

31 October 2022

File Ref: OIAP-7-26161

Tēnā koe [REDACTED]

### **Request for information 2022-169**

I refer to your request for information dated 30 September 2022 which was received by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) on 30 September 2022. You have requested the following:

1. *Federated Farmers requests all information held by Greater Wellington Regional Council (GW), including any reports, advice, or correspondence, that was prepared for the purposes of Proposed Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region (PC1) that relates to:*
  - (a) *regional climate change targets, including climate change targets for land transport, agriculture and forestry; and*
  - (b) *mechanisms other than PC1, including other statutory instruments created under the Resource Management Act 1991, for achieving regional climate change targets; and*
  - (c) *the economic implications of regional climate change targets.*
2. *Without limiting anything in paragraph 1, the above request includes:*
  - (a) *any reports, advice, or correspondence prepared for the purposes of PC1 given or received by GW to or from:*
    - (i) *any central government ministries or agencies, or Crown entities;<sup>1</sup> and*
    - (ii) *any Ministers or Ministers' offices;<sup>2</sup> and*
  - (b) *any information prepared for the purposes of PC1, regardless of whether that information was used or relied upon when preparing PC1.*

## **Greater Wellington's response follows:**

We have searched our database and have identified the following information within the scope of your request:

1. Relevant reports to Council, including reports to RPS Change 1 Council Workshops along with any relevant minutes or notes;
2. Relevant technical reports and memos;
3. Advice and feedback on Draft RPS Change 1;
4. A table setting out any consultation held with central government ministries or agencies, or Crown entities; and any Ministers or Ministers' offices; and
5. Correspondence that includes advice that has informed the development of the RPS GHG targets.

The relevant documents are set out below:

### **1. Council Reports and Workshops**

Council meetings – agenda, papers, and minutes are publicly available on the Greater Wellington website - <https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/events-and-meetings/council> RPS Change 1 was discussed at Council between June 2021 and August 2022. Specific reports with reference to greenhouse gas targets (GHG targets) were at meetings February 2022 (Report 22.49) and 26 May 2022 (Report 22.09).

Relevant material prepared and discussed at Council workshops is appended as below. Certain information has been redacted on the basis that it is not relevant or does not fall within the scope of your request. These redactions are marked accordingly on the enclosed papers.

- RPS Change 1: December 2021: Draft issues and objectives for integrated frame - Attachment 2
- RPS Change 1: Councillor Feedback on draft Issues and Options. 27 January 2022 - Attachment 3
- RPS Change 1 - 3 February 2022 – Attachment 4
- RPS Change 1 - Meeting Notes from 3 February meeting – Attachment 5

- RPS Change 1 - Working group meeting report (notes included as e-mail Plan Changes Working group meeting Monday 25 July) - Monday 25 July - Attachment 6

RPS Change 1 – Workshop paper to 2 August Council meeting - Attachment 7

## **2. Technical Reports/Memos/Documents:**

“Options for setting regional greenhouse gas reduction targets”, Greater Wellington Internal Technical Memo, prepared by Jake Ross, July 2022

<https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2022/08/Greenhouse-gas-reduction-targets-memo-July-2022.pdf>

“Evaluation of the Preferred Regional Greenhouse Gas Reduction Target for the Wellington Region”, Greater Wellington Technical Memo, prepared by Jake Ross, August 2022

<https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2022/08/Evaluation-of-the-preferred-regional-greenhouse-gas-target-August-2022-with-calculations-attached.pdf>

“Review of GW’s internal Cost Carbon Values”

<https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2022/08/Review-of-GW-internal-cost-carbon-values-October-2021.pdf>

Regional Land Transport Plan

[Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021 \(gw.govt.nz\)](#)

Regional Public Transport Plan

[Greater Wellington Regional Council – Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan 2021 \(gw.govt.nz\)](#)

## **3. Advice and Feedback sought on RPS Change 1 drafting**

Feedback received from Ministers of the Crown, territorial authorities, mana whenua/tangata whenua partners on the GHG targets, received as part of submissions on the draft RPS Change 1 provisions as per Clause 3 and 3A (and the Triennial Agreement referred to) of Schedule 1 of the RMA, is included as Appendix D of the RPS Change 1 s32 report.

<https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Documents/2022/08/RPS-Change-1-Section-32-Report-August-2022.pdf>

#### 4. Advice/correspondence from central government & industry bodies/representatives

Engagement is outlined in the below table:

Central Government	Date	Scope	Response (if any)
<b>Ministry for Primary Industries</b> Fleur Francois, Manager Climate Change On-Farm and Inventory	11 March 2022	Informal discussion on scope of Climate Change chapter and relationship to He waka eke noa. Shared early drafting of RPS PC1 provisions relating to agricultural GHG emissions Requested any feedback on approach.	General introductory discussion.  No specific feedback or advice provided.
<b>Dairy NZ (He Waka Eke Noa Reps)</b> Laura Symes; Sophie MacAskill	9 May 2022	Informal discussion on scope of Climate Change chapter, early drafting of provisions relating to agricultural GHG emissions	General introductory discussion.  No specific feedback or advice provided.
<b>Ministry for the Environment</b> David Mead (he Waka Eke Noa); Gin Loughnan (Freshwater Farm Plans)	30 May 2022  10 June 2022	Draft RPS provisions sent to MFE as per the Triennial Agreement referred to in section 3 above.  Informal discussion on scope of Climate Change chapter, shared draft provisions relating to agricultural GHG emissions, seeking specific feedback.	No response received.  General introductory discussion Informal support for policy direction to support work by central government at a local level, noting synergies with farm plans and other RM issues and value to leverage off landowner relationships, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>roll out of tools and information to help farmers to know their numbers and understand and take up opportunities</li> </ul>

Central Government	Date	Scope	Response (if any)
			<p><i>to reduce emissions, increase sequestration on-farms, and develop climate-resilience</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>alignment with existing data-management and reporting systems, other environmental policy such as freshwater and biodiversity</i></li> </ul>
Farmers Reference Group (FRG)	15 June 2022	Presentation on draft RPS Change 1 – agricultural provisions, including a technical presentation from Jake Roos on GHG targets	See <b>Attachment 1</b> – FRG minutes.

### 5. Relevant correspondence relating to the request

Relevant correspondence is provided in Attachment 8. Certain information has been redacted on the basis that it is not relevant or does not fall within the scope of your request. These redactions are marked accordingly on the enclosed papers.

If you have any concerns with the decision(s) referred to in this letter, you have the right to request an investigation and review by the Ombudsman under section 27(3) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Please note that it is our policy to proactively release our responses to official information requests where possible. Our response to your request will be published shortly on Greater Wellington's website with your personal information removed.

Nāku iti noa, nā



Al Cross  
Kaiwhakahaere Matua Taiao | General Manager Environment Group

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**SUBJECT** Greater Wellington Farming Reference Group

**WHEN** Wednesday, 15 June 2022 at 1pm

**WHERE** Greater Wellington Regional Council, 34 Chapel Street, Masterton

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**Present:**

Barbie Barton, Aidan Bichan (Acting Chair), Emily Crofoot, Cr Penny Gaylor, Leo Vollebregt, Kerry Walker, Meg Wheatstone

**Officers present:**

David Boone, Al Cross, Shaun Andrewartha, Matt Hickman, Fleur Matthews, Pam Guest, Janet Lawson, Jake Roos

**1. Welcome, Apologies and notes**

- Aidan Bichan gave a warm welcome to attendees and noted Stu McKenzie and Wayne O'Donnell were apologises for the meeting.

[REDACTED]

**5. Regional Policy Statement (RPS) Change 1**

Pam Guest, Fleur Matthews, Matt Hickman and Jake Roos spoke to this topic with points noted as follows:

- The effects of climate change in the region are already being felt, with significant risks for people, communities and the natural environment. Impacts include increased risk of hazards and reduced resilience of urban and rural communities, along with significant additional pressure on species, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem processes.
- The RPS includes an objective to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region by 50% from 2017 levels by 2030 as a minimum, focussing on emissions from

transport, agriculture and stationary energy, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to contribute to the national effort to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees.

- The region needs to have an increased area in forest to help achieve this objective. If the target for methane reduction remains low at 10% by 2030 then other actions, including huge reductions in GHG emissions from transport and more tree planting will be required to make up for this.
- Nature-based solutions are a core part of climate change adaption and mitigation, including protecting, restoring and managing natural and modified ecosystems to improve the health and resilience of people, biodiversity and the natural environment.
- Discussion had around He Waka Eke Noa – Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership
  - Does not include GHG, specifically methane, reduction targets and therefore does not change the rationale for including a methane reduction target in the RPS.
  - No expectation at national level that the HWEN proposal will meet the government’s 10% methane reduction target – this will rely on reductions resulting from BAU changes (e.g. initiatives to improve freshwater) and from work to reduce methane emissions from waste.
  - The draft RPS policy packages for reducing GHG from agriculture has been discussed with DairyNZ HWEN leads (at a general level) and MfE HWEN leads (at a detailed level).
- Emily Crofoot noted that if this is a change of behaviour, then it would be good to get credits. Noted that riparian and shelter belts are being looked at for credits.
- David Boone noted that the climate change activities described in the RPS draft are founded in non-regulatory support rather than “hard rules”. Land Management fully support the RPS proposals, however we do not currently have resource to provide these types of services. Conversations need to be had at Council on how this can be achieved and financed.
- When questioned about involving interested parties early in the decision making process Pam Guest said they would be seeking submissions after notification to which Leo Vollebregt commented that having a meaningful contribution is so much harder the further along the process is. He was disappointed proper consultation had not occurred already.

[REDACTED]

Meeting closed at 4.45pm

Next scheduled meeting: Friday, 16 September (9.30am-12.30pm)

## Plan Change: RPS Change 1

# Draft issues and objectives for Regional Policy Statement

## Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to:
  - present draft (and redrafted) issue statements and objectives for priority issues to be addressed in the 2022 RPS change, and
  - gather feedback from Working Group members by email.

## Recommendations

2. That the Plan Changes 2022 Working Group:
  - a) **Provide feedback by email on levels of comfort with the draft provisions to [natasha.tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:natasha.tomic@gw.govt.nz) by Monday 10 January 2022.** Specifically:
    - Do the issue statements set out the key topic specific issues/effects relevant to the Wellington Region?
    - Do the objectives establish the outcomes we want to achieve for our region? Should they be more specific, and/or more transformational?
    - Are there particular aspects that you would like to see given more emphasis?

## Background

3. On 8 December the Working Group provided feedback on a [paper](#) containing draft RPS issues and objectives for the overarching integrating framework, and for urban development. This paper incorporates that feedback into redrafted issues and objectives below.
4. This paper also includes initial drafting of issue and objective statements for the new Climate Change and Te Mana o te Wai chapters, along with proposed amendments to issues and objectives in existing chapters for Indigenous Ecosystems and Urban Development.
5. In coming months, we will review and update the existing issues and objectives statements in the RPS to ensure alignment and integration with the new provisions.
6. While drafting has drawn on existing information provided by mana whenua, we have yet to consult mana whenua on these specific statements.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Climate Change

- 8. In 2019, Council declared a climate emergency, recognising the urgency, and key role local government must play to transition the Wellington region into a low emissions and climate-resilient region. Transformative change is required to achieve the deep and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions needed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, and help our communities and the natural environment prepare for, and adapt to, the climate change impacts that are emerging. This change includes rapid and far-reaching transitions in land, energy, industry, buildings, transport, and cities. At a regional level, some of these changes can be driven by the RPS.
- 9. A new Climate Change chapter will raise the profile of climate change as the most significant resource management issue that the region must address and provide a coherent and integrated set of specific climate change issue statements, objectives and policies that are intentionally integrated with provisions across the different topic-specific chapters.

**DRAFT Climate Change issue statements**

- 1. Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly**  
*Immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the threshold to avoid catastrophic impacts on the natural environment, the health and well-being of our communities, and our economy. Extreme weather events and sea level rise are already impacting our region, including on natural hazards, biodiversity, and water quality and availability. Historical emissions mean that we are already locked into continued warming until at least mid-century, but there is still an opportunity to avoid the worst impacts if global net anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced by at least 49% from 2017 levels by 2030, and carbon neutrality is achieved by 2050. In the Wellington region, the main sources of emissions that need to be addressed are transport, agriculture, and stationary energy<sup>1</sup>.*
- 2. Climate change and the decline of ecosystem health and biodiversity are inseparably intertwined.**  
*Climate change is placing significant additional pressure on species, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem processes, especially those that are already threatened or degraded, further reducing their resilience and threatening their persistence. This, in turn, reduces the health of natural ecosystems, affecting their ability to deliver the range of ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, natural hazard mitigation, erosion prevention, and the provision of food and amenity that support our lives and livelihoods.*
- 3. The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change.**  
*The hazard exposure of our communities, infrastructure, food and water security is increasing due to the effects of climate on a range of natural hazards. Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment as built protection becomes overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain.*
- 4. Climate change threatens tangible and spiritual aspects of Māori well-being.**  
*Te whenua, te wai and taonga species are being affected by climate change, threatening traditional practices connected to Māori well-being and health. Significant sites for Māori, such as marae, wāhi tapu and urupa, are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, as they are frequently located alongside the coast and fresh waterbodies. The loss of culturally significant sites, land, taonga species and resources will affect the perpetuity of Mātauranga and tikanga Māori.<sup>2</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup> Stationary energy includes all fossil fuels (gas and coal) used in electricity generation and in the direct production of industrial heat

<sup>2</sup> Placeholder text – to be replaced by text prepared by Mana Whenua

5. ***The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities. The impacts and costs of responding to climate change will not be felt equitably. Some communities have no, or only limited, resources to enable mitigation and adaptation and will therefore bear a greater burden than others, with future generations bearing the full impact.***
6. ***Social inertia and competing interests need to be overcome to successfully address climate change. New Zealand's emissions per person are the sixth highest of developed countries. Many people lack an understanding of the ways in which they contribute to this emissions load, how this impacts climate change, the ways that climate change will impact their lives, and the changes that they can make to help the transition to a low emissions future. Social inertia and competing issues are the biggest issues to overcome to address climate change.***

#### **DRAFT Climate Change objectives**

1. ***The Wellington Region is a low emission and climate-resilient region where mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of sustainable land and water management, well-functioning urban and rural environments, and built and natural infrastructure.***
2. ***Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington region are reduced by 50% from 2017 levels by 2030 as a minimum<sup>3</sup>, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100.***
3. ***Nature-based solutions are a core part of adaptation and mitigation, including protecting, restoring and managing natural and modified ecosystems to improve the health and resilience of people, biodiversity and the natural environment. Priority is given to solutions that provide multiple benefits for nature and people.***
4. ***Land use planning recognises and provides for the short, medium and long-term effects of climate change and sea level rise, and avoids use and development that would exacerbate natural hazard risk. Actions to mitigate or adapt to these effects do not cause, or increase the risk from, hazards or adversely impact on natural processes, ecosystems, biodiversity, and mahinga kai.***
5. ***People understand what climate change means for their future and are actively involved in planning and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses.***

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<sup>3</sup> The Regional Emissions Reduction target will prevail over this if it is more ambitious

[REDACTED]

**DRAFT Te Mana o te Wai issue statements**

- 1. Decision-making has prioritised the use of water for human and economic needs over the health and wellbeing of the waterbodies. As a result, the use of water for human and economic benefit has come at the expense of protecting the mauri of the wai and led to degraded, depleted and highly modified aquatic ecosystems.***
- 2. Te Ao Māori and Mātauranga has not been given sufficient weight in decision-making from governance through to delivery/implementation.***
- 3. Mana Whenua have been alienated from carrying out cultural responsibilities such as kaitiakitanga and practices through loss of rangatiratanga, decision-making power and disconnection from land and waterbodies. This includes access to mahinga kai, the ability to manaaki manuhiri as well as other customary practices or tikanga.***
- 4. The allocation of water has not been equitable. As a result, Mana Whenua and new users have predominately been shut out from equitable access to or allocation of water.***

<sup>4</sup> The NPS-FM includes further detail on what we must do when “giving effect” to Te Mana o Te Wai:

- actively involve tangata whenua in freshwater management (including decision-making)
- engage with communities and tangata whenua to identify long-term visions, environmental outcomes, and other elements of the NOF;
- apply the hierarchy of obligations;
- enable the application of a diversity of systems of values and knowledge, such as mātauranga Māori, to the management of freshwater; and
- adopt an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

## Appendix 1

Te Kāhui Taiao have drafted a number of statements that outline a local approach on how to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. These statements are important and inform other parts of Te Mahere Wai. In Te Whanganui-a-Tara, the care of freshwater gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai when:

- a. Mana Whenua are able to exercise kaitiakitanga and lead freshwater and coastal management decision-making.
- b. Mana Whenua are able to implement and practice traditional rangatiratanga management techniques, for example; rāhui to protect the mana and mauri/mouri of water
- c. Mana Whenua are resourced to be active and have an integral presence as Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) in whaitua monitoring and management.
- d. Mana Whenua have a visible presence in the management of mahinga kai and riparian and coastal areas through nohoanga (camp) and other cultural practices.
- e. The mauri/mouri and life-supporting capacity of water in Te Whanganui-a-Tara enables the customary practices of Mana Whenua such as tohi (baptism), whakarite (preparing for an important activity/event), whakawātea (cleansing) manaakitanga (hospitality) at a range of places throughout the catchment.
- f. Mana Whenua are able to serve manuhiri fresh and coastal mahinga kai species by 2041.
- g. The wellbeing and life of the wai/water is primary.
- h. The mana (dignity and esteem) of water as a source of life is restored and this includes regarding and respecting all waterbodies (including āku waiheke), repo (wetland) and estuaries as living entities, and naturalising, naming, mapping, and protecting each.
- i. Freshwater is cared for in an integrated way through mai i uta ki tai,
- j. All freshwater bodies are managed holistically to allow them to exhibit their natural rhythms, natural form, hydrology and character.
- k. Freshwater bodies are able to express their character through a range of flows over the seasons.
- l. There are sufficient flows and levels to support connectivity throughout mai i uta ki tai and between rivers and their banks to support spawning fish.
- m. Key areas like te mātāpuna (headwaters), estuaries and repo (wetland) are prioritised for protection and restoration so that they are once again supporting healthy functioning ecosystems.
- n. Mahinga kai species are of a size and abundance to be sustainably harvested.
- o. Areas that are not currently able to be harvested (for example; coastal discharge areas and others) are able to be harvested by 2041.
- p. Te Awa Kairangi, Waiwhetū, Korokoro, Kaiwharawhara, the Wainuiomata river and its aquifers are declared 'Te Awa Tupua' (an indivisible and living whole, incorporating all its physical and meta-physical elements) and given 'legal personhood' in legislation.
- q. Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo are publicly acknowledged for the part they play in supporting human health through their contribution to the municipal water supply, including for Porirua City.

Feedback from the working group on the draft issues and objectives (January 2022)

COUNCILLOR	COMMENTS	OFFICERS' RESPONSE
Jenny Brash	Pg 2 Draft issues statement for the RPS - cross out driving climate change and add after to the impacts of climate change at the end of the first sentence in the box.	Addressed
	Pg 3 Climate change issues statement - number 6 can we explain what is meant by social inertia	Minor tidy up to improve clarity of what we meant by 'social inertia'.
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Adrienne Staples	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Roger Blakeley	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

COUNCILLOR	COMMENTS	OFFICERS' RESPONSE
	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	
	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>
	<p>"Consistency of 1.5oC references'</p> <p>I note different references to the 1.5oC global warming threshold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on p2 there is a reference to "Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis", which I think is a COP 26 document. In the same para. on p3 it refers to "if global net anthropogenic CO2 emissions are reduced by at least 49% from 2017 levels by 2030", which I think is a reference to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report of October 2018.</li> <li>on p4 on Draft Climate Change objectives, item 2 it says: "2. Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington region are reduced 50% from 2017 levels by 2030, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100".</li> </ul> <p>My questions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although it may not seem material, why is there an inconsistency between 49% in the first reference above and 50% in the second? I would stick with 50% in our objectives, but explain the difference.</li> <li>Is it correct to say in the second reference; "with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C by 2100"? The IPCC Report of October 2018 said that we need to halve global emissions by 2030, if we are to have any hope of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. Perhaps the comma is in the wrong place, because it is not clear that both the 2030 and 2050 targets need to be met to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C. Also, I think you need to explain where the 2100 date has come from, and why our low-lying Pacific Island neighbours and the vulnerable coastal areas in our Region will not be inundated by then.</li> </ul>	<p>Amendments to remove inconsistencies and provide more clarity, including removal of end date 'by 2100'.</p>

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PLEASE RELEASE

## 2022 Regional Policy Statement Change 1: Draft Issues and Objectives

### Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide Council with supporting information to help prepare for the 3 February workshop on the draft objectives for the topics addressed in the 2022 Regional Policy Statement (**RPS**) Change 1. The workshop will inform a paper that will be prepared for the Council meeting on 24 February seeking endorsement of the suite of draft issue statements and objectives.
2. The paper contains two parts: Part 1 is the draft issues and objectives developed so far; and Part 2 is a proposed approach for the Tangata Whenua chapter.
3. The purpose of the workshop is for Council to discuss the following questions:
  - a. Will the objectives achieve the desired outcomes for the region?
  - b. Are the objectives transformative enough?
  - c. Are there particular aspects of the objectives that need more emphasis?
  - d. What is Council's position on making the proposed additions to the Tangata Whenua chapter through RPS Change 1 rather than through the full review of the RPS signalled for 2024?

### Part 1: Draft issues and objectives

#### Context and progress to date

[REDACTED]

## Climate Change issue statements and objectives

10. A new Climate Change chapter will raise the profile of climate change as the most significant resource management issue that the region must address. The draft issue statements and objectives reflect the need for a transformative change to make the Wellington Region low-emission and climate-resilient.

### **DRAFT issue statements**

- 1. Greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly, immediately and rapidly.**  
*Immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the threshold to avoid catastrophic impacts on the natural environment, the health and well-being of our communities, and our economy. Extreme weather events and sea level rise are already impacting our region, including on natural hazards, biodiversity, and water quality and availability. Historical emissions mean that we are already locked into continued warming until at least mid-century, but there is still an opportunity to avoid the worst impacts if global net anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced by at least 50% from 2017 levels by 2030, and carbon neutrality is achieved by 2050. In the Wellington Region, the main sources of greenhouse gas emissions are transport (39% total load in 2018-19), agriculture (34%), and stationary energy (18%)<sup>1</sup>.*
- 2. Climate change and the decline of ecosystem health and biodiversity are inseparably intertwined.**  
*Climate change is placing significant additional pressure on species, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem processes, especially those that are already threatened or degraded, further reducing their resilience and threatening their persistence. This, in turn, reduces the health of natural ecosystems, affecting their ability to deliver the range of ecosystem services, such as carbon sequestration, natural hazard mitigation, erosion prevention, and the provision of food and amenity, that support our lives and livelihoods.*
- 3. The risks associated with natural hazards are exacerbated by climate change.**  
*The hazard exposure of our communities, infrastructure, food and water security is increasing due to the effects of climate on a range of natural hazards. Traditional approaches to development that have not fully considered the impacts on natural systems, and our over-reliance on hard engineered protection works, will ultimately increase the risk to communities and the environment as built protection becomes overwhelmed and uneconomic to sustain.*
- 4. The impacts of climate change will exacerbate existing inequities.**

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<sup>1</sup> Stationary energy includes all fossil fuels (gas and coal) used in electricity generation and in the direct production of industrial heat.

*The impacts and costs of responding to climate change will not be felt equitably. Some communities have no, or only limited, resources to enable mitigation and adaptation and will therefore bear a greater burden than others, with future generations bearing the full impact.*

**5. Social inertia and competing interests need to be overcome to successfully address climate change.**

*Many people and businesses lack an understanding of the connection between their actions, greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, the ways that climate change will impact their lives and businesses, and the changes that they can make to help the transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future. Social inertia and competing interests are the biggest issues to overcome to address climate change.*

**DRAFT objectives**

- 1. The Wellington Region is a low-emission and climate-resilient region where climate change mitigation and adaptation are an integral part of sustainable land and water management, well-functioning urban and rural environments, and built and natural infrastructure. The way in which we transition ensures that the costs are shared fairly and equitably across local and central government, businesses and our communities.**
- 2. Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region are reduced by 50% from 2017 levels by 2030 as a minimum, focusing on emissions from transport, agriculture and stationary energy, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Regional Emission Reduction Targets will prevail over these targets if they are more ambitious.**
- 3. Nature-based solutions are a core part of climate change adaptation and mitigation, including protecting, restoring and managing natural and modified ecosystems to improve the health and resilience of people, biodiversity and the natural environment. Priority is given to solutions that provide multiple benefits for nature and people.**
- 4. Land use planning recognises and provides for the short, medium and long-term effects of climate change and sea level rise, and avoids land use and development that would exacerbate natural hazard risk. Actions to mitigate or adapt to these effects do not cause, or increase the risk from, hazards or adversely impact on natural processes, ecosystems, biodiversity, and mahinga kai.**
- 5. People and businesses understand what climate change means for their future and are actively involved in planning and implementing appropriate mitigation and adaptation responses.**

[REDACTED]

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<sup>2</sup> The NPS-FM includes further detail on what we must do when “giving effect” to Te Mana o Te Wai:

- actively involve tangata whenua in freshwater management (including decision-making)
- engage with communities and tangata whenua to identify long-term visions, environmental outcomes, and other elements of the NOF;
- apply the hierarchy of obligations;
- enable the application of a diversity of systems of values and knowledge, such as mātauranga Māori, to the management of freshwater; and
- adopt an integrated approach, ki uta ki tai.

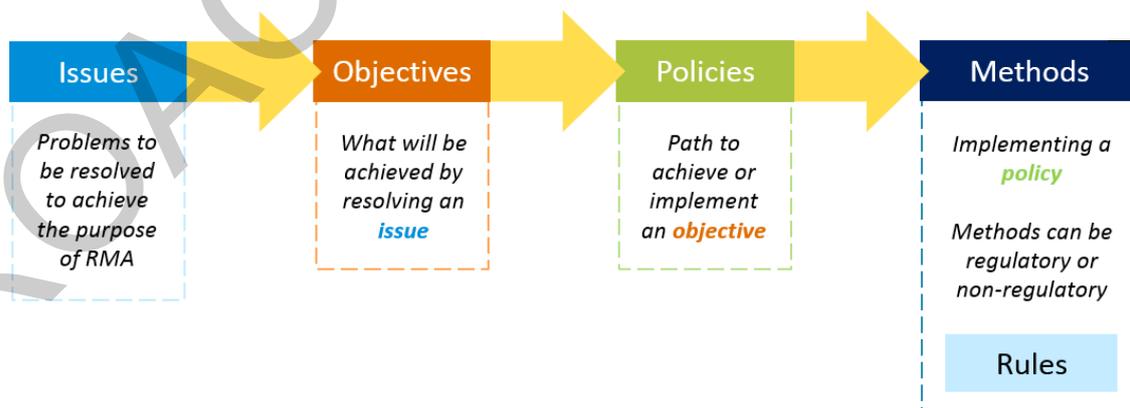
[REDACTED]

PROACTIVE RELEASE

## Appendix 1: Relevant planning terminology<sup>3</sup>

4. **An issue** is an existing or potential problem that must be resolved to promote the purpose of the RMA. Issues can also be opportunities to assist in promoting the purpose of the RMA.
5. **An objective** is a statement of what is to be achieved through the resolution of a particular issue. Objectives clearly state what is aimed for in overcoming the issue or promoting a positive outcome, or what the community has expressed as being desirable in resolving an issue. Objectives tend to be positively worded and need to be clear enough to provide targets that policies seek to achieve. Objectives should be related to an issue (the issue may or may not be stated in the plan).
6. **Policies** are the course of action to achieve or implement one or more objective (i.e. the path to be followed to achieve a certain, specified, environmental outcome). Policies should link to objectives. Policies are implemented through methods (often plan rules). Policies need to be worded to provide clear direction to those making decisions on rules and those implementing methods.
7. **Rules** have the force and effect of a regulation but are still subject to the Act. They must conform to common law principles and conventions regarding validity. Rules should link to policies (rules should also take into account other methods and may link to those methods)
8. **Methods** are the means by which policies are implemented. Methods can be regulatory (in the form of rules, designations for example) or non-regulatory (e.g. council grants and assistance). Methods should link to policies.

### Planning Framework



<sup>3</sup> From the Quality Planning website: [qualityplanning.org.nz/node/610](http://qualityplanning.org.nz/node/610)

## Appendix 2: Excerpt from Te Mahere Wai

Te Kāhui Taiao have drafted a number of statements that outline a local approach on how to give effect to Te Mana o te Wai in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. These statements are important and inform other parts of Te Mahere Wai. In Te Whanganui-a-Tara, the care of freshwater gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai when:

- a. Mana Whenua are able to exercise kaitiakitanga and lead freshwater and coastal management decision-making.
- b. Mana Whenua are able to implement and practice traditional rangatiratanga management techniques, for example; rāhui to protect the mana and mauri/mouri of water
- c. Mana Whenua are resourced to be active and have an integral presence as Ngā Mangai Waiora (ambassadors for water) in whaitua monitoring and management.
- d. Mana Whenua have a visible presence in the management of mahinga kai and riparian and coastal areas through nohoanga (camp) and other cultural practices.
- e. The mauri/mouri and life-supporting capacity of water in Te Whanganui-a-Tara enables the customary practices of Mana Whenua such as tohi (baptism), whakarite (preparing for an important activity/event), whakawātea (cleansing) manaakitanga (hospitality) at a range of places throughout the catchment.
- f. Mana Whenua are able to serve manuhiri fresh and coastal mahinga kai species by 2041.
- g. The wellbeing and life of the wai/water is primary.
- h. The mana (dignity and esteem) of water as a source of life is restored and this includes regarding and respecting all waterbodies (including āku waiheke), repo (wetland) and estuaries as living entities, and naturalising, naming, mapping, and protecting each.
- i. Freshwater is cared for in an integrated way through mai i uta ki tai,
- j. All freshwater bodies are managed holistically to allow them to exhibit their natural rhythms, natural form, hydrology and character.
- k. Freshwater bodies are able to express their character through a range of flows over the seasons.
- l. There are sufficient flows and levels to support connectivity throughout mai i uta ki tai and between rivers and their banks to support spawning fish.
- m. Key areas like te mātāpuna (headwaters), estuaries and repo (wetland) are prioritised for protection and restoration so that they are once again supporting healthy functioning ecosystems.
- n. Mahinga kai species are of a size and abundance to be sustainably harvested.
- o. Areas that are not currently able to be harvested (for example; coastal discharge areas and others) are able to be harvested by 2041.
- p. Te Awa Kairangi, Waiwhetū, Korokoro, Kaiwharawhara, the Wainuiomata river and its aquifers are declared 'Te Awa Tupua' (an indivisible and living whole, incorporating all its physical and meta-physical elements) and given 'legal personhood' in legislation.
- q. Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo are publicly acknowledged for the part they play in supporting human health through their contribution to the municipal water supply, including for Porirua City.

Council workshop 3 February 2022  
RPS Change 1

**ACTIONS**

1. Include glossary in future papers (planning and te reo terminology)
2. Let AI know that there are officers online to answer detailed questions. *How do officers not in the room communicate that they have something to add?*
3. Overall, the committee was happy with the structure, detail, and discussion. No changes required.
4. Agreed: Move Tangata Whenua chapter forward in RPS and engage with Mana Whenua to update the chapter
5. Specific notes for topic leads below...

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Climate change objectives:**

Thomas - is this going to get us where we need to go. If not, not adequate. Not sure if they are?

Roger - same reaction. Didn't get sense of urgency out of the objective. Should aim to half our emissions by 2030. Should be in objective? Clarified it is in number 2.

Ros – obj 1 is not transformative...keep going but do it better.

Daran - can we get to the specifics of what we want to achieve?

Suggestion to swap around order of 1 and 2?

Thomas – in reality: a lot needs to change... if we don't, we won't reduce emissions. This needs to be reflected in objectives. BAU ensures 100% certainty that massive reductions won't be achieved.

Jenny - is this more of an outcome?

Daran - cascade from high-level objective on fair transition down to detail. Others provide context to where we are going.

Thomas - 5 objectives don't grapple with reality of scale of change required. And urgency of this change. It should. Need very significant changes to how things are.

Al C – seeking clarity, do we need to add to or modify wording? Ramped up?

Thomas - change wording to 1? To discuss scale of changes and urgency...

Comment from someone that issues provide the context - major process of change that is necessary.

David - first one is about sustainable growth and development. That is fine. The actions are critical, likely next level down. How to translate into meaningful outcomes?

Glenda – do we have a definition of 'large' changes... no idea. What does it mean?

Adrienne - Seems to be difference between issue statements and objectives. Reading without being climate change expert, found it was very strong. Agree with what Thomas is saying about objectives as that is where we want to be.

Daran - don't want something that is meaningless. Need to get it right.

Adrienne – also need to bring people with us.

Roger – obj 4 is too focussed on adaptation stuff, but not proactive regarding how the region will provide for intensification in a low-carbon way.

NT – clarify that this all depends on policies. Where rubber hits the road. Want them to be clear, directive and transformative.

Thomas - to what extent do we want plain english and planning language. Eg mitigation, not clear. Emissions reduction possibly plainer?

NT - language can change if defined in RPS. Note if not clear and using planning language, can open ourselves to challenges.

Jenny - 2nd sentence in obj. 4 is wordy and technocratic.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Next steps:**

Thomas - should 3rd bullet point be before council meeting? Not right way to do it?  
Daran – due to timeframes that won't be possible... be sensitive to issue and be upfront that can still be changed. Confirm what we agree to in council is endorsement of, not final decision.

## Emission reduction targets – Working Group July 2022

### Attached memo

The memo provides background on setting targets, options for targets, and has informed the development of proposed Objective CC.2.

### RPS Objective revised

#### **Objective CC.2 in Draft RPS** (May 2022)

Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region are reduced by 50% from 2017 levels by 2030 as a minimum, focusing on emissions from transport, agriculture, and stationary energy, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to contribute to the national effort to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

#### **Revised Objective CC.2** (following feedback)

1. By 2050, greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region have reduced in line with the national targets for long lived gases to be net-zero and biogenic methane emissions have reduced by between 24 to 47 per cent compared to 2017 levels, and
2. By 2030, land use and transport planning contribute to achieving:
  - (a) a 35% reduction from 2018 levels in land transport generated carbon emissions,
  - (a) a 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and
  - (b) a 60% reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels, and
3. By 2030, agriculture contributes a proportionate share to achieve a 10% reduction in biogenic methane emissions from 2017 levels, and
4. By 2030, stationary energy, waste and industry greenhouse gas emissions are managed to achieve proportionate share reductions in greenhouses gas emissions.

#### **Rationale for amendments**

Targets amended to be consistent with the national targets set out in the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act (CCRAA), due to:

- Legal advice to align the targets with the national targets unless we have a robust s32 evaluation that supports setting alternatives.
- Feedback from the limited engagement with district councils and internal GW Departments also supported adopting national targets unless a good reason for alternatives.

Elevated the targets from the Regional Land Transport to sit at an objective level in (2), due to:

- The recent Court decision on the Auckland Council transport case which highlighted the importance of setting emission reduction targets in a statutory document, rather than in a plan with no statutory weight.

Included specific 2030 targets for agriculture, in line with the national target for biogenic methane reductions, and for energy, waste and industry as a proportionate response towards the 2050 target in order to provide 2030 targets for all sectors.

## MEMO

DATE: 31 May 2022  
TO: Regional Policy Statement Working Group  
FROM: Jake Roos  
CC: Pam Guest, Lisa Early, Natasha Tomic  
SUBJECT: Discussion of carbon reduction targets for the regional policy statement (RPS)

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### Purpose

This paper provides background on setting targets, comment on the greenhouse gas targets in the draft RPS, and presents options for how these draft targets could be modified.

### Methodologies for setting targets

There are three main approaches for setting targets:

- 1) Top down. These are objective-based. These objectives can be derived from values or necessity. The target is then set at whatever is required to satisfy the objectives, values or necessity. In climate change policy, such top-down targets are often described as 'science based', in that they align at a global level with what is required to limit global heating to bounds set by the Paris Agreement. The language of being 'science-based' is somewhat misleading as the targets are still values-laden. For example, they ignore differing levels of responsibility for historic emissions and they make a judgement on the acceptable level of risk associated with an emissions pathway (since an emissions pathway only gives a probability that heating will be within a given limit).
- 2) Bottom up. These targets are based on a summation of estimates of everything that those drafting the target think can be achieved, given a certain set of assumptions. The target may or may not align with a desired real-world outcome, such as limiting global heating to within a certain boundary. While arguably this process will result in more 'realistic', attainable targets, they are not necessarily fit for purpose in that they could be insufficient.
- 3) Arbitrary. These targets are not based on anything other than what is expedient for those setting it, and marketability. They do not require any complex analysis to set, but they usually do not serve any purpose other than to give the appearance of action and concern.
- 4) Hybrid. These targets use a combination of the other three approaches described.

### Considerations for setting targets

#### Selecting a base year

Selection of a base year can make a difference if targets are set in percentage terms relative to one. If emissions in the base year were high relative to emissions in the present, it can give an illusionary 'head start'. It is illusionary because it is absolute emissions that consume the global carbon budget and cause warming, not percentages. Also, climate science tells us that net emissions must go to zero globally as soon as possible and be halved from what they were in 2020 by 2030 to limit global heating to 1.5°C with no overshoot (IPCC,2022)<sup>1</sup>. As the global carbon budget is finite, if emissions do not peak and decline rapidly after 2020, emissions will need to be halved sooner to stay within

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<sup>1</sup> [Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change \(ipcc.ch\)](https://www.ipcc.ch)

this budget. In short, it is the pathway to net zero from where emissions are currently that matters, not what occurred in the past.

### Gross-net accounting

New Zealand's 'Nationally Determined Contribution' (NDC), our international emissions reduction pledge<sup>2</sup>, is for a 50% reduction in national emissions by 2030 compared to 2005. It is calculated using so called 'gross-net' accounting. This means government has not included emissions removals by forestry in its base year (making them 'gross'), but has included them in all subsequent years, (making them 'net', hence the description 'gross-net'), meaning they are considerably lower than the base year. There is no good reason from an accounting perspective to use this approach, it is not an 'apples with apples' comparison, it is not logical and few other countries in the world use it. The Climate Change Commission uses 'net-net' accounting (that is removals by forestry are included in all years including the base year) for determining its recommended national emissions budgets.

### Split gases

The 2019 'Zero Carbon' amendments to the Climate Change Response Act has enshrined a 'split gas' approach to domestic emissions targets in New Zealand law. This means greenhouse gases with a long (100 years+) residence time in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide have a separate target to biogenic methane, a gas with a relatively short residence time (12 years on average). Biogenic methane is distinguished from fossil methane (commonly known as the fuel 'natural gas'), that comes from leaks in fossil fuel extraction and distribution systems. The warming effect of different gases can be put into the common currency of 'carbon dioxide equivalent or CO<sub>2</sub>e' using multiplication factors of their global warming potential, or GWP for short. Most carbon reduction targets and NDCs concern all greenhouse gases expressed in a single total in units of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This is not the case for Aotearoa's domestic emissions target.

Under New Zealand law, while long lived gases must be brought to net zero by 2050, biogenic methane, which mainly comes from enteric fermentation in ruminant animals, their effluent, and from landfills, does not. It says that long lived gases must be brought to net zero by 2050, and biogenic methane must be cut from 2017 levels by 10% by 2030 and by between 24% and 47% by 2050.

The Paris Agreement is written on the basis of all gases being brought to net zero, essentially meaning residual biogenic methane emissions must be compensated for by CO<sub>2</sub> removals from the atmosphere. This has created a disconnection between NZ's NDC, which is evaluated from an 'all gases' perspective, and the domestic targets. While NZ's targets for long-lived gases may well be 1.5°C-consistent or close to it, when coupled with the dead weight of our residual biogenic emissions, the combined national target is much weaker. This is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

This gives rise to the situation of NZ supposedly needing to buy offshore mitigation (international carbon offsets) to meet its NDC, but not needing this to meet its domestic targets/budgets.

The government's separate, different treatment of biogenic methane is based on the fact that reduction in the rate of methane emissions can bring about global cooling all other things being equal, by virtue of its shorter atmospheric residence time. The New Zealand government considers the projected cooling effect from achieving its biogenic methane targets to be sufficient. But from a global, 'all-gases' perspective, this is not a sufficient contribution to limiting global heating to 1.5°C.

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<sup>2</sup> Nationally Determined Contributions

Figure 1: Aotearoa NZ emissions MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

ERP budgets by sector (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	2019	ERP 2031-35 yearly average	Reduction
Transport	16.2	11.4	30%
Energy and Industry	21.4	12.7	41%
Agriculture	39.6	36.6	8%
Waste & F gases	5.1	2.5	50%
Forestry	-7.4	-16.3	-121%
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Total without agriculture</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>71%</b>

### Relationship between sectors

Sector targets for emissions reduction can be traded off against each other at a national or regional level. It is not necessary for every sector's target to be 'science-based' for the country's combined target to be science-based. Instead, authorities may choose to have one sector reduce more and another less for strategic or practical reasons, for example if a sector has more potential for lower-cost abatement than another.

### Source inclusions

National greenhouse gas inventories are constructed on a geographic basis – sources emitting from within a country's borders are included. International aviation and shipping are excluded. Great pains are taken to avoid double counting emissions, which is reasonable as global emissions totals are determined by adding national inventories together. However, this approach neglects the influence that different players around the world have on emissions. Often responsibility for emissions is shared between its supplier and purchaser, who are often located in different countries. And clearly emissions from international aviation and shipping rests somewhere, not nowhere.

Subnational GHG inventories - for states, regions, cities and organisations - are less concerned about double counting (essentially as it has no consequence) and include a greater variety of emissions sources based in part on their influence, responsibility and control over them. The commonly used methodology for states, cities and regions is the Global Protocol for Community Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories (GPC). This method includes most geographic emissions sources, but also includes the emissions from electricity generation allocated on the basis of electricity end use, the emissions of waste disposal on the basis of waste tonnages collected within the region and a 50% share of international aviation and shipping, for journey legs starting or finishing in the region. However all other imported emissions (for example from the production of materials, food and manufactured goods) are excluded.

Sweden has become the first country to commit to measuring, reporting and managing its imported emissions, estimated to be an extra 60% on top of the country total determined using a geographic basis. This shows it is possible for an entity, even a country, to have different sets of emissions accounts that are used for different purposes.

### Appropriateness of using regional emission inventory report measurements by sector to measure progress towards achieving RPS targets

The GPC methodology used for the regional GHG inventory report relies on assumptions made relative to the quality of the available data. For example, there is no regional-level data on the use and loss of refrigerants in the IPPU (industrial processes and product use) sector. The results for this

sector are the national figures downscaled by population. Changes to the reported emissions of this sector for the region will be in response to nationwide initiatives, rather than specific actions taken within the region. Changes to electricity emissions will be in large part in response to actions taken outside the region by large generators, but also to do with conservation and electrification actions made in the region. Others like reported agriculture, transport and forestry emissions will be closely linked to what happens within the region. Because of this, it may be appropriate to set sector-specific targets for the RPS.

### 'Fair share' targets

'Fair share' targets for reducing GHGs take account for historic emissions. These are determined by a formula that considers total anthropogenic GHG emissions from a country over its history, and its population. Those that has been emitting more per person and for longer (developed countries) have a smaller portion of the remaining global carbon budget associated with limiting global heating within a certain level, and therefore must cut deeper and faster than developing countries. This recognises the benefits developed countries have gained by using fossil fuels, benefits that developing countries would otherwise need to completely forgo. Climate Action Tracker has determined that NZ's fair share target would be a 61% cut in emissions by 2030 compared to 2017. There is no obligation under the Paris Agreement for countries to take a fair share approach to setting their NDCs (targets) and none have done so.

### Downscaling global or national targets to the regional level

Relative targets for a particular gas downscale easily to the regional level. There is no reason to think it will be any easier or harder to cut biogenic methane by 10% in Wellington Region compared to any other region. The exception to this might be if a region had a significantly greater proportion of its biogenic methane emission coming from landfill relative to agriculture compared to other regions, such as in the Auckland Region. But this is not the case for Wellington Region

There are no national level sector specific targets, just recommended levels of reduction set out by the Climate Change Commission. If these are treated as targets, the percentage reductions can be applied at the regional level 'as is', unless there is a reason to think the make-up of the sector in the region differs significantly from the one of the country. However the relative size of the sectors in the region might mean the summation of these sector targets gives a different grand total target to that of the country. This is not necessarily a problem in that it would reflect a 'fair share' of the national effort for that region.

### Assessment of targets included in the draft RPS

The current draft of the RPS has this emissions reduction target:

***Climate Change Objective 2:***

*Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region are reduced by 50% from 2017 levels by 2030 as a minimum, focusing on emissions from transport, agriculture, and stationary energy, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Regional Emission Reduction Targets will prevail over these targets if they are more ambitious.*

This is an 'all gases' target. The level of reduction is the same as a science-based level of reduction for the world for limiting warming to 1.5°C with a 50% probability of no overshoot, but less than a 'fair share' level of reduction. It is a deeper and faster emissions reduction pathway than the national emissions budgets.

Also it says:

*(a) 35% reduction, from 2018 levels, in transport-generated carbon emissions by 2030;*

This target does not appear to be aligned with anything other than the Regional Land Transport Plan. However it is not contradictory to the government’s transport sector emissions target of 41% by 2035. It is likely to be a slightly deeper cut by 2030 than required under the national emissions budgets.

Finally the draft says:

***New Policy CC.11: Reducing agricultural gross biogenic methane emissions and increasing rural resilience to climate change - non-regulatory***

*To reduce gross biogenic methane emissions in the Wellington region by at least 10% from 2017 levels by 2030*

This target is aligned fully with the government’s legally binding target and national emissions budgets, but somewhat at odds with the draft ‘headline’ target above. All three targets can be achieved simultaneously in theory, but only by other sectors cutting their net emissions drastically to compensate, and a very large increase in removals by forests. Using the 2018-19 regional inventory, to achieve a 50% cut in GHGs overall while biogenic methane only reduces by 10% and transport by 35% requires all other gross emissions to be cut by 50% and for the rate of sequestration by forests to be maintained permanently, with no reduction due to harvest (see figure below). In practice this would require a large increase in the amount of forested land in the region, given that over half of the plantation forest already in the region is due for harvest within the next 10 years.

Figure 2 – regional emissions and targets. Hypothetical targets are italicised. Draft RPS targets are in red.

CO <sub>2</sub> e	2018-19	Proposed 2030 target	2030 emissions
Stationary Energy	735,469	<i>50%</i>	367,734
Transportation	1,655,812	<i>35%</i>	<b>1,076,278</b>
Waste (long-lived gases)	11,381	<i>50%</i>	5,691
Industry	157,691	<i>50%</i>	78,846
Agriculture (long lived gases)	247,628	<i>50%</i>	123,814
Biogenic CH <sub>4</sub>	1,382,069	<i>10%</i>	<b>1,243,862</b>
Forestry	- 1,637,323	<i>N/C</i>	- 1,619,861
Total net	2,552,727	<i>50%</i>	<b>1,276,363</b>

## Target options

In practice there are unlimited options – you may wish to adapt these suggestions in light of the considerations discussed above (for example, include measurement and management of imported emissions, or set targets only for particular sectors based on the regional council’s level of influence).

Option a) Replicate national target and emissions pathways (net zero long lived gases by 2050, interim targets in line with national emissions budgets)

Pros:

- As efforts will be made by government to achieve these targets, regional players will need to co-operate and play a supporting role, but in theory will not run into the problem of having a shortage of powers or central government support.

Cons:

- Sector targets derived from CCC work if applied to the region will not necessarily add up to the national target(s).
- Not aligned with limiting global heating to 1.5°C.
- International aviation and shipping excluded

Option b) Adopt a 'science-based' target, all gases (50% reduction by 2030 compared to ~2020)

Pros:

- More closely aligned with the Paris Agreement and limiting global heating to 1.5°C with no overshoot.
- More aggressive reduction efforts sooner may increase preparedness for bigger changes that may be required by government later and may give first mover advantage to the region in key areas, bringing economic benefits later.
- Most similar to the current drafting of the target in the draft RPS.
- Could include aviation and shipping, which are already part of the regional greenhouse gas inventory.

Cons:

- Regional government has limited powers that it could use to accelerate change further relative to central government. This may mean rate of emissions reduction desired cannot be achieved.
- Agriculture sector may not be willing to go faster than the pathway adopted by central government. This would mean the target could only be achieved by deep cuts in other sectors and a large increase to the amount of forested land in the region.

Option c) Adopt a 'fair share' target, all gases (~61% reduction by 2030 compared to 2020)

Pros:

- Aligned with the Paris Agreement and limiting global heating to 1.5°C.
- If other developed nations follow suit, it creates more 'headroom' for developing nations to improve standards of living for their citizens.
- More aggressive reduction efforts sooner may increase preparedness for bigger changes that may be required by government later and may give first mover advantage to the region in key areas, bringing economic benefits later.

Cons:

- Regional government has limited powers that it could use to accelerate change further relative to central government. This may mean rate of emissions reduction desired cannot be achieved, even moreso than a 'science-based' target.

- Agriculture sector may not be willing to go faster than the pathway adopted by central government. This would mean the target could only be achieved by deep cuts in other sectors and a massive increase in permanent forests in the region.

Option d) Develop a 'bottom-up' emissions reduction target

Pros:

- More likely to be achievable.

Cons:

- Unlikely to align with Paris Agreement objectives.
- Will take a significant time and resources to develop (info gathering, calculations, scenario development and gaining commitments from key players), when time is short.
- Likely to be conservative because of the assumptions required to construct a projection tend to be conservative also. A lower target will not foster or drive innovation

PROACTIVE RELEASE

## Regional Policy Statement Change 1: Final workshop prior to notification

### Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to facilitate discussion of the working-draft of Change 1 to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) at the Council workshop on 2 August 2022.
2. This paper has the following structure:
  - Section 1:** feedback on the draft of RPS Change 1 shared with our Mana Whenua partners, the Territorial Authorities, and relevant Ministers in late May.
  - Section 2:** changes the officers have made to RPS Change 1 in response to this feedback, and further policy work since May.
  - Section 3:** the evaluation report that must accompany the RPS Change.
  - Section 4:** key matters for discussion at the workshop.
3. **At the meeting on 18 August, Council will be asked to approve notification of RPS Change 1 having had particular regard to the Section 32 evaluation report.**

### Context

4. The RPS is the legislative instrument under the Resource Management Act (RMA) that must integrate national direction in the regional context, and give integrated direction to regional and district plans. The current RPS for the Wellington Region was made operative in 2013, and changes are required to make it consistent with national direction.
5. The primary driver for undertaking RPS Change 1 in 2022 is the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), which requires changes to the Regional Policy Statement and District Plans be notified by 20 August 2022, to enable more urban development and housing intensification.
6. The National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) requires Te Mana o te Wai to be articulated as an objective, and long-term visions for freshwater in the region to be embedded in the Regional Policy Statement.
7. An *exposure draft* of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) was released in June 2022, and is anticipated to be gazetted in December. Change 1 provides the opportunity to align the RPS with the draft NPS-IB, and Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (ANZBS).
8. As a strategic, integrating instrument, the Regional Policy Statement can also incorporate aspects of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, and incorporate some of the high-level Whaitua aspirations into a legislative context<sup>1</sup>. RPS Change 1 also provides the opportunity to embed aspects of the Regional Climate Emergency Response Programme.

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<sup>1</sup> The Natural Resources Plan is the primary legislative instrument for Whaitua implementation.

## Progress to date

9. Council was provided with an update on RPS Change 1 at the meeting on 9 December 2021 (report 21.516) and agreed to *make Change 1 consistent with the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, to integrate climate change, indigenous biodiversity, and freshwater as a frame, and to describe how that frame will direct urban development.*
10. Draft issues statements and objectives for RPS Change 1 were endorsed at the Council meeting on 24 February 2022 (report 22.49).
11. At the Council workshop on 7 April 2022, Councillors discussed and gave direction to officers on the preferred approaches for achieving the draft objectives.
12. And on 26 May 2022, Council approved consultation on the draft RPS Change 1 with Mana Whenua, Territorial Authorities, and relevant Ministers (report 22.209).
13. Since late 2021, officers have worked with our Mana Whenua partners and district and city council staff to develop, test and refine the content of the draft change. This work continued during the period the draft of RPS Change 1 was out for consultation.

## SECTION 1 – CONSULTATION

### Statutory Consultation

14. Schedule 1 of the RMA dictates that, during the preparation of a proposed policy statement, the regional council shall consult -
  - a. *the Minister for the Environment*
  - b. *other Ministers of the Crown who may be affected by the policy statement*
  - c. *local authorities who may be affected*
  - d. *the tangata whenua of the area, through iwi authorities*
  - e. *any customary marine title group in the area<sup>2</sup>.*
15. The Wellington Regional Triennial Agreement (2019-2022)<sup>3</sup> contains specific clauses on the consultation process to be followed during a change or review of the RPS:
  - a. *The Regional Council will make available to all local authorities, for discussion and development, a draft copy of any change to the RPS*
  - b. *Territorial authorities shall have no less than 30 working days to respond to the proposal*
  - c. *The Regional Council agrees to consider fully any submission and representation on the proposal.*
16. To allow for the consultation process in the Triennial Agreement, and to notify RPS Change 1 by 20 August 2022 (as directed by the NPS-UD), Council provided a draft of RPS Change 1 to Territorial Authorities on 30 May 2022. The same draft and timeframes were provided to Mana Whenua and affected Ministers. Feedback was requested by 13 July 2022.
17. The following sections summarise the tenor of the feedback. Comments received on specific provisions, and how they have been responded to are in the attachment

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<sup>2</sup> There are no groups in the Wellington region holding customary marine title.

<sup>3</sup> [Wellington Regional Triennial Agreement 2019-2022](#) clause 5.3

“Feedback and response by Topic”. Full copies of submissions have been provided to Councillors on Diligent and via email.

### **Feedback from Mana Whenua**

18. Our Mana Whenua partners have an instrumental role to play in developing freshwater visions and objectives for the RPS, as directed by the NPS-FM. We invited their involvement in all aspects of RPS Change 1, and their feedback on the draft.
19. **Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai** provided overarching comments on draft RPS Change 1, as well as comprehensive feedback on the draft provisions. They acknowledged that the local interpretation of Te Mana o te Wai and freshwater visions will not be included in the Regional Policy Statement until the Whaitua Kāpiti process is completed. However, they stressed the importance of ensuring that the RPS policy wording applies the intent and approach of Te Mana o te Wai to freshwater management.
20. **Ngā Hapu o Ōtaki** provided comprehensive feedback on the draft provisions. They were largely supportive of many of the provisions. They are interested in co-developing the framework for urban development, including monitoring progress, evaluating trends, and ensuring that unplanned new developments are supported by mana whenua. To date, dialogue with Ngā Hapu on Te Mana o te Wai has been high-level, and they have not prepared their expression of the concept for inclusion in RPS Change 1 - consistent with the timing of the Kāpiti whaitua process.
21. **Taranaki Whānui (PNBST)** has been unable to secure resources to be involved in drafting for RPS Change 1, and did not provide feedback on the draft. We have sought feedback on draft wording for a freshwater vision for Te Whanganui-a-Tara based on the Whaitua Implementation Programme and Te Mahere Wai.
22. **Kahungunu ki Wairarapa** and **Rangitāne o Wairarapa** provided extensive and comprehensive input to RPS Change 1 through regular meetings with the project team. They helped to shape the draft changes as they were developed, and built in Te Ao Māori throughout. Their input resulted in new provisions for mana whenua/ tangata whenua across indigenous biodiversity, climate change, mātauranga Māori, integrated management, and urban development. Their feedback from hui over the last few months was also **summarised** to feed into the submission process. Both Wairarapa iwi will be at the Council workshop on 2 August to discuss the mahi they have done on Te Mana o te Wai and freshwater visions.
23. **Ngāti Toa Rangātira** provided comprehensive feedback on the draft provisions as well as input into RPS Plan change 1 through a close working relationship with the project team. The feedback touched on all elements of RPS Change 1, and built upon the input provided over the last 6 months or so. The extent of the technical feedback is such that Ngāti Toa acknowledge it will be difficult to address all of the points raised to include in the notified RPS Change 1 within the tight timeframes dictated by the NPS-UD. To this end Ngāti Toa note that a further formal submission will be made to enable more time for all feedback to be considered.

### **Feedback from Local Authorities**

24. The draft of RPS Change 1 was sent to the city and district councils in the Wellington region, including Tararua District Council. It was also sent to Wellington Water Limited, and neighbouring regional councils and unitary authorities: Horizons Regional Council; Horowhenua District Council; Tasman District Council; Marlborough District Council; and Nelson City Council.

25. We received feedback from all the city and district councils in the region (excluding Tararua District Council) and from Wellington Water, but none from our neighbours.
26. **Hutt City Council** provided detailed comments on provisions, with helpful suggestions to improve drafting. The key matters raised were ensuring that the overarching issues and objectives need to reflect the built environment as well as the natural environment; and that the deadlines for identifying and protecting indigenous biodiversity should align with the draft NPS-IB.
27. **Kāpiti Coast District Council** provided both high-level and detailed comments. The overall tenor of KCDC's feedback was negative. KCDC was the only local authority whose feedback was from an elected representative (the others were officer submissions). KCDC's key issue is it considers the regional council is asking city and district councils to undertake its functions, particularly in relation to freshwater management. This view was shared by Porirua and Upper Hutt City Councils. KCDC also raised questions about the ability of city and district councils to lawfully reduce greenhouse gas emissions through district plans, and are of the view that the draft RPS Change 1 is seeking to impose regulatory methods in district plans over more appropriate non-regulatory methods.
28. **Porirua City Council** provided both high-level and more detailed comments. Most of PCC's detailed comments provided helpful drafting suggestions. A key point PCC raised was the need to have thresholds for when each of the 'consideration' policies apply, to avoid capturing resource consent applications or plan changes that are not of a sufficient scale or relevant type.
29. **Upper Hutt City Council** provided high-level comments only, which mirrored and supported the negative points made by KCDC (see paragraph 27). In addition, UHCC considers that amendments to the indigenous biodiversity provisions should wait until the NPS-IB is gazetted (currently anticipated to be the end of 2022).
30. **Wairarapa Councils** (Carterton, Masterton, and South Wairarapa District Councils) were generally supportive of the draft provisions and commented on broad alignment with the direction of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan review. SWDC and MDC provided both detailed and high-level comments; CDC provided verbal comments and support for the other Wairarapa council submissions. Key concerns raised include:
  - a. providing clarity on what is expected of Tier 1 vs. Tier 3 and other councils;
  - b. recognising what is realistic to achieve in smaller urban areas and taking a more site-specific approach where necessary;
  - c. aligning with national direction on climate change and indigenous biodiversity;
  - d. clarifying how impacted communities will be supported through implementation.
31. **Wellington City Council** provided detailed comments on provisions with suggestions to improve clarity and consistency, focussing mostly on climate change, regional form, and indigenous biodiversity. They particularly sought greater recognition of a broader range of greenhouse gas emissions reduction initiatives throughout the climate change provisions, for example, to support the use of hydrogen fuels and bio-fuels. WCC also expressed concern that reference to the hierarchy of centres and regional form had diminished and sought greater re-enforcement of Wellington City as the region's capital.
32. **Wellington Water Limited** provided detailed feedback on objectives and regulatory policies, mainly related to climate change, freshwater and urban development. They

suggested the need for additional policies for water security, supply, and demand management in the face of population growth and climate change.

33. Following up on the submissions from the TAs, Planning Managers met (on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> July) to discuss the feedback and how it has been responded to. The majority of managers were satisfied with how they had been involved in the RPS Change 1 process.

### Feedback from Ministers

34. The draft of RPS Change 1 was sent to the Ministers of Environment, Conservation, Transport, Agriculture, Climate Change, Housing, Local Government, Forestry, Māori Development, and Infrastructure. It was also sent to Kāinga Ora and Waka Kotahi.
35. We received feedback from Kāinga Ora and Waka Kotahi.
36. **Kāinga Ora** is generally supportive of draft Change 1, and provided broad and strategic comments, as well as detailed feedback on provisions. Kāinga Ora supports the incorporation of the NPS-UD in the RPS, including the promotion of transit-oriented development and the integration of land use and transport planning to contribute to the region's net-zero emissions target. They also support the incorporation of Mātauranga Māori and Te Ao Māori in management and monitoring. The submission sought additional policies on housing, infrastructure planning, and equality of access to public transport.
37. **Waka Kotahi** provided high-level comments and detailed feedback on provisions, and are keen to continue to engage following notification. Waka Kotahi is generally supportive of the policies relating to urban development, climate change, indigenous biodiversity and freshwater, and is focussed on ensuring there will be pathways for Waka Kotahi activities. The questions and feedback related to transport emissions are particularly helpful.

## SECTION 2 – WORKING-DRAFT OF RPS CHANGE 1

38. Feedback received, and work undertaken by officers during the consultation period has resulted in *hundreds of changes* to the document sent out for consultation. This section summarises major changes to topics, and new material in the working draft of RPS Change 1.
39. Officers will continue to refine the content and format of the RPS Change, and the Section 32 report – particularly focussed on minor errors, consistency (across provisions and topics), and integration. There is a lot of work to do in this respect as the timeframes between the close of submissions and finalising material for the workshop have been very tight.
40. The working-draft is presented in the format for notification, and will look unfamiliar. To assist with orientation:
  - a. changes are to the operative RPS, in the order of the operative RPS
  - b. previous drafting of additions and amendments is not included
  - c. new or amended provisions are underlined, and deleted text is ~~struck-out~~, but these are no longer blue as you have seen in previous versions

- d. only the sections and provisions of the RPS that are proposed to change are in this document. Where provisions that are not changing are referenced in tables, they are (or will be) shaded out to indicate they are not in scope and cannot be submitted on
- e. the numbering of new provisions (e.g. FW.2) remains the same as they were in the draft (to link to feedback received on the draft), but new provisions will be renumbered chronologically in the notification version
- f. there is a LOT of work remaining on the structure and format of the document, particularly the tables, prior to the notification version that will go to the Council meeting on 18 August.

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

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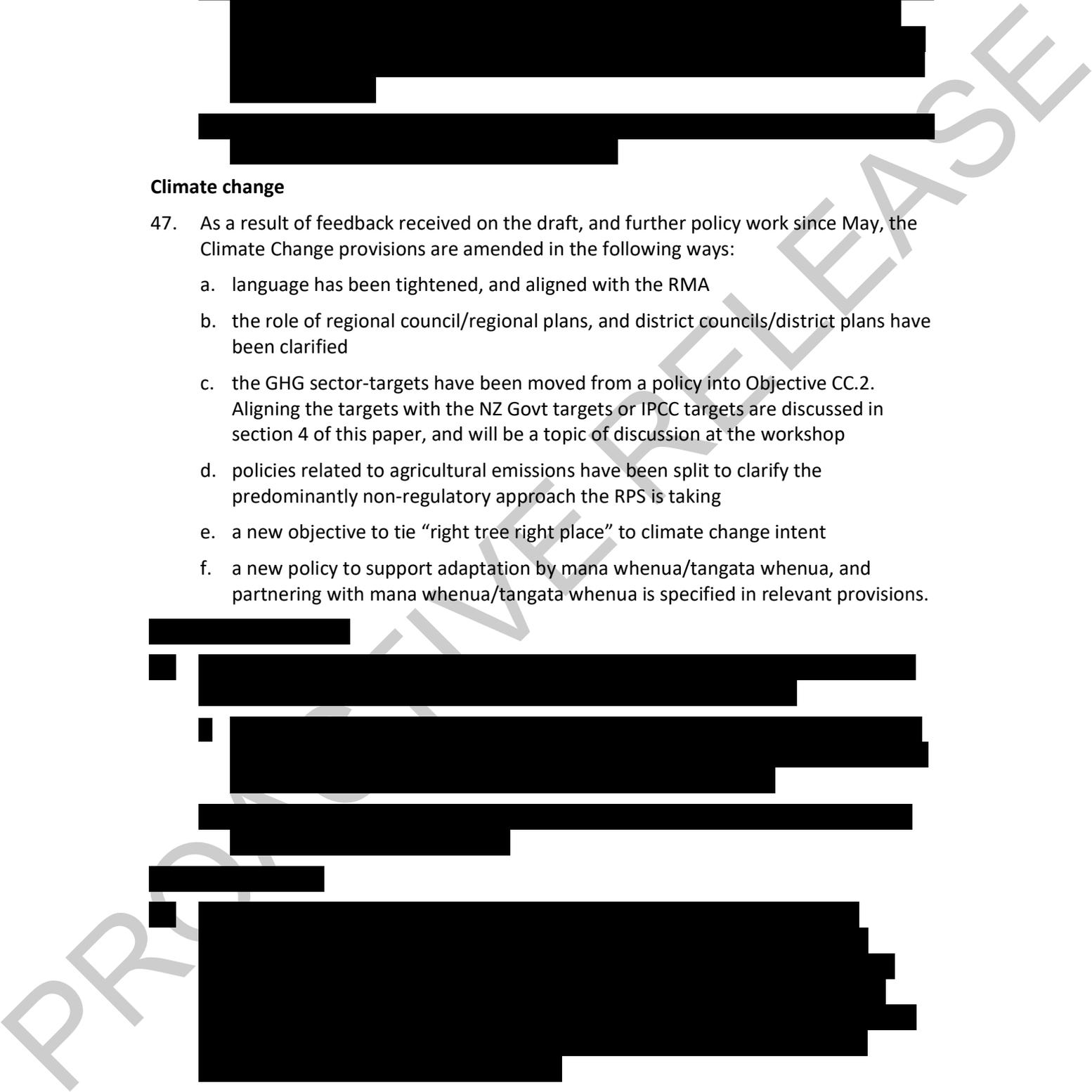
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Climate change**

- 47. As a result of feedback received on the draft, and further policy work since May, the Climate Change provisions are amended in the following ways:
  - a. language has been tightened, and aligned with the RMA
  - b. the role of regional council/regional plans, and district councils/district plans have been clarified
  - c. the GHG sector-targets have been moved from a policy into Objective CC.2. Aligning the targets with the NZ Govt targets or IPCC targets are discussed in section 4 of this paper, and will be a topic of discussion at the workshop
  - d. policies related to agricultural emissions have been split to clarify the predominantly non-regulatory approach the RPS is taking
  - e. a new objective to tie “right tree right place” to climate change intent
  - f. a new policy to support adaptation by mana whenua/tangata whenua, and partnering with mana whenua/tangata whenua is specified in relevant provisions.

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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60. Which emissions reduction target should the RPS align with?

- a. New Climate Change Objective CC.2 sets a regional target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The working draft contains drafting aligned with national (NZ) targets<sup>7</sup>. However the main alternative is to align with the Paris Agreement/IPCC targets<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://consult.environment.govt.nz/biodiversity/npsib-exposure-draft/>

<sup>7</sup> **Obj CC.2 aligned with National targets:** In the Wellington Region, net long-lived greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, and gross biogenic methane emissions are reduced by at least 10% from 2017 levels by 2030, and by between 24 and 47% by 2050, and By 2030, land use and transport planning contribute to achieving:

- a. 35% reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated greenhouse gas emissions,
- b. 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and
- c. 60% reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels

<sup>8</sup> **Obj CC.2 aligned with IPCC targets:** By 2030, net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region<sup>8</sup> are reduced by 50% from 2019 levels, and by 2050 net-zero emissions are achieved to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and

By 2030, land use and transport planning contribute to achieving:

- a. 35% reduction from 2018 levels in land transport-generated greenhouse gas emissions,
- b. 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and
- c. 60% reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels

- b. **National targets** are set in central government's emissions budgets and targets, and the Zero Carbon Act. Arguments in favour: As efforts will be made by central government to achieve these targets, regional government will need to co-operate and play a supporting role, and (in theory?) will be provided with powers, tools, and central government support. It will be easier to defend the targets as they are aligned to the national level of ambition.
- c. Arguments against: The transport emissions sub-target is more ambitious than the projected transport emissions reductions in the National Emissions Reduction Plan, which in turn is aligned with the national emissions budgets. Including RLTP transport targets in the RPS will give them statutory weight. New Zealand's national targets are not aligned with the Paris Agreement or with limiting global heating to 1.5°C. They are not aligned with the principle of a global fair-share basis for reductions.
- d. **The Paris agreement/IPCC** is a science-based target of what is required to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Arguments in favour: Aggressive reduction efforts sooner may increase preparedness for bigger changes required later, and may give first mover advantage to the region - bringing economic benefits.
- e. Arguments against: A fair-share target that recognises NZ/Wellington Region's responsibility for historic emissions would be closer to a 61% cut by 2030. Regional government has limited powers that it can use to accelerate change further relative to central government. This may mean the rate of emissions reduction set in the target cannot be achieved. The transport target is low relative to the overall target for 2030. And there is no target for biogenic methane (which make up 34% of Wellington's GHG emissions), therefore no focus on the need for emissions reductions from agriculture. The agriculture sector may not be willing to go faster than the pathway adopted by central government. This would mean the target could only be achieved by deep cuts in other sectors and a large increase to the amount of forested land in the region.

■ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

■ [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

**Next steps**

- 65. Officers will prepare a notification version of RPS Change 1 and the Section 32 Report for the consideration of Council at the meeting on Thursday 18 August.
- 66. Council will need to approve notification of RPS Change 1 on 18 August, having had particular regard to the Section 32 Report, in order to meet the statutory timeframe set by the NPS-UD.

PROACTIVE RELEASE

[REDACTED]

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Jake Roos](#)  
**To:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**Cc:** [Lisa Early](#); [Suze Keith](#); [Grant Fletcher](#)  
**Subject:** Re: transport and climate change  
**Date:** Monday, 1 November 2021 10:12:30 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[Transport emissions calculation 2030 for Pam Guest.docx](#)

---

Hi Pam,

Here is a scenario for reducing land transport emissions in the Wellington Region which I produced from our Regional 2050 emissions calculator. See: [Wellington Region 2050 Emissions Calculator \(2050calculator.nz\)](#)

I had to use a few work-arounds because of its limitations - the calculator doesn't show transport emissions separately, and it is based on a 2014-15 base year, and is focussed on 2050, not 2030, among other things. So the results are an indicative rather than definitive.

That said, the combination of changes described in the 'alt path' does have the combined effect of meeting the RLTP emissions target, depending on what base year you use. What policies and projects we'd need to implement to bring about those changes is another question.

I hope this is helpful.

Regards,  
Jake

---

**From:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Friday, 29 October 2021 10:54 AM  
**To:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RE: transport and climate change

Thanks Jake – really appreciate you looking at this. I'm not working today but will check in with you on Monday to discuss.

Regards  
Pam

---

**From:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Friday, October 29, 2021 9:25 AM  
**To:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Lisa Early <Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz>; Suze Keith <Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz>; Amelia Wilkins <Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz>; Grant Fletcher <Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** Re: transport and climate change

Kia ora Pam,

I can use the 2050 Emissions Calculator to develop some combinations of changes to vkt and transport fuel type that approximate the RLTP target. Note there is no emissions target for aviation or marine emissions, though I can do some scenarios for these anyway.

Grant and Amelia FYI. If there is any analysis that was developed for the emissions target in the RLTP, we could use this also.

Ngā mihi

Jake

---

**From:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>

**Sent:** Thursday, 28 October 2021 4:40 PM

**To:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>

**Subject:** transport and climate change

Hi Jake

We have a small steering group for the RPS Climate Change work which Thomas Nash and Roger Blakely are part of (as is Suze). At our last meeting Thomas asked about our ability to influence future road building/the airport extension.

He asked whether we could work up a case study which identifies the quantum of change in transport required to reach the GHG emissions reductions target. I'm wondering whether you're already doing/or have completed some work in this area and, if so, whether we're in a position to provide a response. Alternatively whether this is something that we're intending to work on. We're meeting again next Monday afternoon, so any update/information you're able to provide would be much appreciated.

Nga mihi

Pam



**Pam Guest** *(she/her)*

Kaitohutohu Matua/Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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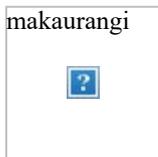
**From:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**To:** [Jake Roos](#)  
**Subject:** RPS Climate Change advice  
**Date:** Tuesday, 21 December 2021 5:14:00 pm  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[RPS Climate Change objective and policies.docx](#)

---

Hi Jake

Thanks for meeting with us this afternoon. Here are some brief notes on the bits of work that we'd appreciate your input on in the first instance.

Many thanks  
Pam and Natasha



**Pam Guest** *(she/her)*

Kaitohutohu Matua/Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy

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PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Roger Blakeley](#)  
**To:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Cc:** [Penny Gaylor](#); [Ros Connelly](#); [David Lee](#); [Jenny Brash](#); [Adrienne Staples](#); [Thomas Nash](#); [Daran Ponter – Chair](#)  
**Subject:** Fw: RPS draft Issues and objectives paper - for your feedback by 10 January pls  
**Date:** Sunday, 16 January 2022 10:57:33 pm  
**Attachments:** [RPS issues and objectives 17Dec21 by email to Environment Committee Working Group 2022 Plan Changes.docx](#)  
[image003.png](#)

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Kia ora Natasha

Happy new year. I hope you had a relaxing holiday

My apologies for missing your deadline of feedback by 10 January.

Overall, I think the "Draft issues and objectives for Regional Policy Statement" is excellent. Well done!

I had two questions:

1. **"drafting is somewhat too strong"**

Re your comment:

*"This version of the draft issues and objectives incorporates some of your initial feedback. You may note that some of the suggested feedback (in particular some of the wording) may not have been incorporated. We needed to rethink the suggested wording in the context of the RMA language.*

*We also received feedback from the Regional Planning Managers Group (RPMG). General sentiment of the feedback was that our drafting is somewhat too strong. Some of the feedback from the RPMG have been considered in the redrafting of the issues and objectives."*

I understand the difficult position that you are in when your Regional Planning Managers Group (RPMG) think that our drafting is "somewhat too strong"! I cannot recall exactly what we asked for, but at the time I thought it was quite mild! Given the nature of the local, regional, national and global environmental challenges that we face, it is hard to imagine that what we asked for is somewhat too strong!

I have a point of principle. This document is being signed off by the governance bodies of the Councils across the region. Based on the position that GWRC Council has taken on these issues, I think they would be likely to support the position that Crs on the Plan Changes 2022 Working Group asked for. It does not seem appropriate to me for the RPMG to be "toning down" our language. Of course, I recognise, the RPMG is probably concerned about getting consensus across the Councils in the region, and the RMA context which I understand very well. I have two requests:

- Could you give us some examples of where our language has been deemed "somewhat too strong" , and what the replacement language is, so we can make a judgement of how material the difference is.
- I appreciate that you now have very little time left to resolve any issues, so I suggest you liaise with Cr Penny Gaylor as the Chair of our group to resolve any

material differences. I am also copying Chair Daran Ponter into this email, since he meets with Mayors of Councils in the region, and it would be helpful for him to know what the issues of difference are if they get raised at the Mayoral Forum.

## 2. "Consistency of 1.5°C references

I note different references to the 1.5°C global warming threshold:

- on p2 there is a reference to "Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis", which I think is a COP 26 document. In the same para. on p3 it refers to "*if global net anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced by at least 49% from 2017 levels by 2030*", which I think is a reference to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report of October 2018.
- on p4 on Draft Climate Change objectives, item 2 it says: "*2. Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington region are reduced 50% from 2017 levels by 2030, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100*".

My questions are:

- Although it may not seem material, why is there an inconsistency between 49% in the first reference above and 50% in the second? I would stick with 50% in our objectives, but explain the difference.
- Is it correct to say in the second reference ; "*with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C by 2100*"? The IPCC Report of October 2018 said that we need to halve global emissions by 2030, if we are to have any hope of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees C. Perhaps the comma is in the wrong place, because it is not clear that both the 2030 and 2050 targets need to be met to meet the global goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C. Also, I think you need to explain where the 2100 date has come from, and why our low-lying Pacific Island neighbours and the vulnerable coastal areas in our Region will not be inundated by then.

Thanks again Natasha, great job by you and the team.

Ngā mihi, Roger

Cr Roger Blakeley

**Councillor, Greater Wellington Regional Council**

**Chair, GWRC Transport Committee**

email: [roger.blakeley@gw.govt.nz](mailto:roger.blakeley@gw.govt.nz)

cell: 021 229 6928

---

**From:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>

**Sent:** Friday, 17 December 2021 11:53 am

**To:** Penny Gaylor <Penny.Gaylor@gw.govt.nz>; Ros Connelly <Ros.Connelly@gw.govt.nz>; David Lee <David.Lee@gw.govt.nz>; Jenny Brash <Jenny.Brash@gw.govt.nz>; Adrienne Staples <Adrienne.Staples@gw.govt.nz>; Thomas Nash <Thomas.Nash@gw.govt.nz>; Roger Blakeley <Roger.Blakeley@gw.govt.nz>

**Cc:** Fleur Matthews <Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz>

**Subject:** RPS draft Issues and objectives paper - for your feedback by 10 January pls

Kia ora koutou

Attached is the draft RPS issues and objectives paper for your feedback. The paper contains the following draft priority issues and objectives:

- Overarching
- Climate Change
- Te Mana o Te Wai
- Indigenous Ecosystems
- Urban Development

We seek your **feedback via email by COP 10 January. Please 'reply all'**. Apologies for the 'Christmas break homework'. We are aiming for the paper to go to the Council workshop on 3 February, and are working to the sign off timeline.

This version of the draft issues and objectives incorporates some of your initial feedback. You may note that some of the suggested feedback (in particular some of the wording) may not have been incorporated. We needed to rethink the suggested wording in the context of the RMA language.

We also received feedback from the Regional Planning Managers Group (RPMG). General sentiment of the feedback was that our drafting is somewhat too strong. Some of the feedback from the RPMG have been considered in the redrafting of the issues and objectives.

Ngā mihi  
Natasha



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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**From:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**To:** [Alistair Cross](#)  
**Subject:** FW: Materials for the upcoming Council workshop - for your signoff - additional changes  
**Date:** Thursday, 27 January 2022 8:14:00 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[Issues and objectives for Council workshop 3 february.pptx](#)

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Sorry I didn't update the subject line. Obviously, I need another coffee.

N



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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---

**From:** Natasha Tomic  
**Sent:** Thursday, 27 January 2022 8:13 am  
**To:** Alistair Cross <[Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Materials for the upcoming Council workshop - for your signoff

Mōrena Al

Sorry for last minute changes. The second presentation has now additional slide (second to last slide), and the table has been updated accordingly.

The paper you received yesterday, is the same no changes.

Once you review the documents pls let me now and I will transfer them to the Council workshop folder.

Thanks  
Natasha



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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**From:** Alistair Cross <[Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 26 January 2022 3:19 pm  
**To:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Materials for the upcoming Council workshop - for your signoff

All good – thanks Natasha

---

**From:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 26 January 2022 1:59 PM  
**To:** Alistair Cross <[Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Materials for the upcoming Council workshop - for your signoff

Sorry I was in a meeting.

Here they are.



**Natasha Tomic**  
**She/Her**  
Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor  
**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**  
**021 365 769**  
34 Chapel Street, PO Box 41, Masterton 5810  
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**From:** Alistair Cross <[Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 26 January 2022 1:25 pm  
**To:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Materials for the upcoming Council workshop - for your signoff

Hi there Natasha

Sorry – still not on Modern Workplace yet, so I can't access the links.

Can you send as attachments?

Thanks

Al

---

**From:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 26 January 2022 11:58 AM  
**To:** Alistair Cross <[Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Alistair.Cross@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Sharon Hornal <[Sharon.Hornal@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Sharon.Hornal@gw.govt.nz)>; Matthew Hickman <[Matthew.Hickman@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Matthew.Hickman@gw.govt.nz)>; Fleur Matthews <[Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz)>; Paula Hammond <[Paula.Hammond@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Paula.Hammond@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** Materials for the upcoming Council workshop - for your signoff

Kia ora Al

Here are the links to the materials for the upcoming Council workshop for your review and final sign off.

The materials include the following:

- Joint Objectives [REDACTED]
- Issues and objectives paper to provide supporting information for objectives discussion
- [REDACTED]

#### **Presentation**

<https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/prps1/Issues%20and%20objectives%20for%20Council%20workshop%203%20february.pptx?Web=1>

#### **Issues and objectives paper – supporting information for the RPS objectives discussion**

[https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/prps1/RPS%20issues%20and%20objectives\\_Council%20workshop\\_3%20February\\_%202022%20Plan%20Changes.docx?Web=1](https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/prps1/RPS%20issues%20and%20objectives_Council%20workshop_3%20February_%202022%20Plan%20Changes.docx?Web=1)

[REDACTED]

Please let us know if you are happy with the materials.

Thanks  
Natasha

makaurangi



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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**From:** [Jo Frances](#)  
**To:** [EM Environmental Policy Wellington](#)  
**Subject:** ACTIONS and notes from Council Workshop 3Feb22  
**Date:** Thursday, 3 February 2022 5:56:37 pm

---

## ACTIONS

1. Include **glossary** in future papers (planning and te reo terminology)
2. Let AI know that there are officers online to answer detailed questions. *How do officers not in the room communicate that they have something to add?*
3. Overall, the committee was happy with the structure, detail, and discussion. No changes required.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/control/Actions%20from%20Council%20workshop%2003%20February%202022\\_RPS%20change%201.docx](https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/control/Actions%20from%20Council%20workshop%2003%20February%202022_RPS%20change%201.docx)

PROACTIVE RELEASE

Council workshop 3 February 2022  
RPS Change 1

**ACTIONS**

1. Include glossary in future papers (planning and te reo terminology)
2. Let AI know that there are officers online to answer detailed questions. *How do officers not in the room communicate that they have something to add?*
3. Overall, the committee was happy with the structure, detail, and discussion. No changes required.
4. [REDACTED]
5. Specific notes for topic leads below...

**DETAIL**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Climate change objectives:**

Thomas - is this going to get us where we need to go. If not, not adequate. Not sure if they are?

Roger - same reaction. Didn't get sense of urgency out of the objective. Should aim to half our emissions by 2030. Should be in objective? Clarified it is in number 2.

Ros – obj 1 is not transformative...keep going but do it better.

Daran - can we get to the specifics of what we want to achieve?

Suggestion to swap around order of 1 and 2?

Thomas – in reality: a lot needs to change... if we don't, we won't reduce emissions. This needs to be reflected in objectives. BAU ensures 100% certainty that massive reductions won't be achieved.

Jenny - is this more of an outcome?

Daran - cascade from high-level objective on fair transition down to detail. Others provide context to where we are going.

Thomas - 5 objectives don't grapple with reality of scale of change required. And urgency of this change. It should. Need very significant changes to how things are.

Al C – seeking clarity, do we need to add to or modify wording? Ramped up?

Thomas - change wording to 1? To discuss scale of changes and urgency...

Comment from someone that issues provide the context - major process of change that is necessary.

David - first one is about sustainable growth and development. That is fine. The actions are critical, likely next level down. How to translate into meaningful outcomes?

Glenda – do we have a definition of 'large' changes... no idea. What does it mean?

Adrienne - Seems to be difference between issue statements and objectives. Reading without being climate change expert, found it was very strong. Agree with what Thomas is saying about objectives as that is where we want to be.

Daran - don't want something that is meaningless. Need to get it right.

Adrienne – also need to bring people with us.

Roger – obj 4 is too focussed on adaptation stuff, but not proactive regarding how the region will provide for intensification in a low-carbon way.

NT – clarify that this all depends on policies. Where rubber hits the road. Want them to be clear, directive and transformative.

Thomas - to what extent do we want plain english and planning language. Eg mitigation, not clear.

Emissions reduction possibly plainer?

NT - language can change if defined in RPS. Note if not clear and using planning language, can open ourselves to challenges.

Jenny - 2nd sentence in obj. 4 is wordy and technocratic.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Next steps:**

Thomas - should 3rd bullet point be before council meeting? Not right way to do it?  
Daran – due to timeframes that won't be possible... be sensitive to issue and be upfront that can still be changed. Confirm what we agree to in council is endorsement of, not final decision.

**From:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**To:** [Grant Fletcher](#); [Pam Guest](#); [Charles Horrell](#); [Mary O'Callahan](#)  
**Cc:** [Emmet McElhatton](#); [Shan Lu](#); [Amelia Wilkins](#); [Bernard Nunns](#)  
**Subject:** RPS transport GHG emissions + urban development - meeting notes  
**Date:** Friday, 8 April 2022 9:27:00 am  
**Attachments:** [RPS Transport meeting 6 April.docx](#)  
[image001.png](#)

---

Kia ora

These are the notes from our workshop on Wednesday (Pam thanks for taking notes). The grey shaded is for the RPS team to look closely into.

The transport team will look into data to support absolute objectives for transport mode split.

Thanks for the great discussion. I will be in touch with the updated version of the provisions soon-ish.

Thanks  
Natasha



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

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## RPS Climate Change - Discussion of draft RPS Transport Policies

6 April 2022

Attending: Natasha Tomic, Mary O'Callahan (GHD), Pam Guest, Charles Horrell (Boffa Miskell), Grant Fletcher, Shan Lu, Amelia Wilkins, Bernard Nunns?

### Policy 1: Targets

- Not a lot of transport modelling currently available
- Crs have requested information to confirm whether we will meet the mode shift by 2030 - modelling not looking hugely positive
- Transport GHG emissions – headline figures are that emissions from people are reducing but that emissions from freight are increasing
- Focus on compact urban form and ensure that freight distribution centres are placed in appropriate areas e.g. Seaview industry/rail nodes removed
- Avoid = Avoid need for transport
- Shift = Mode change
- Improve = Decarbonise
- Use RMA terminology - Don't need to use same words but have same intent

### For RPS to work out:

- Request to put more emphasis on policies to reduce freight. Mary – need to consider how/whether we can manage this under the RMA?
- Make industry consider/plan how distribution centres are served e.g. build distribution centre close to more efficient transport networks e.g. a port or rail network rather than trucking through centre of dense urban area

[REDACTED]

PROACTIVE RELEASE

[REDACTED]

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**To:** [Grant Fletcher](#); [Andrew Ford](#); [Emmet McElhatton](#)  
**Cc:** [Shan Lu](#); [Amelia Wilkins](#); [Emma Hope](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Tomorrow RPS Meeting  
**Date:** Tuesday, 10 May 2022 5:15:00 pm  
**Attachments:** [image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)

---

Thanks Grant.

I'm not sure whether the ERP will produce regional level targets. We will see on Monday when it is released.

Also we are having some issues linking back up to the national targets. We are working on it but won't resolve it by 16 May deadline.



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

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**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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---

**From:** Grant Fletcher <Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 10 May 2022 5:02 pm  
**To:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>; Andrew Ford <Andrew.Ford@gw.govt.nz>; Emmet McElhatton <Emmet.McElhatton@gw.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Shan Lu <Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz>; Amelia Wilkins <Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz>; Emma Hope <Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RE: Tomorrow RPS Meeting

Natasha,

Can you see below and I've asked Andy to comment on the modelling aspects.

Andy – after the presentation today is there anything else you can add on the modelling question.

Emmet – can you confirm for Natasha?

Thanks

Grant

**Grant Fletcher**

Kaiwhakahaere Waka-ā-rohe | Manager, Regional Transport



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**From:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 10 May 2022 4:33 pm  
**To:** Grant Fletcher <[Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Shan Lu <[Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz)>; Amelia Wilkins <[Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz)>; Emma Hope <[Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Tomorrow RPS Meeting

Kia ora

The gist is, we need to 'resolve' the targets (pls see the provision below):

- are they still valid targets **they are headline targets so I am wondering if the Council is making a rod for its own back. If we can tie these targets back to source, ie national target for carbon,**
- do you have any new targets **no**
- are there better targets? **No unless the ERP does.**

Also is there any recent transport GHG emissions reduction modelling that could support our suite of policies? We have no quantitative evidence for our section 32 (cost benefit analysis of policy options). Have we done anything similar [Transport 2030](#) for our region?

Just as FYI, we are also considering moving numerical targets into the objective but haven't worked out that yet.

#### [New Policy CC.1: Transport infrastructure – district and regional plans](#)

[District and regional plans shall include objectives, policies, rules and/or methods to ensure that all new and altered transport infrastructure is designed to reduce overall transport demand, promote mode shift from personal transport to public transport or active modes, and support the move towards low and zero-carbon modes, contributing to achieving a:](#)

- [35% reduction, from 2018 levels, in transport-generated carbon emissions by 2030;](#)
- [40% increase, from 2018 levels, in active travel and public transport mode share by 2030; and](#)
- [60% reduction, from 2018 levels, in public transport emissions by 2030.](#)

Thanks  
N



**Natasha Tomic**  
**She/Her**  
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---

**From:** Grant Fletcher <[Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz)>

**Sent:** Tuesday, 10 May 2022 4:15 pm

**To:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>

**Cc:** Shan Lu <[Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz)>; Amelia Wilkins <[Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz)>; Emma Hope <[Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz)>

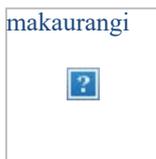
**Subject:** Tomorrow RPS Meeting

Natasha,

So we can prepare ahead of our meeting tomorrow, is there anything you would like to focus on?

Thanks

Grant



**Grant Fletcher**

Kaiwhakahaere Waka-ā-rohe | Manager, Regional Transport

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington 6011

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**From:** [Jake Roos](#)  
**To:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**Cc:** [Suze Keith](#); [Lisa Early](#); [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Subject:** Re: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS  
**Date:** Tuesday, 31 May 2022 4:17:56 pm  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[Setting targets in the RPS - report.docx](#)

---

Dear Pam,

Here is my memo answering your questions about emissions targets in the RPS. I hope you find it useful.

Kind regards,  
Jake

---

**From:** Lisa Early <[Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 11 May 2022 7:43 am  
**To:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS

Great, thanks Pam

Jake will take the lead on this. (Suze and I are focused on the national adaptation plan submission).

Nga mihi  
Lisa

---

**From:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 11 May 2022 6:22 am  
**To:** Lisa Early <[Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS

Thanks Lisa – confirming agreement re your proposal to provide a discussion paper on options for adopting emissions reduction targets for the RPS and the proposed time-frame.

Nga mihi  
Pam

---

**From:** Lisa Early <[Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 10, 2022 10:40 AM  
**To:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS

Thanks Pam

We don't have time for all of us to come to more meetings on this. That's why I need you please to confirm your agreement re my email below before we do anything else.

Thanks  
Lisa

---

**From:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 10 May 2022 10:33 am  
**To:** Lisa Early <[Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS

Hi all

Attached is a draft brief of the different aspects that Policy would like to see addressed in relation to setting emissions targets in the RPS.

This could still do with tidying up so suggest another brief catch-up to discuss and finalise.

Regards  
Pam

---

**From:** Pam Guest  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 10, 2022 9:59 AM  
**To:** Lisa Early <[Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS

**Many** apologies Lisa for my tardy reply!

We've just had a crazy couple of weeks getting draft provisions ready for discussion with councillors and only just getting a chance to complete some framework questions for this.

I'm just tidying up the brief now and will get it to you this morning.

Whakapāha  
Pam

---

**From:** Lisa Early <[Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Lisa.Early@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, May 10, 2022 9:49 AM  
**To:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS  
**Importance:** High

Hi Pam and Natasha

Please let me know **this week** if you agree with the email below and also provide the materials we need. Else Jake will need to move on to the next piece of work on our list instead.

Thanks  
Lisa

---

**From:** Lisa Early

**Sent:** Friday, 29 April 2022 12:11 pm

**To:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>

**Cc:** Jake Roos <[Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz)>; Suze Keith <[Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Suze.Keith@gw.govt.nz)>

**Subject:** advice from climate change team on emissions targets in the RPS

Kia ora

Last week we met to discuss drafting a piece of work to support inclusion of emissions targets in the RPS objectives and/or policies. We've put together a brief to make sure we all understand what we're contributing.

### 1. Background

- Council are keen to see emissions reduction targets in the new climate change integration chapter of the RPS.
- Existing targets which could be used are those set by:
  - Central government - net zero emissions of all GHG other than biogenic methane by 2050 and 24-47% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions by 2050, including 10% reduction by 2030, and a 50% reduction of net emissions below our gross 2005 level by 2030 in NZ's Nationally Determined Contribution
  - Regional targets - Regional Land Transport Plan 35% reduction in transport emissions from 2018 levels; Regional Public Transport Plan 60% reduction from 2018 levels in public transport emissions by 2030.

### 2. Advice needed from climate change team

- We will provide a short discussion paper on what to think about when adopting emissions reduction targets, and the pros and cons of different options for targets for the RPS.
- This will inform discussion by the RPS working group of the targets currently drafted, and help the working group think about the value of emissions reduction targets in the RPS, how to appropriately express targets, and how to select a set of targets that are aligned in aim and methodology.

### 3. Materials required

- Framework (or set of questions) for the discussion paper, to be provided by Pam as soon as possible.
  - Items we noted to consider include: Role of the RPS, Methodology for applying / agreeing a target, Broader context, Relationship of targets between sectors, Fair share, Selecting a base year, Emissions accounting

methods (i.e. source inclusions and net vs. gross)

- Other discussion paper input from Pam, Natasha, and collected by Pam from Alison Howard, WCC
- Latest draft of the RPS relevant chapter/s – a link previously circulated gives a 404 not found message now
- Jake Roos, baseline assessment for the Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy (already supplied)
- Regional Policy Statement Change: Identifying preferred approaches, April 22  
[http://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/prps1/RPS%20Change%201%20approaches\\_Council%20Workshop%207Apr2022.pptx.aspx](http://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/project/nrpc/prps1/RPS%20Change%201%20approaches_Council%20Workshop%207Apr2022.pptx.aspx)

#### 4. Timing and staff availability

- Suze has some availability to work on this in May. Jake can work on this in the second half of May. Costs are already covered by GW – there is no additional cost to your team.
- Deadline for delivery of a discussion paper from climate team to you is **Tuesday 31 May**.
- We can also arrange interim meetings or reviews of the draft to make sure the paper is going in the right direction and you get what you need.

Please confirm that we've got this right and that you agree with this approach.

Cheers

Lisa



**Lisa Early**

Team Leader - Climate Change

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

M 021 784 154

100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington 6011

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**From:** [Jake Roos](#)  
**To:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Memo on GHG targets  
**Date:** Wednesday, 15 June 2022 11:02:23 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Here's my analysis:

Biogenic methane	2018-19		2020	
	Regional tCH4		National, tCH4	
Open Landfill	2,930	7% Managed landfill	31,628	3%
Closed Landfill	2,382	6% Unmanaged landfill	45,950	5%
Wastewater	437	1% Wastewater	7,557	1%
Other waste emissions sources		0% Other waste emissions sources	3,451	0%
Enteric fermentation	33,829	83% Enteric fermentation	847,986	86%
Manure management	1,071	3% Manure management	47,662	5%
	40,649		984,234	

Relatively more biogenic CH4 landfill emissions in WR than nationally
---

---

**From:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 15 June 2022 10:23 am  
**To:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** Re: Memo on GHG targets

Hi Pam, I am coming into the office now, so it's all good. We can catch up early afternoon.

Had a quick read through the content below.

First yellow highlight - this is only true if trying to cut total emissions in CO2e of all gases by 50% while only cutting biogenic methane by 10%. Is this still the plan?

Second row, first red para - I still need to do this comparison of the regional vs national biogenic methane profile, will have a crack now.

Second yellow highlight - need to discuss. Isn't the bit 'from Agriculture' being deleted? If so, there is nothing aspirational about it - it is the national target.

Not sure what the last para means.

Jake

---

**From:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 14 June 2022 9:53 pm  
**To:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RE: Memo on GHG targets

Hi Jake

Hopefully you received my message that unfortunately (for me) the FRG meeting room has no zoom capacity (amazing!)

I was hoping you could check over my summary of my interpretation of your responses please.

I'll be in a hui until 10.30, but will try and contact you after if easier to discuss.

Many thanks for your ongoing patience!

Asked for GW to engage with HWEN and not
--

GW staff met with DNZ and then MFE HWEN leads
---

<p>duplicate or be inconsistent</p>	<p>Timely release of HWEN recommendations</p> <p>RPS policy direction aligns (supports work being led by CG and HWEN at a local level):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>roll out of tools and information to help farmers to know their numbers and understand and take up opportunities to reduce emissions, increase sequestration on-farms, and develop climate-resilience</li> <li>alignment with existing data-management and reporting systems, other environmental policy such as freshwater and biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>MFE leads endorse RPS policy direction (informally)</p> <p>Noted synergies with farm plans; other RM issues</p> <p>Value to leverage off landowner relationships</p> <p>Endorsed by GW Land Management Dept</p>
<p>Is it appropriate to adopt the national target of a 10% reduction in biogenic methane at a regional level?</p>	<p>There could be a rational to apply a different target if the relative amount of biogenic methane from each of landfill, sheep and cattle sources in the region was significantly different from the national split AND one or two of these sources were relatively harder to abate than the others</p> <p>But the contribution to methane from agriculture for our region is in the same ball park as the overall national contribution – therefore appropriate to apply the same % reductions. Tested this with MFE HWEN staff who endorsed informally.</p> <p>There are no national level sector specific targets, just recommended levels of reduction set by the Climate Change Commission. If these are treated as targets, the percentage reductions can be applied at the regional level 'as is'.</p> <p>To note: To achieve the 2030 target of a 50% cut in GHGs overall, those sectors that generate long-lived gases must cut their net emissions drastically to compensate for the minimal movement in biogenic methane. <b>this would require all other emissions to be cut close to 100% (net)</b></p> <p><b>(I'd appreciate a quick conversation to better understand this)</b></p> <p>Noted that Farmers through HWEN are requesting that they be treated fairly and equitably compared to other sectors of the economy</p>
<p>How does the target line up with He Waka Eke Noa proposals?</p>	<p>HEWN doesn't specify a target, noting that targets are out of scope and that industry partners will be engaging with the Govt on targets outside of HWEN</p> <p>The framework is expected to lead to an estimated reduction in methane emissions of 4 - 5.5%, adding to reductions from BAU and waste sector to achieve reductions in line with 10% reduction target in legislation.</p> <p><b>So regional target is more aspirational but still very un-aspirational</b></p> <p><b>(Check this is correct – if retain wording to <a href="#">reduce gross biogenic methane emissions from agriculture in the Wellington Region by at least 10% from 2017 levels by 2030</a>)</b></p>
<p>Difference between gross GHG totals and impact on warming (e.g. 48% versus 30%). Would this change our approach?</p>	<p>Reducing the rate of methane emissions can cause global cooling, all other things being equal. Globally, it has been determined that bringing all greenhouse gases to net-zero is necessary to prevent dangerous climate heating, essentially meaning residual biogenic methane emissions must be offset with CO<sub>2</sub> removals from the atmosphere.</p>

	<p>This means that much greater reductions are required from other sources to compensate for the low reductions of methane.</p> <p>This difference doesn't cause us to rethink our policy approach, noting that the policy framework is about promoting and supporting reductions; while setting a bottom-line of no increase.</p>

**From:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Monday, June 13, 2022 11:01 AM  
**To:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** Re: Memo on GHG targets

Hi Pam,

2017 is the base year for the national targets: <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/climate-change/emissions-reduction-targets/greenhouse-gas-emissions-targets-and-reporting/#our-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reductions-targets>

If you are following the national targets to the letter then that edit to take out 'from agriculture' but would be needed.

I'm struggling to think of a reason why the region should get special treatment with respect to biogenic methane. As I say in the memo there might be an argument if the relative amount of biogenic methane from each of landfill, sheep and cattle sources in the region was significantly different from the national split AND one or two of these sources were relatively harder to abate than the others. It would take a bit of analysis and then a judgement call (on the relative difficulty) to determine this. The bar is already so low, it seems unnecessary to go into it. But I can outline this to the FR group and I am sure they will demand an investigation. Preferably I would have done some analysis prior to the meeting. I will have a crack.

Relative amounts of carbon forest makes more sense to analyse as that should be determined by the amount of land, its capability and best use and the climate, which obviously does vary a lot from region to region.

Regards,  
 Jake

---

**From:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Friday, 10 June 2022 3:11 pm  
**To:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** Memo on GHG targets

Hi Jake

Thanks again for your excellent Memo on setting GHG targets. I've had a better read through and, reflecting on the type of questions that continue to come through, have added some comments – mainly asking you to fill out your comments to make it a bit more GHG targets 101.

The Council has asked to have a briefing on this so we need to assume that they won't know details such as what the NDC and national targets are. I'm hoping that you'll be available to talk to this meeting but I don't have a date as yet.

Also I'm booked to talk to the Farmers Reference Group next Wednesday afternoon at 3.10. At our last meeting they

had raised questions such as whether the 10% national methane target is appropriate at a regional level and commented about agricultural emissions contributing less to global warming. Any chance that you'd be available for 10-15 mins to talk to these and other points?

Our latest draft provisions read:

[Regional plans shall include objectives, policies, rules and/or methods that contribute to reducing gross biogenic methane emissions from agriculture in the Wellington Region by at least 10% from 2017 levels by 2030](#)

Should this actually read

[reducing gross biogenic methane emissions from agriculture in the Wellington Region by at least 10% from 2017 levels by 2030](#)

and again the question about what the base year should be?

[REDACTED]

Pam



**Pam Guest** *(she/her)*

Kaitohutohu Matua/Senior Policy Advisor, Environmental Policy

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

**M 027 6774466**

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PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Jake Roos](#)  
**To:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**Cc:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Subject:** Draft memo for the RPS committee  
**Date:** Monday, 27 June 2022 11:47:20 am  
**Attachments:** [Setting targets in the RPS - Paper for Cr meeting 6 July 2022.docx](#)

---

Attached. It's a reorganised version of my first memo with your questions answered and with explanations expanded in certain areas.

Let me know if you think it needs more work.

Jake Roos  
Climate Change Advisor  
Greater Wellington Regional Council  
E: [jake.roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:jake.roos@gw.govt.nz)  
M: 022 6871980

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**To:** ["David Mead"](#)  
**Cc:** ["Gin Loughnan"](#)  
**Subject:** Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region  
**Date:** Thursday, 14 July 2022 9:52:00 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)  
[image003.png](#)  
[image004.png](#)  
[image005.png](#)

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Good morning David

Just following up to see whether the Ministry is intending to provide any feedback on the draft RPS provisions, in particular with respect to climate change mitigation and adaptation in the rural space (as discussed last month)?

Feedback was due yesterday - as we have only a few days to consider and redraft it would be helpful to know whether or not to expect any response.

Ngā mihi nui  
Pam

---

**From:** Pam Guest  
**Sent:** Friday, 3 June 2022 12:41 pm  
**To:** Gin Loughnan <[Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz)>; David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>;  
Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jess Cleland <[Jess.Cleland@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Jess.Cleland@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

Hi David and Gin

Apologies for losing the thread in finding a time to catch-up. It would be good to pursue this following the HWEN announcement next week.

Natasha and I are both free next Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> from 1-2 or 3-4; alternatively anytime the morning of Friday the 10<sup>th</sup>.

Let me know if any of these times would work for you both -

Regards  
Pam

---

**From:** Gin Loughnan <[Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 12, 2022 12:26 PM  
**To:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>; David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Jess Cleland <[Jess.Cleland@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Jess.Cleland@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

Im up in Hamilton Monday Tuesday Wednesday morning...

Next best time wed avo or thursdy?

---

**From:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, 12 May 2022 12:21 pm  
**To:** David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Gin Loughnan <[Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

My apologies David, I have another commitment at that time.

Would the same unsocial time work for you both on Monday?

---

**From:** David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 12, 2022 10:53 AM  
**To:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Gin Loughnan <[Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

Hi both,

The only time Gin and I can both do tomorrow is 830-9am – I recognise this is quite anti-social for a Friday but would this work for you both?

If that time does work, I'll send a Teams scheduler.

Ngā mihi,

David

---

**From:** Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 11 May 2022 12:21 pm  
**To:** David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>; Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Gin Loughnan <[Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

Kia ora David

Many thanks for making contact. I, along with my colleague Natasha Tomic, would be keen to catch up on your work with HWEN.

We're available this Friday if that still suits, apart from meetings booked between 11-1.30, so if you can suggest a time that suits you would be good.

The meeting will need to be on Teams as Natasha is based in Masterton.

Regards  
Pam

---

**From:** David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Sent:** Monday, May 9, 2022 2:41 PM  
**To:** Fleur Matthews <[Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz)>; Pam Guest <[Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Gin Loughnan <[Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:Virginia.Loughnan@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** RE: Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

Kia ora Fleur/Pam,

Great to virtually meet you both. I'm one of the Principal Analysts here in MfE working on HWEN, I'd be very happy to catch up at some point in the next week or so. I'd suggest that Gin Loughnan, who manages the Freshwater Farm Plan work here in MfE, also join this if her punishing diary can spare her!

Would any times this Thursday/Friday work for a catch up? Both Gin and I are Wellington-based, so could meet in person if that works for you both?

Ngā mihi,

David

---

**From:** Sophie MacAskill <[Sophie.MacAskill@dairyNZ.co.nz](mailto:Sophie.MacAskill@dairyNZ.co.nz)>  
**Sent:** Monday, 9 May 2022 2:28 pm  
**To:** David Mead <[David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:David.Mead@mfe.govt.nz)>  
**Cc:** Fleur Matthews <[Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz)>; [pam.guest@gw.govt.nz](mailto:pam.guest@gw.govt.nz); Laura Symes <[Laura.Symes@dairyNZ.co.nz](mailto:Laura.Symes@dairyNZ.co.nz)>  
**Subject:** Introduction: Greater Wellington Regional Council

**MFE CYBER SECURITY WARNING**

This email originated from outside our organisation. Please take extra care when clicking on any links or opening any attachments.

Hi David,

I would like to take the opportunity to e-introduce you to Fleur Matthews (Policy Manager) and Pam Guest (Senior Policy Advisor) from Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Laura and I met this morning with Fleur and Pam to discuss their Regional Policy Statement, which includes regional biological emissions targets, and its overlap with the work being done in He Waka Eke Noa. They are interested in making contact with someone in central government involved in He Waka Eke Noa. Specifically, the role of Regional Council's for implementation and extension, and overlap with other regulations such as Freshwater Farm Plans.

Kind regards

Sophie

## Sophie MacAskill

Senior Policy Advisor | Sustainable Dairy

Level 10, Prime Property Tower, 86-90 Lambton Quay • PO Box 10002 • Wellington 6143, New Zealand

021 313 785



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**From:** Pam Guest  
**To:** Jake Roos  
**Subject:** RE: RPS targets  
**Date:** Thursday, 21 July 2022 10:49:00 am  
**Attachments:** [New Climate Change Objectives package 19 July.docx](#)

---

**From:** Pam Guest  
**Sent:** Thursday, 21 July 2022 10:49 am  
**To:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RPS targets

Hi Jake

We continue to play with the drafting of the RPS targets.

The first round of informal feedback on the draft document questioned the basis for our targets and, of course, counselled that we should either tie to the national targets or provide a robust evaluation to justify anything different.

Last week's Court decision on the AC transport case highlighted the importance of having emission reduction targets in a statutory document, rather than a non-statutory climate plan, and advice has been these are best placed at the objective level. We have therefore lifted the RLTP targets up into our objective and are trying to match this with something for the other sectors.

Latest drafting – would really appreciate your thoughts: (have attached the list of CC objectives too)

By 2050, greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region have contributed a fair-share reduction to help achieve the national targets of net-zero carbon emissions and reductions of biogenic methane emission of 24 to 47 per cent below 2017 levels.

1. By 2030, land use and transport planning contribute to achieving:
  - (a) a 35% reduction from 2018 levels in land transport generated carbon emissions,
  - (a) a 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels,  
and
  - (b) a 60% reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels.
- 
- (2) By 2030, agriculture contributes a fair-share reduction to achieve a 10% reduction in enteric methane emissions from 2017 levels.
- 
2. By 2030, stationary energy, waste and industry greenhouse gas emissions are managed to achieve fair-share reductions in greenhouses gas emissions.

What do you think about incorporating the fair-share principle here – we would have to define this, but it would provide a basis for interpreting it in the Regional Plan – or will this be done by the Regional ERP

Alternatively we could use the term proportional – which would be better understood from a RMA perspective...

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Grant Fletcher](#)  
**To:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Cc:** [Shan Lu](#); [Emma Hope](#); [Amelia Wilkins](#); [Natasha Hayes](#)  
**Subject:** Re: east-west corridor FYI + tweaked Policy 9  
**Date:** Friday, 22 July 2022 9:51:32 pm  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[image002.png](#)

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Natasha

Thanks and we'll have another look Monday am in light of your comments

Have a good weekend

Grant



**Grant Fletcher**

Kaiwhakahaere Waka-ā-rohe | Manager, Regional Transport

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[Outlook for iOS](#)

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**From:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Friday, July 22, 2022 7:11:40 PM  
**To:** Grant Fletcher <Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Shan Lu <Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz>; Emma Hope <Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz>; Amelia Wilkins <Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz>; Natasha Hayes <Natasha.Hayes@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RE: east-west corridor FYI + tweaked Policy 9

Thanks Grant and the team.

I think I can accept most of them. However, two biggies are the targets and use of 'optimise'.

Targets – Council was very excited that the targets from the RLTP that we adopted are more ambitious than the ERP. I am not sure how the news of changing them will be received. We have the working group meeting on Monday afternoon and I will table that to the working group. Cr Thomas Nash is on the working group and he was particularly in favour of more ambitious targets. I understand why the ERP targets (and will use your argument), but I am not sure whether Council will be in favour. Also the active travel and public transport mode share target, it provides the justification for a quite few polices. I will need to think a bit more what to do about it. Perhaps if possible we could briefly catch up on this point on Monday but before 1pm. The working group meeting is at 1pm.

'Optimise' – is not a RMA term and it would be very difficult to 'defend' it. 'Minimise' have been through the mill of the appeals and mediation, and has been an agreed term hence we would not get challenged.

I will remove the policy 'partner with mana whenua'. However, that may catch Te Hunga Whiriwhiri eye since they are involved with this RPS feedback from mana whenua, just heads up.

I will have to take 'hydrogen' out (in Policy 9) apparently gets in the Commerce Act and competition because Meridian is promoting it would give them a commercial edge. Rest of that addition is ok.

Policy 57 – it's Charles's I will talk to him on Monday and confirm the proposed amendments.

Thanks so much for turning this around so quickly.

N



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

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**From:** Grant Fletcher <Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz>

**Sent:** Friday, 22 July 2022 5:38 pm

**To:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>

**Cc:** Shan Lu <Shan.Lu@gw.govt.nz>; Emma Hope <Emma.Hope@gw.govt.nz>; Amelia Wilkins <Amelia.Wilkins@gw.govt.nz>; Natasha Hayes <Natasha.Hayes@gw.govt.nz>

**Subject:** RE: east-west corridor FYI + tweaked Policy 9

Natasha,

No problems. Shan and I spent a long time going through the document today. Thanks so much for all your hard work on this.

We have made a number of changes (comments and changes are in purple). The main changes were to lift policies up to policy level where a few had become quite solution specific to ensure that we had sufficient flexibility in the future to accommodate changing priorities. We operate inside the Transport Outcomes Framework from MoT and priorities tend to move about in those. So for example we have changed some instances of "prioritise" to "promote" to provide that flexibility to RTC as this requires them to consider and actively promote in the prioritisation process. We have also changes reference to minimise transport demand to optimise. Our reasoning is that transport demand exists and we can't change it but we can optimise the demand into the modes we prefer.

We propose one deletion which is the co-development with mana whenua, not because I don't like the idea – I do. But we have specific legal requirements in the LTMA and I would prefer that our approach be integrated with Te Hunga Whiriwhiri as part of our overall approach rather than

being one small piece.

Shan and I are available Monday if you need any clarification.

Thanks and have a good weekend.

Grant



**Grant Fletcher**

Kaiwhakahaere Waka-ā-rohe | Manager, Regional Transport  
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**From:** Natasha Tomic <[Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz)>

**Sent:** Friday, 22 July 2022 1:53 pm

**To:** Grant Fletcher <[Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz)>

**Subject:** RE: east-west corridor FYI + tweaked Policy 9

Sorry about bombarding you with emails, but I had a play with Policy 9. I will leave it to you to let me know about the strength of the 'verb' in the lead in sentence.

**Policy 9: ~~Reducing the use and consumption of non-renewable transport fuels and greenhouse gas emissions from transportation~~ – Promoting the greenhouse gas emission reduction and uptake of low emission fuels - Regional Land Transport Plan**

The Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan shall include objectives and policies that **promote [or stronger word perhaps less than 'require'] a reduction in:**

- (a) reducing the consumption of non-renewable transport fuels; and
- (b) reducing the emission of greenhouse gases, and other transport-generated harmful emissions such as nitrogen dioxide; and
- (c) **uptake of low emission fuels such as hydrogen, biofuels and new technologies.**



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor  
**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**  
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---

**From:** Natasha Tomic  
**Sent:** Friday, 22 July 2022 1:18 pm  
**To:** Grant Fletcher <[Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz](mailto:Grant.Fletcher@gw.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** east-west corridor FYI

Kai ora

I went back to Charles to ask about E-W corridor. This is what he said why it didn't stay in:

The issue is that the east west link hasn't been finalised on its location e.g. there is a couple options that are still being worked through. Given this, it wouldn't be appropriate to have it identified as a major transport corridor in the policy where there isn't certainty on what/where it is. While it isn't specifically referenced, the policy still provides for it given it does refer broadly to the "major transport corridors":

- (a) Supports and enables the major transport corridors in the Wellington Region, including:
- i. Western Growth Corridor – Tawa to Levin;
  - ii. Eastern Growth Corridor – Hutt to Masterton;
  - iii. Let's Get Wellington Moving Growth Corridor.

N



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

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RPS - TRANSPORT GHG EMISSION REDUCTION POLICIES - 20 JULY 2022

Limited release RPS provisions 30 May	The updated provisions following the feedback	My responses on how the feedback was included – in red Relevant feedback from limited release - in black
<p><b>Objective CC.2</b>  <a href="#">Net greenhouse gas emissions in the Wellington Region are reduced by 50% from 2017 levels by 2030 as a minimum, focusing on emissions from transport, agriculture, and stationary energy, with net-zero emissions achieved by 2050 to contribute to the national effort to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</a></p>	<p><b>REVISED Objective CC.2</b></p> <p>By 2050, greenhouse gas emissions from transport, agriculture, stationary energy, waste, and industry in the Wellington Region have contributed a <i>fair-share</i> reduction to help achieve the national targets of net-zero carbon emissions and reductions of biogenic methane emission of 24 to 47 per cent below 2017 levels.</p> <p>By 2030:</p> <p>(1) land use and transport planning contribute to achieving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a 35% reduction from 2018 levels in land transport generated carbon emissions,</li> <li>(b) a 40% increase in active travel and public transport mode share from 2018 levels, and</li> <li>(c) a 60% reduction in public transport emissions, from 2018 levels.</li> </ul> <p>(2) agriculture contributes a <i>fair-share</i> reduction to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a 10% reduction in enteric methane emissions from 2017 levels.</li> </ul> <p>(3) stationary energy, waste and industry greenhouse gas emissions are managed to achieve <i>fair-share</i> reductions in greenhouses gas emissions</p>	<p><u>Support but note that the ERP target is still subject to revision.</u></p> <p>Suggest changing the targets (1)(a) and (1)(b) to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 41% reduction in transport emission by 2035</li> <li>• 20% reduction total kilometers travelled by the light fleet by 2035</li> </ul> <p><u>These are the ERP targets which the RLTP and FGS will need to align to.</u></p>
<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>

<p>[REDACTED]</p>		<p>[REDACTED]</p>
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PROACTIVE REVIEW

		<p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>
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PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Roger Blakeley](#)  
**To:** [Irene Clarke](#); [Penny Gaylor](#); [Adrienne Staples](#); [Ros Connelly](#); [Jenny Brash](#); [David Lee](#); [Thomas Nash](#)  
**Cc:** [Jo Frances](#); [Fleur Matthews](#); [Matthew Hickman](#); [Pam Guest](#); [Irene Clarke](#); [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Plan Changes 2022 Working Group meeting Monday 25 July - background paper on emissions targets  
**Date:** Monday, 25 July 2022 9:04:42 am

---

Kia orana Further to my email yesterday, I have a few more reflections and a question for officers, since I will not be on the Teams meeting today.

Of the 4 options at the end of Jake's memo attached, only two meet the internationally agreed objective of limiting global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees C ( confirmed in COP 26 in Glasgow including supported by NZ, and IPCC 6th Assessment April 2022 said this requires 50% reduction in carbon emissions by 2030) that is Option b "adopt science based" and c "adopt fair share". The option a "Replicate National Targets" recommended in the summary page does not meet that target.

That said, I recognise the challenges if we were to recommend b or c, as noted in the summary page:

- Legal advice to align to national targets unless we have a robust s. 32 evaluation;
- strong feedback from TLAs and GW Depts to support option a, unless strong evidence otherwise;
- reference to decision in Auckland Council case that emission reduction targets need to be in a statutory document rather than a plan with no statutory weight.

So, it is a difficult decision for GW Council with big ramifications, whichever way we go.

My question to officers:

Council should have in front of it the robust s32 analysis on benefits and costs of options before it is asked to make a decision. When will we see the robust s.32 analysis?

Best wishes for your discussion this afternoon.  
Nga mihi, Roger

---

**From:** Irene Clarke <irene.clarke@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Friday, July 22, 2022 12:28:33 PM  
**To:** Penny Gaylor <Penny.Gaylor@gw.govt.nz>; Adrienne Staples <Adrienne.Staples@gw.govt.nz>; Ros Connelly <Ros.Connelly@gw.govt.nz>; Jenny Brash <Jenny.Brash@gw.govt.nz>; David Lee <David.Lee@gw.govt.nz>; Thomas Nash <Thomas.Nash@gw.govt.nz>; Roger Blakeley <Roger.Blakeley@gw.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** Jo Frances <Jo.Frances@gw.govt.nz>; Fleur Matthews <Fleur.Matthews@gw.govt.nz>; Matthew Hickman <Matthew.Hickman@gw.govt.nz>; Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>; Irene Clarke <irene.clarke@ghd.com>; Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** RE: Plan Changes 2022 Working Group meeting Monday 25 July - background paper on emissions targets

Morena koutou

One of the items we had previously identified with you for discussion at the meeting on 25 July, is the background to approach in setting emission reduction target in an RPS objective. Jake Roos

from the climate change team has prepared a memo about this and is available for questions between 1pm and 2pm on Monday. The attached doc contains his memo, and also has a cover page with an update on our thinking about the form of this objective.

We look forward to your thought on this, along with the agenda items (below) which will focus on the feedback received on the draft RPS Change 1, and preparing for the Council workshop on 2 August.

Ngā mihi  
Irene

-----Original Appointment-----

**From:** Irene Clarke

**Sent:** Thursday, 16 June 2022 7:27 pm

**To:** Irene Clarke; Penny Gaylor; Adrienne Staples; Ros Connelly; Jenny Brash; David Lee; Thomas Nash; Roger Blakeley; Jo Frances; Fleur Matthews; Alastair Smaill; Pam Guest; Natasha Tomic; Charles Horrell; Paul Denton; Iain Dawe; Matthew Hickman; Irene Clarke; Mika Zollner

**Subject:** Plan Changes 2022 Working Group - Working Group meeting

**When:** Monday, 25 July 2022 1:00 pm-3:00 pm (UTC+12:00) Auckland, Wellington.

**Where:** Microsoft Teams Meeting; Cuba - Kōtukutuku - 1.34 (Teams)

Kia ora koutou

Confirming this place in the calendar for a Plan Changes Working Group session on the RPS Change 1. [Attendance at this Working Group meeting is expected by Teams](#) rather than in person. A meeting room (1.34) is booked for those who prefer to be in the room.

The key meeting purpose is to discuss the feedback from consultation on the RPS Change 1 and final proposals for Change 1.

#### Agenda

- Overview of feedback received from formal consultation - TAs, Mana Whenua, government departments and other key stakeholders
- Discuss key points of contention/decision, proposed responses
- Discuss any consequential updates to RPS content and section 32
- Any other points of discussion prior to presenting to Council workshop and meeting in August

We appreciate your contribution and time in this final stretch!

Ngā mihi  
Irene

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Microsoft Teams meeting

Join on your computer or mobile app  
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PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Grant Fletcher](#)  
**To:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Cc:** [Shan Lu](#)  
**Subject:** RPS and Targets  
**Date:** Monday, 25 July 2022 10:30:35 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Natasha,

Just to confirm that we are happy to use the RLTP targets for the RPS. We would note that we have yet to do the analysis of the ERP targets and VKT targets which are being presented later this week to determine if any changes to the RLTP targets will be required. As we believe that the RLTP targets are more ambitious, we are happy for them to remain.

Regards

Grant



**Grant Fletcher**

Kaiwhakahaere Waka-ā-rohe | Manager, Regional Transport  
**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**  
M: 021 319 793  
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Follow us online: [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#) | [gw.govt.nz](#)

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**To:** [Jo Frances](#)  
**Subject:** more Whats changed  
**Date:** Wednesday, 27 July 2022 10:07:00 am

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### Climate Change

- Objectives tightened, some amendments to use RMA language
- Objective CC.2 GHG targets – revised to move sector-targets into objective, decision still to made about aligning with targets with IPCC or NZ Govt targets
- Ag emissions – split policies to clarify predominantly a non-reg supporting approach to reduce emissions. Removed district plans from policies.
- Nature-based solutions, including ‘right tree-right place’ – tidied policies to clarify district and regional roles and approach.
- Replaced New Objective 29A with CC objective to tie right tree right place to climate change intent
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Jake Roos](#)  
**To:** [Natasha Tomic](#); [Pam Guest](#)  
**Subject:** Two- pager on emissions targets options  
**Date:** Thursday, 28 July 2022 4:47:11 pm  
**Attachments:** [Emissions reduction options for the RPS.docx](#)

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See my comment in there on the 50% by 2030 target origin/IPCC.

Jake Roos  
Climate Change Advisor  
Greater Wellington Regional Council  
E: [jake.roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:jake.roos@gw.govt.nz)  
M: 022 6871980

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**To:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**Subject:** RE: GHG targets  
**Date:** Thursday, 28 July 2022 10:42:00 am  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

---

Ok,

however, I wouldn't want to have the transport targets back in the policy



**Natasha Tomic**

**She/Her**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Policy Advisor

**Greater Wellington Te Pane Matua Taiao**

**021 365 769**

34 Chapel Street, PO Box 41, Masterton 5810

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**From:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Thursday, 28 July 2022 10:41 am  
**To:** Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** GHG targets

I need to focus on the s32 for ag emissions. I think for Jake we just put up the 2 key options being:

- Paris Agreement / IPCC 2050 headliner with just a 2030 transport target (could look a bit odd – maybe we leave transport in the policy after all – it still gives it statutory weight though might want to discuss drafting with legal)
- OR
- Govt CCRA targets and contribute to ERP

And draft how that could look with him

**From:** [Jo Frances](#)  
**To:** [Pam Guest](#); [Natasha Tomic](#); [Iain Dawe](#); [Alastair Smaill](#); [Charles Horrell](#); [Paul Denton](#); [Rachel Pawson](#); [Paula Hammond](#); [Whitney Middendorf](#)  
**Subject:** RPS Change 1 workshop paper and presentation for 2 August  
**Date:** Monday, 1 August 2022 10:58:21 am  
**Attachments:** [2A\\_RPS\\_Change\\_1\\_workshop\\_paper\\_for\\_2Aug.pdf](#)  
[image001.png](#)

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As discussed at our meet this morning – here are the paper & presentation for tomorrow – in case you are interested. Councillors also have the s32, and the tables, so questions may come from them too.

### Paper

(attached)

### Presentation

[https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/ws/ccab/wrkshp/2B\\_RPS%20Change%201\\_slide%20pack%20for%202Aug%20council%20workshop.pdf](https://ourspace.gw.govt.nz/ws/ccab/wrkshp/2B_RPS%20Change%201_slide%20pack%20for%202Aug%20council%20workshop.pdf)

Ngā mihi,

Jo

makaurangi



**Jo Frances**

Kaitohutohu Matua | Senior Advisor Environmental Policy

**M 021 194 9391**

I am at work on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays

PROACTIVE RELEASE

**From:** [Pam Guest](#)  
**To:** [Jake Roos](#); [Natasha Tomic](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Paper for council?  
**Date:** Wednesday, 10 August 2022 2:59:40 pm

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Hi Jake

Sorry but we do still need a short technical paper to support the emissions reduction objective. However, this shouldn't require too much work as we essentially just want an update and integration of your initial technical memo with the pros and cons of the main emission reduction target options.

Intro ... providing an evaluation of options for an RPS objective/target to reduce regional GHG emissions

Outline the main options for GHG reduction targets, with pros and cons

Technical section with explanations of key terms/concepts (as previous) e.g. what is a split gas approach vs all gas, the importance of base year etc.

Hope this is ok to pull together. It doesn't need to go to council but will be referenced in the s32 background document so will need to be available from around August 22.

We could probably do a restructure of your existing material ourselves next week and then get you to review and sign off if really necessary.

Also thanks for your help this week - Really appreciate you dropping everything to get us the information on pricing and costs.

Pam

---

**From:** Jake Roos <Jake.Roos@gw.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 10 August 2022 2:29 pm  
**To:** Pam Guest <Pam.Guest@gw.govt.nz>; Natasha Tomic <Natasha.Tomic@gw.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** Paper for council?

Hi Pam, Natasha

I may have missed the memo, but Lisa said you don't need me to turn my 2-pager on target options into a paper for the consideration by council at the end of this month anymore. Is that right? Would suit me if so!

Thanks

Jake Roos

Climate Change Advisor

Greater Wellington Regional Council

E: [jake.roos@gw.govt.nz](mailto:jake.roos@gw.govt.nz)

M: 022 6871980

PROACTIVE RELEASE