

EIANZ Environment Update Nov 2010

Issue 3

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Special topic: Resource Management in New Zealand

Managing scientific uncertainty for resource management planning in New Zealand. Rouse, H. L.; Norton, N. *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management**; Jun 2010, Vol. 17 (2), p.66-76

**This journal is published by EIANZ*

Code: Env 03/01

Rolling review or full plan review? Bell, Karen; Reid, Phil. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Dec 2009 (175), p.13-15

What does this mean for the current and next generation of plans under the recent amendments to the RMA?

Code: Env 03/02

Striking the balance between devolved and centralised decision making - general tree protection and the RMA Amendment Bill. Lorier-May, Gail. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Sep 2009 (174), p.10-13

This article intends to raise debate and discussion within the planning profession about Clause 52 of the Resource Management (Simplifying and Streamlining) Amendment Bill 2009 ("the Amendment Bill") that seeks to remove the "blanket" tree protection rules within urban areas from District Plans.

Code: Env 03/03

Property rights in environmental management: The nature of resource consents in the Resource Management Act 1991. Fraser, Laura. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law*; 2008, Vol. 12, p.145-193

Code: Env 03/04

Risk and consequence. Bollard, R. J. *Survey Quarterly*; 01/06/2009 (58), p.11-13

An article by Principal Environment Judge R. J. Bollard on the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Environment Court.

Code: Env 03/05

Applying strategic environmental assessment to land-use and resource-management plans in Scotland and New Zealand: A comparison. Jackson, Tony; Dixon, Jennifer. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal*; Jun 2006, Vol. 24 (2), p.89-101

Code: Env 03/06

Faster, cheaper, but have we gained certainty? Simmons, Chris. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Mar 2009 (172), p.24-25
The Resource Management (Simplifying and Streamlining) Amendment Bill 2009.
Code: Env 03/07

The community guide to the Resource Management Act 1991 (2nd edn). Rosier, Johanna. *New Zealand Geographer*; 01/04/2008, Vol. 64 (1), p.86-87
The article reviews the book "The Community Guide to the Resource Management Act 1991," 2nd edition, by Raewyn Peart.
Code: Env 03/08

Aquaculture management areas - an example of why we should not rush to ditch the RMA's effects-based approach? Rennie, Hamish G. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Sep 2009 (174), p.14-16
Code: Env 03/09

The Resource Management Act 1991 through external eyes. Carlman, Inga. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law*; 2007 Vol. 11, p.181-210
The Resource Management Act 1991 was drafted for sustainability and probably still reflects the state of the art as regards environmental legislation for sustainable development. Modern theory of environmental law methodology has to a high extent focussed on implementation deficits based on the significance of law in rule of law countries and consequently on the concept of legal operationalisation of environmental goals (ultimately ecological sustainability). This not only puts, inter alia, balancing in a new light but also calls for systemic thinking and reconsideration of bottom-up approaches. What, then, is to be legally operationalised under the RMA and are there counterproductive functions, explicit or implicit, in it? This is discussed in depth, putting the RMA planning system in the centre and observing the lack of far reaching substantive standards and obscurities as regards goals and means. The discussion reflects theory of environmental law methodology, systems theory, and the issue of non-linearity of ecosystems, also when the role of courts is elaborated.
Code: Env 03/10

Freshwater management and allocation under the Resource Management Act 1991: Does first-in first-served achieve sustainable management principles? Brunette, Barry. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law*; 2006, Vol. 10, p.169-214
Code: Env 03/11

An appraisal of environmental conflict management provisions in New Zealand's Resource Management Act 1991. Montgomery, Roy L.; Kidd, Jonathan A. H. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*; Apr 2004, Vol. 45 (1), p.105-123
Code: Env 03/12

Assessment of New Zealand's environmental planning model. Klein, Ulrich. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law*; 2005, Vol. 9, p.287-306

New Zealand is seen as a leading country in environmental planning. Until recently, most studies have hesitated to draw conclusions on whether this reputation is justified. This article presents the key messages of a juridical assessment of New Zealand's Environmental Planning Model which has been published in Germany. It argues that although the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991) provides new opportunities for green planning, many legal and practical impediments still exist.

Code: Env 03/13

Conservation and restoration

Translocating wildlife habitats: A guide for civil engineers. John Box; Kat Stanhope. *Proceedings of the ICE - Civil Engineering*; Aug 2010, Vol. 163 (3), p.123-130

There is increasing public and regulatory pressure on civil engineers to retain or replace established wildlife habitats during project design and delivery. However, they can also be moved. Habitat translocation is an effective and long-standing technique that can be used to rescue or salvage homes for wildlife which would otherwise be lost. This paper presents three case studies which demonstrate how civil engineers can successfully translocate and retain habitats on site, albeit in different locations, resulting in wide-ranging project benefits.

Abstract reprinted with the permission of Thomas Telford Limited:

http://www.ice.org.uk/services/services_journals.asp

Code: Env 03/14

Systemic management: Sustainable human interactions with ecosystems and the biosphere. Michael Schoon; Charles W Fowler. *Environmental Conservation*; Sep 2009. Vol. 36 (3), p.261-262

This article reviews the book "Systemic management: Sustainable human interactions with ecosystems and the biosphere" by Charles W. Fowler.

Code: Env 03/15

Bridging the gap: How can information access and exchange between conservation biologists and field practitioners be improved for better conservation outcomes?

Sunderland, Terry et al. *Biotropica*; Sep 2009, Vol. 41 (5), p.549-554

Code: Env 03/16

Protected Areas and International Environmental Law – By A. Gillispie. Morgera, Elisa. *Review of European Community & International Environmental Law*; 2009, Vol. 18 (2), p.219-221

The article reviews the book "Protected Areas and International Environmental Law".

Code: Env 03/17

Predicting the unexpected: Using a qualitative model of a New Zealand dryland ecosystem to anticipate pest management outcomes. Ramsey, David S. L.; Norbury, Grant L. *Austral Ecology*; Jun 2009, Vol. 34 (4), p.409-421
Code: Env 03/18

Robust planning for restoring diadromous fish species in New Zealand's lowland rivers and streams. Leathwick, J. R. et al. *New Zealand Journal of Marine & Freshwater Research*; Jun 2009, Vol. 43 (3), p.659-67
Code: Env 03/19

Lake construction has facilitated calanoid copepod invasions in New Zealand. Banks, C. M.; Duggan, I. C. *Diversity & Distributions*, Jan 2009, Vol. 15 (1), p.80-87
Code: Env 03/20

Conservation covenants and community conservation groups: Improving the protection of private land. Ewing, Kellie. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law*; 2008 Vol. 12, p.315-337
Code: Env 03/21

Biodiversity

What is biodiversity? Wallace, Helen. *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management**; Sep 2010, Vol. 17 (3), p.189-190
The article reviews the book "What Is Biodiversity?," by James Maclaurin and Kim Sterelny.
*This journal is published by EIANZ
Code: Env 03/22

Reacquainting environmental assessment with biodiversity. O'Farrell, Patrick. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal*; Sep 2010, Vol. 28 (3), p.251-252
The article reviews the book "Biodiversity in Environmental Assessment--Enhancing Ecosystem Services for Human Well-Being," edited by Roel Slootweg, Asha Rajvanshi, Vinod Mathur and Arend Kolhoff.
Code: Env 03/23

Impacts of exotic invertebrates on New Zealand's indigenous species and ecosystems. Eckerhard G. Brockerhoff et al. *New Zealand Journal of Ecology*; 2010. Vol. 34 (1), p.158-174
Code: Env 03/24

Quantifying the contribution of organisms to the provision of ecosystem services. G. W. Luck et al. *Bioscience*; Mar 2009, Vol. 59 (3), p.223-235
Code: Env 03/25

A unified index to measure ecological diversity and species rarity. Mendes, Renio S. et al. *Ecography*; Aug 2008, Vol. 31 (4), p.450-456
Code: Env 03/26

Public environmental reporting and sustainability reporting

Capitalising on carbon reporting. Waller, Alan; Francis, Natalie. *Environmental Finance*; Sep 2010 Vol. 11 (10), p.32-33
Many organisations will recognise that the measurement and reporting of carbon represents a corporate 'good'. But they may not be clear on the benefits and objectives, or indeed where to begin.
Code: Env 03/27

ISO E14064-1, conclusion. *Business & the Environment with ISO 14000 Updates*; Feb 2010, Vol. 21 (2), p.11-14
International Organization for Standardization (ISO) E14064-1 provides guidance for the reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
Code: Env 03/28

Development of an evaluation methodology for triple bottom line reports using international standards on reporting. Skouloudis, Antonis et al. *Environmental Management*; Aug 2009, Vol. 44 (2), p.298-311
The authors discuss the pros and cons of various scoring systems for triple bottom line (TBL) reports. With reference to guidelines from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) they propose better scoring criteria.
Code: Env 03/29

GRI sustainability reporting by Australian public sector organizations. Guthrie, James; Farneti, Federica. *Public Money & Management*; Dec 2008, Vol. 28 (6), p.361-366
This article analyses voluntary sustainability reporting practices in seven Australian public sector organizations which use the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. Reporting practices are diverse and the use of the GRI public agency supplement fragmented, with the annual report being only one of several media used by organizations for sustainability disclosures.
Code: Env 03/30

Corporate environmental disclosures about the effects of climate change. Stanny, Elizabeth; Ely, Kirsten. *Corporate Social Responsibility & Environmental Management*; Nov/Dec 2008, Vol. 15 (6), p.338-348

What motivates U.S. companies to disclose information about climate change through the Carbon Disclosure Project? The authors discuss the results of a relevant questionnaire.

Code: Env 03/31

Corporate environmental non-reporting – a UK FTSE 350 perspective. Martin, A. D.; Hadley, D. J. *Business Strategy & the Environment*; May 2008, Vol. 17 (4), p.245-259

Why do some companies drag their feet when it comes to environmental reporting? The authors present and discuss the results of a survey of publicly listed UK companies.

Code: Env 03/32

Assessing the quality of sustainability reporting: An alternative methodological approach. Claus-Heinrich Daub. *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Vol. 15 (1), 2007, p.75-85

Code: Env 03/33

Public participation in environmental decision making

Talking heads. Smith, J.; Buchanan, A. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Sep 2010 (178), p.28-29

The High Court confirms that consultation with tangata whenua is obligatory in plan development process.

Code: Env 03/34

A critical appreciation of the “bottom-up” approach to sustainable water management: Embracing complexity rather than desirability. Smith, Julia L. *Local Environment*; Jun 2008, Vol. 13 (4), p.353-366

Code: Env 03/35

Participatory action research approaches and methods: Connecting people, participation and place – Edited by Sara Kindon, Rachel Pain and Mike Kesby. Lovell, Sarah. *New Zealand Geographer*; 01/08/2009, Vol. 65 (2), p.162-163

The article reviews the book "Participatory Action Research Approaches and Methods: Connecting People, Participation and Place," by Sara Kindon, Rachel Pain and Mike Kesby.

Code: Env 03/36

Finding common ground: How advocacy coalitions succeed in protecting environmental flows. Smith, Mark P. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*; Oct 2009, Vol. 45 (5), p.1100-1115

Code: Env 03/37

A social assessment of community response to forest policy change in South Westland, New Zealand. Sampson, K. A. et al. *Society & Natural Resources*; Mar 2007, Vol. 20 (3), p.199-212

Studies of closures illustrate that the removal of a core industry tends to have detrimental impacts on the local dependent communities. This ex post study examined the effects of the cessation of logging in old-growth forests on two small resource-dependent communities on the West Coast of the South Island, New Zealand. Data analysis, incorporating webbing and chaining, revealed shifts in patterns of work and social organization that could not be fully understood by examining changes in the forestry sector alone. Growth in tourism and changes to farming practices have contributed to the ability of these communities to mitigate forest industry loss and community decline. In this study, attempting to separate specific effects from wider social change processes would have been counterproductive to sound social impact assessment practice. This research demonstrates the need for interpreting change processes within their wider social, economic, and historic locales.

Code: Env 03/38

Expanding the scope and impact of collaborative planning. Goldstein, Bruce Evan; Butler, William Hale. *Journal of the American Planning Association*; Spring 2010, Vol. 76 (2), p.238-249

Code: Env 03/39

“Na whenua, na Tuhoe. Ko D.o.C. te partner”—Prospects for comanagement of te Urewera National Park. Coombes, B. L.; Hill, S. *Society & Natural Resources*; Feb 2005, Vol. 18 (2), p.135-152

Code: Env 03/40

Sustainability

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 and the ability of territorial authorities to manage solid waste. Wagener, Helgard. *New Zealand Journal of Environmental Law*; 2009, Vol. 13, p.295-340

Code: Env 03/41

Corporate ecological sustainability strategy decisions: The role of attitude towards sustainable development. Vithessonthi, C. *Journal of Organisational Transformation & Social Change*; 2009, Vol. 6 (1), p.49-64

Code: Env 03/42

Strategies for implementing sustainability: Five leadership challenges. Crews, Derek E. *SAM Advanced Management Journal*; Spring 2010, Vol. 75 (2), p.15-21

Code: Env 03/43

The natural advantage of regions: Linking sustainability, innovation, and regional development in Australia. T. Potts. *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Vol. 18 (8), May 2010, p.713-725

The combined impacts of the financial crisis and climate change are driving the evolution of sustainable business and changing the way that governments plan for development. Markets are emerging for a range of environmentally orientated products and services as societies move (or lurch) towards reducing impacts and adapt to changing conditions. National governments are actively formulating policy and providing investment to develop green economies as one of the responses to the global financial crisis. Many of the political and economic drivers have been focused at the international and national scale, and while critical for setting the national framework for development, it often neglects the key role that regions and localities can play in ecological modernization. This paper explores two regional case studies in New South Wales (NSW), Australia, that are initiating shifts towards networks of sustainable businesses and communities and offers recommendations for further policy development. The focus of this paper is on the evolving regional sustainability market and its relationship to other social institutions including governments, communities and the individual. The unifying concept is the idea of the 'natural advantage', a model that integrates innovation and sustainability as a part of the regional development policy agenda.

Code: Env 03/44

The paradigms of weak and strong sustainability. Bond, Alan. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal*; Sep 2010, Vol. 28 (3), p.252-254

The article reviews the book "Weak Versus Strong Sustainability: Exploring the Limits of Two Opposing Paradigms," third edition, by Eric Neumayer.

Code: Env 03/45

The policy implications of sustainable consumption. Bennett, J.; Collins, D. *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management**; Mar 2009, Vol. 16 (1), p.47-55

Policy makers are being urged to take measures that will ensure sustainable consumption. This paper seeks to clarify the meaning of sustainable consumption, with reference to the more generalised concepts of weak and strong sustainability. A review of how the concept is being applied internationally is provided. Welfare economics principles are then used to critique the concept and finally some key implications for policy are drawn: to implement policies that allow the price mechanism to signal resource scarcity to consumers; to define and promote equity goals; and to pursue natural capital management goals efficiently.

**This journal is published by EIANZ*

Code: Env 03/46

Sustaining ourselves. Ward, Martin. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Sep 2010 (178), p.15-18

The application of a framework approach to sustainability appraisal in New Zealand policy and planning is working well and has potential for wider institutional uptake.

Code: Env 03/47

End-of-life vehicle disposal: Policy proposals to resolve an environmental issue in New Zealand. Cassells, Sue et al. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*; Jun 2005, Vol. 7 (2), p.107-124
Code: Env 03/48

Water

A river runs through it - The ECan Act: Understanding the new provisions. Rennie, Hamish G. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Sep 2010 (178), p.19-21
The Environment Canterbury (Temporary Commissioner and Improved Water Management) Act 2010 (the ECan Act) has provided some interesting new planning provisions. The Act was introduced and passed under urgency on 30 March 2010 without going through a Select Committee process. Here we address aspects of provisions for Canterbury Water Conservation Orders and moratoria.
Code: Env 03/49

Benchmarking water use in office buildings. Lee Bint. *Build magazine (BRANZ)*; Jun/Jul 2010, p.80-81
Code: Env 03/50

What's up with our water? Worrell, Richard. *E.NZ magazine (Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand, IPENZ)*; May/June 2010, Vol. 11 (3), p.8-13
An article about the management, allocation and sustainability of water in New Zealand.
Code: Env 03/51

A look at the challenges - and opportunities - in the world water market. Steve Maxwell. *American Water Works Association. Journal*; May 2010, Vol. 102 (5), p.104-116
Code: Env 03/52

Understanding variations in the limiting nitrogen and phosphorus status of rivers in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region, New Zealand. McArthur, K.J. et al. *Journal of Hydrology New Zealand*; 49 (1), 2010, p.15-33
Code: Env 03/53

Perspective: A vision of a low-carbon water sector in 2050. Caffoor, Issy. *Institution of Civil Engineers: Proceedings: Engineering Sustainability*; Vol. 163 (1) Mar 2010, p.9-14
Code: Env 03/54

Stochastic water balance model for rainfall recharge quantification in Ruataniwha Basin, New Zealand. H. Baalousha. *Environmental Geology*; Jul 2009, Vol. 58 (1), p.85-93
Code: Env 03/55

New Zealand freshwater management and agricultural impacts. Cullen, Ross et al. *Australian Journal of Agricultural & Resource Economics*; Sep 2006, Vol. 50 (3), p.327-346
Code: Env 03/56

Energy

G8+5 collaboration on energy efficiency and IPEEC: Shortcut to a sustainable future? Dries Lesage et al. *Energy Policy*; Vol. 38 (11), Nov 2010, p.6419-6427

In recent years, the G8+5 system has proven to be a major focal point of international cooperation in the field of energy efficiency. The G8 has set up multiple dialogues and collaborative frameworks with five emerging economies (China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa) on energy and energy efficiency. The most prominent initiative so far is the creation of the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) in 2009. This article critically evaluates these joint efforts between the G8 and the 'Plus Five' on energy efficiency. More specifically, the purpose of this article is (1) to frame and explain the emergence of this kind of great-power cooperation; (2) to map G8+5 collaboration on energy efficiency; and (3) to provide a critical assessment of the relevance, impact and results of G8+5 initiated energy efficiency initiatives. The main conclusion is that the G8+5 system has performed better on the external dimension (steering global governance) than on the internal dimension (coordination of domestic policies) of global energy efficiency governance.

Code: Env 03/57

A sustainable source for aviation fuel: The Air Fuel Synthesis Approach. Benton, David. *Energy World*; May 2010 (382), p.12-13

Biofuels, hydrogen and even electrical power have all been proposed as alternatives to the current, fossil-based fuel used in aviation. Here, the author surveys these and other alternatives, concluding with a new approach - to manufacture fuel, essentially from carbon dioxide and hydrogen produced using electricity from renewables.

Code: Env 03/58

Comparison between EMINENT and other energy technology assessment tools. Raquel Segurado et al. *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Vol. 17 (10), July 2009, p.907-910

Currently, issues related with climate change, security of energy supply, energy efficiency and sustainability are at the core of all energy policies and strategies. The current technologies are not able to face this challenge; therefore, the development of new and more sustainable energy technologies must be supported. As part of this, energy technology assessment tools can help decision-makers in the identification and evaluation of sustainable energy solutions, in order to integrate them in long term energy strategies. The EMINENT tool was developed to assess the performance and market potential of early stage technologies (EST) in a pre-defined energy chain, under national conditions, in terms of financial, energy and environmental criteria. This paper presents a comparative study between EMINENT and other tools for energy technology assessment. The tools analysed were CO2DB, MARKAL, IKARUS and E3Database. Although there are many different energy technology assessment tools, EMINENT seems to be the only one targeting EST.

Code: Env 03/59

Briefing: Energy from municipal solid waste. Denis Stephens. *Proceedings of the ICE – Energy*; Vol. 163 (2), May 2010, p.53–59
Code: Env 03/60

Why we still don't understand the social aspects of wind power: A critique of key assumptions within the literature. Mhairi Aitken. *Energy Policy*; Vol. 38 (4), Apr 2010, p.1834-1841
Code: Env 03/61

Prospects for carbon-neutral housing: the influence of greater wood use on the carbon footprint of a single-family residence. James Salazar; Jamie Meil. *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Vol. 17 (17), Nov 2009, p.1563-1571
Code: Env 03/62

Sustainability evaluation of decentralized electricity generation. C. R. Karger; W. Hennings. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*; Vol. 13 (3), April 2009, p.583-593
Code: Env 03/63

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Climate change

Talking about the Weather. Jamieson, Dale. *Bioscience*; Sep 2010, Vol. 60 (8), p.639-642
The article reviews the books "Climate Change: Picturing the Science," by Gavin Schmidt and Joshua Wolfe and "The Climate Crisis: An Introductory Guide to Climate Change," by David Archer and Stefan Rahmstorf.
Code: Env 03/64

Climate change impacts on pressurised irrigation systems. A. Daccache; N. Lamaddalena. *Institution of Civil Engineers: Proceedings: Engineering Sustainability*; Vol. 163 (2), Jun 2010, p.97–105.
Code: Env 03/65

Invited review: Contemporary environmental issues: A review of the dairy industry's role in climate change and air quality and the potential of mitigation through improved production efficiency. Place, S. E.; Mitloehner, F. M. *Journal of Dairy Science*; Aug 2010, Vol. 93 (8), p.3407-3416

Environmental concerns involving the dairy industry are shifting from an exclusive focus on water quality to encompass climate change and air quality issues. The dairy industry's climate change air emissions of concern are the greenhouse gases methane and nitrous oxide. With regard to air quality, the dairy industry's major emission contributions are particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia. The emissions of these compounds from dairies can be variable because of a number of factors including weather conditions, animal type, management, and nutrition. To evaluate and compare emissions across the diverse operations that comprise the US dairy industry, emissions should be reported per unit of output (e.g., per kg of 3.5% fat corrected milk). Accurately modeling emissions with models that can predict the complex bio-geochemical processes responsible for emissions is critical to assess current emissions inventories and develop mitigation strategies. Improving the dairy industry's production efficiency (e.g., improvements in management, nutrition, reproduction, and cow comfort) is an effective way to reduce emissions per unit of milk. With accurate process-based models, emissions reductions due to improved production efficiency could be reported per unit of milk and predicted on a farm-to-farm basis.

Code: Env 03/66

Trade liberalisation and greenhouse gas emissions: The case of dairying in the European Union and New Zealand. Saunders, Caroline et al. *Australian Journal of Agricultural & Resource Economics*; Dec 2006, Vol. 50 (4), p.538-555

Code: Env 03/67

Business and climate change: The climate response of the world's 30 largest corporations. Ihlen, Øyvind. *Environmental Communication*; Jul 2009, Vol. 3 (2), p.244-262

This paper analyzes how central the climate change issue is and how it is treated rhetorically in the non-financial reports of the world's 30 largest corporations. The analysis shows a huge variation in the extent to which this issue is addressed, with some corporations barely mentioning it. Using an adaptation of Aristotelian topics to organize an exploration of those that do address the climate issue, I found four topics are central: (1) the environmental situation is grave; (2) the corporation is in line with the scientific consensus and the international political process on curbing emissions (testimony); (3) the corporation has to take measures to reduce its own emissions (relationship); and (4) the climate challenge poses an opportunity for business (circumstance). There is little to suggest, however, that corporations engage in the radical rethinking of systemic problems that the situation's gravity would seem to call for.

Code: Env 03/68

Overcoming inertia: Insights from evolutionary economics into improved energy and climate policies. Marechal, K.; Lazaric, N. *Climate Policy*; 2010, Vol. 10 (1), p.103-119

Code: Env 03/69

Climate change policy and practice in regional New Zealand: How are actors negotiating science and policy? Greenaway, Alison; Carswell, Fiona. *New Zealand Geographer*; 01/08/2009, Vol. 65 (2), p.107-117
Code: Env 03/70

Environmental management systems

Finding the connection: Environmental management systems and environmental performance. Dagmara Nawrocka; Thomas Parker. *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Vol. 17 (6), Apr 2009, p.601-607

With more than 130,000 organizations worldwide certified according to ISO requirements, business people, regulatory authorities and other stakeholders have reason to wonder whether the purpose of ISO 14001, which is to help improve environmental performance, is being fulfilled. There is a growing body of literature attempting to answer this question. The results, however, are inconclusive.

This meta-study analyzes a pool of 23 studies connecting environmental performance to environmental management systems. It shows that the reason that earlier studies arrived at mixed conclusions is twofold. Firstly, there is no agreement on what environmental performance is or how to measure it. Secondly, there is neither clarity nor agreement about how or why environmental management systems are expected to aid performance. It is therefore unclear whether the mechanisms that lead to improvement are expected to be the same for all companies or dependent on each implementation.

The authors conclude that it is more fruitful to research how environmental management systems affect performance, rather than whether they do so or not. The recommended starting point for such studies is environmental performance as each organization defines it. This in turn implies a case by case approach and a need for much more research in the field.

Code: Env 03/71

National culture, regulation and country interaction effects on the association of environmental management systems with environmentally beneficial innovation.

Wagner, Marcus. *Business Strategy & the Environment*; Feb 2009, Vol. 18 (2), p.122-136

Code: Env 03/72

Auditing integrated management systems: Considerations and practice tips. Kraus, Jennifer L.; Grosskopf, John. *Environmental Quality Management*; Winter 2008, Vol. 18 (2), p.7-16

Code: Env 03/73

Environmental impact evaluation using a cooperative model for implementing EMS (ISO 14001) in small and medium-sized enterprises. Mari Elizabete Bernardini Seiffert.

Journal of Cleaner Production; Vol. 16 (14), Sept 2008, p.1447-1461

Code: Env 03/74

An alternating-sequence conceptual framework for EIA-EMS integration. Perdicoulis, Nastassios; Durning, Bridget. *Journal of Environmental Assessment Policy & Management*; Dec 2007, Vol. 9 (4), p.385-397

The authors review existing frameworks for integrating Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Systems (EMS) and propose a new framework.

Code: Env 03/75

Assessment of environmental aspects and determination of environmental targets within environmental management systems (EMS) – development of a procedure for Volkswagen. Marko Gernuks et al. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, Vol. 15 (11-12), 2007, p.1063-1075

Code: Env 03/76

Environmental practice

The comparative benefits of the Certified Environmental Practitioner Program in Australia and New Zealand. McKenzie, V. *Australasian Journal of Environmental Management**; Sep 2010, Vol. 17 (3), p.176-186

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Code: Env 03/77

What is best practice? Morgan, Richard. *Impact Assessment & Project Appraisal*; Jun 2010, Vol. 28 (2), p.169-170

The article reviews the book "Methods of Environmental Impact Assessment," 3rd edition, edited by Peter Morris and Riki Therivel.

Code: Env 03/78

Why has ecological risk assessment found such limited application? Landis, Wayne G. *Human & Ecological Risk Assessment*; Sep/Oct 2009, Vol. 15 (5), p.849-857

Code: Env 03/79

The straw that breaks the camel's back. Thompson, Shelley S.; Rennie, Hamish G. *Planning Quarterly (New Zealand Planning Institute)*; Mar 2010 (176), p.20-23

Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) is a long-established concept and well-theorised tool for planners and resource management practitioners, but it is also identified as among the most difficult to implement.

Code: Env 03/80

How long does it take to prepare an environmental impact statement? Piet deWitt; Carole A deWitt. *Environmental Practice*; Dec 2008, Vol. 10 (4), p.164-174

Code: Env 03/81

Great achievements & grand challenges. Petroski, H. *Civil Engineering*; Vol. 80 (2), Feb 2010, p.48-57

This is chapter 13 of Henry Petroski's latest book, 'The Essential Engineer: Why Science Alone Will Not Solve Our Global Problems', which was published this year. The book examines the ways in which science and engineering must work collaboratively to address the world's most pressing challenges.

Code: Env 03/82

The conventions of agri-environmental practice in New Zealand: Farmers, retail driven audit schemes and a new spirit of farming. Christopher Rosin. *GeoJournal*; 2008, Vol. 73 (1), p.45-54

Code: Env 03/83

Ethics and the Environment: An Introduction. Hettinger, Ned. *Environmental Values*; May 2010, Vol. 19 (2), p.258-262

The article reviews the book "Ethics and the Environment: An Introduction," by Dale Jamieson.

Code: Env 03/84

Environmental education and communication

Beyond lip service: A council approach to planning for behaviour change. Collier, Grahame; Smith, Phil. *Australian Journal of Environmental Education*; 01/07/2009, Vol. 25, p.129-138

The Council of the City of Sydney -- like many other councils around Australia -- has embarked on a whole-of-council approach to establishing sustainable behaviours amongst its residents. In developing its Residential Environmental Action Plan - designed to motivate and bring about real change in resident choices and behaviours - the City sought to base its planning on a significant knowledge base. It undertook a project which asked two fundamental questions: What does the literature say about behaviour change in the community? and What do the residents of the City of Sydney local government area say about the best ways to influence community behaviour? A review of behaviour change models and the conduct of focus groups and other informant interviews across the key demographics of the City of Sydney local government area, yielded two sets of criteria for behaviour change programs. Not surprisingly, both sets were similar and for ease of use they were merged into one shorter set of twelve criteria. These are useful in informing the design of programs or assessing whether existing programs are capable of affecting behaviour. The key claim in this paper is the importance of understanding both the theory and the local community at the design phase of any program. Good planning of behaviour change programs enables graceful interventions, the magic of co-learning and the power of adaptation. The authors acknowledge the work and support of the City of Sydney in undertaking this project.

Code: Env 03/85

Youth and environmental action: Perspectives of young environmental leaders on their formative influences. Arnold, Heather E. et al. *Journal of Environmental Education*; Spring 2009, Vol. 40 (3), p.27-36
Code: Env 03/86

Creating space for the successor: The discourse strategies of pro- and anti-GM factions regarding the future of agriculture in New Zealand. Davenport, Sally; Leitch, Shirley. *European Planning Studies*; Jul 2009, Vol. 17 (7), p.943-961

A struggle between different forms of food production for the future of agriculture space has been occurring in many regions of the world. Drawing on the literature of the geography of food and the theory of productive worlds, we propose that the discourse strategies deployed by competing actors should be considered part of the set of conventions that guide productive activities. Two examples of discourse strategies are outlined: the use of articulation to position a desired outcome within a historically resonant discourse in order to gain legitimacy; and the maintenance of a strategic tension between isomorphism and differentiation such that a stance is perceived as a credible choice. We describe and map the impacts of these discourse strategies as they were deployed by anti- and pro-genetic modification groups in the struggle to become the "natural" successor to New Zealand's conventional agricultural heritage. The shifts in discourse positions of the two protagonists highlight the increased hybridity and regional complexity of the worlds of food and the battle for agricultural space.

Code: Env 03/87

Does environmental information overcome practice compartmentalisation and change consumers' behaviours? F. Bartiaux. *Journal of Cleaner Production*; Vol. 16 (11), July 2008, p.1170-1180

Code: Env 03/88

Ecological rhetoric through vicarious narrative: The enduring significance of Garrett Hardin's The Tragedy of the Commons. Ells, Kevin. *Environmental Communication*; Nov 2008, Vol. 2 (3), p.320-339

"The Tragedy of the Commons," a 1968 article on overpopulation by Garrett Hardin, achieved rapid and widespread popularity, and still remains influential. Hardin uses an extended hypothetical example that functions as a vicarious narrative to postulate a syllogistic proof he then applies enthymematically and by analogy to social and environmental issues. Although Hardin's inconsistent application of his analogy reveals that adopting his rhetorical strategy in environmental communication necessitates acceptance of neither Hardin's overpopulation thesis nor his political and social views, his article remains a landmark in environmental as well as ecological rhetoric.

Code: Env 03/89

The special topic in the August 2010 EIANZ Environment Update was Environmental Education. If you missed it you can view it here:

<http://www.energylibrary.org.nz/documents/EnvironmentUpdateTwo2010.pdf>

Business / Management

What Drucker taught us about social responsibility. Cohen, William A. *Leader to Leader*; Winter 2009, Vol. 2009 (51), p.29-34

This article focuses on the concept of social responsibility by Peter Drucker, who is often regarded as the father of modern management.

Code: Env 03/90

Business partnerships with nonprofits: Working to solve mutual problems in New Zealand. Eweje, Gabriel; Palakshappa, Nitha. *Corporate Social Responsibility & Environmental Management*; Nov/Dec 2009, Vol. 16 (6), p.337-351

Code: Env 03/91

How will you measure your life? Christensen, Clayton M. *Harvard Business Review*; Jul/Aug 2010, Vol. 88 (7/8), p46-51

Harvard Business School's Christensen teaches aspiring MBAs how to apply management and innovation theories to build stronger companies. But he also believes that these models can help people lead better lives. In this article, he explains how, exploring questions everyone needs to ask: How can I be happy in my career? How can I be sure that my relationship with my family is an enduring source of happiness? And how can I live my life with integrity? The answer to the first question comes from Frederick Herzberg's assertion that the most powerful motivator isn't money; it's the opportunity to learn, grow in responsibilities, contribute, and be recognized. That's why management, if practiced well, can be the noblest of occupations; no others offer as many ways to help people find those opportunities. It isn't about buying, selling, and investing in companies, as many think. The principles of resource allocation can help people attain happiness at home. If not managed masterfully, what emerges from a firm's resource allocation process can be very different from the strategy management intended to follow. That's true in life too: If you're not guided by a clear sense of purpose, you're likely to fritter away your time and energy on obtaining the most tangible, short-term signs of achievement, not what's really important to you. And just as a focus on marginal costs can cause bad corporate decisions, it can lead people astray. The marginal cost of doing something wrong "just this once" always seems alluringly low. You don't see the end result to which that path leads. The key is to define what you stand for and draw the line in a safe place.

Code: Env 03/92

For better or for worse: Corporate responsibility beyond "do no harm" Wettsein, F. *Business Ethics Quarterly*; Apr 2010, Vol. 20 (2), p.275-283

Code: Env 03/93

Don't tweak your supply chain-- rethink it end to end. Hau L. Lee. *Harvard Business Review*; Oct 2010, Vol. 88 (10), p.62-69

Examines environmental issues related to supply chains and supply chain management.

Code: Env 03/94

Work-life integration: Present dynamics and future directions for organizations. B. Harrington; J. J. Ladge. *Organizational Dynamics*; Vol. 38 (2), Apr-Jun 2009, p.148-157
Code: Env 03/95

Emotional intelligence: A catalyst for inspirational leadership and management excellence. Chopra, Parvesh K.; Kanji, Gopal K. *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*; Oct 2010, Vol. 21 (10), p.971-1004
Code: Env 03/96

Environmental leaders: making a difference. A typology of environmental leaders and recommendations for a differentiated policy approach. Runhaar, Hens et al. *Business Strategy & the Environment*; Mar 2008, Vol. 17 (3), p.160-178
Code: Env 03/97

HR: A cornerstone of sustainable business. Brown, R. *Employment Today*; Dec 2009 / Jan 2010 (143), p.17-19
What can HR do to get staff on board with sustainable business practices?
Code: Env 03/98



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