescriptive.

Not all questions may be relevant to your project. Among those that are relevant, you may not be able to answer some – in such cases, this should be a prompt to take a different perspective or seek further advice. It is important to consider the building blocks together, rather than in isolation from each other. The intention is to achieve good integrated planning that will advance your project, and all building blocks, in a holistic manner.

A basic approach involves the following steps.

- Either consider each building block in turn or look at two or more together. For example, how might you link active lifestyles and economic development creatively to support employment opportunities and improve food security?
- Prioritise and group ideas, looking for both opportunities and challenges.
- Take time to consider the various alternatives.
- Be informed by different viewpoints; seek the opinions of others.
- Consider the possible consequences – positive, negative and unintended.
- Review the latest technical evidence and/or best practice and consider any relevant legislation.
- Consider: What do you already know? What other knowledge, research or information do you need? What concerns have already been raised?
- Consider how the planned action or idea fits with the overall vision.
- Establish what the next steps or actions will be.

For case studies of how health agencies have used the IPG, and its previous versions, see www.tewhatauora.govt.nz/health-services-and-programmes/national-public-health-service/health-in-all-policies

Building on a basic approach, you may consider undertaking a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) or a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) or using another methodology to formally evaluate the impact of your plan, project or policy in more depth and/or breadth.

Who would benefit from using the IPG?

Integrated planning supports a collaborative approach and encourages different stakeholders to work together to consider the health and wellbeing impacts of projects, plans and policies. As such, people who will find the IPG useful include:

- planners – to help identify and address the health, wellbeing and sustainability impacts of plans and development proposals
- public health and environmental health professionals – to comment on and analyse policies, plans and proposals
- neighbourhood forums, community groups and housing associations – to comment on plans or to help foster community engagement
- developers – to screen and scope the health impacts of development proposals
- others involved in policy and planning related to transport, housing, the environment and health
- you – if you are reading this guide, chances are you have a project, plan or policy that will benefit from integrated planning.

When to use the IPG

While the IPG is adaptable to many uses, it was originally intended for project management and plan development. Since then, it has been used as a policy tool to support future-proofing and critical analysis. It can also serve as a tool for spatial planning.

To support policy

The IPG can be used to analyse pre-existing policy, and as a ‘futures tool’ to support policy resilience within uncertain futures. For example, use it for:

- **policy analysis** to identify potential and realised impacts and inequities, to explore alternative policy options, to understand links between policies
- **futures thinking** to identify potential benefits and risks of a proposed policy (or the benefits and risks of doing nothing), which can inform engagement, mitigation, and intervention measures, to brainstorm transformational options.

During planning

The earlier you use the IPG in the planning process, the better. However, you can use it at specific points in the process or weave it throughout.

- **Preparation** – use the IPG while defining and exploring the problem, and when choosing policy instruments and scoping.
- **Feasibility, policy formation and master planning** – explore alternatives or solutions to different issues raised in the guide.
- **Design and implementation** – assess the final design against the building blocks.
- **Evaluation** – use the IPG to compare outcomes with anticipated results.

During project management

The following examples illustrate ways of using the IPG at various project points.

- **Initiation** – use it as a group brainstorming tool as part of scoping to ensure wellbeing building blocks can be reflected in outcomes, especially for larger projects.
- **Planning** – use it to identify risks and resources, define deliverables and assist with communication planning.
- **Monitoring** – use as an audit tool to see what is missing, and to check what the impacts on health and wellbeing have been or will be.
- **Closing** – use it to inform evaluations under the Resource Management Act 1991 or similar, especially in identifying and assessing anticipated social, cultural, and environmental effects.

Figure 2 offers an overview of this process.

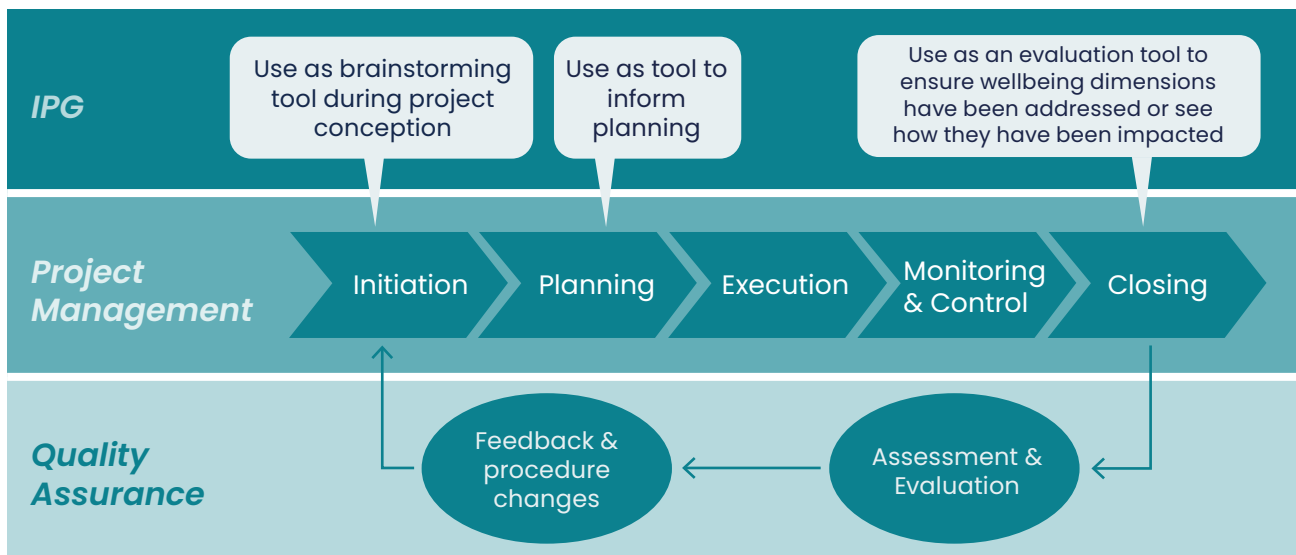


Figure 2: You can use the IPG during various stages of the project management process. We encourage including evaluation and quality assurance in the process to ensure that wellbeing is integrated into future decision making.

Assessing outcomes

Measuring the performance of initiatives can be a powerful tool. Project managers should create metrics to evaluate the success of their plans and other projects or policies. As a starting point, this guide suggests some performance measurements or indicators to gauge a project's impact on the relevant building blocks of wellbeing.

Ideally, assessment should involve robust evaluation methods and methodologies, with clear processes. For meaningful assessment, you need to begin to engage with stakeholders early, and to carefully plan how you will define and measure success. All projects have opportunities to meaningfully integrate Māori perspectives into their assessment, such as by seeking a definition of success from mana whenua, and using kaupapa Māori methods and methodologies.

We also encourage organisations to develop a quality assurance framework to review how they integrate health, sustainability and resilience into decision-making. Such frameworks can help identify priorities, create better working practices and policies and, ultimately, enrich the communities they serve.

Futures planning

Futures thinking and planning assists us to tackle complex problems by recognising component parts, exploring uncertainties, revisiting past solutions, considering diverse perspectives and compiling options. It prompts us to shift the weighting of our thinking and decision-making from the present, to consider both the future and the past.

Aotearoa New Zealand, along with the world, is facing multiple complex and compounding threats to our health and wellbeing.² Locally, we are at imminent risk from the effects of climate change, such as sea-level rises that threaten our coastal dwellings, places of significance, culture and biodiversity. We remain vulnerable to extreme weather events and other natural and man-made disasters. Our water, air and soil quality is degrading, while our capabilities to protect these for the present or the future are diminishing.

The size of our population is increasing and its make-up is changing, bringing with it the challenges of how to support both growing cohorts of elderly people and diverse youth. Chronic diseases are becoming more prevalent, putting strain on an already struggling health care system, and hindering people's ability to contribute to society in many areas including whānau, the economy and arts.

A future pandemic is considered inevitable. Our infrastructure is ageing. Technological development is accelerating, while uncertainty is high as to what solutions may come with the new technology or what additional problems it may bring.

While some of us may be enjoying improved health opportunities and outcomes, others face poverty, and a significant proportion are subject to inequitable opportunities and outcomes within health, the economy and social services, among others. Our problems are complex, and uncertainty is high.

These issues will impact all people, places, projects and policies. Futures tools are a good way to consider the impact of our current work in different environments and over different timeframes.

'The Seven Questions' tool is a great place to start gathering insights from internal and external stakeholders.³ In answering them, consider perspectives for 10-, 50- and 100-year timeframes:

- **Oracle** – What are the critical issues we are about to face?
- **Optimist** – If things went well, what would success look like?
- **Pessimist** – What would you consider is a bad outcome, how could that eventuate?
- **Constraints** – How would the current context (e.g. culture, systems, resources) need to change to achieve the optimistic outcome?
- **Looking forward** – What key decisions need to be made in the short-term to achieve long-term success?
- **Looking back** – What factors have influenced how things are now; how can we learn from these experiences?
- **Epitaph** – If you were free of constraints, what would you do to ensure a successful future?

For more information and tools, see [Futures Thinking Resources](#).

Integrating Māori Perspectives



It is essential for the public sector to work alongside the citizens of Aotearoa New Zealand, including tangata whenua, and all community groups as we plan together. Integrating Māori knowledge, values and perspectives into planning and decision-making is necessary to achieve equitable outcomes for Māori.

Engagement and collaboration with tangata whenua should be guided by the articles and principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi. Here te Tiriti refers to the Māori text of the agreement signed at Waitangi in 1840. Te Tiriti provides for hapū, iwi and Māori to exercise tino rangatiratanga (full authority) over their own affairs. It encompasses rights to manage relationships in accordance with both tikanga (Māori law and norms) and values such as manaakitanga (care for people) and kaitiakitanga (care for the natural and physical worlds).

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Article 1	Article 2	Article 3	Declaration
Kāwanatanga	Tino Rangatiratanga	Ōritetanga	Ritenga Māori
Discusses concepts of kāwanatanga (governance) and mana motuhake (sovereignty). The right of the tangata te Tiriti (i.e. the Crown) to govern is qualified by an obligation to protect Māori interests and support shared benefits.	Provides for tangata whenua to exercise authority and autonomy over their own affairs, including their lands and taonga, resources and cultural practices.	Requires equitable outcomes for tangata whenua.	This declaration (sometimes referred to as the fourth article of te Tiriti) upholds the importance of tangata whenua belief systems, worldviews, and values.

It is clear the originally agreed partnership has fallen short in terms of both Māori rights and expectations of mutual benefit and equity. Māori experience disparities in outcomes compared with the rest of the population across nearly all areas of health due to unequal, preventable and unjust differences in the distribution of the building blocks for wellbeing, including considerably higher levels of social and economic deprivation and provision of lower-quality public services.⁴

As the Waitangi Tribunal noted in its Hauora report, achieving equitable health outcomes for Māori is a responsibility of all sectors, not just the health sector.⁵ This means that all of us must consider how our projects, plans and policies may affect issues of equity, and we must prioritise equity where we can.

An evolving set of principles elaborates on the articles of Te Tiriti, which are relevant to health. These principles reflect the underlying mutual obligations and responsibilities of the Crown and Māori, as partners within our contemporary context. A range of courts and the Waitangi Tribunal have expressed and recognised the following principles, which are intended to be considered collectively.

- **Tino rangatiratanga** means providing for Māori self-determination and mana motuhake.
- **Equity** involves being committed to achieving equitable outcomes for Māori.
- **Active protection** means acting to the greatest extent practicable to achieve equitable outcomes for Māori. This work includes ensuring that the Crown, its agents and its partner under te Tiriti are well informed on the extent and nature of Māori outcomes and efforts to achieve Māori equity.
- **Options** involve providing for and properly resourcing kaupapa Māori. That includes supporting places and services that recognise and support the expression of te ao Māori (the Māori world).
- **Partnership** means working in partnership with Māori in the governance, design, delivery and monitoring of projects and services.

It is recognised that these principles are not exhaustive – other principles may be developed over time.

In the area of planning and development for health, further obligations can apply in addition to te Tiriti. For example, local government also considers reciprocity, mutual benefit, right of development, redress and informed decision-making. Moreover, all persons acting under the Resource Management Act 1991 must take into account te Tiriti principles.

To support the integration of Māori perspectives into this work, the principles of Te Pae Māhutonga,⁶ a model for health promotion planning, are embedded within the building block prompting questions. All building blocks should be able to promote health and wellbeing through each whetū (star) of Te Pae Māhutonga (Figure 3 and Figure 4). However, some building blocks may naturally focus on one or two whetū.



Figure 3: Te Pae Māhutonga brings together elements of modern health promotion.



Te Mana Whakahaere
Autonomy or community ownership



Mauriora
Secure cultural identity



Waiora
Environmental protection



Toiora
Healthy lifestyles



Nga Manukura
Leadership



Te Oranga
Participation in society

Figure 4: Te Pae Māhutonga depicted in infographics.

Engagement



Successful urban and land-use planning demands thoughtful coordination of effort, effective communication and clear strategic leadership. A vital part of this process is to engage and communicate effectively with individuals, whānau and the many social networks, agencies and communities connected to it. Engagement and ongoing whakawhanaungatanga with Māori, as mana whenua, whānau, hapū, iwi and hapori, are part of the Crown's obligation to uphold te Tiriti.

Engagement promotes sustainable decisions by recognising and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision-makers. Consider how to access or involve existing community engagement and community consultation teams in central and local government. While increasing the level of participation allows participants to have a stronger impact on the decision, what level is appropriate depends on the goals, timeframes and resources available. Consider where engagement currently sits on the spectrum of public participation (inform, consult, involve, collaborate or empower) and where it should be for your project.⁷

Transparent processes and accountability of all involved are essential for credibility. Demonstrate and safeguard these through all activities.

It helps to *keep* asking these questions:

Who do we talk to next? What do we need to know (to ask)? What do we need to say?	Are we applying best practice in consultation and communication? Do communication plans reach the right audience? Are they accessible? Do they uphold tikanga and kawa? Are there non-formal community leaders who can assist with communication?
Who may be affected? Are they included in planning and decision making?	
Are there other ways of looking at the situation?	How will the plan lead to healthy, more sustainable and resilient communities? How will we measure or indicate success? After the project, will we check back with or communicate the outcomes to the community?
What are the options?	

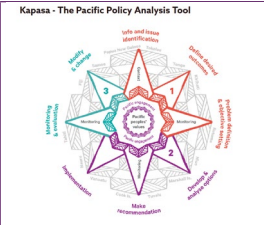
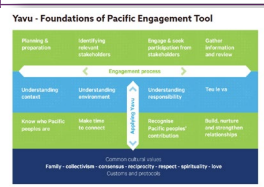
Civil emergency planning questions:

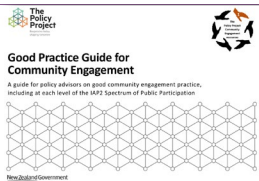
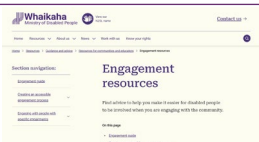
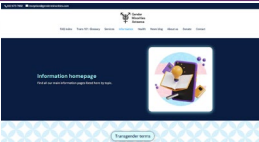
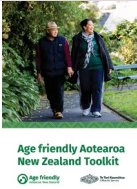
In 2020 we produced a pandemic supplement to the Guide. We have incorporated all of those questions into the wider heading of ‘Civil emergencies’. Experience has shown us that effective transitions through such emergencies depend on high quality community engagement and communication. It is important to recognise that often the most vulnerable or affected communities may not have the means to access or engage with the latest information.

In addition to the civil emergency planning questions included for each building block in the next section, consider:

- How can we use available data collection and analysis tools and techniques so that we can draw on their full potential to address future crises?
- How can we engage equitably so that we hear a diverse range of voices? What mechanisms do we need to develop?
- How can our engagement plans be more sensitive to changes in the levels of pandemic response and recovery?
- How can we support access to the internet or digital platforms for those without existing connections?

Resources to support engagement

Māori		Crown engagement with Māori (Te Puni Kōkiri, 2025)
		Principles and guidelines for engagement with Māori (Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, n.d.)
Pacific Peoples		Kapasa – The Pacific Policy Analysis Tool (Ministry for Pacific Peoples, 2021)
		Yavu – Foundations of Pacific Engagement Tool (Ministry for Pacific Peoples, 2022)

General		Policy Community Engagement Tool (The Policy Project, 2023)
		Guide to Inclusive Community Engagement (The Policy Project, 2023)
		Good Practice Guide for Community Engagement (The Policy Project, 2023)
		WHO principles for effective communication (World Health Organization, n.d.)
Tāngata whaikaha Disabled People		Engagement resources (Whaikaha Ministry of Disabled People, n.d.)
		Disability Toolkit for Policy (Whaikaha Ministry of Disabled People, n.d.)
Rainbow Communities		Practical information for transgender and intersex people, and supporters (Gender Minorities Aotearoa, n.d.)
		Rainbow Action Plan 2025-2027 (Wellington City Council, 2025)
Kaumātua Older People		Age Friendly Aotearoa New Zealand Toolkit (Office for Seniors, 2021)
		Summary of Age-friendly Cities and Communities: World experience and pointers for New Zealand (Office for Seniors, 2017)

Rangatahi Youth		Youth Development Engagement Guide “Keepin’ it real”: A resource for involving young people (Ministry of Youth Development, 2023)
		Youth Engagement in Decision-Making Project Planning Tool (Ministry of Youth Development, n.d.)
		Weaving Connections – Tūhonohono Rangatahi: Positive Youth Development in Aotearoa 2E (Wayne Francis Charitable Trust and The Collaborative Trust, 2021)
Rural		Rural Proofing: guidance for policymakers (Ministry for Primary Industries, 2025)

Applying the Building Blocks

of wellbeing to integrated
planning



Social and Community Capital

Strong communities have strong social connections. Strong connections can support individuals and communities to be more resilient to challenges and take steps towards a more positive future.

- Does the project help communities work together for the common good by building social capital* and/or supporting social cohesion**? Have you considered how this way of working might continue after this project has ended?
- Does the project provide opportunities for social interaction or leisure activities, especially for communities with a range of accessibility needs (e.g. tāngata whaikaha) or those that may be less connected (e.g. people in rural areas)?
- Does the project consider mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge and knowledge systems) and community knowledges about challenges and solutions? Does it present opportunities for shared decision-making? Whose agenda are you working to?
- How will community involvement build trust and foster cooperation?

More specific questions:

- Does the project support voluntary action and provide the opportunity to grow community skills?
- How does it support and involve existing community networks such as service and volunteer groups, communities of faith, iwi, marae, clubs and sports groups?
- Can you increase the use of shared facilities or resources (e.g. green spaces) through enabling local communities to take up or share management of local areas?
- Can transport planning increase social connectivity (e.g. through location of bus stops and routes, planning for work and school travel, improving cycle safety)?
- Does the project present opportunities to improve the physical environment? (See the Healthy Streets Indicators™ for examples.⁸)

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- Does the monitoring or evaluation framework include social cohesion?
- Will new vulnerabilities emerge that add to those that individuals, whānau and communities already experience?
- Have you used inclusive co-production and co-determination approaches*** to ensure the project is sensitive to the needs of communities and stakeholders?

*Social capital: trust, connectivity and shared values.

**Social cohesion: participation of, and mutual understanding between all groups in the community.

***[Community co-design | He Pikinga Waiora](#)

Examples of performance measure

- % of people who feel a sense of community with others
- % of people who are members of clubs/groups (e.g. sports, cultural)
- % of people who are volunteering
- Whether the project is co-governed and/or co-designed with mana whenua

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa wellbeing indicators for social connection and social capital⁹
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for social cohesion, cultural capability and belonging, family and friends, leisure and play, whānau, hapu and iwi, families and households, and work, care and volunteering¹⁰
- Explore Whaitua, colouring your map with variables by communities (e.g. NZ Deprivation Index), people (e.g. % with any difficulty walking), and households (e.g. % access to internet)¹¹

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Equity

Equity recognises that people with different levels of advantage require different approaches and resources to get fair and just outcomes. Within Aotearoa New Zealand, advantage is frequently unequally distributed in domains such as ethnicity, age, gender, living in an urban or rural area, income and disability. An equitable approach is focused on using efforts and resources wisely to improve outcomes for those who face one or more disadvantages.

Projects that identify and mitigate or eliminate inequities can directly improve health outcomes for those who need it most. For example, improving housing standards and providing accessible, socially appropriate and affordable housing are two ways of directly improving health outcomes for those in vulnerable housing circumstances.

- What do you already know about existing inequities in relation to the issue you are considering?
- Who may benefit from and who may be disadvantaged by the project? Does the project fairly or justly distribute benefits and disadvantages? Does it exacerbate existing inequities?
- Have you identified those with the greatest need to ensure they receive appropriate assistance? Have you worked to eliminate (or at minimum reduce) inequities across relevant domains?
- What might need to change so that all members of the community feel the project has appropriately addressed their needs? How might the project address the needs of future members of the community?

More specific questions:

- Does the project present opportunities to improve housing conditions and incorporate universal design principles?****
- Can you identify ways to support equitable employment and educational opportunities within the community?
- How has the project facilitated access to marginalised aspects of culture, such as te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- Does this project promote the health of Māori and Pacific peoples, and place equity at its centre?
- Who are the newly disadvantaged due to the emergency, and emergency-related responses?
- Have you considered how to reach, engage with and support those who are not digitally connected?

****Universal design principles are concerned with designing products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design.

Examples of performance measure

- Does your project promote equity?
- Can you measure a difference in uptake by any demographic variable?

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa for indicators by series for sub-group comparison, particularly related to health, education and justice equity, and income inequality¹²
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for comparison by sub-group¹³
- Explore Whaitua, showing relative distributions of public amenities and remaining sites of significance. Colour your map with variables at the level of communities (e.g. people of Māori descent), people (e.g. % regularly smoking), and households (e.g. % crowded households)¹⁴

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Community Resilience

Resilient communities plan and prepare for inevitable and significant risks. By preparing for extreme weather events, epidemics, natural disasters and impacts from climate change such as rising sea levels, we assist our communities to be more adaptable and resilient to threats to our health and wellbeing, including those that arise through harm to our environments, social connections and economic stability.

When communities are resilient, they gain benefits above and beyond being able to manage disasters, such as social capital and cohesion. Planning for resilience can also result in spaces for public use and environmental protections.

- How does the project impact on community resilience? How does the project impact on community assets which may support preparing for and responding to disasters?
- Does the project support the community to be connected and robust in the face of future disasters?
- How does the project ensure all parties meet their te Tiriti o Waitangi responsibilities meaningfully met across all phases of the project?

More specific questions:

- Does the project consider how to minimise its environmental impact and to promote initiatives that are environmentally beneficial and sustainable?
- Does the project build on community relationships and spirit (whanaungatanga)? Does it encourage ways of strengthening personal, household and community resilience and integrate them into planning?
- Can you find ways of identifying people who need help but may not be able to communicate it, or for whom the current mechanisms of communication are insufficient for their needs?
- How are circumstances different for rural communities? Can you find other, more effective ways of communicating with rural communities?
- Does the project assist communities to deliver (or be part of delivering) outcomes? Does it enable communities to take ownership?
- Does the project consider how the social institutions involved would be affected, or would have to adapt in the face of a disaster?
- Has your disaster planning taken account of past learnings? Has it made full use of current expertise, including mātauranga Māori?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- What are the key threats facing your community, organisation and the people served? Have you considered the ways in which pathogens can be passed on – for example, through airborne, droplet and contact transmission?
- Where can you gather data to better understand and better address the challenges ahead?
- How is your project engaging communities and empowering them to face real and potential threats?

Examples of performance measure

- % of population living in 100-year and 500-year floodplain area
- % of population living within coastal areas vulnerable to sea-water impacts, soil erosion and mudslides
- % of plans that fully integrate meaningful climate change data with recommended counter-measures and impact mitigations

Notable exemplars

- See Environmental Health Indicators about social vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.¹⁵
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations of essential services, colouring your map with variables at the level of communities (e.g. population), people (e.g. % volunteering for a different household) and households (e.g. % access to a car).¹⁶

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Cultural Identity

Many factors contribute to culture – including ethnicity, socioeconomic status and personal characteristics such as age, gender and sexual orientation. Culture influences how we think and act, both within ourselves and with the wider world. A strong sense of cultural identity is a key factor that supports an individual's health. Living in an environment of inclusion, acceptance and tolerance promotes multiple aspects of wellbeing, including social cohesion.

All projects will have cultural impacts. It may be difficult to define aspects of cultural identity, such as cultural values, or to quantify the impacts on those aspects without appropriate cultural understanding.

To meaningfully evaluate the impact of your project, it is important to engage, empower and enable iwi Māori (and other groups, where appropriate) to self-define and self-determine their terms of importance and outcome measures.

- What opportunities have tangata whenua had to meaningfully contribute to planning? Who else may it be appropriate to engage with?
- Has the project appropriately addressed te Tiriti o Waitangi?
- Do decision-makers meaningfully recognise the status of iwi and hapū Māori as tangata whenua and te Tiriti o Waitangi partners, rather than seeing them as 'just' a stakeholder?
- Have other minoritised groups been meaningfully considered and consulted – for example, Pacific peoples, refugee and migrant communities, Rainbow, and culturally and linguistically diverse groups?

More specific questions:

- Have you investigated and included non-Western ways of knowing and relating to the environment?
- Do the plans identify sites of cultural significance (e.g. marae, heritage headstones) and consider safeguarding them for the future?¹⁷
- How has the project supported existing priorities, strategies and plans of local iwi? How does it reflect their tikanga?
- How does the project enable cultural expression and endorsement across a range of culturally and linguistically diverse groups and communities? Does it take a multicultural approach to features such as signage and symbols?
- Do decision-maker panels have expertise in te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori? How is decision-making distributed among panel members?
- Would a more in-depth cultural impact assessment improve project outcomes?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- How do emergency mitigation measures affect different cultures or groups? Do they have long-term implications? Can these be mitigated?
- What aspects of culture may change, or have changed, due to an emergency response?
- Does your project include cultural assumptions (e.g. about behaviours and values) that may not be relevant during an emergency?

Examples of performance measure

- % of inclusive place names, signs, symbols and environments
- Whether those who will be affected by the project hold decision-making power throughout all phases of project development

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa for indicators related to speaking te reo Māori, ability to be yourself, sense of belonging, engagement in cultural activities, intergenerational transfer of knowledge, and language development and retention.¹⁸
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for cultural capability and belonging, whānau, hapū and iwi, and families and households.¹⁹
- Explore Whaitua, including sites of significance, and colour your map with variables at the level of communities (e.g. % Pacific peoples) and people (e.g. % able to speak te reo Māori).²⁰

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Neighbourhood Amenity

Well-designed public amenities encourage local residents and visitors to use them. They also increase social and emotional wellbeing and connection.

- Is the project consistent with the New Zealand Urban Design Protocol²¹ and best-practice urban design?²²
- How does the project or site connect with other nearby amenities (e.g. public transport, cycleways, recreation spaces, green spaces, shops and community facilities)?²³
How does it add value to the community?
- Does the project respect and support local identities? Does it maintain and future-proof any features or places of significance?

More specific questions:

- Do you have opportunities to build or redevelop local services and community meeting places to promote their use in a wider variety of ways? Can you co-locate business with key services?
- Can you increase the use of public space by providing improved facilities (e.g. toilets, accessible pathways, improved landscaping)?
- Do you have opportunities to create attractive streetscapes (e.g. street trees and diverse plantings, enhanced biodiversity)?²⁴
- Can the project provide spaces for stopping and resting? Are these spaces pleasant (peaceful, safe, shady)? Will they be available at all times of day and year?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- Do parks, pathways and streetscapes have enough space to support physical distancing? What changes are needed to support this?
- Could you easily convert other spaces (e.g. parking lots, roads, sports grounds) to public spaces, or use them to set up temporary medical facilities or housing? Could design plans leave small parcels of land for this purpose?
- How can you retrofit public buildings or facilities to accommodate physical distancing? Can you improve ventilation and energy efficiency as well?
- How can the project support local services? What other elements will people be looking to their local neighbourhoods to provide during an emergency?

Examples of performance measure

- 10 Healthy Streets Indicators™²⁵
- Network distance to park entrances and other usable public open spaces
- % of sites implementing shared use
- Ease of access to public transport

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators for cities and settlements.
- Explore Whaitua, showing sites of significance and locations of neighbourhood amenities.²⁶ Colour your map with variables at the level of communities (e.g. % young children), people (e.g. % with any difficulty walking) and households (e.g. % with safe drinking tap water).²⁷

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Public Services

Good-quality, accessible public services (particularly social, educational, recreational and health facilities) have a positive effect on health and wellbeing. When members of the public engage in operating and managing these services, it has a positive effect on the wider community.

- Does the project present opportunities to improve access to public services and facilities such as schools, libraries, health services, cultural facilities (e.g. marae, places of worship, halls) and sports facilities?²⁸
- Does it present opportunities to co-locate community services, facilities and businesses?
- Does the project address community need? Does it promote equity?

More specific questions:

- How will the future housing stock affect infrastructure needs in the area? How might this in turn affect long-term prioritisation of infrastructure?
- How can infrastructure protect and secure water quality and quantity (e.g. using low-impact urban design approaches)?
- How can you minimise resource use? Can you undertake repairs and upgrades together, so the project uses fewer resources in the long term? Can you recycle materials?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- What new public services might emerge as part of the response and recovery? How can you reduce barriers such as discrimination and lack of access?
- How do changes to public services as part of the response and recovery affect your project?
- Do public facilities have efficient, effective and flexible reuse plans for future crises? How can you incorporate these plans into new building projects?
- How can you use prefabricated, modular or 'pop-up' building approaches to provide public services?

Examples of performance measure

- % of green infrastructure investments relative to total dollars invested
- Whether facilities such as shops and library are within walking distance
- Walk Score²⁹

Notable exemplars

- Explore Waitua, showing locations of health services, education facilities, food outlets, alcohol outlets, and civic and public amenities. Colour your map with any of the variables at the level of communities, people and households.³⁰

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Community Safety

Traffic crashes are a major cause of injury in Aotearoa New Zealand. Accidents in and around the home are another threat to New Zealanders, particularly children and young people. Proximity to harmful places, spaces and commodities impacts health and wellbeing, often with compounding effects. Well-planned, supported and supportive communities have lower crime rates and enhanced health and wellbeing, including stronger social cohesion.

- Does the project present opportunities to use better planning to improve community safety?
- Can you apply the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)?³¹
- Can you identify opportunities to enhance the design of streets and neighbourhoods through improving infrastructure?
- Does the project identify communities that are at elevated risk? What strategies have you identified to address risk at the community level?

More specific questions:

- Are projects designed for children, women, older people and people with a disability?³²
- Can you use traffic calming techniques? Are innovative solutions (e.g. Dutch-style roundabouts) appropriate?
- Are business opportunities responsive to neighbourhood amenity needs and increasing social capital?
- Do streets remain accessible to people walking, cycling and using public transport during road works and construction activity?
- What are the opportunities to improve safety around waterways and green spaces?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- Is the mode of transmission known? If it is not known, is airborne spread presumed as support for a precautionary response?
- How can the project protect front-line services workers?
- What measures have you incorporated to keep the community safe from known and unknown infections (e.g. by ensuring internal air quality)?
- What cleaning or safety standards need to be updated now so that you can make long-term improvements?

Examples of performance measure

- Number of children and elderly people using active and public transport
- No access to alcohol within zones of vulnerable places or groups (e.g. kura/schools, low socioeconomic neighbourhoods)
- Number of road traffic accidents in which people are hurt
- Differences in criminal justice processes (e.g. surveillance, charge severity) by demographic variable (e.g. ethnicity, gender) over time

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa for indicators related to safety.³³
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for safety, access to the natural environment, and discrimination.³⁴
- See EHINZ Environmental Health Indicators on children, alcohol-related harm, transport and UV exposure.³⁵
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations of harmful services (e.g. vape retailers) in relation to sites of significance (e.g. marae) and locations of importance (e.g. kura/schools). Colour your map with variables by communities (e.g. NZ Deprivation Index), people (e.g. % regular smokers) and households (e.g. safe drinking tap water).³⁶

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Active Lifestyles

The natural and built environments heavily influence a person's lifestyle and activity levels. Ready access to open spaces, safe walking and cycling routes, and inviting staircases enables people to be more active.

- Does the project support active transport modes?
- Are spaces and amenities accessible to all? Consider needs related to, for example, mobility devices, prams, and people with various language, visual and intellectual abilities.
- How does the project identify risks to health? Risks of inactivity are as significant as safety risks.

More specific questions:

- Does the project improve opportunities for play and exercise?
- Does it present opportunities to increase the variety of open places and spaces?
- Does it present opportunities to encourage people to cycle, scooter and walk?
- Is it easy to move around a site or locality? Is the route attractive? Can the project improve access generally?
- Are routes safe and do they give walkers and cyclists priority?
- Are there clear links to public transport routes?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- How can you adapt planned and current infrastructure for active and distanced recreation and mobility? Can you improve the environment along current walking and cycling routes by planting or beautification?
- Can you remove motor traffic from residential streets and/or extend pavements near shops, schools and parks to make walking safe and enjoyable for transport and exercise?
- Has the response and recovery undermined the impacts on active lifestyles that your project had intended? What adaptations are needed to improve impact?

Examples of performance measure

- Commute mode share³⁷
- Network distance to park entrances and other usable public open spaces
- Hectares of park land per 1,000 population
- % of walkable perimeter blocks below 800m or average size of walkable block

Notable exemplars

- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicator on access to natural environment, participation in sport and recreation.³⁸
- See EHINZ Environmental Health Indicators on transport, particularly mode of transport to work, active transport to and from school.³⁹
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations that can support activity (e.g. parks, swimming pools). Colour your map with further details about communities (e.g. population), people (e.g. % with any disability) and households (e.g. access to a car).⁴⁰

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Transport

Communities need a variety of transportation choices – including high-quality public transportation, and safe, convenient biking and walking infrastructure – along with well-maintained roads.

Active transport options such as cycling and walking have a range of environmental benefits, including that they produce no air pollution, noise pollution or greenhouse gases. By encouraging active forms of transport, we can also reduce obesity, cardiovascular disease and diabetes and their impact on our community.

- Does the project make the most of opportunities to promote active and public transport?
- Does it give enough priority to the needs of pedestrians and/or cyclists?
- Have you considered accessibility for all, including people with disabilities, youth, older people, families with young children, and lower-income earners?

More specific questions:

- Will communities be able to access important public services using frequent, reliable and affordable public transport?
- Does the project present opportunities in residential, commercial and industrial areas to improve safety and encourage active travel (including: providing better links to pedestrian, cycle and public transport networks; improving road safety; and improving urban design)?
- How will the location of residential homes affect household travel and public transport routes (e.g. access to business centres, schools, work and other community activities, bus routes and cycleways)?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- How can you fortify public transport systems and rebuild public trust (e.g. by improving air quality and hygiene, and providing spaced seating and minimal touch payments)?
- Can you increase the number of wider paths and slower, narrowed roads to provide safer ways of getting around?
- What technology could you implement to reduce contact points and support physical distancing for pedestrians and cyclists?

Examples of performance measure

- Ratio of footpath or bike lane to roadway (km)
- % of population within walking distance of transit · Commute mode share or travel time by mode of transport⁴¹

Notable exemplars

- See EHINZ Environmental Health Indicators on transport, particularly mode of transport, travel time by mode, number of vehicles and road traffic harms.⁴²
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for air quality, renewable energy use and the road toll.⁴³
- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa for indicators related to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, levels of pollutants, and renewable energy.⁴⁴
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations of essential services (e.g. kura/school) in relation to the details of your community (e.g. number of migrants), people (e.g. % volunteering) and households (e.g. % access to a car).⁴⁵
- See New Zealand Transport Agency's 'Funding and transport' webpage for data on public transport, vehicle kilometres travelled and total mobility.⁴⁶
- Explore Transport Insights data in your region by measures such as road safety, service performance (e.g. condition of footpaths), transport outcomes (e.g. safe travel for vulnerable users, by mode of transport) and network characteristics (e.g. network length vs vehicle journey).⁴⁷

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Housing

Housing that is affordable, accessible, secure, dry and warm is critical to good health outcomes. The housing options available in a community will also influence people's economic opportunities and costs of living, as well as how much time they spend commuting each day. Having a diversity of housing options available for all life stages, whānau needs and income levels can give everyone more choices about how and where to live.

- Does the project present any new opportunities to use land for housing efficiently? How does it balance risks and benefits of densification?
- Does the project support and promote universal design, as well as affordable, energy-efficient, sustainable and high-quality buildings?
- Will new housing provide for and encourage a diversity of housing stock and cater for a range of population groups (e.g. households of different sizes, abilities and cultural needs)?⁴⁸
- Will the project improve existing housing and living conditions?⁴⁹

More specific questions:

- Are you building housing stock to meet sustainability and universal design principles (e.g. Green Star,⁵⁰ Lifemark^{®51})?
- Are you building housing stock with climate resilience in mind (e.g. rainwater collection, light-coloured paint, landscaping against heat trapping)?
- Are you building housing stock to address health risks beyond the minimum measures required in standards (e.g. water quality, thermoregulation, internal air quality)?
- Will the location of new housing have easy links to employment, schooling, shops, community facilities and public transport?
- Can you identify opportunities to strategically relocate people from inadequate and poorly positioned housing?
- Can you identify opportunities to use alternative housing models (e.g. prefabrication, tiny houses, re-locatable houses, housing co-ops)?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- How can you encourage prefabricated and modular building forms to provide more housing?
- What supports need to be in place for those who struggle to maintain their accommodation (for financial, social or psychological reasons)?
- Are buildings that people spend a lot of time in (including homes, education facilities and workplaces) protecting them against airborne pathogens by providing appropriate ventilation for internal air quality?

Examples of performance measure

- Number of bonds lodged for rental properties that cost under (\$\$) per week, as an indicator of affordability of low-cost rental properties
- Acute medical admissions related to living in cold housing
- Number of insulation installations through Warmer Kiwi Homes or other similar programmes⁵²

Notable exemplars

- See EHINZ Environmental Health Indicators on indoor environments, particularly household crowding, home heating, damp and mouldy dwellings, infections, smoking exposure and asthma.⁵³
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for a place to stay, housing income, consumption and wealth domain, feeling safe and household indebtedness.⁵⁴
- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators relating to household composition, homelessness, housing affordability, housing quality, overcrowding and child poverty.⁵⁵
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations of essential services (e.g. kura/school) in relation to the details of your community (e.g. NZ Deprivation Index), people (e.g. regular smokers) and households (e.g. dampness).⁵⁶

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Natural Environment

The health and wellbeing of all life on Earth is interconnected and interdependent with our air, water, land, atmosphere and climate. Our biodiversity (the variety of ecosystems, genes and native species) supports individual and collective health and wellbeing, including by contributing to culture, identity and social capital. It also has a critical role in providing services to our ecosystem, in this way supporting a resilient, sustainable and clean physical environment that protects our health and wellbeing.

- What ecological values does the project express?
- Does the project consider optimal ecological requirements for wildlife and maximise the experience of natural heritage in the region?
- Does the project present opportunities to improve or increase access to recreational and natural areas and parks?
- Does the project enhance biodiversity (e.g. by expanding open and green spaces, and/or creating nature corridors, trees for shelter and carbon sinks, and community gardens)?

More specific questions:

- Do your plans address future risks such as sea-level rise, earthquakes and flooding?
- How does the project impact air, water, land, climate and atmosphere (e.g. quantity, quality, locality, guardianship)?
- Can sites restore natural ecosystems (e.g. by uncovering waterways or re-establishing wetlands) or be converted for natural uses (e.g. vulnerable land used to increase habitat of native species)?
- Does the project recognise the importance of the natural environment to Māori and other communities, such as by incorporating kaitiakitanga principles?
- Does the project protect or enhance mahinga kai (traditional food-gathering places and resources)?
- How does the project help to connect residents and tourists with the natural environment?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- How can the project planning prioritise open spaces, waterways, forests and parks so that people can still access these areas during an emergency?
- Does the project include green and blue networks and green technologies as a core part of infrastructure?
- Have you satisfactorily addressed equitable access to nature and open spaces?
- Has the emergency changed the degree to which your project values natural capital?

Examples of performance measure

- Increase or decrease in area (hectares) of afforested or planted land
- Area of vegetation that provides a noise reduction service
- Area of parks, woodland and other natural land cover types (including water bodies) that can provide urban cooling on hot days
- Cultural health index (CHI) for freshwater bodies⁵⁷

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators relating to ecosystems, land and natural capital.⁵⁸
- See EHINZ Environmental Health Indicators on climate change, population vulnerability and water.⁵⁹
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for environmental amenity and the natural environment.⁶⁰

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Sustainability

Our natural world relies on a careful balance of all things. Our air, water and land underpin the health and prosperity of our society, but to sustain life and support health they must continue to be of sufficient quantity and quality, available, resilient and interconnected. By reducing our reliance on fossil fuels and prioritising use of renewable energy sources, we can decrease the significant health impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and pollution that result from using them, including pollution to air, water and soil from mining and production processes. Considering sustainability in projects helps achieve economic, social and environmental goals simultaneously.

- How does the project identify environmental health risks?
- How does the project consider Māori (and other) ways of understanding relationships and guardianship of the natural world?
- How does the project promote sustainability best practice? Does it go beyond minimum requirements?
- How does the project balance development and environmental protection?

More specific questions:

- Does the project minimise the use of non-renewable resources and energy, encourage waste reduction and promote reuse and recycling?⁶¹ Can it use local materials?
- Does the project optimise opportunities to improve air quality (e.g. through supporting residents to install modern heating, insulation and solar energy)?
- Does the project help to protect water quality and quantity (e.g. through minimising water use and waste, and by separating stormwater, grey water and potable water)?
- What are the opportunities for future-proofing infrastructure and using soft engineering techniques (e.g. in response to climate change and an increasing number of extreme weather events, peak oil, tsunami and earthquakes)?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- How can you bring forward transformational climate change investments? How can you maintain or expand incentives to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change?
- How do plans combine grey, green and blue infrastructure to support better health, along with better strategies for waste management and climate adaption and mitigation?
- Does your usual waste management approach work in an emergency response or recovery context? Will you need to store waste for longer periods so that it is recycled or recovered, rather than sent to landfill? Can you take a new approach to managing waste in your project?

Examples of performance measure

- Number of days the particulate level exceeds the daily level for particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)⁶²
- % of green infrastructure investments relative to dollars invested · Whether freshwater and coastal sites are suitable for swimming⁶³
- Energy consumed by fuel type and sector⁶⁴

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa wellbeing indicators for air quality, climate, natural capital, waste, and water and sanitation.⁶⁵
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for environmental amenity and the natural environment.⁶⁶

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Economic Development

Prosperous businesses, good-quality employment and job security can improve health and wellbeing, as well as making it easier to maintain a healthier lifestyle.

- Does the project present opportunities to encourage new businesses or ways of supporting existing businesses?
- Does the project encourage business opportunities for residents and local businesses?
- Can the project include opportunities for training and employment?
- Are economic opportunities equitably distributed?

More specific questions:

- Can the project stimulate the local economy by giving preference to using local skills, materials and businesses?
- How will the way that the project prioritises infrastructure affect businesses?
- Can you identify innovative business opportunities arising from your project (e.g. products focused on resilience and sustainability such as water reuse and solar energy systems; public-private partnerships)?
- How are you promoting the project or area (e.g. to residents and visitors; creatively using both traditional and social marketing; and linking to active and public transport routes)?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

Economic challenges and opportunities are uneven in an emergency. The recovery period that follows offers a renewed opportunity to ensure that economic development supports resilience, social and environmental wellbeing, and sustainable development outcomes.

- What support do businesses need to operate safely, protect jobs and build resilience to future disruptions?
- Do investments in projects help build resilience against future shocks and look after both people and the environment?
- Which aspects of the economy could be localised so that people have opportunities to consume local goods?
- How can you maintain essential services or activities while many staff are absent over an extended period? How can you implement alternative work practices?
- What are alternative supply chain options? Does the project or end product have the agility to withstand a three-month disruption?
- Does your procurement policy provide the opportunity to assess the resilience of suppliers?

Examples of performance measure

- Rates of employment, unemployment and labour force participation
- Number of jobs created
- Number of visitors to the project or the project area

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa wellbeing indicators for production, economic standard of living, financial and physical capital, and work.⁶⁷
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for income, consumption and wealth, work, care and volunteering, financial and physical capital, household indebtedness, firms and markets, and international connections.⁶⁸
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations of services (e.g. food outlets) in relation to the details of your community (e.g. NZ Deprivation Index), people (e.g. % employed) and households (e.g. median household income).⁶⁹

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Food Security

Food security means that all people have access to enough appropriate food to support an active, healthy lifestyle. Having good-quality, reasonably priced food available can improve nutrition, particularly for families, the elderly and those on low and fixed incomes.

- Does the project promote access to wholesome, affordable, locally produced food?
- Can the project safeguard productive soils from residential and industrial development?
- Can the project prioritise new sites for community food production? Does it support sustainable, locally controlled food production?

More specific questions:

- Does the project help to protect and restore mahinga kai?
- How has the project considered equitable access to food security?
- Does the project present opportunities to creatively address food security issues (e.g. by promoting development of local strip shopping areas or farmers' markets)?

Specific questions for civil emergency planning:

- Does an emergency response create new food security concerns for your project? How can your project improve food security during a recovery?
- How can your project encourage people to grow and forage food in urban areas (e.g. mahinga kai, growing at home and school, and in parks and community gardens) to increase their access to food, self-sufficiency and food sharing?
- How does an emergency impact on people's ability to safely grow, prepare and share food? What are the implications of this for your project?
- How do your plans help to make healthy and affordable food options (e.g. from supermarkets, greengrocers, corner stores that stock fruit and vegetables, delivery services or farmers' markets) readily available and accessible to all residents?
- An economic downturn places more demand on food banks, community pantries and food rescue services. How can your project better support these sources of food in times of high demand and over the longer term?
- How can you increase transparency and coordination across value chains to help distribute food efficiently and equitably?

Examples of performance measure

- % of low-income population living in urban areas that are not within walkable distance of a full-service supermarket
- % of dairies and other local shops that have healthy food options
- Number of sites in urban areas that are currently, or have potential to be, used for community gardens or urban agriculture

Notable exemplars

- See Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa wellbeing indicators for access to safe water for recreation and food gathering, fish stocks, stock of freshwater resources, soil health, productive land, child poverty and material wellbeing.⁷⁰
- Explore Whaitua, showing locations of food amenities in relation to the details of your community (e.g. NZ Deprivation Index), people (e.g. % any disability) and households (e.g. median house income).⁷¹
- See the Living Standards Framework wellbeing indicators for river health, fish stocks, soil quality, child poverty, financial wellbeing and food insecurity.⁷²

YOUR SPACE	Values and Priorities	Challenges	Consequences
	Next steps	Opportunities	Community viewpoint
	What else do we need to know?	Does this fit with the vision?	Links to other building blocks

Resources



International context

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interrelated goals set by the United Nations to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all (Figure 5). As a global, national and local social contract, in which communication, participation and partnership are key, the SDGs demand fresh attention to governance where multi-stakeholder and multi-dimensional approaches and collaboration are the norm.

Almost all the SDGs either directly or indirectly contribute to health and wellbeing.



Figure 5: The 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

National context

Living Standards Framework

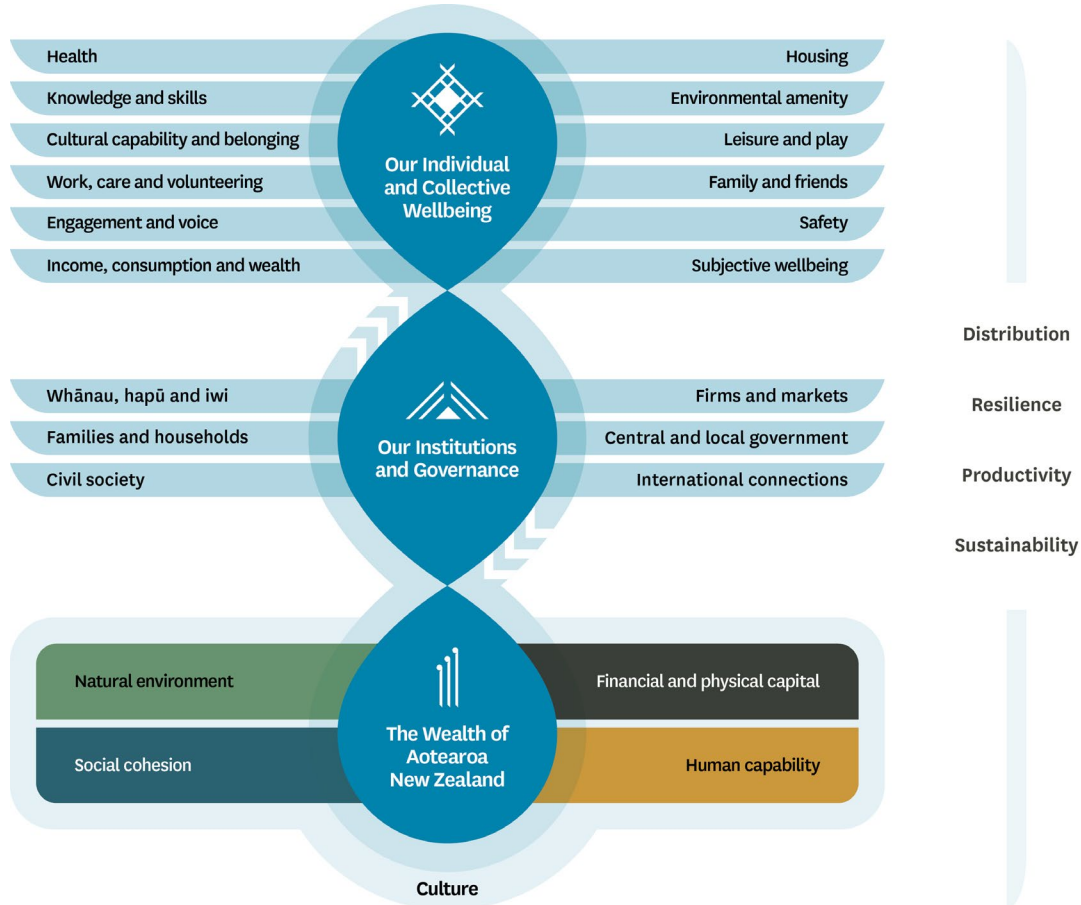


Figure 6: Treasury's Living Standards Framework (2021).

Treasury has increasingly been using a Living Standards Framework (LSF) to assess the drivers of wellbeing and to consider the broader impacts of government policy in a systematic and evidenced way (Figure 6). The LSF consists of three levels:

- **Our Individual and Collective Wellbeing** captures the resources and aspects of our lives that research or public engagement have identified as important for our wellbeing as individuals, families, whānau and communities.
- **Our Institutions and Governance** captures the role our institutions and organisations play in facilitating the wellbeing of individuals and collectives, as well as safeguarding and building our national wealth.
- **The Wealth of Aotearoa New Zealand** captures how wealthy we are as a country overall. It includes aspects of wealth not fully captured in the system of national accounts such as human capability and the natural environment.

The LSF Dashboard is a measurement tool that complements the LSF by providing a range of indicators for wellbeing outcomes.⁷³

He Ara Waiora

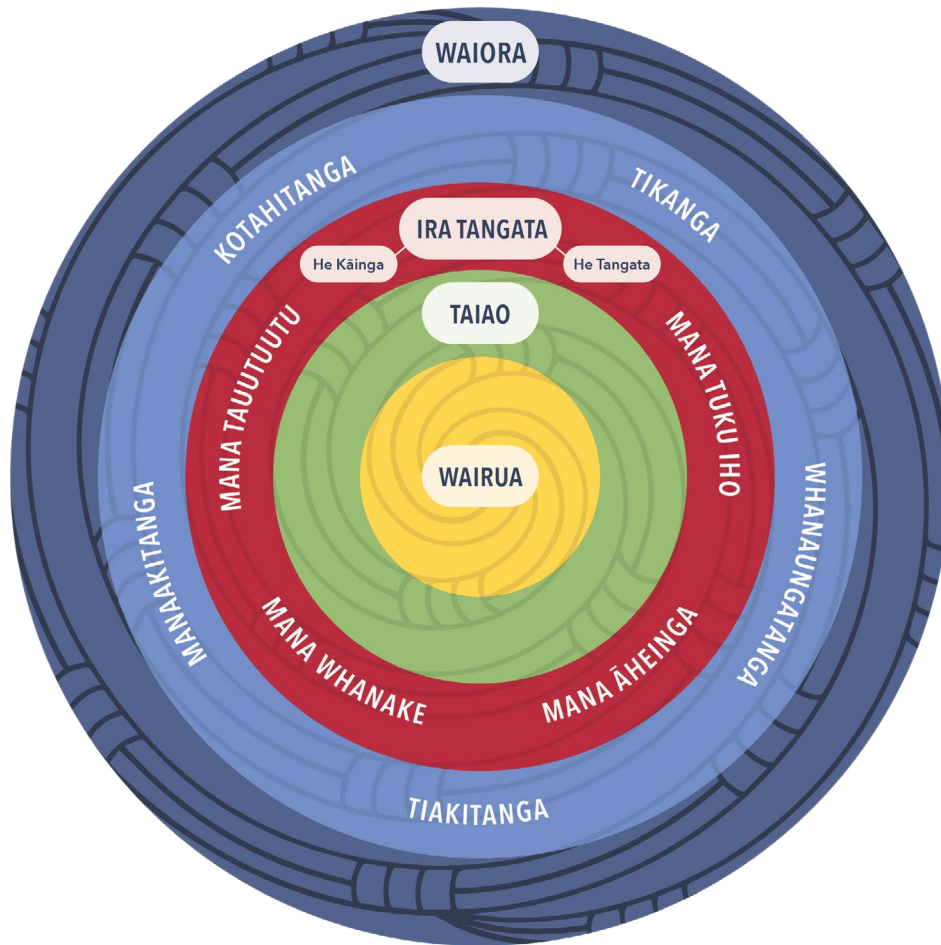


Figure 7: Treasury's He Ara Waiora Framework (2024).

Treasury have also developed He Ara Waiora, a complementary framework to the LSF that considers some Māori perspectives of wellbeing (Figure 7). He Ara Waiora was developed utilising Māori expertise as one pathway to wellbeing, which can be applicable for all people. It includes three aspects:

- **Ends – Wairua, Te Taiao, and Ira Tangata:** are the outcomes that are fundamentally important, so should inform policy and action.
- **Means – Manaakitanga, Kotahitanga, Whanaungatanga, Tikanga, and Tiakitanga:** are essential guiding values for government conduct and processes. They are needed because how we obtain endpoints is as important as the achievement itself.
- **Layers – Kawa, Tikanga, Ritenga, Āhuatanga:** consider the complexity of wellbeing and policy problems. Layering simplifies the approach to both considering complex problems and designing solutions.

Treasury has produced a handbook to support the application of He Ara Waiora alongside the LSF.⁷⁴

Regional contexts

Across Te Waipounamu, pre-existing formal and informal relationships guide and support regional planning across all phases of a project. The examples of formalised relationships below offer a starting point for considering the types of relationships that may influence your project. As these are constantly evolving and may be locality-specific, it is important to think broadly and engage early.

- In the area, what formal and informal partnerships already exist?
- How are mana whenua shaping planning priorities in the region?
- Who do you need to engage with for meaningful consultation? Do you need to establish new relationships, or strengthen existing ones?

Partnership with Māori

Meaningful engagement and partnership with Māori is essential for any project to achieve equity and resilience, but this may look different in different takiwā. Understanding pre-existing relationships with Māori (as mana whenua, and as mātāwaka if appropriate) in your region will help you to develop your own planning processes, particularly regarding engagement and how relationships may be strengthened going forward.

Depending on your project, it may be beneficial to check with your local council as to what relationships exist and who an appropriate contact may be. Below are some examples of formal relationships, along with resources to support relationships that may be of benefit to your project. If your project is in an early phase, your team does not have established relationships or you are unsure of what relationships may exist in your region, these provide a place to start your thinking.

Māori-Council Relationships

Relationships between iwi and councils may exist in formal and informal ways. Formal relationships may include partnership agreements, participation agreements, memoranda of understanding and charters of understanding, among others. Legislation supports some relationships, such as between mana whenua and local authorities under the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (Participation Agreements to support the RMA) between rūnanga and council are recorded and published.⁷⁵ Some relationships extend to include other government organisations, such as the Department of Conservation, and non-government organisations.⁷⁶

Iwi Services and Resources

Several iwi within Te Waipounamu have formed organisations to deliver professional services that are grounded in te ao Māori, including planning, environmental assessment, and design. Some have formal relationships with their local council to deliver services that are required under legislation, such as RMA processes.⁷⁷

Iwi have produced resources to support projects by building knowledge of and providing for tangata whenua understandings, rights and responsibilities.⁷⁸

Iwi Māori Partnership Boards (IMPB)

Under the Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022, IMPBs engage with communities, assess and report on the health system for Māori, and work with Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora to develop priorities for improving hauora Māori.⁷⁹ They are intended to represent the voice of mana whenua and mātāwaka within their takiwā.

In 2026 Te Waipounamu has two IMPB's:

- **Te Kāhui Hauora o Te Taihū**⁸⁰ – consisting of Rangitāne o Wairau, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Tama, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui.
- **Te Tauraki**⁸¹ – representing Ngāi Tahu.

Urban Growth Partnerships

Urban growth partnerships have been established in urban areas of high growth under the Government's Urban Growth Agenda (UGA). The UGA aims to support housing affordability, reduce emissions related to construction and make urban areas more liveable and resilient for the long term.⁸² Partnerships seek to support collaboration and coordination between mana whenua, local government and central government as they plan and design urban development.

Within Te Waipounamu, two areas of high urban growth have been recognised, resulting in two partnerships:

- **Greater Christchurch Partnership**⁸³ – consisting of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Environment Canterbury, Waimakariri District Council, Selwyn District Council, Christchurch City Council, New Zealand Transport Agency, and Te Whatu Ora | Health New Zealand – Waitaha Canterbury.
- **Whaiora Grow Well Partnership**⁸⁴ – consisting of Kāi Tahu, Queenstown Lakes District Council, Otago Regional Council, and Central Government.

Both partnerships have developed spatial plans to support urban development in the area they are focused on.⁸⁵ These plans identify challenges and opportunities in the region, both current and anticipated, as well as providing priorities and plans for regional growth and development that aim to be mindful of the wellbeing of people and the environment.

Some other areas have also had spatial plans produced (or have them in progress) to guide urban development.⁸⁶ Spatial plans often provide a large amount of information on their region's project planning and management, as well as policy, that is particularly relevant for those who are unfamiliar with the region or new to projects and policy.

Some additional resources are listed below, grouped into loose themes.

Note these lists are not exhaustive, instead they are intended to provide some key resources, as well as some starting points to consider what is (or may be) available in your region.

Resources developed by or with the health sector

Health in All Policies – Health New Zealand | Te Whatu Ora

www.tewhatauora.govt.nz/health-services-and-programmes/national-public-health-service/health-in-all-policies

The Policy team supporting Te Waipounamu National Public Health Service is involved in building strong partnerships and working collaboratively with other sectors to ensure all policy, planning and decision-making processes explicitly address health, wellbeing, sustainability and equity issues. The webpage has information on the health in all policies (HiAP) approach and previous work undertaken. Its links to local and international resources include:

Tools to Support a Health in All Policies Approach (2018)

www.tewhatauora.govt.nz/assets/Health-services-and-programmes/Public-health/health-in-all-policies/hiap-toolkit.pdf

Urban design

Taking a strategic approach to urban health: a guide for decision-makers (2025)

www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240116177

The Guide targets public-sector policy-makers and practitioners at national and subnational scales- but its insights are relevant to all urban health stakeholders. Building on prior WHO work it profiles the political and policy context for urban health, explicitly emphasises complexity science, highlights enabling frameworks for sectoral action, and proposes unified urban health strategies.

Healthy Built Environment Checklist (2020)

www.health.nsw.gov.au/urbanhealth/Pages/healthy-built-enviro-check.aspx

Produced by NSW Health in Australia, this guide is a practical tool to help deliver quality local environments. It has been developed to consider health in development policies, plans and proposals.

Ngā tohutohu hoahoa ā-motu mō te wharenoho mātoru-waenga: National medium density design guide (2022)

environment.govt.nz/publications/national-medium-density-design-guide/

This design guide supports quality housing design at the site level, specifically for developments that fit within the Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS). It provides key design elements in a checklist to support implementation.

Aotearoa urban street planning and design guide (2022)

www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/aotearoa-urban-street-planning-and-design-guide

This guide supports considered and quality design at the street network level. It is primarily targeted at public street networks, but concepts may be transferable to private streets as well.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 (2022)

environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/National-Policy-Statement-Urban-Development-2020-11May2022-v2.pdf

Applicable to all local authorities in Aotearoa New Zealand, this policy statement defines how planning must, or should, occur, depending on the size of the area. It provides objectives and policies to guide integrated development which meets growing urban populations, while also aiming to incorporate resilience and affordability.

Principles for Healthy Urban Development (2022)

www.health.govt.nz/system/files/2022-09/principles-for-healthy-urban-development-1sept.pdf

Centring on urban environments as a determinant of health, this report outlines how planning communities, environments, equity and our responses to climate change can have wide-reaching impacts.

Christchurch City Council Urban design resources

ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/urbandesign/urbandesignguides#accordion-header-6

This series of design guides and guidelines supports character areas, new residential neighbourhood creation, safer communities, and quality public streets and spaces.

Queenstown Lakes District Council Residential Zone Design Guide (2021)

www.qldc.govt.nz/media/nblldldc0/2021-qldc_residential-design-guide.pdf

This urban design guide supports the Queenstown Lakes District Plan for high residential growth that encourages consideration of 11 good elements of design and planning contextualised to the region.

Healthy Placemaking (2018)

www.designcouncil.org.uk/fileadmin/uploads/dc/Documents/Healthy_Placemaking_Report.pdf

Design Council UK's report explores the attitudes and behaviours of built environment practitioners towards healthy placemaking. It makes a valuable contribution to the evidence base, highlighting the barriers that UK built environment practitioners face in creating places that reduce cases of preventable disease and early death.

Healthy Streets Qualitative Assessment (2021)

www.healthystreets.com/resources#qualitative-street-assessment

This tool provides ten indicators for healthy streets which can support both quick (e.g. scoping) and in-depth assessment of what could make a street healthier.

Active Design Guidelines – New York City (2010)

www1.nyc.gov/site/ddc/about/active-design.page

These guidelines provide architects and urban designers with a manual of strategies for creating healthier buildings, streets and urban spaces, based on the latest academic research and best practice in the field.

He Ara Waiora (2023)

www.treasury.govt.nz/information-and-services/nz-economy/higher-living-standards/he-ara-waiora

This framework, published by Treasury, offers a Māori model of wellbeing to complement its Living Standards Framework (page 53). It offers questions to support policy analysis from a wellbeing perspective, from both 'upstream' (systems) and 'downstream' (outcomes) perspectives, as well as a series of tools to support critical analysis.

New Zealand Urban Design Protocol (2005)

environment.govt.nz/publications/new-zealand-urban-design-protocol/

The New Zealand Urban Design Protocol provides a platform to make New Zealand towns and cities more successful through high-quality urban design.

Universal Design

universaldesign.ie/about-universal-design

Universal design involves designing and creating an environment so that everyone can access, understand and use it to the greatest extent possible, regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.

National guidelines for crime prevention through environmental design in New Zealand (2005)

environment.govt.nz/publications/national-guidelines-for-crime-prevention-through-environmental-design-in-new-zealand/

These national guidelines provide qualities for CPTED as well as an implementation framework. It is primarily targeted at planners and designers but includes ideas for a wider range of audiences and stakeholders to consider.

Resources to integrate Māori perspectives

Te Pae Mahutonga Implementation Planning Guide (2004)

www.healthychristchurch.org.nz/media/22388/te_pae_mahutonga.pdf

The National Screening Unit developed this guide to support a health promotion model grounded in Te Pae Māhutonga, one Māori model of health. Te Pae Māhutonga, also known as the Southern Cross constellation, portrays knowledge of the holistic nature of health held within Māori culture. It provides 36 points for Māori health promotion, with guiding questions.

Ngā Hua Papakāinga: Habitation Design Principles (2009)

www.journal.mai.ac.nz/system/files/maireview/241-1461-1-PB.pdf

Using a social science approach, this paper identifies Māori principles that can be a helpful influence on the design of papakāinga (sustainable habitation) within urban environments.

Te Āhua o te Kainga: Shaping the House (2019)

www.tpk.govt.nz/en/o-matou-mohiotanga/housing/te-ahua-o-te-kainga-shaping-the-house

This article provides five challenges for improving Māori housing, and ten important markers of a home for Māori that meets high standards.

Tū Whare Ora – Building Capacity for Māori Driven Design in Sustainable Settlement Development (2008)

ngaaho.maori.nz/documents/resources/20100915142047TuWhareOra.pdf

This report details design principles for homes and urban spaces for Māori. It also identifies best-practice steps for design processes and offers a culturally grounded assessment process for homes.

Resources to integrate perspectives of Pacific peoples

Kapasa – The Pacific Policy Analysis Tool (2021)

www.mpp.govt.nz/publications-resources/resources/kapasa/

Kapasa is a tool to support policy development and analysis that considers the complexities of wellbeing, contexts, and lived experiences of the diverse nations and communities that we collectively term 'Pacific peoples'. Utilising the metaphor of a compass, Kapasa identifies three overlays to support policy development and analysis processes considering and empowering Pacific communities.

Yavu – Foundations of Pacific Engagement Tool (2022)

www.mpp.govt.nz/publications-resources/resources/yavu/

Yavu provides guidance on meaningful, inclusive, and relevant engagement with Pacific peoples. It provides four foundational concepts to be applied through all phases of engagement, along with examples of practice. It can be used alongside Kapasa or as a standalone tool.

Futures thinking policy tools

Futures thinking

www.dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/policy-project/policy-tools/futures-thinking

This webpage provides a concise overview of futures thinking, including how it relates to the policy process, pitfalls, and best uses. Several core futures tools and resources are linked, along with case studies and option for selected content in webinar format.

Takona Te Raki

www.maorifutures.co.nz/

This rōpū of future makers provides examples of how social innovation can be used to support equity in the building blocks of health. They demonstrate how futures thinking can be enacted with transformational, rather than incremental, outcomes in mind.

Futures Toolkit for Policymakers and Analysts (2024)

www.gov.uk/government/publications/futures-toolkit-for-policy-makers-and-analysts

This toolkit compiles multiple resources to support futures thinking, for novices through to experienced project managers and policymakers. It includes tools to identify potential changes, anticipated impacts of these changes, and actions needed to appropriately respond to these changes. It also provides resources to support engagement with communities and stakeholders, as well as provides case-studies and other techniques to support a futures thinking approach.

Health impact assessment (HIA) methods

www.who.int/tools/health-impact-assessments

HIA is one of many tools provided by the World Health Organization (WHO). This page outlines how to systematically consider the ways in which a project or policy may impact the wellbeing of environments and communities. It encourages evidenced-based appraisal of both present and future contexts, and strategically incorporates decision-making, action and follow-up to support responsiveness.

Whānau Ora Health Impact Assessment (2007)

www.health.govt.nz/system/files/2011-11/whanau-ora-hia-2007.pdf

This Indigenous HIA policy tool supports stakeholders and policymakers to consider the positive and negative impacts of any policy on health and wellbeing, with a focus on impacts on whānau Māori.

Other resources

Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment (2021)

phwwhocc.co.uk/whiasu/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2021/05/Mental_Wellbeing_Impact_Assessment_Toolkit_-_full_version.pdf

Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment is a helpful tool for anyone who is looking for a systematic and evidence-based approach to improving and measuring the impact of a project on mental wellbeing.

WHO National Programmes for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities: A guide (2023)

www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068698

This guide presents a framework for understanding some core elements that support age-friendly cities, communities, and environments more generally. It describes examples from projects and provides steps to strengthen each element.

International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Core Values, Ethics, Spectrum - The 3 Pillars of Public Participation

www.iap2.org/page/pillars

With broad international input, the IAP2 Federation has developed three pillars for effective public participation processes that cross national, cultural and religious boundaries. The pillars form the foundation of processes that reflect the interests and concerns of all stakeholders.

Environment Health Indicators New Zealand (EHINZ)

www.ehinz.ac.nz

Massey University's environmental health indicators have information and statistics on how the environment affects the health of the New Zealand human and animal populations.

Fitwel Standards

fitwel.org/

This certification system provides guidelines on how to design and operate healthier buildings. The Fitwel Scorecards include 55+ evidence- based design and operational strategies that enhance buildings by addressing a broad range of health behaviours and risks.

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79. www.tewhātuora.govt.nz/health-services-and-programmes/maori-health/iwi-maori-partnership-boards-impbs
80. tekahui.co.nz/
81. tetauraki.co.nz/
82. www.hud.govt.nz/our-work/urban-growth-agenda
83. www.greaterchristchurch.org.nz/
84. www.qldc.govt.nz/your-council/council-documents/queenstown-lakes-spatial-plan#partnership
85. www.qldc.govt.nz/your-council/council-documents/queenstown-lakes-spatial-plan/ and www.greaterchristchurch.org.nz/urbangrowthprogramme/greater-christchurch-spatial-plan
86. For example: Kaikōura www.kaikoura.govt.nz/council/plans-policies-reports/kaikoura-spatial-plan and Te Tai o Poutini (proposed) tpp.nz/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/ProposedTPP.pdf

Appendix



How the IPG was developed

This guide was developed and refined over several years through the collaborative and cross-sectoral efforts of organisations and people who wanted to explicitly integrate health, wellbeing and sustainability into their planning. It has subsequently been used and further refined over time in response to needs, its broadening applications, and collaborators.

The IPG has its origins in *Health Promotion and Sustainability Through Environmental Design (HPSTED)*. HPSTED was designed primarily to assist Christchurch City Council planning staff to integrate outcomes thinking relevant to health, wellbeing and sustainability into their policies and plans. After the Canterbury earthquake sequence of 2010–2011, a call went out for an updated 'quake-specific' version of HPSTED – which became the *Integrated Recovery Planning Guide (IRPG)*. Co-developers of the IRPG included mana whenua, local and regional councils, urban designers, a sustainability advisor, and representatives of the health and transport sectors, among others.

The IRPG summarises and rewords the building blocks or dimensions of health that contribute to community wellbeing, as introduced in HPSTED. Sample questions provide a basis for developing and evaluating planning proposals and projects, so that you can integrate the principles of health, wellbeing and sustainability into planning.

In 2019 the IRPG was updated to become the *Integrated Planning Guide (IPG)* as a streamlined tool where the focus remains on planning but is broader than recovery. Much of the content remains applicable to a recovery response, if required. However, the IPG also recognises the requirement and responsibility to be future focused in the face of inevitable threats such as pandemics, natural disasters and extreme weather events.

In this most recent update, the guide broadens its base and makes more explicit its application to the wider region of Te Waipounamu. It continues to aim to support broad, critical and constructive thinking that can enable win-win situations for people, places and the planet across plans, policies and projects.

Iterations continue to be developed via intersectoral contributions and peer review. Thank you to all who freely gave their time, expertise, technical advice and support for the development of this guide.

The guide is intended to be a living document and we welcome all feedback. If you have an idea on how to improve this guide, we would love to hear from you. Contact us at TWP-NPHS-HIAP@TeWhatuOra.govt.nz

