



The
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENT 2016
SPRING MINGLE

1:00 - 3:15pm Undergraduate Student Symposium & Faculty Lightning Talks
Room 10081, Saywell Hall

3:15 - 4:30pm Reception & Graduate Poster Viewing
Museum of Archaeology & Ethnology

Tuesday,
April 12



Undergraduate Student Symposium 1:00-1:50 SWH 10081

We are excited to include the Undergraduate Student Symposium as part of this year's gathering. Eight undergraduate students will present their recent research as five minute lightning talks.



Faculty Lightning Talks 2:00-3:15, SWH 10081

Can Cities Help With Climate?

Mark Jaccard, Director and Professor,
Resource and Environmental Management

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is a major policy objective, but for two decades policies by national and regional government have been largely ineffective. This failure has motivated municipal governments to consider a larger role. But as with all government climate policies, it is important to make sure that wishful thinking biases do not cloud our understanding of what is actually achievable. Engineering-economic-environment models offer a way to assess what has and can be achieved by municipal governments when it comes to greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Creating New Pathways Towards Governance for Sustainability in Whistler

Alison Gill, Professor, Geography

'Sustainability' is now an established element of policy discourse at all scales of governance. However, implementing transitional strategies towards more sustainable futures is a major challenge. The resort of Whistler has sought to develop innovative governance strategies towards this end for more than a decade. The challenges and obstacles to creating this new pathway are presented.



Faculty Lightning Talks continued

Institutional Innovation in the Great Bear Rainforest

Alex Clapp, Professor, Geography and Associate Dean, Faculty of Environment

Peace in the Great Bear Rainforest came after years of debate, research and planning, culminating in a final agreement expected in 2015. We examine how this remapping process has evolved by reflecting on the emergence of novel institutions that solve bilateral problems and embody and implement the compromises between stakeholders.

Remapping serves as both a normative metaphor for the conflicts and a prescription for environmental planning that generates new institutions to replace conflict with cooperation. Institutional innovation has been required to enable bargaining, structure learning, and move towards peace in the woods. The outcome of remapping is an increasingly complex architecture of institutions, based in both civil society and the state, intended to promote sustainability, resilience and legitimacy.

Heritage and Environmental Planning on San Cristóbal Island, Galapagos

Ross Jamieson, Associate Professor, Archaeology

Survey and excavation of a 19th century sugar plantation on San Cristóbal reminds us that local agricultural communities have existed on the Galapagos Islands for a long time, and that the relationship of these communities to the National Park is an emerging area of community planning to protect both fragile ecologies and fragile heritage resources.

Planning Post-Paris

Mark Roseland, Director, Center for Sustainable Community Development

Paris connotes many meanings, but post-Paris in this talk refers to two of them: the recent Paris terror attacks, and the Paris climate summit underway now. What are the implications for urban and environmental planning of these two very different notions of Paris?



Graduate Student Posters

3:15 - 4:30pm, Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology

Evaluating Public Interest in Major Project Planning: A Case Study of the Northern Gateway Project

Sean Broadbent, Postdoctoral Fellow, Resource and Environmental Management

In Canada, the federal government has a regulatory process to evaluate the environmental, economic, and social impacts of proposed pipeline projects. Decision-makers reviewing proposed pipeline projects must consider the need of the project and public interest impacts. An evaluation of the regulatory application for the Northern Gateway Project determines that there are major weaknesses concerning the quality of information, which suggests that decision-makers do not have the best available information to adequately assess the project using these criteria. A multiple account benefit-cost analysis of the Northern Gateway Project is undertaken to evaluate the capability of the method to provide decision-makers with requisite information to address legislative criteria. The analysis concludes that the Northern Gateway Project represents a net cost to society. Results of the

evaluation suggest that the method is suitable for evaluating major pipeline projects and is certainly an improvement relative to existing methods in the federal review process. There are six recommendations to improve the current approach to evaluating project impacts in the federal review process. Recommendations include requiring multiple account benefit-cost analysis in the regulatory application, developing explicit methodological guidelines for applicants, appointing independent experts to prepare impact assessments, developing specific decision-making criteria, evaluating alternative pipeline projects jointly, and improving stakeholder participation in the decision-making process.

Heritage Planning & Urban Development in Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga – the Value of LiDAR

Travis Freeland, PhD Student, Archaeology

In the West Polynesian Kingdom of Tonga, a densely built archaeological landscape has been overlain by modern development, especially in the capital city of Nuku'alofa. This poster explores the utility of LiDAR (aerial laser scanning) remote sensing and GIS for identifying and managing heritage resources in the (sub)urban areas of this Pacific island nation.

Politics and Practicality in Staffing Greater Vancouver's Harm Reduction Service Providers

Alison McIntosh, MA Student, Geography

This poster examines planning that occurs within, and around organizations that provide services for low-income people who use drugs (PWUD) and live with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). It looks at the relationships between these workers in these organizations, their funders, and the Greater Vancouver regional context. Evidence of these relationships is drawn from research on food provision in harm reduction service providers, and on relational poverty, shadow state, food security, and institutional geographies literatures. The 30 organizations studied include drop-in centres, low-barrier housing, emergency shelters, grassroots drug user organizations, and a safe injection facility. Some are programs and partners of funding bodies, others are community-based and funded through government, NGO, and donor resources. I conclude by reflecting on the ways in which relationships between harm reduction service providers are imbricated with regional and organizational planning concerns as they form local geographies of harm reduction service provision.