

OPEN

MINUTE ITEM

ATTACHMENTS

**Ordinary meeting of the
Environment and Climate Committee**

Te Kōmiti Taiao / Āhuarangi

**Thursday 4 November 2021
Commencing at 9.00a.m.
Council Chamber**

Civic House

110 Trafalgar Street, Nelson

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Dr Aaron Stallard and Dr Joost van Rens
Stop the Coal Monster Petition
Environment and Climate Committee, 4 November 2021



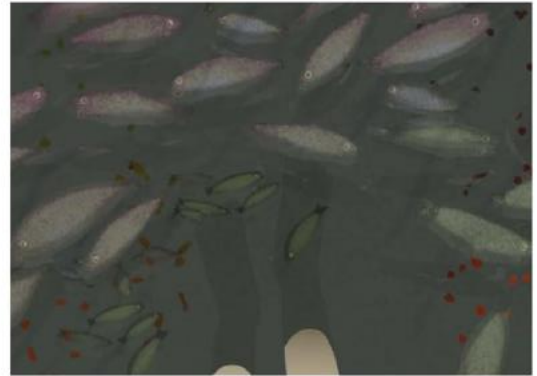
A2777841



Coal is the main cause of
climate change



Coal is a leading cause of
deaths globally



Coal mining kills our rivers
and wildlife

Source: <https://www.stopthecoalmonster.org>

Remaining coal users in Nelson



McCashin's brewery, Stoke



Nelson hospital, boiler in foreground

COAL (AND OTHER FOSSIL FUELS) ARE INVISIBLE KILLERS



Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/feb/09/fossil-fuels-pollution-deaths-research>

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Why will stopping the burning of coal be such a good start?

- Carbon dioxide is **by far the largest contributor to global greenhouse gases**
- Coal is the **most carbon intensive fossil fuel**
- Coal is the **single biggest source of climate changing CO2 pollution**
- **Coal causes irreparable damage** to surface waters, agricultural land and to people's health
- **Burning coal releases millions of tons of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides** into the air - creating acid rain and smog

Source: <https://coalaction.org.nz/coal-facts>

2019

Doctor's plea for Nelson Hospital to end coal use for its energy, heating needs

Samantha Gee · 05:00, Nov 27 2019



MARTIN DE RUYTER

Nelson doctor Ngaire Warner and Matt Lawrey near the Nelson Hospital coal fired boiler.



End coal use by 2025.

SUMMARY

Why should we end coal use in Nelson *as soon as possible*?

1. It's **the right thing to do in a climate emergency**
 - it minimizes our contribution to climate change
 - it eliminates the bad effects of coal on our health
 - it's good for the environment (our rivers and wildlife)
2. The two remaining coal users in our region actually **want to stop using coal**
3. It's **the smart thing to do** (*for a smart little city*)
4. And **it's a great example** for the rest of New Zealand

BBC Sign in Home News Sport Reel Worklife Travel Future Culture

NEWS

Home Coronavirus Climate Video World Asia UK Business Tech Science Stories Entertainment & Arts Health

Nelson City Council declares city coal free

Landmark declaration places small NZ town on the map as world grapples with climate change.

4h | World

- A really simple guide to climate change
- Call for rich nations to airlift surplus vaccines
- How many vaccines are rich countries sharing?

'I feel free' - LGBT Afghan refugees arrive in UK

The BBC speaks to one of 29 LGBT refugees who fled the Taliban, fearing for their lives.

5h | Asia

Turbulence has hit relations with France, PM says

But Boris Johnson says more unites France and the UK than divides them, despite a row over fishing.

4h | UK

Indian PM Narendra Modi invites Pope for visit

The invitation is a significant turnaround, after negotiations for a papal visit collapsed in 2017.

7h | India

Volcano survivors shaken but determined to rebuild

0:49

What happens when you try to swim in floating stone

An eruption from an undersea volcano has coated the coastal waters off a Japanese island in pumice.

6h | Asia

The future we all wish for our children and grandchildren



Thank you for your support
www.stopthecoalmonster.org

2009

McCashins get brewery green light

05:00, Nov 05 2009



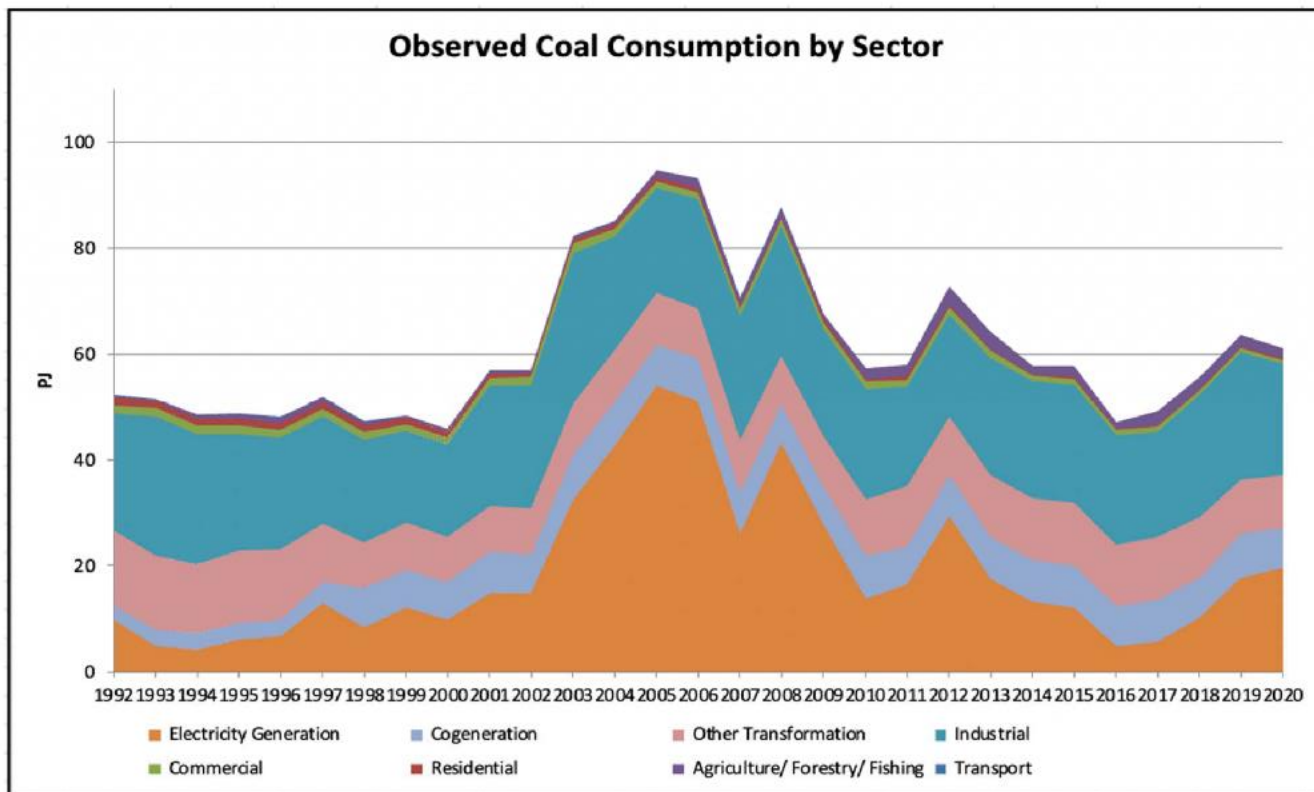
The McCashin family has been given the go-ahead to hit the start button at its brewery near Nelson.

Resource consent has been granted to use a coal-fired boiler, to store and sort bottles on the company's premises and to take groundwater from bores on the Stoke site for use in its products and to sell as a new bottled water product.

Jurisdiction	RC#	Organisation	Operation type	Address	Start date	Expire date
NCC	95224	MCCASHINS BR	BREWERY	660 MAIN RD	30/09/09	NULL



In New Zealand:

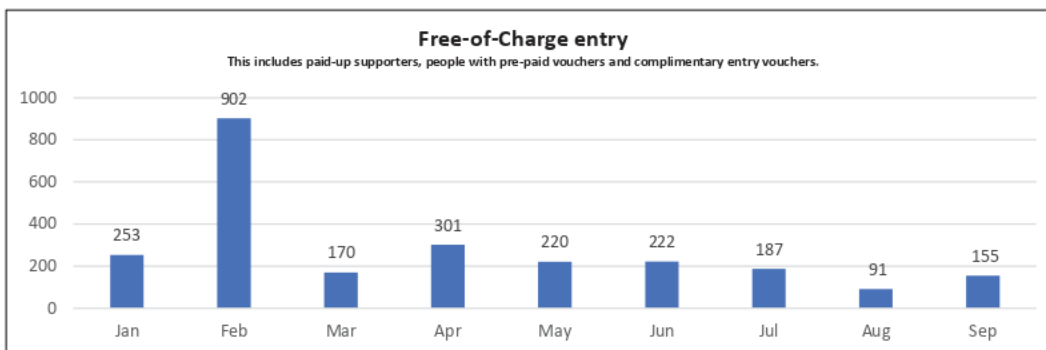
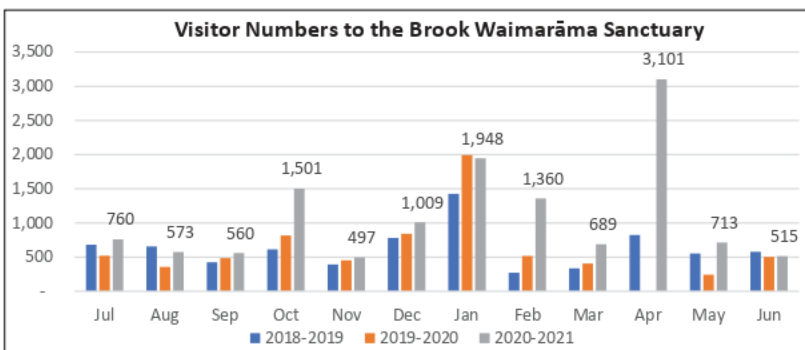
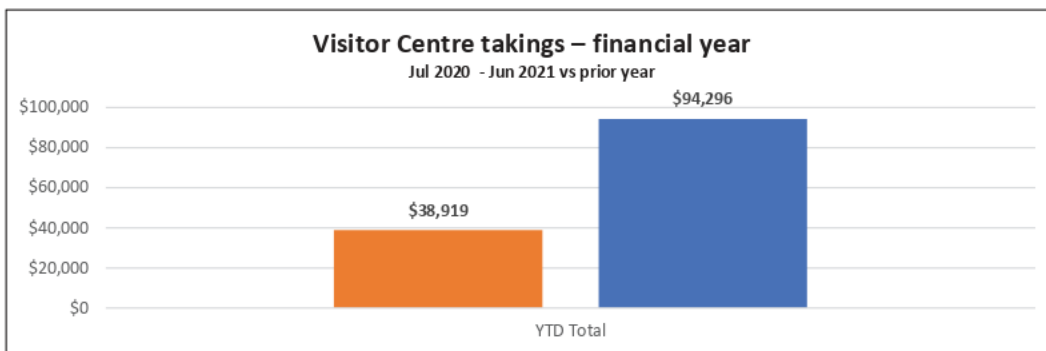
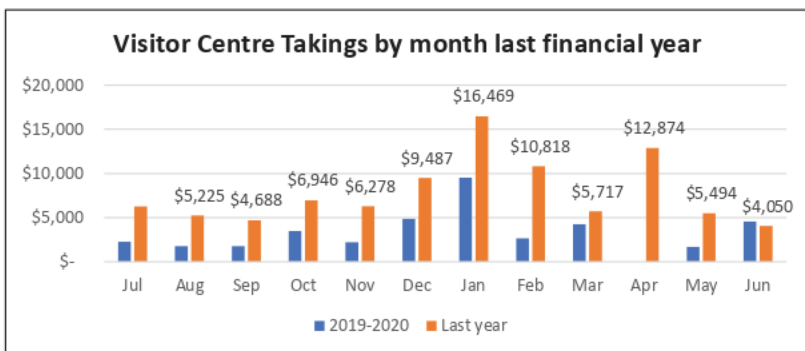
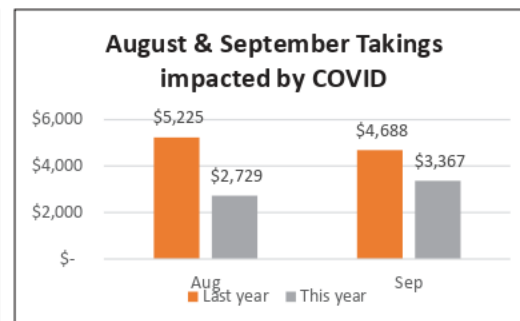
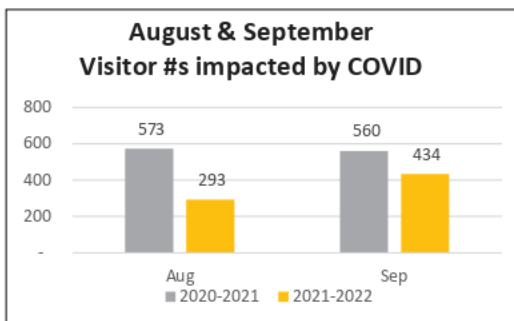
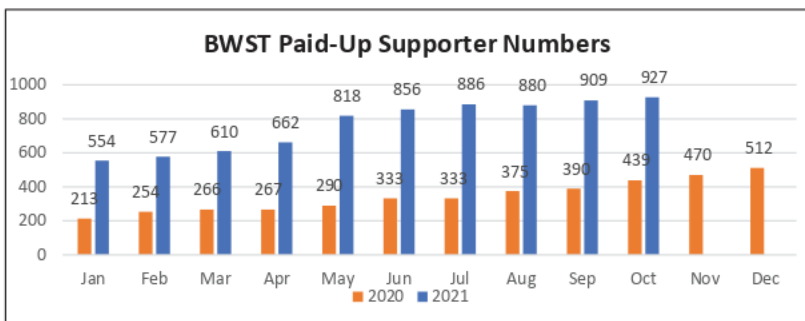


Source: <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/energy-and-natural-resources/energy-statistics-and-modelling/energy-statistics/coal-statistics/>

Ru Collin
Environment and Climate Committee
04 November 2021



Update, for Nelson City Council
November 2021



NCC support and projects



New funding is enabling us to do more ...



Project Mahitahi: Kaimahi for Nature

FUNDING:

Events Coordinator
Visitor Experience Coordinator
Marketing & Comms. Support
Education Support
Biosecurity Ranger

\$224,615
8,320 hours over
two years

Funding held by NCC

Jobs for Nature

FUNDING:

Invasive & Noxious
Weed Control
9.3 FTEs over 3 years

\$416,008
over three years

Funding held by DOC

Visitor Centre Enhancement Project

FUNDING:

Grant from
Simplicity Charitable Trust &
Platinum Investment
Management to weather-
proof the building to create
an improved visitor
experience

\$90,341

Handrails Project

FUNDING:

Grant from
Pub Charity to install
handrails on 150 metres of
the Loop Track

\$39,878





Regular newsletters 2020/21 Annual Report



- SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH IN:**
- VISITOR & NUMBERS & REVENUE
 - SUPPORTER NUMBERS & REVENUE
 - STAFF NUMBERS
 - IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS WITH SUPPORTERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Our first translocation was in April



Other species are possible in the next 1-5 years

Powelliphanta – giant land snails, WIP, funding secured

Kakariki – orange fronted parakeet, WIP, funding secured

Tuatara – in discussion with Ngati Koata & DOC

Kaka – project started, application in to DOC, funding underway

Kiwi – application in to DOC, funding underway

QUESTIONS ??



**I'LL TRY TO
ANSWER
THEM!**



Environment and Climate Committee – addendum to the Chairperson’s Report

4 November 2021

1.0 COP26 Glasgow

More than 20,000 people are attending the COP26 UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow from 1-12 November 2021.

This summit will primarily be concerned with developing the rules to the framework and goals set by the 2015 Paris Agreement.

This agreement sets out the goal to keep the planet's warming well below 2 degrees, ideally 1.5 degrees, if there is any hope of avoiding a terrible climate catastrophe.

Emissions hit a record last year and a 700% increase in cuts to our emissions is now required.

New Zealand has announced it will boost its pledge to cut net emissions from 30% to 50% below 2005 levels by 2030.

New Zealand cannot get there with domestic reductions alone. Up to two-thirds will have to be purchased from other countries at a cost of about a billion dollars a year. Minister for Climate Change James Shaw has indicated a preference was to work with developing countries in the Asia Pacific region, for example, to plant trees.

2.0 Understanding Nelson’s greenhouse gas emissions profile

New data from Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) separates Nelson’s greenhouse gas emissions profiling from neighbouring Tasman’s for the first time, allowing a greater understanding of our regional profiles.

Household and industry production and consumption emissions profiling has been provided by Stats NZ for the last two years. Previously, this data combined emissions data for the Nelson and Tasman regions, making it challenging to fully understand Nelson’s emissions profile.

Bundled carbon footprint inventories showed, for example, that agriculture had the highest emission profile for the Nelson-Tasman Regions combined.

Nelson City Council (NCC), Tasman District Council (TDC) and Nelson Tasman Climate Forum (NTCF) made a combined submission to request separated data, providing reasons of how valuable it is for both Councils to have individual emissions profiles for their respective geographical regions.

The new data shows that Nelson has one of the lowest household and industry per-capita carbon footprints in 2019, at 6.6 tonnes per resident.

The separated data also confirms that the previously high agricultural source of emissions is mainly attributable to the Tasman region.

Whilst the low combined household and industry emission profile is great news for Nelson it’s important to understand the various reasons why it is so low relative to other regions.

As a small geographical region our industry production emissions will be low compared with other regions. This is because we are relying on other regions for their productivity.

The data tells us that production emissions for animal agriculture is particularly high in Canterbury, Otago and Southland.

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

The data also tells us production emissions for our electricity is predominantly being measured in Waikato - where Huntley Power Station is located.

In 2019, hydro-generation dipped due to low rainfall, and as a result electricity generation from coal and gas increased at Huntly Power Station. A third, coal-fired turbine was taken out of storage in February massively stepping up fossil fuel electricity generation. The total emissions increased by 1,085 kilotonnes (7.5 percent).

Whilst we need to strive to reach a carbon zero emission profile as a region, climate action is also about remembering how we can all work together to reduce Aotearoa New Zealand's and global emissions as a whole. As a region we can contribute to a positive climate future by supporting the reduction of other regions and global production emissions.

Our Climate Plan will consider our role in reducing both production and consumption emissions for our region as well as our role in reducing the production emissions of our energy use and the embodied carbon of goods we consume.

For example, we can support reducing Waikato's emissions through promoting the use of low embodied carbon building materials, improving energy efficiency and installing solar on new dwellings.

We can also promote the reuse of goods and support second-hand shops and repair cafes.

Likewise, can support reducing agricultural emissions in Canterbury, Otago and Southland by encouraging purchasing fruit and vegetables grown locally, for example at our Farmers Market. We have included food resiliency as a focus of our Urban Greening Strategy, which we recently workshopped.

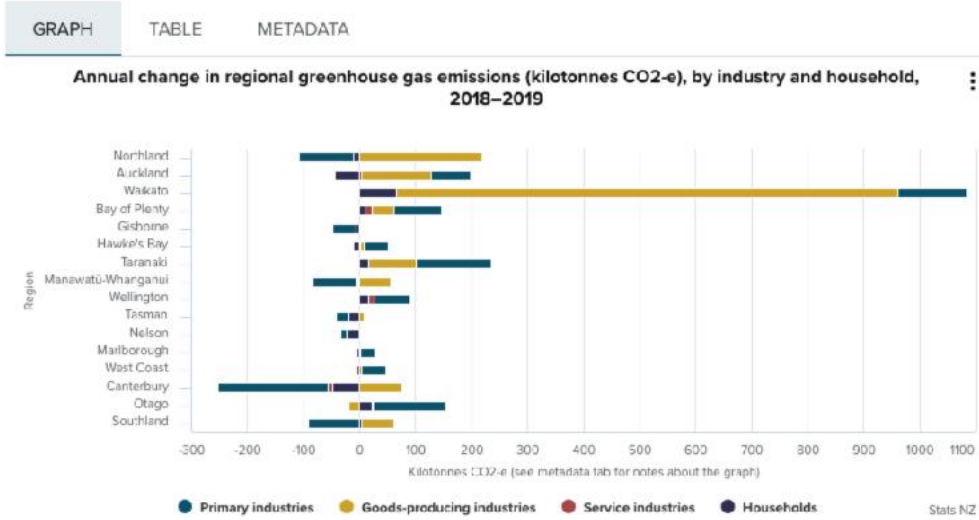
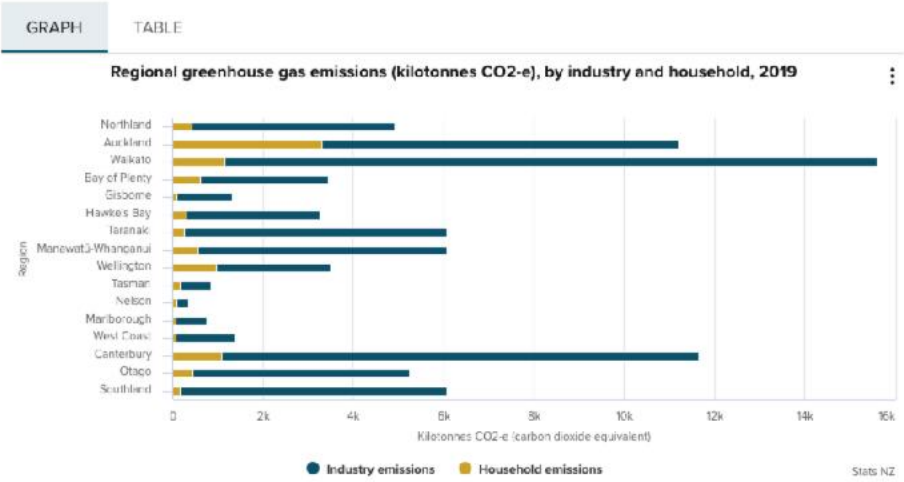
The new data also shows that Nelson's household emissions for 2019 decreased by 18% compared with 2018. Nationally transport emissions are responsible for 90% of household emissions and the data indicates we have been particularly successful in decreasing our transport emissions.

This is highly motivating as it confirms our hard work and commitment to modal shift - especially walking and cycling, is working.

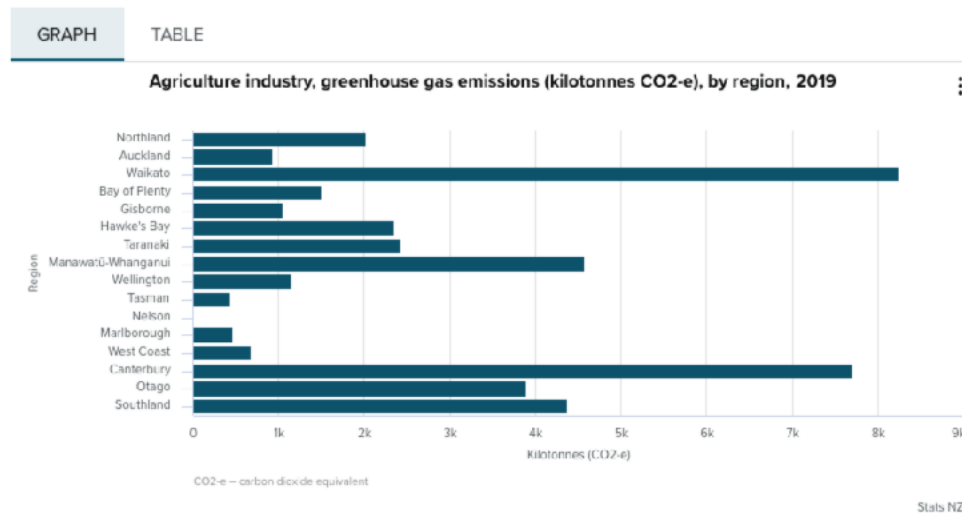
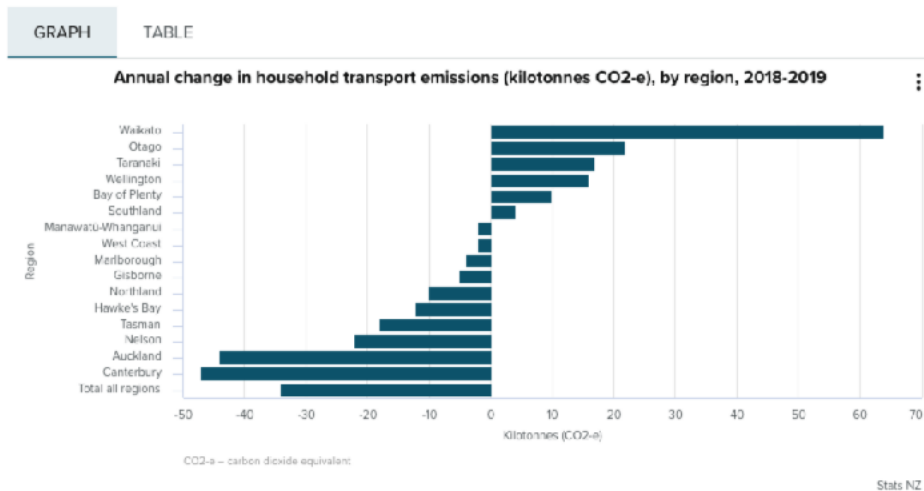
We are also working to reduce other emissions where a major source is in the household. For example, we are currently running a kitchen waste composting trial programme diverting kitchen waste from landfill.

<https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/coal-use-drives-up-regional-emissions-in-2019>

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/environment/climate-news/126515470/nelson-and-wellington-tie-for-the-lowest-carbon-footprint>



Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1



2.1 Summary of Key Facts

Regional greenhouse gas emissions estimates for the year ended 2019 compared with the year ended 2018 show:

- Total regional emissions increased 2.1 percent (up 1,709 kilotonnes) to 81,737 kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂-e).
- Industry emissions increased 2.5 percent, largely due to increases in Waikato (up 1020 kilotonnes), Taranaki (up 218 kilotonnes), and Auckland (up 198 kilotonnes).
- Household emissions decreased 0.3 percent, largely due to decreases in Canterbury (down 47 kilotonnes), Auckland (down 43 kilotonnes), and Nelson (down 22 kilotonnes).
- Over the period 2007–2019, total regional CO₂-e emissions increased 1.8 percent.

Emissions associated with electricity generation are allocated based on the region of the generating plant rather than the consumer location, in line with the production approach to measuring emissions and with the basis of measuring GDP.

Agriculture accounted for 58 percent of total regional industry CO₂-e emissions and increased 0.6 percent in 2019.

A2783584

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

- Waikato and Canterbury accounted for 20 percent and 18 percent respectively of agriculture industry emissions in 2019.
- Manawātū-Whanganui was the next largest contributor at 11 percent.
- Taranaki's agriculture emissions increased the most, up 202 kilotonnes between 2018–2019.
- Canterbury had the largest fall in agriculture emissions, down 210 kilotonnes (2.7 percent). This was mainly due to a decline in livestock numbers in 2019.

3.0 Climate Action Plan Update

Thank you to elected members who provided helpful feedback through the workshop process and more recently via email on the style of Climate Action Plan you are seeking.

I am seeking your support to take some additional time to consult and co-create with iwi to ensure a Te Ao Māori lens is incorporated in this important community facing document.

As part of this co-creation process this document should include a Vision, Values and Principles and a framework and layout to align with key themes. As a starting point we could use the four themes developed by staff through our LTP CD process. See below.

Some of you have looked at other Council's Climate Plans and have indicated a desire for us to develop a plan similar to Auckland's Climate Plan.

In order to progress the outcome we have been seeking we need to establish a clear process to advance this work as a suite - including new resolutions and possibly a new budget.

A working group of elected members could be helpful to provide governance oversight. It would also be good to seek input and feedback from some of our key leaders in our community such as NTCF, BCA, NRDA, Forest and Bird and NMH.

The Chief Executive will need time to consider whether he has sufficient staff resources to support this work or whether we need to engage a consultant.

The Chief Executive has advised you that the Climate Action Plan will be coming to the next Council meeting on 17 November 2021.

My intention is to work on a resolution to advance the work and process as outlined.

3.1 Climate Plan - Layout/Themes/Narrative - examples of words only - needs to be developed in partnership with iwi.

Consider also Aucklands Climate Plan.

<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/topic-based-plans-strategies/environmental-plans-strategies/aucklands-climate-plan/Pages/default.aspx>

Our Purpose

Vision and a branding tagline for comms.

Purpose - based on our values and principles.

Values and Principles - based on the co-benefits we wish to see.

Through the lens of te ao Māori - Acknowledging the interconnectedness and interrelationship of all living and non-living things.

Example placeholders: Hauora, Manaakitanga, Kaitiakitanga, Pono, Hihiritanga, Mātauranga, Mana Taurite, Pūtea, Auahatanga

Enhancing health and wellbeing.

How we take care of ourselves.

Meeting essential needs, contributing to positive physical, mental and spiritual health and wellbeing.

A2783584

Connected Communities.

How we take care of each other. To care for each other, to be respectful, and an act of reciprocity of natural resources to be shared with others. Creating a strong sense of community, belonging and connectedness.

Restored Environments

How we take care of our environment. Awareness, protection and restoration of our biodiversity, land, fresh water and marine environments.

Compassionate Leaders

We foster leadership based on trust and respect. Doing things better, doing things differently.

Celebrating Knowledge and Innovation

How we realise our potential. Realising our creative, intellectual and conscious potential to be our best selves.

Prioritising a Just Transition

We are inclusive towards the diverse needs of our many communities and strive for equity and equality. No one is left behind.

Promoting a Regenerative Economy

We promote regenerative economic models which are climate positive, socially just, environmentally aware and prosperous.

Celebrating A Resilient Future

We are strong and resilient in accepting uncertainty in the future. We have hope for our future.

Our Concerns

1, Accelerating green house gas emissions - From increasing green house gas emissions to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

How will we mitigate and rapidly decrease our greenhouse gas emissions?

2, Effects of climate change - increased frequency and intensity of local weather events but uncertainty over which trajectory we will follow.

How will we adapt for this future?

Our Actions

Visual Image

Te Ao Maori, Mitigation, Co-benefits, Climate Positive, Adaptation, Resiliency.

Delivered through Four Themes or Four Pillars

1, How we live and work

Aspirations/Wellbeing Outcomes -

Our built environment has high aesthetic amenity values, connects to nature and creates community. Our new houses utilise carbon negative building materials, high thermal efficiencies, and are closer to where we work.

We use clean energy - wood, solar, wind or hydro.

We are supported with the option to work from home.

We deconstruct existing buildings and reuse the materials.

Issues - What are the concerns that resulted in us having the aspirations that we have?

Actions - What are we doing or going to do to create a solution?

Eg, Inner city housing, Housing Intensification, Deconstruction options, Civic House, Library, Climatorium, Science and Technology Precinct, DAPP etc

Indicators - How do we measure success?

2, How we move

Aspirations/Wellbeing Outcomes -

The ways we choose to move allow us to consider decreasing fossil fuel use and lower our carbon footprint.

Our transport options make it preferable for us to walk, cycle or use public transport.

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

We choose to live closer to where we work.

Issues - What are the concerns that resulted in us having the aspirations that we have?

Actions - What are we doing or going to do to create a solution?

Eg, Public Transport Plan, Cycleways/Walkways, Spatial Plan etc

Indicators - How do we measure success?

3, How we consume (or How do we reduce consumption and waste)

Aspirations/Wellbeing Outcomes -

We are mindful of our consumption choices.

We have a deposit system so all of our packaging is reused.

We divert much of our waste from landfill.

We opt to buy locally produced high quality options which last longer.

We voluntarily measure the carbon footprint of products made overseas.

Our food waste is diverted from landfill and turned into living soil.

Issues - What are the concerns that resulted in us having the aspirations that we have?

Actions - What are we doing or going to do to create a solution?

Eg Refuse, Reuse, Reduce, Repair, Recycle. Kerbside Collection of Food Waste, Recycling, Repair cafes etc

Indicators - How do we measure success?

4, How we stay healthy, connect to the land and take care of nature

Aspirations/Wellbeing Outcomes -

Our identity and our place is deeply connected to our natural environment.

We recognised the important life force of plant, soil, water and air and the role they all play in creating a climate positive future.

We offset existing and past emissions through carbon sequestration.

We are planting more indigenous forests.

We are growing more of our food regeneratively.

Issues - What are the concerns that resulted in us having the aspirations that we have?

Actions - What are we doing or going to do to create a solution?

Eg Nelson Nature, Jobs for Nature, Urban Greening Strategy, Food Resiliency etc

Indicators - How do we measure success?

Councillor Kate Fulton

Chairperson

Environment and Climate Committee

A2783584

Item 10: Review of Amended Urban Environments Bylaw and commencement of the special consultative procedure to consult on amendments: Attachment 1

Tabled Document – Item 9
Environment and Climate Committee
4 November 2021

UEB - Tabling notes – 21 October 2021

A change to page 3 of the Statement of Proposal needs to be tabled:

Proposed change 1 – ~~Health and Safety~~ Introduction/Burial and Cremation

Remove the fees provisions in Part One and Part Eight of the Bylaw.

Reason

This approach to fee setting does not comply with section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002. Fee setting does not need to be in the Bylaw because this is covered by the legislative rules.

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