

Draft annual plan available

A draft of the first *Annual Plan* produced by the Council under the Local Government Act 2002 and following the *Long-Term Council Community Plan* (LTCCP) is now available for comment.

While the three-yearly updated LTCCP continues as the main document explaining the Council's strategic directions and programmes for the next decade, the *Annual Plan* highlights any imminent changes and concentrates on financial information for 2005/06. It is important, therefore, that both the LTCCP and the *Annual Plan* are read together.

Information in the *Annual Plan* is organised under 10 headings: policy and planning; civil defence emergency management; resource consents; land management; river control and flood protection; land transport and harbour management; resource investigations, monitoring and enhancement; pest management; recreation, culture and heritage, and regional representation, information and investments.

Public consultation this year will focus on the five key areas where the *Annual Plan* differs from the LTCCP

- **Regional gardens** - Draft asset management plans have been prepared by the Technical Advisory Group for Tupare and Hollar Gardens with input from many stakeholder groups within the community. The draft plans set out a programme of enhancement and maintenance for these public amenities. Budgets from the draft plans have been included in the *Annual Plan*, but the development plans will not be implemented until the Council has completed the process of finalising the asset management plans.
- **River control and flood protection** – In response to weather and flood events in February 2004 additional resources have been included to allow the Council to be more responsive across the whole region. The first priority is to lift the level of service in the Waitotara catchment.
- **Biodiversity** – Additional staff resources have been provided to implement the Council's role in biodiversity.
- **Passenger transport** – Provision for a possible small increase in subsidised passenger transport services arising from

the current review of the *Regional Land Transport Strategy*.

- **Rating** – Proposed introduction of a modest uniform annual general charge (UAGC) of \$23.80 (GST exclusive). This is a change from the capital value based general rate and reflects the core services that the Council provides all ratepayers regardless of property value. The introduction of a UAGC will change the rates paid on each property by minor amounts. While district councils have charged UAGCs for many years, regional councils have only recently been able to. The Council has, in past years, received submissions to introduce a UAGC.

Copies of the *Long-Term Council Community Plan* and the *Annual Plan* are available from the Council or from the Council's web site www.trc.govt.nz. Submissions are required by 4.00 p.m. on 29 April 2005.



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From the Chair

This year's draft *Annual Plan* is a condensed version of what has been produced previously. This change has been brought about by the adoption of the *Long-Term Council Community Plan* (LTCCP) last year that presents the budgets and programmes in detail. This *Annual Plan* complements the LTCCP and presents only next year's budget and funding impact statement, and highlights any budget and programme changes.



One such change relates to Tupare and Hollard Gardens. The LTCCP signalled that this *Annual Plan* would include information associated with asset management plans prepared for both the regional gardens. Further consultation on draft proposals has led to some amendment to the plans. Feedback has indicated a need for a continued on-site presence at Hollard Gardens and the Council has deferred any decision on removing or replacing the house until consideration of its 2009/2019 LTCCP. The remainder of the draft asset management plans have been incorporated into this *Annual Plan* but none of the development plans will be implemented until the asset management plans are finalised and adopted.

A shortfall in revenue has arisen from the ongoing change in Westgate's business caused by the decline in Maui gas. This has been addressed partly by a transfer from the Dividend Equalisation reserve with the balance to be funded from rates. The Council is proposing a relatively modest uniform annual general charge. This move will see some small change to the incidence of rates, but the effect on both high and low value properties will be minor. Income from capital value based general rates and targeted rates will decrease slightly.

Copies of both the *Long-Term Council Community Plan* and the *Annual Plan* are available from the Council offices. The Council invites you to examine the draft *Annual Plan*, and looks forward to receiving your submissions by 4.00 p.m. on 29 April 2005.

David Walter - CHAIRMAN

HSNO trial undertaken

Under a Central Government funded pilot programme, Council officers have extended their work to include certain inspection and compliance requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO).

The programme, which will be completed by June next year, requires officers to perform some of the functions of the Act and to determine the practicalities of regional council involvement in industry compliance, especially for toxic, ecotoxic and corrosive substances.

The trial aims also to explore the interface between HSNO and the Resource Management Act (RMA) with whose compliance requirements Council officers are highly experienced. The role of the Council officers in working with industries in the trial is primarily concerned with education, advocacy and information.

While Department of Labour – Workplace (DoL), formerly Occupational Safety and Health, is responsible for implementing all aspects of environmental protection and monitoring relating to the use of hazardous substances in any workplace, its predominant culture and training relates to worker safety rather than environmental monitoring. The local DoL office and the Taranaki Regional Council are collaborating in the trial, for mutual assistance and to share experiences.

Regional councils also have greater coverage in proactive monitoring and inspections than DoL. In 2003 DoL undertook approximately 8500 site visits nation-wide, while this Council alone carried out 4000 in the same period.

The Council brings the benefit of its experiences with RMA compliance to the pilot programme across licensing, monitoring, recording, tracking and enforcement. The intention of the trial is to make the most of this experience to assist the Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) and DoL to achieve more effective and robust management of hazardous substances.

Inspectorate and Tech Services officers have extended their skills through their training to HSNO certification standards that will, in the long term, be beneficial to the Council's RMA activities. Twenty initial HSNO site inspections have been carried out by Council officers over a wide variety of industries including oil production stations, manufacturing companies, petrol stations, water treatment plants and engineering shops. Over the next three months, the trial will extend to a wider number and cross section of industries.

Hydro network upgrades

Damage to measuring devices caused by the heavy rainfall during February 2004 and the subsequent flooding to Waitotara – and to a lesser extent North Taranaki – has resulted in an upgrade of the hydro network that will improve the Council's knowledge and ability to respond to flood events.

A new rain gauge site at Te Kiri now records rainfall data every five minutes and a new radio telephone link means the data is instantly available and posted on the Council web site.

Work is under way to install new rain gauge sites at Kahui Hut in Egmont National Park and in the upper Waitotara Valley. The existing rain gauge site at Dawson Falls has been relocated from the roof of a Department of Conservation building to ground level allowing regular and safer maintenance and a better recording environment.

Key hydrological sites in the Council's flood warning network now have back-up solar power. The sites are at Pohokura Saddle, Rimunui Station, Kotare at O'Sullivan's, the Falls Repeater and Purangi Bridge.

When the network upgrade has been completed, it will include 35 sites.

Cleaning up the leftovers

The disposal of hazardous waste in Taranaki is a success story worth telling. From 1990 when the Council first became concerned that there were significant residues and redundant agricultural chemicals on farms, and farmers were becoming increasingly keen to dispose of them, regional clean-up projects and initiatives have been in force.

A trial run in 1990/91 gleaned an average of 12 kg of unwanted chemicals from each of 362 farms. A regional collection later in 1991 turned up an average of 106 kg of chemicals per farm – much was recycled or returned to the manufacturers and the Council disposed of the remainder in a proper manner.

Since then there have been urban collections and large-scale regional collections. Last year's rural hazardous waste collection was organised jointly by the Taranaki Regional Council and the region's three district councils and was supported by the Ministry for the Environment.

The Ministry has also supported a recently published booklet, *Cleaning up the leftovers: hazardous waste collections in Taranaki* that tells Taranaki's story and outlines current means of hazardous waste disposal in the region.

In her foreword to the booklet, Environment Minister Marian Hobbs says that the Council's efforts since 1991 have cleared "a remarkable 40 tonnes of hazardous waste from the region."



"The challenge now is for the Ministry, councils and industry to develop collection and take-back schemes to prevent such an accumulation of chemicals again."

Cleaning up the leftovers: hazardous waste collections in Taranaki is available from libraries or can be read on www.trc.govt.nz. If you would like a free copy, call the Council's offices (06) 765 7127 or email info@trc.govt.nz.

Council joins climate change group

The Council's recent membership of Communities for Climate Protection in New Zealand (CCP-NZ) has led to an investigation into how best to meet the aims of the voluntary programme. One option is a regional approach that would be a logical follow-on from the *Regional Waste Strategy* that combines the efforts of the Council along with the three district councils.

The CCP-NZ programme is developed and operated by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (based in Toronto, Canada) and funded by the Climate Change Office of the Ministry for

the Environment. Eighty groups within Australia and New Zealand have signed up and resolved to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

As a member of the CCP-NZ programme, the Council will identify key sources of greenhouse gas emissions, set an emissions reduction goal, develop and implement an action plan and monitor the results.

The goals of the programme are not new to the Council, as work towards reducing greenhouse gases has long been part of everyday business. Within the Council itself, energy intensity reductions have

included changes to heating and lighting, car pooling, assessment and regular maintenance and service of the vehicle fleet, heaters and air conditioners.

Recycling and better business practices by suppliers also continue to be encouraged. The *Regional Land Transport Strategy* promotes alternative modes of transport, and the *Regional Waste Strategy* for Taranaki encourages waste minimisation.

The Council agreed last year to join the programme and has recently appointed Councillor Donald McIntyre to be the contact for the programme.

Environment Court appeal lodged

An appeal lodged against the granting of a resource consent to the Fonterra Co-operative Group will be held in the Environment Court later this year. No date has been set as yet.

The appeal by Todd Energy Limited challenges Fonterra's proposal to establish a new energy centre and associated coal storage facility at its Whareroa site in Hawera. The consent to discharge emissions into the air from gas or coal

boilers was granted in January. Todd Energy Limited has been joined in its appeal by two groups representing Māori interests.

The appeal claims that the proposal will have adverse effects on the existing gas fired co-generation plant through increased SO₂ emissions and damage from coal dust and will harm the environment through CO₂ emissions. Fonterra's proposal is unnecessary and an inefficient use of

natural and physical resources, according to the appeal.

Alternatively, Todd Energy Limited suggests, the resource consent should be granted with a lapse period of two years, or upon completion of a gas supply agreement for supply to the co-generation plant. Fonterra should pay a bond to ensure compliance and discharge limits should be set.

Annual monitoring reports presented

Annual reporting on the 185 compliance monitoring programmes for major consent holders accounts for a large proportion of Council work. Each report is the culmination of many diverse inspections, water sample collections, freshwater and marine biosurveys and air samples, and monitoring of any environmental impacts caused by activities with consents.

The reports for the 2003-2004 year are complex and thorough and indicate how successfully each tailored monitoring programme is being carried out. Three reports of particular interest to the community illustrate the thoroughness of the monitoring programmes and the consent holders' performance.

Hongihongi and Herekawe Streams Joint Monitoring Programme

The Hongihongi Stream and the Herekawe Stream flow through the industrial area above Port Taranaki and discharge on to New Plymouth's Ngamotu Beach and Back Beach respectively. As these are popular recreational beaches situated near an industrial area, the community has always placed high value on efforts to protect their environmental health.

The Council's programme during the past year reports that the monitored industries within the catchments have demonstrated a high level of environmental performance and compliance with their resource consents.

Discharge consents for the Hongihongi Stream are held by nine companies on Centennial Drive and Ngamotu and Breakwater Roads. They include Shell Todd Oil Services Ltd at the Paritutu Tank Farm, Mobil, Fonterra and Liquigas Ltd. The Hongihongi Stream is culverted to the mouth at Ngamotu Beach.

The Herekawe Stream receives consented discharges from the Omata Tank Farm, including stormwater from Shell Todd Oil Services and Methanex Waitara Valley Ltd., and stormwater from Dow AgroSciences.

The Council's monitoring programme included regular inspections of the catchments, physicochemical analysis of water samples and biological surveys of the Herekawe Stream. An ammonia spill at the Fonterra coolstores site was the only unauthorised incident related to the monitored industries during the year, and was effectively contained.

TrustPower – Taranaki Generation Ltd Motukawa Hydroelectric Power Scheme

For TrustPower, carrying out the business of hydroelectric power generation at the Motukawa scheme – which entails the drawing of water – and maintaining environmentally acceptable water flows, is a balancing act.

The company holds 13 resource consents for the operation which include 92 conditions that set out requirements. Compliance with these special conditions during the year is reported to have been generally excellent.

Taranaki Generation Ltd, a subsidiary of TrustPower Generation, draws water from behind a weir on the Manganui River near Tariki and diverts it through a race to Lake Ratapiko and then through penstocks to the Motukawa Power Station. The power station discharges into the Makara Stream, a tributary of the Waitara River. Consents for the Motukawa hydroelectric power

scheme allow the company to maintain structures, take, divert and discharge water, and to disturb the bed of Lake Ratapiko.

The Council's annual monitoring programme includes macroinvertebrate and fish surveys, river temperature monitoring, flow inspections on fish passes, inspection of elver passage facilities and assessment of abstraction and lake level data.

Riverlands Eltham Ltd

The Riverlands meat processing plant in Eltham holds a resource consent allowing it to take water from the Waingongoro River, to discharge into the river and on to land and to discharge emissions into the air.

In the past, when peak production coincided with low flows in the river, ammonia levels in the water discharged were sometimes unacceptably high. As a result, Riverlands obtained a consent to irrigate treated wastewater on to land.

Between November 2003 and May 2004, during the low river flow period, 82% of the plant effluent was sprayed on to grazed pasture with no significant adverse effects on groundwater. Ammonia levels in the river were complied with and no adverse biological effects were noted. No complaints were received regarding air emissions for the second successive year, following the disposal of all paunch content each day to a worm farm.

Riverlands is reported to have achieved a high level of environmental performance and compliance with resource consents overall.

Building Act changes include dams



Patea hydroelectric power scheme

Under the Building Act passed last year, regional councils have newly assumed responsibility for safety in the construction and operation of dams.

The new regulations require regional councils to set up systems to deal with building applications from the owners of dams throughout the country. The new regulations are unlikely to have much impact on Taranaki Regional Council business, however. There are only six large dams in Taranaki owned by TrustPower and the New Plymouth District Council.

Westgate to deepen Port

Westgate Transport Ltd has been given approval to increase Port Taranaki's draught from 11.2 m to 14 m by 2015 as part of a \$20-30 million project.

The Port company made four applications for coastal permits in order to maintain its viability as a harbour for the increasingly large vessels favoured by worldwide shipping. Westgate already holds three coastal permits related to 'maintenance' dredging and deposition of sand.

The new coastal permits allow Westgate to drill and remove material from the harbour bed and to deposit it offshore.

Three submissions were received in support of Westgate's proposal. The two submissions received against the proposal were from nearby residents who were concerned about the effects of the blasting process. The objections were later resolved through the prehearing process.



New coastal permits allow Port Taranaki to be deepened.

Regional Land Transport Strategy comes under review

The Council is starting out on a review of its *Regional Land Transport Strategy* for Taranaki and is looking for input from the public in general and those with an interest in land transport issues.

The review will incorporate changes brought by the passing of the Land Transport Management Act in 2003 in achieving an integrated, safe, responsive and sustainable land transport system. The Strategy was last reviewed in 2000 and since then, there have been significant changes in transport policy, funding allocation processes and legislation.

Land transport decisions are now based less on strict benefit-cost criteria. Under the new Act, decisions are based on a combination of considerations including the seriousness and urgency of land transport issues or problems being addressed, the effectiveness of the proposed solutions to contributing to policy objectives, including legislative objectives and the objectives of regional land transport strategies, and economic efficiency criteria, including overall costs and benefits, rate of return and whether the proposal represents value for money.

The *Regional Land Transport Strategy* for Taranaki is an important document for the region because it provides a strategic direction for land transport in Taranaki in the future. The Strategy will need to take into account how it can assist economic development and safety and personal security in the region as well as how it can

improve access and mobility, promote public health and ensure environmental sustainability.

In reviewing the Strategy, the Council must consider developments and needs within industry and the economy, for example in agriculture, forestry, oil and gas, tourism, port operations etc. It will also need to look at social and environmental needs and traffic safety with respect to land transport. It will consider the role of different transport modes, the role played by the region's state highways and local roading network, rail freight, passenger transport and walking and cycling. The Strategy will identify the desired outcomes for land transport in Taranaki and options for achieving the outcomes.

The Council is inviting public input into the review to obtain ideas and suggestions for inclusion in the revised strategy. Comments are being sought from the general public and stakeholders, and a workshop of key stakeholders will be held. A draft strategy will be prepared later in the year and there will be further opportunities for public comments and submissions on the draft. Following a hearing of the submissions, the Council will make its decisions and adopt a final strategy until the next review in three years.

Contact the Council for more information on the review and how you can comment, or visit www.trc.govt.nz.

Kupe consent applications to be heard

A hearing in April will consider consent applications to the Council for the Kupe Gas Project offshore south west of Hawera.

Origin Energy Resources (Kupe) Limited has applied to the Council for 18 resource consents including coastal permits, water and air discharge permits and land use permits needed to disturb the beds of a number of streams that are traversed by the proposed pipeline. The company has also applied to the South Taranaki District Council for a land use consent.

An unmanned offshore platform to be constructed above the Kupe Field and supporting up to six wellheads is beyond the coastal

marine area and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the Resource Management Act and the Taranaki Regional Council.

A subsea pipeline will bring raw gas and liquids to shore and three 50 mm subsea utility lines will carry the chemicals to the platform. The gas field development will require a power cable with an embedded communication cable; a horizontal directional drilled (HDD) shore crossing linking offshore and onshore components; an onshore production station near the southern end of Inaha Road; an onshore raw gas pipeline from the HDD site to the production station and a sales gas pipeline from the production station to the Kapuni Gas Treatment Plant.

Pink Ragwort alert

A survey of Pink Ragwort in September will establish how much of the plant is already growing in the region and how it can best be controlled.

The plant, which is not included in the *Pest Plant Management Strategy for Taranaki*, is found in the southern part of Taranaki and appears to have been propagated from the Wanganui area. Plants have been identified in the Waiinu Beach coastal reserve, on the coast from 1 km north of the Waitotara River mouth to the Waipipi Stream, and in the Waitotara Valley.

Pink Ragwort is an upright much-branched herbaceous perennial that grows up to 1.5m tall and 500 mm in width. The leaves are more toothed at the base, with a diminishing tooth pattern in the

upper leaves to a smooth edge pattern. The purplish-pink flower has a yellow centre and is found from August to December. Unlike ordinary Ragwort, Pink Ragwort prefers ungrazed ground and is mainly confined to coastal areas. The plant is spread by wind-borne seeds.

Easily controlled with a variety of commonly used herbicides, Pink Ragwort can be pulled out and controlled also by grazing sheep. The Department of Conservation and local farmers have already carried out some limited controls. Discussions with Horizons (Manawatu Wanganui) Regional Council are planned to include Pink Ragwort in the strategies of both regions. Council officers, alongside landowners, intend to take control measures against the plant in the 2005 season.



Pink Ragwort

Survey examines regional farm wastes

A survey of farm wastes last year shows that there are many opportunities and a growing desire to improve rural waste services.

The survey carried out by the Council on behalf of the Taranaki Rural Sustainability Group interviewed in person the occupants of 90 randomly selected and diverse farms.

Some of the information collected confirmed what was already known – for example, the high use of end-of-life tyres for building silage pits which, at around 80,000 tyres per year takes care of almost all the used tyres in the region.

There were also some surprises, including the high use of commercial waste disposal

facilities, the high rate of re-cycling or re-use of items such as food scraps and detergent containers and the discharge to ground of oil from single cycle vacuum pumps.

Of those farmers interviewed, 40% routinely burn household wastes, 56% burn agrichemical containers and 71% burn plastic wraps. The survey results indicate that 9,000 agrichemical containers, 490 tonnes of silage wrap wastes and 35 tonnes of waste plastic sheeting are generated each year in the region.

In conclusion, the survey report states that there are clear opportunities for improving rural waste services. The fact that over

5000 rural households are located within 200 metres of main roads is invaluable information for waste contractors and district councils in considering road side collection services beyond the urban boundaries.

There is further endorsement in the survey report of the need for the proposed national schemes to collect both used agrichemical containers and silage wrap. The report is expected to be used widely both in Taranaki and elsewhere as good data upon which to establish environmentally sound and economically sustainable long term waste management practices.

Archaeological sites updated

Work on reviewing and updating archaeological information on sites in Taranaki is progressing.

As part of a New Zealand Archaeological Association's project to update its national site recording scheme, the Association had earlier begun a review of sites in New Plymouth and Stratford and has now begun work on South Taranaki sites. There are 1651 recorded archaeological sites in

the Taranaki region, including 698 in the South Taranaki District.

Under the 2002 Amendment to the Resource Management Act, councils are required to recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. The Association's survey will provide a valuable baseline for resource management purposes. The project

upgrades existing information and does not identify new sites.

Before any fieldwork is begun, consultation is carried out with iwi, hapu and affected landowners, and approval is sought. The project requires archaeologists to visit the recorded sites, check the details on the files and update information where required. The resulting data will be available, when completed, on the Council's web site.

World Wetlands Day



Visitors enjoy the sun and the nine hectare wetland at Omata

February's World Wetlands Day was held at Tapuae wetland on the Dunlop and Bevin properties. A Council environmental enhancement grant assisted protection of this regionally significant wetland which is now protected by a QEII National Trust covenant.

More than 100 people heard Roy Komene (iwi representative), Allen Stancliff (Fish and Game), Katrina Lewis (New Plymouth District Council), David Walter, Lachie Grant and Steve Ellis (Taranaki Regional Council) and owner Bob Dunlop speak about wetlands in the region. Hugh Cargill spoke about his experience in covenanting a block of bush on his neighbouring property.

Iwi nursery provides riparian plants

Councillors recently visited Kii Tahī Nursery and Landcare, one of the nursery's commissioned to provide plants for the next season's riparian planting in the region. The Patea nursery is owned and operated by the Nga Rauru Iwi and has been operating for two years.

Business Development Manager Keith Hamilton said the nursery's successful bid to provide 21,000 native plants to the Council was an exciting development. While Kii Tahī had identified local authorities as one of their key markets from the beginning, it was the first time they had tendered for Taranaki Regional Council work and the resulting order was their largest so far.



Councillors tour Kii Tahī Nursery and Landcare in Patea.

Taranaki Regional Council Facts File

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David Walter (Chairman) 0-6-762 7822

MEETING SCHEDULE:

The Taranaki Regional Council operates to a six-weekly committee and Council meeting schedule.

Wednesday 27 April, 10.30 am,
Consents and Regulatory Committee

Thursday 28 April, 10.30 am, Policy and
Planning Committee

Monday 9 May, 10.00 am, Executive
Committee

Tuesday 17 May, 10.30 am, Civil Defence
Emergency Management Group

Wednesday 18 May, 10.30 am, Ordinary
Meeting

Wednesday 8 June, 10.30 am, Consents
and Regulatory Committee

Thursday 9 June, 10.30 am, Policy and
Planning Committee.

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Walking and cycling plans begin



Coastal walkway, New Plymouth

Walking or cycling could become much more attractive once the proposed *Walkways and Cycleways Strategy for Taranaki* gets under way.

Work on the Strategy follows increasing recognition nation-wide of the social, recreational and health benefits of the activities as well as safety and personal security, access and mobility and environmental sustainability. It is also timely, following Venture Taranaki's proposal of a Great Walk in Egmont National Park and recent track upgrading by the Department of Conservation on the northern Pouakai circuit. The Ministry of Transport is developing a national walking and cycling strategy and the New Plymouth District Council has prepared a cycling strategy for the New Plymouth District.

Access to Taranaki's natural environment – including rivers, lakes, coast and mountain – were identified by the community last year as an important outcome for the future. In association, the concept of a network of walkways around the coast, linking with the mountain along rivers and streams was also suggested as both an important recreational and access issue and an opportunity to promote tourism.

The project team includes representatives of the Council, New Plymouth, Stratford and South Taranaki district councils, Department of Conservation, Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation

Board, Transit New Zealand, Federated Farmers and Venture Taranaki.

The project will identify existing walkways, cycleways and tracks, and classify them according to their purpose and use. The next step will identify regionally significant facilities or amenities that might be linked by a walking/cycling network and propose future routes. A draft strategy will be available for public comment before the Strategy is finalised.



Egmont National Park

Community outcomes work progresses

Work continues on the seven community outcomes identified as most important to the future and wellbeing of the region, and incorporated into the long-term community plans of each of the four Taranaki local authorities.

The community outcomes themselves are broader than the responsibilities of the councils alone, and overlap with the work of other agencies and organisations.

Discussions between the councils and the other groups have begun to iron out ways in which they can work together to achieve the outcomes and methods of measuring and reporting on progress.

A meeting in February of representatives from the Ministry of Social Development, Taranaki District Health Board, Te Puni Kokiri, Venture Taranaki, Federated Farmers and the four councils began

defining indicators that will measure progress towards achieving the outcomes. Data will then be gathered on these indicators to highlight where possible priorities might be. This information will be passed to the Future Taranaki Strategic Group, a gathering of chief executives of the Ministry of Social Development, Venture Taranaki, Te Puni Kokiri, Taranaki District Health Board and the four councils for further discussions.