Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Rārangi take o te Komiti
Kaupapa Here me te Rautaki

Policy and Strategy Committee Agenda

Monday 18 October 2021, 1pm

Camberwell Lounge, TSB Hub, Camberwell Road, Hāwera

Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Pūrongo Whaitikanga
Governance Information

Ngā Mema o te Komiti / Committee Members

Phil Nixon
Mayor

Robert Northcott
Deputy Mayor

Andy Beccard
Councillor

Mark Bellringer
Councillor

Gary Brown
Councillor

Celine Filbee
Councillor

Aarun Langton
Councillor

Steffy Mackay
Councillor

Jack Rangiwahia
Councillor

Diana Reid
Councillor

Bryan Roach
Councillor

Brian Rook
Councillor

Chris Young
Councillor

Apatono / Delegations

The primary role of the Policy and Strategy Committee is to allow free and open debate whilst policies are being developed. The membership of the Committee is made up of all Councillors. The Council invites one representative from each Community Board to attend the meetings where they have speaking rights only.
Policy is usually initially developed within the portfolio groups. It is then passed to the Policy and Strategy Committee who will discuss the policies and make recommendations for additions or amendments. Once the Policy and Strategy Committee is happy with the policies the policy is taken to the Full Council meeting for adoption.

He Karere Haumaru / Health and Safety Message

In the event of an emergency, please follow the instructions of Council staff.
If there is an earthquake – drop, cover and hold where possible. Please remain where you are until further instruction is given.

He Pānga Whakararu / Conflicts of Interest

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they might have.

Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Rārangi Agenda

Policy and Strategy Committee

Monday 18 October 2021 at 1pm

1. Matakore / Apologies

2. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

2.1 Venture Taranaki

3. Whakaaetia ngā Menīti / Confirmation of Minutes

3.1 Policy and Strategy Committee held on 6 September 2021 ..... Page 6

4. Pūrongo / Report

4.1 Annual Dog Control Policy and Practices Report – 2020/21 ..... Page 13

5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

5.1 Climate change adaptation project for Waitōtara ..... Page 23
5.2 South Taranaki District Council Organisational Emissions Inventory for 2019/20..... Page 27
5.3 Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 September 2021..... Page 84

Next Meeting Date: Monday 29 November 2021 – Council Chamber, Albion Street, Hāwera
Elected Members' Deadline: Monday 15 November 2021

Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Matakore
Apologies

Leave of Absence: *The Board may grant a member leave of absence following an application from that member. Leave of absences will be held in the Public Excluded section of the meeting.*

Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki

Open Forum and Presentations

2. Whakatakoto Kaupapa Whānui, Whakaaturanga hoki / Open Forum and Presentations

2.1 Venture Taranaki

The Council has set aside time for members of the public to speak in the public forum at the commencement of each Council, Committee and Community Board meeting (up to 10 minutes per person/organisation) when these meetings are open to the public. Permission of the Mayor or Chairperson is required for any person wishing to speak at the public forum.

Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Ngā Menīti Komiti
Committee Minutes

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
Date	18 October 2021
Subject	**Policy and Strategy Committee – 6 September 2021**

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Policy and Strategy Committee met on 6 September 2021. The Committee is being asked to confirm their minutes from 6 September 2021 as a true and correct record.

2. There were two recommendations within the minutes for the Council to consider.

3. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 39/21 PS that the Council accepts the gift of the Kiwi model and $155,000 of the town centre masterplan budget is allocated to cover the costs of bronzing and installation of the completed sculpture, but the Community Group seeks external funding to cover costs of freight, lighting and other costs which maybe incurred. Subject to ongoing conversation with Ngā Rauru in regards to the sculpture.

4. The Policy and Strategy Committee moved a recommendation 40/21 PS that the Council adopts the Reimbursement of Elected Members' Expenses and Allowances Policy.

5. The Council adopted recommendation (39/21 PS) and (40/21 PS) at its Ordinary Council meeting on 20 September 2021.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee adopts the minutes from the meeting held on 6 September 2021 as a true and correct record.

Menīti
Minutes

Ngā Menīti take o te Komiti Kaupapa Here me te Rautaki
Policy and Strategy Committee

Held via audio visual on Monday 6 September 2021 at 1.00 pm

Kanohi Kitea / Present: Mayor Phil Nixon, Deputy Mayor Robert Northcott, Councillors Mark Bellringer, Gary Brown, Celine Filbee, Aarun Langton, Steffy Mackay, Diana Reid, Brian Rook, Bryan Roach (1.24 pm) and Chris Young.

Ngā Taenga-Ā-Tinana / In Attendance: Bonita Bigham (Taranaki Coastal Community Board Representative), Karen Cave (Eltham-Kaponga Community Board Representative) apologies for lateness 1.31 pm, Jacq Dwyer (Pātea Community Board Representative), Waid Crockett (Chief Executive), Fiona Aitken (Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services), Marianne Archibald (Group Manager Corporate Services), Liam Dagg (Group Manager Environmental Services), Ella Borrows (Community Development Manager), Gordon Campbell (Corporate Planner), Sara Dymond (Senior Governance Officer), Gerard Langford (Communications Manager), Rebecca Martin (Environment and Sustainability Manager), Becky Wolland (Policy and Governance Manager) and one media.

Matakore / Apologies: Councillors Andy Beccard and Jack Rangiwahia.

RESOLUTION **(Cr Filbee/Cr Brown)**

37/21 PS **THAT the apologies from Councillors Andy Beccard and Jack Rangiwahia be received.**

CARRIED

1. Whakaae i Ngā Mēniti / Confirmation of Minutes

1.1 Policy and Strategy Committee held on 26 July 2021.

RESOLUTION **(Cr Mackay/Cr Young)**

38/21 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee adopts the minutes including public excluded minutes from the meeting held on 26 July 2021 as a true and correct record.**

CARRIED

2. Pūrongo / Reports

2.1 Kiwi Sculpture

The report provided four options for the Committee to consider regarding the acceptance of a gift of Kiwi the horse model and installation of the sculpture.

Councillor Rook emphasised the importance of the sculpture to the Waverley community and the surrounding District. It was a rare opportunity to install a piece of New Zealand and Waverley history into South Taranaki. Although Iwi had indicated they did not support the project the community had not yet fully engaged with Iwi. He believed this was the best fit for the use of the fund available for art in Waverley.

Clarification was sought around the reasons why Iwi had indicated they did not support the project. Mrs Borrows explained that Council staff had engaged with Iwi early in the process and their response had been that they did not support this. A meeting was organised between members of the community group and Mike Neho however due to the COVID-19 lockdown this could not take place. The community group wanted to meet face to face and this would be arranged.

In the public feedback there was notation around a bridle on the horse, Councillor Filbee sought clarification on this. Mr Rook explained that the artist had agreed for the horse to have a bit and bridle because that was exactly what Kiwi had when he won the race.

Ms Bigham considered Iwi consultation to be a critical part of the process moving ahead and noted that it was a significant amount of the town upgrade funds taken up with one art installation. She understood the significance it had to the Waverley community however questioned how relevant it was to the community today. She wondered whether there was something more contemporary that might suit everyone in the community. She supported delaying the project until there had been robust discussions with Iwi.

Councillor Mackay pointed out that through the community consultation 96 respondents out of 170 supported the project which was a clear direction of what that community wanted for their town and master plan. She supported following what the community wanted.

Option 3 was that an agreed amount from the town centre masterplan would go towards the cost and it was queried how much the community group was prepared to fundraise. Councillor Rook commented that whatever the Council contributed the community would raise the remainder because of the determination of the community to proceed. He was not aware of any other artwork planned for Waverley.

Ms Aitken explained that because the masterplan budgets were capital budgets the sculpture effectively needed to become a Council owned asset. The community group could raise funds for it however the Council would accept the gift of the sculpture. Councillor Rook noted that this had been discussed at their meeting and the intention was to gift the structure and the bronzing to the Council.

Due to technical issues Councillor Rook left the meeting at 1.17 pm.

Deputy Mayor Northcott supported the project in principal however was concerned that this would take away from any possible art initiatives in the future. He queried if the Council owned the sculpture how it would affect external funding opportunities. Ms Aitken explained that some funding organisations had criteria around the owner of an asset. If the community group accepted the gift and fundraised, then gifted it to the Council they might be able to secure funding. Her understanding was that the community group were looking at fundraising activities. Deputy Mayor Northcott supported there being discussion with Iwi so that everyone in the community was on board. Ms Aitken explained that ordinarily this would have been done, however there was some urgency on accepting this gift. Mrs Borrows explained that the artist was unwell and in order for the bronzing to take place it was usual for the artist to participate in that to ensure the finish product was what was expected.

Councillor Rook joined the meeting at 1.20 pm.

Mayor Nixon commented that this provided communities with an identity. It would attract people to visit Waverley and it was a duty for a community to be a part of it and supported the concept of the community raising money for it.

Councillor Filbee acknowledged the clear feedback from the community and the risk around the relationship with Iwi. She would like to see the community raise funds towards it and supported Option 2 subject to ongoing discussions with Iwi.

Councillor Roach joined the meeting at 1.24 pm.

RECOMMENDATION **(Cr Filbee/Cr Brown)**

39/21 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council;**

a) Accepts the gift of the Kiwi model and $155,000 of the town centre masterplan budget is allocated to cover the costs of bronzing and installation of the completed sculpture, but the Community Group seeks external funding to cover costs of freight, lighting and other costs which maybe incurred

b) Subject to ongoing conversations with Ngā Rauru in regards to the sculpture.

CARRIED

4.1 Reimbursement of Elected Members' Expenses and Allowances Policy

The report sought that the Committee consider the proposed amendments to the Reimbursement of Elected Members' Expenses and Allowances Policy (the Policy) and recommends to the Council to adopt the Policy including any additional amendments recommended by the Committee.

The communication and technology allowances in the Authority's determination was supplied in the report for their information, however because devices were provided by the Council the allowance was not paid.

Councillor Filbee considered the amount to be high, Mrs Wolland explained that the amount was what the remuneration authority determined for councils. The purpose of allowance was to ensure no elected member was without while undertaking duties without fair compensation. In some cases, internet was harder and more expensive to access.

Mrs Wolland added that the Council did not have to pay these, however the remuneration authority highly recommended this was what elected members should be remunerated.

In response to the query on whether all elected members had a device, Mrs Wolland confirmed that all elected members, the Iwi Liaison Committee and external appointed members had their own device and access to Diligent which was the reason why the allowance for printers and devices was removed.

RECOMMENDATION **(Deputy Mayor Northcott/Cr Rook)**

40/21 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council adopts the Reimbursement of Elected Members' Expenses and Allowances Policy.**

CARRIED

5. Pūrongo-Whakamārama / Information Reports

5.1 Policy Update

The report presented a draft Legislative Compliance and Mandatory Documents Register to the Committee for its information. The report also provided an update on the status of policies and bylaws that were due for review or scheduled to be reviewed.

In terms of the relocatable housing and bonds, Mr Dagg explained that the reasons for the delay was around the District Plan review. The policy direction changed through the Plan change process, however now the Plan was operative this could be reviewed.

In response to the question about when the Council were reviewing the policy on the taking of esplanade reserves and strips. Mr Dagg explained that it was part of the District Plan and not a standalone policy, there were no immediate plans to review the District Plan again given it had recently just gone through that process.

Regarding the CCTV in Hāwera and public places policy, Councillor Bellringer queried whether there would an opportunity to review the other towns policy or lack of policy. Ms Archibald explained that the Council were looking at a District wide policy for CCTV.

RESOLUTION **(Cr Roach/Cr Brown)**

41/21 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the Policy Update report.**

CARRIED

5.2 Update on investigations and feasibility of a potential commercial composting and/or waste to energy facility for South Taranaki

The report provided an update on the status of this project and sought initial advice on what engagement and input the Policy ad Strategy Committee would like to have at this early stage of the project.

Ms Martin commented that the Council were about to sign the contract with the preferred consultant to initiate the feasibility study on what type of facility the Council wanted to build, where that would be located, opportunities of partnerships and end products. The aim was for the feasibility study to be completed in mid-December however there had been delays with the lockdown.

Ms Bigham queried how the collection would work and how the community, including marae, would have the opportunity to participate. Ms Martin explained that it focussed on the type of facility that best suited the volume and the types of waste in the Region, however there would be another piece of work once the Council had decided on the facility.

Ngāruahine Iwi had stated that they were not prepared for any rubbish to be transported into the District, Councillor Filbee queried whether this would have an impact on the project and where a facility could be built. Ms Martin explained that it was Ngāruahine's Environmental Management Plan that specifically talked about waste being transported across rohe, all Iwi had a similar consideration. She believed this related to landfill and landfill waste in general not organic waste that would be repurposed. There would be a series of wānanga with Iwi/hapū and Māori groups that already worked around waste and sustainability to discuss what was wanted.

Councillor Roach queried whether all options were up for consideration including ownership models. Ms Martin commented that this was the point of the feasibility study, to investigate options and discuss them widely with councillors, Iwi/hapū and communities to determine what the best option was for the District and the Region. The three district councils supported this and were excited for this work to progress. A key focus of the feasibility study from a Council perspective was what the best operator model was, what partnership opportunities were available and whether the Council needed to own or operate a facility.

In response to the comment around the climate emergency and whether using transport for collection to move it to compost it was the future for the plant considering transport was a considerable amount of the emissions Ms Martin commented that if there was a facility in the Region alternative transport would be used. Emissions was part of the feasibility study looking at what was the best fit for Region.

In response to the query around consenting issues, Ms Martin explained that there would be consenting issues from the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC) and District Council which would need to be carefully managed, however in the initial conversations TRC supported efforts to reduce waste to landfill and emissions regionally which was one of the Taranaki 2050 goals. Further discussions would be held with the Council prior to consenting.

Clarification was sought that the landfill site was not suitable and the Council would not pursue it as a possible or probable site. Ms Martin explained that as part of the Central Landfill consent the Council could not put a composting operation within the designated footprint of where the landfill would go, however the farm was much larger than the landfill footprint and if the land was available it could be a potential option.

In terms of identifying sites Ms Martin explained that the reason South Taranaki as a location had been discussed a lot was because of Fonterra who was the biggest organic waste producer in the Region. In initial conversations Fonterra had indicated that transporting waste further than 10km to 15km became unfeasible due to costs and emissions.

RESOLUTION **(Cr Mackay/Deputy Mayor Northcott)**

42/21 PS **THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the update on investigations and feasibility of a potential commercial composting and/or waste to energy facility for South Taranaki.**

CARRIED

The meeting concluded at 2.05 pm.

Dated this day of 2021.

…….
CHAIRPERSON

Pūrongo
Report

4

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaihautū Ratonga Waeture / Regulatory Services Manager, Chantelle Denton
Date	18 October 2021
Subject	**Annual Dog Control Policy and Practices Report – 2020/21**

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Council is required under the Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) to provide a report for the financial year on the administration of the Dog Control Policy (the Policy) and dog control practices along with a range of statistical data. This report recommends the adoption of the Annual Dog Control Report (the Report) which will allow it to be publicly notified as required by the Act.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation(s)

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee recommends the Council;

a) Approves the South Taranaki District Council 2020/21 Annual Dog Control Report in accordance with Section 10A of the Dog Control Act 1996; and

b) Notes that approval will trigger public notification of the report and that a copy will be provided to the Secretary for Local Government.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

2. Every year the Council is required, under the Act to report on the administration of its Policy and practices for the financial year. A recent legislative change requires the report to be published on the Council website. The Act is specific on the scope of the report and how it is publicised (see Legislative Considerations).

Local Government Purpose

3. Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Council's purpose is to "*promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future".* The purpose of the LGA 2002 Section 10 aligns with the considerations under section 10A of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Whaiwhakaaro me ngā aromatawai / Considerations and Assessments

Assessment of Significance and Engagement

4. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy the decision to adopt and release the is of low significance. In terms of engagement, it should be noted that the Section 10A of the Act requires public notification of the report following adoption and from 2019 the report must be published online.

5. South Taranaki District Council's general approach to determining the level of "significance" will be to consider:

Criteria	Measure	Assessment
Degree	The number of residents and ratepayers affected and the degree to which they are affected by the decision or proposal.	Low – the number of residents and ratepayers affected by this decision is minimal.
LOS	The achievement of, or ability to achieve, the Council's stated levels of service as set out in the Long Term Plan (LTP).	Low – the decision will not affect the Council's ability to deliver levels of service as outlined in the LTP.
Decision	Whether this type of decision, proposal or issue has a history of generating wide public interest within South Taranaki.	Low – this decision has not generated wide public interest in the past.
Financial	The impact of the decision or proposal on the Council's overall budget or included in an approved Long Term Plan and its ability to carry out its existing or proposed functions and activities now and in the future.	Low – there is no impact on Council's budgets.
Reversible	The degree to which the decision or proposal is reversible.	Med – once the report is presented to the Department of Internal Affairs the decision cannot be reversed.
Environment	The degree of impact the decision will have on the environment.	Low – there is no impact on the environment.

6. In terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy the adoption of the report is of low significance

7. It should be noted that the Council is required to make a copy of the report publicly available and publish it online on its website.

Legislative Considerations

8. Under Section 10A of the Act the Council must, in respect of each financial year, report on the administration of its Policy (as adopted under Section 10) and its Dog Control Practices. The Report is required to include the following for each financial year:

"(a) the number of registered dogs in the territorial authority district
(b) the number of probationary owners and disqualified owners in the territorial authority district
(c) the number of dogs in the territorial authority district classified dangerous under Section 31 and the relevant provision under which the classification is made
(d) the number of dogs in the territorial authority district classified as menacing under Section 33A or 33C and the relevant provision under which the classification is made
(e) the number of infringement notices issued by the territorial authority
(f) the number of dog related complaints received by the territorial authority in the previous year and the nature of those complaints; and
(g) the number of prosecutions taken by the territorial authority under this Act."

9. The Act is specific regarding the requirements for advertising the Report and that the report must be provided to the Government as specified below:

"3) The territorial authority must give public notice of the report -
(a) by means of a notice published in –
(i) One or more daily newspapers circulating in the territorial authority district; or
(ii) One or more other newspapers that have at least an equivalent circulation in that district to the daily newspapers circulating in that district; and
(b) by any means that the territorial authority thinks desirable in the circumstances.
4) The territorial authority must also, within one month after adopting the report, send a copy of it to the Secretary for Local Government."

Financial/Budget Considerations

10. There are no financial or budget considerations regarding this report.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

11. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy and reports on the administration of the Dog Control Policy as required under the Act.

12. This matter contributes to our District's community outcome namely, Together South Taranaki – Social Well-being

Impact on Māori/Iwi

13. Māori equally benefit from the enforcement of the Act, which provides a safe environment within the District. All dog owners and the greater public benefit from the regulation of dog ownership and education.

Affected Parties Consultation

14. No formal consultation on the document is required, as it is reporting on the activities of the previous year. The Act requires that the public are notified of the report via notification in a newspaper that is circulating in the District. It is standard practice that the report is also available online on the Council's website.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

15. This report seeks to obtain the approval of the attached Annual Dog Control Report which provides information on the administration and enforcement of the Act and Policy for the 2020/21 financial year.

Chantelle Denton
Kaihautū Ratonga Waeture /
Regulatory Services Manager

[Seen by]
Liam Dagg
Kaiarataki Taiao /
Group Manager Environmental Services

South Taranaki District Council
2020/21 Annual Dog Control Report

Dog Control Policy and Practices

1.0 The Dog Control Act 1996

The Dog Control Act 1996 (the Act) requires territorial authorities to publicly report on Dog Control Policies and Practices as outlined under Section 10A. This report contains information and statistics on the South Taranaki District Council's Dog Control activity for the year 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

2.0 Dog Control Policy and Bylaw

A comprehensive review was undertaken of the Council's Dog Control Policy (the Policy) and Dog Control Bylaw (the Bylaw) in 2019. No new provisions came into effect and in force during this reporting round. The Dog Control Policy is due for review in 2024. If any significant changes occur, the Council will review the Bylaw concurrently with the Policy, otherwise the Bylaw is due for review in 2029.

2.1 Dog Control Areas

Dogs must be on a leash at all times within the South Taranaki District's public urban areas, with the exception of designated unleashed dog exercise areas. The Council has also designated prohibited dog areas.

3.0 Administration

3.1 Personnel

The Regulatory Services Manager, one Compliance Team Leader, three Compliance Officers and an After-hours contractor, ensure 24 hours, seven days a week coverage of dog control activities.

3.2 Hours of Operations

Compliance Officers work 8.00am to 4.30pm, five days a week and respond to all animal complaints. After-hours contractors are available from 4.30pm to 8.00am during weekdays and 24 hours a day on weekends and statutory holidays and respond to complaints other than dog barking complaints which are referred to the Compliance Officers to be actioned. Collectively, the Officers and Contractors provide the South Taranaki District with a 24-hour dog control service.

3.3 Dog Pound

The Council's Dog Pound is open to the public from 1.00pm to 2.00pm Monday to Friday, excluding public holidays.

Within the Pound there are 21 kennels and two exercise areas. Of these, 16 are general kennels, three are used for puppies or isolation and two are for dangerous dogs. When dogs are impounded, owners have seven days in which to claim their dogs. Any dogs not claimed within seven days are either re-homed or euthanized. Each dog is assessed by Officers for suitability for re-homing.

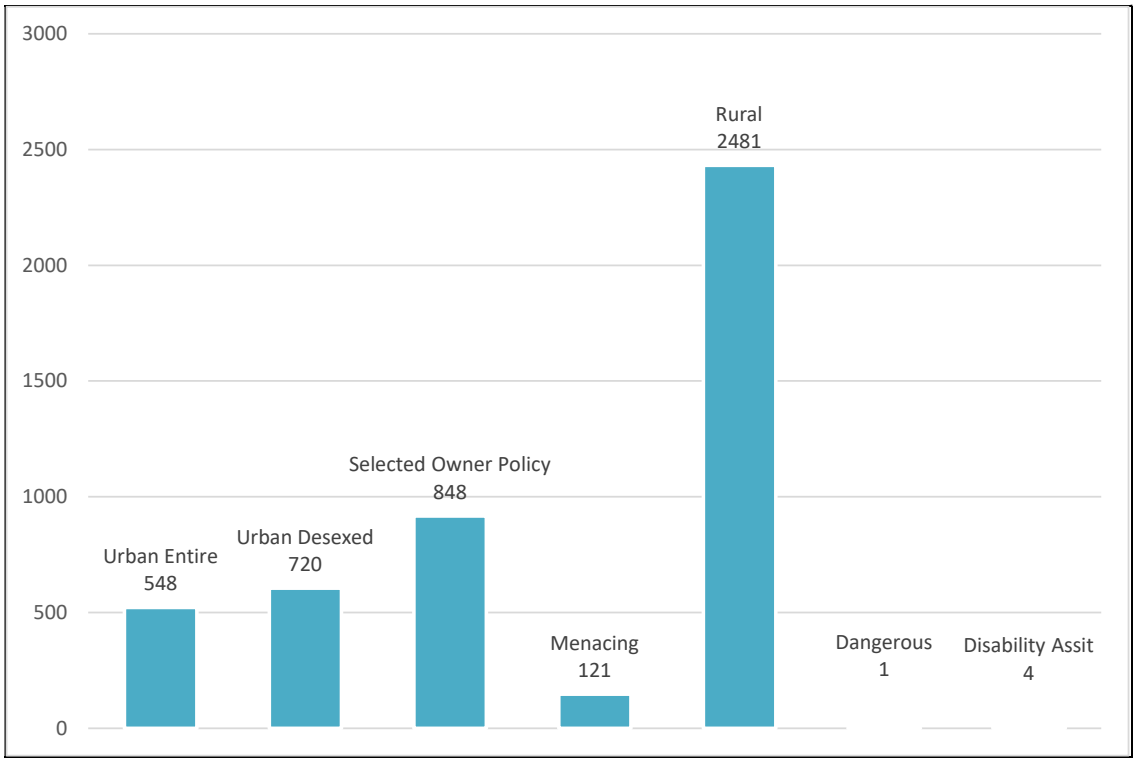
4.0 Fees and Charges

The following table provides the fees and charges associated with running the Council's Animal Control service for the 2020/21 year.

Charges	**Fee for 2020/21 year (GST inclusive)**
Urban	$150.00
Urban (spayed/neutered)	$123.00
Selected Owner Policy (SOP)	$92.00
Selected Owner Policy (SOP) – Spayed/Neutered	$71.00
Rural – first two dogs (each)	$59.00
Rural – third and subsequent dogs (each)	$49.00
Seeing Eye Dog/ Hearing Dog	Free
Dangerous Dogs	Base fee + 50%
Dog impounding (1st)	$90.00
Dog impounding (2nd)	$135.00
Dog impounding (3rd)	$180.00
3+ Dog Permit	$75.00
Sustenance per day (payable on impound and every 24 hours thereafter)	$15.00
Destruction of Dog	$65.00
Dog Re-homing fee	$50.00
Microchipping (at the Pound)	$50.00
Microchipping (by arrangement)	$70.00

5.0 Dog Population Analysis

The chart below shows the different classes of dogs which make up the 4,723 registered dog population in the District.



6.0 Enforcement

6.1 Complaints

A total of 1,681 complaints were received during the 2020/21 year and is compared to previous years as follows:

Type of Complaint Received	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Dog Attack	65	67	47	56	74
Rushing/Threatening	32	49	46	26	61
Roaming	563	615	623	570	713
Barking	506	595	403	431	633
Welfare	12	16	3	2	0
General Dog Complaints	473	348	202	160	200
Total	**1,651**	**1,690**	**1,324**	**1,245**	**1,681**

6.2 Impounding

A total of 246 dogs (189 in 2019/20) were impounded during the year of which 156 were either returned or re-homed, and 90 euthanized. The total dogs impounded increased significantly over this period, this could be due to the active involvement and education in the community from the Animal Management Team. During Covid-19 lockdown a significant decline in dog activity was observed.

6.3 Classification of Dog Owners

The Council did not classify any dog owners as "disqualified from owning a dog" in the 2020/21 year. The South Taranaki District has a total of seven disqualified dog owners. There are currently no probationary owners in the District.

	Total for 2020/21	Total in District
Probationary Owner	0	0
Disqualified Owner	0	2

6.4 Classification of Dogs

Dogs can be classified in three different ways:

- Menacing classifications under Section 33A of the Act are applied to a dog which the Council considers may pose a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife due to observed or reported behaviour; or any characteristic associated with the dog (their behaviour);
- Menacing classifications under Section 33C of the Act are applied to a dog which belongs wholly or predominantly to one or more breeds or types listed in Schedule 4 of the Act (their breed); or
- Dangerous dogs under Section 31 of the Act are applied to a dog if the owner is convicted under 57A(2), if there is evidence that the dog is aggressive, or the owner admits that the dog is aggressive.

Under the Council's Policy, all dogs classified as menacing are required to be de-sexed and to be muzzled in public.

	Total for 2020/21	Total in District
Menacing classification under section 33A – by behaviour	**14**	**43**
Menacing classification under section 33C – by breed	**12**	**104**
Dangerous classification under section 31	**0**	**1**

6.5 Infringements

A total of 379 infringement notices were issued for the following offences:

Infringement Offences	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Failure to provide care and attention	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Failure to register a dog	**305**	**311**	**366**	**368**
Falsely notifying of death of dog	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Failure to comply with class as menacing dog	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Wilfully obstructed dog control officer or ranger	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Provided false particulars relating to dog owner	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Owner failed or refused to supply information relating to their dog	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Had possession of a counterfeited dog registration label or disc	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Failed to keep dog controlled or confined	**49**	**38**	**12**	**35**
Failed to keep dog under control	**2**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Owner failed to carry or use leash in public place	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Failed to muzzle dog classified as menacing	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Failed to neuter dog classified as menacing	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Owner failed to have dog implanted with microchip transponder	**102**	**119**	**0**	**94**
TOTAL	**462**	**471**	**379**	**501**

6.6 Court Proceedings

There were three prosecutions undertaken for offences under the Act, for the 2020/21 year.

Reason	Outcome
Dog attack on Stock	Dog owner found guilty and destruction of both dogs with Reparation fee
Dog attack on Stock	Dog owner convicted and discharged. Ordered to pay reparation to stock owner.
Dog attack on Person	Dog Owner found guilty with destruction order on dog. Owner is appealing this decision.

7.0 Other Services

7.1 Multiple Dog Permits (3+ Permit)

A permit is required to keep more than two dogs in an urban area and the decision to issue this permit is based on the suitability of the owner, their property and a survey carried out with potentially affected neighbours. A total of seven permits were issued for the 2020/21 year.

7.2 Selected Owner Policy (SOP) Status

SOP status provides a discounted rate on dog registration as an incentive to good dog owners, who meet the specified criteria under the Policy. The requirements to meet SOP status is that the dog/s are well cared for (this includes feeding, housing, exercise and a secure section) and have a current vaccination certificate. The owner must be present during the inspection. If the person owns a menacing or dangerous dog, they cannot apply for SOP status.

An owner must have resided in the District and have owned the dog for 12 months and have no history of dog control issues. Owners transferring into the District can apply if they have held SOP status in their previous district, with no reported dog control issues for the previous 12 months.

	2019/20	**2020/21**
Dogs on Selected Owner Policy	917	848

Pūrongo-Whakamārama
Information Report

5

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaihautū Toitū te Taiao / Environment and Sustainability Manager, Rebecca Martin
Date	18 October 2021
Subject	**Climate change adaptation project for Waitōtara**

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. The Environment and Sustainability Team have recently been approached by a climate change adaptation research consortium, led by Professor Bruce Glavovic at Massey University.

2. Prof. Glavovic is leading a Deep South National Science Challenge funded research project called "Living with Uncertainty", which is investigating the social, cultural, economic and policy work needed to enable climate change adaptation in two regions that have received limited adaptation research focus to date, the Manawatū-Whanganui, including Horowhenua and Taranaki Regional Council jurisdictions.

3. The research project will focus on adaptation challenges and opportunities in a selection of the most at risk communities in these two regions and the aim is to model and plan for climate adaptation pathways and options for these communities, using insights from comprehensive engagement workshops with key community stakeholders, and local Iwi/hapū and from Te Ao Māori, mātauranga Māori and local Māori knowledge of place.

4. Based on initial conversations with the Taranaki Regional Council (TRC), New Plymouth District Council (NPDC) and Prof. Glavovics research team, the Waitōtara township and wider Waitōtara Valley community have been identified as an excellent fit for the type of community they would like to work with. This is based on a combination of socioeconomic and cultural factors, as well as risk from climate change impacts through increased flood risk and land slips from erosion-prone land, in this area. The other suitable community in Taranaki that has been chosen for study is in Waitara, and NPDC climate change adaptation and Iwi Liaison staff will be working with that community to enable the research project to proceed there.

5. Involvement with this research project would provide valuable insights and learning for Council staff, as it would help us to learn how best to engage with and discuss complex and emotive climate change adaptation topics with our communities, using the Waitōtara community as an initial test case. It is likely that a number of key staff will need to be involved in this project for it to be successful, but there will be no direct cost to the Council, except through staff time.

6. This process would also be invaluable to the Waitōtara community, as there would be significant time and effort put into this project from Council and TRC staff, as well as giving the community an opportunity to work alongside a number of nationally and internationally renowned scientists on issues that affect them, their properties, and their values personally.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee notes the information contained in the climate change adaptation project for Waitōtara report.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

7. One of the key actions in the South Taranaki District Council's Environment and Sustainability Strategy is Climate Change Adaptation, which includes:

    a. Ensuring the Council are considering climate change in all decisions and planning for adaptation to climate change across the District;
    b. Helping the Council and our communities to better understand and prepare for the potential risks and impacts to the District from climate change, across all our activities and assets;
    c. Ensuring that options and pathways for climate risk mitigation, adaptation or managed retreat are developed in consultation with our communities; and
    d. Ensuring that our communities and infrastructure develop increased resilience to extreme weather events and climate change impacts over time.

8. The principal aim of this research project is the provision of practical insights about how to address the complexity and contested politics of climate change adaptation options in the face of uncertainty.

9. The project will also investigate community, institutional, legal and cultural considerations around these climate change adaptation options and innovative ways for researchers, councils and communities to elicit and mediate stakeholder values and interests.

10. Prof. Glavovic and his team would like to partner with the Council and TRC staff and relevant community stakeholders and Iwi/hapū in the Waitōtara community to collaboratively achieve the following goals:

    a. Institutionalise adaptation planning and resilience building, informed by comparative analysis in the Manawatū-Whanganui and Taranaki regions; and
    b. Advance conceptualisation of climate change adaptation pathways planning by revealing the political complexities, opportunities and challenges for transforming climate change driven conflict in at risk communities.

11. This project will generate numerous benefits for Council staff and the Waitōtara community at the:

    a. Policy and practice level, advancing our understanding and experience of real world climate change adaptation implementation. It will provide detailed local knowledge from the community and Māori to inform changes to our adaptation planning and decision-making around climate change risks and integrating these into our resource management legislative planning instruments;
    b. Regional and local level, producing benefits for Regional, District and Iwi authorities and the communities they serve, by informing adaptation decision-making and implementation around climate change impacts;
    c. Community level, securing 'safe spaces' for participating in 'difficult conversations' about climate change adaptation decisions that will have lasting consequences for residents and stakeholders and their properties and sense of place; and
    d. Scholarly level, advancing knowledge about the complex political underpinnings of climate change adaptation in times of uncertainty.

12. It is anticipated that community and Iwi/hapū workshops and wānanga would start in late 2021 early 2022, with a two year completion date thereafter for the entire project.

Legislative and Financial Considerations

13. Proceeding with the Living with Uncertainty research project into the social, cultural, economic and policy work needed to enable climate change adaptation for the Iwi/hapū in the Waitōtara area has no direct legislative consequences, but is consistent with a number of pieces of legislation, including the Local Government Act 2002, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act (CDEM Act) 2002, Resource Management Act 1991 and Climate Change Response Act 2002.

14. This work also aligns with the expectations and advice from Central Government, the Office of the Auditor General, Department of Internal Affairs, Local Government New Zealand and the Climate Change Commission around Council's climate change adaptation work programmes.

15. Council staff time for involvement and facilitation of this project will be covered by existing budgets and will therefore not have any impact on rates.

Consistency with Plans/Policies/Community Outcomes

16. Nothing in this report is inconsistent with any Council policy, plan or strategy.

17. This matter contributes to the following community outcomes as detailed below:
    - Vibrant South Taranaki
    - Together South Taranaki
    - Prosperous South Taranaki
    - Sustainable South Taranaki.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

18. Climate change impacts and related adaptation issues are relevant to the entire District and it is considered that the outcomes of this research project will have benefits for the wider South Taranaki community, including Māori and Iwi.

19. Our communities are highly affected by and concerned with climate change issues.

20. This research will address one of the key actions in the South Taranaki District Council's Environment and Sustainability Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and will advance Council's goal of "ensuring that our communities and infrastructure develop increased resilience to extreme weather events and climate change impacts over time".

Rebecca Martin
Kaihautū Toitū te Taiao /
Environment and Sustainability Manager

[Seen by]
Liam Dagg
Kaiarataki Taiao /
Group Manager Environmental Services

Pūrongo-Whakamārama
Information Report

5

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaihautū Toitū te Taiao / Environment and Sustainability Manager, Rebecca Martin
Date	18 October 2021
Subject	**South Taranaki District Council Organisational Emissions Inventory for 2019/20**

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. Te Rautaki Toitū Te Taiao – South Tararanaki District Council's Environment and Sustainability Strategy (the Strategy) sets the goal of becoming a net carbon zero organisation by 2035. To reach this goal, the Council must first understand, track, and report on its organisational emissions profile, and then take action to reduce those emissions wherever possible.

2. The attached report (Appendix 1) presents the findings of the Council's third emissions inventory, covering the 2019/20 financial year. This inventory was externally verified by EKOS Ltd. The Council's net organisational emissions for 2019/20 were 1,216 tonnes CO2-e. Of these 1,216 tonnes CO2-e, 33% came from natural gas, 37% came from purchased electricity and 13% came from vehicle usage. The remaining emissions came from transmission/distribution losses and fuel production related emissions (13%), business waste (2%), business travel (1%), backup generators (.4%), outdoor machinery (.2%), purchased goods and services – paper (.3%) and upstream freight (.08%).

3. The Council's Scope 1 (direct emissions) and Scope 2 (purchased electricity) emissions have been relatively static over time, with a less than ± 10% fluctuation across all three reporting years. Scope 3 (indirect) emissions were included in 2019/20 inventory for the first time and additional emissions sources will continue to be added to Scope 3 as the data becomes available.

4. To become a net carbon zero organisation by 2035, the Council will have to reduce its emissions footprint by an average of 89.29 tonnes per year each year until 2035. Key actions that will enable the organisation to reach this goal include:

    a. Completing prioritised energy audits of our largest emitting facilities (these got underway in September 2021 for our top three emitting facilities, which are the Hawera, Eltham, Normanby Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) network, the main administrative building, and the Hāwera Aquatic Centre);
    b. Using the results of the energy audits above to transition those facilities to renewable or more efficient energy systems;
    c. Transitioning the Council's fleet to hybrid and/or electric vehicles as much as possible; and
    d. Offsetting emissions we can't reduce with native reforestation of Council owned land.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the South Taranaki District Council Organisational Emissions Inventory for 2019/20 Report (Appendix 1) and notes the need for an ongoing carbon reduction plan.

Kupu Whakamārama / Background

Existing Council Policy

5. One of the key actions in the Strategy is for the Council to become a net carbon zero organisation by 2035. To achieve this, the Council must first understand, track, and report on its organisational emissions profile, and then take action to reduce those emissions wherever possible.

6. This matter contributes to the following community outcomes as detailed below:

- Vibrant South Taranaki
- Together South Taranaki
- Prosperous South Taranaki
- Sustainable South Taranaki.

Current Practice

7. This is the third annual organisational emissions inventory for the Council, but this year is the first time that the Council's annual emissions inventory has been externally checked and certified by independent peer reviewers.

Legislative Considerations

8. This work aligns with the expectations and advice from Central Government, the Office of the Auditor General, Department of Internal Affairs, Local Government New Zealand and the Climate Change Commission around Council's climate change mitigation and adaptation work programmes.

9. Emissions reporting for local government has no direct legislative consequences but is consistent with a number of pieces of legislation, including the Local Government Act 2002, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act (CDEM Act) 2002, Resource Management Act 1991, and Climate Change Response Act 2002.

Whakawhiti Kōrero/Aromātai / Discussion/Evaluation

Comparison to previous years' emissions profiles

10. The Council's 2017/18 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory was the first comprehensive attempt at baselining Council's organisational emissions, which formed the basis for an annual programme of monitoring and reducing emissions year-on-year. This report represents the findings of the Council's third emissions inventory, covering organisational emissions from the 2019/20 financial year.

11. For 2019/20, The Council's net organisational emissions were 1,216 tonnes CO2-e. Of these emissions 83% were either Scope 1 (direct emissions) or Scope 2 (purchased electricity) emissions. The Council's Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been relatively static over time, with a less than ± 10% fluctuation across all three reporting years.

12. In 2019/20, the Council included Scope 3 (indirect) emissions for the first time (Scope 3 data was not available in previous years). Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions occurring because of activities of the organisation but generated from sources that it does not own or control. New Scope 3 additions to the 2019/20 profile include: business travel, transmission and distribution losses + fuel production related emissions (fuel and energy related emissions), purchased goods and services – paper, inward freight, and organisational waste.

13. With Scope 3 emissions included, the Council's organisational emissions were approximately 189 tonnes CO2-e higher in the 2019/20 financial year (1,216 tonnes CO2-e), compared to the 2017/18 baseline year (1,036 tonnes CO2-e). This equates to an 18.4% increase in emissions year-on-year, caused by the new inclusion of select Scope 3 emissions.

Emissions by energy use type

14. It is useful to break the Scope 1 emissions down further by activity use type. Within Scope 1 fuel emissions, activity use types include natural gas, vehicles – petrol, vehicles – diesel, backup generators and outdoor machinery. Other activity use types include; refrigerants, electricity, purchased goods and services – paper, fuel and energy related emissions, upstream freight, business waste and business travel.

15. Natural gas alone makes up 33% of the Council's organisational emissions profile. There are only four Council facilities that use natural gas. Of these facilities the Hāwera Aquatic Centre uses over 96% of all Council's natural gas. Since natural gas makes up 33% of the Council's organisational emissions profile, the natural gas used at the Hāwera Aquatic Centre is responsible for just over 31% of the Council's current overall GHG emissions footprint.

16. Another major source for emissions for the Council is electricity (37%). Two of the top consumers of electricity are the Hāwera and Eltham WWTP. Together, the Hāwera and Eltham WWTPs account for nearly 25% of the Council's electricity footprint. Since electricity accounts for 37% of the Council's overall emissions, these two WWTP facilities together account for 9.2% of the Council's overall GHG emissions footprint. The Hāwera Aquatic Centre is another notable consumer of electricity (in addition to the Hāwera Aquatic Centre's natural gas usage), as are the TSB Hub, Kapuni WWTP and Streetlights.

17. Fuel for the Council's diesel vehicles accounts for 10% of the Council's organisational emissions footprint and fuel for the Council's petrol vehicles account for 3% of the Council's organisational footprint.

18. For 2019/20, 17% of the Council's organisational emissions come from Scope 3 emissions. Scope 3 emissions include fuel and energy related transmission/distribution emissions (13%), organisational waste (2%), business travel (1%), upstream freight (<1%) and purchased goods and services (paper only) (<1%).

Excluded emissions sources

19. It is important to note that while the Council's Scope 1 and 2 emissions are well understood, and additional new Scope 3 emission sources have been included in the Council's 2019/20 inventory, the Council's full Scope 3 emissions profile is still incomplete. Due to the wide-ranging complexity of Scope 3 emissions sources and the associated tracking of data to verify these, it takes an average of five years to track down and fully account for an organisations' emissions from every source within Scope 3.

20. Notable emission sources that will need to be added in future Scope 3 profiles include: emissions from wastewater treatment plant ponds, construction and demolition projects (eg. Te Ramanui), investment related emissions from the Long-Term Investment Fund and other investments, employee commuter emissions, purchased goods and services (beyond paper, and including all purchased goods, services and contracts), and forestry harvest and sequestration, among other sources not yet accurately accounted for.

Emissions reduction plan

21. To reach our net zero carbon by 2035 goal, the Council will have to reduce its emissions footprint by an average of 89.29 tonnes per year until 2035.

22. Key steps that will be taken to quickly reduce the Council's organisational emissions include:

    a) Completing prioritised energy audits of our largest emitting facilities (this got underway in September 2021 for our top three emitting facilities);
    b) Using the results of the energy audits above to transition those facilities to renewable or more efficient energy systems; and
    c) Transitioning the Council's fleet to hybrid and/or electric vehicles as much as possible; and
    d) Offsetting emissions we can't reduce with native reforestation of Council-owned land.

23. Long term, it will become more difficult for the Council to reduce its emissions after "easy wins" have been achieved. For some emissions that can't be reduced/eliminated, the Council can use sequestration credits from reforestation as offsets. The Council has already begun a pilot program reforesting two hectares of Council owned land per year over the next three years. The first reforestation planting was completed in Pātea in the winter of 2021 and is aimed at offsetting emissions we can't directly reduce.

Whakakapia / Conclusion

24. The attached report (Appendix 1) summarises the Council's emissions profile for the 2019/20 financial year. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were included in the inventory, along with a selection of Scope 3 emissions. This emissions inventory represents both the first time STDC has completed an externally reviewed inventory and the first time the Council has included any Scope 3 emissions sources.

25. Of the 1,216 tonnes CO_2-e STDC emitted in 2019/20, 33% came from natural gas (mostly the Hāwera Aquatic Centre), 37% came from purchased electricity, and 13% can from vehicle usage. The remaining 17% came from Scope 3 emissions (included for the first time in the 2019/20 profile).

26. To reach net carbon zero status by 2035, the Council will need to radically reduce and off-set its emissions. Targeting Council's largest sources of emissions (Hāwera Aquatic Centre, WWTPs, main Administration Building and TSB Hub) will be the most effective way to meet reduction goals. Transitioning the Council's fleet to become increasingly hybrid and electric will also be a key source of emission reductions. Once "easy wins" for emission reductions are completed, carbon sequestration offset credits (acquired through the reforestation of council-owned land) will become an important emissions management tool.

27. Taken together, these efforts will help to achieve the Council's goal of being a net carbon zero organisation by 2035.

Rebecca Martin
Kaihautū Toitū te Taiao /
Environmental and Sustainability Manager

Liam Dagg
Kaiarataki Taiao /
Group Manager Environmental Services

Appendix 1

Te Kaunihera ō Taranaki ki Te Tonga
South Taranaki District Council

Pūrongo
Report

5

South Taranaki District Council
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
Technical Report

1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020

Document Details

Report submitted by:	Rebecca Martin, Environment and Sustainability Manager
Data preparation by:	Brittany Rymer, Environment and Sustainability Officer
Report Dated:	August 2021
Version:	1.0
Verification status:	In scope emissions data externally reviewed and certified by EKOS Ltd.
Emissions for the period:	01/07/2019 to 30/06/2020

Technical Notes

This report was produced according to the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment (MFE) detailed guide on best practice for organisational emissions reporting.[1]

All emission factors in this report are expressed in units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e), which is in line with best-practice and based on the following publications, protocols and standards:

- Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations (MFE, 2020),[1]
- The GHG Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition (World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources institute, 2004)[2] and,
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Standard 14064-1:2018 (ISO, 2018).[3]

The Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) used in this report are taken from the MFE "Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations" document and are in line with the reporting standards for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015),[4] to which the New Zealand National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report is submitted (MFE, 2021).[5]

[1] MFE, 2020. Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations. Detailed Guide 2020.
[2] World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute, 2004. A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard: Revised Edition
[3] ISO, 2018. Standard 14064-1:2018
[4] UNFCCC, 2015. Paris Agreement
[5] MFE, 2021. New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory

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Executive Summary

Te Rautaki Toitū Te Taiao – South Taranaki District Council's (STDC's) Environment and Sustainability Strategy sets the goal of becoming a net carbon zero organisation by 2035. To reach this goal, South Taranaki District Council (STDC) must first understand, track, and report on its organisational emissions profile, and then take action to reduce those emissions wherever possible.

This report presents the findings of STDC's third emissions inventory, covering the 2019/20 financial year. The results of this inventory have been externally reviewed and certified by EKOS Ltd, an organisation that routinely assesses carbon inventories for accuracy and compliance with internationally standardised reporting frameworks. This is the first time that STDC's annual emissions inventory has been externally checked and certified, and is an important step forward for our organisation's sustainability maturity.

STDC's net organisational emissions for 2019/20 were 1,216 tonnes CO_2-e. Of the 1,216 tonnes CO_2-e STDC emitted in 2019/20, 33% came from natural gas, 37% came from purchased electricity, and 13% came from vehicle usage. The remaining emissions came from transmission/distribution losses and fuel production related emissions (13%), business waste (2%), business travel (1%), backup generators (.4%), outdoor machinery (.2%), purchased goods and services – paper (.3%) and upstream freight (.08%).

The goal set forth in STDC's Te Rautaki Toitū Te Taiao – Environment and Sustainability Strategy to reach net carbon zero status by 2035 is ambitious. To reach this goal, STDC will have to reduce its emissions footprint by an average of 89.29 tonnes per year each year until 2035. This report outlines the key tools that will support reaching this goal, which include:

- completing prioritised energy audits of our largest-emitting facilities (getting underway in September 2021 for our top three emitting facilities);
- using the results of the energy audits above to transition those facilities to renewable or more efficient energy systems;
- transitioning STDC's fleet to hybrid and/or electric vehicles as much as possible; and
- offsetting emissions we can't reduce with native reforestation of Council-owned land.

Background and Purpose

A key goal of the South Taranaki District Council (STDC) Te Rautaki Toitū Te Taiao – Environment and Sustainability Strategy is for STDC to be a net carbon zero organisation by 2035. Regionally, South Taranaki District Council is also committed to the "just transition towards low emissions" described in the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap (Venture Taranaki, 2019)[6].

To reach net zero emissions by 2035, STDC must first understand, track, monitor and report on the annual organisational emissions produced as a result of Council's day-to-day operations (STDC's organisational emissions profile), and then take action to reduce those emissions wherever possible.

[6] Venture Taranaki, 2019. Taranaki 2050 Roadmap

Emissions inventories are essential for understanding and minimising organisational greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions inventories are a quantification of the amount of GHG emissions that can be directly linked to STDC's operational activities.

The principal aims of this emissions inventory report are to:

- Provide a detailed account of STDC's emissions profile for the 2019/20 financial year;
- Note change over time by comparing the 2019/20 emissions profile to the 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial years;
- Enable informed decision making and policy development for reducing STDC's emissions across the business to move towards lower emissions and more environmentally sustainable modes of operation; and
- Identify key business units, activities or facilities with relatively high emissions, so that those areas can be targeted first for implementation of emissions reduction strategies.

Further linked work is also underway within Council to:

- Embed environmental sustainability and emissions reduction criteria in all decision-making and regulatory tools across the business;
- Understand and map climate change risk and vulnerability profiles for the District and Region; and
- Work collaboratively and in partnerships with Iwi, central and local government agencies, key businesses, local research organisations, and our communities to enable a just transition to a low emissions future.

STDC's 2017/18 greenhouse gas emissions inventory was the first comprehensive attempt at baselining Council's organisational emissions, which formed the basis for an annual programme of monitoring and reducing emissions year-on-year.

This report represents the findings of STDC's third emissions inventory, covering organisational emissions from the 2019/20 financial year.

The results of this inventory have been externally reviewed and certified by EKOS Ltd (see Appendix 6 and Appendix 7). EKOS Ltd is an organisation that routinely assesses carbon inventories for accuracy and compliance with internationally standardised reporting frameworks.

This is the first time that STDC's annual emissions inventory has been externally verified and certified, and is an important step forward for our organisation's sustainability maturity.

As this is STDC's first externally reviewed emissions profile, this 2019/20 inventory will become the new baseline year for future inventories.

It is important to note that STDCs Scope 1 and 2 emissions are well understood, and additional new Scope 3 emission sources have been included in STDC's 2019/20 inventory, STDC's full Scope 3 emissions profile is still incomplete. Due to the wide-ranging complexity of Scope 3 emissions sources, and the associated tracking of data to verify these, it takes an average of five years to track down and fully account for an organisations' emissions from every source within Scope 3.

Notable emission sources that will need to be added in future Scope 3 profiles include: emissions from wastewater treatment plant ponds, construction and demolition projects (eg. Te Ramanui), investment related emissions from the Long-Term Investment Fund and other investments, employee commuter emissions, purchased goods and services (beyond paper, and including all purchased goods, services and contracts), and forestry harvest and sequestration, among other sources not yet accurately accounted for.

Key Emissions Results for 2019/2020

Overall Profile

For 2019/20, STDC's net organisational emissions were 1,216 tonnes CO_2-e (see Table 1). Of these emissions, 83% were either Scope 1 (direct fuel use + refrigerant emissions) or Scope 2 (electricity use) emissions.

STDC's Scope 1 and 2 emissions have been relatively static over time, with a less than ± 10% fluctuation across all three reporting years. Figure 1 compares STDC's Scope 1 and 2 emissions over the three years that STDC has been conducting emissions profiles.

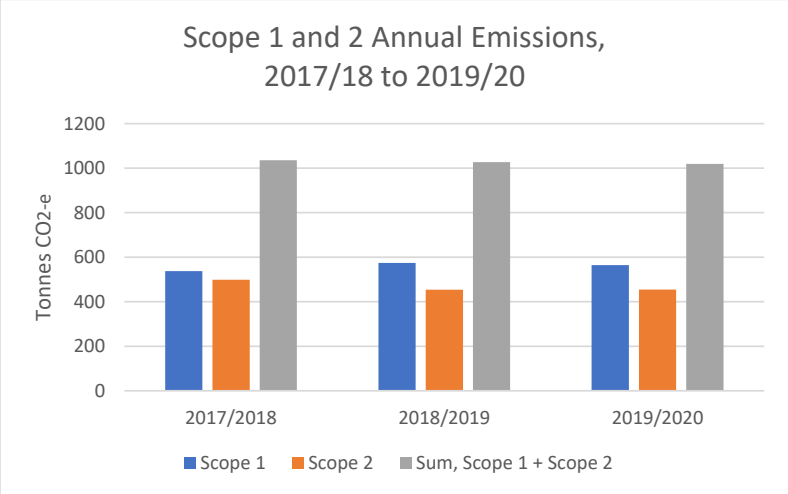

Figure 1: STDC's Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions across all three reporting years

Scope 1 and 2 emissions are where STDCs biggest proportional emissions sources are generated, and these areas will be key to successful emissions reduction.

In 2019/20, STDC included Scope 3 emissions for the first time (Scope 3 data was not available in previous years). Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions occurring because of activities of the organisation but generated from sources that it does not own or control. New Scope 3 additions to the 2019/20 emissions profile include: business travel, transmission and distribution losses + fuel production related emissions (fuel and energy related emissions), purchased goods and services – paper, inward freight, and organisational waste (see Table 1).

When Scope 3 emissions are included, STDC's organisational emissions were approximately 189 tonnes CO_2-e higher in the 2019/20 financial year (1,216 tonnes CO_2-e), compared to the 2017/18 baseline year (1,036 tonnes CO_2-e). This equates to an 18.4% increase in emissions year-on-year, caused by the new inclusion of select Scope 3 emissions.

Table 1: Breakdown of STDC organisational emissions by source in 2017/18 (baseline year), 2018/19, and 2019/20.

Emissions source		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
		Tonnes CO_2-e	% total	Tonnes CO_2-e	% total	Tonnes CO_2-e	% total
Scope 1	Fuel	532.52	51.4%	568.66	55.4%	560.34	46.06%
	Refrigerant use	4.82	<1%	4.99	<1%	4.18	<1%
Scope 2	Electricity	498.59	48.1%	453.66	44.2%	454.56	37.36%
Scope 3 (all new measures)	Purchased goods and services - paper	--	--	--	--	3.39	<1%
	Fuel and energy related emissions	--	--	--	--	156.91	12.90%
	Upstream freight	--	--	--	--	.9225	<1%
	Business waste	--	--	--	--	23.37	1.92%
	Business travel	--	--	--	--	12.91	1.06%
	Total GHG Inventory	**1,036**		**1,027**		**1,216**	

Emissions by activity use type

It is useful to break the Scope 1 fuel emissions down further by activity use type. Within fuel emissions, activity use types include natural gas, vehicles – petrol, vehicles – diesel, backup generators, and outdoor machinery. Other activity use types include: refrigerants, electricity, purchased goods and services – paper, fuel and energy related emissions, upstream freight, business waste, and business travel.

The graph below (Figure 2) displays a breakdown of organisational GHG emissions by activity type. Please note that emissions sources that make up less than 1% of STDC's emissions profile have been excluded from this graph for ease of viewing. These minor emission sources excluded from the graph include: backup generators, outdoor machinery, purchased goods and services – paper, and upstream freight.

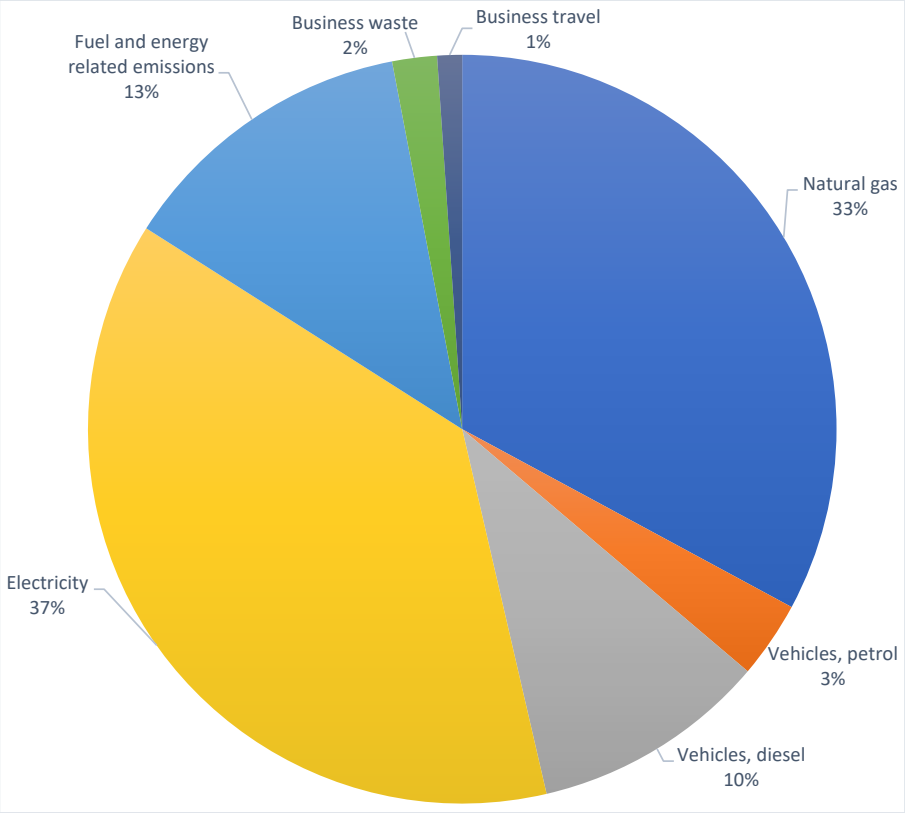

Figure 2. Organisational emissions proportions by activity use types

Natural gas emissions

As Figure 2 shows, natural gas alone makes up 33% of STDC's organisational emissions profile. There are only four STDC facilities that use natural gas (see Table 2).

Table 2: Natural gas emissions in the 2019/20 financial year

Rank	Building Name/Type	Natural gas usage, %
1	Aquatic Centre – Hāwera	96.22%
2	TSB Hub – Hāwera	2.78%
3	Community Centre – Hāwera	0.96%
4	Park - Ōpunakē, Egmont Plains Park	0.04%

Of these facilities, the Hāwera Aquatic Centre uses over 96% of all STDC's natural gas. Since natural gas makes up 33% of STDC's organisational emissions profile, the natural gas used at the Hāwera Aquatic Centre is responsible for just over 31% of STDC's current overall GHG emissions footprint. Addressing this one large source of STDC's emissions will be a key means of reaching organisational emissions reduction targets, as it would reduce our organisational emissions footprint by more than 30%.

Electricity emissions

Another major source for emissions for STDC is electricity (37%, see Figure 2). To better understand STDC's electricity usage, it is useful to identify the top electricity consuming STDC facilities. Table 3 displays the top 10 STDC facility consumers of electricity during the 2019/20 financial year.

Table 3: Council facilities with the highest electricity consumption over the 2019/20 financial year

Rank	Building Name/Type	2019-20 Electricity usage, kg CO_2-e	% of total electricity emissions
1	Wastewater Treatment Plant – Hāwera	73,006	14.50%
2	Aquatic Centre - Hāwera	51,779	10.29%
3	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Eltham	51,494	10.23%
4	TSB Hub - Hāwera	34,278	6.81%
5	Water Treatment Plant - Kapuni	32,370	6.43%
6	Streetlights - Hāwera	30,191	6.00%
7	Admin Building - Hāwera	19,724	3.92%
8	Intake - Kapuni	14,475	2.88%
9	Cinema 2 Ltd	13,383	2.66%
10	Streetlights - Waverley	10,868	2.16%

Two of the top consumers of electricity are the Wastewater Treatment Plan (WWTP) – Hāwera and the WWTP – Eltham. Together, the Hāwera and Eltham WWTPs account for nearly 25% of STDC's electricity footprint. Since electricity accounts for 37% of STDC's overall emissions, these two WWTP facilities together account for 9.2% of STDC's overall GHG emissions footprint.

The Hāwera Aquatic Centre is another notable consumer of electricity (in addition to the Hāwera Aquatic Centre's natural gas usage), as are the TSB Hub, Kapuni WWTP, and Streetlights.

The top three energy using facilities in Table 3 above will undergo an energy audit by an external consultant in the 2021/22 financial year, co-funded by EECA. The results of this energy audit will be used to transition these facilities to more energy efficient, low emissions and/or renewable energy sources wherever possible.

Vehicle emissions

Beyond stationary fuel and electricity usage, the other major source of STDC's emissions comes from vehicle usage. Table 4 summarises the number and type of vehicles operated by Council.

Table 4: STDC fleet composition in the 2019/20 financial year

Vehicle fuel type	Vehicles in 2019/20 year	Vehicles in 2017/18 baseline year
Petrol	14	35
Diesel	22	9
Hybrid	1	0
Electric	1	0
Total Fleet Size	38	44

Fuel for STDC's diesel vehicles accounts for 10% of STDC's organisational emissions footprint and fuel for STDC's petrol vehicles account for 3% of STDC's organisational footprint (see Figure 2). Transitioning as many vehicles as possible to full electric and/or hybrid will make a significant reduction to STDC's organisational footprint.

Other emissions sources

Together, natural gas (33%), electricity (37%), and vehicle fuel (13%) account for 83% of STDC's overall emissions profile. The remaining 17% of emissions come from Scope 3 emissions.

The largest of these emission sources is fuel and energy related emissions (13%). This emissions source accounts for energy that is used to create and transmit/transport power and fuel, but is not directly consumed by the consumer (ie. power needed for fuel production and energy lost in transmission/distribution). STDC does not have direct control over this emissions source, so it cannot be reduced by our actions.

Another notable source of Scope 3 emissions is organisational waste (2%). These emissions come from the rubbish that STDC owned facilities send to landfill (campsites, Admin building, TSB Hub, etc). In landfill, any organic material decomposes and creates methane, a powerful GHG. This emission category accounts for that methane production caused from STDC facilities sending waste to landfill.

Business travel is also included as a Scope 3 emissions source, contributing 1% of STDC's emissions footprint. Business travel emissions cover airfare (174 flight legs taken in 2019/20), accommodation, and taxi usage.

Finally, upstream freight and purchased goods and services (paper only) are included as Scope 3 emission sources. However, these emission sources are minor at <1% each.

Inventory comparison to other Councils

STDC's organisational emissions profile can be compared to other Councils with a similarly sized population base that have reported on their emissions (see Table 5).

Table 5: GHG emissions of comparable local authorities in New Zealand

Organisation	Report year	GHG scopes	District population	Total tonnes CO_2-e
Kāpiti Coast District Council[7]	2018/19	1, 2, and 3 (partial)	56,000	2,867
Masterton District Council[8]	2018	1, 2, and 3 (partial)	26,800	752
Waitaki District Council[9]	2018/19	1, 2, and 3 (partial)	22,308	2,876

While this report places STDC's emissions profile at 1,216 tonnes CO_2-e for 2019/20, Waitaki District Council (similar population base) reported 2,876 tonnes CO_2-e for 2019/20, with wastewater treatment emissions accounting for 36% of emissions. Once wastewater treatment data is included in STDC's emissions profile (see Appendix 3: New and excluded emission sources), it is likely that STDC's annual emissions will be more closely aligned with the Waitaki District Council figures displayed in Table 5.

[7] Kāpiti Coast District Council, 2018/19: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory report 2018/2019
[8] Masterton District Council, 2018: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory report 2019/2020
[9] Waitaki District Council 2018/19: Greenhouse gas emissions inventory report 2018/2019

Recommendations

There are many ways that STDC can reduce and offset its organisational emissions. Key recommendations are discussed below.

1.0 Energy audits of key facilities

The use of purchased electricity and natural gas currently make up 69% (37% for electricity and 33% for natural gas) of STDC's organisational emissions profile. Energy audits are an ideal tool to begin to understand how to reduce these emissions, prioritising our largest emitting facilities first.

The STDC facilities with the highest electricity and/or natural gas usage include: Hāwera Aquatic Centre, WWTPs, TSB Hub, and the Administration Building. To support the strategic use of energy audits and subsequent implementation of energy audit findings, the Environment and Sustainability has recently reinstated the Energy and Sustainability Forum (ESF). The ESF is comprised of key asset and facility management staff from across all Groups of STDC.

The primary role of the ESF is to make strategic decisions on the most cost-effective and efficient way to systematically reduce our organisational emissions. The ESF (via the Environment and Sustainability Team) will seek co-funding from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) to conduct energy audits on our largest emitting facilities, beginning with the Hāwera-Eltham-Normanby Wastewater Treatment Plan, the Aquatic Centre, and the main Admin Building in September 2021.

Energy audits will result in technical recommendations for infrastructure and technology upgrades that can reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency (and associated running costs). These facility-specific recommendations can then be assessed with the relevant facility managers and SLT on a case-by-case basis. Energy audits over the current LTP (2021-2024) will be used to inform energy efficiency infrastructure business cases for the next LTP (2024-2027).

2.0 Fleet transition to hybrid and electric vehicles

Emissions from petrol and diesel used in Council vehicles represent 13% of Council's current emissions profile. Transitioning to a hybrid and electric vehicle fleet is the most direct way that STDC can reduce these emissions while also reducing annual fuel costs.

In 2019, STDC had 38 vehicles - 22 diesel, 14 petrol, 1 hybrid, and 1 electric. Each Council vehicle serves a unique purpose, and some vehicles/uses are more suited to transition to hybrid or electric technology than others.

For example, many hybrid passenger vehicles on the New Zealand market are now cost competitive upfront with petrol-powered passenger alternatives, while offering month to month savings in the form of reduced fuel costs.[10] This stands in contrast to high-power 4WD and/or utility vehicles, which currently have few price-competitive hybrid or electric models available in the New Zealand market.

[10] Genless 2021. Vehicle total cost of ownership tool.

Electric vehicle technology is evolving rapidly, and with the Government's recently announced Clean Car Discount,[11] electric vehicles are expected to become increasingly price competitive in the New Zealand market.

Due to the evolving nature of hybrid and electric vehicle technology, STDC's fleet should be assessed on a yearly basis as vehicles come up for replacement. The Environment and Sustainability team is currently working with Support Services to identify vehicles up for renewal in 2021/22 that would be ideal candidates for switching to hybrid or electric technology.

3.0 Offsetting emissions we can't reduce with native reforestation

As a part of STDC's Te Rautaki Toitū Te Taiao – Environment and Sustainability Strategy, Council is reforesting 2 hectares of Council owned land per year over the next three years. The first reforestation planting was completed in Pātea in the winter of 2021, and is aimed at offsetting emissions we can't directly reduce through Recommendations 1 and 2 above.

This co-funded forestry project is a flagship project for Council, and will result in numerous measurable benefits for ratepayers, our communities, and the natural resources of our District. These benefits will include:

- Offsetting a portion of Council's carbon emissions that we can't reduce through other means;
- creating a long-term investment portfolio for Council via New Zealand Unit (NZU) carbon credits in the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZETS);
- improving and enhancing biodiversity, habitat values and forest cover for native species across the District;
- increasing the amenity and recreation values of bare Council land; and
- improving water quality and erosion control along riparian strips and/or steep hill country.

If Council plants significantly more forestry than the amount required to offset all organisational emissions, Council will be able to sell or trade NZU carbon credits from that forestry on the national or international markets.[12] Thus, STDC could effectively "sell" any additional carbon credits to other companies for their offsetting, based on the NZU value of the planted land. This would not affect the ownership of the land and could become a significant investment portfolio over time.

[11] New Zealand Government 2021. Clean car package to drive down emissions
[12] MPI, 2019. Forestry and the Emissions Trading Scheme

4.0 Inclusion of additional emission sources in future reports

There are several emission sources that are not yet included in STDC's emissions profile, due to a lack of available data. Table 6 displays some of the largest emission sources that are currently excluded from STDC's emissions profile.

For most Councils and organizations, forming a comprehensive emissions profile takes many years as new emissions sources are understood and added on a yearly basis. In addition, there is ongoing scientific development around how best to calculate emissions from a variety of sources. This will mean we will continue to incrementally improve the accuracy of our emissions profile over time.

Over the coming years, the Environment and Sustainability team will work with other Business Units across Council to make STDC's emissions inventory more complete and improve the adequacy and accuracy of the required data collection (see Table 6).

Table 6: Emission sources to add to STDC's profile in future years

Emissions source	Data needed	Data location	Business Unit
Wastewater treatment	Water inflow and treatment plant design specifications	Water Outlook and WWTP technical plans	Engineering, Wastewater Treatment
Construction and demolition projects	Total weight of construction materials used (and material type) + funds spent on demolition	Contractor materials lists and finance records	Varies by project
Investment related emissions	Investment amounts, STDC's equity share in each investment, investment company GHG reporting (if available), and investment category type	Investment records and investment company GHG reporting (if available)	Finance
Employee commute	Employee survey to query employee commute	Not yet available, employee survey needed	HR
Purchased goods and services (other than paper)	Spend amount for various purchase categories across all teams and groups	Finance records	Finance
Forestry harvest and sequestration	Hectares of planted or harvested forest, forest age, and forest type	Property records and Environment and Sustainability team records (for native reforestation)	Property and Environment and Sustainability

Emissions Reduction Plan

To reach our net zero carbon organisation target by 2035, STDC will have to make dramatic reductions in emissions year on year. To reach the 2035 goal, STDC will have to reduce its emissions footprint by an average of 89.29 tonnes per year until 2035 (see Figure 3).

Over the next five years STDC will need to reduce its emissions footprint by 446.45 tonnes CO_2-e. This five-year goal could be met by finding a renewable solution for the Hāwera Aquatic Centre natural gas use (potential savings of 381 tonnes CO_2-e) and by reducing organisational electricity usage by 15% (potential savings of 68 tonnes CO_2-e). Switching to hybrid/electric vehicles would also yield emissions savings in the short term. It is important to note that as STDC acquires the data needed add in new emission sources to its profile, the required annual CO_2-e reductions will correspondingly change.

Long term, it will become more difficult for STDC to reduce its emissions after "easy wins" have been achieved. For some emissions that can't be reduced/eliminated, STDC can use sequestration credits from reforestation as offsets (see Appendix 5: Forestry emissions and offsets).

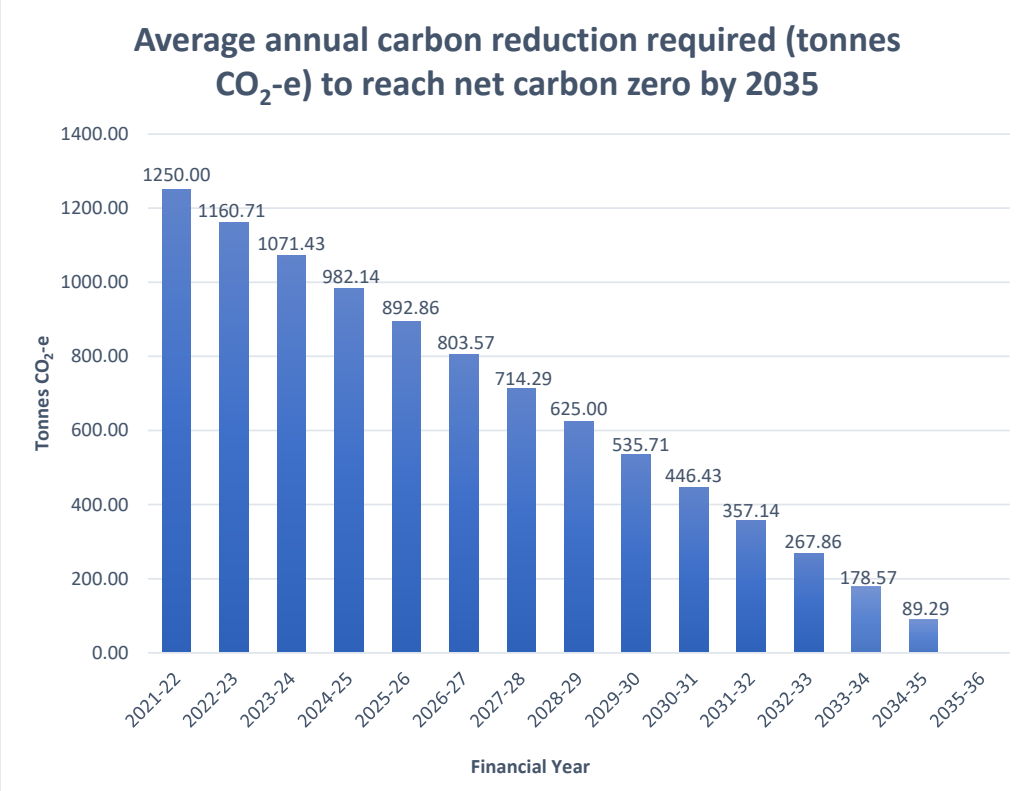

Figure 3. Emission reduction requests to reach net zero carbon by 2035

Conclusion

The goal set forth in STDC's Te Rautaki Toitū Te Taiao – Environment and Sustainability Strategy to reach net carbon zero status by 2035 is ambitious but achievable. To reach this goal, STDC will have to reduce its emissions footprint by an average of 89.29 tonnes per year each year until 2035. Understanding the scale and source of Council's emissions is the first important step towards reaching that goal.

This report summaries STDC's emissions profile for the 2019/20 financial year. Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were included in the inventory, along with a selection of Scope 3 emissions. This emissions inventory represents both the first time STDC has completed an externally reviewed inventory and the first time STDC has included any Scope 3 emissions sources.

Of the 1,216 tonnes CO_2-e STDC emitted in 2019/20, 33% came from natural gas (mostly the Hāwera Aquatic Centre), 37% came from purchased electricity, and 13% can from vehicle usage. The remaining 17% came from fuel and energy related emissions (13%), business waste (2%), business travel (1%), backup generators (.4%), outdoor machinery (.2%), purchased goods and services – paper (.3%) and upstream freight (.08%).

To reach net carbon zero status by 2035, STDC will need to radically reduce and off-set its emissions. Targeting Council's largest sources of emissions (Hāwera Aquatic Centre, WWTPs, Admin Building, and TSB Hub) will be the most effective way to meet reduction goals. Transitioning STDC's fleet to become increasingly hybrid and electric will also be a key source of emission reductions.

Once "easy wins" for emission reductions are completed, it will become more difficult for STDC to reduce its emissions profile. At this point, carbon sequestration offset credits will become an important emissions management tool. Reforestation on Council owned land can allow Council to claim emissions offsets in future years. To begin the process of establishing emission offsets, over the next three years STDC will be reforesting two hectares of Council owned land per year. Aiming to increase the area of land planted per annum will have numerous benefits for Council and the wider district, aside from organisational emissions offsetting.

Taken together, these efforts will help to achieve STDC's goal of being a net carbon zero organisation by 2035.

Appendix 1: Legislative and Technical Requirements

Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill

Council will need to be compliant with the provisions of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (New Zealand Government, 2019).[13] This legislation established an independent He Pou a Rangi, Climate Change Commission (CCC). The CCC now advises the government on how to meet targets set by the Zero Carbon Amendment Bill. The overarching target is for New Zealand to have net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Clauses in the Zero Carbon Amendment Bill describe how the Minister and/or CCC will set national, regional and district-level emissions targets, report on progress against these targets, and implement compliance monitoring.

However, the Minister/Commission will only be able to report on the above variables, and monitor targets towards emissions reduction, by requiring Councils to report on their District's emissions data, and their implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.

Compliance with the Zero Carbon Amendment Bill requirements will rely on STDC having begun:

a) emissions inventories and emissions reduction target setting for the organisation, and;
b) undertaking and implementing District-wide climate change risk assessment, impact and adaptation plans.

Therefore, the development of this emissions inventory for STDC is an important step towards addressing the legislative requirements of the Zero Carbon Bill (discussed in detail in the LTP 2021 Issues and Options Paper for Environment and Sustainability),[14] demonstrating community leadership on climate change mitigation actions and goal setting, and meeting the expectations of our communities as we transition towards a low emissions future.

Greenhouse gases and global warming potential

This report focusses on the four main gasses that contribute to GHG emissions, as outlined in the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015)[15] and the New Zealand National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report (MFE, 2021).[16] These gases include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases (F-gases).

These four GHGs (or, in the case of fluorinated gases, groups of GHGs) are the focus of emissions reporting because of their ability to absorb heat and their relatively long lifespan in the atmosphere. The common sources and relative warming capacities of these gases are as follows:

[13] New Zealand Government, 2019. Climate Change (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill
[14] STDC LTP Issues and Options Paper, 2021. LTP 2021-2031 - Issues and Options Paper - Environment and Sustainability
[15] UNFCCC, 2015. Paris Agreement
[16] MFE, 2021. New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory

- **Carbon dioxide (CO_2)** is added to the atmosphere primarily through the combustion of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and gas), and from some chemical reactions, such as the production of cement. Once emitted, it can remain in the atmosphere for thousands of years. CO_2 is removed from the atmosphere primarily through photosynthesis and biomass production from growing plants, and through dissolution in the oceans.
- **Methane (CH_4)** is emitted by livestock and the decomposition of organic matter (such as in landfills or wastewater treatment ponds), as well as during the production and transportation of coal and natural gas. Over a span of 100 years, CH_4 is 25 times more effective than CO_2 at trapping heat in the atmosphere, despite its average lifetime in the atmosphere of about 12 years.
- **Nitrous oxide (N_2O)** is emitted primarily from agriculture, but also industrial processes and fossil fuel combustion. Over a span of 100 years, it is 298 times more effective than CO_2 at trapping heat and has an average atmospheric lifespan of 114 years.
- **Fluorinated gases (F-gases)** are very strong human-made GHGs used in products such as refrigerators and air conditioners. Emissions of F-gases to the atmosphere occur during production of these types of products, and through losses during their use. The average lifespan of F-gases in the atmosphere vary from days to 50,000 years.

Throughout this inventory, methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), and fluorinated gases (F-gases) emissions are converted into kilograms and tonnes of effective CO_2 (CO_2-e). This conversion is done by multiplying the actual emissions by the appropriate global warming potential (GWP) conversion factor. This report utilises GWPs provided by the MFE detailed guide on best-practice for organisational emissions reporting (see Table 7).[17] F-gases are not included in this table, as there are numerous different refrigerants that fit into the F-gas group, each with its own GWP.

Table 7. Global warming potential (GWP) of greenhouse gases based on a 100 year period

Greenhouse Gas	Scientific Notation	Global Warming Potential (GWP)
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	1
Methane	CH_4	25
Nitrous oxide	N_2O	298

Organisational boundaries and scope

Organisational boundaries determine what emissions sources fall within the responsibility purview of an organisation. Setting organisational boundaries is required by the methodology in the ISO 14064-1: 2018 Standard, which allows for either of two approaches:

- **Control:** the organisation accounts for all quantified GHG emissions and/or removals from facilities over which it has financial or operational control; or
- **Equity share:** the organisation accounts for its portion of GHG emissions and/or removals from respective facilities.

This GHG inventory takes an operational control approach to account for emissions. This approach allows STDC to focus on the emission sources over which the organisation has day-to-day, operational control. For a summary of the operations that STDC controls, see Appendix 2: Organisational description.

[17] MFE, 2020. Measuring emissions: A guide for organisations. Detailed Guide 2020.

For standardised emissions inventories, GHGs are broken down into scopes. This emissions inventory uses the standard scopes presented by MFE.[11] These scopes include:

- **Scope 1:** Direct GHG emissions from sources owned or controlled by the company
- **Scope 2:** Indirect GHG emissions from the generation of purchased energy (in the form of electricity, heat, or steam) that the organisation uses.
- **Scope 3:** Other indirect GHG emissions occurring because of the activities of the organisation but generated from sources that it does not own or control (eg. air travel).

MFE currently provides guidance for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions and has assigned six categories that stretch across these scopes. Multiple emissions sources are assigned to each of these six categories. See Table 8 for a list of MFE identified scopes, categories, and emissions sources for 2019. Each year MFE updates this Table to include new/modified categories and emission sources.

Table 8. Greenhouse gas emissions by MFE scope, category, and source.

Scope	Category	Direct/Indirect emissions and removals	Source
Scope 1	Category 1	Direct GHG emissions and removals	Fuel
			Refrigerant and medical gases*
			Agriculture, forestry and other land uses
Scope 2	Category 2	Indirect GHG emissions from imported energy	Purchased energy
Scope 3	Category 3	Indirect GHG emissions from transportation	Business travel
			Staff commute
			Freight transport
			Refrigerant use (from chilled transport or air conditioner)
	Category 4	Indirect GHG emissions from products an organisation uses	Transmission and distribution losses
			Working from home
			Water supply and wastewater treatment
			Materials and waste
	Category 5	Indirect GHG emissions (use of products from the organisation)	Outside the scope of this guide
	Category 6	Indirect GHG emissions (other sources)	

Appendix 2: Organisational Description

The purpose of local government, as outlined in the Local Government Act 2002,[18] is to meet the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services and the performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost effective for households and businesses.

The South Taranaki District Council works towards this purpose through our Mission Statement and Community Outcomes and use these to guide us when making decisions, developing policies, strategies or determining priorities.

STDC provides the following services via our structural units:

- **Democratic Processes**: The Mayor, Councillors and Community Board members are elected by a triennial public vote. They function as governing bodies, sitting above the STDC Chief Executive (Figure 3), for determining policies and strategies for STDC's activities, investments, borrowings, partnerships with other agencies, setting annual rates and charges and approving Long Term and Annual Plans.
- **Cultural Services**: STDC promotes activities for community participation through the arts and restoring and preserving cultural heritage.
- **Recreation and Leisure**: STDC maintains all Council-owned and operated parks and reserves, town halls, venues, public restrooms, holiday parks, rural pools and the Aquatic centre.
- **District Economy**: STDC assists and advises local businesses through the Economic Development Strategy, and actively works towards improved broadband and mobile services, tourism development and the provisions of recreational and cultural activities for bringing communities together.
- **Community and Social Development:** STDC actively works with communities and other partnerships for planning, projects, and initiatives. Council owns and operates pensioner housing for elderly residents for the safety and comfort of its residents.
- **Environment and Coastal Development:** STDC administers and manages the District Plan, provides advice on property and subdivisions, land use, consents and licensing, as well as environmental enhancement work and environmental sustainability. Coastal Development works on preserving the marine environment and ensuring access to beaches and lakes.
- **Roading and Footpaths:** STDC is responsible for the development and maintenance of cycleways and walkways for linking recreational spaces with urban centres and maintaining roadways for safe travel and access to facilities.
- **Three Waters Operations:** STDC manages 1) water supply to the District for safe drinking water, 2) storm water for decreased risk of flooding, and 3) the treatment of wastewater for public and environmental health purposes.
- **Waste:** STDC contracts out the management of solid waste services for the District's residential areas. This service provides free recycling services with an opt-in green waste service. Council owns and operates seven transfer stations and works collaboratively with Stratford District Council and New Plymouth District Council for regional waste disposal and waste minimisation activities.

[18] NZ Govt, 2002. Local Government Act 2002 - Local Government Act 2002

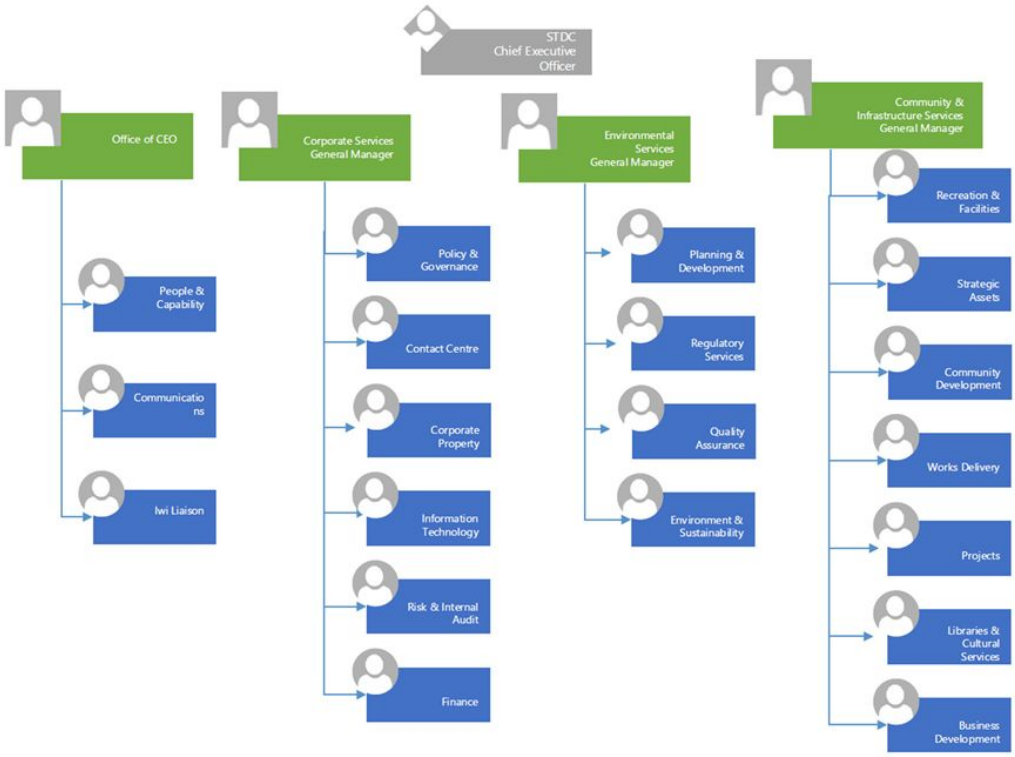

Figure 4: STDC structural units showing where responsibility sits for the calculation of emissions based on organisational boundaries

Appendix 3: New and Excluded Emission Sources

New emission sources for 2019/20

In past emission inventories, STDC has only reported on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions due to the previous lack of data available for Scope 3. However, this does not represent a full accounting for STDC's organisational emission footprint. For this 2019/20 profile, a selection of Scope 3 emissions has been included for the first time, where data was available.

New Scope 3 additions to the 2019/20 emissions profile include: business travel, transmission and distribution losses + fuel production related emissions (fuel and energy related emissions), purchased goods and services – paper, inward freight, and organisational waste.

While new Scope 3 emissions sources have been included in this inventory, there are still many emissions sources within STDC's organisational boundary that are not included due to a current lack of data (see "Excluded emissions sources" section below). In future years, the Environment and Sustainability team will continue to work to include additional emissions sources in STDC's emissions profile.

Excluded emissions sources

The inclusion of wastewater treatment data will be a particular focus of STDC emissions inventories in future years. The addition of wastewater treatment emissions is likely to dramatically increase STDC's overall emissions profile. As the organic matter contained in wastewater breaks down, large amounts of nitrous oxide (N_2O) and methane ($CH_{4)}$ are produced. The high Global Warming Potential (GWP) of these gases (N_2O: GWP of 298 and CH_4: GWP of 25) can result in a large additional emissions footprint. However, STDC does not currently have adequate data on organic matter on our wastewater treatment ponds to be able to calculate these emissions.

For example, Christchurch City Council has recently calculated that wastewater treatment constitutes over half of the Christchurch City Council greenhouse gas profile.[19] Once STDC includes wastewater treatment data, it is reasonable to expect STDC's emissions footprint to increase anywhere from 30%-50%. Additionally, this will be a difficult emissions source to reduce, given the organic matter comes from residents across the District, and is not something we can necessarily directly control or easily reduce, unless we begin to investigate alternative wastewater treatment methods, like anaerobic digestion and biogas production, for example.

Another notable source of emissions that has been excluded from this 2019/20 organisational footprint is forestry and land use change. STDC owns a small number of *Pinus radiata* forestry plots (See Appendix 5: Forestry emissions and offsets). In 2019/20, STDC harvested three forestry plots. Harvesting emissions and carbon sequestration (for the unharvested plots) forestry calculations (which have not been externally reviewed by EKOS Ltd) are shown in Appendix 5: Forestry emissions and offsets.

[19] Wallace et. al, 2020. IPCC Emissions Factors – Challenging a Fortyfold Jump in Nitrous Oxide.

There are also many other important Scope 3 emissions sources that have not been included in this inventory due to a current lack of data (see Recommendations section). Some of these Scope 3 emission source exclusions include: construction and demolition projects (eg. Te Ramanui), purchased goods and services (beyond paper), employee commuting, and investment related emissions. The Environment and Sustainability team will continue to work to identify the required data streams to quantify these additional emissions sources and integrate them into future profiles.

Appendix 4: Detailed Calculations

Unless otherwise noted, all GWP emissions factors cited in Appendix 4 have been obtained from MFE's 2020 Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations.[20]

Scope 1 Emissions

Fuel – Sources

STDC uses diesel and petrol to fuel most of its fleet vehicles and natural gas is used for heating, especially at our Hāwera Aquatic Centre. STDC also uses diesel to power generators (which are generally used as back-up power sources) and petrol for outdoor machinery (lawn mowers, etc).

In the 2019/20 financial year, STDC emitted a total of 556.35 tonnes CO_2-e from its combined fuel sources (Table 9). The Table 5 figures are not full fuel-cycle emission factors and do not incorporate indirect (Scope 3) emissions associated with the extraction, production, and transportation of fuel.

Table 9: Summary of fuel used by STDC over the 2019/20 financial year

Fuel source	Unit	STDC Use	Tonnes CO_2-e
Petrol (vehicles)	L	16,328.26	40.04
Diesel (vehicles)	L	45,664.22	123.02
Petrol (outdoor machinery)	L	1,079.96	2.64
Diesel (backup generators)	L	1,974.00	5.26
Natural Gas	kWh	1,997,593.64	387.53

Stationary fuel

Stationary fuel includes natural gas and fuel from outdoor machinery and generators.

The use of natural gas makes up the largest portion of STDC's fuel emissions. In the 2019/20 financial year, STDC used a total of 1,997,594 kWh of natural gas. This figure comes from STDC's eBench profile.

To calculate emissions associated with this natural gas usage, MFE's recommended emissions factor of 0.194 kg CO_2-e/kWh was used.

Calculated natural gas emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: Kwh x GWP

kWh = Kilowatt hours

GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Natural gas emission = Kwh x GWP=1,997,594 x .194 = 387,533.24 kg CO_2-e = 387.53 tonnes CO_2-e

[20] MFE 2020. MFE detailed emissions guide

Stationary fuel also includes petrol outdoor machinery and diesel backup generators. To calculate emissions associated with petrol and diesel usage, MFE's recommended emissions factors for stationary fuel of 2.451 kg CO_2-e /litre (petrol) and 2.663 kg CO_2-e /litre (diesel) were used.

Petrol emissions, outdoor machinery, in tonnes CO_2-e: L x GWP

L = Litres

GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Petrol emissions = L x GWP = 1,079.96 x 2.451= 2,649.98 kg CO_2-e = 2.65 tonnes CO_2-e

Diesel emissions, backup generators in tonnes CO_2-e: L x GWP

L = Litres

GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Diesel emissions = L x GWP = 1,974 x 2.663 = 5,256.76 kg CO_2-e = 5.26 tonnes CO_2-e

Collectively, STDC's stationary fuels account for 395.44 tonnes CO_2-e (387.53 tonnes CO_2-e from natural gas + 2.65 tonnes CO_2-e from petrol outdoor machinery + 5.26 tonnes CO_2-e from diesel backup generators).

Vehicles

Fuel for petrol and diesel vehicles also make up a large portion of STDC's overall fuel usage. To calculate emissions associated with petrol and diesel usage, MFE's recommended emissions factors of 2.452 kg CO_2-e /litre (petrol) and 2.694 kg CO_2-e /litre (diesel) were used. For petrol, STDC used 16,328.26 litres in fleet vehicles. This figure comes from STDC's eBench profile.

Petrol emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: L x GWP

L = Litres

GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Petrol emissions = L x GWP = 16,328.26 x 2.452 = 40,036.89 kg CO_2-e = 40.04 tonnes CO_2-e

For diesel, STDC used 45,664.22 litres in fleet vehicles. This figure comes from STDC's eBench profile.

Diesel emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: L x GWP

L = Litres

GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Diesel emissions = L x GWP = 45,664.22 x 2.694 = 123,019.41 kg CO_2-e = 123.02 tonnes CO_2-e

Technical notes and assumptions for fuel source calculations:

- **Petrol:** The default petrol factor for premium and regular petrol is a weighted average provided by the Ministry for Environment, which is pulled from pooled fuel sales data around New Zealand. This average is assumed to be representative of all fuel calculated in this summary. Petrol usage by STDC was calculated as whole and premium was not split out from this.
- **LPG:** LPG is not used by STDC and is not reported in our organisation figures.
- **Natural Gas:** It is assumed that natural gas is predominantly methane and therefore all leakage is calculated as methane (CH_4) before being converted into CO_2-e.

Refrigerants

Greenhouse gas emissions from hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are associated with leaks and spills (seepage) from refrigerator units, air conditioners and heat pumps. HFCs have a very high GWP, which can be up to 3,300 times more potent than carbon dioxide.

CO_2-e emissions from STDC refrigerant usage were calculated using Method B in the MFE Guide, as per the following formula, which uses assumptions and default values. See Table 10 for a summary of STDC's refrigerant usage.

Table 10: Summary of all Refrigerants used by STDC over the 2019/20 financial year

Refrigerant	Chemical Formula	Unit	Total Input
HFLC - R410A	Blend R-32/ 125 (50.0/50.0)	kg	2

Refrigerant emissions in kg CO_2-e: OE x GWP

Where:
TU = Refrigerant top up required, in Kg by gas type
GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Refrigerant emissions = TU x GWP = 2 x 2,088 = 4,176 kg CO_2-e = 4.18 tonnes CO_2-e

Based on the above equation, STDC's refrigerant emissions were equivalent to 4.18 tonnes CO_2-e for the 2019/20 financial year, which is a relatively small figure when compared to the total organisation emissions for the time period (1,216 tonnes CO_2-e).

Technical notes and assumptions for refrigerant source calculations:
For the purposes of this report, it was assumed that all air-conditioning units installed throughout STDC offices and venues were of a similar 3.5 kW cooling capacity.

Global Warming Potential was assessed from the type of refrigerant used, and it was assumed that each unit contained the same type of HFC blend of R410A (GWP of 2,088).

Method B assumed a leakage rate pulled from Appendix B of the MFE Measuring Emissions Detailed Guide, 2019. This leakage rate was 3% per annum and was assumed to apply to every unit.

It was assumed that every unit contained 875g of refrigerant when installed.

It was assumed that air-conditioning units installed in offices and buildings for heating/cooling purposes were the only large-scale emissions source of refrigerants for STDC as an organisation.

Scope 2 Emissions

Purchased energy in the form of electricity, heat or steam, is classed as an indirect (Scope 2) emission and is therefore reported from the point of usage onwards, rather than from the point of generation. Electricity generation is provided by a third party from the national grid and is not owned or controlled by STDC.

Electricity

Electricity emissions come from the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas. In New Zealand, electricity also comes from renewable sources. Electricity generation predominantly produces carbon dioxide emissions, but it also releases small amounts of methane and nitrous oxide into the atmosphere.

STDC uses purchased electricity to power the organisation's operational activities for the District, and to provide lighting, heating and power for public areas and facilities.

STDC's organisational electricity usage figures include, but are not limited to:

- Power to STDC administration offices and buildings for heat pumps, lighting, computers, printers, and staff facilities etc;
- Heating and lighting for community and sports facilities;
- Running water treatment and wastewater treatment plants;
- Running streetlights and public outdoor lighting;
- Heating, lighting and power for venues and public toilets;
- Heating, lighting and power for public facilities such as the Libraries and I-site centres.

In the 2019/20 financial year, STDC used a total of 4,482,569 kWh of electricity. This figure comes from STDC's eBench profile.

To calculate emissions associated with this electricity usage, MFE's recommended emissions factor of .101 kg CO_2-e/kWh was used. This emissions factor is the purchased-electricity grid average for New Zealand.

Electricity emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: kWh x GWP

Where:
kWh = Kilowatt hours
GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Electricity emissions = kWh x GWP = 4,482,569 x .101 = 452,739.47 kg CO_2-e = 452.74 tonnes CO_2-e

Technical notes and assumptions for electricity source calculations:
For the purposes of this report, electricity usage reported was based on third party supplier charges for actual usage of kilowatt hours, sourced from STDC's eBench profile. It was assumed these charges were an accurate representation of usage. It was assumed that all data extracted from Council's eBench database was correct and up to date.

The amount of emissions produced per kWh is defined by geographical location, time of day and time of year which affects the carbon intensity of the grid. The emission factor used in these calculations was assumed to be a consistent with the MFE grid-average emissions factor of 0.101 Kg CO_2-e per kWh. This metric and does not take spatial and temporal factors into consideration.

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that occur because of activities that an organisation undertakes but are originally generated by sources that the organisation does not own or control.

Purchased goods and services

This inventory includes emissions from one of STDC's purchased goods and services categories – paper. Future inventories will aim to include further purchased goods and services (ie. catering, phone service, etc).

To calculate emissions associated with purchased goods and services – paper, the amount of paper used was gathered from STDC's annual Office Max Emissions Report (3.225 tonnes). STDC's external review (EKOS Ltd) then provided the CO_2-e estimation for of 3.39 tonnes CO_2-e.

Fuel and energy related emissions

The next Scope 3 (indirect) emissions source included in this inventory is fuel and energy related emissions. This includes emissions associated with fuel and energy production as well as transmission and distribution losses.

To calculate fuel and energy related emissions, STDC's amount of fuel and electricity usage was gathered from eBench. STDC's external review (EKOS Ltd) then provided the CO_2-e estimation for of 156.91 tonnes CO_2-e for fuel and energy related emissions.

Upstream freight

Upstream freight includes shipping emission for materials being delivered to STDC.

To calculate emissions associated with upstream freight, annual Office Max emissions report was used. This report shows .9225 tonnes CO_2-e for upstream freight emissions for STDC Office Max delivery. It should be noted that this figure only represents a portion of what is shipped to STDC (since suppliers other than Office Max are also utilised to deliver goods).

Business travel

Business travel - flights

STDC paid for a total of 174 flight legs in the 2019/20 financial year for a total of 51,200 km flown. This figure was obtained from Air New Zealand reporting. See Table 11 for a summary of all STDC purchased flights.

Table 11: STDC flights taken during the 2019/20 financial year

Origin	Destination	Distance (kms)	Legs flown
Auckland	Christchurch	1,077	2
Auckland	Gisborne	460	4
Auckland	New Plymouth	343	75
Auckland	Rotorua	226	2
Auckland	Wellington	650	1
Christchurch	Dunedin	239	4
Christchurch	New Plymouth	804	12
Christchurch	Palmerston North	579	2
Christchurch	Wellington	444	5
Dunedin	Wellington	828	8
New Plymouth	Wellington	379	59
		Total	**174**

The MFE methodology for domestic air travel was used to calculate emissions. Under this methodology, the number of passenger kilometres (pkm) flown is multiplied by an emissions factor.

The flight emissions factor utilised in this inventory is .242 kg CO_2-e/pkm. This is the natural average for domestic aviation with a radiative forcing multiplier of 1.9 applied. Radiative forcing accounts for the emissions released at higher altitudes having a higher global warming potential.

Calculated flight emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: pkm x GWP

Where:
pkm = Passanger kilometres
GWP = Global Warming Potential (100-year potential)

Flight emissions = pkm x GWP = 51,200 x .242 = 12.39 kg CO_2-e = 12.39 tonnes CO_2-e

Accommodation

The total number of nights booked for staff travel in 2019/2020 was obtained from STDC's finance system. Over the 2019/2020 financial year, STDC booked 24 nights of accommodation. All accommodation was domestic (in New Zealand).

To calculate emissions associated with this accommodation, MFE's recommended emissions factor of 12.38 kg CO_2-e/room per night was used. This emissions factor is an average for New Zealand accommodation.

Calculated accommodation emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: Q x F

Where:
Q = Rooms per night
F = Emission factors for the country stayed in

Accommodation emissions = Q x F = 24 x 12.3 = 295.20 kg CO_2-e = .30 tonnes CO_2-e

Taxi rides
For taxi travel, a record of taxi rides taken by staff on business travel was obtained from Support Services. This record indicated a total of 92 taxi rides and 1,141.70 kms travelled. The MFE recommended GWP emissions factor of .225 kg CO_2-e/km was utilised.

Calculated taxi ride emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: Kms x GWP

Where:
Kms = Kilometres travelled
GWP = Emission factor for taxi rides

Taxi ride emissions = Kms x GWP = 1,141.70 x .225 = 256.88 kg CO_2-e = .26 tonnes CO_2-e

Organisational waste

Organisation waste includes all rubbish that STDC offices and facilities send to landfill. This does not include STDC's kerbside collection or transfer station services. To calculate organisational waste emissions, refuse collection invoices were gathered for all STDC office and facilities.

In the 2019/20 financial year, STDC offices and facilities sent a total of 568,940 kgs and a sperate 1,150 litres of refuse to landfill.

To calculate emissions associated with organisational waste, these figures were given to EKOS Ltd. EKOS Ltd then provided an estimation of 23.37 tonnes CO_2-e for organisational waste emissions.

Appendix 5: Forestry Emissions and Offsets

The South Taranaki District Council currently owns the forestry rights to *Pinus radiata* trees within several forestry blocks, detailed in Table 11 (for the Galway Bay blocks, STDC owns rights to the trees only, not the land beneath them). Both the forestry harvest emissions and remaining forest carbon sequestration have been excluded from STDC's 2019/20 emissions inventory. Consequently, the calculations made in this Appendix 5 have not been externally reviewed by EKOS Ltd.

At the beginning of the 2019/20 financial year the original area of trees within these forestry blocks was approximately 23.64 hectares. As Table 12 shows, three of STDC's forestry blocks were harvested in 2019/20. Collectively, these harvested forestry blocks covered 16.06 hectares (out of an original forestry area of 23.64 hectares).

Table 12: Forestry rights owned by STDC in the 2019/20 year.

Forest Name	Area (approx. hectares)	Year planted	Year of harvest/expected harvest
Galway Bay (part of partnership block)	4.73	1986	Harvested in 2019/20
Galway Bay (STDC only block, Road Reserve)	2.68	1986	Harvested in 2019/20
Ingahape Road (part of partnership block)	8.65	1986	Harvested in 2019/20
Roberts Block	5.10	1986	Scheduled for harvest in 2020/21, but unable due to access issues.
York St, Patea Property No. 13338 and part 13337	0.31	1995	Awaiting harvesting schedule / harvest pending.
Upper Glenn Road (Gravel Reserve) Property No. 16220	1.47	2005	Due for harvest around 2029.
Ohawe (Esplanade Reserve)	0.70	1995	Awaiting harvesting schedule / harvest pending.
TOTAL	**23.64**		

There are significant emissions associated with these forestry harvests. To calculate emissions associated with the forestry harvest, MFE's planted forest harvest and deforestation GWP of 946,605 CO_2-e/hectare was used.

Calculated forestry harvest emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: ha x GWP

Where:
ha = hectares of forest harvested
GWP = Emission factor planted forest harvest

Forestry harvest emissions = ha x GWP = 16.06 x 946,605 = 15,202,476.30 kg CO_2-e = 15,202.48 tonnes CO_2-e

With an emissions footprint of just over 15,000 tonnes CO_2-e, the harvesting of 16.06 hectares of planted forest represents emissions of more than 10x STDC's current annual emissions footprint. This highlights the need for any future STDC forestry efforts to be solely native, permanent reforestation efforts.

To calculate emissions offsets associated with STDC's remaining unharvested forestry blocks (7.58 hectares), MFE's GWP for planted forests of -33,807 CO_2-e/hectare was used. This represents the average annual increment of sequestration of the typical lifetime of a planted forest (28 years).

Calculated forestry offset emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: ha x GWP

Where:
ha = hectares of forest harvested
GWP = Emission factor planted forest harvest

Forestry offset emissions = ha x GWP = 7.58 x -33,807 = -256,257 kg CO_2-e = -256.28 tonnes CO_2-e

This means that the 7.58 hectares of planted forestry that STDC has remaining is offsetting approximately 21.07% of STDC's current non-excluded emissions footprint. Of the 7.58 hectares of STDC-owned forestry that remains, 6.11 hectares are expected to be harvested in the near future. This means that in future years, STDC will have a small land base of *Pinus radiata* remaining (1.47 hectares) for forestry offset credits.

In winter of 2021, STDC began a reforestation programme, planting two hectares a year of Council owned land in native trees. This effort is currently a three year pilot project. A total of six hectares land will be reforested over the coming three years.

To calculate emissions offsets associated with this six hectare reforestation effort, MFE's GWP for regenerating natural forest of -5,097 CO_2-e/hectare was used. This GWP is notably lower than the sequestration GWP for planted forest (-33,807 CO_2-e/hectare). This is because native forestry does not sequester as much carbon as quickly as typical planted non-native forestry blocks.

Calculated forestry offset emissions in tonnes CO_2-e: ha x GWP

Where:
ha = hectares of forest harvested
GWP = Emission factor natural regenerating forest

Forestry offset emissions = ha x GWP = 6 x -5,097 = -30,582 kg CO_2-e = -30.58 tonnes CO_2-e

This means that once STDC has reforested six hectares of STDC owned land, that reforested land will annually offset 2.51% of STDC's current non-excluded emissions footprint. If STDC can reduce its overall emissions footprint, the footprint percentage that this reforestation scheme can offset will correspondingly increase.

Appendix 6: EKOS Ltd Carbon Inventory Report

Carbon Inventory Report:
South Taranaki District Council

Period: 2019/2020 financial year

Date: 26th July 2021

ekos.co.nz | ekos@ekos.co.nz

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1 Summary

This carbon inventory was prepared for South Taranaki District Council for the financial year of 2019/2020.

Organisation background	Name: South Taranaki District Council Contact person: Rebecca Martin Contact email: Rebecca.Martin@STDC.govt.nz Area of business: Local Authority Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): 165 Business Description: South Taranaki District Council is the local authority covering the southern West Coast tip of the Taranaki Region. It includes the towns of Hāwera, Manaia, Ōpunakē, Pātea, Eltham and Waverley. It covers an area of 3,575 km^2 and had a population of 28,700 in June 2020.
Report period	July 1st 2019 – June 30th 2020
Organisational boundary	This inventory includes the following sites: All South Taranaki District Council offices within the District, plus community facilities and halls across South Taranaki. This measurement excludes: The activities of services contracted out by South Taranaki District Council, including: waste management (including the landfill used by STDC in the neighbouring authority), road maintenance and construction, water and waste water emissions, after hours regulatory services.

Reporting boundary	Business operations direct and indirect emissions resulting from:
	• Direct (scope 1)
	• Indirect electricity (scope 2)
	• Indirect (scope 3)
	  ○ Purchased goods and services (paper use)
	  ○ Fuel and Energy related emissions
	  ○ Upstream Freight (inward only)
	  ○ Business Waste (landfill waste)
	  ○ Business Travel

Omissions	• Indirect (scope 3)
	  ○ Purchased Goods and Services (water and IT)
	  ○ Capital Goods
	  ○ Upstream freight (outward only)
	  ○ Business Waste (waste water)
	  ○ Employee commute

Emissions	Total emissions: 1,216.23 tCO_2e including radiative forcing

South Taranaki District Council has qualified for Carbon Footprint certification for the 2019/2020 financial year and has been issued certificate number 61000011.

2 Background

This report is the first externally assessed annual greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory, prepared for South Taranaki District Council in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14064-1 (2018) and covers the period 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2020.

2.1 Communication and dissemination

This inventory was prepared as a management tool for South Taranaki District Council to:

- Assist it in managing its response to climate change and its reduction of GHG emissions.
- Be a communication tool that demonstrates to ratepayers, community members, employees and stakeholders that South Taranaki District Council has identified its emissions profile, is aware of the significant issues related to climate change and is taking action to mitigate these issues, including offsetting unavoidable emissions.

The users of this report will include, but are not limited to staff, managers and South Taranaki District Council Councillors. The summary of this inventory will be made available to the public on request. A copy of the summary report will also be available from Ekos' website.

2.2 Reporting period and base year

This inventory is for the reporting period 2019/20 financial year. As its first externally assessed measurement, this will also be the base year for South Taranaki District Council. In subsequent inventories, comparisons will be made to this base year.

2.3 Verification and Compliance with Standard

This inventory has been prepared in compliance with the International Standards Organisation's process for calculating and reporting GHG emissions 14064-1 (2018). This measurement was externally reviewed by Catalyst Ltd as meeting the ISO 14064-1 standard for measurement. However, it should be noted that this measurement is an unverified inventory and that no verification audit has been conducted of the findings.

As per the Ekos programme instruction rules, which state that inventories in excess of 1000 tCO_2e undergo a verification audit every four years, South Taranaki District Council will be required to undergo a verification in the fourth year of their measurement (2024) and every four years after that.

3 Organisational Boundary

The organisational boundary identifies which facilities or subsidiaries of South Taranaki District Council are included or excluded from the carbon inventory. Emissions from all aspects of the organisation are consolidated to determine the total volume. Consolidation is done using one of these methods:

- Control, whereby all emissions over which the organisation has either *financial* or *operational* control are included in the inventory
- Equity share, whereby the organisation only includes emissions for the portion of the facilities and business that the organisation owns.

For South Taranaki District Council inventory, the consolidation method of operational control has been used to consolidate emissions. This means that all emissions over which South Taranaki District Council has operational control have been included in the inventory.

Included within South Taranaki District Council's organisational boundary are therefore all emission sources that occur within South Taranaki District Council headquarters and satellite offices as well as the community facilities that the council owns and operates across the District.

Excluded from the organisational boundary are the following contracted services: waste management services; landfill operations occurring in neighbouring local authority districts; water and waste water emissions (it is planned to include emissions from waste water in the 2020/2021 inventory); road maintenance and construction services; after hours regulatory services.

4 Reporting Boundary

The reporting boundary identifies which emission sources are included in the carbon inventory and which are excluded. ISO 14064-1(2018) categorises emissions as follows:

- Direct emissions (scope 1) are those resulting directly from the organisation's operations including stationary energy sources and vehicles owned by the company.
- Indirect emissions (scope 2 and 3) emissions are indirectly created by the company through the importation of electricity, heat or steam generated elsewhere or from the organisation's purchase of goods and services (such as business travel and the production of waste) that cause emissions to be generated by others.

In compliance with the ISO Standard, South Taranaki District Council is measuring all relevant direct and indirect emissions in this GHG inventory.

The included emission sources are shown in Figure 1 below:

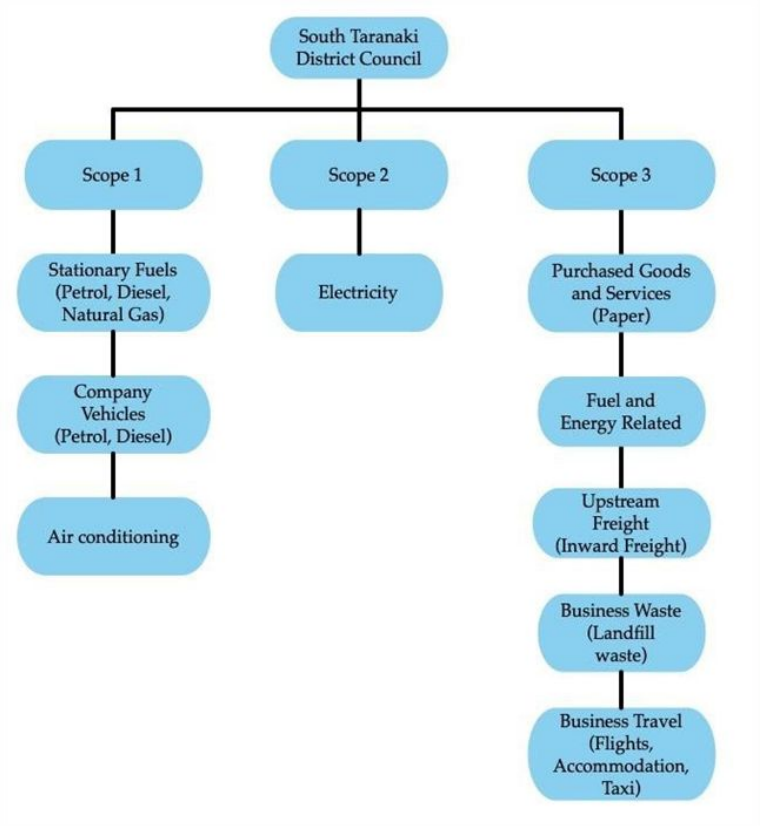


Figure 1: Emission sources for South Taranaki District Council

The following emission sources were excluded from South Taranaki District Council carbon footprint inventory for the 2020 calendar year:

- Purchased goods and services:
  Water and data storage were excluded due to lack of data. It is planned to include these in the 2021 financial year inventory
- Capital Goods:
  Excluded due to the unreliability of emission factors for capital goods
- Upstream Freight:
  Outward freight only as it was estimated to be de-minimis
- Business waste:
  Wastewater of the council operations was excluded as it was estimated as being de-minimis
- Employee commute:
  Data was not available and this year but it is intended to collect this in the 2020/21 financial year inventory

5 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

5.1 Methodology

This GHG inventory was prepared in compliance with the international Standards for calculating GHG emissions. These Standards are the World Resource Institute's "Greenhouse gas protocol, a corporate accounting and reporting standard (GHG protocol) and "ISO 14064-1 (2018) Specification with guidance at the organisation level for quantification and reporting of GHG emissions and removals" (ISO 145064-1 (2018)). In measuring this inventory, the five principles of ISO 14064-1 (2018) were strictly applied.

The methodology used in measuring South Taranaki District Council organisational GHG inventory is illustrated in the following diagram:

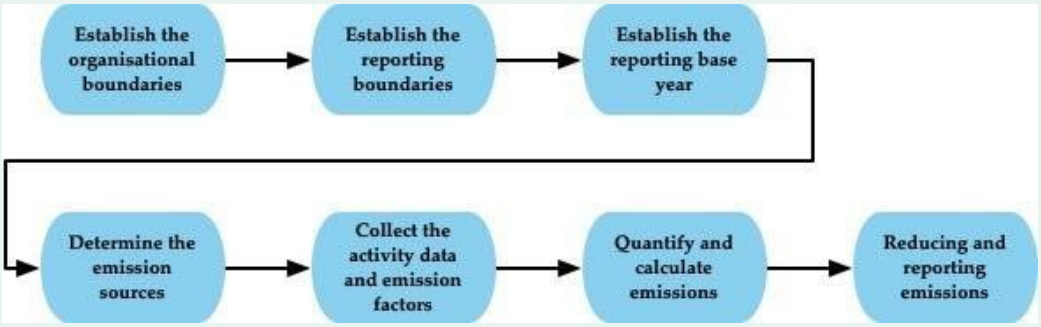


Figure 2: ISO 14064-1 (2018) methodology for measuring a GHG inventory

5.2 Data Collection

Data was collected by South Taranaki District Council staff with guidance where required from Ekos. The table below provides an overview of the data collected for each emission source. All emissions were calculated using an Ekos-developed calculator. The calculation method used to quantify South Taranaki District Council GHG emissions inventory was the activity data multiplied by the appropriate emission factor:

Tonnes CO_2e = Total GHG activity x appropriate emission factor

Activity data for South Taranaki District Council was obtained from a range of sources, which are outlined in the table below.

GHG emission factors were generally sourced from New Zealand's Ministry for the Environment. Where appropriate emission factors were not available, other reliable sources such as international government agencies or published research were used. A full list of the emission factors used is provided in Appendix 1.

Table 1: *Data sources for South Taranaki District Council emissions*

Emission Source		Unit	Data Source
Stationary Fuels		Litres of fuel	Supplier invoices and Ebench
Company Vehicles		Litres of fuel	Financial team (invoices)
Air conditioning (refrigerants)		Kg	Supplier invoices
Electricity		Kwh	Invoices and Ebench
Purchased Goods and Service (paper)		Tonnes of paper	Supplier reports
Fuel and energy related emissions	Transmission and Distribution Losses	Kwh	Invoices and Ebench
	Production and Distribution of Fuel	Litres of petrol Km or Passenger km	Supplier invoices or internal record keeping
Upstream Freight (inward)		T CO_2e	Supplier reports
Business Waste - Landfill Waste		Litres and kgs	Supplier invoices
Business Travel	Taxi Travel	Km travelled	Internal record keeping
	Air Travel	Passenger km	Supplier reports
	Accommodation	Nights in accommodation	Internal record keeping

5.3 South Taranaki District Council GHG Profile

South Taranaki District Council's total emissions for the 12-month period from 1st July 2019 – 30th June 2020, were 1,216.23 tonnes of CO_2e.

5.3. 1 South Taranaki District Council emissions by scope

The majority (46%) of South Taranaki District Council emissions are from Scope 1 activities (mostly stationary fuels), this is followed by Scope 2 (37%) electricity. The remaining emissions come from scope 3 (16%) which mostly comes from fuel and energy related emissions. Figure 3 and Table 2 below show these emission distributions in more detail.

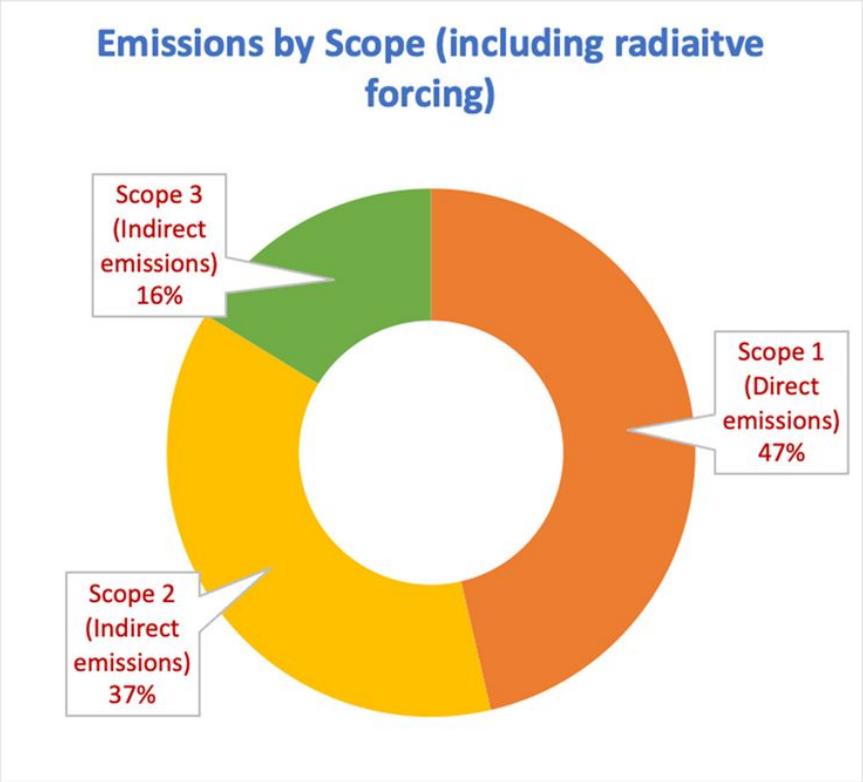


Figure 3: Emissions by scope South Taranaki District Council 2020

Table 2: Emissions by scope South Taranaki District Council 2020

Scope	Tonnes of CO_2e	% of total
Scope 1	564.03	46%
Scope 2	454.56	37%
Scope 3	197.64	16%
Total	**1,216.23**	

5.3.2 South Taranaki District Council scope one emissions by gas type

ISO 14064-1 requires that Scope 1 emissions are reported separately by gas type with Table 3 below showing these separated emissions for each Scope 1 emissions source. The vast majority of this is carbon dioxide.

Table 3 South Taranaki District Council scope 1 emissions by gas type

Emission Source		**Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO2e)**	**Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)**	**Tonnes of Methane (CH_4)**	**Tonnes of Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)**	**Tonnes of Hydrofluoro carbons (HFC)**	**Tonnes of Perofluoro Carbons (PFC)**	**Tonnes of Sulpur Hexaflouride (SF_6)**
Fugitive	Various	4.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.18	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	*4.18*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*4.18*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Company Vehicles	Petrol	40.04	38.28	0.16	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Diesel	123.01	120.93	0.16	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	*163.05*	*159.21*	*3.23*	*0.61*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
Stationary Fuel	Petrol	2.53	2.41	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Diesel	5.26	5.23	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Natural Gas	389.02	388.02	0.81	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	*396.81*	*395.67*	*0.86*	*0.29*	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*
	Total	**564.03**	**554.87**	**1.47**	**3.52**	**4.18**	**0.00**	**0.00**

5.3.3 South Taranaki District Council emissions by activity

Figure 4 and Table 4 below show the breakdown of emissions by activity for South Taranaki District Council. The majority of emissions are from electricity (37%), followed by stationary fuel (33%), company vehicles, and fuel and energy related emissions (both on 13%). Fugitive emissions, purchased goods and services, upstream freight, business waste and business travel accounted for the remaining 4% of emissions.

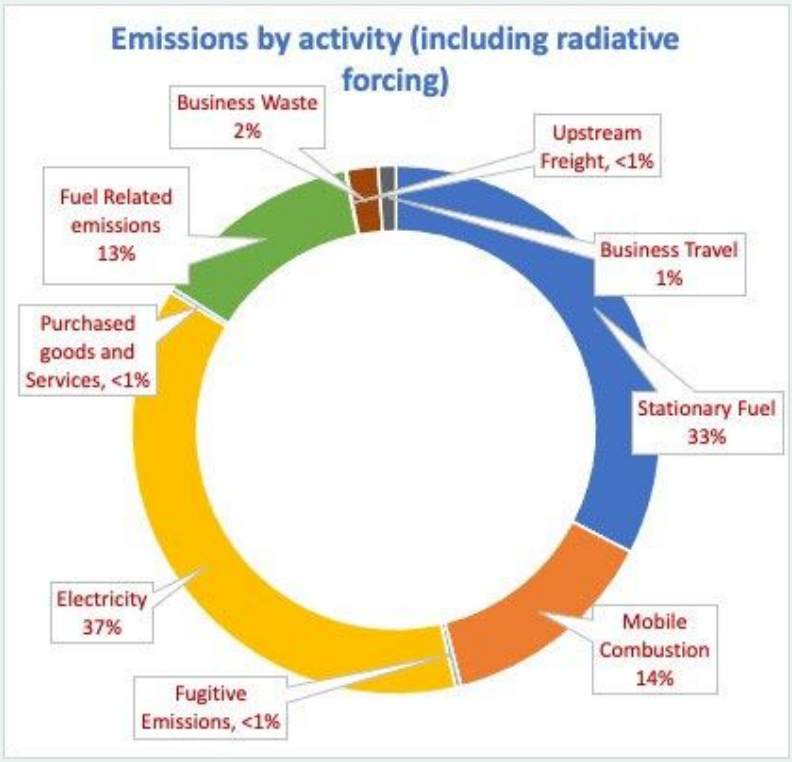


Figure 4: Emissions by activity South Taranaki District Council 2020
Table 4: Emissions by activity South Taranaki District Council 2020

Scope of emissions	Activity	tCO2e	% of total emissions
Scope 1	Stationary fuel	396.81	33%
	Company Vehicles	163.05	13%
	Fugitive Emissions	4.18	<1%
	Total Scope 1 emissions	**564.03**	**46%**
Scope 2	Electricity	454.56	37%
	Total Scope 2 emissions	**454.56**	**37%**
Scope 3	Purchased Goods and Services	3.39	0.28%
	Capital Goods	0.00	Exclusion
	Fuel and Energy Related emissions	156.91	13%
	Upstream Freight	1	<1%
	Business Waste	23.37	2%
	Business Travel	12.98	1%
	Employee Commute	0.00	Exclusion
	Upstream Leased Assets	0.00	NA
	Downstream Transport	0.00	NA
	Processing of Sold Goods	0.00	NA
	Use of Sold Goods	0.00	NA
	End of life Treatment of Sold Goods	0.00	NA
	Downstream Leased Assets	0.00	NA
	Franchises	0.00	NA
	Investments	0.00	NA
	Total Scope 3 emissions	**197.64**	**16%**
Total		**1,216.23**	

5.4 Uncertainty and Data Quality

Where accurate data is not available, it is appropriate to estimate to ensure that a comprehensive inventory measurement is completed. Estimates must be carried on a scientifically-derived basis to ensure accuracy. For South Taranaki District Council's GHG inventory, there are the following areas of uncertainty:

- Stationary Fuel (petrol)
  Petrol for machinery such as lawn mowers is purchased with a fuel card but the card does not report in litres of fuel only on dollar spend. To improve the data quality it would be necessary to see of the litres could be provided.
- Air Conditioning
  This was an estimate based on previous year's top-ups. For a more accurate measure, the contractor who services the air conditioning units could be contacted and asked to provide annual reports of top-ups undertaken.
- Upstream Freight
  While the majority of emissions are captured through the inclusion of Office Max purchases, there is other freight that is not recorded as it is too hard to obtain the data. To improve this it would be necessary for South Taranaki District Council to record this as it arrived.
- Business Waste
  Waste was estimated and it was assumed that all bins were full when collected, however not all bins will have been full. To improve data quality it will be necessary to either weight material or to monitor how full bins were as they are emptied.
- Business travel – taxis
  Taxi data comes from taxi booking information from council support services, this was generally excellent work, there were however the odd gaps in kilometres travelled as reported by staff using taxis. To improve the quality of this data employees using taxis could be reminded of the need for recording this data.

To increase the quality of the carbon inventory, South Taranaki District Council should plan to improve data collections processes for the above, as appropriate. These improvements should start as soon as possible.

6 Offsets and Certification

South Taranaki District Council has elected not to offset their emissions this year. Therefore, South Taranaki District Council has qualified for Carbon Footprint Certification for the 2020 financial year.

7 Reductions

Ekos recommends the South Taranaki District Council take action to reduce its operational carbon emissions. These recommendations are based on South Taranaki District Council emissions hotspots. These are the highest level emissions sources, and provide the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions for South Taranaki District Council at the lowest cost.

The highest emission sources for South Taranaki District Council are:

- Scope 2 Electricity emissions
- Scope 1 Stationary Fuel Emissions

The recommended reductions are as follows:

- Electricity
  As a first step, consider conducting an electricity audit of your different facilities to understand what the main uses of electricity are. This will also provide insights into methods to manage and reduce electricity usage, and therefore areas where possible reductions can be made. When it comes to electricity usage, greater energy efficiency targets are the place to start.

  If you are not generating your own solar power, the next best thing is to switch to providers that are using renewable power that is carbon neutral certified. An example of such a provider is Ecotricity.

  Investigating whether solar is an appropriate and beneficial option for South Taranaki District Council is another good option. There is a range of solar providers who can advise on the best infrastructure solution for South Taranaki District Council, and if it is decided to invest in an electric fleet, with on-site charging, solar will also help reduce these associated costs.

- Stationary Fuel Emissions
  If it is not possible to avoid the use of infrastructure that is reliant on fossil fuels, the best action to take is to improve the efficiency of this infrastructure. Consider where optimisations or simplifications can be made. The good news is that efficiency gains in fuel usage will often translate into cost savings as well as emission reductions!

  If it is affordable, upgrade fossil fuelled infrastructure to infrastructure that is powered by renewables or low carbon fuels. If this is not possible then ensure that stationary combustion engines are serviced regularly to maintain efficiency.

  Implement an internal policy that upon renewal, first consideration is given to replacing fossil fuel reliant infrastructure with infrastructure that is powered by renewables (in circumstances where such technology exists). Where technology does not exist, then adopt a policy that new infrastructure investments will be made to purchase the most efficient version of the product.

8 Glossary

De minimis

Certain activities contribute less than 1 percent of the total of CO_2e emissions. These may be excluded from the GHG inventory, provided that the total of excluded emissions does not exceed a materiality threshold of 5 percent. That is, the total of all excluded emission sources should not exceed 5 percent of the total inventory.

Greenhouse gas (GHG)

Gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth' surface, the atmosphere and clouds. These include:

- Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
- Methane (MH_4)
- Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)

GHG Scopes

- Scope 1: Direct emissions from sources owned or controlled by reporting entity. For example diesel generator, coal heating, own vehicle fleet, agriculture
- Scope 2: Indirect emissions generated by purchased energy. For example, electricity, gas.
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions that are a consequence of activities undertaken by the reporting organisation or related individual, but not directly controlled by the organisation. For example, flights, freight, non-company vehicles, waste, electricity line distribution and transmission losses.

Radiative Forcing (RF)

Radiative forcing helps organisations account for the wider climate effects of aviation, including water vapour and indirect GHGs. This is an area of active research, which seeks to express the relationship between emissions and climate warming effects of aviation.

Inclusion of radiative forcing effects is optional for Ekos' clients as the science is still evolving.

Ekos uses a multiplier of 1.9 to account for radiative forcing effects in line with the Ministry for the Environment publication Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations 2019.

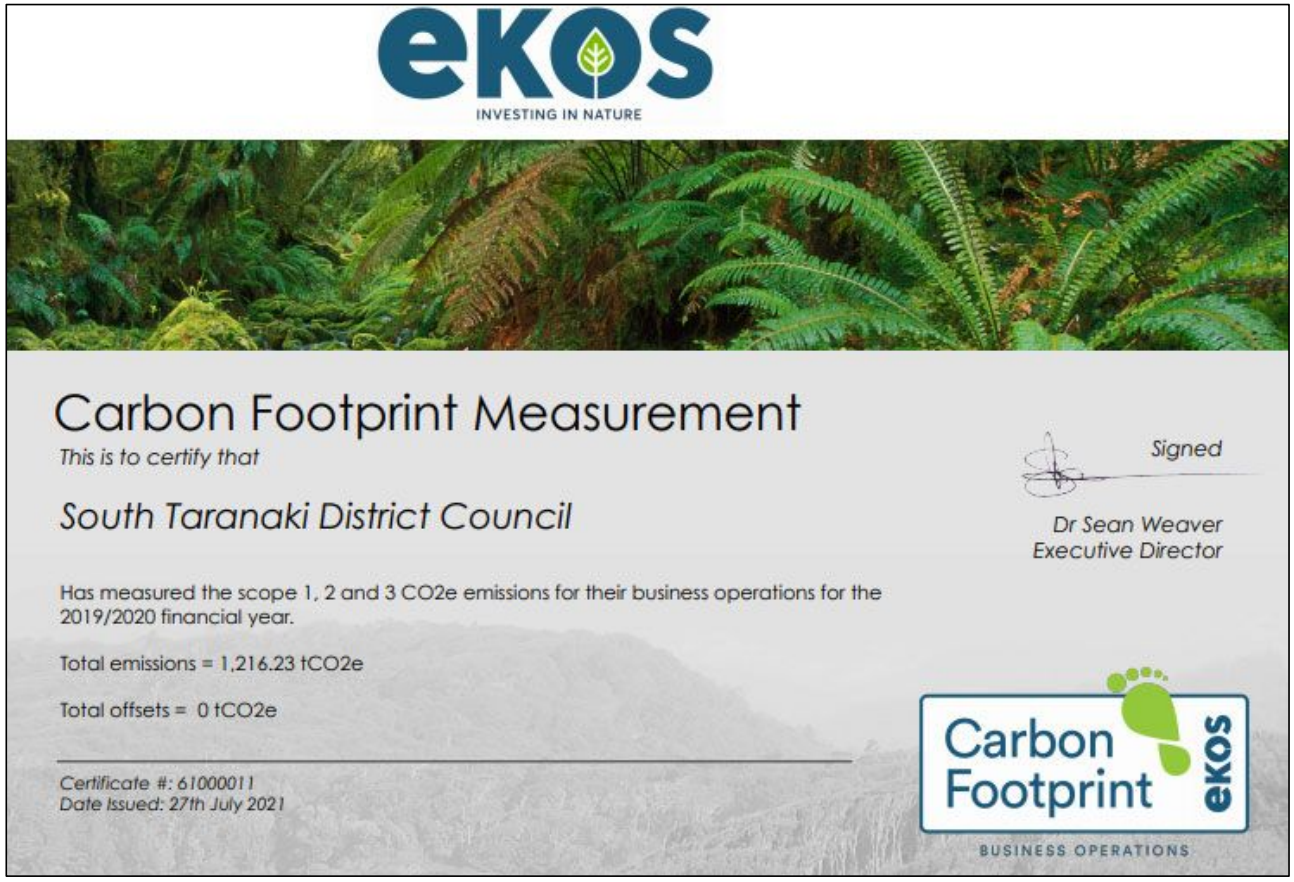
Appendix 1: Emission Factors

Ekos uses emission factors provided by the New Zealand Ministry for the Environment (MfE) publication Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations 2019. Where emission sources are not covered by the MfE publication, Ekos identifies suitable factors for use from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), UK Government document Factors for Greenhouse Gas Reporting 2018. A full list of the emission factors used in this report are shown below:

Emission Source	Activity	Emissions Factor	Emissions Factor Source
Stationary Fuels	Petrol	0.002451/litre	Ministry for the Environment
	Diesel	0.002663/litre	Ministry for the Environment
	Natural Gas	0.000194/kwh	Ministry for the Environment
Company Vehicles	Petrol	0.002452/litre	Ministry for the Environment
	Diesel	0.002694/litre	Ministry for the Environment
Air conditioning (refrigerants)	Hydro Fluro Carbon 410A	2.09/kg gas	Ministry for the Environment
Electricity		0.000101/kwh	Ministry for the Environment
Purchased Goods and Service	Paper	0.952/tonne of paper	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Fuel and energy related emissions	Transmission and Distribution Losses (Electricity)	0.00000087/kwh	Ministry for the Environment
	Transmission and Distribution Losses (Natural Gas)	0.000012/kwh	Ministry for the Environment
	Production and Distribution of Fuel (Diesel)	0.00062611/litre	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
	Production and Distribution of Fuel (Petrol)	0.00059732/litre	

	Production and Distribution of Fuel (Land freight - van)	0.0001994/tonne km	
	Production and Distribution of Fuel (domestic flights)	0.000027/passenger km	
Upstream Freight	Inward	0.000105/tonne km (truck)	Ministry for the Environment
Business Waste	Landfill Waste (with landfill gas recovery)	0.0000404/kg	Ministry for the Environment
		0.000311/litre	Ministry for the Environment
Business Travel	Taxi Travel	0.000225/km	Ministry for the Environment
	Air Travel (NZ Domestic, including radiative forcing)	0.000242/passenger km	Ministry for the Environment
	Accommodation (New Zealand)	0.01280/room/night	Ministry for the Environment

Appendix 7: EKOS Ltd Carbon Inventory Certificate



Appendix 8: Glossary

Climate change: The phenomenon of climate patterns deviating from their usual natural changes (temperature, frequency, intensity of weather events). In a modern context, climate change commonly describes how average global seasonal weather and temperature patterns, and their extremes, will change from their current state because of the global warming of the Earth, caused by the emission of greenhouse gases from human activities.

CCC: Acronym for Climate Change Commission

CFC: Acronym for Chlorofluorocarbon.

CH_4: Chemical symbol for methane, a greenhouse gas.

Chlorofluorocarbon:[21] Any of several simple gaseous compounds that contain carbon, chlorine, fluorine, and sometimes hydrogen, that are used as refrigerants, cleaning solvents, and aerosol propellants and in the manufacture of plastic foams, and that are believed to be a major cause of stratospheric ozone depletion. Acronym: CFC.

CO_2: Chemical symbol for carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

CO_2-e: Chemical symbol for carbon dioxide equivalent. Carbon dioxide equivalent is a measure used to compare the emissions from various greenhouse gases based upon their global warming potential. For example, the global warming potential for methane over 100 years is 25. This means that emissions of one million metric tons of methane is equivalent to emissions of 25 million metric tons of carbon dioxide.

Deforestation: The clearing of forested land that is not subsequently replanted and is permanently converted to a non-forest land use.

EECA: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority

Emission: The production and discharge of gas into the atmosphere.

ESF: Acronym for Energy and Sustainability Forum, an STDC staff working group focused on energy efficiency.

ETS: Acronym for New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme.

F-gases: Acronym for Fluorinated gases, which are a set of very strong human-made greenhouse gases used in products such as refrigerators and air conditioners

GHG: Acronym for greenhouse gas.

GHG Inventory: A report including the numerical figures of greenhouse gasses and details on emission sources from a given source activity or organisation.

[21] Merriam-Webster, 2019: https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/chlorofluorocarbon

GHG Protocol: A defined protocol that sets standards for the methods of greenhouse gas emissions reporting, and which allows for consistency and comparability of emissions across diverse activities and organisations.

Global warming: The increase in the average atmospheric temperature across our planet over time.

Global Warming Potential: The global warming potential of a gas is measure of its total contribution to global warming over its lifetime. More specifically, it measures the warming impact from the emission of one unit of a certain gas when compared to one unit of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the reference gas and is thus assigned a value of 1. Acronym: GWP.

Greenhouse gas: Any gaseous compound (such as carbon dioxide and methane) that absorb infrared radiation from the sun, causing the heat to be trapped in the Earth's atmosphere, creating a greenhouse effect for the entire planet. Abbreviation: GHG.

GWP: Acronym for Global Warming Potential.

HFC: Acronym for hydrofluorocarbon.

Hydrofluorocarbon:[22] Any of several organic compounds composed of hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon. Hydrofluorocarbons are produced synthetically and are used primarily as refrigerants. They became widely used for this purpose beginning in the late 1980s, with the introduction of the Montreal Protocol, which phased out the use of chemicals such as halons and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) that contribute to the depletion of Earth's ozone layer. However, while HFCs have an ozone depletion potential of zero, they are potent greenhouse gases, and thus their manufacture and use is becoming increasingly regulated in the 21st century. Acronym: *HFC*.

ISO: Acronym for International Organisation for Standardisation

Kyoto Protocol:[23] The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties, including New Zealand, by setting internationally binding greenhouse gas emission reduction targets.

LULUCF: Acronym for the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Sectors in New Zealand.

MFE: Acronym for Ministry of the Environment

Montreal Protocol:[24] The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is a global agreement to protect the Earth's ozone layer by phasing out the chemicals that deplete it. This phase-out plan includes both the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances. The landmark agreement was signed in 1987 and entered into force in 1989.

NO_2: Chemical symbol for nitrous oxide, a greenhouse gas.

[22] Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2019: https://www.britannica.com/science/hydrofluorocarbon
[23] UNFCCC, 2019: https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol
[24] UN, 2019: https://ozone.unep.org/treaties/montreal-protocol

New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZETS): The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme is the Government's main tool for meeting international and domestic climate change targets. The scheme aims to encourage people to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

New Zealand Units (NZUs): Under the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme, one emission unit, the New Zealand Unit, represents one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or carbon dioxide equivalent (ie.the amount of another greenhouse gas that does as much damage as one tonne of carbon dioxide).

Paris Agreement: An agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

Refrigerants: A substance used in appliances for cooling.

Scope: A category for gaseous emissions designed to assist with the collection of data and to remove the risk of double counting across an activity or organisation.

STDC: Acronym for South Taranaki District Council.

UNDP: Acronym for United Nations Development Programme.

UNFCCC: Acronym for United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

WWTP: Acronym for wastewater treatment plan.

Pūrongo-Whakamārama
Information Report

5

To	Policy and Strategy Committee
From	Kaihautū Whakawhanake Pakihi / Business Development Manager, Scott Willson
Date	18 October 2021
Subject	**Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 September 2021**

(This report shall not be construed as policy until adopted by full Council)

Whakarāpopoto Kāhui Kahika / Executive Summary

1. This report provides a combined update of activities of the Economic Development and Tourism units and presents the quarterly report from Venture Taranaki Trust (VTT) attached as Appendix 1.

2. This report includes highlights from the activities conducted by VTT relating to both Economic Development and Tourism within the District. Highlights of the key activities undertaken at the South Taranaki i-SITE Visitor Centre are also included.

Taunakitanga / Recommendation

THAT the Policy and Strategy Committee receives the Quarterly Economic Development and Tourism Report to 30 September 2021.

Whakawhanake Ohanga / Economic Development

South Taranaki Business Park

3. A draft Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) has been completed by Red Jacket to analyse the road network in the northwest of Hāwera and detail potential impacts of commercial and residential development in the area.

4. The initial findings have been workshopped with Council staff. When complete, the TIA will inform the detailed design of Business Park infrastructure and the ongoing consultation with key stakeholders including Waka Kotahi – NZ Transport Agency.

5. A geotechnical subsoil investigation has also been conducted recently throughout the Business Park area. This work will provide information about groundwater levels, ground conditions and any potential liquefication issues in the area. The results of the sampling are currently being collated.

Taste of Taranaki Pop-Up

6. A Food Tourism assessment of Taranaki was completed by Stafford Strategy in May. The strategy identified a food and produce showcase to be a high priority opportunity that could add immediate value to our food industry and boost tourism.

7. The Council and Venture Taranaki are collaborating to run a 'Taste of Taranaki' pop up at 183 High Street in Eltham from November 12 to January 30. The opening hours will be Thursday to Sunday, 9 am until 4 pm, with special opening times over the Christmas and New Year period.

8. The Council will be engaging with a range of Taranaki enterprises to sell their locally produced products, alongside a programme of events and activities to attract visitors to the pop up along with the wider Eltham township.

9. Piloting this project allows us to test the concept in a way that manages and minimises financial and reputational risk. The pilot will be measured by a range of success factors including the number of enterprises that participate, visitation, sales volumes and customer and vendor satisfaction.

South Taranaki Enterprise Hub

10. At their executive meeting in September, Bizlink Hāwera agreed, in principle, to be a funding partner alongside the Council in the development of an enterprise, co-working and events hub for South Taranaki.

11. The agreement is subject to the Bizlink executive team reviewing formal documentation in relation to a lease agreement and an entity structure for operating the enterprise hub. This work is the current focus of the project team.

12. Having recently received building consent, the other priority is to engage an architect to design the fit-out of the building (130 High Street) in conjunction with the landlord.

Longview

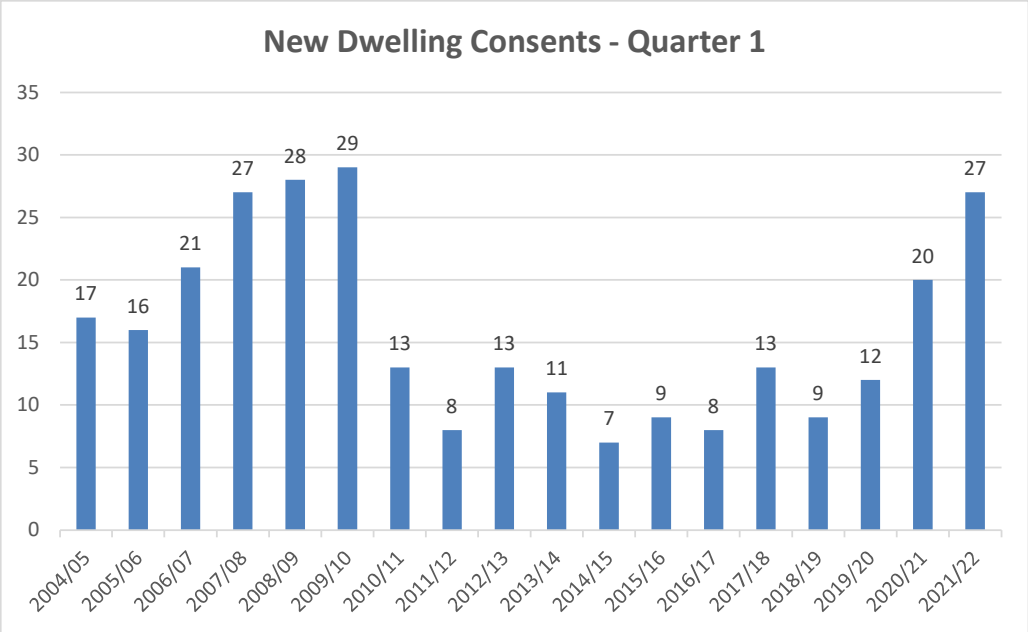
13. The subdivision/land use consent for stage one of the 250 section Longview development in Hāwera will be sought at an Environment and Hearings Committee meeting.

14. Section sales have been strong and Longview have also partnered with several reputable building companies to offer house and land packages.

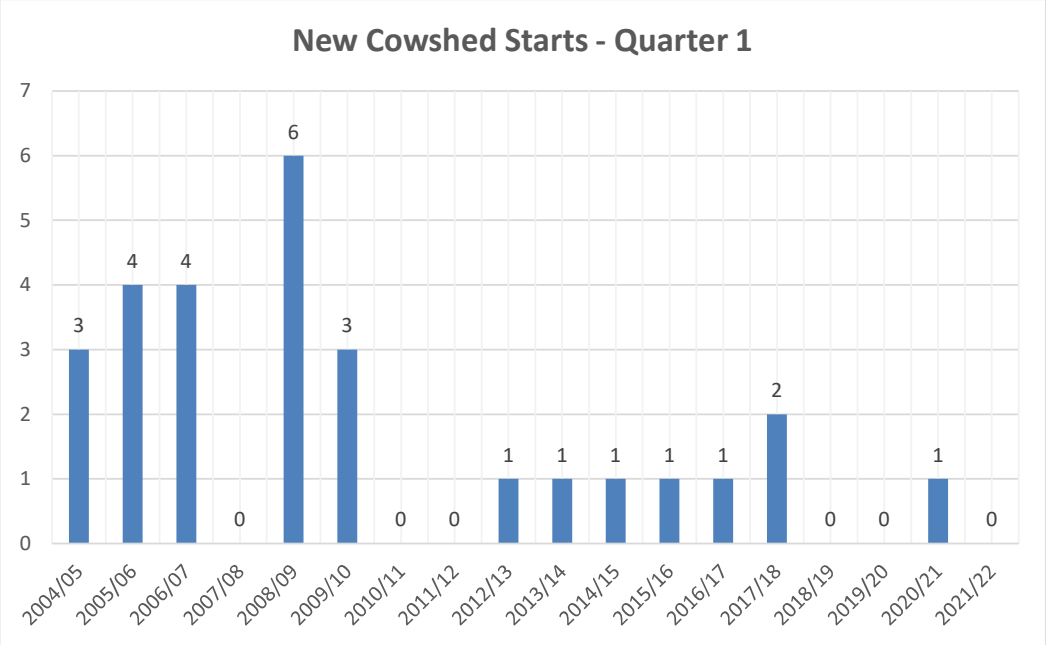
15. The next stage in the project will be to install services enabling water and wastewater infrastructure. The Council and the developers will prepare an agreement to formalise infrastructure requirements, timelines and financial contributions.

New Building Consents

16. Building consents are reviewed with the number of new dwelling building consents collated and recorded to provide an indication of the state of the construction industry. There were 27 new dwelling consents for the last quarter. This is the highest output for any quarter since 2009/10.



17. Similarly, with new dwelling consents, the number of new cowshed consents are recorded as one tool to monitor confidence in the dairy farming industry.



Whakatairanga Tāpoi me to Rohe / Tourism and Regional Promotion

Tourism and Promotion

18. Phase 2 of Visitor Futures has now commenced, this takes us into product development and an opportunity for local businesses to engage and create exciting new visitor experiences. WE Create Futures, have been re-contracted to facilitate this work and develop a range of product initiatives. These initiatives will be in line with the initial report which identified four areas of focus for our visitor sector.

19. The Coastal Arts Trail launch has been delayed due to the current COVID-19 restrictions. This is still planned to take place before the end of the year but is still COVID-19 restriction dependant. Over 50 galleries and studios from the Taranaki Region have signed up which gives great regional coverage and an opportunity to promote the Region as a highly creative and strong arts centre. This trail is in collaboration with both Whanganui and the Manawatū.

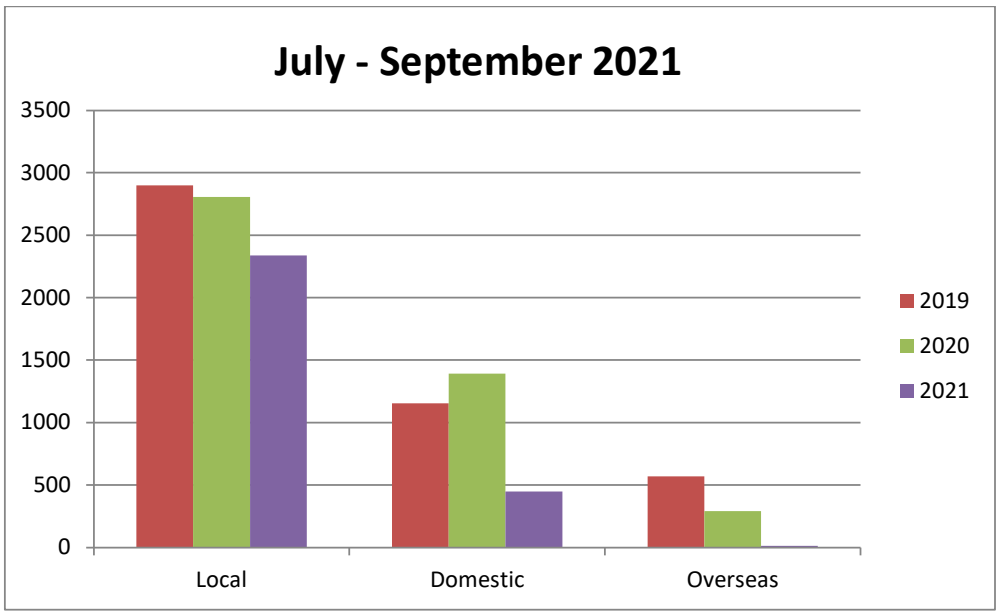
South Taranaki i-SITE Visitor Centre

20. The South Taranaki i-SITE took on AA services at the beginning of July after AA New Zealand made the decision to close its Hāwera office. Full AA services, excluding insurance, are now available Monday to Friday from the i-SITE. The team have been working hard to learn the large volume of material and computer programmes it involves, assisted by their new team member who came from the AA Hāwera office, who in turn is now learning the i-SITE and Council systems.

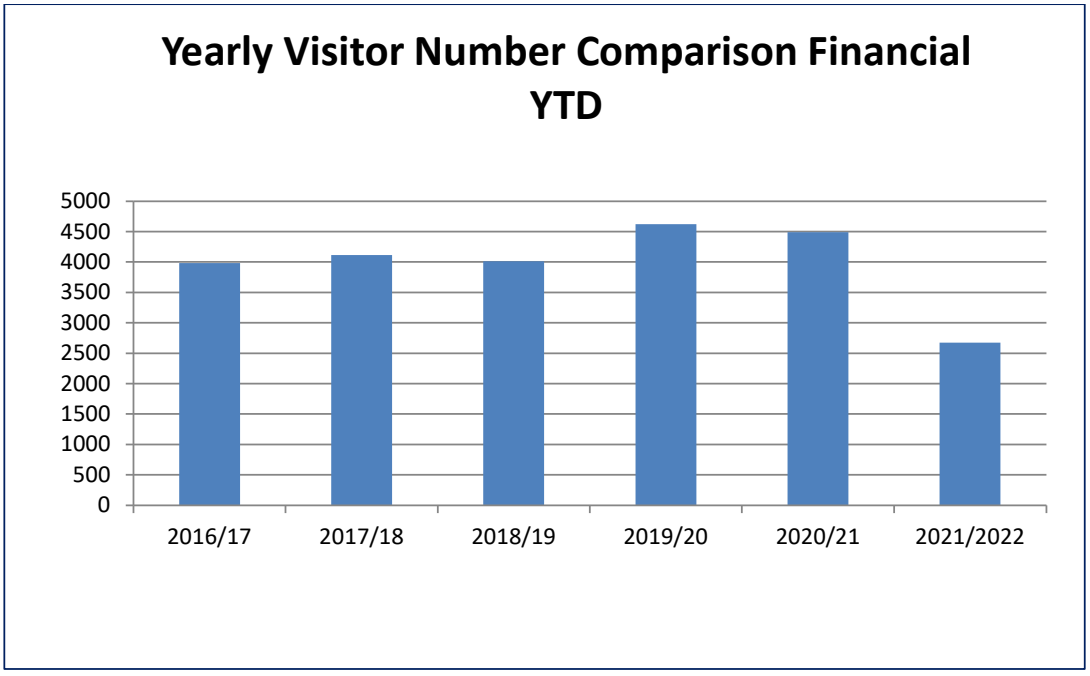
21. i-SITE New Zealand is currently looking at the future of the network throughout New Zealand. Consultation and engagement have been ongoing for the past two years, culminating in a proposal to retire the i-SITE brand and start afresh. The new network, which is yet to be named, is proposed to be a two-tier structure. The South Taranaki i-SITE would become a tier 2, with minimal changes to how they operate now.

Visitor Statistics

22. The following graph has been provided to show the i-SITE visitor trends that have occurred over the past three years. The first quarter of 2021/22, saw New Zealand shift into another COVID-19 Alert Level 4 Lockdown, closing the i-SITE office for three weeks. This has dramatically affected numbers in the office.

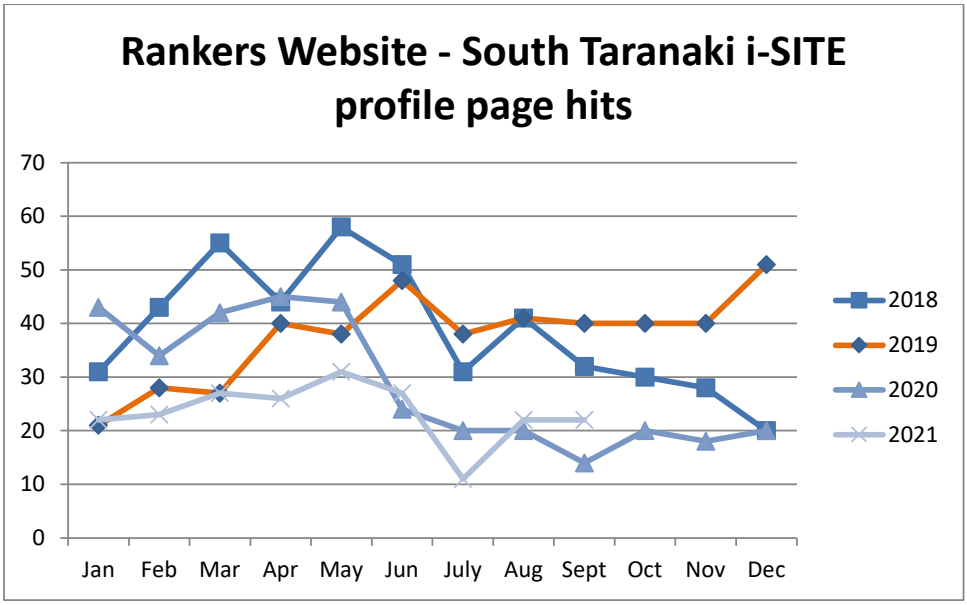


23. The following graph has been provided to show the i-SITE visitor trends that have occurred over the past six years.



Rankers' Statistics

24. Rankers (www.rankers.co.nz), is an independent traveller review website that sends out monthly statistics on the number of hits relating to the i-SITE and is one indicator of the interest in South Taranaki.



Events

25. Events held or supported during the first quarter of 2021/22 were:

- School Holiday Programme – 12-23 July

26. Events planned for the second quarter of 2021/22 are:

- School Holiday Programme – 4 – 15 October
- Elektra – 15 October – Cancelled due to COVID-19 Alert Level 2 restrictions
- Scale Ship Regatta – 23/24 October
- Christmas Cabaret – 13 November
- Arts in the Park – 4 December

Scott Willson
Kaihautū Whakawhanake Pakihi / Business Development Manager

[Seen by]
Fiona Aitken
Kaiarataki Ratonga Hapori me te Pūhanga/ Group Manager Community and Infrastructure Services

Appendix 1

Quarterly Report

SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT COUNCIL

Quarter One 2021-2022

venture TARANAKI
Te Puna Umanga

Message from the Chief Executive

"The lockdown impact extends through tourism on to supply chains for multiple sectors, with the uncertainty of alert level changes hampering confidence and investment"

– Justine Gilliland

At the time of writing, the threat of another alert level shift for Taranaki looms closer, with COVID-19 snapping at our heels in the form of border control at our northern boundary in Mōkau. Should our region move into a higher alert level so soon after enduring three weeks in level 3 and 4 lockdowns in August and September, the repercussions will be felt widely.

The impact of the ongoing Auckland lockdown has also been extremely challenging for many, particularly in our events sector, with some Taranaki events already cancelled.

The impact extends through tourism on to supply chains for multiple sectors, with the uncertainty of alert level changes hampering confidence and investment for those reliant on either imported inputs or international visitors.

During Q1, Venture Taranaki ramped up the call to Go Local again, to reiterate the importance of keeping our dollar in our backyard. We sponsored free advertising for eight South Taranaki enterprises in the South Taranaki Star, run as a social media competition, with the adverts published in mid-September. Venture Taranaki also continued to experience steady high demand for enterprise support during this time.

Prior to lockdown, there were a number of food & fibre sector initiatives that went ahead in Q1. In July, Venture Taranaki held the Trees and their Value Chain event, as part of the Branching Out initiative, looking at wood and fibre products and their increasing value and worldwide interest. The wood and fibre sector provides tens of thousands of jobs for New Zealanders, and is one of Taranaki's top three GDP industries.

Venture Taranaki also sent seven Taranaki food producers to the Auckland Food Show in July, as part of the Taste of Taranaki Collective, to parade the diverse and delicious food products we have on offer, and to share our region's proud food story.

July also saw the official launch of the Taranaki Catchment Communities, established with ongoing support from Venture Taranaki to support the economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of our rural communities in Taranaki.

Mahi underway with Visitor Futures this quarter culminated in four potential product pathways identified for further exploration. Product development, while in its infancy, has commenced, and drive journeys work has continued with the Coastal Arts Trail due to launch next quarter (C-19 allowing). Venture Taranaki has also tapped into the Christchurch domestic market (alongside other markets), with promotion across print adverts, social media, a television commercial, and billboards.

This quarter also saw Venture Taranaki release an update to the Taranaki H2 Roadmap, detailing progress and changes that have occurred since the Roadmap's original release in 2019. In August, Venture Taranaki was also fortunate to secure time with international sustainable transition expert Professor Jan Rotmans. Professor Rotmans addressed a packed room via Zoom, sharing his expertise on how to navigate, govern and energise sustainable transitions.

The interim Regional Skills Leadership Group transitioned to the fully-fledged Regional Skills Leadership Group (RSLG), with Venture Taranaki remaining a member of the group, but no longer in the capacity of co-chair.

Venture Taranaki has also welcomed new staff to the tīma, filling vacant roles from resignation. Nau mai, haere mai to Luke Millard, Lauren Oehme, Denise Besseling, and Guzel Mansurova.

With the flux of alert levels creating much unease, Venture Taranaki will continue to focus on creating smart connected communities, accelerating sectors, and supporting the vibrancy of Taranaki.

- Justine Gilliland

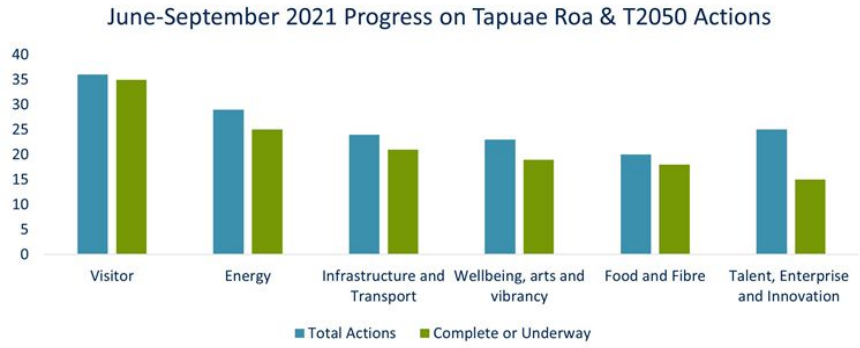
FACILITATING AND CONNECTING REGIONAL STRATEGIES

Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050

The focus on Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050 has shifted from planning ongoing implementing projects out of the action plans and building momentum within the region on this range of work. To do this, Venture Taranaki are developing a communications plan to highlight the work that has been done and is continuing as a result of the now-integrated strategies. Venture Taranaki see measuring and communicating the impact of the region's mahi as a vital step during this process.

PROGRESS TO DATE

- A range of actions are now underway, leaving only 28 of the 165 actions at "No work done" stratus.
- These actions include progress in Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage, Grid-Scale Solar, Energy Storage Options, Bioenergy, Wave Energy, Energy adoption and education, Power to X and food production.
- Alongside Kanoa, Venture Taranaki have agreed on three priority areas for this programme of work going forward. These are Progressive Communities, Industry Transformation and Skills, Entrepreneurship & Innovation. Venture Taranaki, Kanoa and the Just Transitions Unit from MBIE are now looking to identify projects within the priority areas that may be eligible for significant Government support.
- The majority of work which stemmed from the $120k of funding from MBIE for business case development has been completed. Many of the entities which received funding, such as WITT and Engineering Taranaki Consortium, are now looking to implement their business plans.



CHAMPIONING INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

Championing Innovation

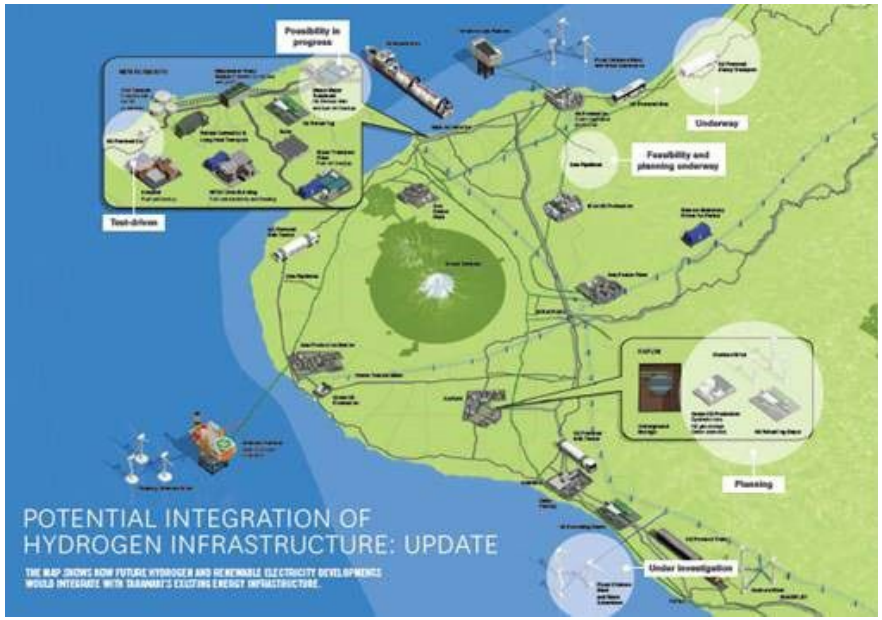
H2 TARANAKI ROADMAP UPDATE

Venture Taranaki has released an update to the Taranaki H2 Roadmap. You can **view and download the updated report by clicking the cover image below**.

The updated report details progress and changes that have occurred since the Roadmap's original release.

The Taranaki H2 Roadmap, launched in March 2019, discussed the role hydrogen could play in New Zealand's transition to a net-zero economy by 2050 and highlighted the proactive and leading role Taranaki could adopt in this space, including a series of Taranaki-based projects that could lay the groundwork for the nationwide development of the hydrogen sector. It was undertaken as an integral part of our regional strategy work.

The graphic to the right showcases the initial possibilities of hydrogen infrastructure as envisaged in the original roadmap – coupled with the progress of what has transpired since.



Achievements include:

- Work on the roll out of a hydrogen refuelling network and the introduction of hydrogen fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) trucks and buses to New Zealand
- The green-hydrogen and ammonia project driven by Hiringa and Ballance
- The H2 study by Firstgas which considered the possibility of utilising its gas networks to distribute hydrogen

1. **H2 Taranaki Roadmap**

Other energy projects underway include:

2. • **Rural energy investigation**
3. • **Offshore Energy Forum planning**
4. • **Power to X investigation**

Activity	Measure	Annual target	Total YTD
Championing innovation and sustainability	Number of initiatives targeting or supporting innovation and sustainability	4	1

Above: Students of Oakura School working alongside Ben Plummer of Drone Technologies NZ to track kiwi in Te Papakura o Taranaki for the Taranaki Kiwi Trust Haurapa Kiwi project.

Below: Farmers of the Regenerative Farming Trials project carrying out a visual soil assessment on a participating Ōpunakē farm earlier in 2021.

FOSTERING SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIANCE

Curious Minds Participatory Science Platform

PROJECT UPDATES

The Regenerative Farming Trials project has been gaining significant traction to develop wider conversations throughout the region and national links. The project has Taranaki farmers collaborating with scientists, and regenerative agriculture specialists for trials to improve soil, pasture, and animal health. Recent workshops have been focused on building strong collaboration with Massey University to take the project to the next level with 13 Massey researchers and 2 students attending across two workshops in September.

The Auroa School Sound Lures project has recently connected with Taranaki Mounga Project to trial deployment of sound devices on the Kaitake Ranges. Students have been investigating the way sound can be used to increase the efficiency of pest traps, and the devices could significantly help contribute to the Predator Free 2050 goal.

Taranaki Kiwi Trust were successful winners of a TSB Good Stuff grant of $30,000 to build on their 2020 Haurapa Kiwi project. Curious Minds Taranaki supported the Haurapa Kiwi project in the 2020 funding round to test their idea for changing the way kiwi translocations are monitored in Taranaki using drones.

The latest COVID lockdown has disrupted a number of Curious Minds Taranaki projects, especially those with seasonally aligned research and collaborations with researchers from outside of the region. Ongoing challenges are expected.

Several Taranaki based initiatives have applied to the national-level Unlocking Curious Minds contestable fund, with a number of these applying because of involvement with the Participatory Science Platform. The fund provides grants of $50,000 - $150,000 to an initiative that supports those with fewer opportunities to engage, experience and connect with science and technology.

Venture Taranaki and Curious Minds Taranaki sponsored special prizes for the Taranaki Science Fair. With over 1,000 entries from schools and home schools throughout Taranaki, the Fair was a great success. The range of projects showed the natural curiosity and love of science and technology from students in our region.

FOSTERING SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION AND GROWTH

Sector Diversification

AUCKLAND FOOD SHOW

Venture Taranaki supported seven local food and beverage producers from around the Mounga to attend the Auckland Food Show over the weekend of 29 July – 1 August 2021, including South Taranaki producer Mister K Krackers.

Venture Taranaki also had a presence on the stand, using the opportunity to engage with potential visitors to promote Taranaki as a food producing region and holiday destination. The show was attended by more than 26,000 people across the four days. There were more than 200 vendors at the show, however, Taranaki had the only collective regional presence.

In addition to significant weekend sales, vendors reported various positive outcomes from the event, including:

- Increased brand awareness year-on-year
- Increased sales through existing retail outlets in Auckland
- New local store and online retail interest
- Connections with media outlets, such as Kia Ora Magazine, to profile business
- Confidence to attend other trade shows independent of Venture Taranaki.

Planning is already underway to attend the Auckland Food Show 2022.

South Taranaki vendors Mister K Krackers were one of the seven food producers represented on the Taste of Taranaki stand at this year's Auckland Food Show.

1. Vendors representing Taranaki at the Auckland Food Show were:

- Three Sisters Brewery
- Juno Gin
- Bout Time Brownies
- Five Fudge
- Egmont Honey
- Marcel's (Van Dyck's)
- Mister K Krackers

Activity	Measure	Annual target	Total YTD
Fostering sector diversification and growth	Number of initiatives targeting sector diversification and growth	4	1

FOSTERING SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION AND GROWTH

Massey University partnership

UPDATES

During Q1 the Massey-Venture Taranaki partnership worked across a range of initiatives, with a strong focus on:

- Food & Fibre sector, supporting 'Branching Out' project work across a range of project focus areas, including botanicals, medicinal herbs, hemp, plant-based foods, grains/legumes, and growing trials.
- Regenerative Agriculture, supporting five events during the quarter, including meetings (and farm visit) of Taranaki Regen Ag and Whenua Ora collectives and Massey researchers on 23 and 30 September at Te Kiri Hall. Events were attended by 64 people across the two days, including 13 Massey researchers. (A good summary of the Taranaki Regen Ag initiative appeared in Live Magazine Aug/Sep issue - see the Visitor Futures update later in this report)
- Promoting the Massey University-Bashford Nicholls Trust jointly-funded $100,000 Pivot Award 2021 funding round (including an article in Live Magazine pgs 36-37 - see article and links below right) and working with nine collectives and individuals towards potential applications for the fund. Significant work is ongoing in relation to applications for funding from three Taranaki collectives.
- Advancing juniper-related project work (funded via Pivot funding round 2020): Advancing micropropagation work has been a focus for Q1, and project reporting in August, with researchers presenting at Plant Science Central Conference, Palmerston North 6-7 July.
- Having secured funding ($250k) from MBIE's Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund in early April, continuing work with getting a harakeke spinning project underway, in which Massey and AgResearch are working with Te Kuiti-based Rangi Te Kanawa to develop spinning technology, which has potential to offer value in future to Taranaki interests.

Engagement:

- **Massey University has worked with 42 Taranaki organisations during the first quarter of 2021-2022, 15 of whom have been, or are, seeking students or graduates for R&D projects.**
- **Seventeen organisations have received support/services from Massey University in the year to date.**

Pivot Award helps ideas become a reality

When it comes to enabling agricultural sector innovations to become a reality, Taranaki is in an enviable position by having an annual $100,000 research grant called the Pivot Award.

To make an application, further information and application forms can be found here: https://bit.ly/PIVOTapplications

Decisions on the winning applicant will be announced around November 2021

REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Undertaking environmental scans and regional economic monitoring

Venture Taranaki partners with data specialists Infometrics to provide up-to-date regional stats and analysis. During Q1, this dashboard was made accessable to the public through the Regional Intelligence section of the VT website. You can view this using the link below.

PUBLISHED REPORTS FOR Q1 2021

COVID-19 retail summary reports: MarketView provided lockdown retail updates for the period 9 August - 3 September 2021. You can view and download these from the Regional Intelligence page, or by using the links below:

Taranaki retail update week commencing 9 August

Taranaki retail update week commencing 16 August

Taranaki retail update week commencing 23 August

Taranaki retail update week commencing 30 August

Activity	Measure	Annual target	YTD
Undertaking environmental scans and regional economic monitoring	Number of regional monitoring updates released	4	0

REGIONAL INTELLIGENCE

Taranaki Export Map

During the quarter Venture Taranaki undertook their regular award winning Export Map Study, which monitors and tracks a variety of export businesses across the Taranaki region.

Export businesses were invited to update us on how their export strategies are tracking, where they are exporting to, how they are exporting and what future support they required. For this particular survey, additional questions were asked in relation to how COVID-19 has affected their exports.

The survey results will be analysed and published during the next quarter. Venture Taranaki will use this information to shape the type of support and networking opportunities that we provide this group of local businesses. We also continue to work closely with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise to collaborate and provide joint support to exporters.

ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND ENABLEMENT

Referrals and Engagements

ENTERPRISE ADVISORY AND SUPPORT

The quarter saw continued demand from a variety of enterprises, with a focus on planning, succession and developing people, along with marketing (with an online/ digital focus). People management, team culture, leadership, financial systems, processes and understanding, and marketing planning are also areas of support sought from a range of enterprises including those operating in real estate, creative sector, hospitality, and manufacturing.

The farming sector (dairy, sheep, and beef, as well as agri-services) have shown a particular demand for planning, succession, as well as understanding financials, along with diversified land-use opportunities and people development. This demand has been consistent over the quarter. A further challenge in the sector has been navigation of environmental legislation.

Businesses are coming to VT recognising their need to invest more into planning, understanding their numbers and their people. Team culture and wellbeing is featuring as top priority for some businesses; they need to understand their numbers better rather than relying on their accountant at the end of the financial year – really understand what they need to do to drive business, cash flow and to plan for the future based on evidence. There have also been planning discussions related to contingency - lockdown, illness or other – along with succession planning demand.

Digital marketing remains popular as enterprises continue to look for effective means of servicing clients online rather than being solely reliant on their physical presence in market.

Recruitment is proving challenging in a number of sectors, particularly in construction and trades – engineering and manufacturing, and farming. Enterprises are finding it difficult to get qualified people for trades industries that are competing for the same skills. There has also been an increased interest in offering apprenticeships with a number of customers seeking information about support available to assist with bringing on apprentices. Finally, supply of materials is also proving challenging with these sectors, as are freight costs.

Enterprises appear to be weathering the effects of the second lockdown better in terms of preparedness and ability to react quickly to protect their business (systems in place, more HR support, accessing wage subsidy, resurgence payment etc…). This is not to say that businesses are not experiencing challenges – they definitely are and a number are financially fragile. Business were actively seeking out the wage subsidy and resurgence payments to ensure they accessed available financial support for the period. Hospitality and retail enterprises across all three districts of Taranaki are feeling the strain of Covid-19 impacts as people show hesitancy to go out as we come out of levels etc.

Demand for training services was high before lockdown number two, but dipped significantly as enterprises were focusing on getting through this period. Services in high demand remain digital marketing, strategic planning, and financial knowledge. From the rural sector, which was not as affected as other sectors in terms of inability to trade, a strong focus is on succession planning, growing the farm and securing the future.

REFERRALS AND CONNECTIONS:

37

(UP 825% FROM STLY*)

NUMBER OF CLIENT INTERACTIONS:

468

(UP 15% FROM STLY*)

Activity	Measure	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Existing or new businesses are supported and assisted to grow.	Number of client interactions with the Business Advisory Service.	≥ 475	468				468
Referrals and connections			37				37

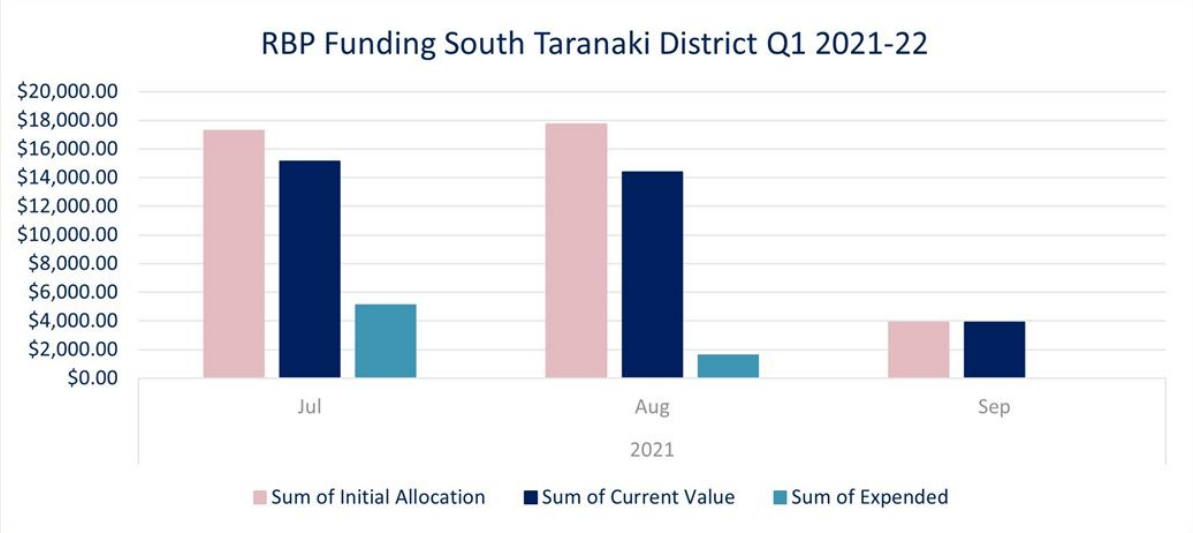
**Same Time Last Year*

ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND ENABLEMENT

Regional Business Partners capability funding

RBP CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT FUNDING ISSUED:

$38,905



Activity	Measure	Annual target	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
Existing or new businesses are supported and assisted to grow	Dollar value of Capability Development funding distributed in South Taranaki	≥ $75,000	$38,905.00 *22 allocations*				$38,905.00 *22 allocations*

ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND ENABLEMENT

Startups, jobs and mentor matches

Startup clinic attendance remains steady across across the region.

Job listings have also eased off compared to last quarter, but are up 68% across the region compared to the same time last year.

Be Your Own Boss Programme

VT has been working with MSD to provide business planning and mentoring support to MSD customers who are looking to start their own business via MSD's Flexiwage self-employment programme.

The programme has seen strong demand in its first few months and will result in a number of new business start-ups in the region over the coming months.

This programme has been one of the key drivers in the increase in startup clinic attendance, with attendees travelling from throughout Taranaki to attend these clinics and mentoring sessions.

New Jobs

New job listings have eased off during Q1 from the high seen over April-June, but still at a similar level for South Taranaki compared to the same time last year.

NUMBER OF STARTUP CLIENTS:

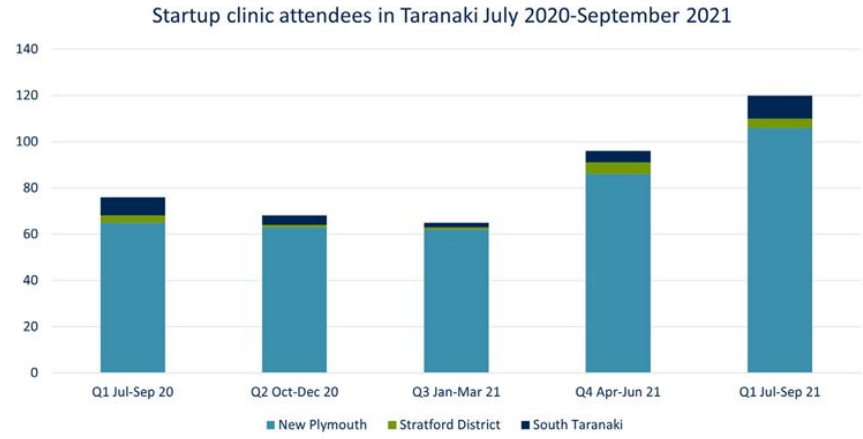
10

NEW JOBS LISTED:

52

MENTOR MATCHES:

1



ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND ENABLEMENT

PowerUp for impact enterprises

Planning is well underway to deliver Power Up 2022, which will be along similar lines to the very successful 2021 programme of activity.

PowerUp for Impact Enterprises: Venture Taranaki has been working on this new PowerUp initiative in partnership with StartUp Taranaki and with funding support from TOI Foundation. This new dimension to PowerUp is aimed at supporting people in Taranaki who are interested in "Profit for Purpose" to help them on their journey to start or grow an impact enterprise. The team has been working on programme content and deliverables, timelines, MOU drafting and branding, and will launch on October 20. The event is being held at TSB showplace and will also be two-way live streamed at the TSB Hub in Hāwera.

VT is taking part in the exciting NZ Entrepreneur 'Innovation Nation' PR campaign again in 2021, in collaboration with NZ Entrepreneur magazine, to showcase more of our great innovative Taranaki enterprises to the motu. Ten diverse Taranaki enterprises will have their story told on #nzentrepreneur throughout the next quarter, as well as being included in their November 2021 Innovation Nation online and social media showcase as part of Global Entrepreneurship Week.

Following on from the inaugural PowerUp ideas competition, 2021 winner Sol + Sea continue their start up journey to launch after being chosen for the SODA Boost programme focusing on capital raising. PowerUp 2021 finalist Nano Bubble are also tracking well after being selected for this year's cohort for the Sprout Agritech Accelerator Programme.

Luke Millard, Enterprise Advisor

The Enterprise team within Venture Taranaki has a new face, with Luke Millard joining as an Enterprise Adviser in September.

With passion and experience in culture and events, Luke comes to Venture Taranaki from NPDC events and community partnerships, weaving event operations and project management skills into the community arts space.

Prior to this a good decade was spend in Sydney Australia, filling his kete with a spectrum of events experience to return home and share.

Luke believes in the vision of a prosperous, vibrant low emission future for all Taranaki, and that a thriving local arts and cultural sector is the keystone to achieving this.

True to form, after hours you'll find him piecing arts projects together, putting on community events, connecting and collaborating with others to navigate that path.

ENTERPRISE SUPPORT AND ENABLEMENT

Callaghan Innovation grants and funding

Research & Development updates

Interest in R&D activity has continued through quarter one and lockdown with no drop off in enquiries, though there are headwinds in the availability of funding from Callaghan Innovation. In July it was announced that due to increased support for R&D in light of COVID-19, there would be a change in settings for R&D Project Grant applications. This has made these larger grants only available for companies who are new to R&D. Other grants remained unchanged.

There are still a number of eligible Taranaki businesses in the process of applying for the top level of support.

Even with a reduced outlook for grants, we are continuing to assist innovative business access some of the many other R&D services that are available such as technical support via the R&D Solutions teams, market intelligence through R&D Library Services, and investment support for connections to outside capital as well as looking for alternative funding sources.

We saw a good level of engagement for 2021/2022 R&D Student Experience grants (for summer interns) with 17 businesses being funded for 21 students, despite a lower available national budget and much shorter application window. 6 of the grants were to new applicants after a positive response to Venture Taranaki marketing. The students will work on a range of projects including agritech, renewable energy, food and beverage, software, and manufacturing.

Enterprise Support Activities

Enterprise support activities include, but are not restricted to;

1. Enterprise advisory
2. Startup guidance
3. Mentoring programme
4. Investment ready programme
5. Innovation support
6. Connections and signposting
7. RBP Capability Development funding facilitation
8. Research and development support and funding facilitation
9. Export Taranaki support (see regional intelligence)
10. PowerUp (see project update)
11. BYOB startup programme

VALUE OF R&D GRANTS ISSUED TO SOUTH TARANAKI DISTRICT ENTERPRISES:

$10,166.00

Activity	Measure	Annual target	Total
Enterprise Support	The level of annual investment in regional businesses (subject to central government policy)	$1m	$289,516.00
	South Taranaki District funding allocated		$10,166.00
	Breadth of enterprise support activity undertaken (number of different support initiatives)	5	11

PROMOTING TARANAKI AS A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN, LIVE, WORK, INVEST, PLAY, VISIT AND CREATE

Identifying & facilitating investment opportunities

IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES

1. **Investor migrant collaboration with Priority One (Tauranga)**
2. **Working with AWA investment group on potential new fund development**
3. **Facilitating strategic investment for major engineering project**

FACILITATING OPPORTUNITIES

1. **Marine client seeking co-funding for R&D product development**
2. **Agritech investment facilitation for hydroponics project**
3. **Investment researach for sports company pivot to new business stream**
4. **Hospitality business seeking investment for premises expansion**

Activity	Measure	Annual target	YTD
Identifying opportunities to attract investment into Taranaki	Number of engagements related to attracting investment to Taranaki	5	3
Facilitating opportunities for investment into Taranaki	Number of engagements related to facilitating opportunities for investment in Taranaki	10	4

PROMOTING TARANAKI AS A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN, LIVE, WORK, INVEST, PLAY, VISIT AND CREATE

Visitor Futures

Phase two of Visitor Futures has now commenced, which takes us into product development and an opportunity for local businesses to engage and create exciting new visitor experiences. We have re-contracted We Create Futures to facilitate this work and develop a range of product initiatives. These product development initiatives will be in line with the initial report, which identified four areas of focus for our visitor sector.

Venture Taranaki is working in collaboration with STDC on a pop-up local produce shop based in Eltham. This is in line with our visitor futures strategy and our Stafford Food Tourism report that highlights the growing interest in local food, their producers and their story behind their products. We plan to run this from mid-November to end-January, as a pilot/trial concept.

The Coastal Arts Trail launch has been delayed due to current covid restrictions. This is still planned to take place before end of year, COVID-19 dependant. Taranaki region has over 50 galleries and studios signed up which gives great regional coverage and opportunity to promote the region as a highly creative and strong arts centre, in collaboration with Whanganui and Manawatu.

Initial consultation on the Waikato–Taranaki drive journey has commenced, and we are now moving into stakeholder consultation phase. This will deliver an interesting journey linked by key themes throughout Waikato and Taranaki, with a strong focus on history and culture.

PROMOTING TARANAKI AS A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN, LIVE, WORK, INVEST, PLAY, VISIT AND CREATE

Visitor promotion initiatives

Three visitor promotion campaigns were undertaken in Q1:

1. Christchurch campaign – broad awareness for 35+ audience
2. Drive and flight markets – Auckland, Wellington, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Manawatu – 55+ audience
3. Partnerships - Neat Places, Air New Zealand, AA, Tourism NZ

Activity	Measure	Annual target	YTD
Lead regional events strategy	Number of engagements with regional events organisers and operators	25	806
Destination promotion	Number of engagements with Visitor Industry Operators	1000	451
	Number of destination promotion and attraction initiatives	2	3

PROMOTING TARANAKI AS A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN, LIVE, WORK, INVEST, PLAY, VISIT AND CREATE

Major Events Fund

Seven events were contracted during Q1, bringing the total contracted during the financial year-to-date to 7.

Events funded in the 2020-2021 financial year		
1.	Feastival	2022 TBC
2.	TSB Festival of Lights	Dec 2021-Jan2022
3.	Jennian Homes Charles Tour Taranaki Open	Sep 30 - 3 Oct 2021
4.	Oxfam Trailwalker	26-27 March 2022
5.	Synthony	5 Feb 2022
6.	Vero International Festival of Historic Motoring	21 Jan 2022
7.	WOMAD	18-20 March 2022

Activity	Measure	Annual target	Total
Administer the Major Events Fund	Number of events funded in accordance with the criteria of the NPDC's Major Events Fund	4	7

COVID- 19 continues to decimate the events sector due to current alert levels and the continuation of the border closure.

The following events have been recently affected:

- The NZ Tattoo & Arts Festival has morphed in to a smaller event and moved from November to January
- RESET has been postponed until next June
- Taranaki Steelformers Around the Mountain Relay has been cancelled for this year.

Venture Taranaki continues to provide support to our event organisations to ensure survival.

Funding received from central government (via the Regional Event Fund)is being used for this purpose, as well as to lay strong foundations for some of our emerging events to grow in the future.

The New Zealand Event Association has been lobbying for support for the sector in the form of financial assistance, a government backed insurance facility and improved MIQ systems, but to date this has not been forthcoming.

While the event sector is struggling, it is heartening to see that, even in a time of severe adversity, a number of new events are launching or planning to launch. This puts the region in a good position to retain and enhance its vibrancy moving into the future.

PROMOTING TARANAKI AS A GREAT PLACE TO LEARN, LIVE, WORK, INVEST, PLAY, VISIT AND CREATE

Talent attraction

Immigration Review Submission

The Productivity Commission's review of immigration takes a system-wide view of its effects on productivity and well-being. This review includes the impact of immigration on the labour market, housing and associated infrastructure, and the natural environment. The VT submission looked at the data behind immigration and productivity in the region and examined where immigration made the most significant impact.

Summary of Key Points:

Te Ao Māori

- The framework must consider that immigration in Aotearoa/New Zealand directly relates to the history of land confiscation and colonisation.
- Te Tiriti O Waitangi is the country's founding immigration document.
- Concepts from Te Aō Māori can offer a useful framework for policy. Tangata whenua could have a greater role in policy development and welcome migrants.

Regional perspectives on immigration

- Workforce challenges vary regionally and across industry sectors, and the framework must be flexible enough to acknowledge that.
- Migration does not necessarily go hand in hand with low productivity. Those sectors with high productivity in Taranaki have a significant proportion of highly skilled and highly educated migrants.
- The negative impacts of immigration can be overstated. For example, there is little evidence to support the argument that migrants in Taranaki are driving the shortage of houses or a housing boom.
- Taranaki has significant skill shortages, which will continue for some time without changes to training, population, and workforce innovation. Immigration is part of the solution.
- Migration should be available for industries that are seeking to grow and where there are skill gaps, particularly in an economic climate of very low unemployment.
- Immigration has a range of benefits, not just economic ones.

Initiatives undertaken this quarter

1. **Working on submission to Productivity Commission's review of immigration**
2. **Working with other RDAs/EDAs on submission to Ministry of Education High-Value Education Statement.**
3. **Participating in Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation's workforce development plan.**
4. **Work beginning on International Education Student retention project, which looks at the rebuild of this sector.**
5. **Work began on investor migrants ecosystem project**

Activity	Measure	Annual target	Total
Facilitate talent attraction and retention	Number of talent initiatives	2	5

Feedback

" just wanted to also say a massive thanks to you. You have been so supportive of me and what I am trying to achieve and just wanted you to know that really appreciate having someone like yourself to catch up with. Its so great to deal with someone so positive and vibrant that's is also so passionate about our province and what we have to offer. There is so much more I would like to achieve in the next 12 months to try and include some exclusive Tours around Taranaki for smaller groups coming into the region, for me at the moment it has been a juggling act with running the other side of the business as well as networking and building the relationships with people. - Transport sector client, Hāwera

"Thank you for connecting me with Shona. Thank you. I am finding the support from Shona really useful, she is great, she adds to my ideas and helps provide an alternative perspective on my ideas. more importantly she helps keep me on track with what i can implement and when, considering my strategy and budget." - Business mentoring client, South Taranaki

"We have made progress bringing the team together and I really appreciate the support from Venture Taranaki. It is great to be able to check in as a soundingboard away from the operational side of the business. Thanks for helping understand where we need to focus our efforts to help our people and help with our goals." – Hospitality business, Hāwera

"Good to know this is available to help me develop my capability in marketing strategy and social media to support my business. <VT Talent Advisor> was great to deal with during Covid." - South Taranaki capability client.

"I met with Sharon of Venture Taranaki on Friday and she was amazing, so helpful and I am signed up to attend a course with IRD regarding tax etc." - Startup clinic client, South Taranaki

Coming up next quarter

- PowerUp for Impact Enterprises launches on 20 October.
- VT will bid to continue to offer the Regional Business Network programme in Taranaki.
- VT has been working on an interactive digital guide to the support available in Taranaki for start-ups, entrepreneurs and enterprises wanting to innovate. The need for the guide was identified as part of both Tapuae Roa and Taranaki 2050 research, and will be launched in the coming months.
- Offshore Future Energy Forum (including offshore wind and the concept of "Power to X".
- Talent attraction work with IT and health sectors.
- Further spring/summer visitor promotions.
- Niche sectors investigation completion and next steps.
- Branching Out next opportunities (hemp, sheep dairy, medicinal plants and more).
- Further PowerUp activities, including supporting Startup Weekend.

venture TARANAKI Te Puna Umanga