

Hearing on the 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan

10 May 2021 10:00 AM - 05:00 PM

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Purpose of Local Government

The reports contained in this agenda address the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 in relation to decision making. Unless otherwise stated, the recommended option outlined in each report meets the purpose of local government and:

- Promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.
- Would not alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of the Council, or transfer the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council.

Membership of the Ordinary Committee

Councillor D N MacLeod (<i>Chairperson</i>)	Councillor M P Joyce (<i>Deputy Chairperson</i>)
Councillor M J Cloke	Councillor M G Davey
Councillor D L Lean	Councillor C L Littlewood
Councillor M J McDonald	Councillor D N McIntyre
Councillor E D Van Der Leden	Councillor N W Walker
Councillor C S Williamson	

Health and Safety

Emergency Procedure

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If you require assistance to exit please see a staff member.

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Staff will guide you to an alternative route if necessary.

Earthquake

If there is an earthquake - drop, cover and hold where possible.

Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.



Date: 10 May 2021

Subject: **Hearing of Submissions on the Consultation Document for the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan**

Approved by: M J Nield, Director - Corporate Services
S J Ruru, Chief Executive

Document: 2758997

Purpose

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to introduce the submissions on the Consultation Document for the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*, hear those submitters who wish to speak to their written submission and to recommend any changes to the Plan.

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

- a) receives and acknowledges with thanks the submissions forwarded in response to the Consultation Document on the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* and supporting documentation
- b) adopts the recommendations contained within the attached officer's report and, as a result of submissions, amends the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* supporting documentation appropriately
- c) notes the amended *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* and estimates will be audited and then adopted at the 18 May 2021 Ordinary Meeting
- d) determines that this decision be recognised as significant in terms of section 76 of the *Local Government Act 2002*
- e) determines that it has complied with the decision-making provisions of the *Local Government Act 2002* to the extent necessary in relation to this decision; and in accordance with section 79 of the Act, determines that it does not require further information, further assessment of options or further analysis of costs and benefits, or advantages and disadvantages prior to making a decision on this matter.

Background

2. Pursuant to the *Local Government Act 2002*, the Council has prepared a Consultation Document and supporting documentation to enable the preparation and adoption of its *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*. The Consultation Document is part of the public consultation process pursuant to section 83 of the *Local Government Act 2002*.

Issues

3. The issue being addressed is the hearing and consideration of submissions received on the Consultation Document and supporting documentation to enable the preparation and adoption of its *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*.

Discussion

4. The Consultation Document and supporting documentation for the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* were adopted on 23 February 2021 and publicly notified as being available for submissions on 6 March 2021. The submissions closed on 9 April 2021.
5. Ninety-one submissions were received. Attached to this memorandum is a schedule of those submitters who wish to present their submission.
6. A summary of the issues raised in the submissions is attached. The summary includes officer's comments and any amendment recommendations. A copy of each of the submissions is also attached.
7. The process at this meeting is to hear all those submitters who wish to present their submission, to consider all of the submissions received and make recommendations on all of the submissions.
8. As a result of the decisions made, the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* will be finalised, audited and presented for adoption at the Council's Ordinary Meeting on 18 May 2021. It is proposed to set the rates for 2021/2022 at the same Ordinary Meeting.

Options

9. At this stage of the process, there is only one viable option being the consideration of submissions and progressing forward on adopting the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*. Any other option to fundamentally change the *Plan* or to seek further consultation and/or engagement will result in the Council missing its statutory deadline of adopting the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan* by 30 June 2021.

Significance

10. In terms of the *Significance and Engagement Policy*, the decision is assessed as being significant. This assessment is based on the following criteria:
 - the issue will affect a large number of residents and ratepayers to a moderate extent.
 - the issue will potentially generate wide public interest within the region.
11. The community's view have been ascertained through this consultation and engagement undertaking and via the special consultative undertaken on the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*

Financial considerations—LTP/Annual Plan

12. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's adopted Long-Term Plan and estimates. Any financial information included in this memorandum has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Policy considerations

13. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the policy documents and positions adopted by this Council under various legislative frameworks including, but not restricted to, the *Local Government Act 2002*, the *Resource Management Act 1991* and the *Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987*.

Iwi considerations

14. This memorandum and the associated recommendations are consistent with the Council's policy for the development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes (schedule 10 of the *Local Government Act 2002*) as outlined in the adopted long-term plan and/or annual plan. Similarly, iwi involvement in adopted work programmes has been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Community considerations

15. This memorandum and the associated recommendations have considered the views of the community, interested and affected parties and those views have been recognised in the preparation of this memorandum.

Legal considerations

16. This memorandum and the associated recommendations comply with the appropriate statutory requirements imposed upon the Council.

Appendices/Attachments

Document 2722029: Officer's report on submissions received on the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document* and supporting documentation

Document 2754425: Schedule of submitters wishing to present their submission.

Submissions received on the Consultation Document and supporting documentation for the *2021/2031 Long-Term Plan*

Officer's Report

2021/2031 Long-Term Plan

Publication date: April 2021

Document: #2722029



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Officer's summary

This report summarised points made in submissions to the *Long-Term Plan 2021-2031*, including recommendations and responses to the points made and an explanation on the reasons for the response.

Submissions were received from 8 March 2021 to 9 April 2021.

Refer to Appendix 1 of this report for a full copy of the submissions.

Consultation Issue 1: Delivering on NZ’s freshwater aspirations - Ngā whakapuakitanga o ngā wawata mō te wai Māori o Aotearoa

New Zealand is undergoing the largest change in freshwater management since the Resource Management Act was passed in the early 1990s. The Government has a clear mandate to continue its Essential Freshwater reforms and regional councils are on the front line. Council needs to determine the speed with which it might move to meet the new legislative obligations.

Submitters responses	Officers’ recommendations and response
<p>Option 1: Improve water quality faster (preferred option) - Boost capacity so that we can advance the improvement of water quality across the region in line with the Government’s requirements and public aspirations.</p>	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>53 submitters expressed direct support for Option 1 with a range of others submitters expressing indirect support for Option 1.</p>	<p>This is an interesting issue for a Long-Term Plan consultation process. Basically, we have no option, other than to comply with the legislative and strategic frameworks promulgated by the Government. Interestingly, we received little in the way of negative feedback from the community on this issue.</p> <p>Submitters held the view that this is a very important issue that, despite the cost, it must be a priority for the Council. The cost differential was not identified as significant enough to move to option 2. Government support for the increased costs was requested. The Council will continue to explore avenues for additional funding of these costs, but ultimately they fall on the general ratepayer.</p> <p>A number of submitters wanted the Council to go further and quicker with particularly heavier involvement of Māori in decision-making and implementation of the changes. This latter issue is being addressed through the Ensuring Māori Voices are Heard section of the Consultation Document.</p> <p>Option 1 is costed and included in the budgets for the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan. Accordingly, it is recommended that Option 1 be adopted and included in the final 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p>

	<p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>adopts</u> Option 1 – Improving Water quality for inclusion in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 3. <u>makes</u> no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.
<p>Option 2: Gradual water quality improvement - Do only what is needed to meet the statutory requirements.</p>	
<p>Support/Oppose</p>	
<p>12 submitters expressed direct support for Option 2.</p>	<p>Option 2 received some support largely around the costs involved with Option1 and the levels of uncertainty facing the regional economy in the post-Covid-19 environment. However, in terms of numbers and sentiment, Option 1was clearly favoured by the majority of those making submissions. Accordingly, it is recommended that Option 1 be adopted and included in the final 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p>

Consultation Issue 2: Bus Fuel Options

When revising our Public Transport Plan last year, we heard strong calls for a switch to alternative fuels for the bus fleet and for more frequent and comprehensive bus services. Council needs to determine it wants to explore the use of alternative fuels.

Submitters responses	Officers' recommendations and response
Option 1: Bus fuel options – Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>8 submitters expressed direct support for Option 1.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference to move the public transport fleet onto alternative fuels with all but 8 of those submitters expressing a view supporting moving either in a staged manner or as soon as a solution is identified. Accordingly, this option is not recommended.</p>
Option 2: Bus fuel options - Investigate options for a mixed diesel alternative fuel fleet, with full conversion to be considered at a later stage (preferred option)	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>35 submitters expressed direct support for Option 2.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference to move the public transport fleet onto alternative fuels with all but 8 of those submitters expressing a view supporting moving either in a staged manner or as soon as a solution is identified. There is about a 2:1 preference to move to a trial first over a full move.</p> <p>There are no budgets for this trial in the 2021/2031 Long-term Plan. It will take some time to develop a proposal and funding solutions. So it is recommended that this solution be adopted with effect from 1 July 2022. That is, it is recommended that a year be provided to establish a solution and associated funding and implement it to be ready from 1 July 2022.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <u>adopts</u> Option 2 – Investigate options for a mixed diesel alternative fuel fleet, with full conversion to be considered at a later stage, for inclusion in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan with an effective start date of 1 July 2022 3. <u>makes</u> no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.
Option 3: Bus fuel options - Switch to an all alternative-fuel fleet as soon as a preferred option is identified	
Support/Oppose	
<p>17 submitters expressed direct support for Option 3.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference to move the public transport fleet onto alternative fuels with all but 8 of those submitters expressing a view supporting moving either in a staged manner or as soon as a solution is identified. There is about a 2:1 preference to move to a trial first over a full move. Accordingly, Option 2 is recommended over Option 3, noting that if the trial is successful then the Council can move to Option 3 in due course.</p>

Consultation Issue 2: Bus Service Options

When revising our Public Transport Plan last year, we heard strong calls for a switch to alternative fuels for the bus fleet and for more frequent and comprehensive bus services. Council needs to determine whether it will make any changes to the current routes and/or timetables.

Submitters responses	Officers' recommendations and response
Option 1: Bus service options – Make no change to current routes and timetables. The current spend on bus services is \$4.77M and targeted rates are \$1.4M.	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>25 submitters expressed direct support for Option 1.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference to look to increase the range of passenger transport services in the region with 35 submitters either wanting a trial of expanded services or a direct move to expanded services. A further 25 submitters wanted to retain the status quo. Accordingly, this option is not recommended for adoption.</p>
Option 2: Bus service options – Trial two new Citylink routes, requiring extra buses and drivers	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>12 submitters expressed direct support for Option 2.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference to look to increase the range of passenger transport services in the region with 35 submitters either wanting a trial of expanded services or a direct move to expanded services. A further 25 submitters wanted to retain the status quo.</p> <p>An expanded range of public transport services will require a collaborative effort from Waka Kotahi, New Plymouth District Council and the Council to be successful.</p> <p>There are no budgets for this trial in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan. It will take some time to develop a proposal and funding solutions. So it is recommended that this solution be adopted with effect from 1 July 2022. That is, it is recommended that a year be provided to establish a solution and associated funding and that the solution be ready to implement from 1 July 2022.</p>

	<p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>adopts</u> Option 2 and 3 for inclusion in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan with a collaborative solution and an effective start date of 1 July 2022 3. <u>makes</u> no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.
<p>Option 3: Bus service options – Provide extra services on existing Citylink routes, including after-hours, and weekend services, requiring extra buses and drivers</p>	
<p>Support/Oppose</p>	
<p>23 submitters expressed direct support for Option 3.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference to look to increase the range of passenger transport services in the region with 35 submitters either wanting a trial of expanded services or a direct move to expanded services. A further 25 submitters wanted to retain the status quo.</p> <p>An expanded range of public transport services will require a collaborative effort from Waka Kotahi, New Plymouth District Council and the Council to be successful.</p> <p>There is a desire to run smaller buses in New Plymouth and looking at increased services in rural areas. These options will also be investigated.</p> <p>There are no budgets for this trial in the 2021/2031 Long-term Plan. It will take some time to develop a proposal and funding solutions. So it is recommended that this solution be adopted with effect from 1 July 2022. That it is recommended that a year be provided to establish a solution and associated funding and implement it to be ready from 1 July 2022.</p>

Consultation Issue 3: Regional Recovery Plan - He māhere whakarauora i ngā kaupapa ā-rohe

The Government continues to make financial support available for COVID-19 recovery efforts and it expects regions to present a united and coherent case for funding assistance across multiple projects. Council needs to determine whether it is prepared to provide funding support for the regional recovery effort.

Submitters responses	Officers' recommendations and response
Option 1: No TRC Contribution – do not contribute to the fund, which would have the impact of making it more difficult for the TRC to access any COVID-19 recovery funds	
Support/Oppose	
15 submitters expressed direct support for Option 1.	There is a clear preference for the Council to be involved with the regional recovery plan with 44 submitters supporting the Council's preferred option or a higher amount compared to 15 submitters who did not want the Council to be involved. Accordingly, this option is not recommended for adoption.
Option 2: \$500,000 fund – TRC contribution \$100,000 to the joint fund – Preferred option	
Support/Oppose	
33 submitters expressed direct support for Option 2.	<p>There is a clear preference for the Council to be involved with the regional recovery plan with 44 submitters supporting the Council's preferred option or a higher amount compared to 15 submitters who did not want the Council to be involved.</p> <p>Option 2 is costed and included in the budgets for the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan. Accordingly, it is recommended that Option 2 be adopted and included in the final 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>adopts</u> Option 2 – TRC contribute \$100k to the joint fund for inclusion in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan

	<p>3. <u>makes</u> no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.</p>
<p>Option 3: \$1M fund – TRC contribution \$200,000 to the joint fund</p>	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>8 submitters expressed direct support for Option 3.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference for the Council to be involved with the regional recovery plan with 44 submitters supporting the Council’s preferred option or a higher amount compared to 15 submitters who did not want the Council to be involved.</p> <p>Option 2 is costed and included in the budgets for the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan. Accordingly, it is recommended that Option 2 be adopted and included in the final 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p>
<p>Option 4: \$1.5M fund – TRC contribution \$300,000 to the joint fund</p>	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>3 submitters expressed direct support for Option 4.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference for the Council to be involved with the regional recovery plan with 44 submitters supporting the Council’s preferred option or a higher amount compared to 15 submitters who did not want the Council to be involved.</p> <p>Option 2 is costed and included in the budgets for the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan. Accordingly, it is recommended that Option 2 be adopted and included in the final 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p>

Consultation Issue 4: TRC office accommodation - Te take ā mua mō te wāhi mahi

The Council operates out of the former Stratford dairy factory, which was converted to office accommodation in the 1980s. Staff numbers have increased since that time as the scope of the Council’s activities has expanded. There is a need for the Council to determine how it might best provide for its future office accommodation needs.

Submitters responses	Officers’ recommendations and response
Option 1: Refurbishment – refurbish the existing building in stages	
Support/Oppose	
<p>42 submitters expressed direct support for Option 1.</p>	<p>There is a clear preference for the Council to refurbish its exiting offices in a staged manner (the preferred option) with 42 submitters supporting the Council’s preferred option and only 4 supporting a new build whilst 13 support renting accommodation.</p> <p>There is support for retaining offices in the central location of Stratford.</p> <p>Option 1 is costed and included in the budgets for the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan. Accordingly, it is recommended that Option 1 be adopted and included in the final 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>adopts</u> Option 1 – Refurbishment for inclusion in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 3. <u>makes</u> no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.

Option 2: New build – new build on existing site or elsewhere	
Support/Oppose	
4 submitters expressed direct support for Option 2.	There is a clear preference for the Council to refurbish its exiting offices in a staged manner (the preferred option) with 42 submitters supporting the Council’s preferred option and only 4 supporting a new build whilst 13 support renting accommodation. Accordingly, the new build option (Option 2) is not recommended for support.
Option 3: Rent office space	
Support/Oppose	
13 submitters expressed direct support for Option 3.	There is a clear preference for the Council to refurbish to exiting offices in a staged manner (the preferred option) with 42 submitters supporting the Council’s preferred option and only 4 supporting a new build whilst 13 support renting accommodation. Accordingly, the renting/leasing option (Option 3) is not recommended for support.

Other: Ensuring Māori voices and votes will count - He mana nui tō te tirohanga Māori

New Zealand has had many lively national conversations about the way the Treaty of Waitangi partnership works ‘on the ground’, with attitudes and expectations evolving as discussions continue. Council needs to make decisions about how it might best involve Māori in its future decision-making processes. Through the LTP process Council was seeking input from the community on this issue.

Submitters responses	Officers’ recommendations and response
Question: in terms of Māori involvement in Taranaki Regional Council decision-making processes, what would your ideal outcome look like?	
Support/Oppose	
	<p>The Council received a range of feedback on Māori involvement in Council decision-making processes.</p> <p>A number of the submissions received were focused on the Māori constituency issue that the Council consulted on, considered and made its decisions on in April 2021.</p> <p>Similar to the consideration of the Māori constituency issue, the involvement of Māori in Council decision-making processes are split between those that view the inclusion of Māori as being healthy and contributing to an improvement in outcomes and those that are of the view that Māori should not receive different involvement than any other sector of the regional community.</p> <p>Feedback from iwi groups (see below) expressed a strong desire to have more involvement in Council decision-making processes than has previously been the case. There was also a suggestion that Council should look to strengthen the engagement that it has with iwi at the strategic and governance level.</p> <p>It is clear through changes in legislation and the Government’s policy frameworks, that there is a clear expectation and desire from the Government for Māori to have more involvement in Council decision-making processes.</p>

Recommendations

That the Taranaki Regional Council:

1. thanks the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan
2. notes the feedback received for inclusion in the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan, other policy and strategy documents and operating policies and procedures
3. agrees that it should continue to strengthen its working relationship with tangata whenua including at the strategic and governance level
4. makes no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.

Other: Port Taranaki Ownership review - Te arotake o ngā mana whakahaere o Port Taranaki

The Council's major investment by far is its 100% ownership of Port Taranaki Ltd (PTL). While PTL has provided steady and reliable dividends that have offset rates over many years, it is wise to review our ownership from time to time. Council was seeking community feedback on the need for such a review.

Submitters responses	Officers' recommendations and response
Question 1: Should TRC investments be more diversified?	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>24 submitters expressed support for TRC's investments being diversified. 19 submitters did not support TRC's investments being diversified.</p>	<p>An ownership review of PTL has not been undertaken in recent times and is now due. The community's views were sought, in particular: • Should investments be more diversified, given current risks? • Would the region as a whole support a full or partial sell-off?</p> <p>Views were split on whether the investment base should be diversified, whereas there was 2:1 opposition to a partial or full sell-off of PTL. These views will be useful as the Council undertakes its ownership review.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitters for their submissions on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>notes</u> the feedback received for and notes that the ownership review will be commenced in the here year life of the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 3. <u>makes</u> no further change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submissions.
Question 2: Do you support a full or partial sell-off?	
<p>Support/Oppose</p> <p>16 submitters expressed support for a partial or full sell-off of PTL. 30 submitters were against a partial or full sell-off of PTL.</p>	<p>Views were split on whether the investment base should be diversified, whereas there was 2:1 opposition to a partial or full sell-off of PTL.</p>

Submission 24: Venture Taranaki

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Pukeiti Asset Management Plan (2021-2031)</p> <p>Venture Taranaki commends the Taranaki Regional Council on its investment into creating a key visitor icon for the region and is committed to continuing to work with Pukeiti to ensure the 'WOW' is communicated to the wider visitor sector. Venture Taranaki would particularly like to endorse the following from the Pukeiti Asset Management Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The continuation of the infrastructure and programme development in regard to recreation and events • The creation of compelling and distinctive products and services for Pukeiti including the development of added value commissionable product. • Your commitment to story-telling which we recognise as being an increasingly attractive proposition for visitors • Continuing to position Pukeiti brand and marketing to be aligned to its new direction and visitor proposition. We especially support the broadening of the appeal of Pukeiti to a wider, more diverse, cross-section of the public. • The collection of data via surveys and market research • Pukeiti's focus on aspiring to and exceeding recognised national and international benchmarks for gardens and recreational experiences • The strengthening of Pukeiti's link to Taranaki's broader biodiversity story <p>We look forward to partnering closely with TRC around events, hospitality and 'paid' activities/experiences., ensuring consistency of messaging around the Taranaki story and alignment of promotional activity with the overarching regional campaigns.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council looks forward to continuing to grow our relationships through effective partnerships to a national audience and international when and if the pandemic allows.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 34: Fish and Game

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Delivering on NZ's Freshwater Aspirations</p> <p>The TRC's proposal to boost its capacity (Option 1) in order to advance an improvement in water quality across the region in line with the Government's requirements and public aspirations is supported. Fish & Game supports the proposed increases in specialist scientific, technical and cultural capacity needed to meet the new requirements and also the planned boost in land management services to help farmers and landowners reduce their environmental impacts. The provision of extra capacity for consent monitoring is also supported.</p> <p>Ōkato Scheme Asset Management Plan – Hangatahua (Stony) River works</p> <p>In early May 2020 the TRC undertook instream works to mobilise river gravels in a section of the Stony River upstream of SH45, pursuant to the Ōkato Scheme Asset Management Plan (2017). Fish & Game received a number of calls from interested and affected landowners and anglers concerned about a lack of prior notification/consultation, the infilling of a local swimming hole/angling pool, and the apparent pointlessness of the works given that the river returns to its previous configuration fairly quickly in subsequent freshes and floods.</p> <p>It appears that the Asset Management Plan was originally prepared in-house by the TRC without input from affected/interested parties and while the Plan doesn't require notification or consultation with anyone, given the special status of the Stony River it would be helpful if there was consultation with affected/interested parties prior to any future works. It would also be beneficial to have some detailed monitoring information of before and after</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Work on the Hangatahua (Stony) River is undertaken to protect the community and infrastructure. Consultation with all interested parties is not always possible. However, the Council notes the concerns and will consult with Fish and Game and Iwi prior to undertaking future works. There is an opportunity to make a submission via the Annual Plan and other consultations relating to rivers.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
riverbed profiles to better assess the effectiveness of interventions, prior to the 10-year review of the management plan.	

Submission 36: NZ Farm Environment Trust

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>The New Zealand Farm Environment Trust is a charity that was established in 2000 to promote sustainable farming and growing. The Trust is funded by a range of agribusinesses and through the generous support of a number of regional councils including Taranaki Regional Council.</p> <p>Our flagship activity is the Ballance Farm Environment Awards. Through the awards programme, farmers and growers gain independent feedback which they use to improve the sustainability of their businesses. The programme also helps to share knowledge about farming and growing with others. In many cases, entrants have gone on to important leadership roles in which they have championed sustainable farming and growing to their peers.</p> <p>Given the regulatory change that farmers and growers are facing through the NPS for Freshwater Management and other reforms, the awards programme is a positive way to help drive non-regulatory change which complements the outcomes sought by the regional council.</p> <p>One of the strengths of the awards programme is that it is managed regionally by a group of locals passionate about sustainability. The Trust's role is to help provide co-ordination and to be a point of contact with national partners.</p> <p>The Trust is keen to maintain and enhance its partnership with the regional council. We see a number of exciting opportunities to complement the role of the regional council. The Trust is implementing a range of new activities to support the adoption of good practice including a programme focused on the next generation of farmers.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council appreciates the work undertaken by the New Zealand Farm Environment Trust and looks forward to the continuing to grow the partnership.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
On behalf of the Trustees and the local awards committee, I would like to thank you for your ongoing support. We look forward to continuing to work in partnership with the regional council to meet community outcomes.	

Submission 37: Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>The Trust fully backs the TRC statement of positioning Pukeiti as "an international garden and rainforest experience". As I have stated in previous submissions, Pukeiti already ranks within the top five gardens internationally for its Rhododendron collection. The Council's statement of intent to preserve and enhance this international status is supported by the Trust. The Trust would like to closely work alongside TRC in this area and has members with knowledge and experience in this area that can be tapped into to ensure the international status is enhanced.</p> <p>It is the Trust's strong belief that it is the plant collection that makes Pukeiti unique over and above anything else. To this end the Trust has previously made comment on the TRCs draft Plant Collection Strategy which is now in its implementation phase. This strategy has the potential to become an international benchmark for such collections, it will also ensure Pukeiti remains an internationally recognised Rhododendron collection and conservation hub.</p> <p>Trust is well aware that visitors also need good quality facilities and other recreational opportunities as "added value" experiences when they visit Pukeiti and indeed to keep them coming back. It's heartening to see more than 80,000 visitors enjoying Pukeiti last year.</p> <p>The Trust is particularly pleased to see the amount of work undertaken since the commencement of our partnership agreement in 2010, to improve the visitor experience at Pukeiti. This supports the capital and operational improvement initiatives highlighted in the LTP. Where appropriate the Trust is committed to supporting the TRC over and above our annual contribution to realise some of these initiatives. Since 2010 the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council is appreciative of the continued support and involvement in the world class plant collection at Pukeiti from the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>has contributed over \$1,000,000. To assist the TRC in delivering enhanced outcomes in the garden at Pukeiti.</p> <p>The Trust has also been assisting TRC staff through the Gardens Forum group, commenting on various planting plans, volunteer working bees and assistance during the Taranaki Garden Festival week. The Trust considers our partnership agreement as a document of utmost importance for setting the groundwork for our ever-maturing relationship.</p> <p>The Trust itself has in recent years embarked on developing an Ex-situ Rhododendron Conservation Strategy. This Strategy focuses on growing and distributing Rhododendrons that are endangered in their natural habitat and held in collections such as Pukeiti. This sees these plants being preserved albeit outside their natural habitat. Maybe in the future they can be reintroduced back into their natural habitat. The Trust consider this Strategy so important that it contributes \$25,000. per year toward a staff position that has a focus on this aspect of conservation.</p> <p>The Trust is grateful to the support of TRC staff in assistance with this Strategy given Pukeiti hold many of these endangered plants within its collection. To assist with the propagation of these endangered plants the Trust has donated a propagating unit to be used in the Pukeiti nursery. The Trust is in regular dialogue with Council Managers on how we can assist the TRC with continued improvements to Pukeiti.</p> <p>The Trust is delighted with the progress made with the garden rejuvenation and the database work associated with the international rhododendron collection.</p>	

Submission 38: New Zealand Land Search & Rescue

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>LandSAR NZ respectfully requests the Taranaki Regional Council to establish an Emergency Services Fund for community-based grassroots volunteer emergency services groups that have limited funding support available to them and to include in the final TRC LTP 2021-31.</p> <p>In Taranaki there are two resident LandSAR groups - Taranaki and Taranaki Alpine Cliff Rescue (TACR) - providing a 24 / 7 no questions asked volunteer emergency service response capability.</p> <p>This will be a proactive initiative by TRC, to support grassroots volunteer emergency services groups in providing an important service to the communities of, and visitors to, the Taranaki Region. Communities rely upon the services of Land Search and Rescue volunteers, often in scenarios or incidents where no other emergency service organisation can help. Historically the volunteer SAR role has been focused on aiding people lost, missing or injured in the outdoors. More recently Wandersearch has been added as a function. Wandersearch involves using radio technology to quickly locate and assist young and old people in our communities that have a cognitive impairment, such as Alzheimer's, dementia, autism or a brain injury.</p> <p>A small, targeted rate increase across the Taranaki Region would allow an effective support fund to be established for local volunteer Search and Rescue services. In our experience, from other regions, ratepayers are usually very appreciative of the services and assurance that our volunteers provide to their communities. The fund would help our member groups better manage shortfalls from other funding sources. It would provide security for capability planning and it would allow our members to focus on training, readiness and response, rather than having to invest their time and effort into local fund-</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>A generic search and rescue function sits outside the statutory obligations of the Council. The purposes described in the application cover medical and mental health applications. To the extent that the service provided by LandSAR groups may support civil defence emergency management in Taranaki, it should be recognised that there are many community groups and individuals in the region who provide assistance in the case of adverse events, and it is beyond the resourcing of CDEM to equip and resource each group to the extent they may desire. Any final decision on this particular proposal should be made by the Taranaki CDEM group, not the Council alone.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission 3. <u>forwards</u> the submission to Taranaki CDEM for consideration.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>raising through other means. The fund would also contribute towards the statutory emergency management obligations that TRC must meet.</p> <p>There are examples in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty where both Regional Councils have shown vision and leadership and either established a fund (Waikato) or are in the process of formalising a fund (Bay of Plenty) in support of local volunteer emergency services.</p> <p>LandSAR suggests a distribution model whereby the funding is made available via the national organisation to the beneficiary groups. LandSAR NZ will receive and distribute the funds, in their entirety, to the recipient Groups and complete the annual funding accountability report each year.</p> <p>We also suggest providing funding on a 3-year term to provide security for planning and resourcing. We understand that TRC has many requirements and expectations to fulfil in a Covid environment. Supporting volunteer grassroots emergency services will be a good investment, contributing to the well-being of the region with many tangible benefits for the residents and visitors.</p>	

Submission 40: David McKay

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>There are calls for the councils to get involved in replanting forests to offset their carbon emissions. Should this be a part of the plan please ensure that once a planting is carried out there is follow up work done to ensure the survival of the plants. I have been involved in a number of planting days organised by the councils and have gone back later to see the majority of the plants dead because they were covered in weeds. Better planning and organisation is required in this work.</p> <p>I believe the councils pest programme needs to be more strongly applied. With climate change upon us the warmer weather will see an explosion of existing pest species with new ones also coming into the mix. We need to get on top of the existing problem now while it is manageable otherwise it will become too hard and we will loose the advantage we have.</p> <p>I have just visited Tupare Gardens and noticed the increase in the number of asparagus weed around the gardens. We noted it two years ago to one of the gardeners when there was just a handful of the weed. Probably a days work to dig it out. Nothing happened and now there is possibly a weeks work. Pukekura Park is now inundated with it and they have a spraying programme (\$10,000pa) to reduce the impact. DOC have spent over \$1m over ten years in the Kaitake Ranges to nearly eliminate it. There is also the educational responsibility the TRC has to show visitors that the weed is unacceptable, not native, aggressive and invasive. You have it on your list of pest plants therefore you should not be accepting it in the gardens and riverbanks you have responsibility for. This also applies to other pests, flora and fauna, as well.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council has an ongoing commitment to expanding our pest programme. The Council notes the concerns raised around the issues of asparagus weed.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 44: Waitara Community Board

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Delivering on NZ's freshwater aspirations</p> <p>The Waitara Community Board would like to see the Taranaki Regional Council contribute to the cost of cleaning up the stormwater streams in and around Waitara.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Ownership and maintenance of the Waitara stormwater system rests with the NPDC, not the Council. The Council understands the NPDC is addressing this question within its own LTP processes.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 45: Taranaki Trails Trust Ara Hononga o Taranaki

Submitters requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>The Trust passionately supports the development of more trails in Taranaki due to their multiple benefits. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trails encourage people to replace car journeys with walking, cycling, scootering and other means of active transport. The Climate Change Commission's draft budgets propose reducing transport emissions by nearly 50%. This will require increasing walking and cycling. One of the most common barriers to cycling in the region is safety. Trails help address this. • Connecting people to the whenua, land and the environment, including opportunities for education story telling in the region. • Active transport also is much healthier than travelling by car. Recreational trails also support this by being an increasingly popular activity to burn some energy and get the heart rate going, as well as building a love of cycling and confidence cycling. This may mean people are more likely to commute by cycling. • Active transport can also reduce congestion in our cities, and be part of greening our cityscapes and making them more attractive places, with less air pollution and need for car parking spaces. • Recreational trails provide a significant tourist attraction. Cycle tourism has seen a huge growth in the last decade, and the increasing uptake of e-bikes makes trails popular to a much wider number of people than ever before. Tourism brings important revenue into the region. • Trails contribute to making Taranaki an attractive place to live and settle, helping to attract talented and skilled people to support our economy. <p>Recommendations</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The objectives and vision of the Trust are noted.</p> <p>Support for the activities at Pukeiti and in particular the Kaitake Trail/Te Ara a Ruhihiwerapini is noted.</p> <p>The Council encourages the Trust is be active in the review/development of the Regional Land Transport Plan.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitters requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>The Trails Trust commends the Council for its support of trails.</p> <p>We note page 70 of the supporting document for the LTP includes activities at Pukeiti to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrade the outer ring tracks • continuing the growth in recreational activities with the construction of a fitness trail. <p>We also support the TRC continuing for fund the capital works for the Kaitake Trail/Te Ara a Ruhihiwerapini (the pathway of Ruhihiwerapini). This will be a world class asset and bring a much needed cycling activity to our region.</p> <p>The Trails Trust has also produced a 30 year regional trails vision, and this is currently being consulted on as part of feedback on the draft Taranaki Regional Land Transport Plan (see Appendix One).</p> <p>This vision includes having a trail going around the base of the Te Papakura o Taranaki (Egmont National Park). This trail has potential to link the Kaitake Trail with the Taranaki Traverse, providing a multi-day unique cycling and walking experience. We note that this concept is subject to the Taranaki Maunga settlement and positive engagement with iwi and hapū.</p>	

Submission 50: Liz Sinclair

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Opunake reef continues to be a major environmental issue and needs to be addressed urgently.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Opunake artificial reef continues to be an unfortunate legacy issue with the Council applying resources each year to remove loose bag fragments and trialling methods for removal. It will be a gradual process to remove the reef.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 53: Joanne Massey

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>For Council to secure funding for and to build a High Temperature Gassification Furnace to address landfill and toxic waste minimisation and disposal.</p> <p>The recent consent hearing on Wed 24th and Thursday 25th of March at the Devon Hotel conference rooms for Remediation (NZ) to get consent to continue their operations in the Uriti Valley (despite numerous breeches of environmental guidelines) brought back to me the urgent need to confront the regions inability to appropriately dispose of hazardous and toxic waste.</p> <p>There is also the issue of minimisation of landfill that continues to be a challenge (especially since non-compliance of recyclables continues to be an issue and generate landfill).</p> <p>The ONE technology that could effectively address these issues is that of an extreme High temperature furnace.</p> <p>Its a big ticket, high cost item, and I understand that a council with a limited tenure may be disinclined to take such a project on, but it represents a meaningful investment in our environmental health and a long term, practical way of addressing these two issues.</p> <p>In Japan, there are over 20 of these furnaces, and their landfill deposits from industrial and domestic waste is under 5% of total refuse. The rest of what would otherwise go into landfill is converted into energy, high quality recyclable metal slag and around 2% toxic waste that cannot be disposed of with this technology.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Ownership and operation of such a facility lies outside the Council's statutory functions and responsibilities. Government regulations (NES-Air Quality) prohibit the operation of a high temperature hazardous wastes facility in any case.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>This region, (and the country) need an extreme High temperature furnace (producing no toxic emissions), to dispose of hazardous and other non biodegradable and toxic refuse.</p> <p>Disposing of these materials are problematic, and it's very expensive to send our toxic waste (and things like polystyrene, dioxins, phenylalanine, asbestos etc) elsewhere to be dealt to.</p> <p>The alternate to dealing with these wastes effectively risks further situations like we have presently with the Remediation NZ breaches: the storage of 20,000 tonnes of hazardous drilling mud containing heavy metals and chemicals on a site claiming to be in the business of organic composting and subsequent overflows of contaminants into the Mimitangiatua River. Even burying this kind of waste in containment pits is not free of the risk of breaching, and accepting that land will need to be quarantined is not sustainable or acceptable.</p> <p>I feel a facility of this nature would be advantageous. It could generate income by accepting toxic refuse from other regions for treatment and disposal.</p> <p>Councils in Europe have these types of furnaces, and use the electricity produced to heat public pools and public buildings , and generate income by diverting excess power to the National grid. If Taranaki had a facility of this kind, the NPDC or TRC could generate income by accepting toxic refuse from other regions for treatment and disposal.</p> <p>I feel this kind of facility would be a great legacy for any council to leave future citizens through realising a long term vision to safeguard our environmental health.</p> <p>I was disappointed when I made my last submission advocating for this technology, (at the last LTCCP consultation) that one of the Councillors was so completely ignorant about this technology he responded that it would be too</p>	

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
<p>General comments</p>	
<p>polluting and the emissions would be environmentally damaging. A reactive comment made with no basis in fact (I believe he was thinking of INCINERATOR technology)...I hope that any councillors that were present when I last submitted this proposal have since 'boned up' on the technology and now have a greater understanding of it's beneficial applications.</p> <p>For further information on this technology: Gasifying and melting furnace Waste Management Plants ... https://www.jfe-eng.co.jp/en/products/environment/urb04.html</p> <p>JFE High-temperature Gasifying and Direct Melting Furnace System is the most advanced Waste to Energy technology developed by JFE. This system gasifies and melts waste at high temperature in one step. It generates high efficiency electric power and/or supplies steam to district heating systems. Slag and metal can be recovered and used as materials for construction or recycling. JFE constructed 10 plants (20 lines) since 2003. Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Efficiency Power Generation 2. Very Low Environmental Impact 3. Reliability and Safety 4. Recycled Slag and Metal 5. Various Waste Treatment 6. Variety of Plant Capacity 	

Submission 59: Mike & Lynn Spencer

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Our submission relates to that portion of the Okato Asset Management Plan which refers to river flood control on the reach of the Hangatahua (Stony) River just above SH45 bridge. In practice this work entails a digger (or diggers) entering the river bed and moving rocks and gravel (generally from mid-stream to either bank.)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We do not refer to the area downstream of the bridge as we do not closely monitor that area. We ask that landowners adjacent to this reach of the river (and any other affected parties) be given prior notice of work about to take place. We also consider that landowners such as ourselves with long experience of the behaviour of the river should be consulted before work is done. We question whether the TRC has sufficient follow up measures to check that the work has had the desired effect. Importantly, we consider that all river management work done in this reach of the river has no permanent effect. Following on from point 3 we conclude that the TRC should not actively manage this section of the river by way of movement of the river bed. 	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Work on the Hangatahua (Stony) River is undertaken to protect the community and infrastructure. Consultation with all interested parties is not always possible. However, the Council notes the concerns and will consult wider prior to undertaking future works. There is an opportunity to make a submission via the Annual Plan, and other consultations relating to rivers.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 66: Water Safety NZ

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Preventable drowning fatalities costs the NZ economy around \$320 million per year. Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) wants to reduce the number of preventable drownings in the Taranaki region and believes this can be achieved by ensuring more drowning prevention activity is undertaken, and there is better coordination and direction of the water safety effort. Ultimately, WSNZ wants residents of the Taranaki region to be safe in, on and around water.</p> <p>The focus of the first part of this submission is to draw to the Taranaki Regional Council's attention the need for drowning prevention and water safety initiatives and highlight the relevant legislation and strategy.</p> <p>This submission then comments on the key issues WSNZ wants Taranaki Regional Council to consider in its long-term planning, including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relevance of water safety and drowning prevention to the Taranaki region's community well-being – social, economic, cultural and environmental; • need to invest in the on-going maintenance and improvements to waste and storm water infrastructure to ensure water quality (swimmability and manoeuvrability) in the Taranaki region's aquatic environments; • need to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change on aquatic environments in the Taranaki region; and • need to work with WSNZ (and other stakeholders) to expand the awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Taranaki region. 	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council notes the need for drowning prevention and water safety initiatives. In general terms, drowning prevention and water safety initiatives are not statutory or key functions and duties of the Council. Investing in waste and stormwater infrastructure is a territorial local authority responsibility.</p> <p>The Council is addressing climate change and Māori involvement in decision-making within the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan.</p> <p>Whilst the Council is happy to work with WSNZ, it does not provide funding for water safety and drowning prevention activities and this is not proposed to change for the LTP.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>What WSNZ wants to achieve from this submission is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to work with the Taranaki Regional Council to help broaden Council's approach to reducing drowning fatalities and improving water safety awareness – a broader approach focused on community well-being; • Taranaki Regional Council to consider water safety and drowning prevention a key component of maintaining community well-being; • continued investment by Taranaki Regional Council in water safety and drowning prevention activities; • Taranaki Regional Council to continue to work with WSNZ (and the broader water safety sector) on water safety and drowning prevention issues, including expanding awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Taranaki region; • to work with Council to help develop a community well-being approach, through water safety and drowning prevention, as part of the Essential Freshwater package 	

Submission 69: Federated Farmers

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	Submission	Comments and Recommendations
	<p>Federated Farmers oppose a 9% rates rise in the first year of this plan, we also consider the proposed rates rises in subsequent years to be too high. These changes are in contrast to council's existing approach and risks eroding the good relationship it has with farmers.</p> <p>Federated Farmers opposes a full or partial sell off of Council's investment in Port Taranaki Ltd. We consider Council's on-going position in the port to be financially prudent.</p> <p>Federated Farmers notes that Council is proposing to increase its policy and technical capacity to provide a greater ability to meet Government's Action for Healthy Waterways regulations. We recognise that the added cost to do this is as much a frustration for Council as it is for farmers. We ask that Council's implementation of the regulations are workable and pragmatic for primary production, and that it does this in consultation with industry groups.</p> <p>We ask that council ensure that any requirements going forward, particularly those in regulations, are based on an approach which combines both practicality and appropriateness for each catchment and associated environmental risk. Using this approach over many years Council has established much goodwill with Farmers. It is important that this relationship capital is not eroded with an overly ridged implementation of the regulations.</p> <p>Federated Farmers supports boosting TRC's land management services to enable farmers to continue their good work through practical advice on the ground.</p> <p>We caution against the introduction of charges to monitor permitted activities.</p>	<p>Comments</p> <p>The submitter's opposition to the proposed rates increases is noted. The Council is generally supportive of the submitter's position and comments. Unfortunately, the Council is having to respond to and implement changes in Government policy and strategy. This comes with significant additional new costs that cannot be avoided or paid for by other groups.</p> <p>The submitter's comments in relation to Port Taranaki Ltd are noted and will be taken into account when completing the review of ownership.</p> <p>The Council will take a pragmatic and consultative approach to the implementation of the Government's Essential Freshwater programme. The Council values and respects its relationship with the farming community and will look to maintain this going forward. Having said that, we are entering a phase of significant change that will impact on the way farming is undertaken in New Zealand. The farming community will need to take its own steps to ensure smooth implementation of the changes.</p> <p>The submitter's comments in relation to charges, targeted rates and the UAGC are noted. Similarly, the comments in relation to cost control on the office refurbishment are noted.</p> <p>Charging for monitoring permitted activities is consistent with the Council's funding policy. The development of charges has involved integrating any work with existing programmes to reduce costs.</p>

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>Federated Farmers supports the use of a targeted rate for the proposed public transport options if there is an identifiable group of the community which will benefit from the public transport services proposed.</p> <p>Federated Farmers support the reintroduction of the uniform annual general charge at \$45.</p> <p>Federated Farmers understand the need for new or renovated Council offices but prefer council keeps costs to a minimum and makes use of existing facilities.</p> <p>Yellow Bristle Grass</p> <p>Federated Farmers asks TRC to work with district councils to actively manage Yellow Bristle Grass, immediate steps to take include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease all widespread roadside spraying of Glyphosate (except where essential for storm water culverts). OR; • Avoid all Spring spraying of Glyphosate – as per best practice guidelines (Attachment A). • If spring spraying is unavoidable then use a grass specific chemical like Gallant or Dockstar (In order to retain desirable broadleaf plants). • Leave as much grass as possible adjacent to pasture boundaries if mowing OR spraying – which should be left as late as possible i.e. Autumn. • Any consequent action to give affect to the above. 	<p>Council share Federated Farmers concerns for the continued spread of Yellow bristle grass, we continue to advocate best practise control of Yellow bristle grass including those suggested to territorial authorities and national road management agencies.</p> <p>Council also provides funding for research into better control options for this difficult to control species.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 73: Wild for Taranaki

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Wild for Taranaki thanks Council for its long standing support and partnership.</p> <p>The continued support of Council during the 2020/21 financial year, despite the challenges presented by COVID-19, was greatly appreciated. This enabled Wild for Taranaki to maintain our core personnel and to focus on supporting and enabling biodiversity activity across Taranaki.</p> <p>In addition to the financial contributions, Wild for Taranaki recognises and appreciates Councils continuing in-kind support. This has enabled a genuine partnership between the organisations as we work together for the benefit for our community.</p> <p>Wild for Taranaki is seeking investment of \$235,000 p/a for the duration of the Long Term Plan.</p> <p>The amount requested is a return to a pre-COVID-19 level of funding. This will enable Wild for Taranaki to directly support community biodiversity groups while also leveraging external funding sources to benefit Taranaki biodiversity.</p> <p>Secure, multi-year funding is highly desirable for Wild for Taranaki. This enables our organisation to focus on building efficient, enduring partnerships that support the long term action required to restore Taranaki's biodiversity.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council recognises the work undertaken by Wild for Taranaki, the continuing growth in their organisational capability, and the importance of the points raised in their submission. If the Council wishes to reinstate the level of funding provided pre-covid, this would result in an additional \$65,000 of funding from general rates. This would equate to an additional 0.5% general rates increase.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>considers</u> increasing WFT funding by \$65,000 3. <u>makes</u> no additional change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 75: Western Institute of Technology in Taranaki (WITT)

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Supporting Taranaki's 2050 aspirations</p> <p>We ask the Council to support WITT as an essential partner for transition in our region.</p> <p>As opportunities arise, we ask the Council to be advocates on behalf of WITT to Central Government on upgrading WITT's infrastructure so it is fit-for-purpose in preparing our people and economy for transition.</p> <p>We ask Council to support our plans to be recognised as a Centre of Vocational Excellence in Energy and Engineering.</p> <p>Establishing an Innovation Hub</p> <p>We ask the Council to join the Innovation Hub working group that will be established, which will develop the business case for the Hub, focusing on the development of a National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity.</p> <p>We ask the Council to participate at an essential level of underwriting of the Innovation Hub by supporting an appropriate Council entity or associated group being located there as tenants.</p> <p>Establishing a National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity</p> <p>We ask the Council to see the TSB TOPEC facility and their Kaupapa as one of the great assets of our Taranaki community.</p> <p>We ask the Council to partner with WITT, the TSB TOPEC charitable trust, DOC, Iwi, and the Next Foundation in establishing a National Centre of Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity, and support WITT's leadership in providing courses</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>As a participant in the Taranaki 2050 strategy, the council should seek to support WITT in their advocacy roles.</p> <p>It is recommended that the Council evaluate participation in the Innovation Hub and the National Centre of Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity.</p> <p>WITT's comments in relation alternative fuels for the Connector service and additional bus routes are noted and will be incorporated into the Council's response to passenger transport services consultation issues addressed above.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>and qualifications to enhance our environment while creating employment opportunities for people.</p> <p>Supporting investigation in an alternative fuel Connector bus</p> <p>WITT believes that staying with diesel only is not sending the right signal to the people of Taranaki, that Aotearoa New Zealand is on a pathway to reduce its emissions.</p> <p>We ask Council to investigate procuring a hydrogen-fuelled bus moving between Taranaki's main population centres on a daily basis (Connector Service). WITT believes this create significant profile for the Council and the Taranaki region, as being responsive to the transition to a low emission economy.</p> <p>WITT believes that if the Council could run a low-emission vehicle, it would enhance WITT's plans to develop a "Vocational Centre of Excellence for Energy and Engineering" which would have a strong focus on alternative energy sources.</p> <p>We ask Council to investigate the Low-Emissions Vehicle Contestable Fund (LEVCF) administered by EECA, to assist offsetting some of the capital costs of the hydrogen bus procurement.</p> <p>As in the example of Auckland Transport, if Council apply to the LEVCF to procure a hydrogen bus, we ask Council to commit to collecting data on the buses operation and make that data available to WITT and other Councils</p> <p>Establishing a bus route to service WITT's new campus locations in New Plymouth</p>	

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>We ask Council to plan bus services through low emission bus links between WITT's multiple city campuses. (City, Hospital, Bell Street), including the proposed Multi-Sport Hub.</p> <p>We ask Council to investigate increasing those services and to work with WITT in gathering data to support those expansions of service.</p>	

Submission 76: Te Kotahianga O Te Atiawa Taranaki

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>He mana nui tō te tirohanga Māori</p> <p>The Taranaki Regional Council voted to establish a Māori ward on Tuesday 6 April. The establishment of a Māori ward is positive for the necessary change in governance and operational culture with respect to engagement of Māori through all Taranaki Regional Council processes.</p> <p>The draft LTP supporting documentation sets out how the Taranaki Regional Council intends to work with Māori. We consider this list details the status quo for engagement. No disrespect to the relationship of existing iwi/ hapū with some specific Taranaki Regional Council officers, however, at a strategic and at a governance level, this relationship is lacking. To our knowledge, there has been no reflection undertaken with Māori on the existing engagement and decision-making processes, their appropriateness and effectiveness.</p> <p>Te arotake o ngā mana whakahaere o Port Taranaki</p> <p>Port Taranaki is located within an area of great significance to Ngāti Te Whiti. This significance, in combination with a clear set of values identified and developed by Ngāti Te Whiti for Port Taranaki through a Cultural Values Statement (dated 22 February 2021), must be reflected in Port Taranaki's governance, management, staff and operations and their relationship with Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa.</p> <p>We consider there are benefits and risks in investments being diversified depending on what is being meant by diversification; ie does it mean current land use diversification or Port Company financial investment diversification? For instance Te Atiawa would have firm views on land use diversification depending on options considered rather than financial diversification. In</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Comments in relation to the Māori constituency are noted. Consultation on the LTP is a legal requirement. Iwi of Taranaki have previously reviewed the LTP and the Council made some significant changes to the Working with Māori section. The Council supports the suggestion that it should continue to engage with Iwi to refine this working document and look at ways to strengthen the relationships that it has at the strategic and governance levels.</p> <p>Te Atiawa's comments in relation to Port Taranaki Ltd are noted and will be incorporated into the ownership review as it progresses.</p> <p>Proposed changes to the RMA include a focus on spatial planning at the regional level. The Council has started some thinking on this and would welcome the opportunity to work with tangata whenua on this important project including consideration of how Iwi aspirations might most appropriately be reflected in the regional spatial plan. Details are sparse so it is difficult to confirm requirements and work programmes at this stage.</p> <p>The Council recognises iwi have cultural knowledge that is required in the consent process.</p> <p>There are currently opportunities for tangata whenua input and co design for policy development through the governments fresh water programme. The policy review process provides an opportunity to create a framework that recognises tangata whenua values, which should reduce the level of engagement needed at the individual resource consent level. Early engagement has commenced with the engagement with the Iwi Leaders Group. Funding is available to assist this process.</p>

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>regards to full or partial selling off of Port Taranaki, we would be keen to understand the range of the implications for Ngati Te Whiti, Te Atiawa whānui and the wider community – both positive and negative. As mentioned above, Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa must be reflected in governance, management, staff and operations of Port Taranaki.</p> <p>Ngā whakapuakitanga o ngā wawata mō te wai Māori o Aotearoa</p> <p>Section 6.3 of the Te Atiawa iwi environmental management plan Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao (EMP) sets out the position of ngā hapū o Te Atiawa and Te Kotahitanga in relation to the management of freshwater. The EMP states 'Maru is the personification of the freshwater ecosystem. All water originated from the separation of Papatūānuku and Ranginui. Water sustains the growth of plants, animals and our people. It is fundamental to all aspects of life and is essential to our health and wellbeing. As kaitiaki, Te Atiawa are responsible for protecting, maintaining and enhancing the mauri of Maru'.</p> <p>Given the significance of water to Te Atiawa and all Māori and its increasingly elevated importance in national legislation and policy, we are supportive of additional funding to provide for the above statement (Option 1). Notwithstanding this, it is unclear how the amount of funding has been determined. As Taranaki Regional Council know, only tangata whenua have the expertise to advise on cultural matters. Mātauranga Māori must be elevated in informing all resource management matters, rather than sit beside western science. To date, the ecological health of Taranaki rivers and streams is based purely and solely on western science. Tangata whenua will be required to be resourced in the proposed funding to engage and inform monitoring and decision-making. It is unclear how this is provided for in the draft LTP.</p> <p>Bus service</p>	<p>In terms of establishing tangata whenua input to the consents process a mana whakahono a rohe agreement is being developed with most iwi authorities in the region and all four Taranaki councils. It is being facilitated by Tina Porou. An outcome of this process will be an agreement that clearly establishes the role of tangata whenua in the consent process and how their actual and reasonable costs can be met. The agreement will also address other RMA matters such as compliance and state of the environment monitoring, and enforcement. A draft agreement was scheduled for the end of April, however, issues with the availability of facilitator (for family reasons) will require an extension.</p> <p>The comments in relation alternative fuels bus services and additional bus routes are noted and will be incorporated into the Council's response to passenger transport services consultation issues addressed above.</p> <p>Comments in relation to the regional recovery plan are noted and will be incorporated into the Council's response to recovery plan consultation issues addressed above. Iwi of Taranaki are full participants in the Regional Leadership Group preparing and delivering the Regional Recovery Plan.</p> <p>Comments in relation to the office accommodation review are noted and will be incorporated into the Council's response to consultation issues addressed above.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>agrees</u> that it should work with the Iwi of Taranaki to identify opportunities to strengthen engagement at the strategic and governance level 3. <u>makes</u> no other changes to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao states (Ob. TTAR2.1) 'Promote initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within our Te Atiawa rohe' and 'Support central government agencies and regional and district councils in the preparation of planning documents and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Pol. TTAR2.2). We are supportive of options to reduce a bus fleet reliant on fossil fuels and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>This change should be further supported by additional bus routes. Further engagement should be undertaken with iwi, hapū, marae, whānau to gain an understanding of barriers for public transport usage. At the next LTP review, the Taranaki Regional Council would then be better placed to suggest new routes.</p> <p>He māhere whakarauora i ngā kaupapa ā-rohe</p> <p>Though we are not opposed to the contribution of funding towards the implementation of the Regional Recovery Plan, iwi/ hapū need to be resourced through this funding to be engaged and to inform the Plan and the projects. Whilst we support the provision of iwi-led initiatives, it must be noted that iwi/hapū must be across all projects as part of the Plan.</p> <p>Te take ā mua mō te wāhi mahi</p> <p>We agree the Taranaki Regional Council offices are no longer fit for purpose. Although the Taranaki Regional Council preferred option is to refurbish the existing premises, this design must be fit for purpose. The offices must manaaki both kaimahi (staff) and manuhiri (visitors) including our whanau (in response to legislative changes requiring tangata whenua engagement) in the most appropriate way.</p> <p>Lack of engagement</p>	

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>The Draft LTP contains a tangata whenua section, however somewhat ironically, there has been no engagement of iwi/ hapū to inform the draft LTP. As previously mentioned, to our knowledge, there has been no reflection with Māori on the existing engagement and decision-making processes across Taranaki Regional Council, their appropriateness and effectiveness.</p> <p>Te Atiawa Spatial Plan</p> <p>Te Kotahitanga and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa are seeking to develop a strategic spatial plan – a picture of how the Te Atiawa lwi rohe will look in 50 years-time. This strategy will be important in informing important pieces of Taranaki Regional Council policy, plans and strategies will evolve. The spatial plan will enable Te Atiawa uri to better engage and inform TRC processes. Te Kotahitanga invites the Council to assist Te Atiawa with funding to complete this mahi in the Draft LTP. Assisting all lwi to prepare spatial plans within the TRC jurisdiction would be a useful strategic investment which would assist greater understanding between lwi and Council on a range of resource management issues.</p> <p>Funding for iwi and hapū</p> <p>The Taranaki Regional Council receives approximately 400 resource consent applications a year (page 44 of the supporting document). Ngā iwi o Taranaki and ngā hapū o Taranaki receive many of these resource consent applications. As previously mentioned, only tangata whenua have the expertise to advise on cultural matters. Adequate and appropriate direct resourcing must be set aside from year one for iwi/ hapū to be engaged and inform resource consent processes including decision-making and monitoring of compliance. An initial fee could be secured through the set base fees for resource consent applications, as well as included in the monitoring programme deposits.</p>	

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>Strategic partnerships</p> <p>Although TRC may consider they are obliged to consult as a statutory requirement; it is our preference that TRC view Te Atiawa iwi and its constituent hapū and marae as strategic partners who can contribute to achieving better outcomes within the region.</p> <p>Following the development and implementation of our spatial plan, as well as exploring the development of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe and provision of funding for support, it is considered that in years two and three of the LTP, Te Kotahitanga and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa will be better placed to substantively advise on strategic matters. It is recommended engagement with tangata whenua on the draft LTP 2024-2034 commences as soon as possible.</p>	

Submission 77: Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Our submission requests that Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) reinstate the annual Grant to Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust (RSRT) and increase it by the inflation rate since 2012. We believe the grant should now be at least \$35,000. In 2012 RSRT negotiated an annual grant of \$30,000 from TRC. In addition to the grant, there was significant in-kind support available from TRC staff. This was in recognition of the work being done by RSRT as a regionally iconic biodiversity project. This project continues to closely align with TRC's Biosecurity and Biodiversity aims as outlined in the current LTP supporting documentation. RSRT has achieved Pest-Free status within the reserve (which is partly privately owned by RSRT) and is making strong gains to controlling rats, mustelids and feral cats in almost 5,000ha of surrounding farmland. None of this work happens without significant resources although RSRT is efficient in its costs due to a high contribution from volunteers. The annual grant from TRC was a valuable contribution to making these projects happen. We continue to maintain pest control throughout a large area of South Taranaki, we are actively involved in pursuing methods to improve the water quality of Lake Rotokare (algal blooms), and bring significant gains of biodiversity to the region with species introduced to Taranaki that have been absent for decades. We are also now a major source site for translocations of species to other parts of Taranaki, an example of which happened in April with kiwi being returned to the Kaitaki Ranges.</p> <p>When the payment of the grant was diverted to come through the Taranaki Biodiversity Trust (Wild for Taranaki), we were assured by the TRC Chief Executive that this change would have no effect on the payment. It was simply</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council undertakes a significant amount of work around the perimeter of Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust and continues to support the valuable work done by Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust. However the avenue for funding to Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust should remain via Wild for Taranaki.</p> <p>Refer to comments on the level of funding for Wild for Taranaki – above.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>a change in the method for payment of the grant as it was advantageous to TRC to pay it via WFT.</p> <p>In 2020 when we heard via the media that TRC had cut funding to WFT we initially thought this wouldn't affect us due to earlier reassurances. However, we were to find out the outcome was that community organisations like ourselves missed out on funding, yet WFT was able to continue as previously. We were advised by your Director of Operations at the time to refer our concerns to WFT. We did that but have to date had no satisfactory outcome.</p> <p>We also refer to the letter that we sent to your council in November, that we were able to discuss with you in your February meeting. We request that TRC reinstate the annual Grant directly to RSRT and increase it to \$35,000. Without this grant, our ability to deliver our ongoing plans and keep the reserve as it is may be compromised.</p>	

Submission 82: Fiona Young

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Safe Removal of the Artificial Surf Reef.</p> <p>There needs to be the safe removal of the failed Opunake Surf Reef. It is releasing toxic and harmful geotextile plastics into our fragile ecosystem, onto our beaches and into our kaimoana at an alarming rate.</p> <p>This needs to be treated as the ecological emergency it truly is. Let's be responsible to the wellbeing of future generations. This needs to be a process in partnership with Iwi and the community, with strong, high trust relationships made. We can and need to do this.</p> <p>I am greatly concerned for the consequences from the TRC's decision to have large pieces of geotextile cut and left to wash up. It speeds up the harm of microplastics into the Moana and kaimoana.</p> <p>We can and need to do better and seek more responsibly from where this mess originated from</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>Opunake artificial reef continues to be an unfortunate legacy issue with the Council applying resources each year to remove loose bag fragments and trailing methods for removal. It will be a gradual process to remove the reef.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 86: Natalya Matthews

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>Funding allocated to yarrow stadium is an unreasonable designation of Council rates. Considering the environmental and legislative issues the region already faces, and the potential economic downturn from covid, it is ridiculous that so much money is being poured into a sports stadium. A lesser and cheaper rebuild option should be reconsidered, and the costs should be better captured by those who actually utilise the venue (not by the whole community or region)</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council has already considered this matter, made its decision and secured funding. The project is also well underway. Any review of the project scope will place the \$20m of Government shovel-ready funding at risk. The submitter's suggestion is not recommended for support.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 88: Ngā Motu Marine Reserve Society Inc

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>The value multiplier of funding results in a substantial government contribution. This is significant, and would support TRC goals. It would be appreciated by groups like ours whose projects align with TRC objectives, and the Covid Recovery package - Environment and DOC. We would like our EMR and Whitebait programmes to be part of the recovery.</p> <p>We are pleased to have TRC actively supporting conservation and biodiversity education through the TRC educator, and the support for Enviroschools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We value the services and information from the officers and the programmes run by TRC The community groups have worked hard over the last decade to set up Wild for Taranaki and believe that because it represents disparate organisations, and is distinct from the councils and DOC, it can provide an NGO-level linkage and consultation facility. <p>We know that the WFT budget has been cut and would like this to be reinstated in the TRC LTP 2021 budget, using the Regional Recovery funding. Without WFT support our community is much worse off.</p> <p>Why the Regional Recovery Fund would support our aims and projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMMRS runs the popular snorkel days at Nga Motu Beach, and in swimming schools around the province. There are many positive outcomes: water skills, biodiversity appreciation, community engagement. Our funding has been cut and next year's programme for 4 Taranaki schools is in jeopardy. 	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The submitter's comments supporting the Council's actives are noted. Comments in relation to the regional recovery plan will be incorporated into the decision made as part of the consultation issues above.</p> <p>Comments in relation to the funding of Wild for Taranaki are addressed above.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our 'Korora Census' project funded by Lotteries and with NZ Penguin Initiative support, can be expanded if there was funding, to take in further areas around the Taranaki coast. • The monitoring programmes we are involved with (korora, whitebait, Project Hotspot and pest trapping) will provide essential local data as baseline information, which will inform about biodiversity threats and the climate change effects on wildlife - coastal especially. Support to ensure continuity of these projects is vital, and Wild for Taranaki has proven themselves to be very effective. <p>* We need efficient collaboration between the conservation groups and understanding how projects are progressing and financial support for essential work relies upon a funded and functioning Wild for Taranaki.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFT being part of the Community Biodiversity Hubs is a powerful way to link community efforts across NZ and provide an overview back to the 'ground'. • WFT assist communication between Taranaki conservation groups so that we do not replicate or compete for scarce resources. • WFT creates bridges between various groups - DOC, iwi, TRC and councils, MBIE, landowners, scientists, and conservation groups – looking for efficient collaboration on restoration projects, data sharing and sustainable engagement 	

Submission 89: Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>TKONT would like to see consent processing and administration incorporate the support of Iwi and Hapū to provide responses or comments to consent applications. Currently, Iwi receive a profuse amount of resource consent applications related to statutory acknowledgement areas. These areas are mostly waterways which have been identified during the treaty settlement process. We are invited to provide comments and responses to these applications and the potential effects on cultural values for these areas. We must also respond to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concession requests from the Department of Conservation, • engagement requests from developers, and • consultation requests from local and central government entities. <p>Iwi struggle to keep up with these demands let alone involve Hapū in the kōrero needed to provide a meaningful response from a mana whenua perspective. TKONT would like the Council to investigate levying appropriate charges for resource consent applications which provide Iwi and Hapū with the time and resources required to provide an adequate response from Kaitiaki. Normalising such a process will continue to be a priority for TKONT. Whether this is through advocating the inclusion of kaitiakitanga enhancement in the council's significance and engagement strategy/policy or financial contributions policy we will continue to pursue the empowerment of Ngāruahine Uri.</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The Council recognises iwi have cultural knowledge that is required in the consent process.</p> <p>In terms of establishing tangata whenua input to the consents process a mana whakahono a rohe agreement is being developed with most iwi authorities in the region and all four Taranaki councils. It is being facilitated by Tina Porou. An outcome of this process will be an agreement that clearly establishes the role of tangata whenua in the consent process and how their actual and reasonable costs can be met. The agreement will also address other RMA matters such as compliance and state of the environment monitoring, and enforcement. A draft agreement was scheduled for the end of April, however, issues with the availability of facilitator (for family reasons) will require an extension.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submission 91: Taranaki AA

Submitter's requests		Officers' recommendations and response
General comments		
1.	<p>Submission</p> <p>The Taranaki AA Council (the AA) thanks the Taranaki Regional Council (the TRC) for the opportunity to make a submission on the draft Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki 2021 (the RLTP).</p> <p>Like all of the stakeholder groups the AA wants our roads to be as safe as possible while also allowing people and goods to travel quickly and effectively.</p> <p>The AA consider the draft RLTP outlines a sound strategic direction towards achieving these aims ("a one network" approach, providing for all modes, effective and efficient corridors, improved safety etc). It is pleasing to note that increased growth in public transport services for both urban NP and other areas (4.2 Pg 31) and maintaining and improving accessibility and travel options (Pg 31) are highlighted as aims.</p> <p>As an organisation the New Zealand Automobile Association is concerned with peoples' access to mobility. AA policy states that restricting peoples' ability to travel freely has serious social and economic consequences. Improved public transport services are an essential component in the planning of roading systems and private transport cannot be considered in isolation - it must be developed in conjunction with an efficient public transport service.</p> <p>Again it is pleasing to note that this philosophy is echoed in (2.7 Pg 16) of the plan which states "a fit for purpose public transport system in Taranaki offers a number of potential environmental, financial and social benefits". This section also states "the route along SH3 provides a vital connection between South and North Taranaki".</p> <p>As outlined in the RLTP, accessibility is a very serious problem for many low socio-economic groups particularly in South Taranaki. As far back as 2006/07</p>	<p>Comments and Recommendations</p> <p>Comments</p> <p>The submitter's comments are in relation to both the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan and the Regional Land Transport Plan. To that end, the comments will be incorporated into both documents.</p> <p>The AA's comments in relation to public transport services, particularly those in relation to South Taranaki, will be incorporated into the response to the public transport services consultation issues addressed above.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>That the Taranaki Regional Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>thanks</u> the submitter for their submission on the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan 2. <u>makes</u> no change to the 2021/2031 Long-Term Plan arising from the submission.

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>the National Land Transport Plan identified access and mobility as a growing issue for the smaller isolated rural communities in Taranaki. The problem is likely to have worsened, given the economic conditions in recent years.</p> <p>The Taranaki AA Council sees the needs of the transport disadvantaged as a priority issue and looks forward to more progress being made under the 2021/2027 Regional Land Transport Plan.</p> <p>The residents of the communities on SH3 south of Hawera do not have a public transport bus service to access educational opportunities and medical services in New Plymouth. This is a very regrettable state of affairs and reflects badly on the controlling authority.</p> <p>Discussions with social services reveal a huge need for improved access to health and vocational services based in Hawera as many of their clients are isolated in the smaller communities of South Taranaki.</p> <p>Social workers report many cases of families whose budgets are severely compromised by their attempts to run a motor vehicle to overcome the restrictions imposed by their isolation. In 2006, 21% of the population of Patea had no access to a motor vehicle.</p> <p>Inquiries within the community as to how people currently cope without public transport reveal a range of informal strategies. Currently, transport disadvantaged residents from the Patea/ Waverley area are still forced to rely on private cars, an informal "standby" system which consists of asking friends for rides, or hitch hiking. A bus to Hawera High School from Patea is fully funded by parents.</p> <p>A private operator recently began operating a van as a taxi service in the Patea area and it is not known whether this service receives a subsidy from the TRC.</p>	

Submitter's requests	Officers' recommendations and response
General comments	
<p>In 2006 (the latest figures available) the average NZ Deprivation score for South Taranaki was 6.7 compared to 5.2 for the rest of the Taranaki region. A higher proportion of people in South Taranaki (27%) were living in communities with a deprivation index of 9 or 10 compared with the rest of Taranaki (10%). The most deprived areas (NZ score 10 and 9) in South Taranaki include Kaponga, Waitotara, Patea, Waverley, Opunake and Manaia.</p> <p>The introduction of the Connector bus service in 2014 (after extensive lobbying by the Stratford District Council and the AA) has been a great step forward in improving the Taranaki wide public transport service, but much still needs to be done.</p> <p>The lack of a daily service from Waverley to Hawera to link with the Connector service to New Plymouth is now the obvious gap in the system. It is disappointing to note that the draft plan does not include any intention to put into operation the plan's philosophy, with regard to the lack of a daily Waverley to Hawera bus service.</p> <p>The Taranaki District Council of the New Zealand Automobile Association respectfully request that the Taranaki Regional Council address the concerns regarding the lack of a daily Waverley to Hawera bus service as outlined in this submission in the final 2021-2027 Regional Public Transport Plan.</p> <p>With considerable public funds involved in providing the New Plymouth services, it is important that an equitable provincial-wide solution is reached.</p>	

Hearing on LTP submitters to be heard

Submission number	Organisation/Individual	Time
70	Taranaki Chamber of Commerce Arun Chaudhari & Michelle Brennan	10am-10.30am
10	Mika Doron	10am-10.30am
71	Hiringa Energy Dion Cowley	10am-10.30am
13	Megan Saxton	10.30am-11am
21	Dr Stuart Bramhall (Zoom)	10.30am-11am
36	NZ Farm Environment Trust James Ryan	10.30am-11am
37	Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust Gordon Bailey	10.30am-11am
38	Land Search & Rescue NZ (Zoom) Peter Zimmer	11am-11.30am
44	Waitara Community Board Jonathan Marshall	11am-11.30am
45	Taranaki Trails Trust	11am-11.30am
52	Urs Signer (Zoom)	11am-11.30am
57	Catherine Cheung	11.30am-12pm
59	Lynn & Mike Spencer (presentation – Doc 2764027)	11.30am-12pm
62	Climate Justice Taranaki	11.30am-12pm
63	Lyndon DeVantier	11.30am-12pm
Run over time for hearings and Lunch 12noon – 1pm		
65	Barbara Hammonds	1pm-1.30pm
66	Water Safety New Zealand (Zoom)	1pm-1.30pm
68	Chris Fuller	1pm-1.30pm
69	Federated Farmers (Zoom)	1pm-1.30pm

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Hearing on LTP submitters to be heard

72	Hugh Barnes	1.30pm-2pm
73	Wild for Taranaki	1.30pm-2pm
75	WITT	1.30pm-2pm
77	Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust	1.30pm-2pm
82	Fiona Young	2.pm-2.30pm
88	Nga Motu Marine Reserve Society Inc	2pm-2.30pm
91	Taranaki AA	2pm-2.30pm
76	Te Atiawa	2pm-2.30pm

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 10, 2021 1:35 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.82 / Windows
IP Address:	103.11.178.253
Unique ID:	776207822
Location:	-39.072498321533, 174.05540466309

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Nadine Ord
Address	179A Mangorei Road Merrilands New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	nadineord@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	The difference in cost between the two options is minimal for the intended additional benefits.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	<p>Bus services must improve. This addresses accessibility and transport emissions. To move people from owning and using cars requires better services. Not everyone has the luxury of owning or the ability to drive a vehicle. Pedestrians and cyclists are safer with less vehicles on the road.</p> <p>Services must run later in the evening. 7 or 8pm at the least would be a significant improvement. Without this, cars need to still be relied on. Services should have staggered leaving time from the city, as this would provide more regular services for those of us lucky enough to have two routes that get us close to our destination.</p> <p>This improvement in service should occur at higher priority to changing over the fleet.</p>

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Further comments here

I think the decision should consider where staff and visitors travel from and to. Consider total emissions of current location and sustainable building design.

Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 15, 2021 9:52 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.82 / Windows
IP Address:	182.48.154.184
Unique ID:	778287163
Location:	-35.749000549316, 174.32699584961

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Bruce Ellis
Address	23c Wallath Road Westown New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	bruce.ellis.tepopo@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	I believe in whatever option is finally decided on, there needs to be consideration of the size of vehicle used. It seems that smaller vehicles would cater for much of the current level of usage on the buses and would be more flexible in terms of services provided. There are models available from 6 to 25 seaters. I would assume that the economics of such vehicles would be an advantage, leaving savings to be reinvested into extra services.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund
Further comments here	The fund needs to be of sufficient size to develop a workable plan and to have appropriate leverage with Government.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes A Maori ward will provide direct representation on Council, however Maori representation on the various working committees of council needs to be ensured as well given that, for example, one Maori Council member could not cover all bases.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) I do not see a major need for diversification, however that may change depending on the outcome of the Taranaki Development Plan. I wouldn't necessarily be against diversification but would want to see the detail.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) I would not support a sell off. The Port is part of Taranaki's infrastructure. It's work to support Taranaki and its economy and development should not be underestimated and the benefits of that should remain with the people of Taranaki through the TRC>

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 15, 2021 9:34 am
Browser:	IE 11.0 / Windows 8.1
IP Address:	222.152.129.105
Unique ID:	778282852
Location:	-39.051998138428, 174.11909484863

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Karl-Heinz Zelt
Address	36 Fernleigh Street Ferndale New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	karlzelt@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
Further comments here	There is not enough money to fix everything and I am not a proponent of a government's aspirations. If the government has aspirations, then they should pay for it.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Buses are not used efficiently as we speak, so why new routes? Totally unnecessary.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
Further comments here	Making a case for government funding is an everyday job of the council. It should come from existing funds.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

Refurbishment but a clear mandate of what needs to be done and no overrun of funds as occurred with the New Plymouth City Council building. Penalty clauses in the contract and clear timeline is required. And a clear tender procedure.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

More Maori need to run for elected office and be elected democratically. Automatic council representation is undemocratic. No issues though with increasing the understanding of Maori issues and cultural perspectives.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

Investments should be more diversified. Present government is anti-Taranaki and anti-oil and gas and this will have serious implications on the port's efficiency and income (e.g. less methanol tankers etc.).

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

Partial sell off to cover urgently required infrastructure repair/upgrade costs.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 15, 2021 8:14 am
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.82 / Windows
IP Address: 113.197.97.6
Unique ID: 778264881
Location: -41.130298614502, 174.87869262695

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Steve Luscombe
Address	22 Standish Street westown, taranaki 4310
Email	steve.luscombe@inspire.net.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
Further comments here	I assume there is a glut of existing space already available

Have your say

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

Partial sell-off of shares. Can be more costly in the long run but provides better transparency and hence better financial and decision making in the future

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 14, 2021 5:04 pm
Browser: Chrome 88.0.4324.192 / Windows 7
IP Address: 122.61.103.85
Unique ID: 778099301
Location: -39.072498321533, 174.05540466309

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Julie Hagenson
Address	217 Lincoln Road RD 9 Inglewood , Taranaki 4389
Email	juliehagenson@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes
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Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Or purchase 1 or 2 adjoining residential properties to build additional offices. Also this could create more overnight parking space, and have a large lock up area. It is wasteful and frivolous to have so many TRC vehicles travelling to and fro from North Taranaki. These people should be using the free bus service, think of all the fuel saved!

Have your say

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

TRC should definitely not be selling off Port Taranaki. This has been their biggest asset over the years, and it has been the downfall of many other Regional Councils that they do not own their ports.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

TRC to retain complete ownership of Port Taranaki. The Port income reduces the rates for all of Taranaki.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
 Submission Time: March 13, 2021 5:18 pm
 Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.86 / Android
 IP Address: 119.224.31.162
 Unique ID: 777839836
 Location: -36.887199401855, 174.77090454102

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Paul Woodgate
Organisation (if applicable)	N/A
Address	13 Estate Grove New Plymouth, Inglewood 4330
Email	janpaul@slingshot.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	I'd like to see Council working actively with government so as to reduce ratepayers' burden as much as possible.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	A gradual phasing-in of an alternatively-fuelled fleet would seem the sensible option here. Current routes and timetables are adequate .

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	In my opinion, the right option here, as outlined above.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

A pat on the back for advancing this as a consideration. Too many councils here and abroad want to build monuments to themselves --and ,once again,the poor old ratepayer has to dig deeper. A flasher building doesn't necessarily equate to better performance .

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

Yes, Maori role here should be inclusive. Cooperation for the greater good of Taranaki most important always. No pettiness, no infighting. We are partners.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

Not knowledgeable enough about this; however ,yes,we are living in an uncertain environment, and so the "safer " less-risky route here,until there is some certainty in the world. Obviously professional input required here.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

No, definitely not. Lets hang onto what will hopefully prove to be a valuable asset in time to come

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 13, 2021 2:00 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.82 / Windows
IP Address:	222.152.6.112
Unique ID:	777803854
Location:	-39.072498321533, 174.05540466309

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Robert Gordon
Address	36D Turakina St Merrilands New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	rangordon@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Elected Maori Councilors.

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

100% ownership is fine.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

The Port is a good asset and seems to be well run. Multiple owners will not make PTL more efficient.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 13, 2021 11:52 am
Browser: Safari 13.1 / OS X
IP Address: 222.152.128.50
Unique ID: 777767915
Location: -39.115001678467, 173.95039367676

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Joanne Astwood
Address	2 Terli Way Glen Avon New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	photobomb1979@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	No investments should remain as they are.
Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)	I DO NOT support a partial or full sell off of Port Taranaki.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 13, 2021 11:41 am
Browser:	Safari 13.1 / OS X
IP Address:	222.152.128.50
Unique ID:	777764376
Location:	-39.115001678467, 173.95039367676

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Leith Astwood
Address	2 Terli Way Glen Avon New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	leith.joanne@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	No, the current investment should remain as it is.
Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)	I believe there should NOT be a full or partial sell off of Port Taranaki Ltd.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 12, 2021 3:04 pm
Browser: Chrome 88.0.4324.150 / Windows
IP Address: 219.88.226.247
Unique ID: 777306240
Location: -37.757598876953, 175.39610290527

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Mika Doron
Address	3 bushview place New Plymouth, Upper Vogeltown 4310
Email	mdoron100@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Further comments here

There are a number of people of all ages who would be more inclined to catch the bus if it ran more often. At the moment, to get into town during the weekend requires you to drive or bike as there are no alternative options, which creates congestion on the roads and leads to a lack of parking. If the buses were to run during the weekends, families would be able to go for a trip on the bus, a fun adventure for small children which will encourage them to enjoy and get used catch the bus. It would also enable teenagers freedom to go out and hang out with their friends or get to work without having to rely on their parents, which will likely lead to them being more social, which will lead to reduced mental health issues and crime.

Additionally, if the buses ran more frequently more people would catch them to and from work as currently, the buses don't match with most people's work schedules, discouraging them from catching the bus. Having after-hours buses will let those who work late at night be able to get home safely, and will encourage more people to come into town at night, increasing the revenue of the shops and thus the taxes the council receives, as they would no longer have to pay for a taxi to get into town, only back home. this would also help to cut down on the number of drink drivers and make the roads safer for everyone.

A side-effect of more people catching the bus due to these opposed changes would be that the number of cars on the road would decrease, especially in the mornings and afternoons with the work and school rushes. The decrease in cars will encourage more people to bike because at the moment, most people don't feel comfortable biking around town as there is so much traffic drivers get impatient and drive on the bike lanes, which discourages anyone who would consider biking. Another way in which the proposed change would help encourage people to bike is that they will that they have the option to bike to work and then catch the bus with their bike in the afternoon if they feel tired.

the additional number of people catching the bus will help to cover the new costs of running the service and will likely help to cover the cost of changing the buses to alternative fuel sources. Of course, over time hanging the buses to alternative energy sources will repay itself several-fold as the cost for refuelling them will dramatically drop, especially considering the distance that they cover and the amount of time each day their lines are ruining.

If more people were to catch the bus, especially if the buses changed to alternative fuel sources, it would tremendously help the environment and help ensure that New Zealand stays green, clean and beautiful for generations to come, while ensuring that New Plymouth becomes even more accessible and affordable for both the locals and visitors.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

Investments should be diversified in case there is another global recession. We need to ensure that we can stay afloat, and so a wide range of investments would more secure and logical decision

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

I don't think that the sell of any shares would be a wise decision at the moment as there are future income possibilities that the council could be missing out on.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 11, 2021 8:39 pm
Browser: Chrome 88.0.4324.192 / Windows 7
IP Address: 219.89.100.32
Unique ID: 776844694
Location: -39.051998138428, 174.11909484863

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Kevin McCracken
Address	12 Ramanui Av Hawera, Taranaki 4610
Email	kgmcccken@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement if get voted in only in TRC decision-making processes

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 11, 2021 8:01 am
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 88.0.4324.181 / Android
IP Address:	163.47.244.114
Unique ID:	776595573
Location:	-39.179000854492, 174.24459838867

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Vanessa Vujcich
Address	790 Durham Road Upper, RD8 RD8 Inglewood, Taranaki 4388
Email	vvujcich@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	This must be a top priority for the TRC

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 2 - New build
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Create a Maori constituency and incorporate the Maori world view more consistently in management and protection of the region's resources.
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Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

I dont believe that the TRC has any place in a commercial operation such as the Port.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

Sell the port and then play it's real role of protecting our precious coastline that is so compromised by commercial development of the past particularly in the Moturoa region

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 10, 2021 8:43 pm
Browser: Chrome Mobile 88.0.4324.152 / Android
IP Address: 115.189.134.183
Unique ID: 776305965
Location: -37.953899383545, 175.28109741211

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Megan Saxton
Address	110 Smart Road Glen Avon New Plymouth, New plymouth 4312
Email	crazidaz@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Further comments here	How about a bus route out to the airport?
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Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 15, 2021 8:18 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.86 / Android
IP Address:	202.61.115.174
Unique ID:	778410273
Location:	-41, 174

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Tammi Terblanche
Address	43 Brown Street Inglewood Inglewood , New plymouth 4330
Email	tammimilner@hotmail.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
Further comments here	With covid being such an unprecedented event, any long terms plans should be put off until the full effects have been measured.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
Further comments here	Give the council a short term renting option to enable time to find suitable long term accommodation

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Representatives are elected onto the council. Then they are the peoples choice.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Would need to know the investments returns to make a decision.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) Do not.sell.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 15, 2021 8:48 pm
Browser:	Firefox 86.0 / Windows
IP Address:	103.24.140.26
Unique ID:	778416446
Location:	-39.456401824951, 173.93640136719

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	TRUDY ADLAM
Address	275 UPPER PITONE ROAD RD4 NEW PLYMOUTH, TARANAKI 4374
Email	mrsblue.ta@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
---------------------------	--------------------------------

Further comments here

I believe that option two is the better option as focus and expectations change with trends and governments, so direction and focus needs to be flexible. Making large major changes to the way people have always done things does not encourage buy-in, whereas a stepped approach with achievable minor changes is something people can cope with - you are talking about changing peoples livelihoods in many cases.

I would like to see many of these improvements in the urban areas - water run-off from the roads which turn streams and waterways grey; and sewerage treatment stations to have fail-safe contingencies for storms and other overloading events - it is not acceptable to have raw sewerage being discharged directly into the sea and streams. We do not accept dairy farms doing this with their effluent, so we certainly do not expect and will not accept it from our Councils with human waste.

Definitions for what things like what a 'wetland' actually is, is also required - the 'we will decide' approach is not acceptable, unless there is 'equal weight discussion' with landowners. Landowners are the ones who own the land after all and know what happens on their land and when, not someone who has literally only been standing there for 10 minutes.

I think allowing everyone - rural and urban - to utilise the water catchment from roofs is a must. Especially considering the shortfalls many areas around the region experience each year being unable to maintain the 'town supply' due to increased populations and smaller catchment (lower rainfall, insufficient catchment, lack of consent, etc). This would also reduce the pressure on sewerage treatment stations.

TRC needs to walk the talk - "working with people". TRC is only working with others within the council, not with landowners. There is not enough consultation with the people who the rules actually affect. When these rules are made thought needs to be given to how the same rule would affect people in urban areas. The comparison is the same, its just the rural parcels are generally larger. The effects are larger also. These are businesses and livelihoods that are affected. Rural land is being made less and less able to be sustainably and economically farmed because of these types of thoughtless regulations. Increasing setbacks, banning of cropping on any type of slope (90% of Taranaki farms will be unable to crop), riparian planting clogging up streams and blocking culverts, are just a few of the regulations that keep being altered requiring huge investments of money and time to be made over and over again.

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

Consultation with the landowner is needed. If Maori own the piece of land, then consult with them. Culturally significant areas are already identified. Maori input into decisions is required at a higher level, but input for each individual case is not appropriate - they have already identified areas that are of cultural interest to them.

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 16, 2021 11:57 am
Browser:	Safari 14.0.3 / OS X
IP Address:	125.238.126.34
Unique ID:	778858515
Location:	-39.072498321533, 174.05540466309

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Todd Lindsay
Address	157D Barrett road Whalers gate New Plymouth, taranaki 4310
Email	todd.brigitte@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Maori individuals and groups should have the same access and right of input into the TRC decision making process as any other individual or group. Race based policy has no place in a democracy.
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Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

A diversified portfolio is usually considered a good idea to spread investment risk. However it is not the function of the TRC to invest funds for the sake of getting a return for rate payers.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

No. Port Taranaki is an asset vital to the well being of the Taranaki economy and also provides a fundamental recreational resource. It must remain in full public ownership.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 17, 2021 2:12 pm
Browser:	Opera 74.0.3911.218 / Windows
IP Address:	103.8.233.187
Unique ID:	779431969
Location:	-39.157001495361, 174.20289611816

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	glenn mcgregor
Address	17 bosworth street egmont village new plymouth, Taranaki 4372
Email	soupaman@primowireless.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes i don't want a legislated Maori councillor. i want equality. if maori want more maori people on the council then they should just vote for them as everyone else does. we are all equal and the law should uphold that.

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)** no

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)** keep it

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 22, 2021 11:14 am
Browser: Mobile Firefox 88.0 / Android
IP Address: 49.227.140.22
Unique ID: 781533366
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	James Rielly-Leadbetter
Address	19 Russell Drive oakura, New Plymouth 4314
Email	captainultra@protonmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 19, 2021 6:00 am
Browser:	Mobile Safari 14.0.3 / iOS
IP Address:	202.180.105.50
Unique ID:	780276985
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	M Hills
Address	Na Na Na, Na
Email	mentalm96@hotmail.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	The current quantity of buses means that they are impossible to use for anyone other than those not actually working. More buses would mean that they could become an alternative to car use

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
Further comments here	Everyone from Ardern down seems to be of the opinion that money just appears from nowhere. People have been massively affected by Covid and you want them to be even more so by being forced to give more money

Consultation Issue 4

Further comments here	None of these. There is nothing wrong with the building that you are in
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes They should have as much input as any other person is entitled to, not more and not less. Anything else is illegal discrimination. Giving Maori involvement for no reason will just end up costing ratepayers a fortune in needless money to iwi

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 22, 2021 9:20 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.90 / Android
IP Address:	121.75.161.188
Unique ID:	781644876
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Suzanne Pierce
Address	3A Eliot Street New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	sue.pierce@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	This is a vital issue and action n cannot be delayed any longer

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes
Further comments here	Buses need to be convenient to use and frequent - otherwise use of a car is the only option. I favour extra services as well as extra buses but maybe a bit smaller buses could be used on certain routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 4 - TRC contribution of \$300,000 to \$1.5m fund
Further comments here	If the government can see that the TRC is making a worthwhile commitment then that shows far more determinations n to get some essential projects completed. This is the time to do it!

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
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Further comments here

In my experience refurbishing and altering a building to suit often costs far more than starting over. If there is suitable office space available to rent that seems the most economical option. If a new build is needed it does not need to be an architectural masterpiece but a basic, functional building with pleasing landscaping to set it off.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

I favour far more consultation with local Iwi on an official basis with Maori Wards if this is actually the best way to ensure it. Partnership is everything and definitely seems to result in far better outcomes so is win/win.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

The port seems to have proved to be a reasonable investment. It is essential for Taranaki to keep it going and the profits can be used to improve various projects around the province.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

As soon as a full or partial sell off takes place it seems some people (only a few) benefit hugely, the majority gain no benefits at all. I am against both a full and partial sell off. Directors, however, should have the right background and experience to maximise the benefits and future proof the operation

Your comments on any other issues

I would like the Regional Council to look at Taranaki as a whole and provide decent toilets, roadside rest stops, good signage for places of interest etc. This is a beautiful part of the country and it should be shown at its best

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 23, 2021 9:28 am
Browser: Firefox 86.0 / Linux (Ubuntu)
IP Address: 151.210.245.222
Unique ID: 782004773
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Dr Stuart Jeanne Bramhall
Address	S J Bramhall 29 Stoke St New Plymouth, Taranaki 431-
Email	stuartbramhall@yahoo.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
----------------------------	--

Further comments here

In my view, some of the thinking that has gone into the TRC LTP needs to be updated to coincide with rapid movement around emissions reductions occurring in Parliament and the district councils. The Climate Change Emissions Advice currently recommends banning the import of fossil fuel cars in 2032 - although to be consistent with IPCC recommendations (to cut CO2 emissions by 50% by 2030), this probably needs to be moved forward to 2025-27. Without access to fossil fuel cars, the majority of Taranaki residents (for whom electrical vehicles are unaffordable) will be stuck without transportation for work and basic errands. Some will rely on active transport (walking, cycling, scooters) for short trips. However for long trips, public transport will be essential.

Coinciding with the CCC Advice is a move in Parliament to remove the requirement that public transport funding be 40% user pay.

To be successful, the transition from private vehicles to public transport must start now with a campaign to increase ridership. At present the biggest obstacle to increased ridership is that for most working people bus trips on TRC buses still cost more than driving. There needs to be coordination between district councils - who have the power to increase parking charges, close the CBD (in the case of New Plymouth) and implement congestion charges. TRC, for their part, needs to seriously look at making fares more affordable or, ideally, free.

It's also essential that buses run frequently enough on convenient routes that they provide a realistic alternative to private vehicles.

I would really like to see the establishment of an integrated transport strategy coordination group consisting of reps from TRC, the three councils and transportation contractors to make sure all entities agree on a unified strategy to facilitate the major behaviour/lifestyle change needed for a successful transition.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Further comments here	I think TRC's main objective at present should be to direct funds towards preventing catastrophic climate change.
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Follow the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi in implementing a true partnership between Maori and Europeans.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Yes.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) No.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 24, 2021 5:02 pm
Browser:	Safari 14.0.3 / OS X
IP Address:	219.89.101.196
Unique ID:	782678536
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Peter Catt
Address	12a Tamati Place New Plymouth , Taranaki 4312
Email	cattrobson@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	A quicker response will help our farming community retain their social license for farming. By starting quality monitoring and compliance quickly will protect their reputation both locally and in our vital export markets It will be of benefit to biodiversity and community enjoyment

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	The sooner we move to alternative fuels the better for CO2 reduction This does come with the proviso that the technology is available for the inter city buses. Town buses are already working in Wellington

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Further comments here

This seems the prudent and sensible option as long as the refurbishment includes making the buildings more energy efficient

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Close liaison with the iwi of Taranaki and Maori wards

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Investment should be diversified especially as there is an approximately 1% per annum risk of Taranaki erupting

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) I would be comfortable with either depending on further analysis With a full sell off would need to be reassured that the port would continue providing the service it does. It is likely that coastal shipping will become a bigger factor

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 25, 2021 8:48 am
Browser: Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address: 101.98.196.130
Unique ID: 783091010
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Abhijat Bhanot
Address	4/40 Fulford street New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	Bhanotabhi@ymail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	I worked in Bell Block and live in New Plymouth city and no public bus service on weekend. I usually have shifts on weekend and I am student at witt . As being student it's very hard to travel in taxi all the time. There should be some service. Thank you

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 25, 2021 3:34 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
IP Address: 202.61.115.134
Unique ID: 783249638
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Justine Gilliland
Organisation (if applicable)	Venture Taranaki
Address	PO Box 670 25 Dawson Street New Plymouth , Taranaki 4310
Email	justine@venture.org.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Your comments on any other issues

Pukeiti Asset Management Plan (2021-2031)

Venture Taranaki commends the Taranaki Regional Council on its investment into creating a key visitor icon for the region and is committed to continuing to work with Pukeiti to ensure the 'WOW' is communicated to the wider visitor sector.

Venture Taranaki would particularly like to endorse the following from the Pukeiti Asset Management Plan:

- The continuation of the infrastructure and programme development in regard to recreation and events
- The creation of compelling and distinctive products and services for Pukeiti including the development of added value commissionable product.

- Your commitment to story-telling which we recognise as being an increasingly attractive proposition for visitors
- Continuing to position Pukeiti brand and marketing to be aligned to its new direction and visitor proposition. We especially support the broadening of the appeal of Pukeiti to a wider, more diverse, cross-section of the public.
- The collection of data via surveys and market research
- Pukeiti's focus on aspiring to and exceeding recognised national and international benchmarks for gardens and recreational experiences
- The strengthening of Pukeiti's link to Taranaki's broader biodiversity story

We look forward to partnering closely with TRC around events, hospitality and 'paid' activities/experiences., ensuring consistency of messaging around the Taranaki story and alignment of promotional activity with the overarching regional campaigns.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 25, 2021 4:35 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / OS X
IP Address:	125.238.124.47
Unique ID:	783262936
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Madison Davy
Address	64 Fenton Street Stratford, Taranaki 4332
Email	madisonrdavy@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	<p>Ideally, as a public transport user, I'd like to see more buses available at peak times, like a bus on each route every 15-30 minutes during peak times then hourly during the day, instead of hourly. There were times were I'd arrive to an appointment/event way too early or just a bit late. The current times for the routes I use doesn't work well for me.</p> <p>To have more weekend services would be fantastic as well.</p> <p>As I don't see mention of Connector bus services, I'd love to see one more late night service, like after 6pm departing NP.</p>

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 26, 2021 11:52 am
Browser:	Mobile Safari / iOS
IP Address:	121.99.34.79
Unique ID:	783710549
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Cat Burkitt
Address	805 Kahui Road Rahotu Opunake, Taranaki 4684
Email	catburkitt87@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
Further comments here	Allow farmers to continue to improve their land for future generations not let farms all revert to swamp so their is no land left to farm to create food and jobs. Focus far more on the towns and how much pollution that they create that everyone turns a blind eye to.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes I would like race to be left out of council decisions. We are all members of the community and should have equal say. If anything it should be tax payers and rate payers who have the say on how the funds should be spent not. Race should never come into it as it only deepens the divide.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Keep full ownership

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) Keep full ownership.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 28, 2021 10:56 am
Browser:	Firefox 86.0 / Windows
IP Address:	222.152.128.87
Unique ID:	784536083
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Kevin Terrill
Address	4 Oriental St Welbourn New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	kjon@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	As far as I can see the existing services are under utilized and you don't give us any figures to think otherwise.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
Further comments here	So all this money once again gets spent on "investigations" and "assessments" which in all probability produce nothing other than a few more weeks wages for bureaucrats and consultants.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Why does one particular section of the population deserve more say than the rest. We all vote for people to represent us and have to put up with the decisions they make (right or wrong) We don't get a chance to sit at the table and give further input???

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) As far as I can see the port isn't going anywhere. What current risk is there to it? (perceived or otherwise) I would imagine the investment is safer there than anywhere else.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) I would not support a sell off of any part of it

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 28, 2021 4:17 pm
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Windows
IP Address:	151.210.166.59
Unique ID:	784587033
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Larry Wilson
Address	180 Heta Rd New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	lazza58@zoho.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	No brainer. Get it sorted asap please. It'll never be cheaper.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>Re Fuel What is the alternative? It's hard to comment when the question is so vague. Please don't say electric because that is a minefield</p> <p>Re Services When I see the local bus go past our house it's rare to see more than 2 or 3 people on board. I'm sure it would be way cheaper to have shuttles running from the bus depot to a particular suburban area and back every 45 mins than to run near empty buses all day. It's a crazy waster of money.</p>

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Further comments here

We wouldn't need a regional recovery if the government hadn't ruined the oil and gas industry. Nothing that has happened in Taranaki has been due to covid - it's the government's response to the threat of covid.

We had a provincial growth fund already - what benefit did that bring us?

Where is the Alternate Energy Centre?

My thoughts would be stay away from anything that the idiots in charge are promising, because everything they touch turns to misery.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

When shouldn't investments be diversified?

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

Who writes these questions? I don't know what the region thinks?

My opinion is that there should be a partial sell off in order to spread risk.
This is basic .

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 28, 2021 6:29 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address:	222.152.4.197
Unique ID:	784604278
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Morgan Ryan
Address	216 Durham road lower Inglewood, Taranaki 4330
Email	morganryan8008@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Not to sure.
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Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 29, 2021 12:08 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
IP Address:	115.189.86.164
Unique ID:	784827800
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Gayleen Schrider
Address	21 Hinau Street Inglewood, Taranaki 4330
Email	gayscha@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>With climate change pressures the TRC is guardian of water quality of our region, and must keep on acting proactively to improve water quality and continuity of sustainable supply. A slow approach is not a good option. TRC should also be critical of the 3 Councils approaches to sustainable water use, and promote intelligent use of water such as business and residential harvesting of rainwater for non-drinking uses and sensible local filtration of water into the environment.</p> <p>The TRC needs to also up the monitoring of all our waterways and increase the convictions and penalties for non-compliances. There is no longer room for denial about what is required from landowners about protection of waterways.</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes

Further comments here

It seems most vehicles that run with only 1 person in, operate during the rush hours 7-9am, and 4.30-6.30pm.
 I think it should become mandatory for businesses above a certain size, ie 20+ employees, to either support employees to use TRC bus services, and identify with TRC the areas where pick up/drop off and parking hubs can be established , or to themselves invest in minivans (as some already do) , for staff transportation- even if they carry only 20-30% of staff initially.
 There has to be movement in getting peak hour traffic of the main highways.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

The existing site is central within Taranaki, and refurbishment is less environmentally damaging than new builds.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

I think Maori should have a proportional representation (based on overall % of Taranaki population) within the TRC. How that representation is elected should be for Maori to decide, but fitting into the timetable for usual TRC elctions.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

If investments are to be diversified than they should be towards low-emission, environmentally sustainable investments.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

I do not support a partial or full sell off of PTL shares

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	March 29, 2021 5:23 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
IP Address:	210.48.190.61
Unique ID:	784889369
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Mel Whiting
Address	625 Upper Pitone Road RD4 New Plymouth, Taranaki 4373
Email	nzmahoe@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>We are blessed with generally good rainfall, let's look after it and restore functioning hydrological cycles and aquatic ecosystems. We all rely on water, and so does the rest of our flora and fauna.</p> <p>If we just do the minimum we will always be looking for shortcuts and savings, and risk not meeting the requirements or having to justify underperformance</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement Allow involvement by tangata whenua from an early stage in TRC decision-making processes

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) no

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
 Submission Time: March 29, 2021 7:08 pm
 Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
 IP Address: 101.100.130.173
 Unique ID: 784908207
 Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	murray rosser
Organisation (if applicable)	n/a
Address	51a glenpark ave Frankleigh park 51a glenpark ave 51a glenpark ave, new plymouth 4310
Email	m.rosser@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes
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Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes continue as is as this has work well my thoughts if it aint broke dont fix it

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

major problems down at port infrastruacter in bad need of repair

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

keep assest

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
 Submission Time: March 29, 2021 7:15 pm
 Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
 IP Address: 125.238.125.25
 Unique ID: 784909510
 Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Brooke Sheehan
Address	9 Portland Drive Highlands Park New Plymouth, Taranaki 4312
Email	brooke@sheebee freelancing.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	<p>My partner and I try to use the bus as much as possible. We actively encourage our workmates to do so. We would definitely utilise after-hours and improved weekend services - every week.</p> <p>We would love it if you'd consider trialling pets on our city buses. I'm sure this would be a great way to increase patronage, when you need it most.</p> <p>We are very very responsible dog owners. Our dog is always leashed and harnessed. I've even muzzle trained him, in the hopes you may consider a NP trial. I would be thrilled if we were able to travel with him. We'd use the bus multiple times a day.</p> <p>If this was implemented, we'd gladly sell our cars. We always enjoy taking the bus. The drivers are friendly, professional - a pleasure to deal with.</p>

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 2 - New build
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	It's important. I think it's great. Everyone should be able to have their say and be heard.
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Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	I'm not sure.
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Nearly there...

File Ref: 2.3.5
30 March 2021

Chief Executive
Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford 4352



Dear Sir

TRC Proposed 2021-2031 Long-term Plan – Submission by the Taranaki Fish & Game Council (Fish & Game NZ)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Council's 2021 – 2031 Long-term Plan.

Delivering on NZ's Freshwater Aspirations

The TRC's proposal to boost its capacity (Option 1) in order to advance an improvement in water quality across the region in line with the Government's requirements and public aspirations is supported. Fish & Game supports the proposed increases in specialist scientific, technical and cultural capacity needed to meet the new requirements and also the planned boost in land management services to help farmers and landowners reduce their environmental impacts. The provision of extra capacity for consent monitoring is also supported.

Okato Scheme Asset Management Plan – Hangatahua (Stony) River works

In early May 2020 the TRC undertook instream works to mobilise river gravels in a section of the Stony River upstream of SH45, pursuant to the Okato Scheme Asset Management Plan (2017). Fish & Game received a number of calls from interested and affected landowners and anglers concerned about a lack of prior notification/consultation, the infilling of a local swimming hole/angling pool, and the apparent pointlessness of the works given that the river returns to its previous configuration fairly quickly in subsequent freshes and floods.

It appears that the Asset Management Plan was originally prepared in-house by the TRC without input from affected/interested parties and while the Plan doesn't require notification or consultation with anyone, given the special status of the Stony River it would be helpful if there was consultation with affected/interested parties prior to any future works. It would also be beneficial to have some detailed monitoring information of before and after riverbed profiles to better assess the effectiveness of interventions, prior to the 10-year review of the management plan.

Thank you.

We DO NOT wish to be heard in support of this submission.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Allen Stancliff'.

Allen Stancliff
Fish & Game Officer

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Taranaki Region

124 Ridgway St, Whanganui 4541, New Zealand. Telephone/Facsimile (06) 345 4908
Email taranaki@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 30, 2021 7:43 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
IP Address: 163.47.244.41
Unique ID: 785454631
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	John Oliver
Address	Suffolk Rd Inglewood, New Zealand 4388
Email	jroliver@primowireless.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

I don't believe there should be Maori wards or a Maori roll with special seats for Maori.

I believe that the current process of consulting Maori spokes-people on issues of interest to the Maori community is amply sufficient.

Having Maori only seats on the TRC, as well as Maori people being able to stand for, and win, the general seats, is moving us towards an apartheid system where Maori voices would control everything that happens on the TRC.

I do believe in a fair representation of all the social and ethnic groups in our communities, rather than in one group in our community being able to lord it over all the other groups.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

The same ownership structure for Port Taranaki should be retained.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

I don't believe that the TRC should sell any of its shares in PTL.

Nearly there...



PO Box 36071
Merivale
CHRISTCHURCH 8146
www.nzfeatrust.org.nz

31 March 2021

Dear Sir/Madam

Working in partnership to champion good practice

Thank you for the opportunity to submit on your Long-Term Plan 2021-2031.

The New Zealand Farm Environment Trust is a charity that was established in 2000 to promote sustainable farming and growing. The Trust is funded by a range of agribusinesses and through the generous support of a number of regional councils including Taranaki Regional Council.

Our flagship activity is the Ballance Farm Environment Awards. Through the awards programme, farmers and growers gain independent feedback which they use to improve the sustainability of their businesses. The programme also helps to share knowledge about farming and growing with others. In many cases, entrants have gone on to important leadership roles in which they have championed sustainable farming and growing to their peers.

Given the regulatory change that farmers and growers are facing through the NPS for Freshwater Management and other reforms, the awards programme is a positive way to help drive non-regulatory change which complements the outcomes sought by the regional council.

One of the strengths of the awards programme is that it is managed regionally by a group of locals passionate about sustainability. The Trust's role is to help provide co-ordination and to be a point of contact with national partners.

The Trust is keen to maintain and enhance its partnership with the regional council. We see a number of exciting opportunities to complement the role of the regional council. The Trust is implementing a range of new activities to support the adoption of good practice including a programme focused on the next generation of farmers.

On behalf of the Trustees and the local awards committee, I would like to thank you for your ongoing support. We look forward to continuing to work in partnership with the regional council to meet community outcomes.

We would like to be heard.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Ryan".

James Ryan
General Manager
Phone 027 324 5517
James.Ryan@nzfeatrust.org.nz

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: March 31, 2021 10:26 am
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
IP Address: 202.124.126.168
Unique ID: 785872427
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Gordon Bailey
Organisation (if applicable)	Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust
Address	P O Box 1066 New Plymouth New Plymouth, Taranaki 4340
Email	pukeiti@pukeiti.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Your comments on any other issues

We wish to speak in support the Councils efforts in enhancing and maintaining the Pukeiti Garden.

PUKEITI RHODODENDRON TRUST
2290 Carrington Rd., New Plymouth, New Zealand.
All Correspondence to:
The Secretary,
P O Box 1066, New Plymouth 4340
email: pukeiti@pukeiti.com

31 March 2021

2021/2031 Long-Term Plan Submission
The Chief Executive
Taranaki Regional Council,
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD 4352

Dear Sir,

Re 2021/31 Long Term Plan

On behalf of the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust Inc. I am writing in support of the TRC proposals for the 2021/31 Long Term Plan particularly in relation to Pukeiti.

The Trust fully backs the TRC statement of positioning Pukeiti as "an international garden and rainforest experience". As I have stated in previous submissions, Pukeiti already ranks within the top five gardens internationally for its Rhododendron collection. The Council's statement of intent to preserve and enhance this international status is supported by the Trust. The Trust would like to closely work alongside TRC in this area and has members with knowledge and experience in this area that can be tapped into to ensure the international status is enhanced.

It is the Trust's strong belief that it is the plant collection that makes Pukeiti unique over and above anything else. To this end the Trust has previously made comment on the TRCs draft Plant Collection Strategy which is now in its implementation phase. This strategy has the potential to become an international benchmark for such collections, it will also ensure Pukeiti remains an internationally recognised Rhododendron collection and conservation hub.

Trust is well aware that visitors also need good quality facilities and other recreational opportunities as "added value" experiences when they visit Pukeiti and indeed to keep them coming back. It's heartening to see more than 80,000 visitors enjoying Pukeiti last year.

The Trust is particularly pleased to see the amount of work undertaken since the commencement of our partnership agreement in 2010, to improve the visitor experience at Pukeiti. This supports the capital and operational improvement initiatives highlighted in the LTP. Where appropriate the Trust is committed to supporting the TRC over and above our annual contribution to realise some of these initiatives. Since 2010 the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust has contributed over \$1,000,000. to assist the TRC in delivering

enhanced outcomes in the garden at Pukeiti.

The Trust has also been assisting TRC staff through the Gardens Forum group, commenting on various planting plans, volunteer working bees and assistance during the Taranaki Garden Festival week. The Trust considers our partnership agreement as a document of utmost importance for setting the groundwork for our ever-maturing relationship.

The Trust itself has in recent years embarked on developing an Ex-situ Rhododendron Conservation Strategy. This Strategy focuses on growing and distributing Rhododendrons that are endangered in their natural habitat and held in collections such as Pukeiti. This sees these plants being preserved albeit outside their natural habitat. Maybe in the future they can be reintroduced back into their natural habitat. The Trust consider this Strategy so important that it contributes \$25,000. per year toward a staff position that has a focus on this aspect of conservation.

The Trust is grateful to the support of TRC staff in assistance with this Strategy given Pukeiti hold many of these endangered plants within its collection. To assist with the propagation of these endangered plants the Trust has donated a propagating unit to be used in the Pukeiti nursery. The Trust is in regular dialogue with Council Managers on how we can assist the TRC with continued improvements to Pukeiti.

The Trust is delighted with the progress made with the garden rejuvenation and the database work associated with the international rhododendron collection.

On behalf of the Trust I wish to thank the TRC for its continued support and commitment to the founding principles of the Pukeiti garden.

Yours sincerely

Gordon Bailey
Chairman

Nearly there...

New Zealand Land Search & Rescue (Inc)
National Support Office
Unit 8, 35 Sir William Pickering Drive
PO Box 13182, Christchurch

peter.zimmer@landsar.org.nz
027 479 1926



31 March 2021

LandSAR NZ submission to Taranaki Regional Council 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. Establishing a support fund for community-based volunteer emergency services organisations

LandSAR NZ respectfully requests the Taranaki Regional Council to establish an Emergency Services Fund for community-based grassroots volunteer emergency services groups that have limited funding support available to them and to include in the final TRC LTP 2021-31.

In Taranaki there are two resident LandSAR groups - Taranaki and Taranaki Alpine Cliff Rescue (TACR) - providing a 24 / 7 no questions asked volunteer emergency service response capability.

This will be a proactive initiative by TRC, to support grassroots volunteer emergency services groups in providing an important service to the communities of, and visitors to, the Taranaki Region. Communities rely upon the services of Land Search and Rescue volunteers, often in scenarios or incidents where no other emergency service organisation can help. Historically the volunteer SAR role has been focused on aiding people lost, missing or injured in the outdoors. More recently Wandersearch has been added as a function. Wandersearch involves using radio technology to quickly locate and assist young and old people in our communities that have a cognitive impairment, such as Alzheimer's, dementia, autism or a brain injury.

A small, targeted rate increase across the Taranaki Region would allow an effective support fund to be established for local volunteer Search and Rescue services. In our experience, from other regions, ratepayers are usually very appreciative of the services and assurance that our volunteers provide to their communities. The fund would help our member groups better manage shortfalls from other funding sources. It would provide security for capability planning and it would allow our members to focus on training, readiness and response, rather than having to invest their time and effort into local fund-raising through other means. The fund would also contribute towards the statutory emergency management obligations that TRC must meet.

There are examples in the Waikato and Bay of Plenty where both Regional Councils have shown vision and leadership and either established a fund (Waikato) or are in the process of formalising a fund (Bay of Plenty) in support of local volunteer emergency services.

LandSAR suggests a distribution model whereby the funding is made available via the national organisation to the beneficiary groups. LandSAR NZ will receive and distribute the funds, in their entirety, to the recipient Groups and complete the annual funding accountability report each year.

We also suggest providing funding on a 3-year term to provide security for planning and resourcing.

We understand that TRC has many requirements and expectations to fulfil in a Covid environment. Supporting volunteer grassroots emergency services will be a good investment, contributing to the well-being of the region with many tangible benefits for the residents and visitors.

LandSAR NZ would like the opportunity to speak to our submission during the hearing process.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Zimmer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Peter Zimmer
Group Support Officer
New Zealand Land Search and Rescue Inc.

LandSAR NZ Group Support Officer
Peter Zimmer
R. D. 1
OWHANGO 3989

M: (+ 64) 27 479 1926
E: peter.zimmer@landsar.org.nz
W: www.landsar.org.nz



Owhango, 31 March 2021

LandSAR NZ supporting information to Taranaki Regional Council Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 Consultation

LandSAR NZ are asking Taranaki Regional Council for leadership and support through the establishment of a contestable Emergency Services Fund to support vital volunteer emergency services in the communities across the Taranaki region. Organisations like LandSAR NZ have limited funding sources available to provide support to our membership who are providing an essential service in and for their communities – especially with the provision of protective equipment and training.

As an example, the Waikato Regional Council administers a contestable emergency services fund to which LandSAR NZ was recently added and it provides much welcome (and needed) support to our community-based volunteer membership.

The Taranaki Regional Council rate payer basis would be a good mechanism to support community emergency services, as compared to going to each local council individually. Two LandSAR NZ member groups in the Taranaki Regional Council catchment area provide essential services for locals and visitors. A small rate increase will support an essential service that many in the local communities are appreciating, valuing and expecting.

Generic info about the work of LandSAR community volunteers can be found here:
www.landsar.org.nz

Land SAR annual reports can be found here:
<https://www.landsar.org.nz/about/latest-annual-report/>

LandSAR operates under a federation model. The individual community volunteer is a member of a local group. The local group is a member of the national organisation. The LandSAR mission is to: provide support for the lost, missing and injured. We do this by providing trained, experienced and equipped (protected) volunteers to the coordinating authorities - either the NZ Police or the Rescue Coordination Centre. LandSAR people help people in need from the mountain tops right to the shoreline and all areas in between when called upon by the coordinating authorities. Three years ago, LandSAR was asked to become the lead organisation to help find people that “wander”. In NZ Wandersearch <https://wandersearchnz.org.nz/> is an increasing issue due to an ageing population and an increasing number of vulnerable people that do go missing in urban and suburban areas.

In the catchment area of the Taranaki Regional Council there are two resident local groups that provide search and rescue services to the public. The members in those groups will drop everything they do when called upon to help a person(s) in need. LandSAR people often get called when no other emergency service can help. And our people go to places where other organisations cannot go or are not able to go to.

The income for LandSAR comes predominantly from two sources. A service level agreement between the NZ SAR secretariat (a division of the Ministry of Transport <http://nzsar.govt.nz/>), the NZ Police and the Rescue Coordination Centre. The other part is an annual grant from the Outdoor Safety Committee of the Department of Internal Affairs. <https://www.communitymatters.govt.nz/lottery-outdoor-safety/> A small income is received via donations, bequests, philanthropic contributions and a loyalty scheme.

LandSAR NZ Group Support Officer
Peter Zimmer
R. D. 1
OWHANGO 3989

M: (+ 64) 27 479 1926
E: peter.zimmer@landsar.org.nz
W: www.landsar.org.nz



The financial details of the national organisation can be found in the annual reports. Groups have their committees and own strategies for fundraising. For some that is a burden due to the time, specific skill and commitment that fundraising requires on top of the effort to remain skilled and trained and ready to respond to a search and rescue emergency.

Any funding received helps run the national organisation and supports the efforts of our volunteers. However, the support from the national organisation does not cover all the needs for our groups and their members. The national organisation cannot cover all the equipment and training that groups and volunteers need. Add law changes and the need for contemporary protective equipment and the funding required is always increasing.

Equipment - whether to be used in the field or in the management of an incident - is costly. Some examples: protective clothing costs about \$ 1,500 for jacket and over trousers. Communication equipment is important and costly. A handheld very high frequency radio costs about \$ 1,200. A base radio \$ 3,000. A portable repeater \$ 12,000.

A GPS around \$ 500. A high frequency handheld radio about \$ 2,000. A personal locator beacon costs \$ 400. LandSAR volunteers do contribute their own personal equipment; like their boots, backpacks and functional layered clothing, plus usually food supplies.

For incident management there are computer soft and hardware requirement that the lead agencies do not supply.

Most of the equipment mentioned above has a finite life span and requires regular replacement.

Wandersearch requires additional direction-finding equipment, training and administration.

All the above come at a cost that the volunteer or the groups do need assistance with.

To find the funding to meet the increasing expectations are difficult to achieve.

What would help? If possible, an annual grant from the Taranaki Regional Council. This would support our volunteers with equipment and training (not covered by the national organisation or the lead agencies); so that they can focus on what they do best – provide support to the lost, missing and injured person.

LandSAR encourages Taranaki Regional Council to establish a contestable Emergency Services Fund to support grassroot community emergency services organisations like LandSAR.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit and tell the elected members and staff of the Taranaki Regional Council about the essential service LandSAR volunteers provide for their communities in the district that they live in.

You may have seen the “Yeti” clip on TV a few years ago. It is a light-hearted portray (although with a serious background) about the work LandSAR people do. It was generously produced for us by a company that was involved in the filming of the Lord of the Rings.

“We send people to help people.” 😊 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hhrhx8X6ya4>

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 2, 2021 9:01 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.72 / Windows
IP Address:	125.236.232.107
Unique ID:	786904349
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Jason Kowalewski
Address	31 Broadway Stratford, Taranaki 4332
Email	jason.kowalewski@khl.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
Further comments here	I can't support considerable investment because you haven't provided any details around what those investments will be above. Boost capacity could mean a variety of different things.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Again, not enough information to make an informed decision. What's the utilization of existing services, is there a demand for different routes. My gut feeling is the existing routes are already under utilized however you need to provide more information to get better submissions.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 4 - TRC contribution of \$300,000 to \$1.5m fund
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Further comments here

Its not just the Covid recover we're also needed investment due to the Governments decision on oil and gas. Both those reason require all our councils to take a leadership role and show they're prepared to invest whatever it takes to keep this region moving forward.
As long as the money is actually going towards the projects themselves and not consultancies and more paperwork I think the council should be prepared to contribute as much as they can afford.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 2 - New build

Further comments here

Its a little hard to comment on this because there are no price tags on these options. However, my preferred option would be a new build.
With a refurbishment I'd assume its still going to cost a considerable amount of money and in the end you'll being left with a better facilities but its always going to have its limitations.
The size and location of the site is limited because its surrounded by houses and blocked by the river from any further expansion in the future if needed. I can't see the point in pouring millions into this facility if the inevitable outcome is TRC might need a larger purpose built site one day.
This also links into this Covid recovery topic, if TRC are looking to relocate and rebuild then potential this could be the time to bite the bullet and relocate.
However, I would like to see TRC to seek a site within Central Taranaki I do not support them relocation to New Plymouth because I believe that will alienate the rest of the region. I feel areas like Central, South or Coastal Taranaki are the one screaming out for investment and jobs.
This new build idea is also dependent on TRC not getting carried away with architects causing a cost blow out.
More information needed here.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

I believe in democracy so I don't feel Maori should have voting rights if they have not been elected.
I do support TRC engaging with Maori on issues that effect them and it think they are already doing that now. However, I understand some people feel the system is racist and unfair to Maori and I don't see that issue going away anytime soon. If something was needing to be implemented I feel the only compromise is to create a Maori Ward then at least that/ those seats are safe guarded people of Maori decent to have a voice.
I do not support Maori appointed seat because the public have no say on who those people will be and that goes against my principles of what a democracy means.

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

TRC should diversify its investments however more information around that is needed.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

Not enough information here, however, I'm not concern if TRC sells off part of the Port. Personally I think NPDC should take some ownership of the port because they receive the majority of the economic benefits.
If TRC does sell off shares it would have to be considered against what they wanted to do with that money.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 4, 2021 1:03 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	121.75.239.233
Unique ID:	787655134
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	David McKay
Address	7 Hunter PI New Plymouth, Select One 4312
Email	david.mckay757@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	This work needs to be accelerated because climate change will ensure that solutions will be harder to implement as it takes hold. The political will to get on with the job will diminish as climate change makes the solutions harder to achieve and more difficult to design and construct.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes
Further comments here	Investigate and use alternative energy sources other than carbon based fuels.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Some support will be required however the market will be the best avenue to choose the better placed options rather than political interference.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

As long as refurbishment can be done to a high standard. It must be insured that the accommodation for the staff is acceptable to allow you to attract suitable qualified staff to the region and to show you care for and respect the staff you have. It is hard enough to get good professional staff to the region as it is but without providing good facilities it will never happen. If the existing buildings cannot be converted adequately then a new build may be the better option.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

This is something the council must do as soon as possible. The mood of the electorate has changed and you should be leading the change not waiting for the inevitable. Taranaki has a lot to do in this space. We should be looking to the day when the representation is 50% Maori. I'm sure Taranaki would be the better for it over all. One seat at the table is a token gesture which is going to be required by central government anyway. Let us show some foresight and make it more.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

I'm all for diversification however the ownership of the port should be kept in TRC control. There will be risks to the port due to changes in the produce (both type and volume) that goes through the port and sea level rise hence that risk needs to be spread.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

Refer above

Your comments on any other issues

There are calls for the councils to get involved in replanting forests to offset their carbon emissions. Should this be a part of the plan please ensure that once a planting is carried out there is follow up work done to ensure the survival of the plants. I have been involved in a number of planting days organised by the councils and have gone back later to see the majority of the plants dead because they were covered in weeds. Better planning and organisation is required in this work.

I believe the councils pest programme needs to be more strongly applied. With climate change upon us the warmer weather will see an explosion of existing pest species with new ones also coming into the mix. We need to get on top of the existing problem now while it is manageable otherwise it will become too hard and we will lose the advantage we have.

I have just visited Tupare Gardens and noticed the increase in the number of asparagus weed around the gardens. We noted it two years ago to one of the gardeners when there was just a handful of the weed. Probably a days work to dig it out. Nothing happened and now there is possibly a weeks work. Pukekura Park is now inundated with it and they have a spraying programme (\$10,000pa) to reduce the impact. DOC have spent over \$1m over ten years in the Kaitake Ranges to nearly eliminate it. There is also the educational responsibility the TRC has to show visitors that the weed is unacceptable, not native, aggressive and invasive. You have it on your list of pest plants therefore you should not be accepting it in the gardens and riverbanks you have responsibility for. This also applies to other pests, flora and fauna, as well.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 5, 2021 7:07 am
Browser:	Safari 14.0.1 / OS X
IP Address:	49.226.1.108
Unique ID:	787849398
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Duncan Brown
Address	301 Surrey hill road New plymouth, RD4 4374
Email	duncanjmbrown@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	climate change in Taranaki will lead to a marked increase in the risk of water born disease. It is essential that we improve the quality of our water ways to help combat this

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	switching to alternative fuel and improved public transport network has been demonstrated in the US and the UK to dramatically reduce green house gas emissions from transport. Climate change mitigation should remain a top priority for us all

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes The views and cultures of all those living in our regions would be heard and acted upon in a fair and equitable way. This included Maori culture but also non Maori culture

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) yes - diversification is key

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) partial - retaining control of the port will be essential in helping direct future business/industry. For example if we wanted to set up a large plastic recycling facility for the southern hemisphere we would need the port

Your comments on any other issues .

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 5, 2021 11:33 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.90 / Windows
IP Address:	121.75.243.66
Unique ID:	787892628
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Paul Lamb
Address	125a Brooklands Road NEWPLYMOUTH, 64
Email	langmanlamb@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Keep up the good work. I like forward to seeing a map of safe swimming holes in our rivers network.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes
Further comments here	<p>1. Bus fuels - where it makes sense economic sense to replace a bus with an electric bus, please do.</p> <p>2. Bus service - The consultation document omitted to specify the two new routes being proposed. In principle expanding the bus network, and increasing the frequency, and reducing the size of buses are all great ideas.</p> <p>It would be nice to understand what needs to happen to make the bus service cost neutral?</p> <p>When would it be appropriate for a park and ride bus service in the region? I believe an app to "hail the next bus" would increase engagement, as the app live tracks when the next bus is arriving at your chosen bus-stop.</p>

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Further comments here	A \$0.5m fund doesn't sound like it'll achieve much, but happy to go with your recommendation.
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Further comments here	Happy to go with the Council's recommendation... does TRC have an office in New Plymouth / Waitara? Perhaps now would be a good time to consider alternative locations for some services.
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Sure.
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Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	<p>Please maintain ownership and control of the supply of goods into/out of our region.</p> <p>Probably seize any opportunity to have ownership and control of data into/out of the region.</p> <p>Probably seize any opportunity to have ownership and control of energy into/out of the region.</p> <p>Probably seize any opportunity to have ownership and control of learning institutions of either labour or robotic automation in the region.</p>
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Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)	Please maintain full ownership. Any partial sell off should be exclusively offered to ratepayers.
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Your comments on any other issues	<p>Can all the Taranaki Councils merge?</p> <p>Land use is something I didn't realise I need to know about, please can you help educate the public.</p>
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Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 6, 2021 11:38 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	222.152.128.194
Unique ID:	788377387
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Nicole Sturgess
Address	320B Frankley Road Ferndale New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	nsturgess@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes more Maori representatives in our council

Have your say

Nearly there...

WAITARA COMMUNIT BOARD SUBMISSION TO TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL'S LONG-TERM PLAN2021-2031

Submitter Details:

Contact: Jonathan Marshall, Chair
Waitara Community Board
C/- Private Bag 2025
New Plymouth 4342

Email: jon@marshall.kiwi.nz

I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May: yes/no

Delivering on NZ's freshwater aspirations

The Waitara Community Board would like to see the Taranaki Regional Council contribute to the cost of cleaning up the stormwater streams in and around Waitara.

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: April 6, 2021 7:49 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address: 151.210.166.4
Unique ID: 788482862
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Darryl Gaudin
Organisation (if applicable)	Taranaki Trails Trust
Address	8 Shelter Grove Frankleigh Park New Plymouth, Taranaki
Email	info@taranakitrails.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Your comments on any other issues I have emailed in a submission to go alongside this form.

Nearly there...



5 April 2021

Submission on Taranaki Regional Council's Long Term Plan

This is a submission from the Taranaki Trails Trust. We congratulate the Taranaki Regional Council on publishing an easy to read consultation document and all the work done to date to support trails in our region. We use the term "trails" to cover walking and cycle ways.

This submission only comments on the aspects of the Long Term Plan relating to trails development. This submission is endorsed by all Trustees of the Taranaki Trails Trust, with the exception of Charlotte Littlewood, who has declared a conflict and taken no part in this submission.

Background on the Taranaki Trails Trust

The Taranaki Trails Trust is a community-led charitable trust, created to connect Taranaki through trails and make our region a world class trails destination.

We were established in December 2019, and our trustees and supporters came together with a shared belief that our incredible region, Taranaki Maunga and the stories of our people have a huge potential to create a unique trails experience.

Our trails and journeys also have the capacity to unite and connect our communities. They can enrich our physical, mental and social well-being, as well as creating business opportunities and prosperity.

Our Trustees are Darryl Gaudin (Chair), Charlotte Littlewood (Secretary), Rob Haveswood (Treasurer), Ian Armstrong, Paul Roberts, Stacey Hitchcock, Darrel Nicholas and Blair Cox. We also provide a mentoring position on our Trust each year. The current position is held by Marc Ocampo Ramos.

Our vision, values and strategy is attached in the appendix of this submission.

Trails have a wide number of cross cutting benefits.

The Trust passionately supports the development of more trails in Taranaki due to their multiple benefits. These include:

- Trails encourage people to replace car journeys with walking, cycling, scootering and other means of active transport. The Climate Change Commission's draft budgets propose **reducing transport emissions** by nearly 50%. This will require increasing walking and cycling. One of the most common barriers to cycling in the region is safety. Trails help address this.



- **Connecting people to the whenua, land and the environment**, including opportunities for education story telling in the region.
- Active transport also is much **healthier** than travelling by car. Recreational trails also support this by being an increasingly popular activity to burn some energy and get the heart rate going, as well as building a love of cycling and confidence cycling. This may mean people are more likely to commute by cycling.
- Active transport can also **reduce congestion** in our cities, and be part of greening our cityscapes and making them more attractive places, with less air pollution and need for car parking spaces.
- Recreational trails provide a significant **tourist attraction**. Cycle tourism has seen a huge growth in the last decade, and the increasing uptake of e-bikes makes trails popular to a much wider number of people than ever before. Tourism brings important revenue into the region.
- Trails contribute to making Taranaki an **attractive place to live and settle**, helping to attract talented and skilled people to support our economy.

Recommendations

The Trails Trust commends the Council for its support of trails.

We note page 70 of the supporting document for the LTP includes activities at Pukeiti to:

- upgrade the outer ring tracks
- continuing the growth in recreational activities with the construction of a fitness trail.

We also support the TRC continuing to fund the capital works for the Kaitake Trail/ Te Ara a Ruhihiwerapini (the pathway of Ruhihiwerapini). This will be a world class asset and bring a much needed cycling activity to our region.

The Trails Trust has also produced a 30 year regional trails vision, and this is currently being consulted on as part of feedback on the draft Taranaki Regional Land Transport Plan (see Appendix One).

This vision includes having a trail going around the base of the Te Papakura o Taranaki (Egmont National Park). This trail has potential to link the Kaitake Trail with the Taranaki Traverse, providing a multi-day unique cycling and walking experience. We note that this concept is subject to the Taranaki Maunga settlement and positive engagement with iwi and hapū.

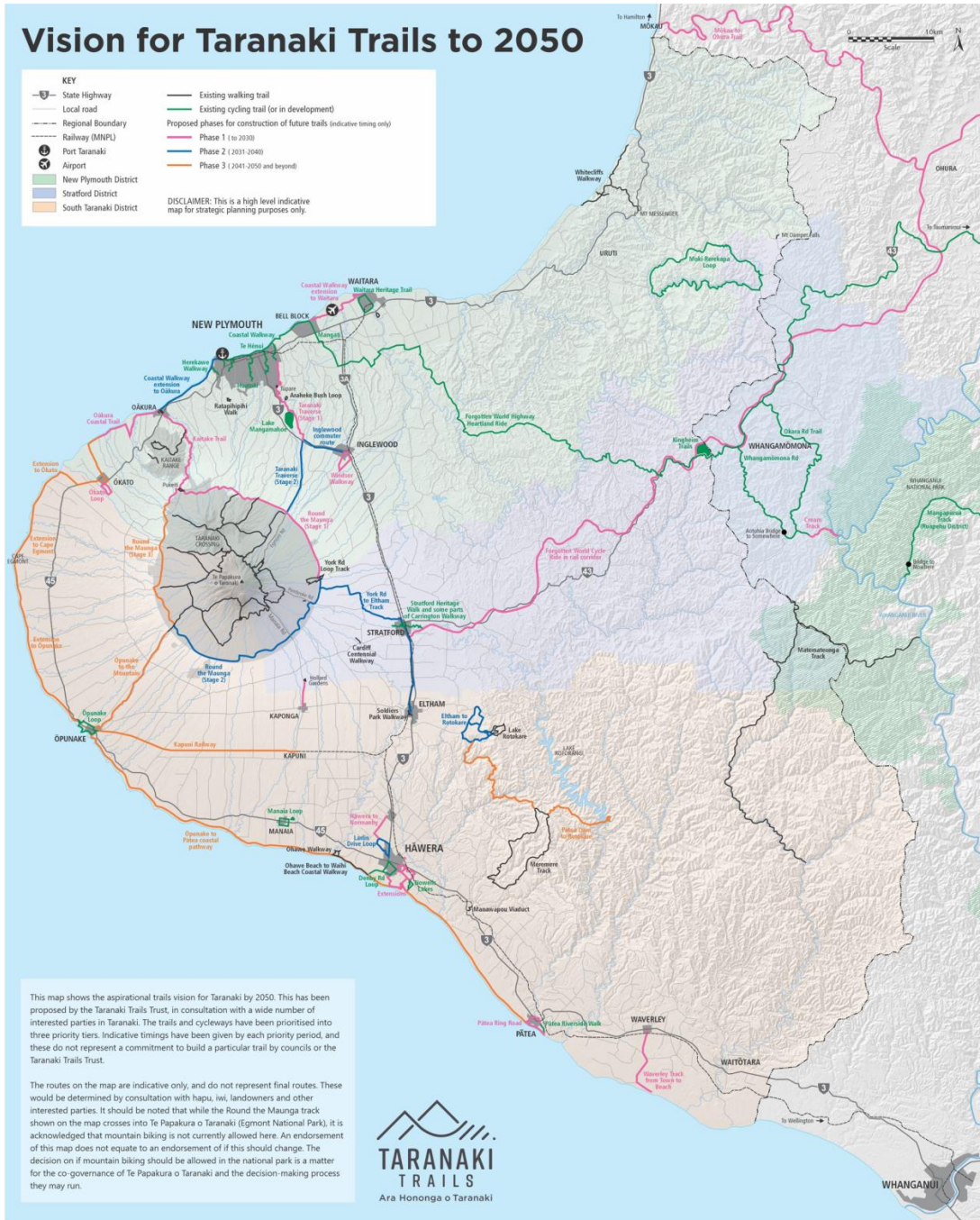
Ngā mihi nui,

Darryl Gaudin

Chair, Taranaki Trails Trust



Appendix One: Draft Taranaki Regional Trails Vision

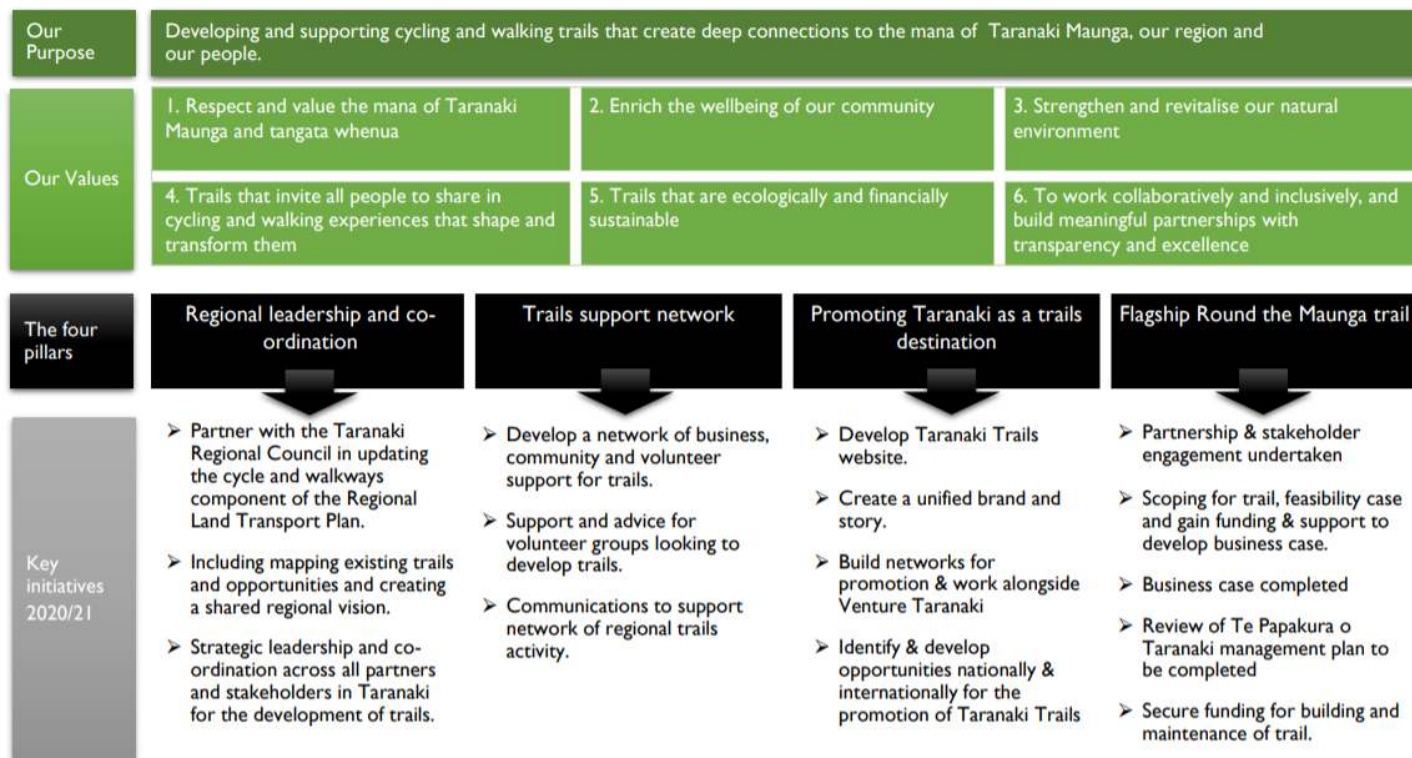




Releasing the transformative power of trails

A community-led charitable trust created to connect Taranaki through trails and make our region a world class trails destination. Our trustees have a diverse range of skills, experiences and relationships, and are united in their passion for what trails can deliver for our region.

Taranaki Maunga and the stories of our people have huge potential to create a unique trails experience. Trails and journeys also have the capacity to unite and connect our communities. They enrich physical, mental and social well-being, and create business opportunities and prosperity.



Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 6, 2021 10:55 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address:	103.96.87.133
Unique ID:	788527662
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Jeffrey Fong
Address	290b Saint Aubyn St New Plymouth, Region 4310
Email	jeffreydotfong@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	This is pretty silly question wording. Clearly the TRC needs to improve water quality faster, but by how much? I would suggest given the slow pace of progress in recent decades the TRC owes it to it's constituents to improve MUCH Faster than the government's aspirations. The public's aspirations for water quality are much much higher than that of the government.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	Public transport is the future. TRC needs to take the risk and provide transport options, otherwise we will never have public transport.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	There is such little detail in this question. Who knows? Go with the recommendation. Loaded question.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Lowest cost option. TRC is not a heavy client facing operation. Aside from attracting high quality staff and giving them a good environment, the advantages of a brand new building seem low. Refurb with staff productivity in mind.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Integrating Maori involvement at every step of resource decision making. Training staff and including it in the fabric of the TRC - this in an effort to avoid bureaucratic box ticking and taking advantage of Maori culture to make good decisions.
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Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	Yes, there are risks. But this is a public vs. privatisation question. Private ownership will always be more difficult to enact the changes and challenges required to adapt responsibly to a wave of climate change and market responses in the next 5-10 years. The port must change its operations in the coming years, TRC ownership is the best hope of doing it responsibly and with public accountability.
Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)	The least possible.
Your comments on any other issues	The operation of the port needs to change. It's major exports are methanol, hydrocarbons, logs, feed and live export. All 5 are in serious danger of significant market corrections in the coming years given the NZ climate change commission's 2021 report. TRC needs to guide the port towards sustainable export products, methods of transport and operation sensitive to a growing city (MORE RAIL LESS TRUCKS), and an improvement in its environmental impact on the ocean/port. Board leadership and strategic change are vital - the TRC and PTL board need to make a change - not leave it up to a private equity partner who will take the best financial option. PTL needs to be viewed as a public investment not a financial one.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 7, 2021 6:38 am
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address:	202.61.114.103
Unique ID:	788779285
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Lisa parker
Address	Mangaonga Rd. Ahititi, Taranaki 4310
Email	plisa9212@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Given you can work from home could also downsize.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	They should be partners in decision making. Get iwi on board please and pay them for their work for the environment.
---	--

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

Perhaps but they need to be environmentally friendly industry which is not the current case at port taranaki.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

No

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 7, 2021 9:18 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address:	125.238.143.94
Unique ID:	789052311
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	jason parlane
Address	111 seaview road new plymouth , taranaki 4312
Email	jasonparlane@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	no involvement required we are all New Zealanders and we all need to think and plan as one.
---	---

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)** yes

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)** sell all

Your comments on any other issues urgently need a suitable marina built

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 7, 2021 10:02 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.90 / Android
IP Address:	115.189.88.253
Unique ID:	789061262
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Cameron Murray
Address	372 rimutauteka rd Rd 8 Inglewood, Taranaki 4388
Email	cammurray302@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Traditional Maori beliefs should have little or no part in council decision making. They should keep those pagan beliefs to themselves.
---	---

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

They should probably be more diversified.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

I wouldn't support a full sell off and I don't know about a partial one.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 7, 2021 10:02 pm
Browser:	Mobile Safari 14.0.3 / iOS
IP Address:	103.24.143.208
Unique ID:	789061375
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	liz sinclair
Address	3510 South Road Opunake , Taranaki 4682
Email	lizsinclair56@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Greater Maori participation but not by enforced ratios

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	No change
Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)	Do not sell off
Your comments on any other issues	Opunake reef continues to be a major environmental issue and needs to be addressed urgently

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 7:06 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	101.53.216.229
Unique ID:	789329885
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Rodney Baker
Organisation (if applicable)	Urenui and Districts Health Group
Address	PO Box 131 Urenui, Taranaki 4320
Email	bruskaz2003@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Further comments here	Needs to be addressed quicker not industry operations put first options need to be found. Mimitangiatua is a Prime example of poor management and people taking ownership on consent guides need to be monitored and enforced. Urenui and Onaero water quality is also poor.
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Further comments here	Not in our area

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund
Further comments here	No comment

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Needs to change as not right now .

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) If you think about TRC prime role is Air ,water and Land this is not a great industry to be involved with.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) Yes

Your comments on any other issues Monitoring needs to a major issue and dealing with discharges to Air and Water should be the same as Health and Safety risks .

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 10:55 am
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Linux (Ubuntu)
IP Address:	210.48.190.61
Unique ID:	789433739
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Urs Signer
Address	6484a South Road RD35 Opunake, Taranaki 4685
Email	urspetersigner@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>It is my view that the TRC has failed to protect waterways in Taranaki. Rivers, streams, creeks and wetlands are under immense pressure from industrial agriculture and the oil and gas industry. The council has not been able to ensure that mauri of waterways is restored.</p> <p>While I support Option 1, I actually think it's time for TRC to hand over the management of freshwater to tangata whenua, to iwi and hap?. It is my understanding that s58M of the Resource Management Act 1991 - Purpose of Mana Whakahono a Rohe - already outlines how council can hand over the management of freshwater to hap? and iwi and there will be further mechanisms through Te Mana o Te Wai.</p> <p>The time has come to admit that the TRC has not met its statutory obligations and stepping aside would indeed be an honourable step.</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Further comments here

BUS FUEL OPTIONS

I support moving the Diesel fleet over the electric now. \$680k for each bus sounds like a lot of money. Where does this number come from? Are prices not coming down? What's the price difference between a Diesel vs. an electric bus when taken the running costs over the next years into account? Every new bus needs to be replaced as an EV. Part of the problem is that the council doesn't own any infrastructure - it's just all contractors. I think the council should run and own the buses themselves.

BUS SERVICE OPTIONS

While I clicked 'Option 3', I actually want Option 4 which is Option 2 and Option 3 together. We need extra services urgently, including evening buses, weekend schedule and more regular services on the existing lines. But we also need new services. That includes reinstating No. 40 and extending it to Okato. Extending the Waitara service to Urenui.

As I have said previously, the problem with the bus service is that it's completely underfunded! Once the council commits to actually providing a decent network and fund it appropriately, we will have a public transport system that we can proud of and people will enjoy using.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution

Consultation Issue 4

Further comments here

I find it remarkable that while we are in a the middle of a pandemic and the biggest challenge humanity has ever faced - CLIMATE CHANGE - we get to give you feedback on how to spend more public money on yourselves. Yes, sure, you decent offices. But just remember, we have families sleeping and living in their cars; we have families going to the foodbank to survive; we are witnessing a collapse of ecosystems across the world; we have increasing unemployment and poverty!

Why is your plan so silent on climate change? Why are you happy to spend millions on your own office but only peanuts on a public transport system?

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes As stated earlier, I believe it's time for tangata whenua to take over the management of all RMA issues. Council has failed to protect the environment. We would be better off if hapū and iwi are once again in charge of the management of water, the land, the coast and the air.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) The port plays a key role in an economic system that is destroying our environment, the atmosphere, and our communities. No, it should not be run by some private vampire business. But at the same time, the import-export way has to come to an end. We export wood overseas while there is a huge shortage in building materials. We export milk solids (95% of the milk produced in Aotearoa is exported) while children grow up in poverty.

Yep, the council needs to diversify. It should - for example - purchase a full electric bus fleet for the region so that the council's investments actually benefits the community rather than just benefiting private business like Fonterra and Methanex.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) No.

Nearly there...



Submission on resource consent application

Online reference number: CA210405725
Completed on: 07 Apr 2021

Submitter's details

Full name or company name of submitter: Joanne MASSEY
Contact Name: Joanne MASSEY
Email: jo.massey@xtra.co.nz
Contact phone number: 0221893674
Postal Address: 27 Hine Street, New Plymouth 4310
Street address of property affected (if different to the address above): NA

The Council will serve all formal documents electronically via the email address provided above.

Application to which submission relates

Name of applicant: Joanne MASSEY
Proposal (activity type and location): 2021 SUBMISSION for TRC to secure funding for and to build a High Temperature Gassyfication Furnace (to address landfill and toxic waste minimisation and disposal in a purpose built facility in our region).
TRC Consent number/s: 1234?
I am a trade competitor for the purposes of [section 308B](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991: No

The specific parts of the application this submission relates to are:

My submission relates to the whole application: Yes

Submission details

Please provide details of your submission. If your submission is in a document, you can upload the document below. 2021 SUBMISSION for Council to secure funding for and to build a High Temperature Gassification Furnace to address landfill and toxic waste minimisation and disposal.

The recent consent hearing on Wed 24th and Thursday 25th of March at the Devon Hotel conference rooms for Remediation (NZ) to get consent to continue their operations in the Uriti Valley (despite numerous breaches of environmental guidelines) brought back to me the urgent need to confront the regions inability to appropriately dispose of hazardous and toxic waste.

There is also the issue of minimisation of landfill that continues to be a challenge (especially since non compliance of recyclables

continues to be an issue and generate landfill).

The ONE technology that could effectively address these issues is that of an extreme High temperature furnace.

Its a big ticket, high cost item, and I understand that a council with a limited tenure may be disinclined to take such a project on, but it represents a meaningful investment in our environmental health and a long term, practical way of addressing these two issues.

In Japan, there are over 20 of these furnaces, and their landfill deposits from industrial and domestic waste is under 5% of total refuse. The rest of what would otherwise go into landfill is converted into energy, high quality recyclable metal slag and around 2% toxic waste that cannot be disposed of with this technology.

This region, (and the country) need an extreme High temperature furnace (producing no toxic emissions) , to dispose of hazardous and other non biodegradable and toxic refuse.

Disposing of these materials are problematic, and it's very expensive to send our toxic waste (and things like polystyrene, dioxins, phenylalanine, asbestos etc) elsewhere to be dealt to.

The alternate to dealing with these wastes effectively risks further situations like we have presently with the Remediation NZ breaches: the storage of 20,000 tonnes of hazardous drilling mud containing heavy metals and chemicals on a site claiming to be in the business of organic composting and subsequent overflows of contaminants into the Mimitangiatua River. Even burying this kind of waste in containment pits is not free of the risk of breaching, and accepting that land will need to be quarantined is not sustainable or acceptable.

I feel a facility of this nature would be advantageous. It could generate income by accepting toxic refuse from other regions for treatment and disposal.

Councils in Europe have these types of furnaces, and use the electricity produced to heat public pools and public buildings , and generate income by diverting excess power to the National grid. If Taranaki had a facility of this kind, the NPDC or TRC could generate income by accepting toxic refuse from other regions for treatment and disposal.

I feel this kind of facility would be a great legacy for any council to leave future citizens through realising a long term vision to safeguard our environmental health.

I was disappointed when I made my last submission advocating for this technology, (at the last LTCCP consultation) that one of the Councillors was so completely ignorant about this technology he responded that it would be too polluting and the emissions would be environmentally damaging. A reactive comment made with no basis in fact (I believe he was thinking of INCINERATOR technology)...I hope that any councillors that were present when I last submitted this proposal have since 'boned

up' on the technology and now have a greater understanding of its beneficial applications.

For further information on this technology:

Gasifying and melting furnace | Waste Management Plants ...

<https://www.jfe-eng.co.jp/en/products/environment/urb04.html>

JFE High-temperature Gasifying and Direct Melting Furnace System is the most advanced Waste to Energy technology developed by JFE. This system gasifies and melts waste at high temperature in one step. It generates high efficiency electric power and/or supplies steam to district heating systems. Slag and metal can be recovered and used as materials for construction or recycling. JFE constructed 10 plants (20 lines) since 2003.

Features

1. High Efficiency Power Generation
2. Very Low Environmental Impact
3. Reliability and Safety
4. Recycled Slag and Metal
5. Various Waste Treatment
6. Variety of Plant Capacity

NA

Upload submission details here

Outcome sought

I seek the following decision from the Council

If consent is granted, the conditions I seek are

To grant consent

That the TRC act in partnership with other agencies (central Government, NPDC and private sector companies) to secure funding an establish this facility.

You can upload a document containing the conditions you seek here

NA

Attendance and wish to be heard at consent hearing

I/we wish to be heard in support of my/our submission Yes

By answering yes, you will have the option to speak in support of your submission at any consent hearing.

If others make a similar submission, I/we will consider presenting a joint case with them at the hearing. No

Request for independent commissioner/s

Pursuant to section 100A of the Resource Management Act 1991, I request that the Taranaki Regional Council delegates its functions, powers, and duties required to hear and decide the application to one or more hearing commissioners who are not Taranaki Regional Councilors. Yes

Note: Such a request may be made (in writing) up to 5 working days after close of submissions. If you do make a request under section 100A of the Resource Management Act 1991, you will be liable to meet or contribute to the costs of the hearings commissioner or commissioners.

Provision of submission to applicant

The Resource Management Act 1991 requires you to send a a copy of the submission to the applicant.

Would you like the Applicant to be automatically sent a copy Yes
of this submission via email?

Please enter the applicant's email address here jo.massey@xtra.co.nz

Authorisation

By selecting this checkbox, you are confirming you are the Yes
person making submission, or person authorised on behalf
of person making submission.

Date 07/04/2021

Council Use Only

Action	Signature	Date
Database updated by		
Document number		

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 11:41 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	124.197.24.81
Unique ID:	789448712
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Laurence Ngaia
Address	67 rex st Wellington, miramar 6022
Email	l.ngaia@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	do what you were supposed to do instead of building your palace and wasting our rates money on implementing policy to suit your own benefits these issues were raised years ago and our submissions were told to come under the banner of our kaumatua 30 years later im a kaumatua in my own right

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mxed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide exta services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Further comments here	wheres the further information to be accessed from so people can have an informed decision before they make any sort of decisions
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

only if you put bars on the windows and security doors with guards on the outside to guard your criminal activity within its walls

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes a treaty partnership please

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 12:03 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	125.236.212.200
Unique ID:	789456004
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	rhys hurley
Address	170 hurley rd rd2, patea 4598
Email	rhylshurley@icloud.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	more south link options or even more running time for existing routes.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes the ideal outcome is iwi consultation on decision making, but only that Maori are involved in consultation and council decisions are made ultimately by elected representatives.
I believe Maori in the community usually have differing opinions to iwi leaders so consultation must be done so that not only one area of there groups are involved in decision making.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Owning more assets would not be a negative. Especially in the areas of renewable energy generation.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) No sell off. The community would not support any sell off.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: April 8, 2021 12:24 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address: 49.226.235.238
Unique ID: 789462921
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	max barnard
Address	2b Seyton ST Stratford, Taranaki
Email	maxbarnard764@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Was shocked to hear the Wiaongongora was one of the 10 most polluted rivers in the country

Consultation Issue 2

Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	We own it. It is in the Centre of Taranaki. plenty of parking for the staff.

Have your say

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)	It would only be a short term bonus if sold off.
Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)	I don't see how Ill benefit from sale as it helps keep rates down
Your comments on any other issues	Changing to eco cars for TRC would be expensive & at present no charging site in Stratford.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 12:39 pm
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Windows
IP Address:	122.62.14.217
Unique ID:	789467642
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Catherine Cheung
Address	62 Kaihihi Road Upper Okato New Plymouth, Taranaki 4335
Email	cpscheung@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Yes definitely, we need to boost capacity and invest in protecting our waterways, improving water quality and restoring the health and the mauri of all rivers. A much more integrated management of all freshwater, including rivers, streams, groundwater and wetlands, is needed.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Further comments here

Investment and promotion of public transport need to aim at reducing overall emissions, considering the reduction of emissions from private cars and from resulting reduced need for road maintenance.

Public transport needs to be convenient and affordable for widespread uptake, hence frequency and extent of services are the key, as is public money investment and effective education and promotion programs.

The goal of public transport is to provide accessibility and mobility for people. Flexibility and increased frequency of services such as by providing more frequent but smaller buses or vans, potentially incorporating on-demand features, would greatly enhance the uptake of public transport. Integration of a much improved public transport with car or ride sharing investments and initiatives would contribute to the same goal, through provision of flexibility and cost savings in some situations. Council should offer support for community-run transport services such as on-demand vans and ride sharing initiatives, especially in rural areas.

Thoroughly consider the conversion of part of the bus fleet to using sustainably produced biofuels such as from forestry and/or farm wastes. This technology already exist and can be refined and implemented domestically, creating jobs as well. This would be a more economical path than purely relying on expensive imports of electric vehicles although electric buses and vans also have their place here.

The Ministry of Transport Green Freight paper is a useful resource: https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Paper/Green-Freight-Strategy-c-Working-Paper_FINAL-May-2020.pdf

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

I support TRC contributing to Covid recovery, as long as it is in line with climate mitigation and adaptation while enhancing social and community wellbeing.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 3 - Rent office space

Further comments here

Renting office spaces in districts outside of Stratford would improve public access to council and council's outreach to the wider communities. It would also contribute economically to these other districts.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Genuine involvement and direct influence in decision-making, not just token consultation or a seat at the table.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Port Taranaki needs to shift its focus from export and import businesses to domestic coastal transport and essential regional transport and shipping, increasingly with renewable energy.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) I support a partial sell-off or gifting of the port to mana whenua. Site remediation and restoration of the coastal environment needs to begin sooner rather than later.

Your comments on any other issues Consideration of all matters require a te ao Māori lens and a climate lens.

Much work is needed in integrated planning, management and monitoring across sectors and among councils, so decisions at different levels complement each other, for the greater good environmentally and socially.

Nearly there...



Taranaki District Health Board
Private Bag 2016
New Plymouth 4342
New Zealand
Telephone 06 753 6139
Facsimile 06 753 7770
Email: corporate@tdhb.org.nz
Website www.tdhub.org.nz

9 April 2021

Long-Term Plan Submission
Chief Executive
Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford 4352

Email: info@trc.govt.nz

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

We do not wish to speak in support of our Submission.

The Taranaki DHB Public Health Unit welcomes the opportunity to provide feedback on the **Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan**.

Taranaki PHU is committed to creating a fairer society where everyone has the opportunity for good health, and where our societal systems consider the needs and aspirations of Māori as tangata whenua and work in partnership with Māori through the application of Te Tiriti o Waitangi articles and principles.

Taranaki PHU is one of 12 public health units providing public health services across Aotearoa/New Zealand. We provide a range of services with a focus on promoting health equity and protecting communities against public health hazards, including through a Wellbeing in All Policies approach (WiAP). One of the roles of the Medical Officer of Health is to advise Territorial Authorities and Regional Councils on issues that may impact on the health of the public.

WiAP is a cross-sectoral approach to policy that considers the health and wellbeing implications of policy decisions, in order to improve population health and equity. Many of the determinants of health lie beyond the control or influence of the health sector and the individual and form a complex system of factors that determine health outcomes (Figure 1). The decisions of local government play a direct role in the determinants of health in communities.



Figure 1 The Determinants of Health and Wellbeing in Communities (Whitehead & Dahlgren, 2006)

Please find the following comments for your consideration:

Delivering on New Zealand's Freshwater Aspirations

Taranaki PHU supports the Council's proposal to commit more resources to meet the requirements of the Essential Freshwater Reforms. Taranaki PHU is also supportive of greater Maori involvement in monitoring and decision making. Freshwater quality is important for physical health and also for the cultural health of Māori.

Bus Fuel Options

We support the investigation of alternative fuel options for the public transport fleet. Low-emission vehicles are an important strategy for addressing the impacts of climate change. However, implementation should occur as the result of careful and considered research and in consultation with the community, and not impact on the equity benefits of providing low-cost public transport.

To have a greater potential impact on reducing emissions, Taranaki PHU recommends that the focus should also be on strategy to increase the use of public transport and, therefore, reducing the number of trips taken in private vehicles, as well as providing users with the health benefits associated with public transport use. A reduction in the total number of trips taken in vehicles has the potential to provide greater reduction in emissions and more health benefits from reduced pollution than increasing the use of low-emission vehicles.¹

Bus Service Options

We encourage the provision of increased bus services aligned with strategies to increase use of public transport. The development of an integrated transport strategy, that considers urban planning and services, such as medical services and the proposed new Multi-Sport hub should be considered in decision making processes.

Taranaki PHU supports the provision of accessible and affordable public transport. Public transport is an essential service providing non-drivers (such as the elderly, young people, people with physical disabilities and others who do not have access to a private vehicle) with the ability to access employment and social opportunities, engage in community activities and access essential needs (such as healthcare or shopping).² There are clear health benefits associated with public transport use, including increased physical activity, increased social contact, and improved mental health, as well as environmental benefits of reduced congestion and emissions.³ Providing a high quality public transportation system that runs frequently is associated with increased use.^{4/5}

¹ Woodcock, J., Edwards, P., Tonne, C., Armstrong, B.G., Ashiru, O., Banister, D., Beevers, S., Chalabi, Z., Chowdhury, Z., Cohen, A., Franco, O.H., Haines, A., Hickman, R., Lindsay, G., Mittal, I., Mohan, D., Tiwari, G., Woodward, A. & Roberts, I. (2009). Public health benefits of strategies to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions: urban land transport. *Lancet* 2009;374(1930-43)

² New Zealand College of Public Health Medicine. (2018). NZCPHM Transport Policy Statement. Wellington: NZCPHM, 2018.

https://www.nzcphm.org.nz/media/124042/2018_11_20_nzcphm_transport_policy_statement_final.pdf

³ Litman, T. (2018). Evaluating Public Transportation Health Benefits. Victoria Transport Policy Institute for The American Public Transportation Association. <https://www.vtpi.org>

⁴ Mackenbach, J.D., Randal, E., Zhou, P. & Howden-Chapman, P. (2016). The influence of urban land-use and public transport facilities on active commuting in Wellington, New Zealand: Active transport forecasting using the WILUTE Model. *Sustainability* 2016;8(242).

⁵ Litman, T. (2018). Evaluating Public Transportation Health Benefits. Victoria Transport Policy Institute for The American Public Transportation Association. <https://www.vtpi.org>

Given the public health benefits associated with public transport, we strongly support proposed enhancements that increase the availability, coverage and use of public transport. We recommend that the focus of the Council should be on strategy to increase demand rather than reduce services.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on the Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Becky Jenkins'.

Becky Jenkins
GENERAL MANAGER
PLANNING, FUNDING AND POPULATION HEALTH

Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer

Our submission relates to that portion of the Okato Asset Management Plan which refers to river flood control on the reach of the Hangatahua (Stony) River just above SH45 bridge. In practice this work entails a digger (or diggers) entering the river bed and moving rocks and gravel (generally from mid-stream to either bank.)

We do not refer to the area downstream of the bridge as we do not closely monitor that area.

SUMMARY OF SUBMISSION

1. We ask that landowners adjacent to this reach of the river (and any other affected parties) be given prior notice of work about to take place. We also consider that landowners such as ourselves with long experience of the behaviour of the river should be consulted before work is done.
2. We question whether the TRC has sufficient follow up measures to check that the work has had the desired effect.
3. Importantly, we consider that all river management work done in this reach of the river has no permanent effect.
4. Following on from point 3 we conclude that the TRC should not actively manage this section of the river by way of movement of the river bed.

Background

Lynn and I have lived on Kaihihi Road adjacent to the Stony for almost fifty years. In that time we have witnessed the river flood many times. We have also seen work done by way of river management on numerous occasions. This has given us a very good assessment of the way the river behaves when left untouched and also whether the various interventions have had any effect.

River Management

The details of the proposed flood control may be found in the Okato Asset Management Plan

<https://www.trc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Environment/FloodControl/OkatoFloodScheme-web.pdf>

Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer

The Okato Flood Scheme states

works in the Stony River have to a large degree been undertaken to maintain the alignment of the channel in the reach of river from 600m upstream to 600m downstream of the SH45 Bridge. This work has been undertaken to encourage the large volumes of gravel transported down the river to this point to move through to the lower river and not build up and threaten the highway bridge and properties in that reach. (page 5)

The stated aims are:

to maintain as far as practicable a relatively straight alignment that maximises the rivers grade and thus its ability to transport the large volumes of gravel material through this reach. (page6)

...manage the channel's alignment to improve the channel's gravel transport capabilities to reduce gravel build up... (page 10)

Your Rivers Manager, Daniel Harrison states in correspondence to us:

In this particular location, the work will assist with gravel movement and reduce the rate of aggradation.

The high islands push the flow from bank to bank during floods, slowing the water down and allowing gravel to drop to the bed. Lowering the islands allows the flood flows to overtop them and travel straighter during a flood, keeping velocities high and gravel and rocks entrained.

Work of this nature has been carried out at regular intervals over the years. However the effects are short-lived. After a few freshes or floods, the river rearranges the rocks, generally back to the state before the work started. Sometimes this is a matter of weeks, sometimes months, but never years. Consequently the river is in its natural state most of the time (for years on end) but in an artificial state for a few months each time river control takes place.

In practical terms the work done generally involves a digger spending a week or more in the river bed removing rocks and gravel from the centre of the river, lowering the rock islands, and depositing that material onto the banks on either side.

We submit that the work has no long-term effect and therefore the TRC should not undertake any in-stream work in this section of the river.

Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer

Photographic evidence

To show the short-lived nature of the work we append photographs taken from set points on the river.

Historical photographs

These photographs were taken from a spot just behind our property and about 50 metres upstream from where the current work is being undertaken. The SH45 bridge can be seen in the distance on the left. The first (2006) shows the huge amounts of sand that can be deposited; the second (2008) how in the same spot the river can be scoured clean down to base rock; and the third (2010) a more typical situation after some years of stability (note growth of a gorse bush!) The fourth shows the situation when work was undertaken last May (2020).

The point to be taken by consideration of these photos is that the forces of nature are far greater than any river modification work undertaken by shifting of rocks as in the current work.

1. Taken on 14/12/2006 after a flood event had deposited large amounts of sand



3

**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

2. Taken on 09/05/2008 after the major flood event of April 30th, 2008.
(Note that the pongas in the first photograph were removed by this flood. Debris piled on right bank indicates the height of the flood.)



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

3. Taken on 25/03/2010. Regrowth of a gorse bush after a period of stability.



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

4. Taken on 1/05/2020. Rocks on right bank in previous photo are gone and large piece of solid material broken off. Digger working on realignment removing rocks from centre of river.



Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer

Work undertaken on the river

These photographs demonstrate how quickly the river reverts back to its prior state.

(1) work undertaken in 2010

In looking through our photographic records of work on the river, as far as we can see, the last time work was carried out on this section of the river was in October/November 2010. The work was much the same as in 2020 in that material was moved to the left bank, the rock island in midstream removed, and the embayment on the right filled in, essentially straightening the main channel. (Two diggers and a rock truck were used in this work.)

The first two photos show work in progress and the third shows the completed work.

27/10/10 Photo taken about 150 metres upstream from bridge as material is moved to left bank.



7

**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

27/10/10 Further work to remove material to left bank



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

Work as completed on 2/11/10. Embayment has been filled in and island removed, leaving wide central channel.



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

Photo taken about eight weeks later, 30/12/2010, after several freshes. Main flow of river has reverted into right embayment, removing almost all the material placed there, and island in centre of river is beginning to rebuild. Material placed on left bank has largely been removed.



From this sequence of photos it can be seen that after less than two months of freshes the river had reverted to its prior state. Therefore, what was the point of undertaking the work?

Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer

(2) Work undertaken in 2020

Here is a sequence of photos showing the changes in the state of the river where the work took place from various viewpoints between 1 May and 20 June .

First a viewpoint behind our property looking towards the SH45 bridge in left distance. (Same viewpoint as in 2010.)

(1) 1 May 2020. Work started. Rocks already moved to right bank (where digger is working) but midstream rocks still in place. (Highest rocks are probably placed there temporarily by digger.)



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

(2) 13 May 2020. After completion of work. Midstream rocks now moved to left bank. Channel opened up on left. Wall of rocks across the embayment in right distance.



(3) 26 May 2020. After fresh. Rocks at right embayment removed, channel appears to be moving more to the right.



12

**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

(4) 20 June 2020. After further fresh. Build up of rocks in centre of river. Left hand channel almost gone.



So, after about six weeks, the river has largely reverted to the position before work started.

(5) Current state of river. Photo taken 6 April 2021. Rock island remains midstream. Main flow is into right embayment.



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

Here is the same sequence from another angle.

(1) 7 May 2020. Work restarted after fresh had removed some of initial work.



(2) 13 May 2020. Rocks removed to right and left banks. Midstream rocks cleared and lowered.



(3) 26 May 2020. After fresh. Build up of rocks in centre beginning.



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

(4) 20 June 2020. Further build up of rocks in centre of river.



And the same sequence in the embayment:

(1) 13 May 2020, after completion of work. Embayment filled with rocks.



15

**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

(2) 28 May 2020. Fresh has removed much of rock.



(3) 20 June. More rock removed. Channel flowing strongly through embayment.



**Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031
Submission of Mike & Lynn Spencer**

In summary, looking at the evidence from several angles, after six weeks, the river has reverted to running strongly to the right and into the embayment, the left channel has virtually disappeared and a build up of rocks has taken place in mid-stream. The stated aim to remove/lower rock islands and to produce a strong midstream flow has not been achieved.

Conclusions from photographic sequence

The works undertaken in 2010 and 2020 had hardly any lasting effect. The river, in both cases, reverted back to its prior state in a matter of weeks.

There is therefore no point in undertaking this work. It is merely a temporary interruption to the natural flow of the river, and can have no effect in protecting the bridge.

Mike and Lynn Spencer
20 Kaihihi Road Upper
Okato 4335

067524351
0278735168

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 2:49 pm
Browser:	Safari 13.1.1 / OS X
IP Address:	163.47.245.54
Unique ID:	789505301
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Peter Dalziel
Address	297 Warwick Road RD 21 Stratford, Taranaki 4391
Email	dalziels@mac.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
---------------------------	--

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
-------------------------	---

Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
----------------------------	---

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
-----------------------------	---

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
------------------------------	---

Further comments here	Stratford is central
------------------------------	----------------------

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	A Maori ward
---	--------------

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

Not necessarily. Port ownership is a significant asset

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

Partial sell off

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 3:40 pm
Browser:	Safari 12.1.2 / OS X
IP Address:	202.180.108.14
Unique ID:	789516805
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Nick Parata
Address	176 Tasman Street Opunake, Taranaki 4616
Email	paratanick@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>I am personally of the opinion that it is essential to the quality of life within our region to keep moving at a progressive rate to improve the supply quality of water of all types and requirements in order to set a high standard for both present and future communities within our region.</p> <p>By setting in place great standards and procedures now will create better standards and practices for future generations of public servants to operate with.</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Your comments on any other issues

Yes, further to my concern for better water quality within our region I have a concern for what has occurred with the failed artificial surf reef at Opunake beach and the somewhat lax attempt to remove the deteriorating bags that were used in it's construction.

I have been observing pieces of these bags in amongst the foreshore Kaimoana gathering beds where I go since I have returned home from overseas in 2015, and I am concerned for other sea creatures that maybe mistakenly eating these debris believing it to be food as is well documented.

I am aware of the background of the reefs history, but I do believe there is still a level of responsibility to make good by our society for the good of the creatures that have no choice in this matter, we humans created this issue and we must do the utmost best to now resolve it.

Nearly there...

**Climate Justice Taranaki
Submission
on
Taranaki Regional Council's
Proposed Long Term Plan 2021-2031**

He mihi whakamahana tēnei ki a koutou o te Kaunihera-ā-Rohe. Ahakoa te matekiri o mātou ki a koutou i ētehi wā, kei te kite mātou i te panoni o to koutou mahi me o koutou mahere ki te pai. No reira anei ā mātou whakaaro hei whakateretere i taua panoni o koutou, o tātou katoa. Heoi, nā tāu rourou nā tāku rourou ka ora ai te iwi.

Firstly, congratulations for a successful vote to introduce a Māori ward in the next elections. Our dream for tāngata whenua of Taranaki is to reach a co-management agreement with the regional council in the years to come and, who knows, one day have full management of Taiao placed back under the kaitakitanga of many thriving hapū and iwi working together with similarly thriving tauwi communities. In the meantime the council can make some significant changes to assist tāngata whenua such as requiring cultural impact assessments on consent applications with sufficient time to do so, and also payment of a fee to iwi and hapū kaimahi for doing any work on consents, as is the current requirement with other expert advisors. Allowing iwi kaitiaki to attend site inspections with TRC staff would also fulfil the mana of their roles and allow for better communications, investigations and sharing of kaitiakitanga.

To respond fully to your proposed long term plan however, we have prepared a document 'Toitū Taranaki 2030' which is included in this submission as an appendix. To answer the specific questions posed in your [consultation documents](#), we have outlined some responses below.

Freshwater:

- we prefer **option one or even higher** spending if necessary to meet general public and iwi aspirations for wai. Wai is an essential element we need for so many reasons and it will only be **at more risk with growing effects of climate change** such as increased storms and droughts and a growing population.

Bus services:

- Bus fuel - our transport emissions are far too high and we strongly support an urgent replacement of buses to EV and/or conversion to biodiesel (100% non-fossil-fuel content by 2030). **We support your option two** for now. We suggest further investigation into using **smaller and more frequent buses** that require less capital cost, less energy and provide more frequent services and are ultimately easier to fill with passengers and have less impact on roads and road safety. We need to think longterm to a world quite different from now. While we've heard arguments from TRC staff that bus procurement is not council's decision, we think council can still encourage or incentivise bus operators to shift. It would be a far quicker trip for passengers and cheaper to have for example two smaller school buses sharing the route to town (eg. Some doing upper ring roads and some doing lower ring roads) and would allow more options for students who have early morning or after school activities. If **adults were also allowed on 'school' buses**, which adults have long been asking for, then there would be less need for daytime buses and less disruptive behaviour from students on the buses. This would all create more jobs and a better work environment while serving a wider sector of the community to ditch their private cars and reduce carbon emissions.

- Bus service options – we support **more than option 3, including more rural services** to suit daily school and work commuters, especially to the north and on the central coast. We have said this for years but will reiterate it again, the council must not wait for demand to increase but must **actively encourage people to take public transport**. This can be via promotional multi-media, restrictions and discouragement of private vehicle use, and lowering costs by seeking further support from central government or private sponsors and adding multi-trip cards and whānau cards. More and better bus shelters alongwith more frequent services would also encourage people to not fear the rain. Park'n'ride facilities such as bike lock-ups, commuter bike lanes and priority bus/carpool lanes and better co-ordination of bus timetables with connecting buses and school pick-up etc would also greatly help those coming from outside of our two main cities. City loop services that connect to outer city and regional services would make transport easier and more accessible too. Given public transport passengers have almost doubled in the past decade (349k to 650k), surely much greater investment spending is required to provide for the increasing demand. Yet only 50% (4.8m-6.3m) more expenditure is planned ([Pg57](#)). In our opinion we need to aim for even greater increases in passenger numbers this decade, to get as many cars off the road as possible

Regional Recovery:

- we think it's great TRC are planning on working closer with district councils to help with covid recovery. However, rather than just a one year plan, it should be utilised as a long term strategy for dealing with potential increases in disasters due to climate change and for just transition off fossil fuels. Therefore we **support option two but for every year until 2031**.
- It would also be worth working closer with the **District Health Board** given the joint dealings with water safety, civil defence and just transition, in which the health board has tougher requirements to be carbon neutral by 2025. Staff from TDHB are already looking at several mini-vans for their hundreds of staff across the region which they said could be opened up for public use.

TRC office accommodation:

- we support **option 3 renting accommodation in other areas** such as Waitara and Ōpūnake. Not only will this cut down on mileage and bring money to other towns where commercial vacancies have risen due to Covid, but it will create better relations with the region as a whole by creating council outposts. It will also allow for new staff to be sought from other parts of the region and more co-ordination with iwi and hapū staff. Increased ease of communications via the internet, should easily keep the TRC team connected.

The Port:

- we support the **partial sale or preferably gifting of the Port back to mana whenua**, be that Ngāti Te Whiti and/or Te Atiawa. The hapū and iwi were never in support of the confiscation of these lands and the desecration of their papakāinga and waahi tapu. The port should remain partially in the hands of TRC so the public take responsibility for cleaning the area up and transitioning it for new uses such as for sailing ships, smaller sustainable biodiesel ships and kaimoana restoration, alongside hapū housing and other uses of the land the hapū may desire.

Thank you for considering our comments above and in our document below. We would like to also **speak to our submission** to council in May.

APPENDIX ONE

Toitū Taranaki 2030

A Community Powered Strategy for a Fast and Just Carbon Neutral Transition



Written by Climate Justice Taranaki, with contribution from members of several Taranaki community groups and unions. Published March 2021.

We reserve the right to change our views and opinions expressed in this document.

*Tēnei te ara kei runga,
Ko te ara o tēnei Tupua,
Ko te ara o tēnei Āriki,
Ko te ara o tēnei Matua ā-iwi.
Ko te ara o Ranginui e tū nei, o Papatūānuku e takoto nei,
Kia rarau iho rā ngā tapuwae o Tāne,
Tēnei te pō, nau mai te ao.
Taupokina te pō, hinga te pō, turakina te pō,
Te pō uriuri, Te pō tangotango, Te pō oti atu ki te pō, hurihia ki tua!
Hura te rā! Kake te rā!
Matike te rā ki te pae o Kare-Taitimu, o Kare-Taipari, o Kare-Taimoana
Takapau whāriki i Papatūānuku e takoto nei.
Piki ake, kake ake te rā i te Pae-tū-o-Rangi
Huakina! Huakina te umu!
Huakina te umunui, te umuroa
Te umu o Tū-te-wiwini, o Tū-te-wawana, o Tū-te-nganahau!
I te ata pō, i te ata hāpara, i te ata umurangi, huakina!*

A new dawn is coming. Let's not delay. Remember the knowledge of our ancestors who went before us and rise to greet the sun's rays, fully prepared and ready for the new day that is to come.

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Photo of Taranaki Mouna by [David Young](#).

Summary

For decades, scientists have warned us that unabated climate change will bring environmental and social devastation like we have never seen before. Current estimates give us less than **nine years** to stop runaway climate chaos, let alone rebalance the damage to our planet from the past two centuries since the start of the 'industrial revolution'.

The Covid-19 pandemic has been a wake-up call for many, allowing us to see an immediate global threat and that big changes can be made quickly when political support and collective responsibility is there. Unlike Covid though, the threats from climate change are slower and wide-ranging while the changes needed are more long-lasting and have already faced decades of resistance from the industries who profit from polluting the atmosphere and exploiting our planet and people.

Many concerned about climate change and excessive resource extraction have long been working on [finding the underlying problems and the best solutions](#) for a sustainable and just future. We have struggled for generations to be heard, meticulously gathering evidence, trialling solutions and demanding change on the streets and in the halls of businesses, councils, parliaments and the UN. The rich elites and their corrupt politicians, who have plundered and profited off the destruction of our biosphere, have stood in the way of a just transition all that time denying their harm, offering false solutions that greenwash 'business as usual' and suggesting individual change rather than system change. The poor and working classes who already suffer the most, did not make this problem, **big industry** did and they **must halt their polluting and carry the cost of transition for society**.

While in recent years the New Zealand government is starting to take climate change more seriously, the changes suggested are not fast enough, rely too much on technological fixes and off-setting and do not sufficiently control industrial pollution. As a country we have avoided change arguing we are small and our impact insignificant but we know for our size and population that we are indeed one of the world's [worst emitters](#). We've also argued that if we change before other countries then our economy will suffer unfairly but nations and businesses are desperately looking for leaders in climate transition and if change is done well we can only benefit. That our economy will suffer is a given and it will only get worse, the slower we act.

If we want a truly just transition to living within planetary and regional ecosystem limits with a decent and meaningful life for all people, then those who care and those who can, need to come together to work more strategically and faster. Social change comes from society pushing for change. We need to educate, upskill, collaborate and encourage more people to act.



We advocate for a more community-resilience approach that focuses on industry and structural changes that drastically and urgently cut emissions and provide for our people to transition while also extending aid to those less fortunate, notably climate refugees.

This 2030 just transition plan focuses on our region of Taranaki but **we need the country to change if we are to effectively change**. Hence the targets and suggestions for change are more generic in their focus but applicable to Taranaki still. It is hoped this document will be useful for setting good targets, timeframes and action paths that can be used by our communities here and in other parts of the country including councils, government and businesses.

The long term **focus of our paper is on becoming carbon neutral, based on pre-industrial levels** of carbon in the atmosphere, roughly 280ppm CO₂-e, at the high end of when global temperatures were in a natural dynamic cycle that has held for far longer than the existence of humankind. We know this is pushing the boundaries in which the global 'acceptable' goal is to aim for 1.5°C of warming beyond pre-industrial levels. Accepting this dangerous level of warming in no way compensates for the effects already locked in from excessive emitting. It is not good enough especially for those in low-lying islands like our Pacific cousins who are our tuakana, our genealogical elders, our whānau.

With the clock-ticking for urgent change however, focusing on real carbon neutrality is not helpful right now as this will take too long, further delaying urgent action, and we must also consider effects already locked in, 'committed' by present and near-future greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere. We have settled therefore on a **short-term 2030 just transition strategy** in which the aim is **to dramatically reduce our gross emissions in Aotearoa as fast as possible**. This requires **phasing out fossil fuels and shifting towards a predominantly domestic economy** rather than export and import focussed, given the environmental, economic, cultural and social injustice of continuing such an economy.

This paper suggests to weave and create a way of looking at this transition journey through a different lens, an all inclusive mana taiao mana tangata lens respectful of environment and people. If we continue to use the same lens that created the problem, which has not been respectful of land, water, air and people, or other species that share

our biosphere, we will only get the same outcome. Therefore it is not a separate component of the whole but interweaves through the whole, with the principle to indigenise, to decolonise, to reconnect and revitalise our innate knowledge of how to live sustainably on this planet within our communities.

Focusing on our tūpuna maunga always reminds us that we are but a small part of an unbounded universe. Our tūpuna navigated the vast corners of the Pacific Ocean to these shores with the aid of signs from Taiao and stories from our ancestors. The sun, moon and stars continue to rise in the east of our tūpuna maunga and set in the sea. These are constant reminders to care for our whenua and food crops, and our family, friends and community. We need to be ever mindful of what the future is bringing day upon day, year upon year in this very changeable time, as Papatūānuku and her tamariki try to resettle the problems humans have created. Toitū Taranaki. We need to stand within nature again, not against nature....

"Ehara taku toa i te toa takitahi. Engari, he toa takitini"

Success comes from working together not alone.



Background - who contributed to this document

This 2030 strategy plan is a collaboration of research, experience, writing and ideas from several community groups and concerned residents of Taranaki, who met and discussed paths forward in two community-run just transition meetings in New Plymouth in 2019. We are tāngata whenua, workers, parents, scientists, farmers, students, health specialists and community organisers who want to see urgent action in our region and across the country for a 2030 just transition to a carbon neutral economy.



Just Transition Community Conference June 2019, New Plymouth

It is an independent extension of the Taranaki 2050 process that was supported by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Venture Taranaki and Taranaki District Councils and which produced the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap in July 2019, and further Action Plans.

We were concerned that important community messages in the roadmap process had either failed to be incorporated or were uncertain in their interpretation within the Roadmap. Some of those who collaborated to produce this document had also been involved in the 2050 Roadmap process but wanted collective action to support elements of the roadmap key to community goals, and also fill gaps, or indeed change the map.

Ultimately this document has been a compilation of feedback from those initial community meetings with substantial elaboration and editing by Climate Justice Taranaki volunteers, taking in more recent research and just transition ideas, evolving government policies and the [2021 Climate Change Commission draft advice to government](#).



Taranaki 2030 Just Transition Community Strategy Hui, Nov. 2019, New Plymouth

1. Toitū Taranaki - Why a 2030 Community Just Transition Strategy

1.1 Current NZ situation

The previous New Zealand government agreed in Paris, 2015, “to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to 30% below 2005 levels by 2030”.

In April 2018, The [Productivity Commission](#) found that three particular shifts must happen for New Zealand to achieve its low-emissions goals:

- A **transition from fossil fuels** to electricity and other low-emission fuels across the economy;
- **Substantial afforestation**; and
- **Changes to agricultural production** structure and methods.

The vision of the [Taranaki 2050 Roadmap](#) in 2019 is for a “low-emissions economy” by 2050. The present NZ government agreed, in The Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act, November 2019, to set a new domestic greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for New Zealand to play our role to “keep global warming to no more than 1.5 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels” by:

- reducing **net** emissions of all greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to zero by **2050**, and
- reducing emissions of biogenic methane to 24–47% below **2017** levels by 2050, including to 10% below 2017 levels by 2030.

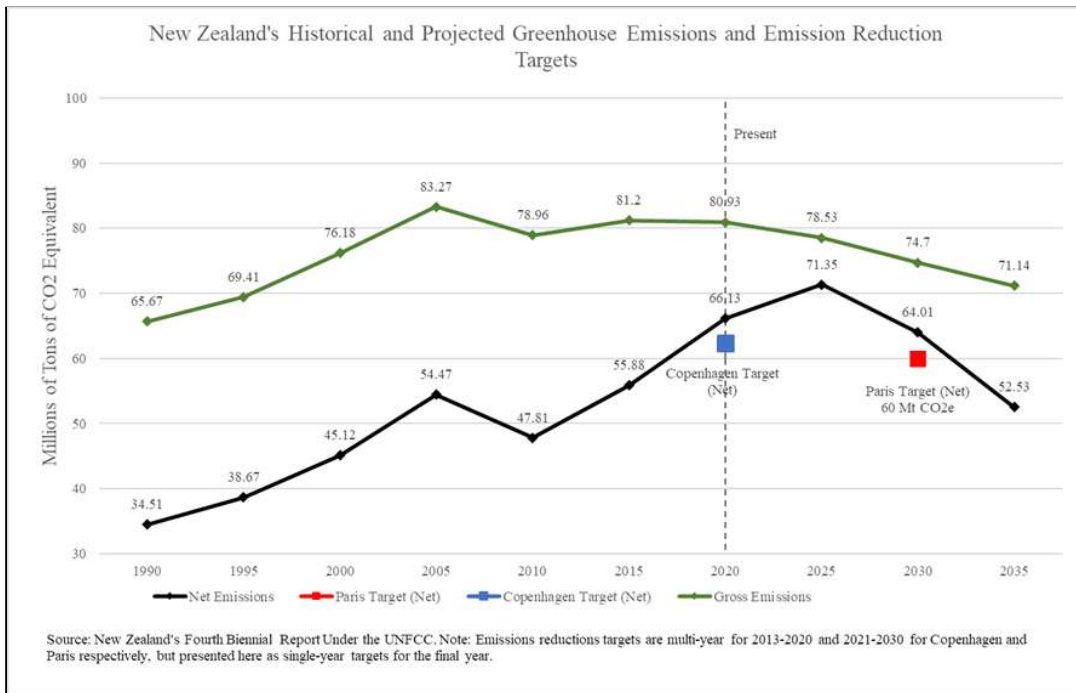
The NZ Climate Change Commission (CCC), in its draft advice to the government (February 2021), pointed out that **the government’s current Nationally Determined Contribution is insufficient** to achieve our share of the reduction to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees C. Yet the Commission’s suggested emissions budgets also fall short of meeting our obligations.

When [the government agreed](#) to the Paris Agreement “to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) to 30% below 2005 levels by 2030”, they in fact compared 2005 *gross* emissions to projected 2030 *net* emissions. This improved the appearance of our poor commitment but actually meant allowing a **10% increase in gross emissions** (with international aviation and shipping emissions not even decided on until 2024). At the end of 2019, the government reported a projected **20% increase in emissions by 2030** in the current Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.

The Climate Change Commission does not challenge this net-gross accounting fraud but continues it with their [own net-gross calculations](#) incorrectly using the 2010 gross CO2 emissions amount for net CO2, leading to a 564 MT ten year target when it should indeed be 485 MT. The [Lawyers for Climate Action NZ reiterated](#) that to do our ‘fair share’, we should be aiming at no more than 400 MT, and warned, “if the temperature increase

exceeds 1.5° Celsius, we consider that adoption of the Commission’s draft advice by the Government would not be consistent with the Crown’s obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi”.

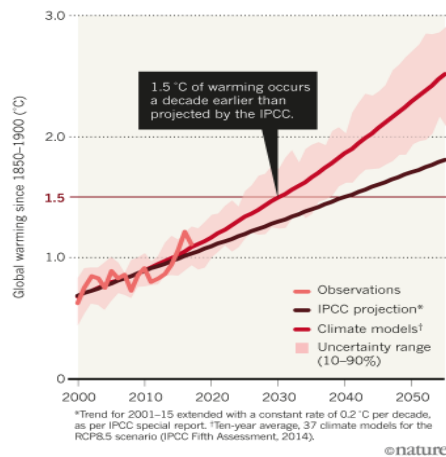
Moreover, neither the government’s commitment nor the Commission’s advice meets **the global average reduction of 30%** we’re meant to aim for, when we consider the separate lower methane reduction targets. Methane is calculated using the GWP100 (x25) assessing its impact over a hundred years rather than ten years, in which its impact is far worse. Under the UN agreements, as a developed country we are required to do our “fair share” and set our “highest possible ambition”, meaning aiming higher than the global average anyway. **Oxfam for example suggests 80% reductions.**



The hard fact is that New Zealand’s gross GHG emissions have gone up to 78.9 million tonnes CO₂-e (in 2018), 24% higher than in 1990 “mostly due to increases in methane from **dairy cattle** digestive systems and carbon dioxide from **road transport**”. The government’s emissions targets and suggested policy changes were and still are weak, further delaying any real action. It still gives special allowances to our worst emitting industries, relies too much on technology that does not yet exist sufficiently (eg. carbon capture storage and new ruminant feeds) and allows for offsetting emissions overseas that drives carbon prices down.

ACCELERATED WARMING

Climate simulations predict that global warming will rise exponentially if emissions go unchecked.



The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Global Warming of 1.5°C [Special Report](#) (2018) warned that at the current rate, global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 and other [reports](#) have estimated we could reach that before 2030. In late 2020, we had reached [1.1°C](#) of warming. Even if all the current pledges made in the Paris agreement are implemented, temperature rise is estimated at over 2°C by 2050 or 2.86-3.2°C by 2100 ([Carbon Action Tracker, 2018](#)) and according to Climate Reality Check's September 2020 [publication](#) current emission loads have already **locked us in** to ~490ppm and ~2.4°C of warming, which is extremely dangerous, nearing catastrophic (3°C) with 4°C being "unlivable for most people".

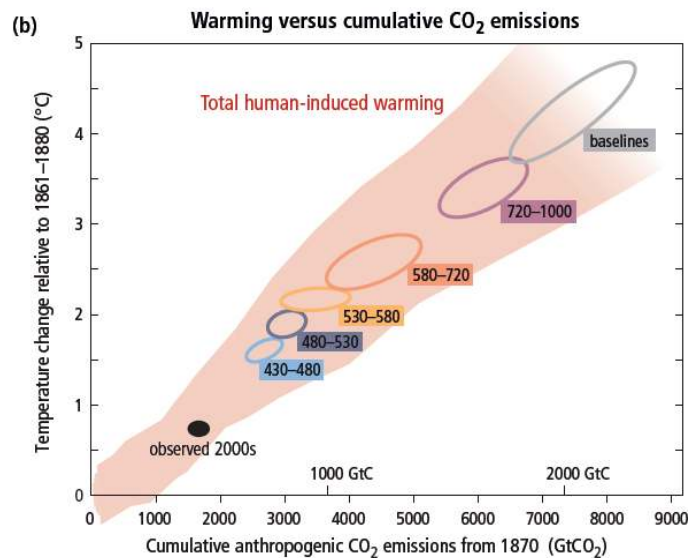


Figure SPM.5 | (a) Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) alone in the Representative Concentration Pathways (RCPs) (lines) and the associated scenario categories used in WGIII (coloured areas show 5 to 95% range). The WGIII scenario categories summarize the wide range of emission scenarios published

"A limited number of studies provide scenarios that are more likely than not to limit warming to 1.5°C by 2100; these scenarios are characterized by concentrations below 430 ppm CO₂-eq by 2100 and 2050 emission reduction between 70% and 95% below 2010." IPCC, 2014: Climate Change 2014: [Synthesis Report](#).

The longer we wait the less time we have to avoid further warming, with feedback loops such as increasing ice thaw changing albedo and releasing methane bubbles from permafrost, ocean warming triggering release of methane clathrates off continental shelves and the [reduced ability of forests to absorb carbon](#). We must set tougher targets but more importantly we must set strong, matched policy and action urgently.

1.2 Real Carbon Neutral

The term carbon neutral, like [net zero](#) and carbon zero are fairly new concepts and open to various interpretations and corruption. As teenage activist Greta Thunberg [said at Davos, 2020](#) "We're not telling you to keep talking about reaching net zero emissions or carbon neutrality by cheating and fiddling around with numbers... We're not telling you to offset your emissions by just paying someone else to plant trees in places like Africa while at the

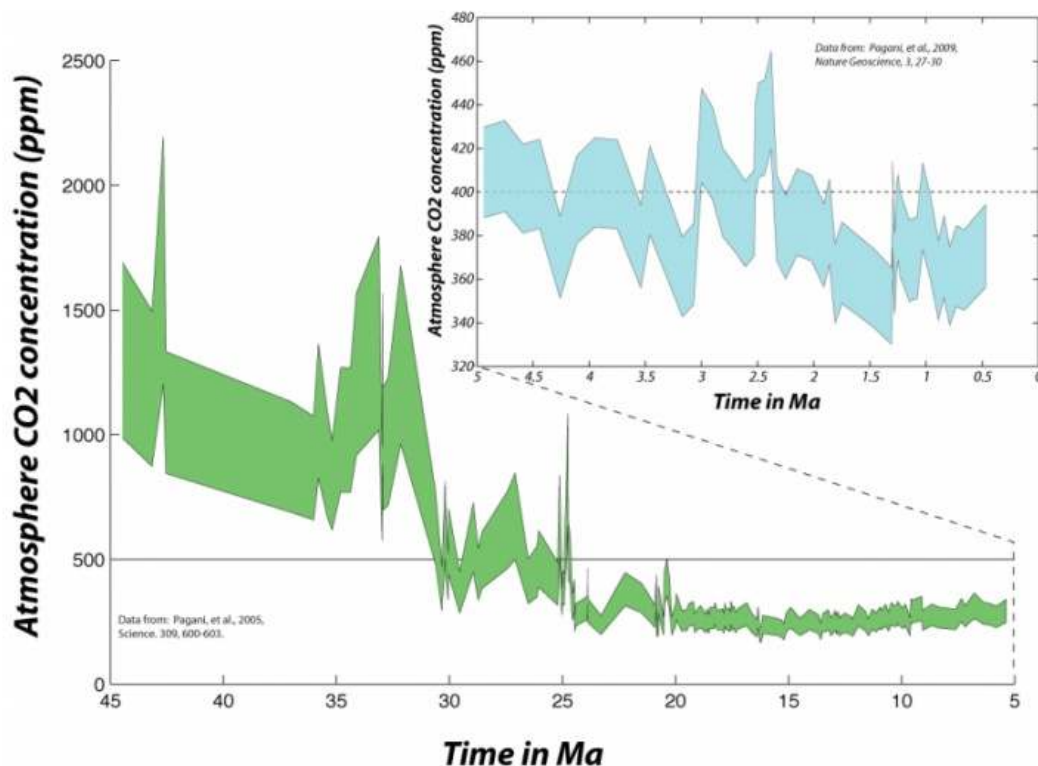
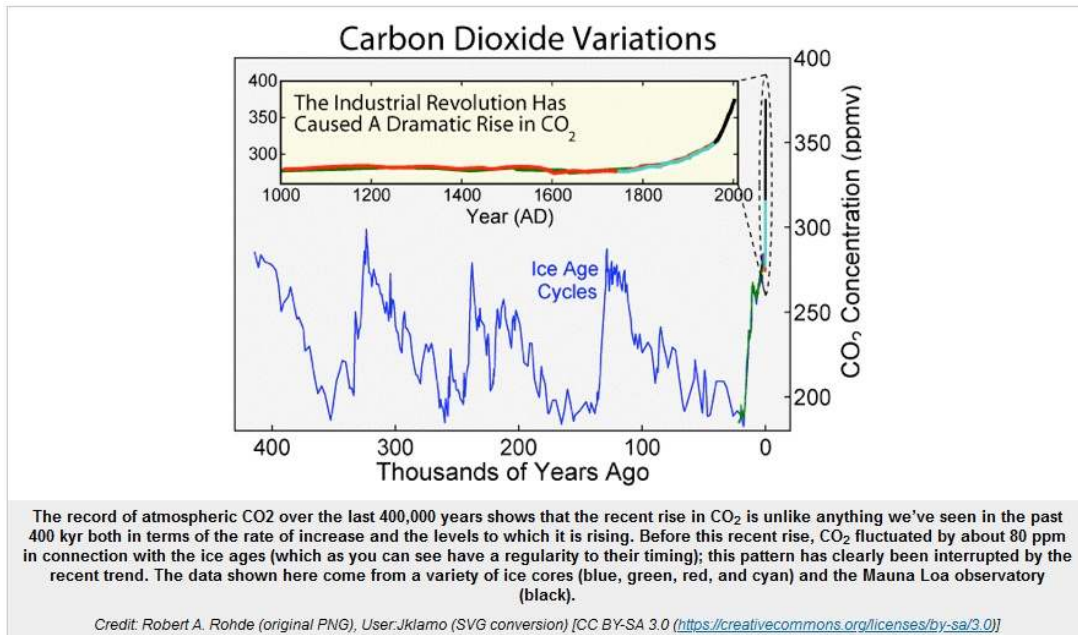
same time forests like the Amazon are being slaughtered at an infinitely higher rate. Planting trees is good of course but it is nowhere near enough of what is needed and it cannot replace real mitigation and rewilding nature... We don't need a 'low carbon economy'. We don't need to lower our emissions. Our emissions have to stop... We must forget about net zero, we need real zero."

We define this then as **balancing all measurable greenhouse gas emissions with the biosphere's ability to draw down all those emissions from the atmosphere and from surface oceans**. That means massively reducing greenhouse gas emissions while restoring healthy carbon sinks such as wild forests, wetlands, oceans and soils. Crucially we need to bear in mind that we have already pushed the climate beyond natural cycles and some natural **carbon sinks may be unable to function properly** for the foreseeable future, and we have already emitted masses of GHGs into the atmosphere which need drawing down as we urgently reduce our use of fossil fuels. Hence we cannot rely on carbon offsetting and must focus on cutting actual emissions.

1.3 The underlying problem is not emissions

We need to take a wider look though to see what is causing this polluting economy. On the [graph below](#) we see that CO2 levels started rising in the late 1700s with the industrial revolution, as humans started burning fossil fuels and deforesting the planet at unprecedented rates. This was in tandem with a rise in machine development and increased urbanisation of populations to run those machines, and through the generations created a spiritual and cultural disconnection from the natural world and their communities. Typically this was forced on workers by the bourgeoisie, a new class of machine, mine and factory owners who began to rise politically where the feudal landowners had dominated for generations.

As people had to move, the few remaining common lands including farms and forests were taken up by those same owners and put into private hands, for more profit and power, rather than for public good. As resources shrank and to keep the owners' profits up, this destructive economic practice spread across the planet via the military creation of occupied colonies. This colonisation began in the 15th century following the Papal Bull Doctrine of Discovery to legitimize unsustainable, greedy European monarchies' expansionism alongside religious fervour to convert 'savages' and take their lands and resources. The huge energy power of fossil fuels and new machines sped up colonisation and hence the state of communities and the environment continued worsening across the globe, to the point now the greed-mad rich look to far off planets for their expansion.



If we look wider still at the natural cycles of temperature and CO₂ in the atmosphere ([graphs above](#)), we see that 460ppm was the maximum our [pre-human ancestors](#) have experienced, about 2.5 millions years ago. Generally Homo sapien humans however have existed between 180-280ppm in the last 300,000 years with the lower end being the cold

glacial periods. For the last few thousands years we'd lived in the stable Holocene period between 260-280ppm.

In recent years however, communities have called for a target of 350ppm CO2 equivalent (first surpassed in [1988](#)), the lower end estimate of what our pre-human ancestors experienced half a million years ago but higher than we, Homo sapiens, have experienced before now (noting the impacts have not come to bear yet).

Therefore our ultimate goal **should be reducing carbon in the atmosphere to pre-industrial levels: about 280ppm and 0°C anthropogenic warming**. This may require carbon drawdown to even lower than industrial levels in the short term considering the effects of climate change that have already been set in motion by the past 200yrs of polluting. That of course is a daunting target to aim for but one we would be wise to aim for.

1.4 Why 2030 targets

The IPCC warned in 2018 that with business as usual, we could reach a 1.5°C warming by 2030. Focussing on 2100 or 2050 targets just kicks the can down the road. **The tipping point is 2030.**

The recently announced [Carbon Neutral Government Programme](#) (Dec 2020) for the public sector to reach net zero emissions by 2025 is encouraging but the door is left open to utilise carbon offsetting rather than actual carbon reductions, despite not having enough electric boilers available to get schools off coal and gas in time, and there already being a massive stockpile of carbon units to deal with via the ETS.

The 2018 ban on some new petroleum exploration lessened the potential future risk of GHGs increasing but would not bring them down as production and exploration still continue in Taranaki and we continue to import many petroleum products and put no restrictions on promoting private petroleum vehicles.

Large sections of the agricultural industry remain in denial continually demanding special treatment despite being responsible for half of our gross GHG emissions and knowing that agriculture will suffer some of the worst effects of climate chaos. Since 1990, there has been an 89.6% increase in the number of dairy cows and some 650% increase in the use of nitrogen-based synthetic fertiliser ([NZGHGI, 1990-2017](#)).

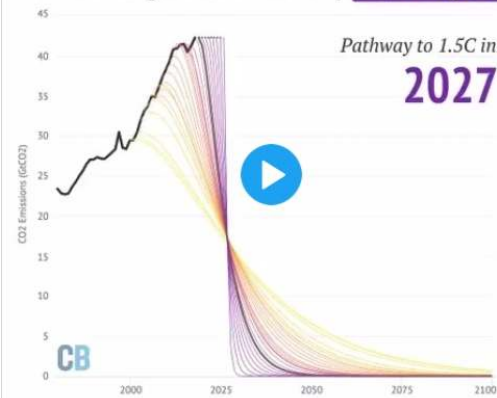
Different reduction targets for biogenic methane and continued reliance on [emissions trading schemes](#) will not effectively reduce GHGs. [Carbon capture and storage](#) "are still largely in a research and concept phase in Aotearoa", as the [CCC has pointed out](#), and should not be considered at this late stage. As they say, "pigs may fly".

A 2030 target is prudent, giving more assurance and clarity to businesses and communities to act now.

We need certainty around the future of our economy. It is irresponsible to waste money, resources and time on 'business as usual', leaving the burden of massive change to future generations. Considerations of inter-generational equity and [ecocide](#) are rapidly gaining legal status globally, mirroring long-held indigenous concerns. The cliff is getting steeper and steeper as this graph clearly shows. We must follow the expert [advice](#) of scientists who stress "the longer emissions reductions are delayed, the more difficult it will be to reach a particular target." We need urgent, massive action now.

UNEP: 1.5C climate target 'slipping out of reach' | @hausfath @robbie_andrew_j.mp/2pQPnXg

If emissions fail to drop then the 1.5C carbon budget will be used up within 8 years



To the naysayers who think it can't be done, just remember how fast some changes happen:

5th AVE NYC
1900
Where is
the
car?



Copyright © 2010-2020 Tony Seba

5th AVE NYC
1913
Where is
the
horse?



Copyright © 2010-2020 Tony Seba

Many **solutions already exist** that are affordable and available but require transformative **social, political and economic change**. We need well-planned strategies with the incentives and support to rapidly adopt change. The Covid-19 pandemic is a wake-up call that some nations are able to take unprecedented actions based on peer-reviewed science, as an urgent response to a global threat. The result of halting much of the world's international and local travel has been substantial reductions in climate damaging emissions. If we seriously want to avoid catastrophic runaway climate change, a [global](#) emergency, we must respond in an analogous manner to the current approach to Covid-19, albeit with better local and global cooperation across and within communities, and with a long-term view.

1.5 Community Powered

It was encouraging that many members of the public collaborated in the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap consultation workshops. It was frustrating however that many vested self-interests, such as energy companies, outnumbered others in discussions and appeared to dominate decision-making (the **chair of the Roadmap Lead Group during the process was the CEO of Todd Energy and chair of industry lobby group PEPANZ**). Many Māori, in particular, were hōhā (fed up) with the process and continue to not feel properly involved, heard or to have much confidence in the process.

While viewpoints of industries are needed, their understanding of the broader economic and social shifts required for a truly just and sustainable transition, is limited, if not oppositional. Some of those industries (i.e. those who rapidly exploit non-renewable resources and workers from country to country) are inherently unsustainable and have blocked development of sustainable economies that are community-based and provide for our natural environment and people. Corporations often pay little if any tax, once their special tax subsidies, expense and asset write-offs, subsidiary company fees and 'emergency' bailouts et cetera are tallied up. And when companies fail, they can leave and declare bankruptcy while taxpayers are left to clean up the mess, as occurred with oil company [Tamarind Taranaki Ltd.](#)

Furthermore, elected politicians are not necessarily representative of their communities as only citizens with the confidence, education, social networks, financial backing and belief in the current government system typically stand for election and win. Those most in need may never vote let alone stand, yet can be some of the most innovative and resourceful in creating simple, affordable solutions. This is the case during emergencies where poor, close-knit communities, including iwi and hapū, often organise faster and more respectfully than governments or mainstream institutions, because they are adept at using the little resources they have efficiently and prioritising those most in need.

The rise in new climate groups and comments from the large crowd at the June 2019 Just Transition Community Conference in New Plymouth, demonstrated that many in our community want small-scale, local, community-based projects to be supported. The government however has [fast-tracked](#) large-scale projects under the Covid-19 crisis and bypassed legislation enacted to protect our environment and communities. The urge to

fund big projects such as hydrogen production and offshore wind farms, with inherent risks to communities and the environment, are not given to communities to debate and assess properly. Smaller onshore projects run by local communities using proven clean technologies, are likely to be safer, more accessible, efficient, affordable and accountable as profit-making is generally not a primary goal.

The need for urgent action should not be at the loss of accountability.

Fully functional democracy requires people to have more say in where our money is spent, how our economy, towns and workplaces operate and how our environment is protected. Increasing participation by local communities in planning and decision-making is essential for successful transition and stability. Digital technology can greatly help with this as we've seen with recent increased participation in surveys and submissions.

Tāngata whenua should be treated as [true Tiriti partners](#) with real authority and resources to protect Taiao and revive and revitalise Māori communities with new and traditional knowledge and customs. Their longstanding knowledge of this whenua and commitment to protect the land and people will provide guidance to a sustainable future.

1.6 Just transition



A just transition means acknowledging the underlying injustices that got us into the climate and ecological crisis, so we can get out of it safely without disproportionately harming the already disadvantaged. "Just bringing the emissions down" as some businesses advocate is not so simple or appropriate in our interconnected supply chains of a global market economy, with the interconnected effects of social and environmental

degradation. Capitalist economies essentially rely on capitalising from unlimited growth and exploitation of finite natural resources and workers across the globe. Not only is it unethical but it is hugely wasteful and gives little thought to indirect consequences or future needs. To knowingly deplete essential finite resources, while generating often-toxic waste, is a form of [ecocide](#).

Writer-comedian Ben Elton, described current economic models well in 'Dying of consumption', 1993: *"...The one single and abiding criterion by which the success of countries is judged is in terms of their 'growth'. Each year the great nations agonize over how much they have 'grown'. How much more they have made, how much more they have consumed. Consumer confidence is actually considered a measure of a country's relative economic strength. ... Consumption is synonymous with 'growth' and growth is good. It is always good, whenever and wherever. Hence, clearly consumption is good, all consumption, anywhere, anytime. Judged by the logic of world economics, the death of the planet will be the zenith of human achievement, because if consumption is always good, then to consume a whole planet must be the best thing of all."*

As agricultural commentator [Julia Jones](#) put it in 2019 *"It's likely New Zealand can feed around 40 million people [[MPI report](#)] and 4.5 million of those are our own citizens, so that really only leaves the capacity to feed 35 million people... There was a point where, as producers, you were being told: 'More, more, more – produce more, buy more, do more, feed more'. It didn't matter if it was your processor, your banker, scientists or your neighbour... even the government was telling you: 'Whatever you do, do more because New Zealand is feeding the world and you are the backbone of our economy'... After years of rapid growth, however, you woke up one day and found the narrative had shifted from more to less; suddenly you, the producers, were the villains and all those cheering you on were nowhere to be seen... Collectively, as a country, we got to this point and collectively we need to remind ourselves and urban communities that farming is indeed a very noble and valued career. New Zealand is not destined to feed the world; it never was."*

This is a fundamental concept to understand, that **we as a country are providing for roughly ten times the people who actually live here - with a heavy cost to the environment and society**. In the midst of a housing crisis and urban expansion, we should rethink our provinces and rural areas with succession in mind. We could **increase rural housing and shift to small-scale regenerative agriculture for domestic markets** with a win-win for the environment, urban and rural communities and new immigrants.

It is the very nature of the globalised, over-consumptive economy that must be restructured if emissions are to be reduced substantially.

Professor Kate Raworth proposes a different kind of economics called 'Doughnut Economics' with the aim that *"no one falls short on life's essentials (from food and housing to healthcare and political voice), while ensuring that collectively we do not overshoot our pressure on Earth's life-supporting systems, on which we fundamentally depend..."* [Kate Raworth](#). The '[Amsterdam City Doughnut](#)' was recently launched as a transformative tool for downscaling the 'doughnut' holistically.

Indeed, the climate crisis sits within and is connected to many other issues of social inequality, pollution, habitat destruction, resource depletion and mass species extinction. If we are to react responsibly and wisely, we must successfully address the connections between rising temperatures from greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels and deforestation with industrial farming, labour inequality and the massive globalisation of markets which stem from colonisation, racism, classism, patriarchy and the industrial revolution.

"He manawa piharau. He manawa tītī"

Be like the small lamprey and muttonbird braving flooded rivers and storms, never giving up the fight to get where we need to go.

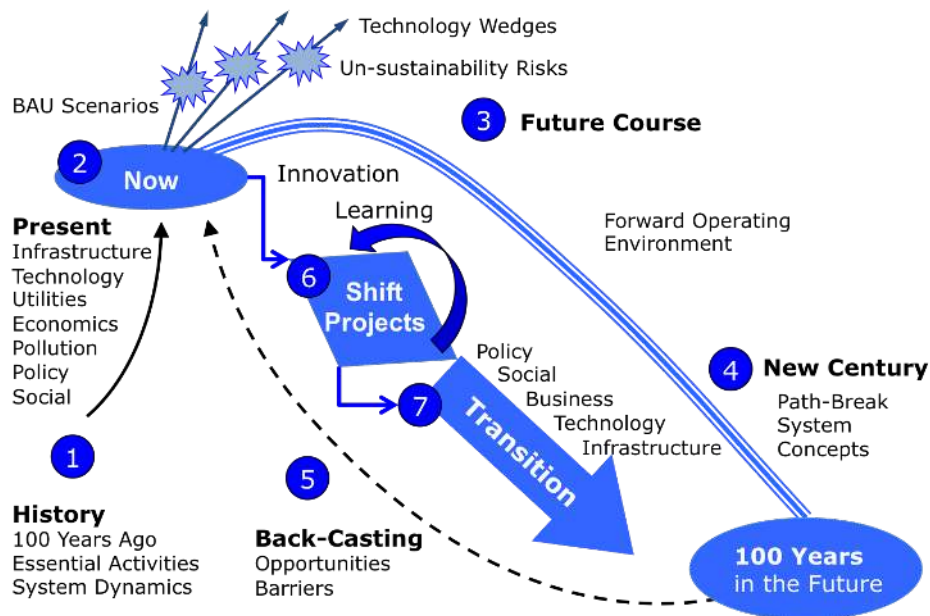
If we take the path of a truly just transition, we won't only reduce emissions and the impacts of climate change, but solve a whole lot of these other issues as well. Enabling more people to participate in decisions that affect their lives, reducing excess consumption and providing fair wealth distribution are not big sacrifices to address the climate crisis and leave a fair and equitable legacy for our children.

2. 2030 Just Transition Strategy: The need for Targets & Action Plans

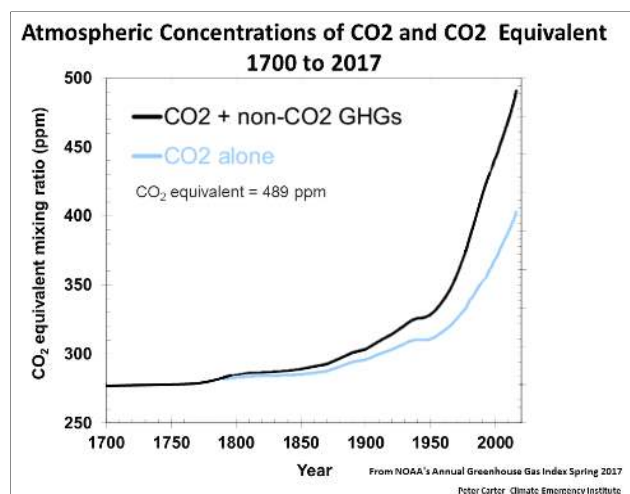
If we are to substantially reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and redesign our lifestyles and economy to suit, we need to start with:

- **what needs to change** ([the big 3](#): energy, reforestation and agriculture)
- **clear targets** for where we want to be in the near future, and
- **pathways to get there** that are fast and appropriate.

New Zealand's [Transition Engineers](#) encourage us to look back to similar situations and forward to our target situation and theoretically test 'shift projects' to get there, taking into account **barriers and opportunities** and the **social, political and economic changes** that might need to be made. The shift projects that don't work with these conditions are discarded and the others we pursue.



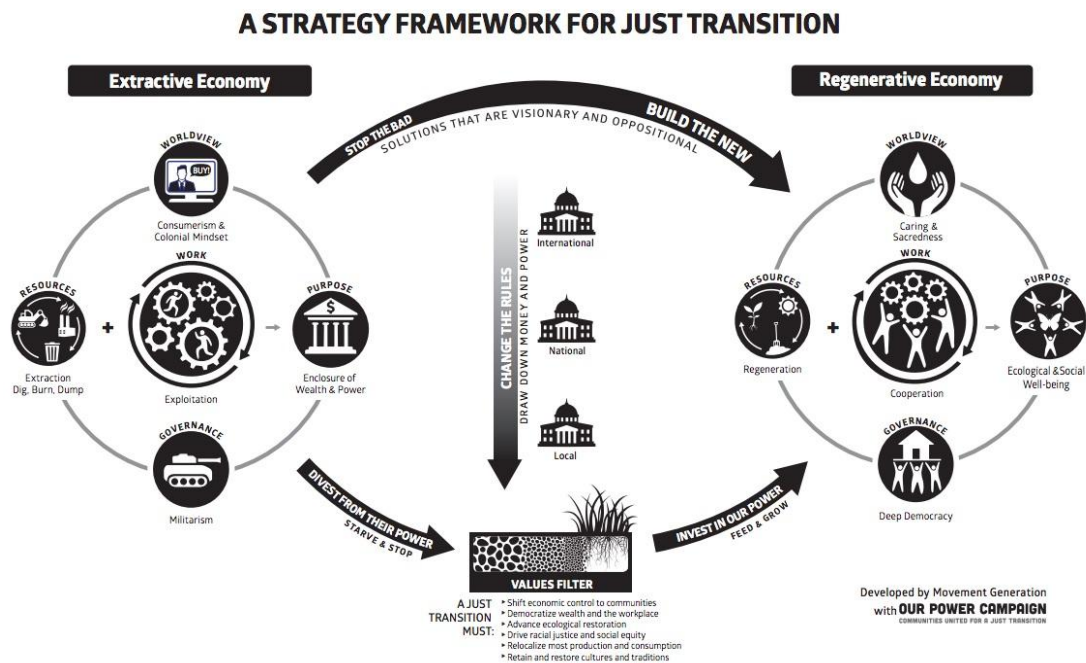
It helps to look back at how things were at a time in our history when global emissions were close to carbon neutral. As a rough guide, between the 280ppm long term and 350ppm short term goals, **the world reached emissions of 320ppm CO₂-e around 1950**. In Aotearoa in 1950 we had 1.9 million people here, under half the population now of 4.86 million in 2021. We used far less energy and had quite different lives technologically, socially, environmentally and politically than now.



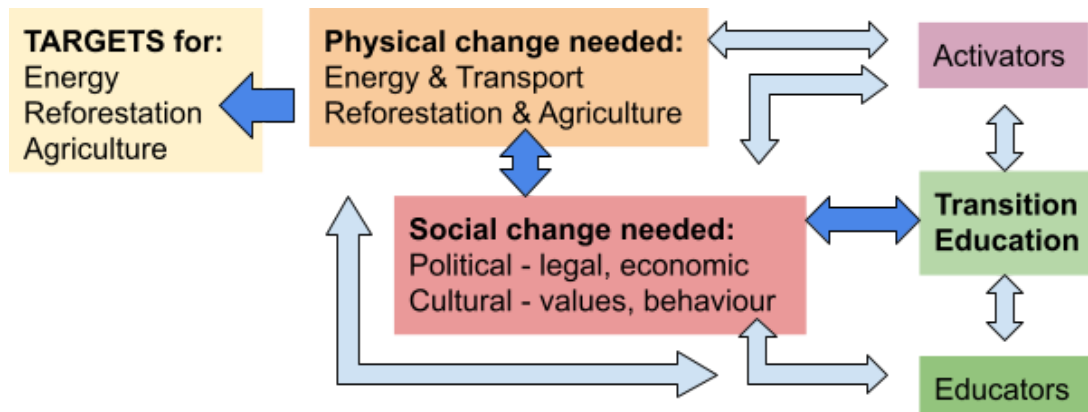
Also, the effects of the previous century of more than halving our forests and probably tripling our GHG emissions in Aotearoa were only just beginning to show impacts. It would be nice to just grab data from then and compare it to now and we tried. Unfortunately not all the data is available and comparing technologies and considering effects from previous and future years' activities distracts and delays us taking action now using the best options available.

There is a growing [call](#) to focus less on detailed emissions targets and more on the action needed to reduce emissions and ensure environmental, social, cultural and economic sustainability. This is what we have done in this just transition strategy document.

This transition we need can also be described as shifting from an extractive economy to a regenerative economy. **Shifting away from a coloniser mindset to a kaitiaki mindset.** To build the new though, we must also stop the bad, as stipulated in [Our Climate Declaration](#). This involves having the courage, nous and support to shift power and resources away from the few to the many. **Shifting from an individualistic mindset to a community mindset.** This is defined well in the diagram below used in the US 'Green New Deal':



Following on from this line of thinking, we have laid our strategy out in this document like this diagram shows:



We work backwards from targets to actions, with education being the catalyst for the social and political change required for those actions to happen. The education however needs to be specific transition education created by a collaboration from activators and educators such as ecologists, engineers, marketers, planners, activists, health workers, teachers and community organisers. Working together with education institutions and changemakers in industry and political and cultural sectors, the actions need to take form to meet the targets.

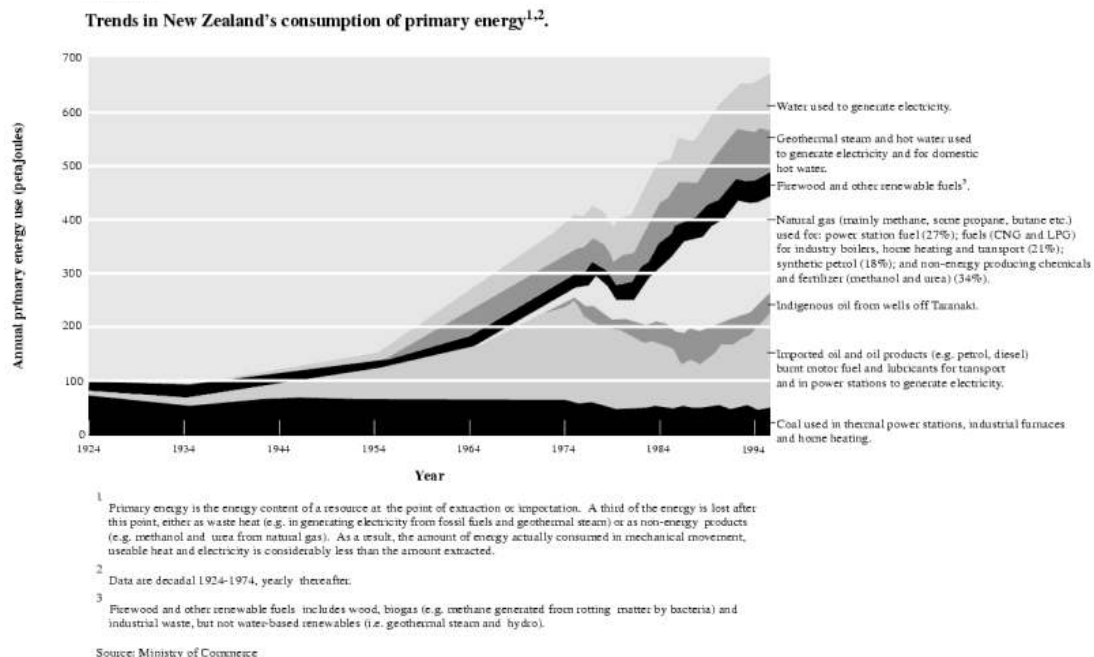
2.1 NZ Targets for 2030

[The Production Gap Report \(2020\)](#) explained that “between 2020 and 2030, global coal, oil, and gas production would have to decline annually by 11%, 4%, and 3%, respectively, to be consistent with a 1.5°C pathway. Preliminary estimates suggest that global fossil fuel production could [have declined] by 7% in 2020, primarily as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown measures. Specifically, coal, oil, and gas supply could decrease by 8%, 7%, and 3%, respectively, in 2020 relative to 2019. But government plans and projections indicate an average 2% annual increase for each fuel.” The expansive onshore [seismic surveys](#) and [drilling campaign](#) in Taranaki in search of more gas in 2021 being a case in point.

The Covid-caused reduction in fossil fuel use shows however that when we must change we can, at least temporarily. The goal then is to enable similar changes long term without harm to vulnerable peoples and with a more sustainable and resilient economy.

2.1 a) Energy Targets

New Zealand’s use of energy has dramatically increased over the last 100 years from 100 PJ to over 900 PJ, including a major rise in domestic and imported fossil fuels and a much smaller rise in domestic production of renewable energy typically used to generate electricity.



In 2019, according to [MBIE’s Energy in NZ 2020 report](#) we used a total of **902.55 petajoules**, mostly from oil (295.9) and gas (185.09), just over a third from renewables

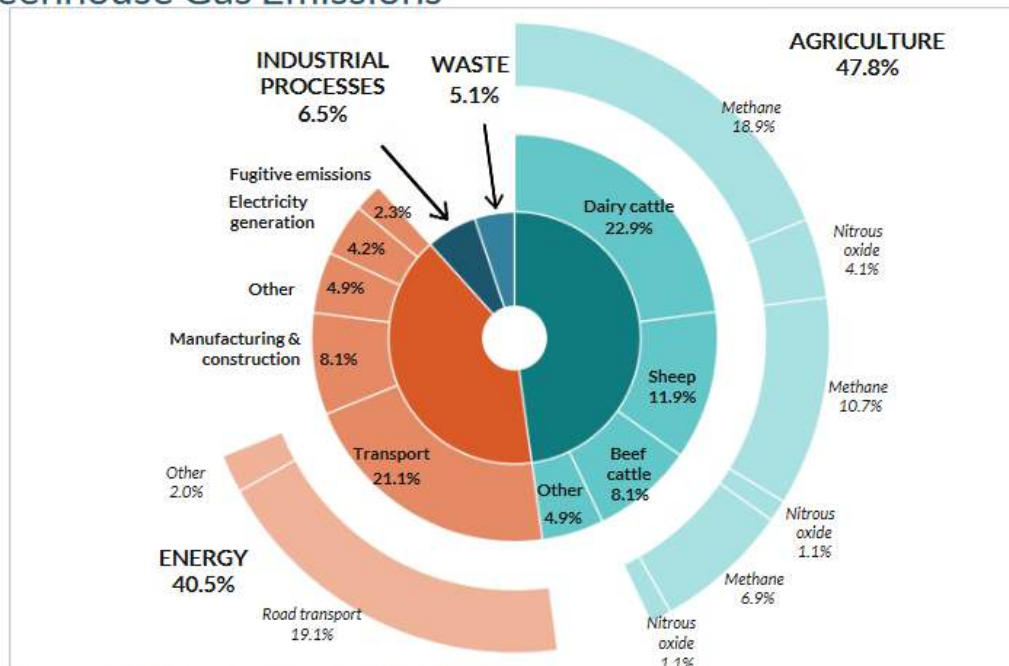
including wood (356.16) and some coal (64.24, not much changed since 1954) with some waste heat (1.17). Total **non-renewables (coal, oil and gas) equalling 545.23 PJ, roughly 60%**. (It is noted also in this annual data from 1990-2019, that oil use has doubled and renewable geothermal energy use has tripled since 1990.)

New Zealand's gross GHG emissions were **78.9 MT in 2018** with roughly 40.5% of that coming from the energy sector, meaning roughly **31.95 MT CO₂-e from 902.55 PJ of energy used**.

Over **half our energy was used for transportation**, the majority being **road transport** (bearing in mind international travel is not accounted for, yet).

NEW ZEALAND'S Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Source: New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2018, published April 2020



Note: Percentages in the graph may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Fugitive emissions are from the leakage, burning and controlled release of gases in oil and gas operations as well as escaping gases from coal mining and geothermal operations. Agricultural methane is mainly from livestock digestive systems and nitrous oxide is mainly from manure on soil. Emissions from Tokelau are not represented on this graph as they are 0.005% of New Zealand's gross emissions.

The vastly higher energy consumption now compared to the 1950s is not only due to population growth and the rise in private car ownership, but also largely due to rapid expansion in industrial agriculture, other industries, processing and freight. Many were results of the **'Think Big' era** in the late 1970s when environmental stewardship became trumped by economic gains from exploiting offshore oil and gas for energy and for export-focused industries. Such emission intensive industries included the Mobil synthetic-petrol plant at Motunui, the oil refinery at Marsden Point and methanol production from natural gas in Waitara. (Nearly all of the crude oil produced in NZ is exported because of our limited refining capabilities while all domestic use of oil for

transport, aviation, agriculture and industries is met by import ([MBIE, 2019](#)). Half of the coal produced in NZ is exported annually while some large users import coal for processing and electricity generation.)

It is clear from this, which energies need to be targeted:

ENERGY TARGET ONE - Phase out fossil fuel domestic production and imports by 2030 with bans on new exploration, new production and new associated infrastructure by 2023.

ENERGY TARGET TWO - Phase out fossil-fuel based transportation by 2030 with a ban on new fossil-fuel vehicle imports by 2022.

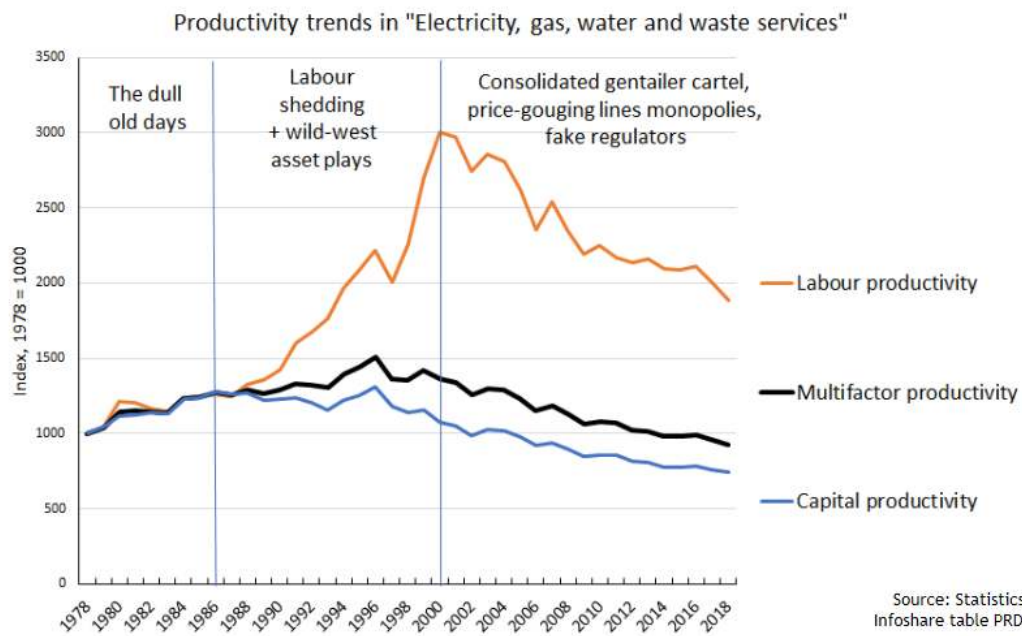
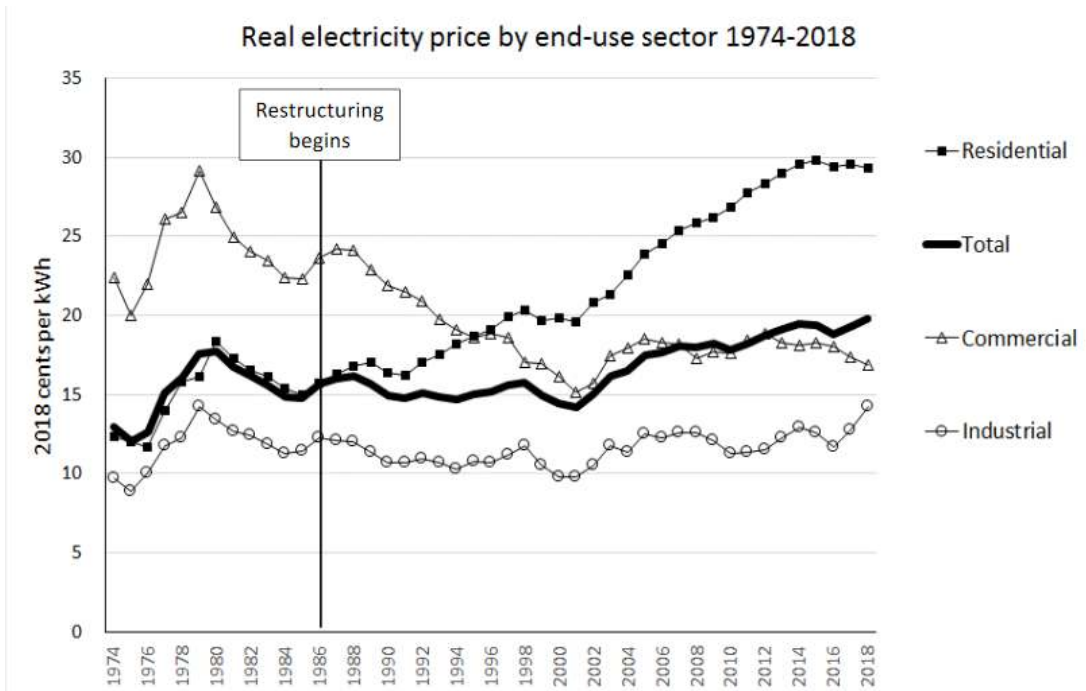
ENERGY TARGET THREE - Phase out all fossil-fuel use in agriculture and other industries by 2030 with a ban on new infrastructure by 2022.

This will be done through **reduction, removal, re-localisation and substitution**. In other words, reduce our energy consumption first and foremost, remove fossil fuels and associated machines and infrastructure that can't be repurposed, decentralise our public services and economies so we have the capacity to live and work within our local environs, and substitute essential energy needs with renewable energy and sustainably produced biofuels.

For example, we cannot replace the entire country's fleet of private vehicles with EVs (for reasons discussed later), so the emphasis will be on reducing private car ownership, banning new imports of fossil-fuel cars, making public transport more accessible, decentralising services and the where and how we work, and prioritising EVs for maximum output such as small-medium buses and small-medium trucks alongside repairing and electrifying the rail network.

ENERGY TARGET FOUR - get energy production, transmission, distribution and pricing back under public control by 2025.

It's become painfully clear after several decades of corporate control of energy, that their interests were focussed on maximising profits while driving up demand and price while stripping public infrastructure. The graphs below, adapted by Dr Geoff Bertram from [MBIE data](#), show massive price hikes for residential users and decreases for commercial users while profits went sky-high through labour cuts and new control of pricing. Corporate control of pricing is also allowing energy companies to maintain their argument for continuing fossil fuel energy, while being able to restrict new renewable energy builds. Community control (central/local governments, iwi, hapū or community groups) will put costs back fairly where they belong and ensure longevity and environmental protection through better planning and infrastructure support. Decentralised power generation close to users would save resources and energy wasted on long-distant transmission and reduce risk.



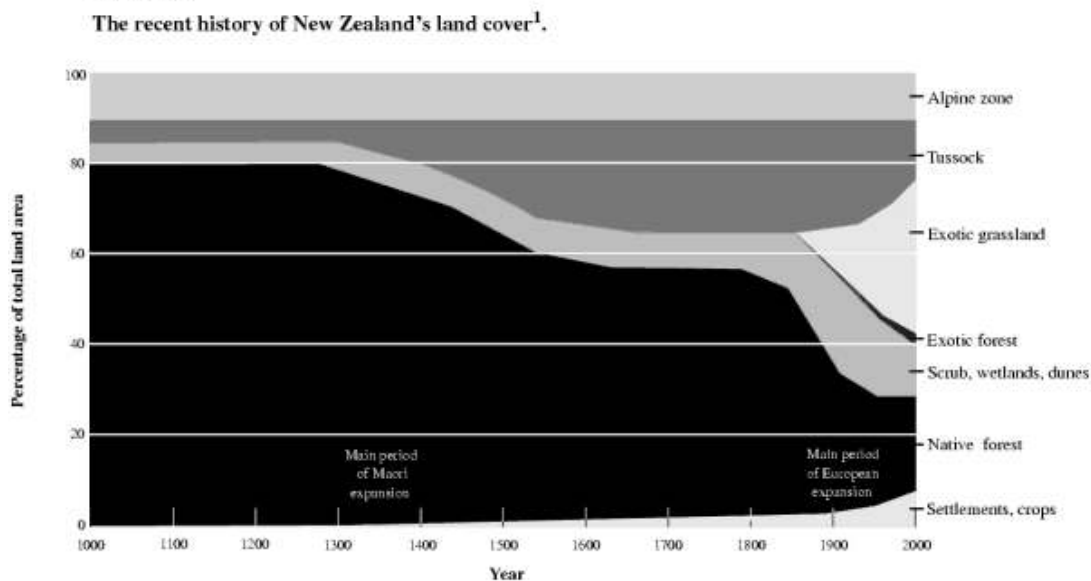
Source: Statistics NZ
Infoshare table PRD014AA

2.1 b) Reforestation Targets

In the last century Aotearoa experienced intensive burning and chopping down of native forests for the increasing number of new settlers from Europe and elsewhere, especially those wanting grazing land. This was much more and much faster than the forest clearing period of early Māori, many centuries earlier.



Photo: A.W. Reid c.1900, deforestation near Stratford, Taranaki



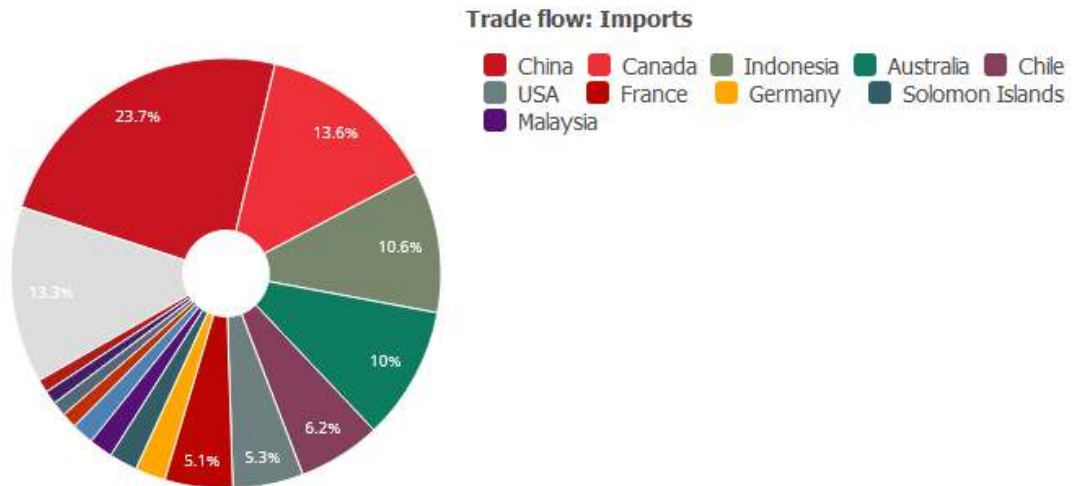
¹Vegetation areas and timing of changes are approximations only

The diagram above from a [MfE SoE report in 1997](#) shows a slow but substantial reduction from **80% native forest** to under 60% accompanied by an increase in tussock land and some cropping and settlements during Maori expansion, followed by little change for three centuries. Coinciding with the industrial revolution, from the 1800s at unprecedented rates, the colonial settlers rapidly cleared native forest and tussock land for exotic grassland with more settlements, crops, scrub and exotic forest. In the 1920s the Forest Service realised a major timber shortage might occur so major exotic forestry planting began, along with major harvesting from the 1950s, but native forests continued to decline.

[MfE's 2019 GHG Inventory](#) estimated native forest cover had shifted from about 85-90% pre human expansion to **24-29%** natural forest in 2017 with 7.8% exotic forestry, 54.5%

grassland, 1.8% cropping, 2.6% wetlands, 0.9% settlement and 3.3% classified as 'other', on a land area of 26.8 million hectares. Since 2000, settlements have increased as well as forest harvesting with further native and exotic plantings and land conversions for grassland.

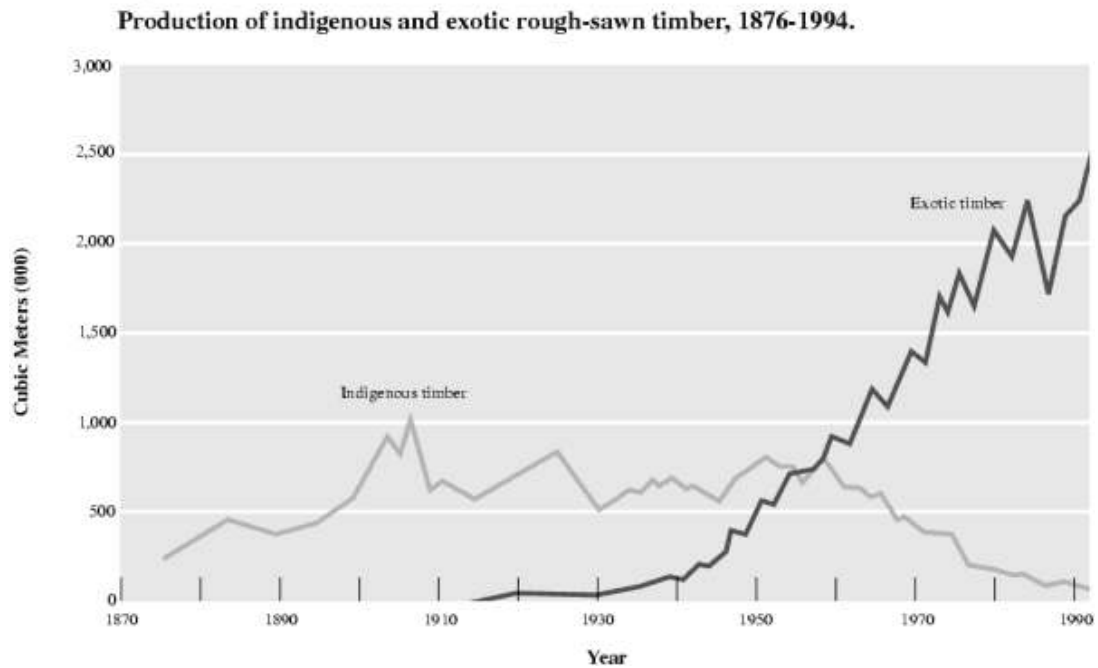
We need to also consider imports of forest products (mainly from China, Canada, Indonesia, Australia and the USA in 2019). Importing timber products 'exports' our emissions (and manufacturing jobs).



We also export forest products, often to the same countries, exacerbating our emissions here at home and for those overseas while also **wasting fossil fuel on shipping** products back and forth between countries as shown below. When the export market dominates, local users often have to put up with supply shortages or high prices. When price determines the product, we often end up with low quality products (with low social and environmental protections) that quickly end up as waste to keep consumers buying more new stuff.

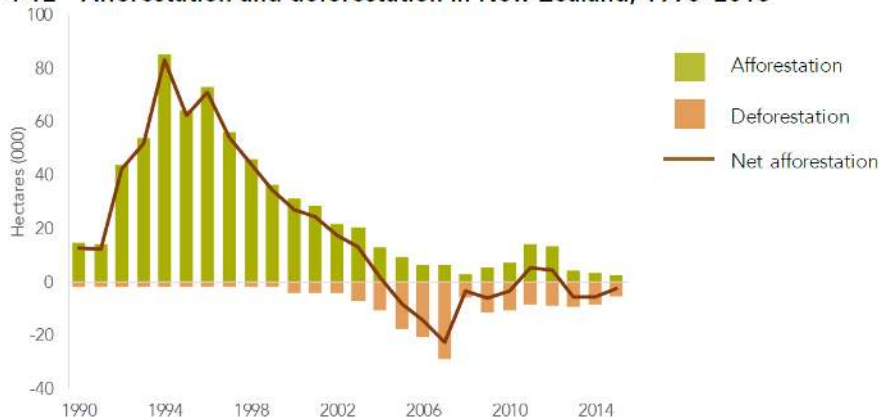


The result is that we have mostly replaced native forest felling with exotics but increased the amount we fell overall to feed export markets, as this [graph](#) shows:



At the same time new planting has decreased substantially since the 1990s ([graph](#) below), and Taranaki is currently felling the eastern hills 'Wall of Wood':

Figure 4-12 Afforestation and deforestation in New Zealand, 1990–2015



Source: MfE (2017f).

While the government's [One Billion Trees](#) by 2028 programme aims to double current planting and improve suitability of planting, it's nowhere near enough. There also appears to be no specified goal as to how much of the planting will be permanent forest rather than for production. The [CCC's draft advice recommends](#) close to 300,000 ha of native and 380,000 ha of exotic tree planting by 2035. Accounting for how much carbon plants can

sequester constantly changes with more research. Additionally, price, trading theories and pressure from corporate interests make it hard to set a target. The CCC warns of risks of relying heavily on exotic pine forestry for CO2 removal. It indicates strongly the need to diversify and to substantially increase native plantation forest, or replace exotic plantations with natives as they are harvested.

The Emissions Trading Scheme however still doesn't cap emissions and allows [international offsets](#), thus limiting incentives for permanent planting by landowners in this country. The ETS' bank-and-wait for regulation changes or better profits scheme has also meant huge stockpiling of credits ([117.2 million NZUs in 2021](#)) unspent on actual reforestation and free credits (8.4 million NZUs) for big users who can threaten to shift overseas.

On top of all this is still the problem of wasteful slash'n'burn during land deforestation, conversion from forestry to pasture and continuing tree-clearing in cities and private backyards for example.

Therefore we could set:

REFORESTATION TARGET ONE - phase out importing and exporting timber and shift forestry markets in Aotearoa predominantly towards the domestic market by 2030, reducing deforestation while creating new local wood processing and manufacturing jobs, decreasing transport emissions and helping ensure social and environmental protections.

Importing and exporting forest products using fossil fuels cannot continue into the near future. It is extremely wasteful of energy and perpetuates the exploitation of workers (NZ's most dangerous occupation) and the environment. There is still no viable shipping alternative at the same scale anyway (see [wind-powered cargo ship](#) design and noting [hydrogen-based transport](#) is very energy inefficient).

We should consider forestry for our human needs such as timber and firewood in *addition* to permanent forests needed for carbon sinks, biodiversity and ecosystem services. Non-permanent forestry, while excluded from a long term carbon sink, will become essential for a carbon neutral economy with minimal imports and exports. Hence a separate domestic forestry target based on sustainable harvest needs to be set. According to [MPI](#) data on NZ production, trade and consumption of roundwood from 1996-2018: domestic production was 33,101,420m³, imports were 4,199,130m³ and exports were 23,784,290m³ in 2018. (In the year ending September 2019, this rose to almost 37 million m³ of roundwood being removed, with 62% exported, leaving 14.06 million m³ used domestically.)

So using the 2018 figures, removing exports from production and adding imports means domestically **our consumption was at least 13.5 million m³**. On [average](#) a hectare (ha) of forest will grow 23m³ of wood a year. So with **our total land area** of 26.8 million ha in Aotearoa, we suggest the following targets.

REFORESTATION TARGET TWO - establish a sustainable forestry industry that meets all ongoing domestic consumption by 2030 consisting of a minimum 2.2% of total land area or of 0.587 million ha, requiring a reduction in current exotic forests by about 5.6% or 1.5 million hectares.

Given we potentially have more than we need with 7.8% of our total land area in exotic forestry (in 2017), which often has native forest undergrowth, we could **redesignate up to 5.6% or 1.5 million hectares of those forests to quickly become permanent forest carbon sinks** instead. Depending on how the economy shifts, we may need to keep more land in exotic forestry however to compensate for the transition from emissions-heavy cement, steel and petrochemical plastics to timber and paper.

A permanent carbon sink does not just have to be forest. By including wetlands, tussocklands, scrub and dunelands we are diversifying carbon sinks that play their own natural roles in habitat succession, biodiversity and ecological processes. Wetlands in particular provide a place for important natural [methane-digesting methanotrophs](#) and can be [‘super carbon sinks’](#).

Pre-industrial Aotearoa had about 50% native forest cover, 25% tussock land and 10% wetland, scrub and dunes, meaning **85% natural land cover compared to 34.9% in 2017** with 29% natural forest, 2.6% wetland and 3.3% ‘other’. Our population is much larger than in pre-industrial times so we might need more than 15% of the total land area to live comfortably but considering how much wood and agricultural products we currently export overseas we can surely use far less than now. Disappointingly, the CCC draft advice to plant 300,000 hectares of native forests by 2035 represents just over 1% of total land area utilising some marginal farmland. Hence we recommend a more ambitious target.

A larger amount is also needed in the long term, considering [future wildfires](#) from already locked-in global warming and current failing natural carbon sinks such as under permafrosts and in our oceans. Great care will be required in selecting species and locations and good maintenance to minimize risks of literally ‘putting more fuel on the global warming fires of the future’. Therefore we recommend carefully prepared reforestation schemes that take these risk factors into account. This may also include increased focus on ‘blue carbon’, notably the expansion of mangrove forests along sheltered shores. These would serve the additional purposes of wildlife habitat and minimising erosion as sea level rises.

REFORESTATION TARGET THREE - establish a total permanent carbon sink from native forest, tussock land, wetland, scrub and duneland at a minimum of 60% of total land area or 16 million ha by 2030, an increase of 25.1% total land area from 34.9% (in 2017). Ideally that includes 40% total native forest (up 11% from 29%) and 10% total wetland (up 7.4% from 2.6%).

Allowing the aforementioned 5% of exotic forestry to rewild would mean only 20% need be planted or rewilded by 2030. Rewilding is cheaper and faster than planting and more effective for biodiversity. If we’re going to reduce agricultural exports (see next section)

then there will be more marginal farmland available for reforestation. Permanent cover [syntropic agroforestry](#) could also be included in these permanent carbon sinks perhaps, as a way of providing jobs and production within a permanent forest cover.

REFORESTATION TARGET FOUR - reform the ETS or switch to a carbon charge by 2022 that caps emissions, stops international offsetting and free allocations, includes agriculture and sets a price that will reduce emissions sufficiently to meet our targets.

To ensure the new permanent carbon sink areas are created there needs to be appropriate incentives and regulation in place. The current **Emissions Trading Scheme has many issues** such as international offsetting, no carbon cap, market pricing and world price constraints, exclusion of agriculture, free allocations for emission intensive industries, and corporate capture. But some [argue](#) setting up a new carbon tax or carbon charge may delay things and prevent urgent emissions reductions. Dr Geoff Bertram [proposes](#) the main thing we need is price and/or quantity **certainty**, where the ETS is completely uncertain, with major stockpiling of credits and no emission reductions.

However it is done, **agriculture** needs to be brought into the mix, **free allocations** need to stop, carbon emissions need to be **capped** and **pricing needs to increase** to between [\\$75-200 a tonne](#) for it to be a strong incentive **to reduce polluting** and **support faster replanting** of forests. A small portion of this money could be used to support regenerative agriculture that uses large trees (eg. syntropic farming), or semi-permanent cover to enrich soil carbon, depending on the age of maturity of the trees and the harvesting technique (less intensive and staggered rather than mass harvesting).

2.1 c) Agriculture Targets

In 2018 Agriculture's GHG emissions sat at **47.8% of our total emissions, or 37.7 MT**, our country's consistently worst emitter (and major polluter of waterways and soils). These emissions are mainly made up of **methane CH₄** (which is much more harmful than CO₂ but shorter-lived, changing into CO₂ at about 9%/yr) and **nitrous oxide N₂O** (which is even more harmful plus long-lived).

Currently agriculture emissions are barely impacted by any climate agreements as farmers argue that new technology should provide solutions soon to cut emissions directly and that because methane emissions are shorter-lived we shouldn't worry about it so much. The problem is that the technology doesn't even exist yet while the pollution does. Over a short period, such as until 2030, CH₄ emissions are still far more harmful than CO₂ and of course come with the even worse N₂O, as the following graph from the CCC report shows.

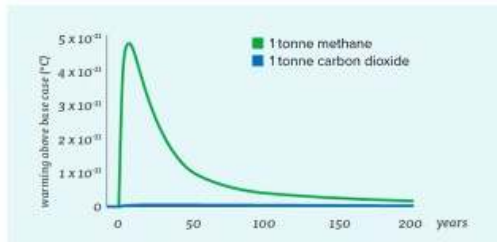


Figure 4.1: The warming effect of a tonne of methane and a tonne of carbon dioxide.

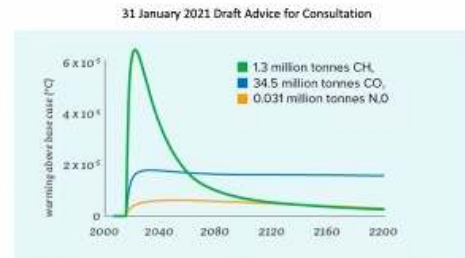


Figure 4.2: The effect of the country's yearly emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide on warming. Note: This figure is based on 2016 emissions in Aotearoa.

This accounting practice makes our CH₄ emissions seem equivalent to our CO₂ emissions if we waited 60 years but we can't afford to wait that long, especially if farming is slow, or fails to change and agricultural emissions just remain high, as they have done since the 1960s.

This graph below from a recent [Landcare Research paper](#) shows agricultural emissions over time in MT CO₂-e (combined CH₄, CO₂, N₂O etc). **Agricultural emissions have increased massively since pre-industrial times** and remained fairly steady since the 1960s, with a shift away from sheep to dairy in the 1990s but otherwise no major reductions.

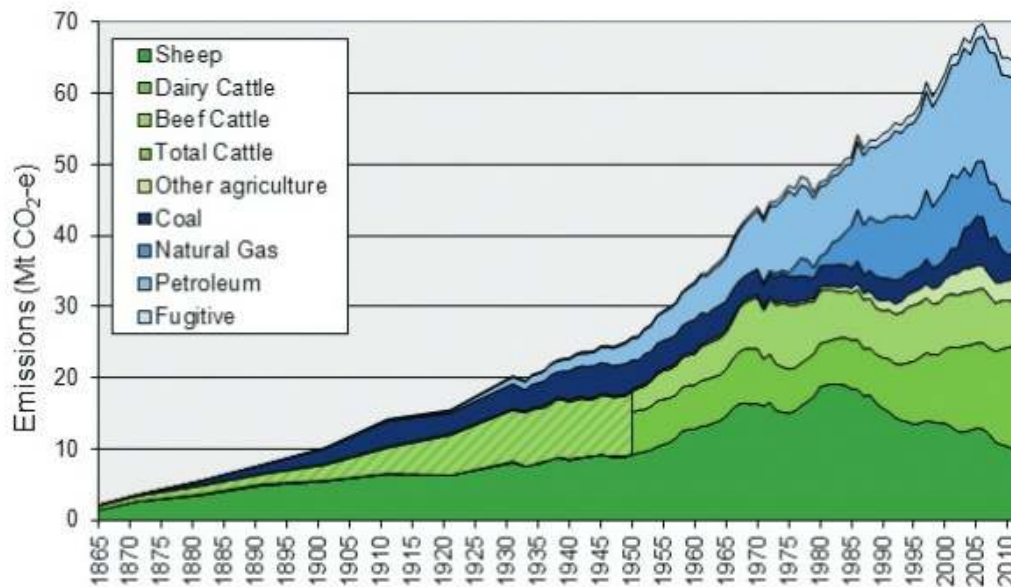
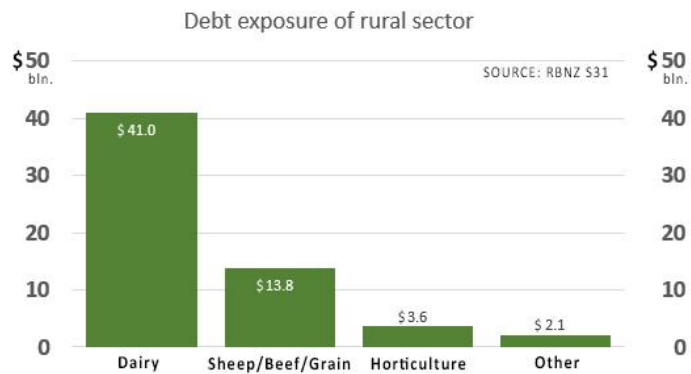


FIGURE 7 New Zealand's agricultural and energy-related anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, 1865–2012 (source: own calculations⁷).

Given that large dairy corporations like [Fonterra export 95%](#) of their product overseas to around 130 different countries and use massive amounts of fossil fuel to produce, process, transport and package their product, it is an industry that needs a climate justice overhaul. At 22.5% of our country's total greenhouse gas emissions, the **dairy industry is our largest single greenhouse gas emitter** and even more so when transport and production

emissions are also considered. With dairy industry debt at around [\\$41 billion](#) in 2018 and the average farm owner-operator owing more than 50% of their assets including land, change is ripe for farmers to **downshift and/or diversify to smaller farms focussed on lower inputs and environmental impacts, creating quality domestic products with less debt and less competition.**



Interestingly, the CCC [draft advice evidence](#) notes that Opepe Farm Trust viewed that “the time for large scale expansive pastoral agriculture had passed and that a mixed land use approach to farming was the future.” The graph below from [Dr Mike Joy](#) is a particularly interesting study seeking to find the ‘sweet point’ where income still remains high but environmental impacts are minimal due to cutting fertiliser and reducing stock numbers. This would of course affect emissions as well.

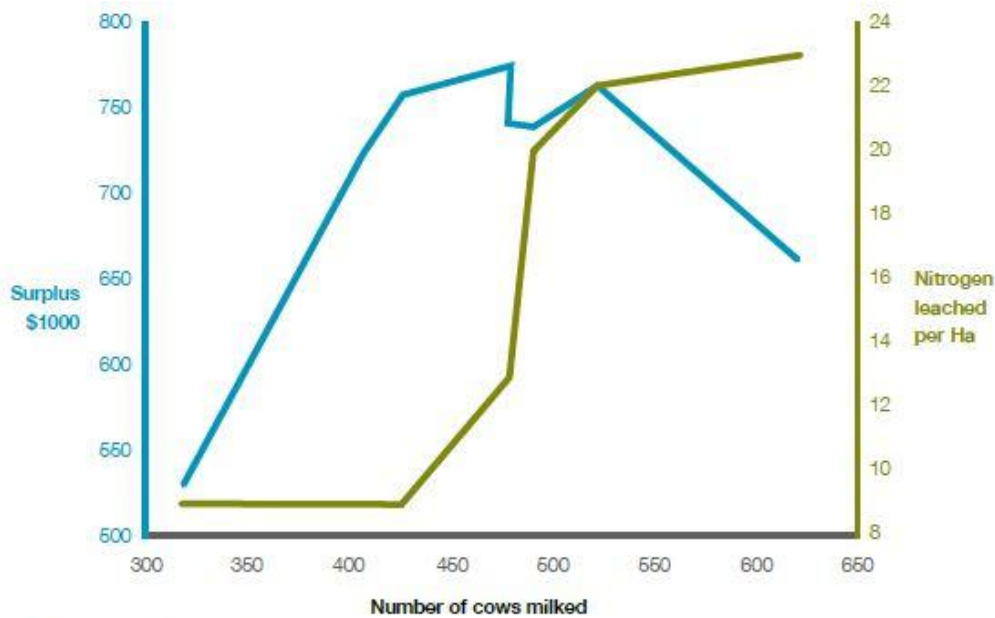


Figure 21. Modelled changes in profit and nitrogen leaching (from overseer) with reduction in intensity from current level on a real farm of 620 cows. (Numbers from Tom Phillips, Massey University)

While there are issues with measuring tools and different farm conditions, there are countless examples now of regenerative agriculture producing similar results like this. As mentioned previously, particular drivers of our current high-emitting agriculture are the fossil-fuel based transport, packaging, processing and [fertiliser industry](#). These can be substantially reduced by banning synthetic and imported fertilisers and feeds, and shifting

our economy to a predominantly domestic market based on healthy regenerative agricultural practices with networks of small, local processing plants and retail outlets.

Therefore we could set:

AGRICULTURE TARGET ONE - phase out all fossil-fueled processing of agricultural products by 2028 and all fossil-fueled transportation for agriculture by 2030. Farm vehicles will ideally shift to EVs and biofuel.

AGRICULTURE TARGET TWO - phase out natural gas-derived and imported fertilisers and feeds for agriculture by 2025. All agriculture will ideally shift to regenerative systems by 2030.

AGRICULTURE TARGET THREE - shift central and local government plans, policies and bylaws, and banking rules to allow subdivisions and mortgages for smaller rural land blocks by 2022, to enable small-scale agriculture and land use diversification, new housing, forestry and other local needs such as local processing and retail.

2.2 Energy, Reforestation & Agriculture Downshift 2030 Overview

To reach these targets, much needs to change across Aotearoa and indeed the planet. These changes more often than not overlap due to the interconnectedness of our economy, society and environment. The following sections provide simple action plan timelines and more depth and examples as to how the needed changes could manifest and why.

To try and not lose the linkages and to keep it simple, the three previous target areas have henceforth been expanded and split into two:

- a) energy & transport** and
- b) reforestation and agriculture.**

2.2 a) Energy & Transport Action Plan

Below is a suggested timeline for an action plan to deliver the Carbon neutral 2030 targets. **Grey** are the things to stop, **white** are the things to support:

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
No new coal, oil & gas permits	No new oil & gas drilling. Close all coal mines (& remediate by 2027)		Phase out oil & gas production*						
Ban new gas utilities		Phase out coal boilers			Phase out gas utilities except biogas				
80-90km/hr speed limit		Disincentivise private car ownership			Reduce international trade to essentials** only				
Ban fossil fuel car imports			Disincentivise non-essential^ air travel			Phase out large trucks			
Ban fossil fuel vehicle ads		Decrease car parks, redesign cities for active and public transport				Urban & rural cycle lanes on all commuter routes			
Support community-owned renewable energy					Zero waste Aotearoa				
Support energy-efficiency retrofits				Energy production & national grid into public ownership					
Support Escooter/Ebike/EV share schemes					Regional trains operational				
Public transport promotion campaign			Urban & regional public transport free or affordable, replace FF buses with EVs						
Restore, expand daily public transport services					Web communication fossil fuel free				
Support kinetic/electric product manufacturing					Support sail ships to the Pacific				

* except emergency services until renewable energy alternative is available

** Items that are not able to be made here and still considered essential by society eg. medicines

^ Short-term holiday-goers and business meetings for example

Our energy and transport transition plan aims to meet reduction targets by 2030 through:

- **ending exploration and reliance on fossil-fuels, and restricting production** for essential services only,
- substantially **cutting energy wastage and consumption**, and
- transitioning to the **manufacture and efficient use of renewable energy-based infrastructure and transportation**, providing new jobs and strengthening **community energy resilience**.

Fossil-fuel exploration, production and reliance

The government's ban on much of the country's offshore exploration was a step in the right direction but to reach reduction in energy use we need to 'turn the tap off' and encourage some big behaviour and structural changes, and support innovation.

All forms of [perverse subsidies](#) and other [investments](#) to the fossil fuel industry need to stop and **bonds and insurances** need to be mandatory at adequate levels to fully cover **decommission** and any potential risks such as well casings that only have an average life span of [20-30 years](#).

Natural gas is neither renewable [nor a transition](#) fuel due to the urgency of our climate crisis. Crucially, any new gas fired peaking power plants "*will have design lives of at least 40 years, and will need a major new gas user such as a petrochemical plant, to keep the gas flowing*", [warned the late Jeanette Fitzsimons](#). Regrettably, the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap and the recent [Energy Transition Pathway Action Plan](#) continue to advocate for gas exploration and mining, claiming falsely that it is an essential transition fuel. This is contrary to [numerous studies](#), including [full life-cycle analyses](#) that have demonstrated that gas is just as bad as coal in its climate damaging effects.

Notably, the CCC identifies fuel switching in buildings away from coal and gas systems as an effective emission reduction pathway. The draft advice includes all new space heating or hot water systems in new buildings to be electric or biomass after 2025, no further natural gas connections to the grid or bottled LPG connections after 2025, and a complete transition away from using natural gas in buildings by 2050. We see these as essential minimal policy change that could be strengthened further.

Petro-chemical industries (e.g. methanol and urea production) consume half of our domestic natural gas production while industrial dairying burns coal and gas to dry milk for export. These industrial uses need to be phased out by 2030 if we are serious about a zero-carbon economy. It is critically important that no new fossil fuel processing plants are built to support industrial dairying or other heavy emitting industries.

When it comes to hydrogen, Taranaki and the government's 'great hope' to preserve Taranaki's Energy province status along with all our private vehicles plus cargo ships, trucks and aeroplanes, it's a [con](#). Although green-hydrogen from renewable energy is preferred over blue or brown hydrogen which are still reliant on fossil fuel mining, the technology is extremely energy wasteful, the fuel is highly volatile and the technology and infrastructure upgrade is expensive, [complex and uncertain](#). Current business models for Aotearoa rely on starting with using fossil fuel-based hydrogen and relying on a large export market to cover costs - both of which are economically and environmentally

unsustainable. Carbon capture and storage (CCS) which blue hydrogen relies on has mainly been a [greenwashing tactic](#) by the coal and now gas industry to continue extracting fossil fuels, and it causes [social harm](#). Numerous [critiques](#) have been written by energy experts, [engineers](#) and [Climate Justice Taranaki](#). Chemical engineer Tom Baxton explained, "Hydrogen receives so much interest because it fits many business models. Fossil companies like it because it will be derived from fossil fuels for the next decade or more. Gas grid operators and gas boiler manufacturers see hydrogen as their only survival route as fossil fuel burning is being phased out. And the power utility companies also like it as they'll be able to sell more power thanks to hydrogen inefficiencies." Indeed, we should not be blinded by 'exciting new and business-driven, unproven technologies in the face of a climate emergency. Let's focus on technologies and solutions that have been trialed and tested and work sustainably now.

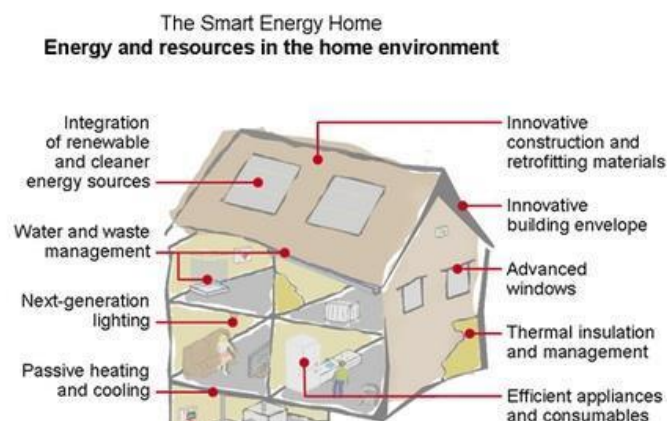
Energy efficiency - cutting waste and consumption

A great deal of energy could be conserved by prioritising energy use and improving the way industries, businesses, the public sector and households operate. Cutting energy wastage and consumption would substantially reduce our need for fossil fuels, cut greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality and make it more feasible for a smart renewable energy mix to provide for all our needs.

One big change that needs to happen is around energy and price control, with companies like [Meridian spilling water](#) from their hydro dams instead of generating power. Such practices also keep the reliance on fossil fuels and energy prices high. Investigations are ongoing into this criminal practice and we support an end to it and a return to publicly-owned energy production and infrastructure.

The new [Resource Management Amendment Act](#) will allow local governments to take into account GHG emissions once the Zero Carbon Act has been updated. This needs to happen as quickly as possible. Strict rules and consent conditions need to be introduced to monitor and cut fugitive emissions from the energy and petrochemical industries. Fugitive emissions in 2017 were responsible for [almost 6%](#) of our energy sector emissions resulting *"from production, transmission and storage of fuels, and from non-productive combustion. Examples are emissions from the venting of CO₂ at the Kapuni Gas Treatment Plant, gas flaring at oil production facilities, and emissions from geothermal fields,"* MBIE energy sector greenhouse gas emission [website](#). The International Energy Agency ([IEA estimates](#)) that around 45% of the global fugitive methane emissions from the oil and gas industry could be avoided with measures that would have no net cost. Indeed, much should be fixed with existing pipelines, flaring, processing, storage, refining, decommissioning and coal mining to stop or reduce these emissions. Public pressure and legislative reform are needed to ensure necessary improvements.

In terms of household energy loss, regulations, standards, incentives and support are needed



for energy efficient building designs, insulation and Net Zero Energy Building (example in [diagram](#)). Several councils across Aotearoa, such as [Nelson City Council, run an Eco Building Design Advisor service](#) which offers ratepayers and residents free, tailored, research-based information for new and existing homes to ensure or improve their energy performance and health outcomes. The [Greater Wellington Regional Council offers loans for ratepayers to purchase insulation](#), to be paid back over nine years through rates. The New Plymouth District Council [has brought in](#) a similar programme which could be expanded to all Taranaki councils, to help reduce overall energy consumption and enhance community wellbeing.

Major education and advocacy programs are needed to promote and support less and smarter use of energy mix including electricity, firewood and bioenergy. Various community initiatives, studies and models exist in NZ and globally, e.g. [Transition Network](#), [Blueskin Energy Network](#) and research into [renewable energy options for Parihaka Papakāinga](#). Learnings from such initiatives are valuable for any new projects of a similar nature. It should be normal to see households shutting and opening curtains with the moving of the sun and business lights going out at the end of the work day. Open burning of organic household, business, farm and forestry waste should be a thing of the past, when they can be turned into valuable materials, renewable fuel or feed the soil.

[Rocket stove](#) cooks, boils water and heats thermal mass.

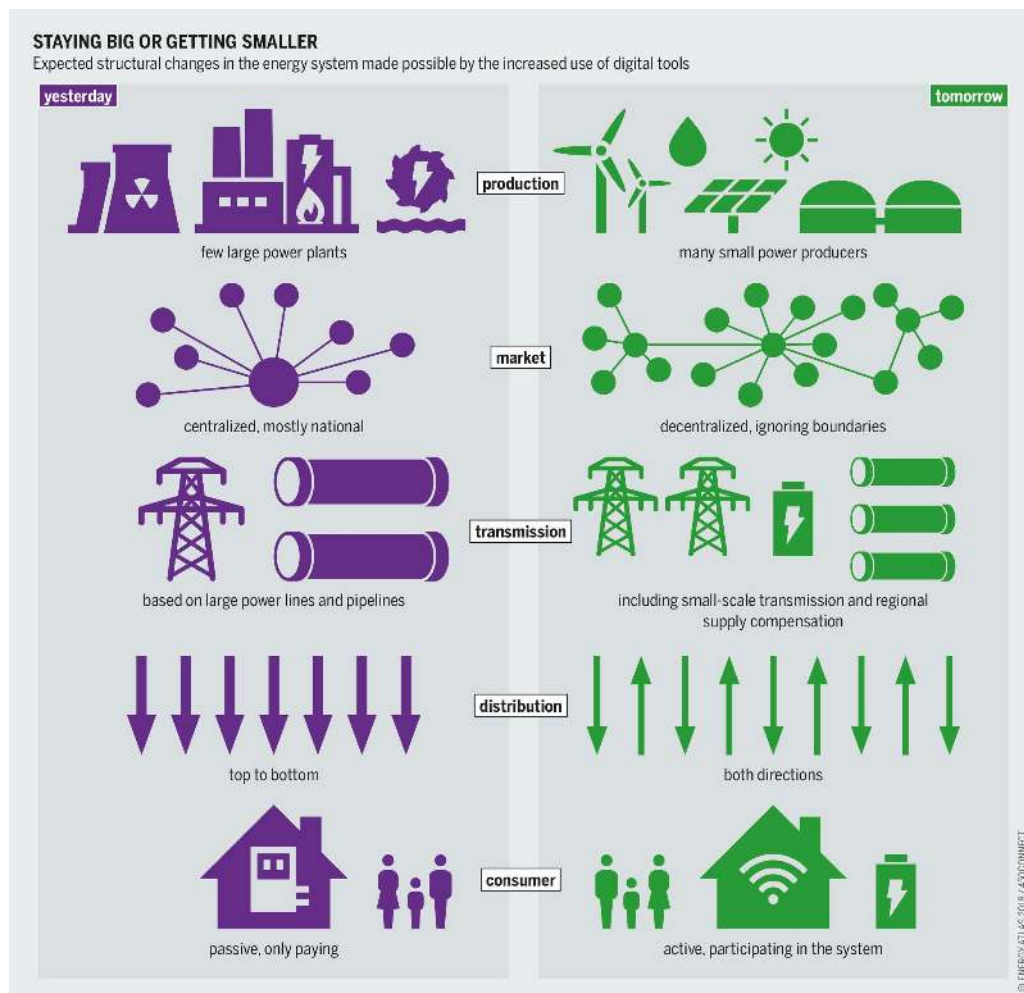


Indeed there is huge potential to cut greenhouse gas emissions and generate renewable energy from the waste sector. The current practice of trucking wastes hundreds of kilometers to be processed or dumped is unacceptable. We need to seriously become a zero waste country by 2030 and re-establish a thriving circular economy. This means banning poorly made and 'disposable' plastic or mixed component items that can't be recycled (not down-cycled either). For household food scraps and green wastes, home or [community composting facilities](#) offer the most affordable solution and have the ability to provide local jobs and support local food production which also reduce energy wastage.

The major change will need to come from substantially reducing or ending international transportation such as for exports and imports, private vehicle use, and changing human behaviour so that people live, work, trade and socialise more locally, using online tools or shared electric and/or kinetic transport for communicating and travelling further afield. Policy and education campaigns will be essential, focused on reducing the unsustainable desire for unnecessary consumption of goods and energy. We need to learn to preserve precious fossil fuel energy and products like plastics for truly essential things that cannot be created otherwise.

Shifting to a renewable energy-based future

Shifting our economy to run on renewable energy is a significant challenge but not impossible. Even with massively reducing energy wastage and shutting down heavy emitting industries, more clean energy may be needed to meet increasing demand for electricity as we transition off fossil fuels, but that should not be our focus. We shouldn't need more new energy. We need to use less energy and use what we already produce more efficiently. Long distance transmission for example, is hugely inefficient, as is everyone working and cooking meals at the same time. An overhaul of our energy infrastructure and how our society operates will need to occur.



Many examples of well-tested, clean, renewable energy production already exist and are becoming increasingly affordable. Whatever the technology, careful assessments of [Full life cycle impacts](#) including [mining impacts offshore](#) and end of life, are necessary to ensure that it is a responsible choice. Just as we don't want a disrupted climate, we don't want massive solar and wind turbine graveyards and more flooded valleys for dams. Enabling regulatory environments and positive financial incentives are then required for appropriate adoption, scaling and development of the chosen technologies.

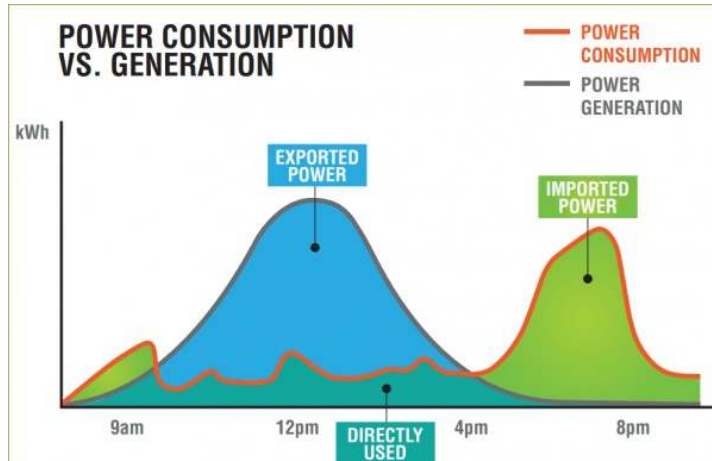
Legislation should not be overlooked to [fast track infrastructural projects to stimulate the economy](#) such as following the Covid-19 pandemic. Instead, they should be evaluated

based on their ability to deliver long-term climate and other environmental and social benefits, whether they are energy or transport sector projects. The Climate Change Commissioner further advised the government to use "[wellbeing indicators to measure how New Zealand is recovering and progressing towards an inclusive, low-emissions and climate-resilient future](#)".

For industrial process heat, substantial amounts of renewable energy need to be sourced and developed such as that which will finally be freed up by the exit of Rio Tinto and their aluminium smelter. If we are to move away from exporting 95% of dairy products most of Fonterra processing plants that burn fossil fuels would not be needed, while small local dairy factories could be powered by small hydro dams or biogas from farm wastes. In addition, bioenergy generation from [anaerobic digestion of residue organic wastes](#), such as municipal wastewater, agricultural and industrial food processing wastes, has the potential to reduce our energy and waste footprint, especially when done locally. Such alternative energy would also benefit the public sector in its transition away from fossil fuels, as typically used in swimming pools, but also in wastewater treatment such as by New Plymouth District Council.

When considering widespread adoption of certain renewable technologies by communities, focus on those that are produced responsibly, are safe, socially acceptable, affordable and easily maintained, such as micro-hydro (instead of mega dams), photovoltaic and biogas. Consider [onshore versus offshore](#) wind power for example. Studies show that coastal wind farms [compare well](#) with offshore cost wise. Offshore wind farms have high installation and maintenance costs and increase risks to marine wildlife through sea movement disruption and turbine injury.

For energy storage globally, pumped hydro energy storage accounts for 97%, but with a massive social and environmental footprint associated with damming rivers. [Off-river pumped hydro storage](#) (ORPHS) and [underwater hydro storage](#) is now being trialled in several countries for smaller storage with smaller environmental footprint. Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) is another environmentally friendly, long-life option that can be either [large-scale](#) or [small-scale](#).



Lithium-ion batteries have their environmental problems especially associated with mining and end-of-life disposal however, there are evolving alternatives that do not require harmful mining such as [salt batteries](#) and technologies for repurposing old batteries such as from EVs for home use. Power conservation and well-timed power usage at the height of energy production is clearly an important focus area to reduce the need for storage. There are many ways to promote and control this by scheduling activities appropriately

such as using solar electricity in the day and wood in the evening, or using more electricity late at night than the evening if on the grid. Smart technology can be set to do this.

Community energy resilience

The electricity system in NZ is complex, involving five major power generation companies (the government has a major shareholding in three of them), the state-owned Transpower (with private fixed-rate bond [investors](#)) which runs the national grid, 29 distribution companies and some 48 retailer brands, all regulated by the [Electricity Authority](#). This model allows private profit-making on what is an essential public service, pushing prices higher than they need to be and effectively creating a corporate welfare system that, because of the inflated prices, also requires government to subsidise many senior citizens' heating bills.

Dr Geoff Bertram advocates for electricity regulation reform. In the 83 [Energy Watch newsletter](#), he wrote "most of NZ's bulk electricity supply is produced at low cost but is paid for as if it were high cost generation. This anti-competitive arrangement delivers vast profits to the power plant owners, which are 1/3 the NZ Government and 2/3 private corporations." **Public ownership** would ensure profits are put back into the public coffers and people pay a fair price.

A distributed model of power generation and management using publicly-owned, renewable energy generation in smart, community micro-grids has the advantage over the current centralised, large-scale production system, by reducing waste and costs in long distance transmission and increasing community control over prices. Community members will gain skills necessary for maintaining the system and have the opportunities to share in the benefits and responsibilities of ownership. A publicly-owned two-way smart-grid made up of many micro-grids and retaining the current large-scale renewable energy generators reduces the overall risk for the country.

Legislative reform and financial incentives are needed to allow and encourage more distributed renewable energy production and smart grids to connect to each other and/or feed into the main grid to boost overall energy production and community resilience in times of need. Any regulatory barriers that prevent people from trading or gifting energy should be removed.

Government support of businesses such as [Solarcity](#) is helpful but needs to go further so more people can access these types of shared services. Consider offering zero interest loans for families or communities to replace existing household gas appliances with electric ones or install community renewable energy systems that work best in their situations. Also drop the standard levies to join the grid so it is more cost effective for low electricity users to generate power.

The West Australia government's new [Distributed Energy Resources Roadmap](#) outlines a transition to a decentralised, democratised and data driven power system, in response to the huge uptake of rooftop solar energy generation by communities. The roadmap aims to integrate such distributed renewable energy resources with the existing centralised power system to form a safe, reliable, efficient and fair electricity system for all users. [Community battery storage](#) or 'power banks' will be made accessible at low fees to solar households to store and draw excess power such as for EV charging.

Indeed, there is tremendous opportunity for co-benefits when energy transition is integrated with other areas of work, notably housing, transport, wastes, food production and even land use planning, communications and employment arrangements, all of which carry their own energy footprint.

With initial financial incentives, enabling regulations and the upsurge of smart technologies and social entrepreneurship, the community-based renewable energy model has the potential to revolutionise our energy system. It not only provides local employment and affordable energy, but opportunities for individuals to become producers or 'prosumers' and collaborators rather than simply consumers totally reliant on profit-driven companies.

Local government energy transition

Local governments are key energy users and are therefore highly influential in the overall energy consumption at local levels. They have statutory responsibility to mitigate climate impacts on communities and are liable for public infrastructure damage caused by extreme weather events and sea level rise. An increasing number of councils have acknowledged that we are in a climate emergency or urgency (in the case of New Plymouth District Council - NPDC). Many local government leaders, including New Plymouth District Mayor, have signed up to the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy, with commitments for GHG emissions reduction and climate change preparedness. The NPDC Climate Action Framework (2019) goes as far as calling Taranaki "the national epicentre of New Zealand's transition to a local carbon economy". In order to live up to this, NPDC has the obligation to show leadership in transitioning off natural gas use.

More specifically, over half of NPDC's emissions are attributed to natural gas consumption, the wastewater treatment plant (63%), Todd Energy Aquatic Centre (16%), Govett-Brewster Art Gallery (6%) and Puke Ariki (5%). [Council's recent decision](#) to replace the waste water treatment thermal dryer with one run mainly on natural gas and up to 25% hydrogen over time, because this is a "shovel ready project" the Crown will fund, was a [poor decision](#). Council needs to consult and work more closely with community groups and specialists with expertise on [energy transition](#) rather than locking in public funds to dead-end infrastructure. There must be scope in the future to reduce waste volumes through Three Waters improvements, residential greywater and composting toilet installations, and a reconfiguration to biogas.

Local governments also have the ability to help phase out business and household fossil fuel use through district plan rules, especially for new development areas which could be made free from piped gas infrastructure.

Transport

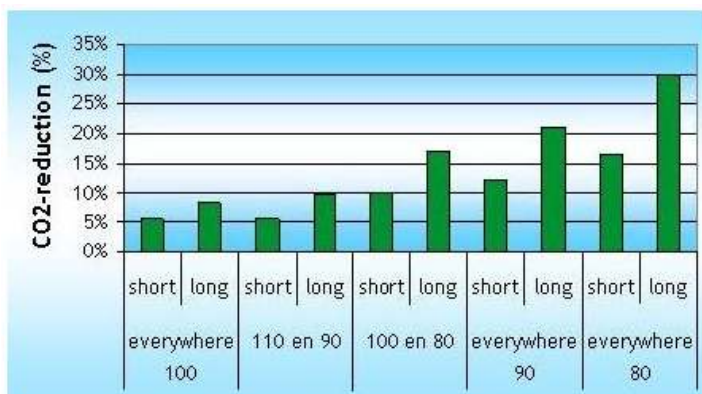
In order to reduce transport related greenhouse gas emissions the top priorities should be to:

- promote **localised activity**, goods production and responsible transportation,
- phase out **importing and exporting of goods** that are available in Aotearoa already and/or non-essential, and limit non-essential **international travel**,
- provide and promote frequent, well connected and free **public transport** (or at least cheaper than multiple people driving private vehicles or flying),

- restore **rail transport** for freight and passengers and **electrify the rail** system,
- Reduce road speed limit from 100 km/hr to 80-90 km/hr, for savings in fuel, reduced emissions and reductions in accidents
- ban fossil-fuel **vehicle imports** urgently,
- **ban/restrict advertising** of fossil fuel vehicles (similar to cigarettes),
- phase out **private vehicle ownership** and increase **vehicle sharing** through support,
- increase **active modes of transport** such as walking and cycling, in particular extending **cycle lanes** across the region on all commuter routes,
- increase access to **electric and pedal-powered vehicles**,
- make **online communication** easier and [fossil-fuel free](#).

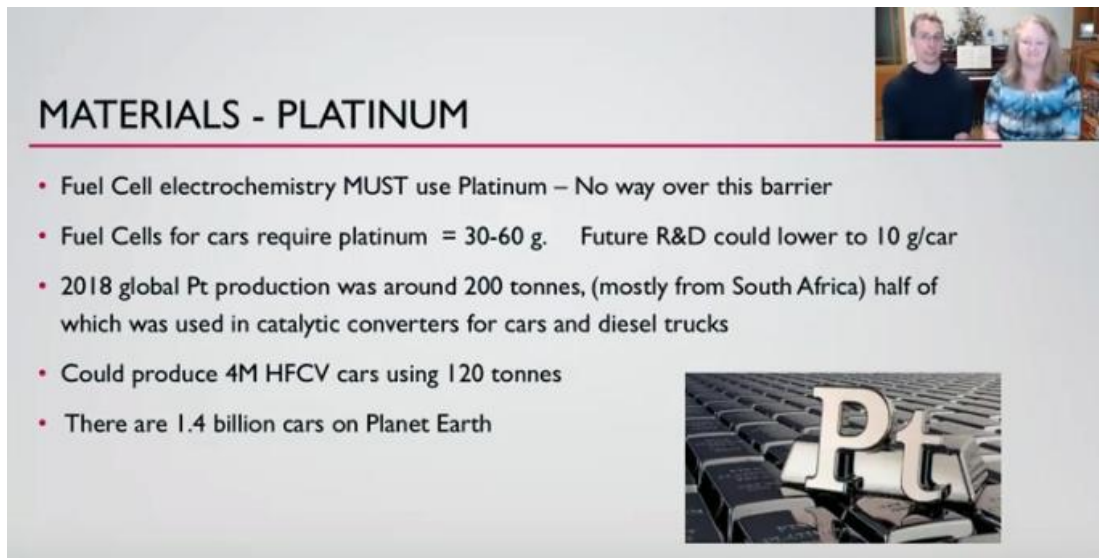
The 2020 Covid-19 lockdown gave communities the opportunity to reclaim neighbourhood streets for safe recreation. This was a useful model of how to continue operating essential services with limited transportation while people learn to work from home, reduce shopping trips, grow their own food and exercise locally. It increased understanding of the near forgotten risk of disease spreading from excessive international travel. For decades, emissions from international travel have been excluded from climate agreements and 'free trade' deals have increased imports and exports, bringing flight prices down and increasing GHGs. This Covid-19 disaster, and previous ones such as 9/11 show that reducing international and inter-regional travel massively reduces GHGs in the atmosphere. We need to make long term societal shifts now that **encourage living locally and supporting local produce and services**. Frivolous international travel like shopping weekends in Sydney need to be a shunned thing of the past.

Aotearoa is a country of many proud car owners with the second highest private car ownership in the world. In just a few generations 'car culture' has shifted to one of individualists putting their own needs and convenience or fear of dealing with others first. What began as a symbol of freedom, fun and security turned into something that is denying those very things for our own children and those in poorer countries. **Car culture needs to stop**. One aspect of this is the increasing rush to get from point A to B. This has multiple negative issues, from road rage to excessive fuel use, to increased risk of accidents. One measure that will help to address these problems is a reduction in speed limit, as for [example](#) from 100 km/hr to 80-90 km/hr on the open road. This will benefit both internal combustion vehicles and EVs, the former through less fuel consumption and emissions, the latter through more efficient battery use. It will also help to reduce accidents and our tragic road toll and encourage more people into




public transport. Aotearoa did adopt this strategy during the 'oil shock' period, and surely our current situation is far more dire.

[Several countries](#) have started banning fossil-fuel vehicles and we need to do the same. We also need to find ways to gradually **reduce private vehicle ownership** either through taxes, parking fees or social pressure as has been done with smoking over the years by campaigning, advertising bans and creating car-free areas.



MATERIALS - PLATINUM

- Fuel Cell electrochemistry **MUST** use Platinum – No way over this barrier
- Fuel Cells for cars require platinum = 30-60 g. Future R&D could lower to 10 g/car
- 2018 global Pt production was around 200 tonnes, (mostly from South Africa) half of which was used in catalytic converters for cars and diesel trucks
- Could produce 4M HFCV cars using 120 tonnes
- There are 1.4 billion cars on Planet Earth



Slide by S. Krumdieck and J. Land presented at the [Transition Engineering Convergence 2020](#)

Electric vehicles should be left for those performing essential services and for car shares and public transport. It is not possible for everyone, or even half of us to switch to an electric car as there is not enough platinum (an essential EV component) in the world and it depletes when used in an EV engine. Electric buses are already operating in several cities including Wellington and Auckland with electric trams being around for many decades.

Municipalities across [many countries](#) of the world offer **free public transport** with much success, some for several decades. It is offered in various ways such as to under 19 year olds or to senior citizens, women, those who can't afford to pay or to the public



more generally. [Luxembourg](#) is the first country to offer free public transport as of 2020. Free public transport could be introduced in stages such as on weekends and holidays or just in CBDs, gradually shifting to all days and all regions. The gross amounts of funding normally spent on new roads should be redirected to cover these costs as well as paying decent wages to transportation staff and providing them with good facilities, increasing and improving transport routes and services, providing easy access for all people, and for masses of promotion to help change the car culture in this country. At the very least public transport should cost less to take a whanau on the bus or train than to take a private petrol car.

We need to **upgrade and expand railway line networks**, infrastructure and electrify rail to encourage a shift to renewable energy and get people out of cars. This would also support getting freight off roads and greatly reduce roading maintenance costs and traffic accidents. When looking at the government's 2020 [Green Freight Strategy](#), it seems clear that hydrogen is an inefficient choice and that electric vehicles using renewable energy are the best option followed by full biofuel vehicles where EVs are not possible. However, as costs to replace diesel trucks is a significant barrier, support for wider uptake of biofuels in existing vehicles and sustainable production of advanced biofuels that do not require blending could be helpful, in addition to getting long-haul freight onto [electric rail](#) and using a mix of small to medium EV trucks. Incentives to encourage early adopters is advised. Ideally we should stop shifting freight around when local products are readily available. It's unclear how to make this happen on a domestic level other than socialising the idea as a moral choice.

We quickly saw during the Covid lockdown how people started **getting back on bikes** when there were less cars on the road because they felt it was safe to do so again. At present, many of our cities and rural areas are not designed for safe active transport. If more people were able to walk, cycle or skate safely, there would be a decline in vehicles on the road and increased fitness and [well being](#) reducing demand on health services. Being outside is also an essential part of reconnecting with nature and community, helping us to care for the planet and each other. This has decreased so much in recent decades with our increasingly sedentary indoor lifestyles. There are countless ways to promote active transport such as **increasing cycle lanes and restricting vehicles on roads**. Other than a proposed underpass on Wairau Rd, the current suggestions for new cycle lanes and walkways in the Taranaki Regional Council's [Regional Land Transport Plan](#) 2021-2031 are [designed](#) by Taranaki Trails Trust more for recreational users and do not really include commuter routes. While it's great for encouraging people outdoors it does little to reduce the huge emissions from daily commuters.

Shifting more of the country's vehicles to electric vehicles, whether individually owned or shared, will take time and needs support by way of banning petrol and diesel imports, fast-tracking and supercharging the "feebate" scheme to make it easier for New Zealanders to purchase electric cars, increasing charging stations across the country, and increasing support for home and work-based solar PVs with EV charge ability. Access to larger EVs that can accommodate larger families and groups needs financial support to assist poorer families. Several EV car-share companies have sprouted up in cities like

Auckland and Christchurch, with support from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA). Expansion of such car-share models will significantly reduce vehicle ownership, lessening our overall environmental footprint. Cargo bikes and larger [pedal-powered EVs](#) and even buses are starting to come on the market in many parts of the world. We surely have enough engineers in Taranaki to make our own.



One issue we don't consider enough is the embodied carbon energy of using the internet and technology for online communication and data storage. When we look at material extraction, manufacturing and processing, transport, data servers, cables, accessories and software, online support, device charging and end of life material recovery the ICT sector is responsible for at least "[3-4% of global emissions](#)" and rising. Divestment from fossil fuels and ethical business is starting a shift towards [fossil free data](#) at least but we have a long way to go to clean up the material side of the industry and rising energy use.

2.2 b) Reforestation & Agriculture Action Plan

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Ban blood phosphate	Ban forest to grassland conversion			Phase out farming on tussock and dune land					
No new* exotic forestry			Phase out export/import industry except essentials**						
Phase out coal-power processing				Phase out gas-power processing			All awa swimmable		
Phase out synthetic fertiliser					Stock excluded from all waterways^				
Ban PKE import		Support domestic timber processing, manufacturing							
Support local markets			Restore rural services, recreation facilities						
Increase permanent native forest, wetland, tussock land and duneland									
Support regenerative agriculture initiatives					Permanent carbon sink areas pest free				

* unless conversion from exotic grassland and for local sustainable use

** Such as medical, aid supplies or items unavailable here deemed essential by society

^ not just over 1m wide and 'natural', especially for spring fed Taranaki Ringplain streams that flow out to kaimoana reefs.

To reach the targets for reforestation and agriculture in the country's leading fossil fuel producing region and one of the top dairy intensive regions in Aotearoa is a real challenge. It requires [cultural shifts](#), legislative reform, financial incentives, redesigning product markets, retraining local communities in multiple fields, shifting ownership of various assets, and careful management of risk, stress and uncertainty. We also need to address animal welfare, workers rights, and health and safety.

We have suggested solutions below with these issues in mind:

- **Reduce stock numbers** - a growth based economy trying to keep on top of unsustainable debt has encouraged farmers to increase stock and use technology and external inputs while reducing labour. This has pushed workers out of rural

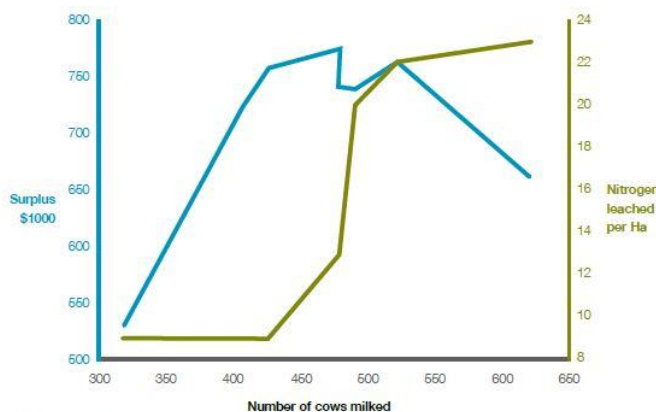


Figure 21. Modelled changes in profit and nitrogen leaching (from overseer) with reduction in intensity from current level on a real farm of 620 cows. (Numbers from Tom Phillips, Massey University)

areas and created near feudal systems of asset rich landowners in cities and over-worked, under-paid staff alongside polluted waterways, depleting soils, rising costs and huge greenhouse gas emissions. We can fence and plant every river and try to feed or inject cattle with new stuff (that doesn't exist yet)

to reduce their burping, but it's still unsustainable on so many levels and the next generation of farmers is not sticking around. Several studies have shown that if stock numbers and synthetic fertiliser inputs are reduced, farmers can maintain a decent income while having lower costs, and reducing the workload and retiring marginal lands better suited to other uses, notably agroforestry or rewilding.

- **Cut synthetic fertilisers, blood phosphate and PKE** - using urea derived from natural gas and/or blood phosphates taken from Western Sahara under Moroccan military occupation, is no longer acceptable. Similarly, with feed products taken from agricultural practices that destroy forest habitat such as palm kernel extract (PKE). We need to ban the imports of blood phosphate and PKE and swiftly phase out synthetic fertilisers to help agriculture to be regenerative rather than degenerative. There are many alternatives available, already in practice by progressive farmers, such as effluent discharge to land, compost, no-till, mixed-clover pastures, mob-grazing and edible hedging such as tagasaste and Banksia.
- **Stop forest to farm conversions** - Any forestry lands should be replanted as sustainable harvest forests or permanent land cover areas. We do not need anymore pasture lands. Similarly dune areas, tussocklands, wetlands and estuaries need to be fully protected and restored as permanent land cover areas and [‘significant ecological areas’](#).
- **Shift the research** - stop wasting time and money trialling expensive, uncertain new technologies such as genetic engineering and spray-on de-nitrifying solutions in the hope to continue business as usual. We cannot keep exporting things like dairy products if we are serious about being carbon neutral. Instead, focus on researching holistic solutions that are affordable, economically sustainable, user-friendly, respectful and beneficial to ecosystem health and wellbeing of the average producer.
- **Ban fossil-fuel powered processing plants** - some of our biggest single emitters are milk processing plants run on coal. Any processing needs to use renewable energy and as exporting downshifts there will be less need for today's food processing.
- **Downsize farms** - new, young farmers are opting for smaller acreage and houses, smaller machinery and things like electric hand tools. Large dairy farms can be down-sized to feed a domestic market, and sections sold to pay-off debt and/or put into permanent land cover or sustainable forestry blocks. This reduces debt, workload, stress and risk along with emissions while growing rural communities and the associated support and social benefits.
- **Downshift import and export markets** - this can start with products that are already produced in Aotearoa such as fruit and vegetables. A free-trade market is only good for those doing the trading but does little to protect growers, manufacturers and the rest who want a stable climate. We need to cut emissions from needless shipping of goods across the planet and leave precious fossil fuels for essential items we can't produce here such as some medicines and for things like emergency aid to our Pacific cousins.



- **Localise markets** - plan, reorganise and protect farming for local consumption and domestic markets. This is better for our health from eating fresh products and reduces transport and processing emissions along with unnecessary packaging. It also builds stronger communities through increased regular interaction and support. Current local growers are seeing a massive rise in demand during this covid-19 pandemic as people see the change coming from the need to travel less, shop locally and grow their own. An increasing number of locals are seeking fresh, healthy, ethically-grown kai. We need law reforms of such acts governing things like free-trade, fair trade, food and safe handling to even the playing field between large and small producers and sellers, and to assist zero waste initiatives and direct trade between consumer and producer.
- **Diversify farms and food production** - increase horticulture in dairy farming districts (eg. fruit, vegetables, nuts, timber, fungi), urban farming, community-supported agriculture (CSAs) and community gardens. This increases access to more foods, employment, farming skills, increases ecological biodiversity, community self-sufficiency and resilience, and reduces economic risk and farmer stress or boredom.

Regenerative biological farming with mob grazing and free-range chicken [orchard](#) polyface farming:



Community-supported organic market gardens. Multi-layered, diverse, syntropic agroforestry.

- **Polyface farming** - multi-purposing land by rotating different animals on the same area one after the other simulating natural herd communities and migration eg. pigs, chickens, cattle. This allows diverse animal fertilisers, different grazing styles and enables birds to eat parasites, which increases soil and animal health while creating multiple income streams for farmers.
- **Regenerative farming** - builds soil carbon with longer-standing and more diverse pastures, which increases animal health and reduces pollution and soil run-off to waterways. It also reduces expensive vet bills and artificial inputs like synthetic and imported fertilisers and machinery for ploughing and reseeding that are no longer needed. Stock number reductions will be needed to reduce stress on soils and pasture, focussing on high quality over quantity. Many are already leading the transition and should be supported to assist others to a more [taiao-based farming and landuse model](#). Farmers and wannabe farmers should be provided assistance to transition off intensive dairy blocks, especially those who chose to go early.
- **Once a day milking** - shifting to [milking once a day](#) (OAD) leaves herds less stressed and better cared for while producing high quality milk under reduced workloads for staff, reduced feed requirements, effluent run-off and other associated costs but with a better quality of life for all. It requires cattle that can handle OAD and a 2-3 year transition to get production up to twice a day levels.

- **Ban winter hard-grazing and limit stock numbers** - prevent pasture and soils being destroyed and eroded in heavy rain with runoff and leaching of effluent to waterways, and harm to animal health.
- **Phase out intensive indoor farming** - this is expensive, wasteful and unnecessary when there are far better options to manage soil damage and animal well-being that don't put farmers into more debt. If lands are not suitable for dairy and require indoor housing, then other land uses should be adopted instead.
- **Diversify with cropping** - NZ currently imports about [560kMT](#) of wheat and [200kMT](#) of corn and almost [400kMT](#) of soybean meal, steadily rising from the 1980s. According to [Stats NZ](#) 2019 however, Taranaki only produces a tiny amount of sweetcorn, barley, squash, maize, potatoes and avocados. Integrate other food and fibre crops that are affordable in local markets and support better wages for farmers rather than relying on imported grains like rice and wheat from poorer countries with worse labour conditions.
- **Sustainable harvest forestry** - instead of shipping low value, unprocessed pine overseas, change the local forestry and timber processing industry to grow high value trees that are more resistant to rot and disease and future climate impacts on small community timber lots rather than toxic chemical processing. Planting and selective harvesting needs to be coordinated among communities to avoid mass harvests that flood the markets, driving prices down and causing environmental damage. Coppicing and a wider variety of timbers should be more readily available to increase ecological biodiversity and decrease soil damage. Local manufacturing of timber and paper products should also be restored to replace imported products (including 'cheap' plastics) and provide more local jobs.
- **Permanent land cover areas - carbon sinks, biodiversity, freshwater and wild habitat protection** - new land areas and harvested forest blocks can be bought with public money derived from carbon charges to restore native forests, tussock lands, wetlands, scrubland and dunelands. These lands would be held as public conservation lands or as iwi or community-owned conservation blocks. Not only does this provide carbon sinks, ecological services such as wind shelter, water storage and ecological refuges but wild produce such as rongoā, fish, birds, plant foods and fibres for all to enjoy. Protected wetlands, riparian and estuarine habitats hold and release water slowly to manage flow in drought and heavy rain while cleaning water for drinking, recreation, fisheries and kaimoana on coastal reefs and out to sea. Pest control will need to be a part of management which provides jobs. In parts of Taranaki, dairy farms extend to the high tide and will be progressively submerged as sea level rises. Planned retreat will need to be carefully managed to minimise pollution. Planting can help in this way and slow down erosion (and sea-level rise).
- **Support Māori to repopulate their lands** - the call to reduce council rates on Māori-owned land and assistance to increase access for land under multiple-ownership will greatly help Māori get back on their land to live, produce food and care for taiao. So much Māori-owned land is tied up in old perpetual leases and unworkable land ownership agreements forced on Māori many generations ago during the various eras of land confiscation by the crown which is

still ongoing today. Major legal assistance, law reform and financial aid are needed to increase access, use of and management of Māori lands by Māori.

- **Bring in capital gains taxes** - we're really seeing now how important capital gains tax is with house prices skyrocketing from Covid bailouts that made [multiple home owners richer at the expense of workers](#) who may now never own a home. To reduce inequality and concentration of wealth the rich should pay their fair share in taxes that support the whole community rather than putting their excess wealth in more land and housing. This would lower prices and bank debt while increasing access to land for more people. It would also ease the growing divide between the richer 'boomers' and poorer students and young workers who are set to suffer most from climate chaos.
- **Ban more foreign ownership of land** - many countries like Thailand don't allow land to be owned by non citizens. We have seen in recent years how forests, farms and housing have been bought up by foreign investors creating a rise in prices and social unrest through less control by local communities who bear the brunt of any local problems.
- **Financial advisor controls and better access to information** - the NZ farming sector already has over \$40 billion of debt and high rates of depression and suicide. Restrictions are needed to stop corporate and government advisors from pressuring farmers to buy assets they can't afford or sometimes even need, putting them into mounting debt that builds stress and risk. Rural internet access and more affordable or free advice and training should be provided to give farmers more options and the best, unbiased information.
- **Better protect workers rights** - legal and social support is needed to stop unfair contracts where farm staff can work 80hr weeks and barely break even, or where foreign workers can effectively be forced into modern-day slavery and rural isolation. We need living wages for all workers and better housing conditions so that agricultural jobs are not farmed out to cheap foreign labourers and their agents. There is an apparent continuing need for foreign workers and they should enjoy the same rights, privileges and protections as local workers. Product prices, shareholder payouts and management salaries need to be adjusted accordingly to provide for all.
- **Better protect animal well-being** - the shift away from meat eating and towards veganism has already increased in younger generations wanting to reduce GHG emissions and stop animal cruelty. Ethically-raised animal production needs to be supported as a new norm.
- **Stop mining, oil and gas prospecting, exploration, production and toxic chemical disposal or use** on farm land to protect soils, water and communities from contamination and potential leaks and explosions.
- **Methane digesters** - [biogas and compost on farms](#) needs to be encouraged and supported for powering farms, feeding soils and reducing fugitive emissions.
- **Support home composting and small-scale community resource recovery, composting and recycling operations** - this saves money and is far more efficient than trucking 'waste' to other regions (even if they're electric trucks). There are many great examples of community- run schemes that create good jobs, provide healthy food and restore abandoned areas, such as [Kai Cycle](#) in Wellington. Councils



need to shift waste management budgets from large corporations to community zero waste initiatives that require less resources, create more jobs and encourage people to deal with their own green waste at home or in their neighbourhoods. Councils, government departments, schools, community groups and businesses can also provide land and resources for community composting and gardens.

2.3 Mana Tāngata Mana Taiao - Political & Cultural Action Plan

The greatest obstacle to just transition to a zero carbon future is inequality. There is a huge disparity in access to and use of resources. For example, people as consumers are expected to use less resources and/or acquire more climate friendly, often more expensive things like organic food, electric vehicles or solar panels. But not everyone is able to and is that what we really need anyway? In an age of freedom promotion and the pursuit to do whatever we want, such expectations can, on top of all those changes, make people feel limited, controlled and particularly for the poor: even more disadvantaged. This leads to social unrest which has serious costs to people's time, health and the economy.

"The true measure of any society can be found in how it treats its most vulnerable members," Mahatma Gandhi.

True social justice will require honest disclosure of the disparities in our societies and a fundamental shift in attitudes amongst the privileged and more able sectors of society to share their wealth and consume less. This will take cultural change in values and behaviour and political change, which will come from increased education around equity and sustainability and interaction between all classes of society. It will also require upskilling and resourcing of disadvantaged communities to increase their participation in decision-making.

A lot of money and assets will need to flow from the private sector to the public sector to make a just transition possible for everyone. Whether that's voluntary or in the form of taxes, we know from the years of trying that it is not going to be easy. We're going to have to rely on a majority of us putting the needs of the many before our own personal wants and ensuring public entities manage our shared resources well and fairly. The Covid crisis clearly showed that when an immediate threat is recognised, countries are willing to shut down international flights and businesses. The climate crisis is heading us towards "[mortality rates equivalent to the Covid crisis every year by mid-century unless urgent action is taken](#)" according to Mark Carney (Feb. 2021), the United Nations envoy for climate action and finance.

There is a lot of good that can come out of this transition such as increased public control, better mental health and a heightened sense of security and stability, in a time where business and society is increasingly moving in the opposite direction. Reducing the quantity of consumption doesn't need to mean killing our economy, it can mean a shift to quality products that comes with better environmental protections and more jobs to manufacture and maintain the items with far less waste which is so rampant in today's take-use-dump society.

Below are some ideas for the next decade for **political and cultural change** based on the previous mentioned targets and action points:

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Measure and charge global travel GHGs in ETS/tax		Limit international travel			Limit international trade				
Capital gains tax		Limit multiple house ownership			Limit new land ownership			No homelessness	
Reform ETS / new carbon tax		Inheritance tax		Wealth tax		All buildings energy efficient			
Phase out grey/stormwater in sewers			Support greywater, compost & rainwater infrastructure						
Ban disposable plastics & aluminium			Redesign & build local, domestic market economies						
Charge business for water takes		Incr. social housing stock			Major papakāinga housing & land support				
Living wage for all		4 day work/school week			Mobility access in all public & work spaces				
No GST on food		Overhaul food & trade acts			Crown increase return of land to Māori				
Support circular economy infrastructure				Co-mgmt iwi & regional councils			Zero waste NZ		
Remove refugee quota, increase intake				Residency for Pacifica in NZ			Free education & health		
Decentralise & redesign town/country for active & public transport							Free local public transport		

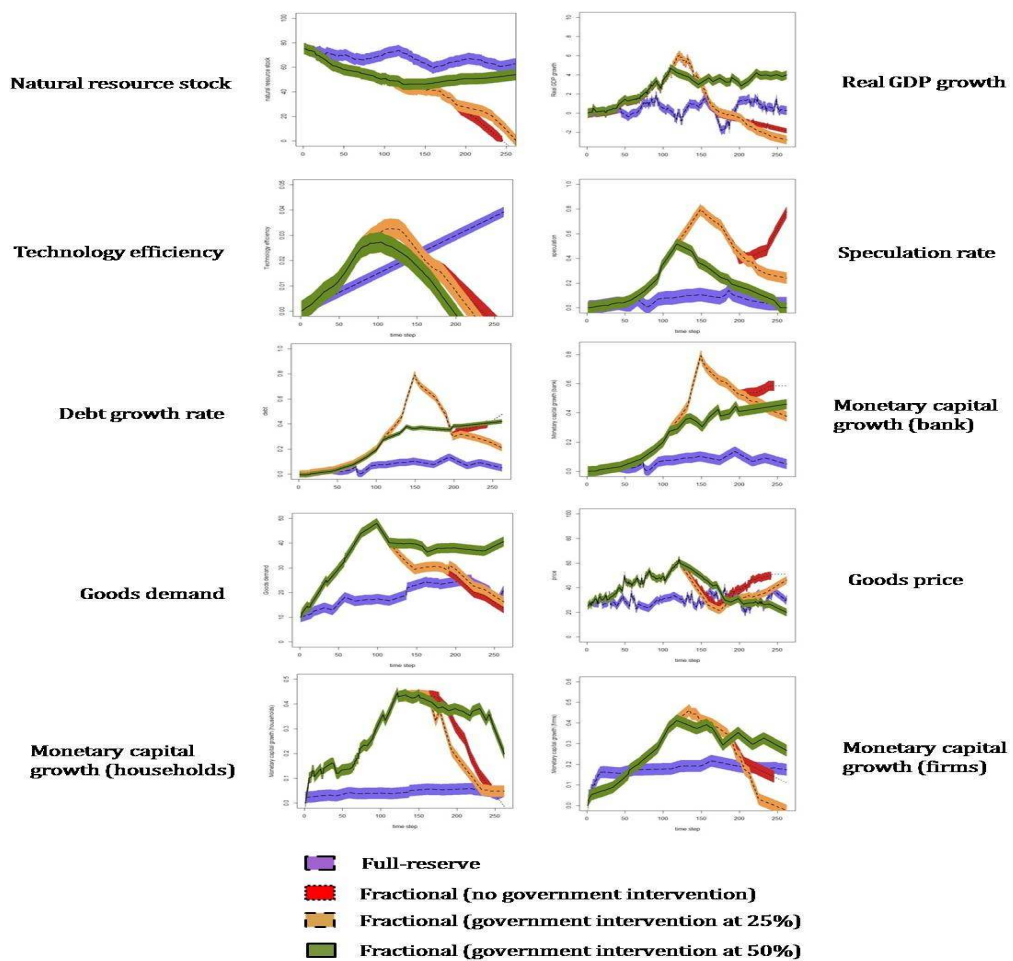
The government, councils, iwi and community organisations should work together with industries, unions, technical and education institutions to develop effective [jobs-rich transition pathways](#) that [provide for workers'](#) welfare, education, upskilling and retraining for new jobs needed to support local communities, economies and [climate-friendly industries](#). The latter offer a huge array of jobs and business opportunities, from decentralised renewable energy production and distribution to green building, product stewardship, resource recovery, upcycling and recycling, diversified regenerative agriculture and marketing, shared-transport and [ecosystem restoration](#), etc. The New Climate Economy estimated that [65 million new low-carbon jobs](#) could result from bold climate action by 2030 globally.

Below are some suggestions to reduce disparity and enhance social justice:

- Introduce **capital gains tax** on houses and property beyond the primary home or farm. **Limit the number of houses** a person and/or family can own and bring in new laws to **discourage large new home builds**. Locking up excess private funds in assets the community desperately needs stops poorer people from acquiring basic necessities for a decent life while the rich pay no taxes on houses or land that gain capital value, increasing demand and price. It also encourages gentrification and class division forcing poorer people out of their communities or to commute long distances, while damaging the rural environment and housing stock as fewer and fewer people control more and more assets.
- Greatly invest in better communication systems, education and up-skilling that **assists more people, especially the disadvantaged, to fully participate in decision-making** that affects their communities. This investment should be spread amongst government departments and independent community groups.
- **Limit the number of cars** per household through social expectation changes and taxes on more than one vehicle per household except where a vehicle is necessary for essential service work. This needs to be done in unison with increasing access to public and shared transport. One car per household will create massive emission reductions and encourage communities to share vehicles and only travel when necessary, while those who want to own more will have to pay a social tax to the community for that privilege or be using it for an essential service.
- Heavily **subsidize public transport**, in particular with family and group discounts, so it is actually cheaper, more accessible and more convenient than using private vehicles. Aim for local and rural public transport to be **free by 2030** with low costs for inter-regional transport.
- **Limit international transportation** to essential goods and private travel as mentioned in previous sections eg. whanau reconnection, and **include GHG emissions in national calculations and carbon tax** requirements. This will raise our measured national emissions requiring even more urgent reductions in GHGs.
- Support large workplaces to use shared transport for workers. Just cutting even part of the journey of a worker can greatly reduce emissions while building social networks, providing some down time for workers to relax, socialise or do other work and reduce their time away from home.

- **Exclude more areas from parking and driving of private vehicles** eg. CBDs, recreational spaces, so more land is available for housing, retail, recreation, wildlife and agriculture.
- **Reform trade acts to greatly limit exports and imports** to prevent similar products being transported back and forth overseas. This should increase local production, manufacturing and processing here where we can more easily ensure more ethical and environmentally sustainable production.
- **Support farmers markets and local manufacturers** who sell only locally, use local ingredients and hire local staff with a living wage at least, rather than outsourcing overseas to poorer or more corrupt countries.
- Introduce a **carbon charge or reform the ETS** so that the poor are not penalised, as mentioned earlier.
- **Reward earlier transitioners** who do the right thing through reduced rates or other direct or community benefits
- **Reform welfare and income legislation** to provide a living wage as a minimum for all workers, students and unemployed including 'volunteers' like carers, domestic workers, community workers, also contractors and immigrants on work visas. Give employment preference to local iwi/hapū to restore mana whenua and build local community networks.
- Bring in an **inheritance tax** so those who earn through privilege can pay their fair share to society.
- Introduce a **wealth tax** that focuses on hidden [asset wealth](#) and provides money for community needs such as healthcare and education. If designed well, this will not harm people who already have more than they need but will greatly help those who don't have enough.
- **For advertising and marketing**, develop and incentivise public education and awareness campaigns with disincentives and **controls** similar to tobacco, to reduce desires to consume excessively, in particular private vehicles and overseas tours.
- **Scrap GST on food** as it is a basic necessity. The main [argument](#) not to scrap GST on food, has been the need for taxes but this can be achieved by increasing income tax for higher earners and through new capital gains taxes.
- Address the housing crisis by **guaranteeing adequate supply of affordable, healthy homes, ending money creation by banks and capping rents at 25% of income.**
- **Cap public service worker salaries** (eg. [council staff](#) who earn over \$250k), and create better work environments to attract and retain great staff.
- Bring in **more controls on financial** advisors, loan sharks and bankers so they don't encourage or allow people to get into debt they can't afford.
- **Free healthcare and education** for all ages by 2030 to reduce disparity in communities and increase opportunity and well-being of the disadvantaged. Change school zoning and school fee systems to increase mixing of social classes and equalize education opportunities.
- Support **transfer of power or joint management for iwi/hapū** in resource management, as under sections 33 and 36 of the RMA, and in forthcoming replacement legislation.
- Require fees and support for iwi/hapū to deal with resource consent processing.

- **Get rid of the refugee quota system and increase intakes.** Assist climate refugees especially from the Pacific to come and live here in community groupings so they can retain their language, culture and society while, like all immigrants should, assist them to understand and respect Māori tikanga as well
- **Allow Pacifica migrants to become residents** of Aotearoa and stop deportation of convicts who have family here and no support in their country of origin.
- **End the ability of private banks to create money and assign this function to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand, also known as sovereign money (matched with transition to direct democracy as opposed to representational government).** Contrary to popular belief, the vast majority of money circulating in our economy isn't issued by government but by private banks. Under the current system, banks create money out of thin air when they issue loans. This is where 98% of our money comes from. New Zealand's current debt-based monetary system is directly linked to growing levels of public and private debt, creeping inflation, recession, unemployment and low wages, rising inequality, skyrocketing housing prices, overexploitation of natural resources and funding shortfalls in public services like health care, education and housing. [Sovereign money](#) would help free us from a debt-based money system and lessen inequality with more public control. A 2018



study [Exploring the role of debt in natural resource \(un\)sustainability](#), shows “debt-bearing economic systems can result in a complete collapse of both natural and economics systems... However... the debt-based system is not by definition unsustainable. Rather, the behaviour of entities and agents, and their decisions and relationships with regard to the environment, show a tendency to increase natural resource unsustainability. In the model, the particular uses that firms make of credits—causing the decoupling between GDP and resource availability—are based on (i) speculation, and (ii) exponential investments on technological development.”

Decision-making at the heart of a just transition

For 180 years this country has been run by a central government of elected representatives under foreign colonial rule. After years of struggle tangata whenua and women can now vote but still the power remains with mostly male Pakeha under British-style law and order. This has brought major economic change where natural resources have been plundered and exported overseas. In recent decades under strong direction of big business and profit-focussed, exploitative capitalist models our communities, infrastructure and workplaces have been centralised, privatised, mechanised and replaced with overseas workforces who suffer appalling conditions. All so the business owners and authorities can avoid paying the true price of their products and putting in place proper protections. This process has also disempowered many people from being able to or wanting to engage in community planning and decision-making.

If we are to have a just transition we need to:

1. Put governance back in the hands of indigenous peoples who have the knowledge to re-establish sustainable economies and rebalance the unequal and over-use of the planet’s resources. This can start with truly honouring Te Tiriti o Waitangi and governing at all levels of community in 50:50 partnership with tangata whenua.
2. Put decision-making power also back in the hands of those who are most affected by economic change and climate change, namely the poor, those living off the land, women, children, tangata whenua and workers. Some people may not have the necessary skills so they will need upskilling and resourcing to do a good job. It’s time our councils and governments shift power off the corporates to support real public participation.
3. Decision-making authorities should also be decentralised on a workable scale so that decision-makers can have a thorough understanding of issues in their actual communities. In other words community boards and hapū should have more authority in their territories while central and regional governments, with reduced authority, are there to ensure integrated management of national and regional issues.
4. Decision-makers should have limited terms on the job eg. 3 terms of 3 years, to ensure people don’t see the job as a personal career to build their ego and power base or waste their time just enjoying perks and privilege, but actually do their job for our communities. We need to have succession planning built into our governance structures.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

A political agreement we could refer and adhere to is Te Tiriti o Waitangi in particular the clauses of Te Tiriti.

Some really key kupu and principles are in the preamble '**whanaungatanga**' authentic engagement, the pursuit of the right relationship, each party works towards learning about the practice of relating to each other.

Article One – kawanatanga / governorship – when Te Tiriti was signed Māori were agreeing to a separate governance system for Pakeha, not to come under that governance system themselves. This was later enforced on Māori when [Māori population shrank](#) due to poor isolating of new, sick settlers. Ensure Tiriti partner input within strategic decision making, full and proper consultation with Māori, including Māori in all decision making as partners to the crown, not as stakeholders.

Article Two – tino rangatiratanga / absolute sovereignty – integrated concepts of cultural vitality, healthy lifestyles, environmental integrity and social inclusion, along with the critical determinants of leadership and autonomy.

Article Three – ōritenga – Māori enjoying the same levels of wellbeing as tauwiwi, advocate for equitable distribution of power and resources.

Article Four – wairuatanga – In te Reo Māori, whakapono is the verb to believe or have faith, while wairuatanga is the noun for spirituality. As Marsden (2003) explained in a collection of essays, the Woven Universe, Māori spirituality is like many other indigenous worldviews in holding the sacred unfolding of creation to be at the core of everyday life, embedding the basic concerns of human existence with the larger order of the natural and cosmic world. From a Māori worldview, all life is sacred and everything has a mauri, so therefore all things are related and interconnected and this is how we should view the world and conduct our lives.

2.4 Ora Taiao, Ora Tāngata – Transition Education Action Plan

Just transition education needs to be [appropriate](#).

Tangata whenua have been advocating for generations to refocus our thinking and behaviour towards sustainability and that we are a part of the environment and the environment is part of us. Our whakapapa is interlinked with all life and material on this planet and the wider universe. We are here as kaitiaki for past, present and future generations, to help care for and maintain a balance so life is sustained. There is mauri, wairua and mana in all things.

Just transition education needs to be founded in respect for the natural environment and other living things. New legislation such as [Te Mana o Te Wai](#) provides a good example of shifting in the right direction in which the needs of wai and aquatic life come before the needs of humans, followed last by commercial enterprise.



Mana Taiao – the rights of whenua, wai, air, biota, energy and materials need to be protected first and foremost with sustainable takes only, that do not diminish mauri, wairua or mana. *Riro taonga mai, hoki taonga atu* - balanced reciprocity of gifting and receiving goods. The health of Taiao is to be at the forefront of just transition goals. This means that our mindset, actions, tikanga, culture and policies need to incorporate all combined effects on Taiao not separately and not on a cost:benefit comparison, open to mitigation that bears no benefit for the affected environment.

Mana Tāngata – the right to be human, living decent and equitable lives with our mauri, wairua and mana intact

- to be spiritually, mentally and physically well
- to be suitably housed in a warm and healthy home
- entitled to relevant and meaningful education, te reo Māori inclusive
- to be treated in a just and equitable manner
- to have fair and meaningful work
- to have access to basic needs and decision-making
- and the means to sustain ourselves within our communities.

Mana Taiao always comes first. Communities need to reconnect with Taiao and understand and maintain healthy natural environments which nurture and sustain healthy communities. If we damage or destroy our biosphere, we damage or destroy ourselves. If we heal the biosphere, we heal ourselves. So this needs to be the mindset we take forth. In other words, integrity along the whole pathway, rather than poor quick fixes and inappropriate mitigation.

Drivers of change

Major social and political change needs serious planning, resources, education and upskilling support. This needs to provide for children to kaumātua but especially for disadvantaged peoples during the next crucial decade. We cannot leave it to the already privileged and powerful who have failed for years to bring change, nor can we leave it for our children to deal with.

Transition education is probably the most important thing we should do in the next two years to get the region and country downshifting quickly. We're going to need well-connected and highly skilled **educators and activators** to help the community transition and push for change in the places of power and resistance. Many of those will in turn need to upskill the next groups and so on and so on to build numbers and increase change exponentially.

Some crucial areas to focus on are:

- **Policy advisors, town planners and community decision-makers** gaining a good understanding of the underlying causes of climate change, what climate change means for us now and in the future, and what are real just transition solutions.
- **Retraining support of workers who must transition** off industries that need to be phased out eg. oil and gas, road and international transport and intensive farming industries.
- **Support for community activators and educators**, including advocates and organisers to increase understanding of how to turn knowledge into action eg. communication upskilling, trials and demonstrations, long term planning, unpacking policies and government workings.
- Specific retraining to support import/export-based, international travel-based **industries to refocus to local markets.**
- **Support for expansion or new domestic industry** to fill import gaps eg. timber manufacturing and manufacturing of things like EVs, pedal-hybrid vehicles, wind turbines and hand-powered farm tools.

- Specific training, resources and finance to support **community co-operatives** set up businesses like Community Supported Agriculture, farmers markets and community gardens.
- Fund education programmes and **multimedia resources** to help people transition from old habits to new eg. online documents, posters, digital memes, wananga, waiata, art, webinars, documentaries, podcasts, tv and radio shows, games.

Particular actions that would support this are:

- Promoting the [NZ Transition Engineers](#) training and their Canterbury university micro [course](#)
- Free tertiary education with an adequate living allowance for all who need it, not parent income tested. See NZ University Students Association [petition](#)
- Unemployment benefits transferred easily into student living allowances without a decrease in payment
- A specific transition education fund being set up for at least ten years, to support new transition educators and resources.
- Online education increased with community support such as childcare, mental health, study support
- Mandatory decolonisation and climate justice workshops for all public service workers and elected decision-makers so they can better understand social issues in Aotearoa for tāngata whenua, connect to their own history and therefore gain broader perspective for making fair decisions for the community

Conclusion

“May you live in interesting times” - Frederic R. Coudert, 1939.

At this time, after over a year of consultation, research, reflection, many edits and the Covid-19 global pandemic, aviation experts are [announcing](#) normal flights should resume again in 2023.

No-one knows when or even if life will return to ‘normal’ and really, it shouldn’t. For the past few generations some of us have enjoyed unprecedented wealth and got used to excessive lifestyles. Many of us have suffered too much for too long, with species extinction off the scale, and many natural habitats and ecological systems may never recover.

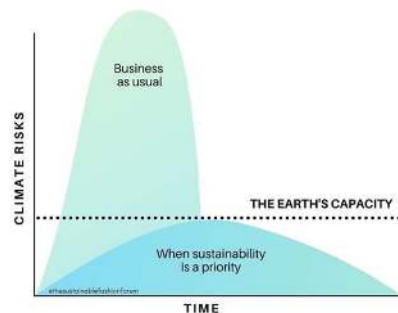
Covid-19 has in a painful way given us a chance to experience an alternative future and rethink what’s actually important. The emergency made us take immediate action but now we have the opportunity to make some of those temporary good changes more permanent and get rid of the ones that aren’t. There has been a huge rise in climate policy changes across the globe in the past year and massive reshuffling of the economy. Digital technologies have allowed more access to information and more participation in social and political change and decision-making. The recent [Climate Change Commission advice](#) offers some good direction, albeit too little and too slow still. That document and many others to come this year as well as yet another UN Climate Change Conference in November will allow avenues for more change. There is still a lot to be hopeful about in these hard but interesting times.

‘The Sea is rising and so must we’

Whatever happens next, it’s clear we’re all up against a ticking clock so we need as many people to do as much as they can particularly in these next ten years. We need to look up from individual changes and blame, and focus on what can not just reduce the most emissions quickly, but what can have the most social and broad environmental benefits. Put simply, we need major social change and system change. We’ll need to challenge and push ourselves out of our comfort zones and make decisions and changes that will support long term commitments. We’ll need to support each other in the good and the bad times, discarding egoistic ideals of going down in popular history or getting personal benefits over others. We need to grow a large social movement for change based on equity and survival of the many. As we have all learned in this Covid-19 pandemic: we need to ‘flatten the curve’. Think long term. Act early. Support the vulnerable. Work together. And be kind to each other.

‘Nāu te rourou, nāku te rourou, ka ora ai te iwi’

LET'S FLATTEN THIS CURVE TOO



Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 3:47 pm
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Windows 7
IP Address:	122.62.14.217
Unique ID:	789518107
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Lyndon DeVantier
Address	62 Kaihihi Rd Upper Okato, Taranaki 4335
Email	Ldevantier@aol.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Living beside the Hangatahua (Stony) River, significant savings could be achieved by reducing the amount of river works conducted well upstream from SH45 bridge. In this regard, I support the submission my Mike and Lynn Spencer.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes
Further comments here	If successful, this option has benefits in reducing traffic congestion, pollution and improving road safety.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 4 - TRC contribution of \$300,000 to \$1.5m fund
Further comments here	This fund should be directed to climate change-related issues, impacts of which are already apparent, and which are predicted to grow rapidly in coming decades.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options OPTION 3 - Rent office space

Further comments here Option 3 could help to boost the local economy, providing suitable space can be rented and is affordable.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Effective Maori involvement in all levels of government is crucial, and is consistent with Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Yes.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) Partial sell-off. The Port should not be 'privatized' and majority ownership should remain with TRC.

Your comments on any other issues Motor vehicles and unleashed dogs on beaches and dune systems. The beaches and foredunes from Komene Beach northwards past Hangatahua River to Kaihihi Stream and the old Pa site where chief Porikapa is buried are increasingly important for threatened sea and shore birds, notably NZ Dotterels. Unfortunately the beaches and dunes are also increasingly used by motorists, surfers and fisher-folk mainly, on quad bikes, motorbikes and less commonly 4-wheel drives. The beaches are also used by dog walkers, some of whom do not keep their dogs on leashes, despite signs on the coastal end of Komene Rd and Kaihihi Rd. Lower. The birds are struggling to raise their young and it would be a major benefit to them if motor vehicles and dogs were not permitted on the beaches and dunes. The dunes have an important role on beach replenishment and stabilization, which will become increasingly important as sea level rises in the decades ahead.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 4:24 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	103.11.178.253
Unique ID:	789524956
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Joy Buckingham
Address	20 Mangorei Road Strandon New Plymouth, NZ 4312
Email	joy@pabu.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
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Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
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Further comments here	<p>Making a more regular services with 15/20 mins apart each bus promoted to people to use would add more value to being a sustainable community and provide a greater reduction in emissions by taking cars of the road compared to changing the fuel of the fleet.</p>
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At the moment I can use two buses routes to town, both leave about the same time and leave town at the same time and are every 40 minutes. If the times were changed it would provide a service every 20 minutes.

Weekend transport is very limited and services need to be improved to change the mindset that you need to drive everywhere and expect to park outside the place you are going.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options OPTION 3 - Rent office space

Further comments here Until the future of Local Government is clear and the impacts off the Water Reforms are understood why would you spend ratepayers money building or refurbishing your existing office.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes This should be done in partnership

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Investments should be diversified to minimise risk

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) The community need to see and understand the facts after the due diligence is done to understand the reasons why you would make a full or partial sell off.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 8, 2021 4:51 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	202.150.127.33
Unique ID:	789529800
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Barbara Hammonds
Address	74 Lorna St Lynmouth New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	barbara_ha@outlook.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>As I've said in my Vision submission, the ecological health of our freshwater has very high importance to me. Thirty or so years ago I remember freshwater mussels in the stream that runs through the Piko Road valley, off the Okoki Road valley. I don't think they're there any more. That's the kind of water quality I'd like to see, where native animals that have disappeared can again thrive.</p> <p>I'd also like to see greater protection of freshwater habitats used by birds, e.g. no more power boats at Lake Rotokare, and rescuing of wetlands that are at risk of being drained, or that have been drained but could be restored - we've lost enough already.</p> <p>And better protection (and research into) habitat used by whitebait to spawn.</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes

Further comments here

Size of bus: I understand the benefits to the current contractor (and hence the cost to Council) of running only one size of bus, but these are far larger than required on most non-school service routes. Please seriously consider the multiple advantages of smaller buses (lower embedded energy in manufacture, more manoeuvrable, possibly more readily available as fully electric, less hazardous to cyclists - being passed by a full sized bus is scary) when new types of buses are looked at.
 Routes: it would be great if rural areas could have better services - many have no public transport option at all.
 Cost: reduce the cost. I'd happily pay a bit more on my rates to make it more affordable for low income earners to get on a bus.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund

Further comments here

This could help make a real difference e.g. to community groups doing biodiversity and other conservation related projects.
 Ensure that whatever is funded under this Fund enhances climate change and biodiversity outcomes, or at least does not exacerbate the existing climate and biodiversity crises.

Consultation Issue 4

Further comments here

I have no preference except what makes the most sense environmentally, which is often refurbishment but not always. The offices have longstanding issues with heating and cooling that were never resolved while I was working there despite several energy audits etc. Maybe it would be better to build new? Renting is likely to be a tall order given the specialist needs of some of the work that is done.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

Council has come a long way. I was delighted with the vote to establish a Maori Constituency, as well as the steps that had been taken prior to that with iwi representation on different committees etc. My ideal outcome would be to see equal seats around the decision making table, but I know that won't happen any time soon.
 I'd also like Council to do more to advocate in the community about the benefits of Maori representation and other forms of partnership as there is clearly still a number of people who feel threatened by this and do not see any advantages.

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

Happy the way it is.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

No sell off at all. It's better the Port stays in public ownership, but with more oversight than perhaps there has been e.g. animal welfare issues. International shipping of live animals should never have been allowed. Coastal shipping is set to become more important as the Government moves to reduce our GHG emissions from road freight; as that business increases, why wouldn't we want to keep it in TRC ownership?

Your comments on any other issues

Environmental education: continue the TRC Educator's programmes to preschool, intermediate and high school students; also continue funding the Enviroschools programme. It would be great if some of the environmental education could be targetted at adults too.

Wild for Taranaki: over the 10 years since the Biodiversity Trust was established, WfT staff have played a vital role in linking up the many conservation and biodiversity groups in Taranaki, local councils and local DOC. They have helped coordinate efforts on many fronts, and through their connection with national organisations like MBIE and university researchers, can provide local groups with useful contacts and fresh opportunities to collaborate, and thus work more efficiently. Their role cannot be understated. It is different from, but connected with, the conservation and biodiversity work of councils and DOC.

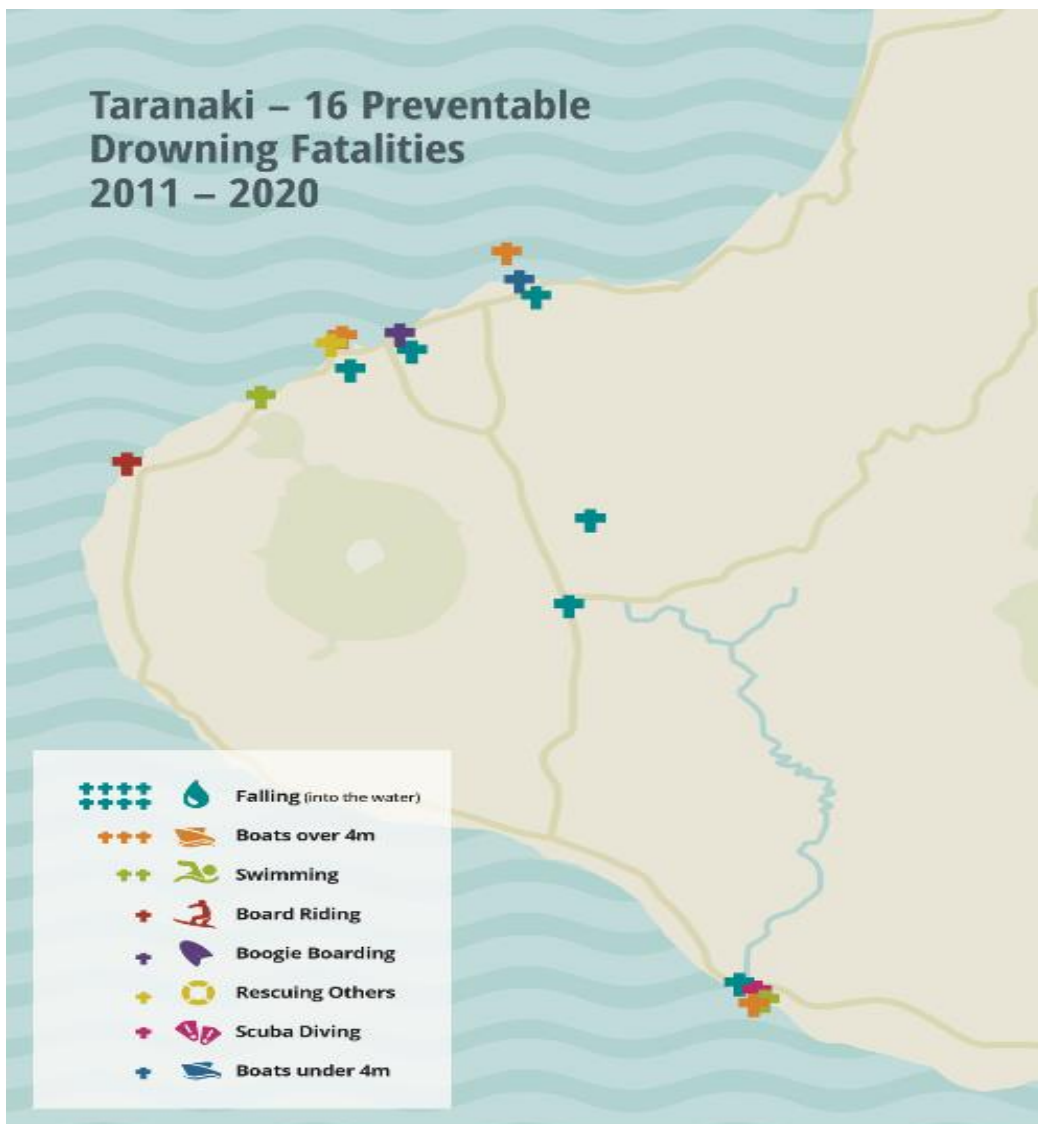
WfT also has a connection to community conservation work across the motu through participating in the Community Biodiversity Hubs. This is another valuable contribution to local conservation groups. No other group is in a position to take this role.

Please reinstate the dedicated funding for WfT which it used to get. It's extremely disappointing that this funding was cut. Without this support our community and our biodiversity outcomes are much worse off.

Nearly there...



**Submission to Taranaki Regional Council's
Long-Term Plan 2021-2031**



Executive Summary

1. Preventable drowning fatalities costs the NZ economy around \$320 million per year. Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) wants to reduce the number of preventable drownings in the Taranaki region and believes this can be achieved by ensuring more drowning prevention activity is undertaken, and there is better coordination and direction of the water safety effort. Ultimately, WSNZ wants residents of the Taranaki region to be safe in, on and around water.
2. The focus of the first part of this submission is to draw to the Taranaki Regional Council's attention the need for drowning prevention and water safety initiatives and highlight the relevant legislation and strategy.
3. This submission then comments on the key issues WSNZ wants Taranaki Regional Council to consider in its long-term planning, including the:
 - relevance of water safety and drowning prevention to the Taranaki region's community well-being – social, economic, cultural and environmental;
 - need to invest in the on-going maintenance and improvements to waste and storm water infrastructure to ensure water quality (swimmability and manoeuvrability) in the Taranaki region's aquatic environments;
 - need to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change on aquatic environments in the Taranaki region; and
 - need to work with WSNZ (and other stakeholders) to expand the awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Taranaki region.
4. What WSNZ wants to achieve from this submission is:
 - to work with the Taranaki Regional Council to help broaden Council's approach to reducing drowning fatalities and improving water safety awareness – a broader approach focused on community well-being;
 - Taranaki Regional Council to consider water safety and drowning prevention a key component of maintaining community well-being;
 - continued investment by Taranaki Regional Council in water safety and drowning prevention activities;
 - Taranaki Regional Council to continue to work with WSNZ (and the broader water safety sector) on water safety and drowning prevention issues, including expanding awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Taranaki region;
 - to work with Council to help develop a community well-being approach, through water safety and drowning prevention, as part of the Essential Freshwater package.

Introduction

5. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Taranaki Regional Council's (Council's) Long-term Plan Consultation Document 2021-31 – 'Riding the tide of change'.
6. Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) is the leadership agency for the water safety sector and wants to reduce the number of preventable drownings in the Taranaki region. We believe this can be achieved by ensuring more drowning prevention activity is undertaken, and better coordination and direction of the water safety effort by all responsible parties.

7. It is towards these objectives that the following submission is made. Further information about WSNZ can be found in *attachment 1*.

Context

8. The World Health Organisation characterises drowning as a serious and neglected public health threat and a highly preventable public health challenge.
9. Drowning is a growing public health and well-being problem with drowning being the number one cause of recreational death and the third highest cause of accidental death (behind road accidents and falls) in New Zealand.¹ From 2010 to 2019 there were 965 preventable drowning fatalities in New Zealand and injuries are increasing sharply; in 2018 alone, there were over 36,000 claims for water related injuries (an average of around 100 a day).²
10. It has been estimated that preventable drowning costs the NZ economy around \$320 million per year. (Based on an average of 80 fatalities per year at \$4.0 million per fatality). In 2016 the economic cost of water related hospitalisations was \$83.6 million. In addition, a drowning incident may require a response from several agencies including: Police, NZ Search and Rescue responders or ambulance and medical service. Intervening early, or preventing the need to respond to a drowning, will provide cost savings to the New Zealand economy.
11. In 2019 the Government-appointed Water Safety Working Group concluded the responsibility for water safety, drowning prevention and frontline rescue services is shared between central and local government, the community, and water safety NGOs. In essence, their message was that central government has a partial responsibility for water safety and further effort is required to ensure all responsible parties are actively involved in the prevention of drowning.
12. In response, through Budget 2020 the Government provided multi-year funding for frontline rescue services, and to grow WSNZ's capability to lead and support the wider water safety sector. The Government is now looking to other parties responsible for water safety, such as local government, to see what role they can play. To this end WSNZ recently briefed the Minister of Local Government on the state of the water safety sector, Wai Ora Aotearoa (our new Water Safety Sector Strategy 2025), and our intentions to work with local government to improve water safety and prevent drownings.

Wai Ora Aotearoa – Water Safety Sector Strategy 2025

13. WSNZ recently launched Wai Ora Aotearoa which is the result of a year's collaborative work by water safety sector leaders. The strategy represents a consensual view of the best way forward for drowning prevention in New Zealand. Moreover, the strategy reflects the need for a step change in the way the sector operates. This change will enable the sector to meet the major challenges it is facing over the next few years.
14. Key actions for the sector to implement over the term of the strategy include:

Develop a water safety sector local government engagement strategy that focuses on relationship building and engaging with local government planning.

Complete the Implementation of the Regional Strategy pilots and develop a Freshwater Strategy for the sector.

¹ WSNZ Drowning Report, 2018.

² ACC, 2020

15. Wai Ora Aotearoa also includes a focus on improving the connection to water for Māori as well as supporting greater use of a kaupapa Māori approach to water safety for tangata whenua.
16. As reducing Māori drowning prevention is one of WSNZ's strategic priorities WSNZ also recently refreshed our *Kia Manu, Kia Ora* strategy.

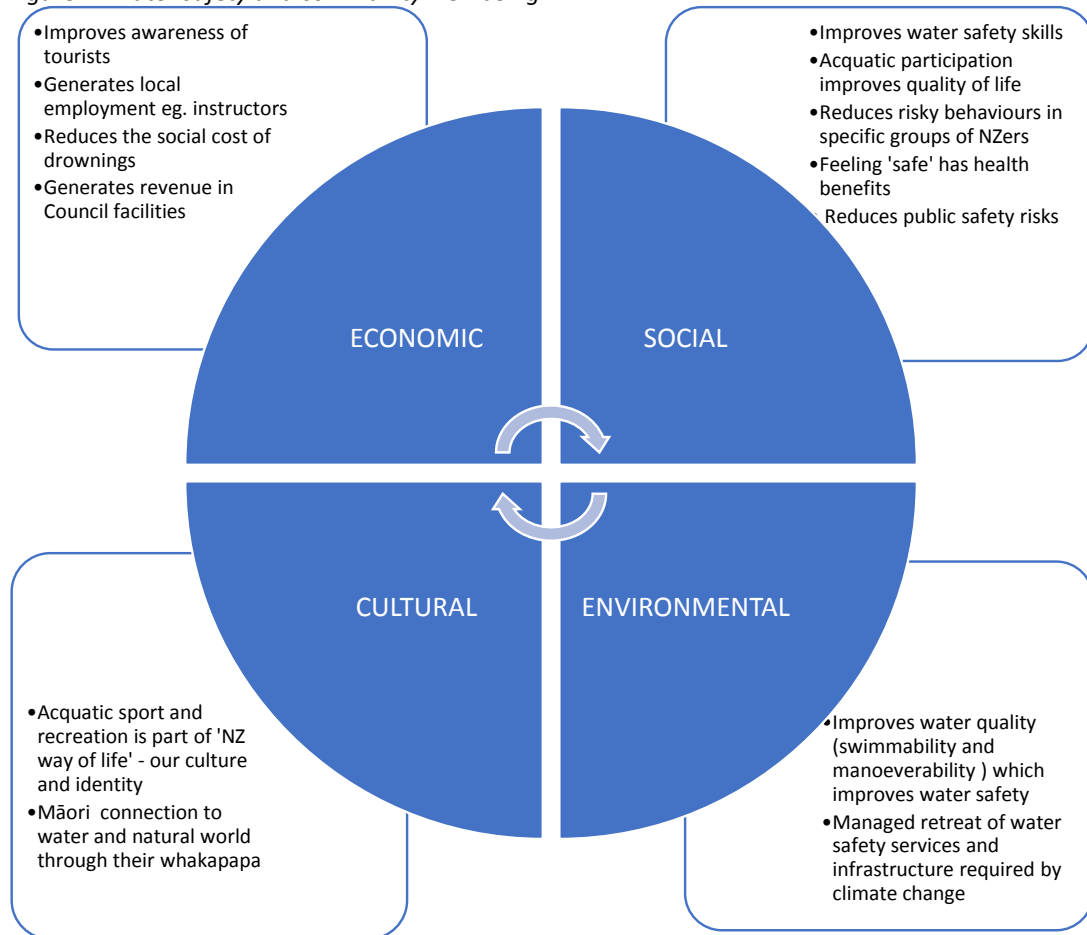
Legislative mandate for water safety and drowning prevention

17. The Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Act 2019 restored the promotion of social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being to the purpose of local government.
18. The amendments to the Act are intended to enable local authorities, and ensure local authorities are responsible for, playing a broad role in promoting and improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities-the four aspects of well-being.³
19. The Minister for local Government, Nanaia Mahuta, stated that this emphasis on well-being will engage councils and communities in an intergenerational approach to improving quality of life outcomes in towns and cities.⁴
20. As shown in figure 1 below, water safety and drowning prevention connects with all four components of community well-being – economic, social, cultural and environment. A fuller discussion of the connections between well-being and water safety, that is consistent with the SOLGM Community Well-being indicator framework, is included in *attachment 2*.
21. Local authorities therefore have a mandate under the community well-being umbrella to provide a wide range of initiatives to support water safety and drowning prevention— whether that be in relation to swimming pools, beaches, rivers, lakes, and/or the coast.
22. What this means is to fully contribute to the well-being of their community, local authorities must place greater importance on, and dedicate resources to, a wider range of initiatives relating to water safety and drowning prevention in all aquatic environments (pools, beaches, rivers, lakes, and the sea).
23. The traditional approach of providing community facilities and infrastructure, such as swimming pools, needs broadening to this community well-being focus.
24. The Resource Management Act (1991) gives regional councils responsibility for the integrated management of natural and physical resources. The Act also provides regional councils with decision-making responsibilities for the following issues relevant to water safety and drowning prevention: discharges of contaminants into water; water quality and quantity; the coast marine area; land use to avoid natural hazards; and investigating land to identify and monitor contaminated land.
25. The Act contains a hierarchy of plans and policy statements that regional (and district/ city councils) are required to be consistent with. The key national policy statements / standards are:
 - NZ Coastal Policy Statement (2010)
 - National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (2020)
 - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020)

³ SOLGM, 2020

⁴ Mahuta, 2018

Figure 1: Water safety and community well-being



26. These documents all contain water quality provisions. Again, this means local authorities have a mandate to provide water safety and drowning prevention measures.

27. WSNZ notes these legislative mandates are the subject of legislative reform. We are currently providing advice to relevant Ministers, including the Minister of Local Government, regarding water safety and drowning prevention in the context of these statutory reforms. Our briefings outline the outcomes we want to achieve, and how we would like to work with local government to improve water safety and reduce drownings.

28. Participating in the local government’s long-term planning process is one of the many ways WSNZ hopes to improve water safety and drowning prevention.

Response to Taranaki Regional Council’s 2021-2031 Long-Term Plan Consultation Document

There are strategic drivers of change – but the basic issues for water safety and drowning prevention apply

29. WSNZ notes Council is preparing its long-term plan in a period of substantial change that impacts its legislative responsibilities and activities. These changes include: Resource Management Act reform, Three Waters reform, ‘Essential Freshwater’ package, and Climate change. We also note other drivers of change including: the changing role of iwi in freshwater

management, the impacts of COVID-19, and the changing economic base of the Taranaki region with the decline in oil and gas exploration.

30. While this submission is made in the context of the current legislative environment, the following basic issues about water safety and drowning prevention apply and are discussed below:
- water safety and drowning prevention is inherent in the concept of community well-being in the Local Government Act;
 - water safety and drowning prevention, is correlated to water quality;
 - maintaining and improving waste and storm water infrastructure ensures water quality (and by default improves water safety and helps with drowning prevention);
 - the need to adapt and mitigate the impact of climate change over time; and
 - working with Māori on water safety and preventable drowning issues.

Water safety and drowning prevention – ensuring community well-being

31. The Taranaki region's aquatic environment is diverse with rivers and streams, lakes, and coastline for residents and visitors to enjoy for sport and recreation purposes. This varied environment means Council's water safety risk profile is also variable as users carry out activities such as swimming, kayaking, boating, fishing, diving, or surfing.
32. This means to ensure your communities well-being, which as shown in figure 1 includes the concept of water safety and drowning prevention, a broad approach to water safety and drowning prevention is required. An approach beyond the provision of aquatic facilities such as swimming pools.
33. WSNZ supports Council's current water safety and drowning prevention initiatives such as surfwatch and the bathing water quality information found on Council's web site. We want to see Council continue to invest in these, and other types of water safety and drowning prevention initiatives in the future.
34. WSNZ wants to work with Council to help broaden its community well-being approach and improve water safety awareness and reduce drowning fatalities in the Taranaki region.

Water safety and drowning prevention, is correlated to water quality

35. Water quality, whether it be in pools, beaches, rivers, lakes, or the sea has a direct relationship with recreation and sport activities. This is because contaminated water, or water filled with weed or floating objects impacts on both the 'swimmability' and 'manoeuvrability' of people and vessels in various aquatic environments. This in turn may cause or impact on water safety risks and/or drownings.

Maintaining and improving waste and storm water infrastructure

36. WSNZ supports investment in the long-term plan that ensures waste and storm water infrastructure is maintained and improved. We would like to see this type of investment prioritised. As noted above contaminated water, or water filled with weed or floating objects impacts on the use of aquatic environments. This in turn may cause or impact on water safety risks and/or drownings.

Adapting and mitigating climate change

37. Having direct responsibility for environmental planning and regulation, local government will lead New Zealand's adaptation to climate change.

38. LGNZ indicated that “leading and championing policy to deal with the impacts of climate change is a key policy priority for LGNZ and its 78 member councils”.
39. Climate change is already affecting New Zealand and we expect to see rising temperatures and sea levels, as well as changes in wind patterns, storm tracks, the occurrence of droughts and the frequency of heavy rainfall events. These changes may require:
- an increasing demand on water safety services (rescues, medical support) from higher temperatures;
 - a requirement to replace, move or protected the sector’s physical assets located on the coastline (as a result of sea level rise);
 - a need for better monitoring of river conditions to identify changes in water safety risks attributable to climate change-related phenomenon; and
 - an increasing requirement for the effective communication of the risks to the public from the changing conditions.
40. WSNZ believes preparing for climate change requires a collaborative effort and we (and the broader water safety sector) would like to be kept informed about (and participate as appropriate) in Council’s relevant climate change initiatives.

Māori Water Safety

41. Drowning rates for Māori are high and reducing and preventing Māori drownings is one of WSNZ’s strategic priorities.
42. Working with a group of key Māori stakeholders, we recently refreshed our *Kia Manu, Kia Ora - Stay Afloat Stay Alive* strategy. *Wai Ora Aotearoa*, WSNZ’s new sector strategy, also includes a focus on improving the connection to water for Māori as well as supporting greater use of a kaupapa Māori approach to water safety for tangata whenua.
43. WSNZ wants to work with Council to expand the awareness of Māori water safety issues, and potential ways to reduce the Māori drowning toll in the Taranaki region.
44. Finally, WSNZ notes regional councils are at the front line of the Government’s freshwater reforms. We support the initiatives and investment Council is undertaking to deliver New Zealand’s freshwater aspirations (consultation issue 1) to enable implementation of the new Essential Freshwater package. We want to work with Council to help develop a community well-being approach, for water safety and drowning prevention, as part of the Essential Freshwater package.

Paul Verić



Interim Chief Executive
Water Safety New Zealand

Attachment 1: About Water Safety New Zealand

Water Safety New Zealand (WSNZ) is the water safety sector leadership organisation for Aotearoa, New Zealand. We work with water safety sector organisations, individuals, and the public to reduce the incidence of drowning and injury.

Our work contributes to the reduction in drownings by ensuring evidence-based water safety policies, investment funding, initiatives and aquatic education are delivered throughout the country.

WSNZ is an incorporated society with charitable status that was established in 1949. Our membership structure comprises 37 general members, 3 core members (Surf Life Saving New Zealand, Coastguard New Zealand, and Swimming New Zealand), and a partially elected board. The WSNZ Board includes delegates from each of our core members.

The WSNZ annual operating budget is funded by Sport New Zealand and ACC. We provide both agencies with accountability reports half-yearly. Thus, while we are an incorporated society, Sport New Zealand is the 'government home' for water safety policy and our reporting agency. Sport New Zealand oversees our governance appointments.

The New Zealand Lotteries Grants Board, via Sport New Zealand, provides WSNZ with funds to distribute to water safety providers through our annual funding round. We also provide funds received from charitable trusts and foundations, commercial sponsorship, and other funding partnerships.

In 2020/21 we distributed \$2.5 million across New Zealand to water safety providers.

These providers included: drowning prevention and rescue NGOs, professional and national sport and recreation organisations, child and youth support organisations, Māori organisations, swim schools, local authorities, and regional sports trusts.

This partnership funding is focused on two main areas - water survival skills training and water safety awareness raising and behaviour change. Water Skills for Life (WSFL) is WSNZ's flagship water survival skills program and it reaches over 200,000 primary school children each year.

A range of water safety behaviour change initiatives are funded by WSNZ with emphasis placed on reaching demographic groups with high drowning risk (eg. males aged 15-34).

Attachment 2: Community Well-Being and Water Safety and Drowning Prevention

WSNZ community well-being statement

WSNZ has, at the heart of its operations, a commitment to enabling the community well-being of all New Zealanders participating in aquatic sport and recreation or living near bodies of water. Our leadership, advocacy, policies, initiatives, and funding of programmes work to reduce the incidence of preventable drowning and injury in Aotearoa, New Zealand. Our work strives to contribute to a thriving society for individuals, families, and communities. A society where local communities inter-connecting economic, social, cultural, and environmental well-being needs are all met.

The Four Well-beings in the Local Government Act

Most definitions of well-being focus on the quality of life, a healthy human condition as well as happiness and prosperity. Social science research suggests that well integrated individuals with shared community goals have better health and well-being outcomes. Research also indicates the four domains of well-being are all interconnected, and all connect in some way with water safety.



The following outlines how water safety and drowning prevention infrastructure, services and activities provide local government with several opportunities to improve the community well-being of their community.

Cultural Well-being and Water Safety

Cultural well-being is defined by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage as:

'The vitality that communities and individuals enjoy through:

- *Participation in recreation, creative and cultural activities; and*
- *The freedom to retain, interpret and express their arts, history, heritage, and traditions⁵.*

Water is at the heart of our culture and identity as New Zealanders. New Zealanders have important connections to water through their history, experiences and practices that are important to them. Whether it is a connection to places that people swim, or swam as children, regular camping spots or mountain streams that people have encountered on tramps or hikes, many people have particular bodies of water that are important to them. These bodies of water can be important to a person's sense of identity, and from a Māori perspective, people are connected to water and to the natural world through their whakapapa. Aquatic recreation is a large part of the kiwi culture with many

⁵ Te Manatu Taonga Ministry for Culture and Heritage (date unknown)

families and individuals enjoying spending time at their local beach, river, or lake and being able to safely enjoy taking part in aquatic activities such as, swimming, fishing, jet skiing, or boating is hugely important to New Zealanders.⁶

Water safety knowledge and skills, gained from WSNZ's aquatic education programs, promote New Zealanders cultural well-being by allowing individuals to participate in aquatic recreation in a safe, enjoyable, and culturally sensitive way. This sense of feeling 'safe' is also relevant to New Zealanders social well-being in that it benefits our physical and mental health.

Environmental Well-being and Water safety

Environmental well-being promotes interactions with nature; for New Zealanders to be able to enjoy and maintain their connections with water throughout New Zealand it is important that the quality of the water is maintained. The benefits of improving water quality of lakes and rivers throughout New Zealand benefit many activities from swimming to kayaking to mahinga kai. Environmental wellness can inspire individuals to live a lifestyle that is respectful of their surroundings and this in turn results in them assisting in maintaining and caring for waterway.⁷

Protection of mauri (life force or essence) is a principal issue for freshwater management, Māori throughout New Zealand are increasingly concerned with the integrity of waterways. A healthy body of water that has healthy mauri sustains healthy eco systems and supports a range of cultural environmental activities (mahinga kai or waka ama for example) and reinforces the cultural identity of the people.⁸

Aquatic water, free from hazards such as bacteria, weeds, and floating objects, benefits New Zealanders well-being as it allows them to safely swim, dive, boat and gather food. Environmental well-being and water safety are interrelated, one does not exist in isolation of the other. Environmental well-being also re-enforces New Zealanders cultural identity.

Economic Well-being and Water Safety

Over the past ten years preventable drownings and injuries have incurred social and economic costs of over \$5 Billion. However, this financial figure does not illustrate the real cost in pain and suffering and disruption to families and work.

Social costs of fatal preventable drownings and water related injuries can be difficult to isolate and measure. The individual victim is usually the person most directly affected; however, accidents can potentially impact on family members, coworkers, medical care providers and a host of other individuals. Socio demographic differences potentially modify the type and extent of a fatal preventable drowning or injury's social costs. An individual's age, gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, education, and their socioeconomic status all can influence the responses of the individual as well as others in their social circle. Multifarious impacts are possible and may include vocational, psychological, behavioral, social, economic, and functional effects. These costs and their impacts are varied, wide reaching and include both direct and indirect costs, costs at the micro and macro levels.⁹

Water safety and drowning prevention services, activities and infrastructure reduce the social cost of drowning. Preventable drownings save the economy costs in terms of reduced hospitalisations, ongoing medical attention, and the attendance of police, ambulance etc. at events. Preventable

⁶ Ministry for the Environment, Manatu Mo Te Taiao, 2020

⁷ U C Davis, 2020

⁸ Tipa and Tierney, 2006

⁹ Dembe, 2001

drownings also reduce family and whanau economic, social, and cultural costs resulting from loss of household income, a primary care giver, and that person's broader contribution to their community. Reduced social costs benefit the economic well-being of local communities.

WSNZ's awareness and behavioral change programs also provide economic well-being benefits to international visitors, who unaware of the risks in some of our popular aquatic environments, are often included in New Zealand's drowning statistics.

Water safety and drowning prevention services, activities and infrastructure also benefit the economic well-being of local communities. These benefits can be seen in the revenue generated through fees and local employment (which has an economic multiplier effect).

Social Well-being and Water Safety

*Social connections play an important role across many aspects of people's lives, from employment opportunities and advice on important life decisions, to receiving support during hard times and having someone to enjoy life and relax with. There is a growing body of evidence supporting the notion that healthy social networks are important for health and well-being.*¹⁰

*Aquatic activities are often undertaken as social activities and allow for social connections to be formed and maintained. Aquatic recreation is both a means to an end (contributes to health and fitness) and an end in itself (enjoyment and satisfaction). Recreation is a useful tool for social connection and social well-being.*¹¹

WSNZ's awareness and behavioral change programs allow individuals (and their families) to be able to safely partake in aquatic recreation activities. These programs equip them with water safety skills to ensure they can keep themselves and their families safe in, on, and around the water. Community education, and the use of safety/warning signage, also promotes awareness of the risks and dangers inherent at popular aquatic recreation spots.

Social well-being can also be enabled through the concept of safe communities. Safe communities are a World Health Organisation (WHO) concept that recognises safety as a universal concern and a responsibility for all. A safe community is a livable community where people can go about their activities in an environment that is without fear, risk of harm, or injury. Twenty-two communities in New Zealand are accredited as Safe Communities by the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand (SCFNZ). A further five are currently working towards accreditation which is based on the WHO endorsed Safe Communities model. The safe community's website states:

*Community safety is not only about reducing and preventing injury and violence. It is about well-being, building strong, cohesive, vibrant, participatory communities. Homes, the roads, public spaces and the workplace are safe for everyone to enjoy. This is exactly what the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand (SCFNZ) does for community development, through leadership and collaboration, to create safer communities to work, play and live. The majority of community-based injuries and accidents are preventable and predictable – it is this premise that forms the basis for everyone's safety. Each community or local area is different - each safety approach meets the unique needs of the people, their goals, and the community values, working together for better outcomes. SCFNZ specifically supports communities to adopt the Safe Community model to increase well-being and become effective advocates and enablers of injury and violence prevention*¹².

¹⁰ Frieling, Krasso, & Cording, 2018

¹¹ Recreation Aotearoa, 2019

¹² Safe Communities Foundation NZ, 2020

This approach to community safety encourages greater co-operation and collaboration between non-government organisations, the business sector, and local and central government agencies. It increases community well-being by creating an infrastructure in local communities to increase action by building local partnerships and collaborative relationships. Currently, some Councils in New Zealand incorporate water safety and injury prevention into ensuring the well-being of the community. WSNZ encourages all councils to consider the benefits to the well-being of their communities of becoming an accredited safe community. WSNZ also encourages all existing accredited communities to place greater emphasis on water safety in their regions.

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Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: April 8, 2021 7:44 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address: 125.238.143.21
Unique ID: 789559700
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	SHANE FIELD
Address	50 52 54 King Street, Opunake Taranaki, Opunake 4616
Email	shaneandlouise@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes INCREASE REPRESENTATION BY MAORI FOR MAORI

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: April 8, 2021 10:14 pm
Browser: Mozilla rv:11.0 / Windows
IP Address: 115.189.132.111
Unique ID: 789588389
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Chris Fuller
Address	23 Hickey place Opunake Taranaki, Taranaki 4616
Email	oceanretreat@yahoo.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
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Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes	Maori need to be at the decision making table in line with honouring the Treaty of Waitangi, equal partnership equal say. If this means wards, yes .
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Have your say

Your comments on any other issues

Opunake has an artificial surf reef that sits dormant and breaking down in its present state. This is a huge environmental issue with plastics from the eroding bags continually breaking off and dispersing throughout the sea, onto our beaches and into our kaimoana. So far efforts by TRCs contractors have not addressed the issues and there needs to be more communication and accountability to our community here in Opunake, TRC has attempted to help but the methods used to remove the geotextile bags so far have potentially increased the risk of them breaking up. This now makes the situation more urgent than ever with lose bags breaking down quicker.

Nearly there...



Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Submission to the Taranaki Regional Council on the Draft Long Term Plan 2021-2031

09 April 2021



0800 327 646 | **FED FARM** .ORG.NZ

To: Taranaki Regional Council

Submission on: **Taranaki Regional Council Draft Long Term Plan Plan 2021**

Name of submitter: Federated Farmers of New Zealand
Federated Farmers Taranaki Province

President: Mark Hooper
Taranaki Province
Federated Farmers of New Zealand

Contact person: Jesse Gooding
Regional Policy Advisor
Federated Farmers of New Zealand
PO Box 447 Waikato Mail Centre
Waikato 3204.

Email: jgooding@fedfarm.org.nz
Phone: 027 803 0853

INTRODUCTION

1. Federated Farmers of New Zealand and Taranaki Province of Federated Farmers (hereafter collectively referred to as Federated Farmers) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Taranaki Regional Council Draft Long Term Plan 2021 - 31 (LTP). We acknowledge any submissions made by individual members of Federated Farmers.
2. Federated Farmers is focused on the transparency of rate setting, rates equity and both the overall and relative cost of local government to agriculture. We support councils that are making progress towards achieving fairness and equity in their rating policies.
3. Federated Farmers would like to be heard in support of the submission.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

4. Federated Farmers oppose a 9% rates rise in the first year of this plan, we also consider the proposed rates rises in subsequent years to be too high. These changes are in contrast to council's existing approach and risks eroding the good relationship it has with farmers.
5. Federated Farmers opposes a full or partial sell off of Council's investment in Port Taranaki Ltd. We consider Council's on-going position in the port to be financially prudent.
6. Federated Farmers notes that Council is proposing to increase its policy and technical capacity to provide a greater ability to meet Government's Action for Healthy Waterways regulations. We recognise that the added cost to do this is as much a frustration for Council as it is for farmers. We ask that Council's implementation of the regulations are workable and pragmatic for primary production, and that it does this in consultation with industry groups.
7. We ask that council ensure that any requirements going forward, particularly those in regulations, are based on an approach which combines both practicality and appropriateness for each catchment and associated environmental risk. Using this approach over many years Council has established much goodwill with Farmers. It is important that this relationship capital is not eroded with an overly rigid implementation of the regulations.
8. Federated Farmers supports boosting TRC's land management services to enable farmers to continue their good work through practical advice on the ground.
9. We caution against the introduction of charges to monitor permitted activities.
10. Federated Farmers supports the use of a targeted rate for the proposed public transport options if there is an identifiable group of the community which will benefit from the public transport services proposed.
11. Federated Farmers support the reintroduction of the uniform annual general charge at \$45.
12. Federated Farmers understand the need for new or renovated Council offices but prefer council keeps costs to a minimum and makes use of existing facilities.

GENERAL COMMENTS

13. Rates are among the top ten operational expenses of a farming business. They are a source of considerable financial pressure for all farmers. Federated Farmers make submissions on Annual Plans and LTPs to ensure Councils exercise fiscal prudence, and consider affordability, fairness and equity issues when recovering rates (to the extent this is possible in land and capital value taxation systems).
14. Federated Farmers appreciate that for Regional and District Councils alike the 2021 LTP is heavily directed by external factors. Increasing costs to implement Central Government regulatory changes, coupled with the ongoing impact of COVID19 are untimely challenges for Councils.
15. With that said, Council needs to control its operational costs and ensure that any rates increases are reasonable.
16. The value of a farm is not an accurate measure of the worth of a council's services to a farm owner. Rates being based on property values means a much higher cost for farmers than other residents or businesses. As noted above, property value rates can be amongst the highest overheads for a farm business.

17. Accordingly, Federated Farmers seek a more equitable and fair distribution of rates. We also seek that those that directly benefit should be paying for services and not be subsidised by everyone else. Federated Farmers consider an efficient way for this to occur is through the use of targeted rates where applicable. General rates should not be the default position.
18. We ask that Council avoids unnecessary duplication of work with other authorities. That said, Council should always look to coordinate with territorial authorities and others to allow for better efficiency and to save costs.
19. Federated Farmers reaffirms our appreciation for the working relationship with Taranaki Regional Council (Council) that has been fostered over the last few years and we note a desire to continue to build on this through regular meetings between our nominated representatives and staff, and opportunities for discussion over the future direction of our region.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Rates Increases

20. We note that proposed rates increases are high, at 9% next year and 4.19% the following year. This is frustrating for farmers. The affordability and equity of rates is a significant issue for farm businesses, given that in large part rates are allocated on the basis of land value as opposed to income.
21. Rates are a charge for services, and they are supposed to reflect the access to, and benefit derived by ratepayers from council services. This is a key principle, reinforced in 2019 by the Productivity Commission and a key provision in s.101 of the LGA that sets out funding principles for local authorities. In practice though, Federated Farmers considers that the 'benefit principle' is often eroded by factoring in other considerations like 'affordability' or 'ability to pay', albeit when councils have no idea of the financial situations of their individual ratepayers.
22. Simply put, rates based on capital or land value result in farms paying much more than other types of property for the general services of local government.
23. That said in the Revenue and Financing Policy Council states "If it is possible to legally and efficiently impose a charge, the Council does so, on the basis of recovering the full cost of the service." Federated Farmers supports this approach but cautions against using it for monitoring permitted activities.
24. We remind Council that the incomes of ratepayers will not increase to the same extent as the proposed increases in rates, with the implication that the costs Council is imposing on its ratepayers, will likely squeeze out other areas of expenditure. An average regional increase of 9% is significant, and the reality is that for our members, rural ratepayers, the increase will have a real impact on their livelihoods.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **That Council limit itself to essential spending and make use of alternative funding mechanisms including UAGCs and targeted rates to the fullest extent possible.**

Uniform Annual General Rate

25. Federated Farmers support the reintroduction of the uniform annual general charge at \$45. UAGCs (and applicable uniform rates) are a fair way for Councils to rate for services that provide an equal or indistinguishable amount of benefit (or cost) across ratepayer groups or people. Especially when compared to a general rate calculated by capital or land value which can result in groups such as farmers paying more for an activity which they are unlikely to use more than any other group in a community.
26. In principle we support the maximum use of the UAGC mechanism (including applicable uniform rates) for a number of reasons:
- Full use of the UAGC will reduce reliance on property-value rates, which will have the effect of reducing the significant discrepancies between what farmers contribute to Council public good functions, compared to what other ratepayers contribute.
 - The UAGC also provides for more equitable rating in that all houses, whether they are rural or urban, will pay the same amount for access to the same services. As an example, the Council service of democracy benefits all ratepayers in the same way, so they should pay the same.
 - There is also the benefit that there is a link between the amount of rates required from each ratepayer and that ratepayer's demand on services.

Federated Farmers Requests:

- **That Council obtain through the Uniform Annual General Charge (including applicable region-wide or single uniform targeted rates) to the maximum possible allowance (30% of total rates revenue).**

Port Taranaki Ownership Ltd Review

27. TRC are proposing to review its 100% ownership of the Port Taranaki Ltd (PTL). Council has identified its reliance on dividends from PTL as a risk due to volatile trading conditions. Over the next 10 years there are no guarantees that the dividend will meet the level forecast in council's assumptions. Therefore council is asking if investments should be more diversified and if there should be a full or partial sell off.
28. Federated Farmers acknowledges that dividends from PTL have made a significant contribution towards off setting rates and Federated Farmers has consistently supported the use of this revenue to defray rates. This is the first and best use of income derived from a regional business entity.
29. Federated Farmers acknowledges however there is a risk of future dividend volatility due to potentially decreasing product volumes from the oil and gas sector and limited options of alternative income streams. That said the port has been and will continue to be a strategic regional asset particularly for the primary sector. Federated Farmers contends therefore that 100% ownership of PTL be retained.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **100% ownership of the Port of Taranaki Ltd be retained.**
- **The dividend from the port of Taranaki Ltd be used to offset rates.**

DECISIONS

Freshwater Management

30. Federated Farmers notes that Council is proposing to increase its policy and technical capacity to meet Government's Action for Healthy Waterways regulations, due to be completed by 2025, as well as to provide Council with the necessary resources to review and develop a broader Action Plan for the region which will include a revised Fresh Water Plan.
31. Our members are at the forefront of the environmental agenda, with regulation and requirements having a direct impact on the viability of their businesses. We therefore appreciate Council actions to ensure that any requirements going forward, particularly those in regulation, are based on an approach which combines both practicality and appropriateness for each catchment and associated environmental risk.
32. We commend the council for its active support in farm planning and riparian planting and ask that they expand this approach in response to the increased regulation farmers will face.
33. Over many years Council has established much goodwill with Farmers. It is important that this relationship capital is not eroded through ridged enforcement of onerous or unworkable rules.
34. Federated Farmers is supportive of increased funding for land management officers on condition that they:
 - Continue to provide practical support, encouragement and solutions for Farmers.
 - Continue to support farmers through provision of Comprehensive Farm Plans, Agroforestry Plans and Conservation Plans.
 - Continue to administer the South Taranaki and Regional Erosion Support Scheme (STRESS).
 - Certify and assist in implementing farm plans that will meet both Regional Council and Central Government requirements over the long term.
 - Work actively with the Region's catchment groups to achieve a shared vision for water quality in the region.
35. Federated Farmers would like to see good cooperation and practical support for the region's catchment groups to ensure the approach to freshwater management in Taranaki is workable and effective.
36. Federated Farmers understands there needs to be increased funding for freshwater monitoring in order to meet the new regulations, better highlight the good work farmers are already doing and to understand where more work is needed.
37. We are aware of various interest groups, such as catchments, environmental leaders and individual Farmers who are seeking funding for - or intending to collect - their own freshwater monitoring data. We have also noted that there is a concern about ownership of data and whether 'unfavourable' outcomes could be used against them. We would encourage Council to consider ways data can be protected in such a way that monitoring, particularly as a result of successful external funding applications can be used with confidence for the collective benefit of the region.

Federated Farmers Requests:

- **Council adopt option 2 - to undertake a carefully considered review of freshwater management in the Taranaki Region while continuing to support practical implementation strategies for Farmers.**
- **Council also consider cost and affordability to rates payers when funding freshwater management.**

Permitted Activity Charges

38. Federated Farmers is generally in support of user-pays for council activities, and we support the encouragement and improved understandings that comes from improved scientific data collection and recording.
39. Improved monitoring and information is important for adding clarity and transparency to, and enhancing Council understanding of, the environmental picture of the region. However, we caution all Regional Councils against proposing mandatory use of charges, which are optional under Clause 75 of the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater 2020, where it is stated that:

“A local authority may charge for monitoring activities that are permitted activities under these regulations, if the authority is responsible for monitoring those activities.”

40. An important aspect of clause 75, is that it specifically states that the Council ‘may’ charge for these activities. There is no requirement or obligation for Council to so charge – it is an option.
41. Permitted activities are allowed as of right, subject to complying with any conditions set out in the Regulations. Permitted status typically indicates an activity that is low-impact, and that will have no more than minor adverse effects on the environment. Such activities are typically consistent and predictable, low risk, and easily able to be remedied or mitigated by landowners without further formal process, by following simple conditions that can be easily complied with.
42. In most situations, compliance with the conditions of a permitted activity under the Regulations will come at quite a cost to the District’s farmers. Changes to, and investments in, infrastructure, staffing, animal supplementary feed, portable troughs, fencing and other costs will be needed to ensure legal compliance can continue. These costs are already being worn by farmers.
43. A person who is compliant with permitted activities is by proxy not in breach of the rules or conditions, or at any fault under the Regulations. It is Federated Farmers firm view that it is not appropriate that a person who is fully compliant with a lawful activity that doesn’t require resource consent, should then receive an invoice from the Council for carrying out activities they were already permitted to do.

Federated Farmers requests:

- **Council avoid the use of charges for monitoring permitted activity rules.**

Regional Recovery Plan

44. While we understand the need to support COVID-19 resilience we are concerned that Council has not done an analysis on the return rate payers are likely to get back for contributing. We therefore ask that Council provides an estimate of how much value Taranaki rate payers will get in central government funding for their contribution. We expect some of the funded projects to include rural communities. We would expect any funding toward projects in rural communities as well as urban.
45. If funding can be directed towards the Taranaki’s freshwater management in the form of riparian planting and other practical measures we would be supportive of option 2. Council should look to promote ‘win-win’ projects that will support COVID-19 recovery through both employment and better environmental outcomes.

Federated Farmers Requests:

- **That council further investigate the costs and benefits of contributing to the fund.**

TRC office accommodation

46. Federated Farmers supports option 1 for the same reason as council – it reuses an existing resource and is the lowest-cost option.

Pest Management

47. Federated Farmers' members in the wider Taranaki Region have observed a serious proliferation of Yellow Bristle Grass ('YBG'). YBG is an extremely aggressive annual plant which spreads rapidly through pasture. It reduces pasture quality in late summer and autumn, stock avoid it and its death often leads to reinfestation.
48. We acknowledge the work done by TRC through the YBG action group, the District Councils and others (which Federated Farmers was involved with), around trying to co-ordinate-spraying regimes on the roadsides to prevent further spread. Unfortunately, sprays are still being applied incorrectly and YBG continues to move rapidly along road corridors. This does not meet the objective in the Bio Security Strategy of preventing spread in the Taranaki region.
49. The concern we have with this is that current control measures do not appear to be working and placement of YBG alongside such ubiquitous pests as rabbits and magpies would seem to imply surrender. We consider that a pest does not have to be subject to regulations for effective control to take place, so we remain open to the current non-regulatory approach but for us to be comfortable with not regulating YBG control, we would need to have confidence that this did not imply simply a monitoring response or a continuation of previous (so-far largely ineffective) measures.
50. We would recommend a re-focusing and intensification of efforts on controlling spread along roadsides into new areas, especially towards the hill country. Federated Farmers is willing to help further by lobbying District Councils regarding roadside spraying regimes, aiding education of farmers bordering any target roadside corridors, or other measures as appropriate.
51. To help fund possible YBG actions/extension activities Federated Farmers has worked with Taranaki Community Catchment Group to include YBG action/extension as a regional issue in their current funding application.
52. We have also provided our Taranaki Federated Farmers guidance document on YBG control with this submission (Attachment A). We urge TRC to disseminate this document and encourage other territorial authorities to implement its recommendations.

Way Forward:

Federated Farmers asks TRC to work with district councils to actively manage Yellow Bristle Grass, immediate steps to take include:

- **Cease all widespread roadside spraying of Glyphosate (except where essential for storm water culverts). OR;**
- **Avoid all Spring spraying of Glyphosate – as per best practice guidelines (Attachment A).**
- **If spring spraying is unavoidable then use a grass specific chemical like Gallant or Dockstar (In order to retain desirable broadleaf plants).**
- **Leave as much grass as possible adjacent to pasture boundaries if mowing OR spraying – which should be left as late as possible i.e. Autumn.**
- **Any consequent action to give affect to the above.**

Infrastructure Strategy

Federated Farmers supports the use of targeted rates for improvements on schemes such as the Waitara and Waiwhakaiho Scheme.

SUBMISSION ENDS

ABOUT FEDERATED FARMERS

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers.

The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

Taranaki Federated Farmers thanks Taranaki Regional Council for considering our submission.



Attachment A

Taranaki Federated Farmers

YELLOW BRISTLE GRASS





Roadside control of Yellow Bristle Grass

Yellow bristle grass (YBG) grows on many roadsides in Taranaki. From the roadside YBG can easily spread onto farm because it is a short distance to the gate or over the fence.

The New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) has safety rules that have to be met on roadsides. These rules are about the visibility of marker pegs and mean that plants by the road cannot grow above a certain height. To meet this rule roadside contractors spray or mow the strip next to the road. This often leads to bare ground at the time of year when YBG can grow.

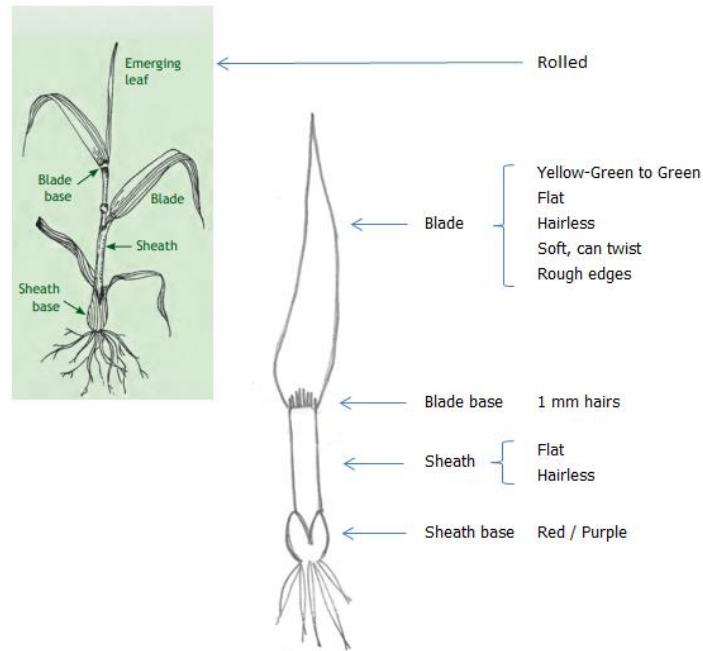
Where YBG is on the roadside Regional and District Councils and roadside contractors are looking to change the way they do things. In the meantime, if it is safe to do so, you may want to register with the district council or the NZTA to control your own roadside. Get in touch with your local district council or the NZTA for further information on: how to meet the rules of the NZTA, to stop contractors from mowing or spraying, and for tips on how to stay safe. See contact details pg. 4

WAYS TO LOOK AFTER THE ROADSIDE AND CONTROL YBG	DO NOT
<p>Year-On-Year Actions -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MOW strip next to road June-November - to leave the ground covered and lessen the growth of yellow bristle grass. Make sure there is no YBG in-seed first. LEAVE all but the strip next to the road alone - to make a barrier of long grass and stop seed from crossing onto the farm. <p>Option One -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SPRAY strip next to road just before plants set seed - to make a thatch and stop new yellow bristle grass from growing. Seed will usually start to set in December or early January. It may be later depending on when the strip was last sprayed and the weather. SPRAY strip again late summer/early autumn - to clean up plants that grow through the thatch. <p>Option Two -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> MOW often, before three weeks/21 days has gone by - to keep plants small and reduce the number of seeds. You only need to mow the strip next to the roadside but may choose to mow more. <p>A long-term solution is to - HAVE LOW GROWING FLAT-WEEDS IN THE STRIP NEXT TO THE ROAD YEAR ROUND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flat-weeds will cover the ground and so stop YBG from growing. Because they are low growing the roadside strip will not need to be sprayed or mowed to meet road safety rules. Flat-weeds include dandelions and buttercup (note that giant buttercup is not allowed). Establish in autumn after the YBG growing season. Seed may need to be scattered. 	<p>If YBG seed is in the soil on the roadside -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT LEAVE BARE GROUND ANYWHERE ON THE ROADSIDE . Yellow bristle grass will grow in bare ground. If this has already happened then you can choose a control option to stop it going to seed. <p>If controlling YBG on the roadside -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT LET YBG SET SEED. Stop it going to seed by spraying and mowing about five weeks after it first grows. If mowing then mow before three weeks has gone by and until the first frost. If spraying spray again as required until the first frost. DO NOT USE RESIDUAL SPRAYS - like TAG on the roadside as the area is gravelly and therefore residual will get washed away. <p>If YBG has gone to seed on the roadside do not graze or make hay - as this will transport yellow bristle grass to the farm. Leave the grass where it is.</p>

Report sightings to TRC - by phone at 06-765-7127, or by email at biosecurity@trc.govt.nz

Look for Yellow Bristle Grass before seed-heads catch your eye

It's important to find Yellow Bristle Grass (YBG) before it seeds. Start looking in November / December. This gives you time to stop this plant from spreading further. Spraying, for example, must be done before the seed is set because herbicides will not kill the seed.



Seed sets on YBG when plants are six weeks old and can fall from the seed-head straight away. The seed starts as a green colour and then turns golden-brown. The seed matures after it has fallen from the plant.

After grazing or mowing, the seed will re-set in 21 days or less. The seed-head can change after repeated mowing; it may grow sideways below the level of the mower.

Seed can set from mid-December and can continue to set through to the autumn, depending on when each YBG plant first grew. YBG will grow in bare ground when soil temperature is 16 - 35°C and there is enough moisture in the soil. Depending on the weather these growing conditions start in October and continue into the autumn. After it starts to grow, YBG needs mostly heat and not moisture to grow.

Bristles are yellow. They stay on the plant after the seed drops. Old plants and bristle will stay alive until the first frost.

Report sightings to TRC - by phone at 06-765-7127, or by email at biosecurity@trc.govt.nz

The Spread of Yellow Bristle Grass

In New Zealand, Yellow bristle grass (YBG) has been known as *Setaria pumila*. Recent genetic work shows the species causing problems is a hybrid of *Setaria pumila* (an annual) & *Setaria sphacelata* (perennial, African bristle grass). This is probably a result of trials where *Setaria sphacelata* was grown in the Waikato in the 1970s.

Being a hybrid gives YBG hybrid vigour. It also clones itself when it reproduces and so passes its hybrid vigour to next year's plants. YBG makes a lot of seed when not controlled. This seed has hitchhiked into Taranaki. Care needs to be taken to stop further spread.



YBG can be spread from farm to farm. It can also spread from farm to the roadside and from the roadside to the farm. Once on farm YBG can rapidly spread from place to place.

Yellow Bristle Grass seed will spread by:	Yellow Bristle Grass seed may spread by:
<p>Hay - seed stays alive when made along with pasture into hay</p> <p>Maize - seed present in or around maize crops will be alive in fresh maize and can fall from trucks transporting maize silage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NOTE - making wrapped or pit silage from pasture or maize will quickly kill YBG seed. <p>Soil - seed can move on tyres, vehicles, shoes/boots or hooves</p> <p>Vehicles and machinery - seed can get attached to vehicles and machinery and fall out later</p> <p>Animals - seed remains alive as it passes through the digestive system (this can take several days) and is then present in dung. Seed can also be carried in fur.</p> <p>Effluent - seed remains alive in effluent ponds for 3 months. Note: take care to stop vehicle washdown water from draining into the effluent pond.</p>	<p>YBG seed may spread short distance in these ways, for example from the roadside or neighbouring property onto the farm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Birds - may drop a seed but it is a seed without a fruit and therefore birds who eat this seed will crush it to remove their food ▪ Water - may carry the seed a short distance but it is not designed to float over long distances ▪ Wind - may carry seed a metre or two but it is not designed to travel long distances by wind.

Report sightings to TRC - by phone at 06-765-7127, or by email at biosecurity@trc.govt.nz



Roadside control contacts at district councils and NZTA are -

For state highways -

Kevin Williams at NZTA New Plymouth - 06 759 7414

For all other roads -

South Taranaki District Council - 06 278 0555 or 0800 111 323

Stratford District Council - 06 765 6099

New Plymouth District Council - 06 759 6060

For more information -

"Yellow Bristle Grass - The Ute Guide" is a great tool to help identify YBG. There are other bristle grass species that can be confused with YBG. These species are covered in the Ute guide. The Ute guide was written when YBG was thought to be *Setaria pumila* so you will need to add *S. pumila* to the list of other bristle grasses.

Copies of the YBG Ute guide may be available at your local farm supplies store. Online copies are available at ...

https://www.dairynz.co.nz/media/59442/ybg_ute_guide-e3.pdf

Information about controlling YBG on farm and the cost of YBG can be found on the websites of AgPest and DairyNZ

<http://agpest.co.nz/?s=yellow+bristle+grass>

<https://www.dairynz.co.nz/feed/pasture-management/growing-pasture/pests-and-weeds/yellow-bristle-grass/>

Talk to staff at FarmSource or Farmlands, a DairyNZ consulting officer or any other dairy professional for advice on controlling YBG in pasture.

Taranaki Federated Farmers can be contacted for any questions regarding these information sheets - 06 757 3423.

Acknowledgements -

Dr Trevor James of AgResearch for his study of YBG and the time he has taken to educate New Zealander's about its spread and ways of control.

YBG Action Group for their work in YBG control in Taranaki.

Report sightings to TRC - by phone at 06-765-7127, or by email at biosecurity@trc.govt.nz

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 1:42 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	103.253.116.75
Unique ID:	789985666
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Arun Chaudhari
Organisation (if applicable)	Taranaki Chamber of Commerce
Address	Chamber House 42 Egmont Street New Plymouth, Taranaki 4340
Email	ceo@taranakichamber.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
---------------------------	--

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
Further comments here	<p>Bus Fuel Option - HydrogenTechnologies being developed in Taranaki should see the region be the first to implement.</p> <p>Bus Service Option - We would like you to investigate regular bus routes e.g every 20 minutes, between large employers e.g Taranaki District Health Board, WITT, Oropuriri Road Industrial area and the New Plymouth CBD to encourage employees to support CBD businesses.</p>

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

We endorse the Council's proposal to progress Māori involvement with decision making.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

Definitely. Reliance on oil and gas cargo shipped through the Port has been very high. It is good to see the investment in the log trade shouldering some of that uncertainty of the petroleum trade. Re-investigate opportunities to resume container trade i.e primary products and goods required and manufactured by businesses in the Bell Block industrial area.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off)

Yes we would support a partial sell-off leaving the controlling interest with TRC. This would allow injection of new capital for diversification of the port's trade.

Your comments on any other issues

We are pleased to note the proposed reduction in commercial/industrial rates.

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: April 9, 2021 4:49 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address: 101.98.169.26
Unique ID: 790022048
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Dion Cowley
Organisation (if applicable)	Hiringa Energy
Address	15 Lismore Street Merrilands New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	dcowley@hiringa.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 4:03 pm
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Windows
IP Address:	219.89.98.66
Unique ID:	790014328
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Hugh Barnes
Address	6 Beach Street Fitzroy New Plymouth, Taranaki 4340
Email	hughbarnes@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 2 - Gradual improvement
---------------------------	--------------------------------

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
------------------------------	---

Have your say

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

It comes back why the Regional Council deemed full regional ownership was necessary in the first place.

Nearly there...

31 March 2021

Taranaki Regional Council
47 Cloten Road
Private Bag 713
STRATFORD
4352



Submission on the Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan

Introduction

1. The Taranaki Biodiversity Trust (Wild for Taranaki) thanks the Taranaki Regional Council (Council) for the opportunity to make a submission on the Long Term Plan.
2. Wild for Taranaki makes this submission as the regional biodiversity hub, with 45 member organisations and community groups working to improve biodiversity across Taranaki.

General comments

3. Wild for Taranaki thanks Council for its long standing support and partnership.
4. The continued support of Council during the 2020/21 financial year, despite the challenges presented by COVID-19, was greatly appreciated. This enabled Wild for Taranaki to maintain our core personnel and to focus on supporting and enabling biodiversity activity across Taranaki.
5. In addition to the financial contributions, Wild for Taranaki recognises and appreciates Councils continuing in-kind support. This has enabled a genuine partnership between the organisations as we work together for the benefit for our community.
6. Wild for Taranaki is seeking investment of \$235,000 p/a for the duration of the Long Term Plan.
7. The amount requested is a return to a pre-COVID-19 level of funding. This will enable Wild for Taranaki to directly support community biodiversity groups while also leveraging external funding sources to benefit Taranaki biodiversity.
8. Secure, multi-year funding is highly desirable for Wild for Taranaki. This enables our organisation to focus on building efficient, enduring partnerships that support the long term action required to restore Taranaki's biodiversity.

Conclusion

9. Wild for Taranaki reiterates that the support of Council is greatly appreciated.
10. Wild for Taranaki again thanks the Council for the opportunity to submit on the Long Term Plan.



11. Wild for Taranaki looks forward to engaging further with Council as both founding funder and member of Wild for Taranaki.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Roy Weaver". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'R'.

Roy Weaver
Chair
Wild for Taranaki

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 4:01 pm
Browser:	Firefox 85.0 / Windows 7
IP Address:	219.89.98.66
Unique ID:	790013938
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Jack Turner
Address	41 McGiven Drive Ridgewood New Plymouth, Taranaki 4371
Email	jack.ben.turner@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
---------------------------	--

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
------------------------------	------------------------------

Have your say

Have your say

Your comments on any other issues	I don't support the amount of money being spent at yarrows stadium
--	--

Nearly there...

9 April 2021

Taranaki District Council
47 Cloten Road
Stratford 4352



Long-Term Plan 2021-2031 Submission

Thank you for the opportunity to present to you WITT's submission to the Taranaki Regional Council's long-term plan, 2021-2031.

We at WITT believe we can significantly contribute to the goals and aspirations of the people of Taranaki. WITT is strong both in vision, enthusiasm and the type of leadership that can see progressive transformation occur, especially as we grapple with the multiple challenges of transition in our economy.


Our hope is that not only can we support the Council's vision for our future, but that you will engage with us to achieve our future and combine to achieve a common future where the people of Taranaki are prospered through our joint effort.

With this letter comes our document that presents an exciting picture for the next ten years. With your leadership and ours, Taranaki can not only succeed, but be a great example of a region and community that becomes the very best.

We request to present in person, for 15 minutes, in an afternoon session.

I look forward to presenting this to you in person.

John Snook
Chief Executive
Western Institute of Technology at Taranaki

WITT
WESTERN INSTITUTE OF
TECHNOLOGY AT TARANAKI
TE KURA MATATINI
O TARANAKI

Taranaki's Tertiary College

WITT Carr
2

Job No.	Scale [A3]	Drawing No.	Rev	Issue Date	Drawing Title
6480		SK5		Month/Yr	3D Stage 1 - Atrium

WESTERN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TARANAKI
Submission to the Taranaki Regional Council
Long-Term Plan
 2021-2031



Te Korowai Mātauranga O Taranaki
 To cloak the region of Taranaki in knowledge

WITT's Board

The WITT Board of Directors is the governing body of the Western Institute of Technology at Taranaki Limited, a subsidiary of New Zealand Institute of Skills and Technology.

The Board was established on 1 April 2020 and its eight Directors are:



Robin Brockie, Chair



Bev Gibson, Deputy-Chair



Lyal French-Wright



Cassandra Crowley



Charlotte Littlewood



Daniel Fleming



Colleen Tuuta



Sam Huggard



Contents

A Message from the Chief Executive

- Taranaki in Transition.

Our Story

- Our Purpose.
- Our Place.
- An regional network of facilities that link learners to WITT.

Our Future

- Campus Masterplan.
- An Innovation Ecosystem enabling transition.
- A Centre of Vocational Excellence in Energy.
- A Health Education Precinct at Taranaki Base hospital - contributing to the health and wellbeing of the families and whānau of Taranaki.
- A Trades Training Centre and Infrastructure Park, responsive to the needs and aspirations of Taranaki businesses.
- Future-proofing our economy by retaining and retraining.
- WITT and the proposed Multi-Sports Hub.
- A National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity.

List of Recommendations to the Taranaki Regional Council (inside the back cover).

- Supporting Taranaki's 2050 aspirations.
- Establishing an Innovation Ecosystem.
- Establishing a National Centre of Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity.
- Supporting investigation in an alternative fuel Connector bus.
- Establishing a bus route to service WITT's new campus locations in New Plymouth.

Taranaki in Transition

Kia ora! Nau mai ki Te Kura Matatini o Taranaki.

Taranaki has a workforce and economy built on ingenuity, hard work and a rich cultural and natural heritage.

Taranaki is on the brink of transformational change as we reach forward to the principles of kaitiakitanga, to both protect our environmental heritage and reshape the skills of our people, enabling a low emission economy that enriches the land, the sea and the air, as well as its people.

Respect for our treasured place is driving transformation.

Our people will form the foundation from which our future will grow. Education is at the heart of that transformation.

This submission from the Western Institute of Technology in Taranaki (WITT) is prepared for the Taranaki Regional Council's long-term plan consideration.

It is designed to assist our civic leaders to glimpse our future, and to see the powerful contribution WITT has to make, and in partnership, build an inclusive, skilled and future-ready people in Taranaki.



John Snook

Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive
Western Institute of Technology at Taranaki

Te Korowai Mātauranga O Taranaki

To cloak the region of
Taranaki in knowledge

Our future



Our Purpose: Your Profession

WITT's purpose is to provide education to the region of Taranaki, that prepares people for employment.

The more learners we can engage in education, the more employment opportunities exist in our region.

WITT's new strategic plan has at its heart, the desire to "cloak the region of Taranaki in knowledge" i.e. Te Korowai Mātauranga O Taranaki.

WITT has four Schools and four Pou.

The intertwining of the four schools and the four pou is like the weaving of the cloak, that covers the Taranaki region in knowledge.

The School of Māori Enterprise, Business and Technology

Comprising of programmes related to Māori Enterprise, Te Reo, Administration, English Language, Business, Management and Information Technology.

The School of Nursing, Health and Wellness

Comprising of programmes relating to Nursing, Healthcare, Beauty, Hairdressing, Makeup, Foundation Studies, Fitness, Mental Health and Well-being, and Skills for Living for Supported Learners.

The School of Trades Training, Creative and Primary Industries

Comprising of programmes related to Art and Design, Primary Industries, Trades Training, Construction, Electrical, Mechanical, Plumbing, Gas-fitting and Drain-laying and Hospitality.

NZIHT School of Engineering, Energy and Infrastructure

Comprising of programmes relating to Engineering, Energy, Infrastructure Works, Oil and Gas.



Our Pou

Tokomanawa

Lifelong Learning

Tuarongo

Global Citizenship

Aronui

Sustainability

Ao

Employment Outcomes

Te Korowai Mātauranga



Our Place is Your Place

The future of WITT is a region-wide campus.

Projects and partnerships across Taranaki will go hand in hand with advancing technology, to make learning accessible to everyone regardless of where in our rohe they live.

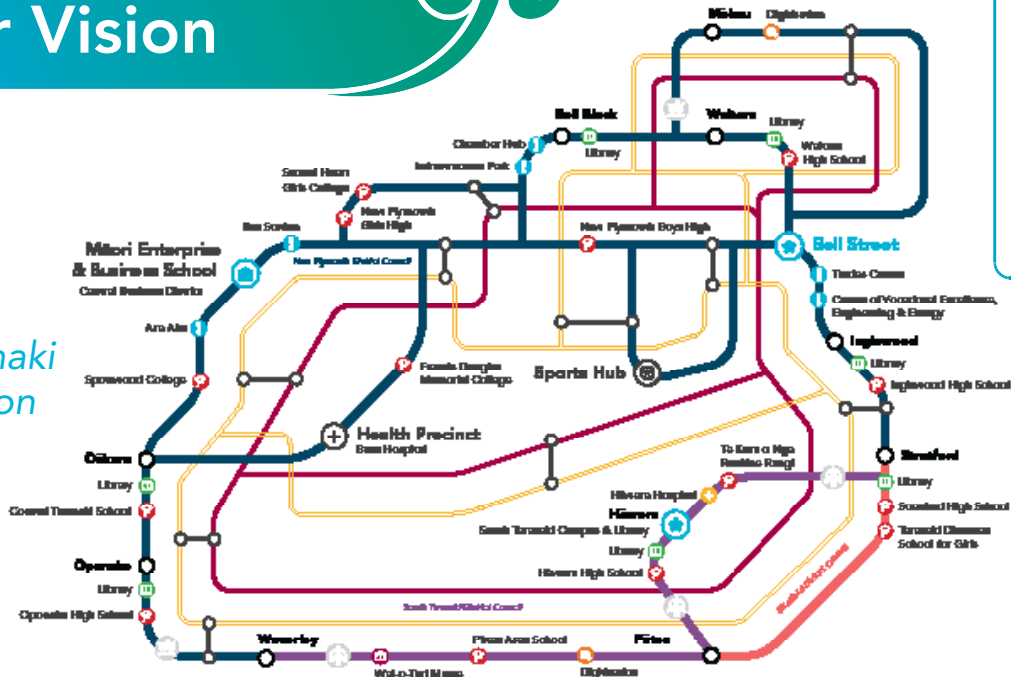
Taranaki is on the brink of transformational change and the education and reskilling of our people will form the foundation from which our future will grow. To ensure this foundation is robust and will support the region in its aspirations, an investment must be made in infrastructure that supports WITT's purpose of delivering modern, flexible and responsive tertiary and vocational education to the region.



WITT will outreach to communities through schools and community facilities, in places like Waitara and Oakura, including access to WITT's courses through an internet linked portal.

WITT across Taranaki: Our Vision

Taranaki Region



Key

Connectors

- Ultra Fast Fibre
- Fuel Cell Electric Buses (Hydrogen)

Councils

- New Plymouth District Council
- Stratford District Council
- South Taranaki District Council



- Te Pou Tokomanawa**
Lifelong Learning
- Te Pou Tuarongo**
Global Citizenship
- Te Pou Aronui**
Sustainability
- Te Pou Ao**
Employment Outcomes

Campus Masterplan

Due to the difficult operating environment that WITT has faced over the past 15+ years there is a requirement for significant investment to bring WITT's buildings up to a comparable standard of most other Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics (ITP's) in New Zealand, and to ensure that they are fit for purpose for the next 10-20 years.

WITT has developed a Campus Masterplan to address this. This will enhance the student experience, increase engagement with the community and ultimately improve WITT's image and reputation while growing student numbers.



WITT's Five stage plan for educational and economic transformation

Stage	Description	Estimated Cost	Time
1	Creating an entrance, 'heart and soul' for WITT at Bell Street	\$4m	2023
2	Bringing WITT into the 21st century: Upgrading and opening up A and B Block	\$21m	2023
3	Enhancing our trades training offering through a new centre and an Infrastructure Park	\$10m	2023
4	Partnering with the community: Taranaki Health Education Precinct	\$30m	2024
5	Bringing the Māori Enterprise & Business School to the CBD, potentially co-locating with other companies and agencies in an Innovation Hub.	\$30m	2025



An Innovation Ecosystem enabling transition

Taranaki is a leading region in producing food and fibre, as well as energy through world-class science and engineering.

WITT wants to facilitate the establishment of an Innovation Hub in the heart of the city.

As a leading region in so many ways, now engaging in the challenge of transition to a low emissions future, an Innovation Hub would enhance Taranaki's capability to transition by bringing together strategic thinkers, innovators and entrepreneurs. It would be an innovation ecosystem.

WITT would expect to move its School of Māori Enterprise, Business and Technology and Centre of Vocational Excellence in Energy and Engineering to the Innovation Hub.

The challenge is to make the best use of what we already have, and springboard off that to new and diverse energies for the future.

WITT along with others such as TRC, NPDC, Te Atiawa Iwi, Venture Taranaki, Ara Ake and the Taranaki Chamber of Commerce, would form a working group to develop the business case needed to see an exciting opportunity like this established. It is expected that the hub would be a stand-alone commercial venture with a number of innovation entities and companies being part of the project. The project is set for commencement in 2025 in WITT's Masterplan.

The Innovation Hub in the heart of the city with the School of Maori Enterprise, Business and Technology; Centre of Vocational Excellence in Energy and Engineering; Creative Taranaki and other innovation entities could be based here.

Community Leaders Comments

"An innovation hub would help us modify the existing infrastructure as well as open the way for development of new ideas in new forms of energy."

Joanna Breare
Former Chair of Taranaki 2050 lead group.



"An innovation hub would become an essential part of Taranaki's knowledge infrastructure, raising Taranaki's profile as a place of learning and retaining our young people and their skills within our region."

Dion Tuuta
CE of Te Atiawa Iwi



"This is a positive step forward. Bringing innovative thinkers together will accelerate our transition to a low emission future."

Cristiano Marantes
CE of Ara Ake (Future Energy Development)



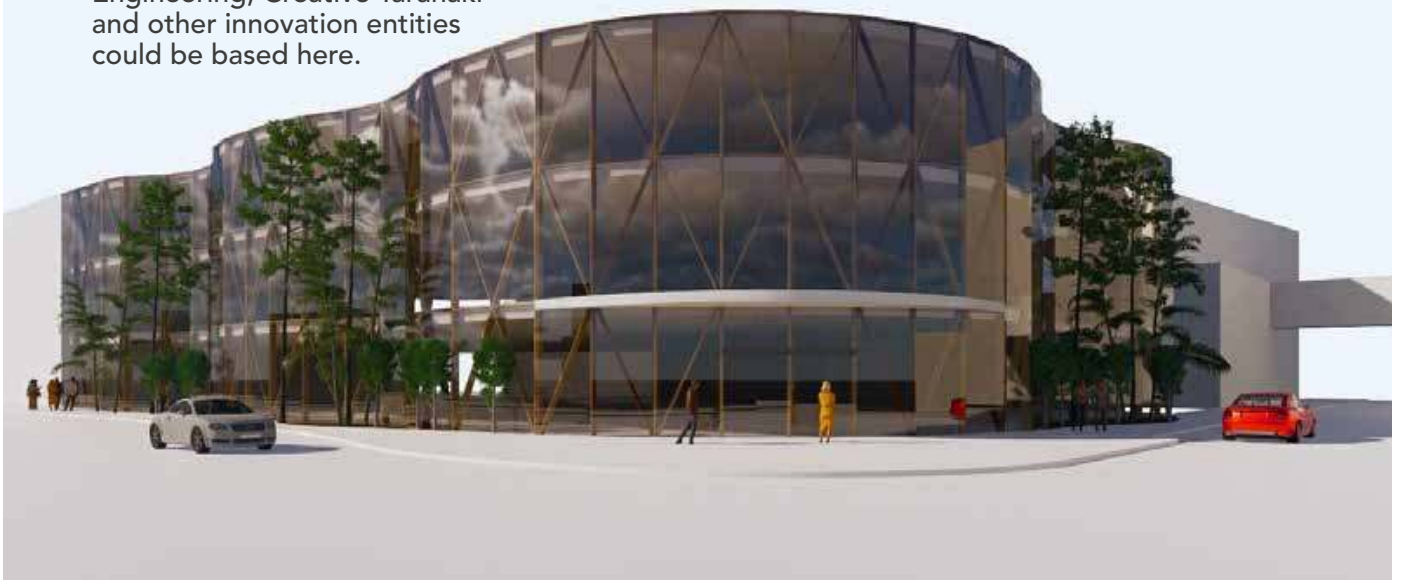
"The Taranaki Chamber of Commerce strongly supports a transition to a low emissions economy. WITT is ideally placed to be a key player in the innovation ecosystem being planned for Taranaki."

Arun Chaudhri
CE of the Taranaki Chamber



"Innovation and entrepreneurship are critical to our future. Venture Taranaki is working to "PowerUp" Taranaki's entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem and an innovation hub would be a significant step forward."

Justine Gilliland
CE of Venture Taranaki



Centre of Vocational Excellence - Energy and Engineering

The development of alternative energy industries will create a range of new career pathways that WITT is preparing to support.

Some of the areas that are anticipated to emerge include electric vehicles; hydrogen fuel technology; renewable generation technologies (hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal etc.)

WITT has the advantage of being positively connected to many industries which will lead the transition, enabling their curriculum to maintain a level of relevance and responsiveness to those industries needs, which many other academic and vocational institutions struggle to have.

WITT is supporting the energy industry by developing a Centre of Vocational Excellence in Energy and Engineering, to provide work-ready graduates who are skilled in the latest technologies.

A Centre of Vocational Excellence must:

- Support the growth of excellent vocational education with a focus on teaching, learning and research.
- Support the development and sharing of high-quality curriculum and programme design.
- Be a consortium with expert representation from industry, the wider sector, and a range of other areas, for example iwi and vocational education representatives.
- Have a national focus.
- Be hosted by a regional campus of Te Pūkenga.
- Address issues and opportunities with a significant strategic impact, ideally with wide-reaching benefits across the sector
- Solve real problems and grasp viable opportunities.





Growing our Health and Wellbeing capability as a region

WITT currently offers a range of nursing, health and wellness education programmes which are delivered at the main campus. The growing requirement for skilled health workers, combined with the current redevelopment of the Taranaki Base Hospital, presents a well-timed opportunity to develop a 'Health Precinct' and integrate vocational health education, research and delivery through working closely with the Taranaki District Health Board and other providers of health related services and education.

Investment in appropriate health training infrastructure will support student growth and staff growth in healthcare facilities, potentially increasing the range of health and wellness programmes in the future. It will also bring more health education providers into the region, extending the breadth and depth of the health workforce, and ultimately contribute to better health and wellbeing outcomes for our region.

The proposed "Health Precinct" at the TDHB



Taranaki is built on the Trades

The need for investment in the trades campus is strongly focused on responding to the anticipated increased demand for trades-based skills in Taranaki and implementing a teaching and learning model which is learner-centred and focused on delivering skills.

WITT has recognised the need to review its trades training educational delivery operations to enable it to be flexible, connected, responsive, and focused on the emerging opportunities, as well as ensuring it remains relevant.

Without this investment it is possible that its capacity to sustain trades-training at current levels may suffer due to the physical environment being unable to support the teaching and delivery model required by industry partners.

Achieving a vision of providing more flexible trades training will require a change in delivery strategies, changes to the facilities, and increased access to technology to underpin flexibility and customisation. The need to expand trades training in Taranaki is addressed in Stage 3 of WITT's Masterplan.

An Infrastructure Park enhancing trade training.

The Infrastructure Park would directly align with the Governments economic recovery packages and infrastructure stimulus package, as well as the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap to deliver more skilled engineering and trades workers to support our region.

The purpose of an Infrastructure Park, in partnership with industry would be to respond to industry needs for more skilled workers in the construction, civil engineering and infrastructure sectors, as well as provide students with hands-on, practical, on-the-job skills.

The Infrastructure Park aligns with NPDC's Talent Pipeline initiative, which was designed to promote and pathway people into the civil engineering and infrastructure contracting industries. Excellent work has already been undertaken by NPDC in this space. The Infrastructure Park also compliments the significant support that NPDC have already given the Build-a-Bridge project.

The trades are the fastest growing employment opportunities in Taranaki. WITT needs to be ahead of the demand curve for qualified trades people to support Taranaki businesses in the years ahead.

The proposed Trades Training Centre



Future-proofing our economy by retaining and retraining the people of Taranaki

The Future Workforce Challenge

Presently the demand for university qualifications draws 75% of our young people out of the Taranaki region, evidenced in the lower percentage in young people aged 15-35 years living in Taranaki, compared with the national average and other age cohorts.

Of those achieving NCEA Level 3 and pursuing tertiary qualifications three-quarters leave the region. (2009-2014 data)

• WITT retained	909	25 %
• Victoria	801	22 %
• Massey	755	21 %
• Otago	359	10 %
• Auckland	297	8 %
• Canterbury	273	7 %
• Waikato	256	7 %

25% stay 75% leave

A fit-for-purpose tertiary institution would make staying and contributing to Taranaki's workforce and economy more attractive.

Added challenges Taranaki faces are:

- An aging population.
- The Future of Work transition.

The changing shape of learning and employment

Lifelong learning is becoming an economic imperative. Technological and transition change demands stronger and more continuous connections between education and employment.

Demand for vocational upskilling of the existing workforce will become increasingly essential as we engage in transition and different technologies take precedence.

With change of skills needed for each profession, workers will have to adjust. That will mean making education and training flexible enough to teach skills quickly and efficiently. It will require a greater emphasis on lifelong learning and on-the-job training, and wider use of online learning.

The challenges to the Taranaki economy must be met by tertiary and vocational training providers offering relevant micro-qualifications as people transition to the new low emission economy while staying active in the workforce.

As we transition, we need imaginative thinking and new ideas. We need to communicate and collaborate. No one person or one organisation has the answer.

Collaboration: An openness in sharing ideas based on the belief that for each, advancement will be mutually gained and each will be mutually benefited.

WITT offers Taranaki the best opportunity to strengthen and build our momentum as a vibrant economy facing transition, but WITT must be "fit-for-purpose" in its programme and facilities. WITT needs a community who will lend their weight to the task before us all.



WITT supports accelerating the development of the Multi-Sports Hub

The proximity of the Multi-Sport Hub to WITT's Bell Street campus means that within short walking distance, there is a connected centre for learning, recreation and self-improvement that will set Taranaki as an exemplar for an integrated platform to enhance the lifestyles of its residents.

WITT supports the proposed Multi-Sports Hub and importantly, advancing it up the list of priorities in the ten year plan.

Personal wellbeing is key to a long healthy life, strong families and whānau and a connected and caring community.

The Multi-Sports Hub proposal for New Plymouth creates the platform for a significant step forward in the value of belonging to the New Plymouth and Taranaki community.

A Multi-Sport Hub will also be a significant attraction and benefit for overseas students, who will be able to connect with the wider community and enjoy the recreational opportunities the Multi-Sport Hub will provide.

The future is exciting as we link the city, to the Multi-Sports Hub, to WITT's updated campus. The opportunities for the people of New Plymouth and Taranaki are game-changing for a region that has been moved to the front-line of the transition.

WITT will have Early Childhood, Café, Restaurant, and education services to offer. The Multi-Sports Hub will have sports services to offer. Students from WITT will be able to move between the two facilities and engage in educational opportunities at both.

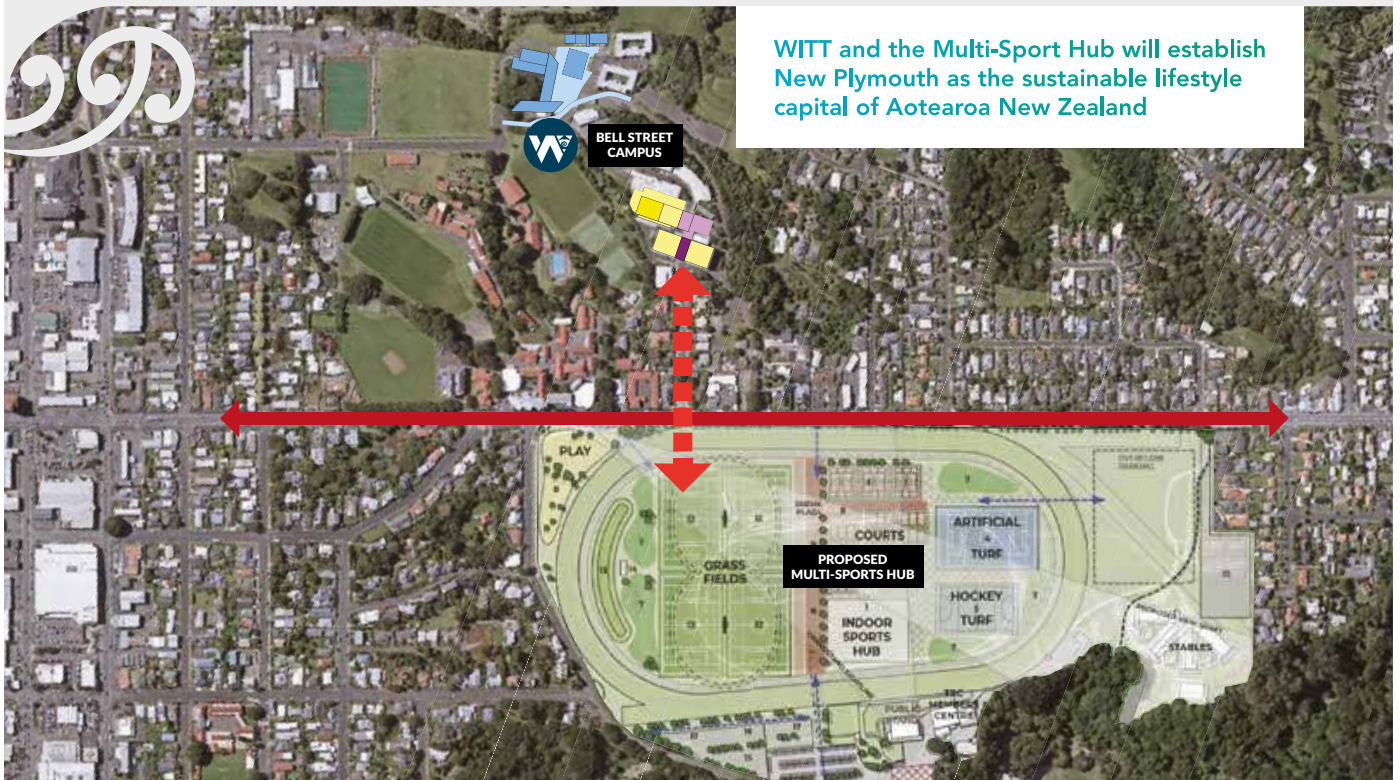
There will be a flow of people between WITT and the Hub, so people can access services on both sides of Coronation Avenue. Hub users will be able to access WITT's childcare and cafés, as well as study part-time on any full-time subjects WITT offers.

WITT students will be able to study industry projects at the Sports Hub, such as event management, hospitality catering, coaching, fitness testing, exercise prescription, community health programmes, sport psychology, Maori model of well-being, governance, social media and marketing, and community fundraising.

The relationship between WITT and the Multi-Sport Hub will deliver opportunities that will enhance the lifestyles and employment opportunities like never before.

Cycleways to the City and Base Hospital

As Innovation and Health campuses are established, creating transport links between them and the Bell Street campus is important. As a cycle-friendly city, having safe and enjoyable cycleways is something which WITT sees as adding attraction to living and studying in New Plymouth.



Collaborating with Sport Taranaki and the wider Taranaki Community, WITT will provide courses that promote health and wellbeing. Here are some possible courses.

Well-being in the workplace

- Developing workplace policies and management to improve health and wellbeing.
- Principles of positive relationships.
- The art of communication and collaboration.
- Organisation of work and work-life balance.
- Psychological well-being.
- Improving personal productivity.
- Cultural awareness.

Personal healthcare

- Food and nutrition.
- Fitness and mobility.
- Introduction to Physiology.
- Overcoming addictions.
- Prevention being better than cure.
- Maori model of well-being: physical (Taha tinana), spiritual (Taha wairua), family (Taha whānau) and mental wellbeing (Taha hinengaro).

Cycling has the potential to make a significant contribution to an integrated and sustainable transport system. Cycling has little impact on the built and natural environment, particularly in relation to pollution, making it an environmentally friendly form of transport. It is also a healthy form of transport providing an alternative to the car for travel to and from WITT's precincts.

Improving cycling and walking access to WITT's various city precincts will make the city of New Plymouth less congested, cleaner, safer, more healthy and more affordable for students. It will add to New Plymouth's reputation as being a cycle friendly city.



The coastal walkway could link up all the cycling and walking paths.



A National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity

WITT believes it is important for our region to continue to support and enhance the kaupapa of TSB TOPEC.

Background

TSB TOPEC was formed in 1986 by a charitable trust to provide outdoor education for Taranaki school students. TSB TOPEC is closely linked with Taranaki Secondary Schools who form the main user group of the organisation.

Qualified teachers have always been employed and TSB TOPEC has continued to commit to helping people connect with the outdoors, providing activities, training and educational opportunities that allow for individuals and groups to challenge themselves and develop new skills.

Taranaki is privileged to have great facilities at TSB Topec, which combined with the spectacular beauty of Taranaki Mounga and the work of Project Mounga, offers the potential for Taranaki to become true world leaders in educating and activating people in guardianship of our biodiversity.

WITT would encourage the TRC to see the TSB TOPEC facility and their Kaupapa as one of the great assets of our Taranaki community.

In context of the transition to a low emission economy, there is the opportunity to build the Kaupapa of TSB TOPEC, partnering with WITT and other interested parties, in establishing a National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity.

TRC could partner with WITT, the TSB TOPEC, Iwi, Wild for Taranaki, The Ministry of Education, DOC, The Next Foundation, NPDC, philanthropic trusts and other tertiary institutions through WITT; to support and add to the work of TSB TOPEC through programmes for people motivated to invest their time and energy in enhancing our environment.

WITT encourages the Taranaki Regional Council to see the TSB TOPEC facility and their Kaupapa as one of the great assets of our Taranaki community.

TRC could partner with WITT, the TSB TOPEC, Iwi, Wild for Taranaki, The Ministry of Education, DOC, The Next Foundation, NPDC, philanthropic trusts, in establishing a National Centre of Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity, providing courses and qualifications which would enhance our environment while creating employment opportunities for people.

Submission to the Taranaki Regional Council's draft long-term plan 2021-2031

Consultation Issue 2 - Bus Services

Bus fuel options

WITT supports the Taranaki Regional Council's plans to have a mixed fuel fleet of buses serving the people of Taranaki.

WITT believes that staying with diesel only is not sending the right signal to the people of Taranaki, that Aotearoa New Zealand is on a pathway to reduce its emissions.

WITT believes that having a hydrogen bus moving between Taranaki's main population centres on a daily basis, and servicing a new route that incorporates all of WITT's New Plymouth city campuses on a regular basis, would create significant profile for the Taranaki Regional Council, and the region as being responsive to the transition to a low emission economy.

WITT supports Taranaki Regional Council's preference of Option 2 with an initial investigation, however WITT would recommend that a hydrogen fuelled bus became operational around the time the hydrogen refuelling plant is operational in either New Plymouth or at Ballance's Kapuni site.

We would not like to see unnecessarily long delays in moving from investigation to implementation.

Funding

Though the Auckland City Council's new hydrogen fuelled bus cost over \$1 million, there appears to be funding assistance

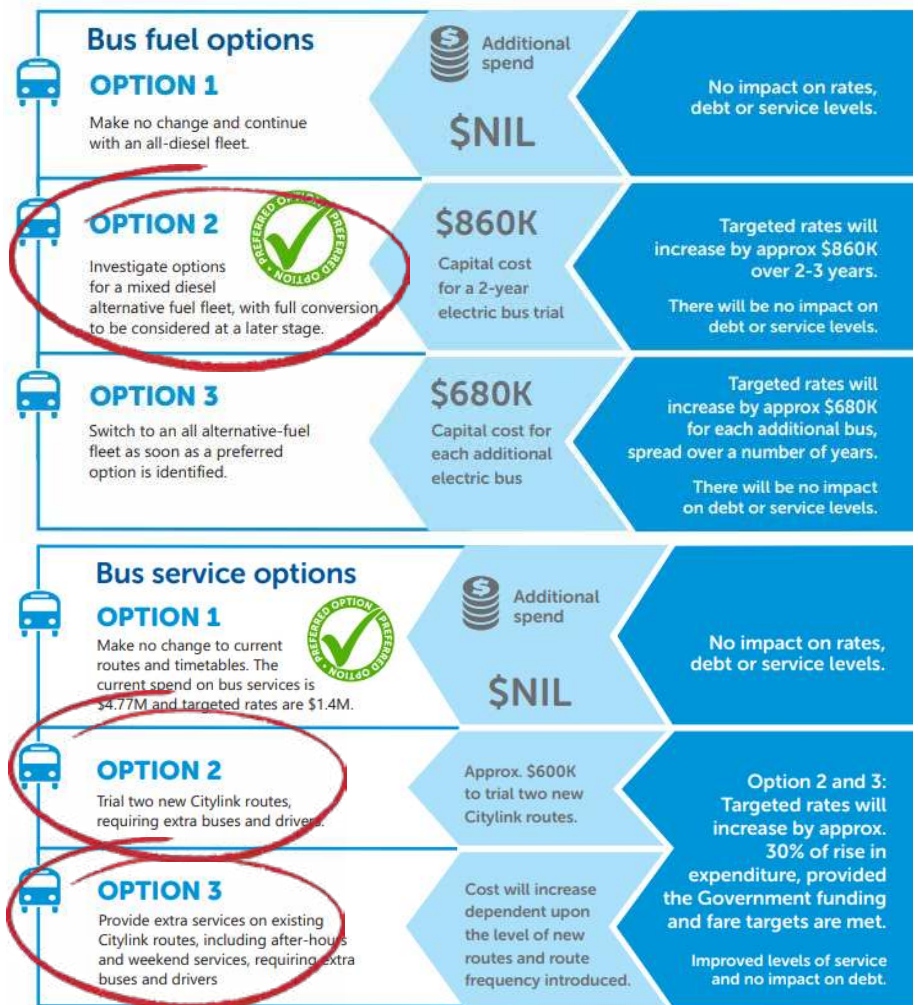


from EECA's "Low Emission Vehicles Contestable Fund" to offset some of the capital costs.

Auckland Transport received co-funding of \$500,000 for a 100% electric bus and associated charging infrastructure to be used by Auckland bus operators in regular operation over a range of routes to gather data and enable assessments as to the best operating environment for electric buses on New Zealand roads. This information will be shared with other public transport funders and providers to build awareness and understanding of the potential of electric buses.

The Government (in their 2020 election manifesto) also signalled a \$50 million fund over four years would be available to assist regional councils.

"Transport makes up about 20 per cent of New Zealand's domestic greenhouse gas emissions and is the fastest



growing source. This needs to change so Labour will require that only zero emissions buses be purchased by 2025 and will target decarbonising the public transport bus fleet by 2035. We will support regional councils with this through a \$50 million fund over four years”.

www.labour.org.nz/release-labours-next-steps-to-reduce-climate-emissions

Taranaki will most likely have two refuelling points. One in New Plymouth and the other at the Kapuni site of Ballance Agri-Nutrients.

New Plymouth population.

It would be preferable that the circuit was completed as regularly as possible, so frequency encouraged higher patronage. Added to that, a WITT coded smart-card could gather data for the Regional Council to test the effectiveness of the route specifically for WITT students.

WITT also supports option 3, which would expand services for users.

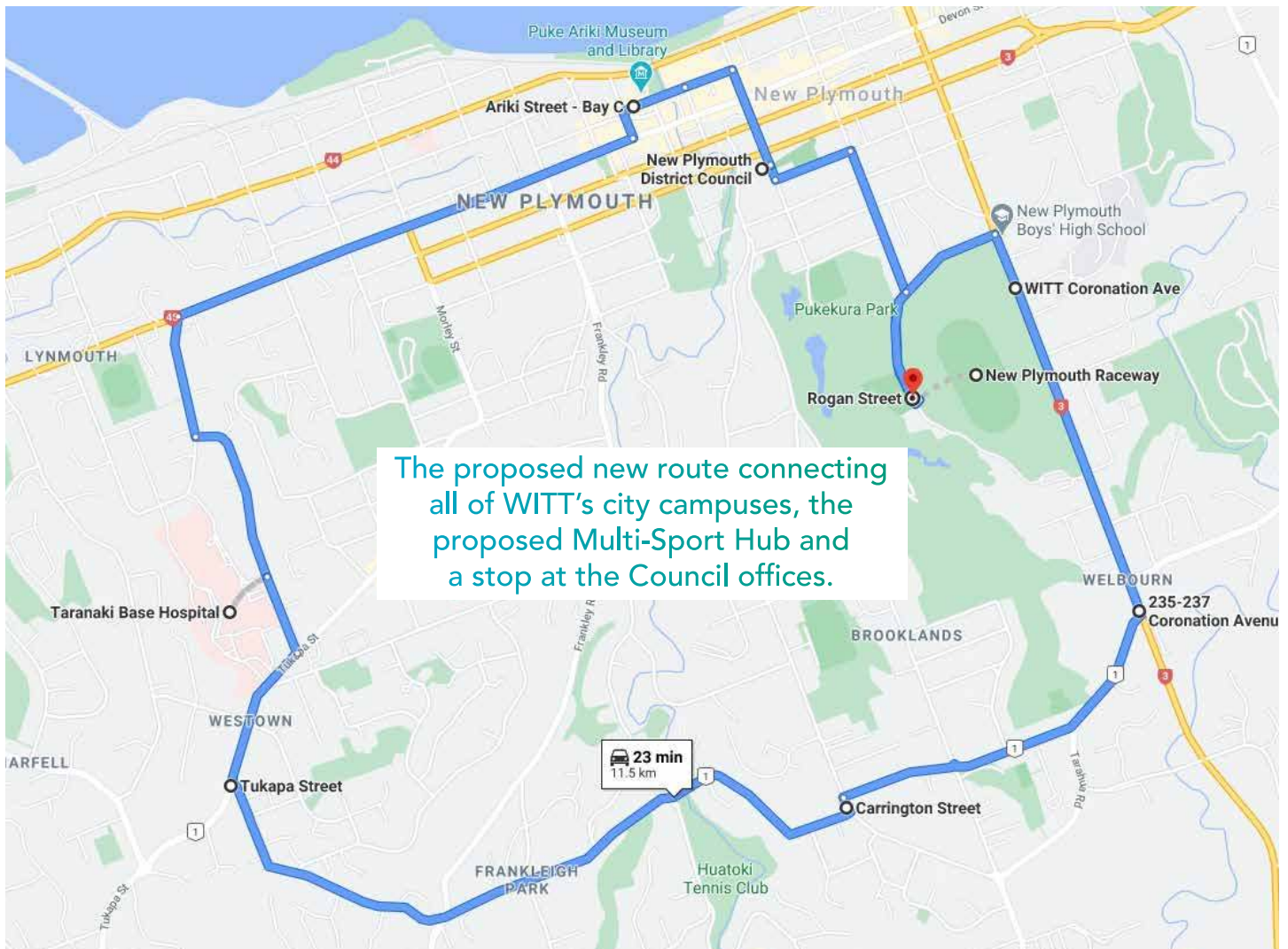
Bus service options

Option 2 - New Citylink routes

WITT would like consideration for a new Citylink route that would align with the growth of our network of campuses, particularly in New Plymouth City.

A new route could take in WITT’s Bell Street campus, the proposed Multi-Sport hub, City Council offices in Liardet Street, the CBD Innovation Hub which will be located near the current bus station on Arika Street, and our proposed Health Education Precinct at Base Hospital.

If the route from the Taranaki Base Hospital, then circled through the southern suburbs of Frankley Park, Vogeltown and Welbourn, this circuitous route would take in a reasonable portion of the central





Recommendations

1. Supporting Taranaki's 2050 aspirations

- We ask the Council to support WITT as an essential partner for transition in our region.
- As opportunities arise, we ask the Council to be advocates on behalf of WITT to Central Government on upgrading WITT's infrastructure so it is fit-for-purpose in preparing our people and economy for transition.
- We ask Council to support our plans to be recognised as a Centre of Vocational Excellence in Energy and Engineering.

2. Establishing an Innovation Hub

- We ask the Council to join the Innovation Hub working group that will be established, which will develop the business case for the Hub, focusing on the development of a National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity.
- We ask the Council to participate at an essential level of underwriting of the Innovation Hub by supporting an appropriate Council entity or associated group being located there as tenants.

3. Establishing a National Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity

- We ask the Council to see the TSB TOPEC facility and their Kaupapa as one of the great assets of our Taranaki community.
- We ask the Council to partner with WITT, the TSB TOPEC charitable trust, DOC, Iwi, and the Next Foundation in establishing a National Centre of Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity, and support WITT's leadership in providing courses and qualifications to enhance our environment while creating employment opportunities for people.

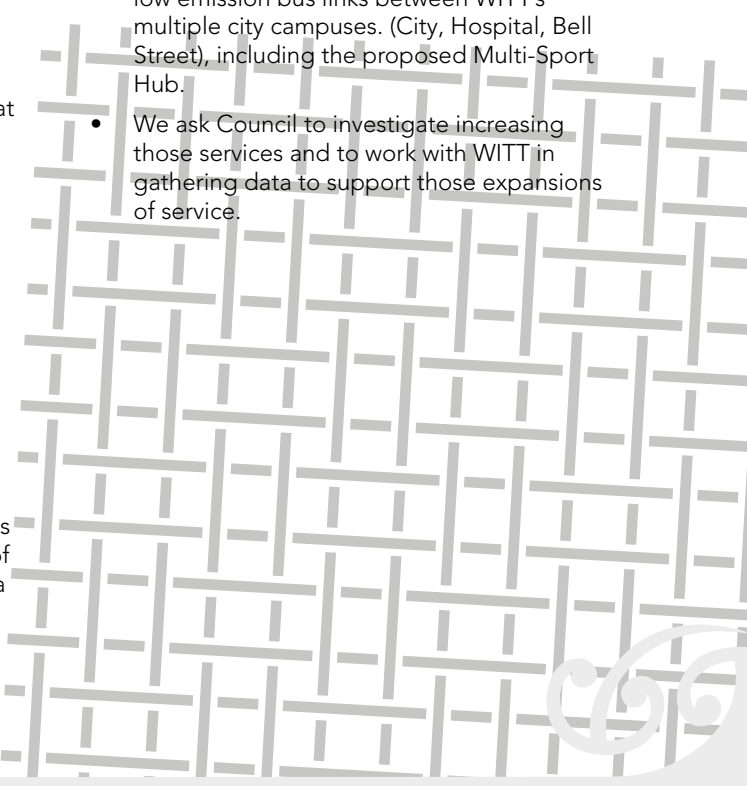
4. Supporting investigation in an alternative fuel Connector bus

- WITT believes that staying with diesel only is not sending the right signal to the people of Taranaki, that Aotearoa New Zealand is on a pathway to reduce its emissions.

- We ask Council to investigate procuring a hydrogen-fuelled bus moving between Taranaki's main population centres on a daily basis (Connector Service). WITT believes this create significant profile for the Council and the Taranaki region, as being responsive to the transition to a low emission economy.
- WITT believes that if the Council could run a low-emission vehicle, it would enhance WITT's plans to develop a "Vocational Centre of Excellence for Energy and Engineering" which would have a strong focus on alternative energy sources.
- We ask Council to investigate the Low-Emissions Vehicle Contestable Fund (LEVCF) administered by EECA, to assist offsetting some of the capital costs of the hydrogen bus procurement.
- As in the example of Auckland Transport, if Council apply to the LEVCF to procure a hydrogen bus, we ask Council to commit to collecting data on the buses operation and make that data available to WITT and other Councils.

5. Establishing a bus route to service WITT's new campus locations in New Plymouth.

- We ask Council to plan bus services through low emission bus links between WITT's multiple city campuses. (City, Hospital, Bell Street), including the proposed Multi-Sport Hub.
- We ask Council to investigate increasing those services and to work with WITT in gathering data to support those expansions of service.





WITT at a glance 2020

5,185

Students
enrolled

Gender

Female
37%

Male
63%



Ages

17% 18 years
and under

20% 19 - 24
years old

63% 25+ years
old

1,734

Equivalent Full
Time Students

1,117

Graduates

Ethnicity

18% Māori

3% Pasifika

24% of EFTS are
International

Student satisfaction

93%

Staff

293

Revenue

\$27.5m



9 April 2021

Steve Ruru, Chief Executive
Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford 4352

By Email: info@trc.govt.nz

Tēnā koe Steve

SUBMISSION BY TE KOTAHITANGA O TE ATIAWA TRUST AND NGĀ HAPŪ O TE ATIAWA TO THE TARANAKI REGIONAL COUNCIL DRAFT LONG TERM PLAN 2021-2031

On behalf of Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust (Te Kotahitanga) and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa we appreciate the opportunity to provide a submission on Taranaki Regional Council's (TRC) Draft Long Term Plan (LTP) 2021-2031.

Te Atiawa Iwi are tangata whenua over the lands, waters, sites, taonga species, wāhi tapu/wāhi taonga, urupā, sites of significance to Māori and other taonga within our Te Atiawa rohe. The Te Atiawa rohe extends from Te Rau o Te Huia along the coast to the Herekawe Stream, inland to Tahuna-a-Tūtawa, east to Whakangerengere, northeast to Taramoukou, north back to Te Rau o Te Huia and offshore out to 200 nautical miles. Te Atiawa Iwi rohe encompasses part of the northern and eastern part of the Taranaki region.

Te Atiawa has strong historical, cultural and spiritual connections within this rohe, our environment is a part of who we are. In return, we as kaitiaki, have the responsibility of ensuring the mauri of these environmental and cultural resources is protected and enhanced for future generations.

Today our Te Atiawa hapū from north to south are:

- Ngāti Rahiri
- Otaraua
- Manukorihi
- Pukerangiora
- Puketapu
- Ngāti Tawhirikura
- Ngāti Tuparikino
- Ngāti Te Whiti.

Te Kotahitanga is the mandated voice and representative entity for the collective interests of Te Atiawa Iwi. Te Kotahitanga was established on 31 March 2014 as the post-settlement governance entity by a Deed of Trust. Following this the Te Atiawa Deed of Settlement was signed on 9 August 2014 and the Te Atiawa Claims Settlement Act (2016) enacted on 5 December 2016. Te Kotahitanga has a responsibility to ensure that the interests of Te Atiawa are safe-guarded. This includes considering the extent to which proposed policy, plans and strategies may impact on our iwi, hapū, marae and whānau and our historical, traditional, cultural and spiritual interests of Te Atiawa within our rohe.

Te Ati Awa has rights and interests including, but not limited to:

- Rights and interests arising under the Te Atiawa Iwi Claims Settlement Act (2016);

- Rights and interests arising under the Te Atiawa Iwi Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – *Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao; and*
- Rights and interests
 - according to tikanga and customary law;
 - arising from the common law (including the common law relating to aboriginal title and customary law); and
 - under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles.

Te Atiawa seek to ensure that these rights and interests are recognised in proposed policy, plans and strategies and there is alignment with the outcomes of Te Atiawa's key iwi documents:

- a. Te Atiawa Iwi Claims Settlement Act 2016;
- b. Te Atiawa Deed of Settlement; and
- c. *Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao.*

The following submission is made by Te Kotahitanga and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa to the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) Draft Long Term Plan 2021-2031 (LTP):

He mana nui tō te tirohanga Māori

The Taranaki Regional Council voted to establish a Māori ward on Tuesday 6 April. The establishment of a Māori ward is positive for the necessary change in governance and operational culture with respect to engagement of Māori through all Taranaki Regional Council processes.

The draft LTP supporting documentation sets out how the Taranaki Regional Council intends to work with Māori. We consider this list details the status quo for engagement. No disrespect to the relationship of existing iwi/ hapū with some specific Taranaki Regional Council officers, however, at a strategic and at a governance level, this relationship is lacking. To our knowledge, there has been no reflection undertaken with Māori on the existing engagement and decision-making processes, their appropriateness and effectiveness.

Te arotake o ngā mana whakahaere o Port Taranaki

Port Taranaki is located within an area of great significance to Ngāti Te Whiti. This significance, in combination with a clear set of values identified and developed by Ngāti Te Whiti for Port Taranaki through a *Cultural Values Statement* (dated 22 February 2021), must be reflected in Port Taranaki's governance, management, staff and operations and their relationship with Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa.

We consider there are benefits and risks in investments being diversified depending on what is being meant by diversification; ie does it mean current land use diversification or Port Company financial investment diversification? For instance Te Atiawa would have firm views on land use diversification depending on options considered rather than financial diversification. In regards to full or partial selling-off of Port Taranaki, we would be keen to understand the range of the implications for Ngāti Te Whiti, Te Atiawa whānui and the wider community – both positive and negative. As mentioned above, Ngāti Te Whiti and Te Atiawa must be reflected in governance, management, staff and operations of Port Taranaki.

Ngā whakapuakitanga o ngā wawata mō te wai Māori o Aotearoa

Section 6.3 of the Te Atiawa iwi environmental management plan *Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao* (EMP) sets out the position of ngā hapū o Te Atiawa and Te Kotahitanga in relation to the management of freshwater. The EMP states '*Maru is the personification of the freshwater ecosystem. All water originated from the separation of Papatūānuku and Ranginui. Water sustains the growth of plants, animals and our people. It is fundamental to all aspects of life and is essential to our health and wellbeing. As kaitiaki, Te Atiawa are responsible for protecting, maintaining and enhancing the mauri of Maru.*

Given the significance of water to Te Atiawa and all Māori and its increasingly elevated importance in national legislation and policy, we are supportive of additional funding to provide for the above statement (Option 1). Notwithstanding this, it is unclear how the amount of funding has been

determined. As Taranaki Regional Council know, only tangata whenua have the expertise to advise on cultural matters. Mātauranga Māori must be elevated in informing all resource management matters, rather than sit beside western science. To date, the ecological health of Taranaki rivers and streams is based purely and solely on western science. Tangata whenua will be required to be resourced in the proposed funding to engage and inform monitoring and decision-making. It is unclear how this is provided for in the draft LTP.

Bus service

Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao states (Ob. TTAR2.1) 'Promote initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within our Te Atiawa rohe' and 'Support central government agencies and regional and district councils in the preparation of planning documents and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Pol. TTAR2.2). We are supportive of options to reduce a bus fleet reliant on fossil fuels and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

This change should be further supported by additional bus routes. Further engagement should be undertaken with iwi, hapū, marae, whānau to gain an understanding of barriers for public transport usage. At the next LTP review, the Taranaki Regional Council would then be better placed to suggest new routes.

He māhere whakarauora i ngā kaupapa ā-rohe

Though we are not opposed to the contribution of funding towards the implementation of the Regional Recovery Plan, iwi/ hapū need to be resourced through this funding to be engaged and to inform the Plan and the projects. Whilst we support the provision of iwi-led initiatives, it must be noted that iwi/ hapū must be across all projects as part of the Plan.

Te take ā mua mō te wāhi mahi

We agree the Taranaki Regional Council offices are no longer fit for purpose. Although the Taranaki Regional Council preferred option is to refurbish the existing premises, this design must be fit for purpose. The offices must manaaki both kaimahi (staff) and manuhiri (visitors) including our whānau (in response to legislative changes requiring tangata whenua engagement) in the most appropriate way.

Lack of engagement

The Draft LTP contains a tangata whenua section, however somewhat ironically, there has been no engagement of iwi/ hapū to inform the draft LTP. As previously mentioned, to our knowledge, there has been no reflection with Māori on the existing engagement and decision-making processes across Taranaki Regional Council, their appropriateness and effectiveness.

Te Atiawa Spatial Plan

Te Kotahitanga and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa are seeking to develop a strategic spatial plan – a picture of how the Te Atiawa Iwi rohe will look in 50 years-time. This strategy will be important in informing important pieces of Taranaki Regional Council policy, plans and strategies will evolve. The spatial plan will enable Te Atiawa uri to better engage and inform TRC processes. Te Kotahitanga invites the Council to assist Te Atiawa with funding to complete this mahi in the Draft LTP. Assisting all Iwi to prepare spatial plans within the TRC jurisdiction would be a useful strategic investment which would assist greater understanding between Iwi and Council on a range of resource management issues.

Funding for iwi and hapū

The Taranaki Regional Council receives approximately 400 resource consent applications a year (page 44 of the supporting document). Ngā iwi o Taranaki and ngā hapū o Taranaki receive many of these resource consent applications. As previously mentioned, only tangata whenua have the expertise to advise on cultural matters. Adequate and appropriate direct resourcing must be set aside from year one for iwi/ hapū to be engaged and inform resource consent processes including decision-making and monitoring of compliance. An initial fee could be secured through the set base fees for resource consent applications, as well as included in the monitoring programme deposits.

Strategic partnerships

Although TRC may consider they are obliged to consult as a statutory requirement; it is our preference that TRC view Te Atiawa iwi and its constituent hapū and marae as strategic partners who can contribute to achieving better outcomes within the region.

Following the development and implementation of our spatial plan, as well as exploring the development of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe and provision of funding for support, it is considered that in years two and three of the LTP, Te Kotahitanga and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa will be better placed to substantively advise on strategic matters. It is recommended engagement with tangata whenua on the draft LTP 2024-2034 commences as soon as possible.

Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa and ngā hapū o Te Atiawa wish to be heard in respect to our submission.

If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned at the following:

Postal address: PO Box 1097, Taranaki Mail Centre, New Plymouth 4340

Email address: sarah@teatiawa.iwi.nz

Phone number: (06) 758 4685

Nāku me ngā mihi

Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust



Dion Tuuta

Pouwhakahaere/ Chief Executive

Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa Trust

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time: April 9, 2021 4:28 pm
Browser: Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address: 115.189.87.139
Unique ID: 790018537
Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Mike Weren
Organisation (if applicable)	Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust
Address	364 Sangster Road PO Box 33 Eltham, Taranaki 4353
Email	contact@rotokare.org.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Consultation Issue 2

Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Further comments here

Our submission requests that Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) reinstate the annual Grant to Rotokare Scenic Reserve Trust (RSRT) and increase it by the inflation rate since 2012. We believe the grant should now be at least \$35,000.

In 2012 RSRT negotiated an annual grant of \$30,000 from TRC. In addition to the grant, there was significant in-kind support available from TRC staff. This was in recognition of the work being done by RSRT as a regionally iconic biodiversity project. This project continues to closely align with TRC's Biosecurity and Biodiversity aims as outlined in the current LTP supporting documentation. RSRT has achieved Pest-Free status within the reserve (which is partly privately owned by RSRT) and is making strong gains to controlling rats, mustelids and feral cats in almost 5,000ha of surrounding farmland. None of this work happens without significant resources although RSRT is efficient in its costs due to a high contribution from volunteers. The annual grant from TRC was a valuable contribution to making these projects happen. We continue to maintain pest control throughout a large area of South Taranaki, we are actively involved in pursuing methods to improve the water quality of Lake Rotokare (algal blooms), and bring significant gains of biodiversity to the region with species introduced to Taranaki that have been absent for decades. We are also now a major source site for translocations of species to other parts of Taranaki, an example of which happened in April with kiwi being returned to the Kaitaki Ranges.

When the payment of the grant was diverted to come through the Taranaki Biodiversity Trust (Wild for Taranaki), we were assured by the TRC Chief Executive that this change would have no effect on the payment. It was simply a change in the method for payment of the grant as it was advantageous to TRC to pay it via WFT.

In 2020 when we heard via the media that TRC had cut funding to WFT we initially thought this wouldn't affect us due to earlier reassurances.

However, we were to find out the outcome was that community organisations like ourselves missed out on funding, yet WFT was able to continue as previously. We were advised by your Director of Operations at the time to refer our concerns to WFT. We did that but have to date had no satisfactory outcome.

We also refer to the letter that we sent to your council in November, that we were able to discuss with you in your February meeting.

We request that TRC reinstate the annual Grant directly to RSRT and increase it to \$35,000. Without this grant, our ability to deliver our ongoing plans and keep the reserve as it is may be compromised.

Have your say

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name: Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
 Submission Time: April 10, 2021 10:01 am
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 IP Address: 115.189.92.183
 Unique ID: 790370821
 Location:

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Ger Guiry
Address	Woodleigh st. Frankleigh park New Plymouth , New Plymouth 4310
Email	gerguiry@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Rather than just monitoring and changing the water quality thresholds, how about hitting the source of the pollution and stopping it there

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Perhaps look at using smaller vehicles at off peak times. I've seen far too many empty busses driving around

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 1 - No TRC contribution
Further comments herea fund to develop a plan??? How about develop the plan then ask for funds

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

There are enough buildings that can be repurposed. No need to build new

Have your say

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

Diversity is always a good option

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

Partial sell off is desirable but not majority shares

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 10, 2021 9:40 am
Browser:	Chrome 88.0.4324.208 / Chrome OS
IP Address:	210.48.190.61
Unique ID:	790364187
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	andrew hayman
Address	2 hume street waitara new vplymouth, new zealand 4302
Email	ahayman1982@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
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Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes
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Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 2 - New build
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Taranaki Maori needs a voice in the trc

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)**

Yes investment should be diversified.

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)**

I would support the sell of PTL

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 10, 2021 8:03 am
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 88.0.4324.93 / Android
IP Address:	115.189.129.176
Unique ID:	790329802
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Teresa Turner
Address	7 Massey Street Westown New Plymouth , Taranaki 4310
Email	teresaturner591@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 3 - TRC contribution of \$200,000 to \$1m fund
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Support Maori involvement in TRC decision making processes

Have your say

**Your answer to QUESTION 1
(investment diversification)** Yes - investments should be more diversified

**Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or
partial sell-off)** Support a partial sell off

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 10, 2021 12:13 am
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows
IP Address:	121.75.243.114
Unique ID:	790119616
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Kristin D'Agostino
Address	182 Brooklands Rd Vogeltown New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	kristin.dagostino@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>I strongly support option 1. I feel that freshwater is a gift to be protected. It rains so hard here, the water moves so fast, our rivers should be the cleanest in the country. We should be a shining example, but historically we have not been. I think the council needs to be tougher, faster because this track record of poor water quality points to greed and abuse of a natural resource that are for everyone, not just corporations or farms taking advantage of waterways.</p> <p>I strongly support iwi-led involvement in this change.</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 2 - Trial two new Citylink routes

Further comments here

I strongly BUS FUEL OPTION 3. The earlier the transition the more savings on fuel. The ratepayers will need to pay this at some point, faster is better.

By supporting Option 3, you are aligning with the goals quoted in your document, Taranaki Regional Transport Plan... page 3. Options 1 and options 2 are NOT what your constituents are asking for when they say zero-emission.

"The overall vision for land transport in Taranaki is -

"A safe, effective and efficient land transport network, integrated across the whole transport

system, which enables Taranaki to thrive and to lead SUSTAINABLE prosperous New Zealand."

The Taranaki 2050: Infrastructure and Transport TPAP was released on 8 June 2020. The TPAP

describes the actions required to assist infrastructure and transport developments in Taranaki to achieve a low-emissions economy"

BUS Service Option 2 & 3: Because, as noted on Page 12:

"The Council acknowledges that quality and high frequency public transport leads and has to come before patronage not the other way around. "

New Plymouth bus system needs new energy and imagination.

1. Add more bike rungs or bike carrying capacity and encourage people to bike to town and bus home.
2. Create a free or very low cost/easy central loop/tram system where people can jump on and off (ie Auckland,
3. Create more frequency on commuter links at high volume times to key employers (Oakura -> hospital-> NP) or Waitara-> Bell Block->Waiwakaio)
4. Use the Rail lines!!!! Integrate and think outside of the box please.

In order to change commuter behavior and reach targets outlines by the Climate Commission, more creative thinking is needed to change current New Plymouth patterns. It might cost money now, but the benefits will pay off.

I disagree with the council's preference and find the lack of imagination on this topic disappointing. I feel that there are many more options to consider and that the Taranaki regional council needs to work harder on this area.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 4

Further comments here

Option 4: none of the above, work from home like the rest us,

Put the money into public transit.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

I expect more from the existing Taranaki Regional Council in terms of its role as a Treaty partnership. I would like to see the TRC better honour the Treaty of Waitangi. Thank you for adding this question.

I support M?ori making decisions about the form of M?ori governance issues.

One idea could be eight new seats, one for each of the eight recognised iwi

Have your say

Your comments on any other issues

Thank you for all of your hard work. We do appreciate you. The waterway work is fantastic. I still feel like the TRC is missing the chance to make real progress on sustainability issues. I would like to see stronger action in this area.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 11:05 pm
Browser:	Safari 14.0 / OS X
IP Address:	115.189.83.40
Unique ID:	790092711
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Fiona Young
Address	23 Hickey Place Opunake, Taranaki 4616
Email	regenerativesolutionsnz@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Regenerative Agriculture has the ability to help us realise option 1. It is a holistic integrated system approach based on values and principles that work to realise our optimal potential for health, resilience and prosperity. Amongst this is it's focus to significantly improve and rehabilitate our waterways and water cycles, the health of our soils, plants, animals, human and ecological health, along with reduce GHG Emissions. There is a healthy growth here in Taranaki, Aotearoa NZ and globally. We look forward to meet with council about this to further present and grow our opportunities to rapidly improve and protect water quality and healthy ecosystems in Taranaki.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Further comments here	I am currently not very familiar with our existing public bus options, all I know is that I wish there was a better service for Coastal Taranaki to make it to main centres and to help facilitate less people needing to use their cars around Taranaki. Regarding the fuel option. It is important that the source be ethical with social and ecological integrity.

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here It's really is so dependant on how and what exactly these funds would be used for.

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here I am not familiar yet with the TRC offices. A refurbishment sounds the most responsible way forth and my request is that there is a strong ecological approach taken to create and leave something that will inspire future generations. That it will accomodate more nature connection and wellbeing of people within the council and whom visit there.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Lets honour the treaty and respect Maori's wisdom, mana and care for their long time home. They need to be elevated to senior decision makers with much more representation.

Having a co-design vision with Mana Whenua is essential for the health and prosperity of our region.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Diversification is good. If owned by anyone else it ought to be Maori. There would need to be strong ethical and environmental standards. As is the expectation we have of the TRC to be progressive and collaborative of such changes. Please also ban the export of live animals. It's a huge animal welfare issue as we have seen.

Thank you to take actions to improve and help our waters at the Port be safe and healthy and free of toxins and pollution. Thank you to protect special places like Ngamotu Beach. The best possible care is to be taken to preserve and enhance the Mauri of this place for current and future generations.

Your comments on any other issues

Safe Removal of the Artificial Surf Reef.

There needs to be the safe removal of the failed Opunake Surf Reef. It is releasing toxic and harmful geotextile plastics into our fragile ecosystem, onto our beaches and into our kaimoana at an alarming rate.

This needs to be treated as the ecological emergency it truly is. Let's be responsible to the wellbeing of future generations. This needs to be a process in partnership with Iwi and the community, with strong, high trust relationships made. We can and need to do this.

I am greatly concerned for the consequences from the TRC's decision to have large pieces of geotextile cut and left to wash up. It speeds up the harm of micoplastics into the Moana and kaimoana.

We can and need to do better and seek more responsibly from where this mess originated from.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 10:24 pm
Browser:	Mobile Safari / iOS
IP Address:	115.189.81.74
Unique ID:	790079023
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Christina McLean
Organisation (if applicable)	NTAPS
Address	29 Pukearuhe Road RD44 Urenui, Taranaki 4377
Email	mimifarm1@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	The Haehanga Stream and Mimi River should not have discharge flowing into them from Remediation NZ . Remediation NZ should be cleared of all the toxic waste and shut down. It's a disgrace that our beautiful river is being polluted and that you the TRC are allowing it to happen. Shame on you.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
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Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement An equal partnership.
in TRC decision-making processes

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 9:00 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address:	101.98.185.159
Unique ID:	790062662
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Kiley Turner
Address	34 Cloten Road Stratford, Stratford 4332
Email	live4yeshua@outlook.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Stratford is a growing town with new subdivisions, the water needs are going to increase quickly

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 1 - Make no change and continue with an all-diesel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Needs to be kept in Stratford, it creates many jobs. And if left the building would become another ugly eyesore in Stratford where this has become a problem.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Maori should have a say along side all others.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) No, keep as is.

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) No. Asset needs to be kept for Taranaki and future.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 7:19 pm
Browser:	Chrome Mobile 89.0.4389.105 / Android
IP Address:	222.152.4.162
Unique ID:	790047018
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Annette Conroy
Address	74b Cracroft st Waitara Waitara Taranaki, New Plymouth 4320
Email	annetteconroy.nz@gmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Further comments here	<p>Bus services throughout New Plymouth need to be increased. Bus services earlier in the morning and later in the evening. Bus services are needed on the weekend. Waitara needs a more frequent bus service and a weekend service.</p> <p>This is important for employment, shopping, social, recreational, business , health and education purposes. There are many events and places that cannot be accessed on the weekend by those with out private transport. It would improve New Plymouth and Waitara business, employment, tourism and economy if public transport was increased.</p> <p>Taking families to visit beaches , parks, family and friends, movies, markets and other events on weekends is very difficult with out public transport</p>
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Consultation Issue 3

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 3 - Rent office space

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

A pan ethnic decision making process involving consultation with various ethnic groups including Maori

Have your say

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 5:56 pm
Browser:	Chrome 89.0.4389.114 / Windows 8.1
IP Address:	121.75.239.235
Unique ID:	790033143
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Natalya Matthews
Address	4 barrett road new plymouth, taranaki 4310
Email	talymat@hotmail.com
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
---------------------------	--

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option	OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)
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Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options	OPTION 3 - Rent office space
Further comments here	Locate an additional office space in New Plymouth as it is the main centre. This will lower transportation requirements for the numerous council vehicles and staff travelling to Stratford needlessly every day.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes No comment

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) no comment

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) no comment

Your comments on any other issues Funding allocated to yarrow stadium is an unreasonable designation of Council rates. Considering the environmental and legislative issues the region already faces, and the potential economic downturn from covid, it is ridiculous that so much money is being poured into a sports stadium. A lesser and cheaper rebuild option should be reconsidered, and the costs should be better captured by those who actually utilise the venue (not by the whole community or region).

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 5:00 pm
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Windows 8.1
IP Address:	139.180.122.237
Unique ID:	790023828
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Kathryn Mercer
Address	5B Simons Street Moturoa New Plymouth, Taranaki 4310
Email	catchwords@kinect.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	No

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	Follow advice of Prof Bruce Clarkson and encourage riparian plantings 50 metres wide (20 metres absolute minimum) so that they are self-sustaining, provide wildlife habitat, wildlife corridors that allow migration as climate changes and while sequestering carbon. Protect wetlands.

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 3 - Move to an all alternative fuel fleet
Bus service options	OPTION 3 - Provide extra services on existing Citylik routes

Further comments here

I also like option 2.

Transport makes up 47% of our current emissions. Few people can afford EVs + traffic congestion is a problem - NP alone has doubled the number of cars per person in the last 20 years - faster than population growth. We have to get the number of non-fossil fuelled vehicles down.

I think we need:

*More people using shared transport -> work towards electric rail Citylink service that goes down to at least Hawera and inland to Inglewood and Stratford

* Public transport with plenty of room for bikes and micro-EVs for people to use when they get off (e-bikes, e-scooters, e-skateboards, etc) - make it easy to get these on and off and/or provide help - micro-EVs can be heavy
 * Better EV infrastructure - particularly a fast re-charging point at Urenui or Mokau so that EV-campervans and those vehicles with 100km or less range can travel north out of the region without having to resort to fossil fuels.

* An integrated transport system eg where the Bee card can be used on all forms of public transport

* Much lower public transport fares: people believe it is cheaper (\$) to take their cars than catch the bus so it is mostly only people without cars who use the buses, at the cost of our regional and global environment. I am happy to pay more in my rates in exchange for cheaper, healthier, environmentally friendly travel options

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 2 - TRC contribution of \$100,000 to \$500,000 fund (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

Supplemented by the TRC office accommodation upgrade (issue 4)

Think long-term (multiple generations, not just the next 10 yrs). Prioritise green jobs and projects that will help us transition us quickly away from fossil fuels so we can *at least* meet the IPCC 2030 greenhouse gas emissions target: Money won't matter a bit if we're extinct!

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Further comments here

Lead us by example: make it a GREEN building and support local green industries & suppliers. Cut TRC's own emissions and ongoing energy needs in the long term.
Support digital working from home to reduce commuting as much as possible.

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes Partnership: they have been under-represented and ripped off for too long: we need to put that right.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification) Yes

Your answer to QUESTION 2 (full or partial sell-off) No.
In terms of carbon emissions and congestion, coastal shipping is likely to become more important.

This is a public asset that should be held by an organisation that values the environment and public good more than maximizing profits.

The health of our marine environment is vital to the region - easier to fight for when the owner is also mandated to look after the environment.

Your comments on any other issues

I love what you are providing with the Regional Gardens! :-) Thank you for providing EV charging at Pukeiti so more of us can visit without damaging the very environment we've come to see.

IMy EV can get me to Hollard Gardens but not home again: can you have fast EV chargers available there too? (I'm happy to pay a fee for the charging).

I really like the way you support community resilience by running workshops on home gardening, especially the fab food gardening at Hollard Gardens, but I wish you would do more of that in large population centres too - eg the NPDC community orchards are in a neglected state - I never knew fruit could grow so small! - could you run public workshops on pruning, feeding, weed control, etc there?? Tool maintenance workshop at Tupare? And/or provide public transport to your gardening events from population centres like New Plymouth, Hawera, Patea.

Please invest in more work around noxious weed control, in conjunction with local councils - there are many parks and bush reserves full of weeds (like the Sheppards Bush Community Orchard). Coordinate and publicise community weeding & planting working bees - this is a chance to educate as well as make progress.

Create mountain to sea wildlife corridors at least 50m wide as per the recommendations from Prof Bruce Clarkson.

Nearly there...

Form Name:	Taranaki Regional Council Long Term Plan Consultation 2021
Submission Time:	April 9, 2021 4:58 pm
Browser:	Firefox 87.0 / Windows
IP Address:	49.226.58.114
Unique ID:	790023448
Location:	

Riding the tide of change

Submitter details

Name	Anne Scott
Organisation (if applicable)	Nga Motu Marine Reserve Society Inc
Address	106 Kaipoi Road RD2 New Plymouth, Taranaki 4372
Email	brian.scott1@xtra.co.nz
I wish to present my submission personally at the hearing scheduled for 10-11 May 2021	Yes

Consultation Issue 1

Freshwater options	OPTION 1 - Improve water quality faster (Council's preferred option)
Further comments here	<p>We run the Experiencing Marine Reserves programme (affiliated to the Mountains to Sea Trust), and as such are the local contact for the 'Whitebait Connection'. Freshwater and catchment management are key to improve habitat for river and coastal species.</p> <p>We want to work with those in Taranaki with community projects already in progress and keep abreast of the new work that TRC is doing. Wild for Taranaki would be a good conduit to share information and success stories as they already hold resources and information from the community groups. WFT has already run a Marine Connectivity forum with positive outcomes working towards common project goals</p>

Consultation Issue 2

Bus fuel options	OPTION 2 - Investigate options for a mixed diesel-alternative fuel fleet (Council's preferred option)
Bus service options	OPTION 1 - No change (Council's preferred option)

Consultation Issue 3

Recovery Plan option

OPTION 4 - TRC contribution of \$300,000 to \$1.5m fund

Further comments here

The value multiplier of funding results in a substantial government contribution. This is significant, and would support TRC goals. It would be appreciated by groups like ours whose projects align with TRC objectives, and the Covid Recovery package - Environment and DOC. We would like our EMR and Whitebait programmes to be part of the recovery.

We are pleased to have TRC actively supporting conservation and biodiversity education through the TRC educator, and the support for Enviroschools.

- We value the services and information from the officers and the programmes run by TRC

- The community groups have worked hard over the last decade to set up Wild for Taranaki and believe that because it represents disparate organisations, and is distinct from the councils and DOC, it can provide an NGO-level linkage and consultation facility.

We know that the WFT budget has been cut and would like this to be reinstated in the TRC LTP 2021 budget, using the Regional Recovery funding. Without WFT support our community is much worse off.

Why the Regional Recovery Fnd would support our aims and projects:

1. NMMRS runs the popular snorkel days at Nga Motu Beach, and in swimming schools around the province. There are many positive outcomes: water skills, biodiversity appreciation, community engagement. Our funding has been cut and next year's programme for 4 Taranaki schools is in jeopardy.

2. Our 'Korora Census' project funded by Lotteries and with NZ Penguin Initiative support, can be expanded if there was funding, to take in further areas around the Taranaki coast.

3. The monitoring programmes we are involved with (korora, whitebait, Project Hotspot and pest trapping) will provide essential local data as baseline information, which will inform about biodiversity threats and the climate change effects on wildlife - coastal especially. Support to ensure continuity of these projects is vital, and Wild for Taranaki has proven themselves to be very effective.

* We need efficient collaboration between the conservation groups and understanding how projects are progressing and financial support for essential work relies upon a funded and functioning Wild for Taranaki.

• WFT being part of the Community Biodiversity Hubs is a powerful way to link community efforts across NZ and provide an overview back to the 'ground'.

• WFT assist communication between Taranaki conservation groups so that we do not replicate or compete for scarce resources.

• WFT creates bridges between various groups - DOC, iwi, TRC and councils, MBIE, landowners, scientists, and conservation groups - looking for efficient collaboration on restoration projects, data sharing and

sustainable engagement

Consultation Issue 4

Accommodation options

OPTION 1 - Refurbishment (Council's preferred option)

Have your say

Your view in terms of Maori involvement in TRC decision-making processes

Nga Motu Marine Reserve Society supports the need for our Treaty partners to be involved in the processes. We value Maori input. We think it is up to the iwi to determine their preferred way of involvement.

Have your say

Your answer to QUESTION 1 (investment diversification)

We think that Port Taranaki should remain as a TRC investment, as the area is a biodiversity hotspot, and is doing well under the current management. For example - the "4x P's - Penguins, plastic, pests and plants" project which is proceeding with a range of stakeholders.

Nearly there...

Submission on 10 year Plan

JM Hallgar 20 Smith Rd Merrlands New Plymouth 4312

(1)

As visitors from Overseas and Auckland especially the rest of NZ and local drive, or are driven, into town along Coronation Avenue (which was Queen Road until our Queen was crowned) many are impressed and gladdened by the sight of the open green area, being the Racecourse, so close to Central City and as part of our Brooklands and Pukekura Parks also so amazingly close and able to be walked up to by visitors without cars who have arrived by bus or planes. Personally I have no interest in Racing but no matter how often I am driven past the area on my way central from Merrlands it is most enjoyable for me. I have lived Brooklands then Merrlands 75 years and 4 months, i.e. since before I turned 4. I would hate to see buildings and sealed parking in the middle of the race track. It would look like a model train set! I cannot see why sports teams and individuals cannot travel to Inglewood or Stratford to use the excellent facilities there. If sports teams can come to Merrlands Domain fields to play from Hamilton by bus, vans & cars surely New Plymouth folk can get to Inglewood and Stratford. The drinking water, storm water and wastewater systems have been so neglected so long they alone are going to be a huge cost to our ratepayers. Think about this sports Hub AFTER the 10 years!

Water. Enough falls from the sky to supply more than all our foreseeable needs for a very long time. It was suggested years ago that we build more reservoirs instead of it running out to sea and the population now is so much greater and evergrowing. We need more reservoirs not meters. Personally I would be financially better off if we did have meters as I have been conserving water in many ways for the 57 years I have lived in this house — including a water tank collecting water from the garage gutters & washing hands all day in a bucket inside the washhouse tub which is later tipped on the garden wherever rain has not reached. As for spending over 1 million dollars on literature to every household on how to conserve water, that is further waste. So many young alone people use their washing machine usually 6 times a week and nothing will change their habits, I have tried to persuade some! As I said in 1st paragraph our piping systems are mostly so old

Submission JM Hellyar 20 Smith Rd Merridan or New Plymouth 6302 (2)
 and have cracks and leaks much water is wasted this way. The pipes to my place would have been installed 57½ years ago with the houses 140 Smith Rd 10 to 15 years before that & I have seen water leaking out onto roads which I have rung District Council about and the one by the bridge over Tettervi River on Cumberland Street flooded the road many months. Untold gallons came out there.

The Walkway continuing to Warlawa is a very pleasant idea but with the costs of Covid to Councils and individual businesses it is an irresponsible plan at this time and something we not so financial Ratepayers cannot afford.

The Rate Rebate provided by Government who set the maximum amount used to pay for the first quarter of rates plus ½ the 2nd installment and it is so unrealistic and ineffective now that it pays just part of the first installment. I am grateful for it but I don't think some Councillors understand that it leave a huge burden to many ratepayers.

Giving a closing date for Submissions on a public holiday at the end of Easter with no mail service Friday Saturday Sunday Monday makes it very difficult to get submissions in that are done towards the closing date. If I posted this the day before Easter there would be no action to empty the letterbox (if I could even get my mail to it without car & unable to walk to neighbour's shops) until Tues when it would then go to Palmerston North to be sorted and perhaps come back to New Plymouth Wednesday to be delivered Thursday at the earliest, and most likely a later date!

Buses. I like to use buses as they are comfortable and free ^{I would sooner buses ran down st than coming in or after they were bottom of town but I am sold on these} to service citizens and drivers friendly & polite & sometimes one can have a conversation with another passenger but since before lockdown I have used 1 bus! This is because the bus comes into town 2 blocks up from Devon Street and when I usually want to visit TSB every 2-3 weeks (I can't use ATM machines or cards) and shop east of there up further than Elrot St there is no bus stop to get off close by and to come home again I have to walk up 1 block and along by "Crazy Pumpkin" to catch the bus and cannot be seen unless I stand on the outer edge of the pavement for 10 plus minutes waiting and I can neither do so much walking nor standing.

Submission JM Hellyar 20 Smith Rd Menzies New Plymouth 6312

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The % of Rate rises each year goes up so much more than our Senior Citizens benefit % each year which means that many of us have to live on less and less income each year when our other expenses also rise more than our benefits and as well our medical costs become more and way beyond the disability allowance as we age and need to see specialists and often are told we cannot wait until the hospital has space for our urgent appointments and treatment. This makes it even harder to pay the rates. I have always paid the Rates on time in full so I know how much I have left to have to stretch to pay for whatever else and to go without whatever else, eg I have not had a cup of tea or coffee in town for many years let alone a cake or squaw.

I do not think it wise to sell off any portion of Port Ownership

Where is all the electricity going to come from to charge Council's fleet of new cars and the populations cars, buses trucks & bulldozers etc and hot water cylinders etc?

If the Sports Hub goes ahead where will all the WOMAD campers stay. This is a very special temporary but ongoing community & helps people to come back to WOMAD & New Plymouth & to spend money in town etc as well as to the Council for their parking & use of facilities.

Taranaki Regional Council

Document No:

08 APR 2021

Document No of Reply:

I am sorry my printing is so untidy but I am waiting to see a specialist about my cataracts with the right one being dead and my hand (and leg & foot & head & arm was injured sliding skating on a dangerous path in Pukekura since reformed.

JM Hellyar
JM Hellyar



Mike Nield

Director- Corporate Services

Taranaki Regional Council

Stratford, 4352

Taranaki

Via email mike.nield@trc.govt.nz

Tēnā koe Mike

Te Korowai o Ngāruahine Trust (TKONT) provides the following late submission regarding the Taranaki Regional Councils long term plan 2021/2031.

Consultation Issue 1: Delivering on NZ's freshwater aspirations

TKONT supports option 1 to improve water quality. It is our expectation that boosting capacity will involve the participation of mana whenua in cultural health and western, science based monitoring around the region. This is an important kaupapa for Iwi and Hapū as they seek to restore their role as kaitiaki and is interconnected with opportunities for indigenous flora and fauna protection and enhancement. Further incentives for this option include the necessity to define Te Mana o Te Wai according to mana whenua values and principles. While this may seem like an objective exercise where the values and principles are used by all people, it is only the participation of mana whenua that can give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai.

Consultation Issue 2: Bus Services

TKONT supports option 1 for Bus Fuel Options. We are mindful of the lack of services and facilities South Taranaki receives and are satisfied that the current Regional Connector service is adequate to meet the needs of our community. Any increase in rates, targeted or otherwise, will bring little to no benefit to our members. Similarly, we support option 1 for Bus Service options and cannot see the justification for extra buses or routes unless there is reliable data to support the changes.

Consultation Issue 3: Regional Recovery Plan



TKONT supports option 2 as this provides for progress on implementing the plan without a significant increase in general rates. It is important for TRC to be involved in a collaborative approach with Iwi and the three district councils of the region.

Consultation Issue 4: TRC Office Accommodation

TKONT supports option 1 due to the need for cost effectiveness and having a minimal impact on natural resources. We suggest that smaller, satellite buildings might also serve the council better and reduce its substantial fuel costs and associated environmental impacts. These could be partially staffed offices in various locations such as Waverly, Ōpunakē or Waitara. As advances in technology and COVID responses have shown, there is less need for centralised systems and working arrangements.

Other matters

Resource Management

TKONT would like to see consent processing and administration incorporate the support of Iwi and Hapū to provide responses or comments to consent applications. Currently Iwi receive a profuse amount of resource consent applications related to statutory acknowledgement areas. These areas are mostly waterways which have been identified during the treaty settlement process. We are invited to provide comments and responses to these applications and the potential effects on cultural values for these areas. We must also respond to:

- concession requests from the Department of Conservation,
- engagement requests from developers, and
- consultation requests from local and central government entities.

Iwi struggle to keep up with these demands let alone involve Hapū in the kōrero needed to provide a meaningful response from a mana whenua perspective. TKONT would like the Council to investigate levying appropriate charges for resource consent applications which provide Iwi and Hapū with the time and resources required to provide an adequate response from Kaitiaki. Normalising such a process will continue to be a priority for TKONT. Whether this is through advocating the inclusion of kaitiakitanga enhancement in the council's significance and engagement strategy/policy or financial contributions policy we will continue to pursue the empowerment of Ngāruahine Uri.

7th April 2021

Long-Term Plan submission
Chief Executive
Taranaki Regional Council
Private Bag 713
Stratford 4352

Taranaki Regional Transport Plan 2021-2027

Taranaki AA's Submission to the Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki 2021-2027

The Taranaki AA Council (the AA) thanks the Taranaki Regional Council (the TRC) for the opportunity to make a submission on the draft Regional Land Transport Plan for Taranaki 2021 (the RLTP).

Like all of the stakeholder groups the AA wants our roads to be as safe as possible while also allowing people and goods to travel quickly and effectively.

The AA consider the draft RLTP outlines a sound strategic direction towards achieving these aims ("a one network" approach, providing for all modes, effective and efficient corridors, improved safety etc). It is pleasing to note that increased growth in public transport services for both urban NP and other areas (4.2 Pg 31) and maintaining and improving accessibility and travel options (Pg 31) are highlighted as aims.

As an organisation the New Zealand Automobile Association is concerned with peoples' access to mobility. AA policy states that restricting peoples' ability to travel freely has serious social and economic consequences. Improved public transport services are an essential component in the planning of roading systems and private transport cannot be considered in isolation - it must be developed in conjunction with an efficient public transport service.

Again it is pleasing to note that this philosophy is echoed in (2.7 Pg 16) of the plan which states "a fit for purpose public transport system in Taranaki offers a number of potential environmental, financial and social benefits". This section also states "the route along SH3 provides a vital connection between South and North Taranaki".

As outlined in the RLTP, accessibility is a very serious problem for many low socio-economic groups particularly in South Taranaki. As far back as 2006/07 the National Land Transport Plan identified access and mobility as a growing issue for the smaller isolated rural communities in Taranaki. The problem is likely to have worsened, given the economic conditions in recent years.

The Taranaki AA Council sees the needs of the transport disadvantaged as a priority issue and looks forward to more progress being made under the 2021/2027 Regional Land Transport Plan.

The residents of the communities on SH3 south of Hawera do not have a public transport bus service to access educational opportunities and medical services in New Plymouth. This is a very regrettable state of affairs and reflects badly on the controlling authority.

Discussions with social services reveal a huge need for improved access to health and vocational services based in Hawera as many of their clients are isolated in the smaller communities of South Taranaki.

Social workers report many cases of families whose budgets are severely compromised by their attempts to run a motor vehicle to overcome the restrictions imposed by their isolation. In 2006, 21% of the population of Patea had no access to a motor vehicle.

Inquiries within the community as to how people currently cope without public transport reveal a range of informal strategies. Currently, transport disadvantaged residents from the Patea/ Waverley area are still forced to rely on private cars, an informal "standby" system which consists of asking friends for rides, or hitch hiking. A bus to Hawera High School from Patea is fully funded by parents.

A private operator recently began operating a van as a taxi service in the Patea area and it is not known whether this service receives a subsidy from the TRC.

In 2006 (the latest figures available) the average NZ Deprivation score for South Taranaki was 6.7 compared to 5.2 for the rest of the Taranaki region. A higher proportion of people in South Taranaki (27%) were living in communities with a deprivation index of 9 or 10 compared with the rest of Taranaki (10%). The most deprived areas (NZ score 10 and 9) in South Taranaki include Kaponga, Waitotara, Patea, Waverley, Opunake and Manaia.

The introduction of the Connector bus service in 2014 (after extensive lobbying by the Stratford District Council and the AA) has been a great step forward in improving the Taranaki wide public transport service, but much still needs to be done.

The lack of a daily service from Waverley to Hawera to link with the Connector service to New Plymouth is now the obvious gap in the system. It is disappointing to note that the draft plan does not include any intention to put into operation the plan's philosophy, with regard to the lack of a daily Waverley to Hawera bus service.

The Taranaki District Council of the New Zealand Automobile Association respectfully request that the Taranaki Regional Council address the concerns regarding the lack of a daily Waverley to Hawera bus service as outlined in this submission in the final 2021-2027 Regional Public Transport Plan.

With considerable public funds involved in providing the New Plymouth services, it is important that an equitable provincial-wide solution is reached.



John Maxwell
AA Taranaki District Chairperson