



Date: Thursday 23 May 2024, Friday 24 May 2024 and Wednesday 29 May 2024
Time: 9.30 am LTP Deliberations
Meeting Room: Tasman Council Chamber
Venue: 189 Queen Street, Richmond

**Tasman District Council
Kaunihera Katoa**

LONG TERM PLAN DELIBERATIONS

ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

ITEM	PAGE
5.4 Long Term Plan 2024-2034 - Deliberations	
4. Information requested post hearings	2

Attachment 4 Additional Information for Mayor and Councillors from the Hearings

RICHMOND MORNING SPEAKERS

Query: Provide context for previous assessments of proposed Seaview Heights development and what would be involved in making the requested changes.

Response: The site suggested for Seaview Heights and similar sites with larger boundaries were assessed for both Future Development Strategies (2019 and 2022). Neither FDS adopted the site. A public meeting was held in 2021 with the Lower Moutere community about development in this area and a revised boundary was drawn for a potential housing site in this area and assessed as part of the FDS 2022.

The reasons for the site not being included in either FDS were that it was not aligned with the preferred spatial strategy, and it performed poorly under the multi criteria assessment, namely: lack of wastewater and water servicing, loss of highly productive land under the productive land classification, significant cultural heritage concerns by iwi and visual impact.

Council is currently preparing a growth plan change to zone some FDS sites. This large site is not in the adopted FDS therefore it would not form part of that plan change.

In terms of potentially supporting the developer with the fast track consenting process, one of the obstacles for this site would be the lack of available or planned servicing and therefore the uncertainty of housing eventuating. The negative feedback from iwi for this site would be another obstacle together with the inconsistency with our adopted future development strategy.

Query: Have we taken the 50% fundraising into account in our budgeting for the Hoult Valley Road to Wai-iti Domain Great Taste Trail section?

Response: Confirmation that we have assumed 50% fundraising on Hoult Valley Road to Wai-iti Domain Great Taste Trail. We do not receive a 51% funding assistance rate from Waka Kotahi for this part of the Great Taste Trail. MBIE provide a \$45,000 annual top up to our operational funding for the Great Taste Trail which is over and above the existing Council operational budget. However this top-up is under review by MBIE currently.

Query: Will costly individual wastewater units be required in future developments? Provide context for the suggestion that some of Richmond intensification is needing on-site wastewater treatment.

Response: If an existing (brownfield) site is developed intensively in a location with insufficient local capacity in the existing wastewater network to service the development and upgrades are not planned in Council's LTP, something must be done to manage local effects. If the developer elects not to upgrade the local network (which can be some distance); until a network pipeline upgrade is planned the developer may be required to provide a low pressure wastewater individual household solution in the interim. This includes storage and release effluent at off-peak times when the local network can cope with the additional flows.

The total single unit installation cost of a low-pressure pumping system can currently be in the order of \$15-18,000; depending on proximity to existing networks. The average installation cost per unit would be less expensive within a larger-scale greenfield development.

RICHMOND AFTERNOON SPEAKERS

Query: Provide more information around the suggestion that there are some wells in the Dam benefit area that are not benefiting (Submission 33147)

Response: The Zone of Benefit (ZOB) map does not just reflect the areas of the Waimea Plains where wells and bores would be influenced by water release from the Dam. This is the Dam Affiliated Area as defined in the TRMP.

The ZOB includes areas that either currently benefit from reticulated water that sourced from within the dam zone (dam affiliated area) or could benefit from this water source in the future.

The district-wide rate is for the wider regional benefit of ongoing productive capacity of the Waimea Plains, from industrial, community and wider irrigation production due to the availability of a secure and reliable water supply.

The dam was not fully operational for this past summer but managed to release water late in the season (March 24) which averted the need for severe restrictions on the Waimea Plains. The river flow losses measured between the Wairoa gorge and Appleby are losses to groundwater and no further restrictions were required for groundwater extraction for the affiliated permits to the dam. The increased flows also mitigated the risk of seawater intrusion along the coast. Nelson City have contributed to part of the dam cost. The two dam rates have different end purposes. The as noted above ZOB is not just related to the dam effect areas; these are specified in the TRMP already.

Query: Berm and leased land high value uses

Response: This is an issue for the Waimea River Park Management Plan (WRPMP) and not the LTP. The submitter seeks a longer term lease agreement and also to allow viticulture on the berms. Both of these requests are best addressed via the consultation phase of the upcoming WRPMP review.

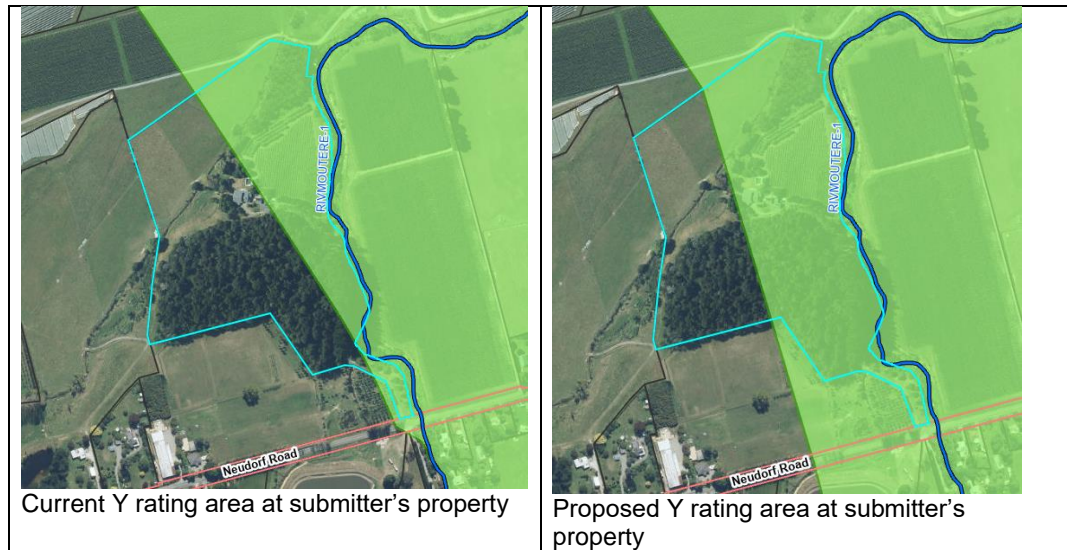
A report to the 28 May meeting of Strategy & Policy Committee outlines the proposed process to review the WRPMP (adopted in 2010, it is overdue for review). The submission has been forwarded to the team working on the Plan review for inclusion in that process.

Query: Provide information on how many other properties are in a similar situation as that described by the submitter, in being included in a River Y area and, in their opinion, not affected by river erosion or suitably separated from the River (Submission 32237)

Response: The submitter's primary opposition is the change of River Y rating to be based on capital value rather than land value as it is currently, but this particular question relates to the submitter's secondary opposition that they are included in a River Y area at all.

The submitter suggests that their property is not affected by erosion from the adjacent Moutere River and thus should not be included in the River Y rating area. Staff note that the landowner's property has been partially included in the Moutere Y rating area for some time and will continue

to be only partially rated Y (i.e., a portion of the property will remain in River Z). Comparison maps of the current vs proposed rating area extent at the submitter's property are shown below:



Staff note that the Moutere River essentially forms the eastern boundary of the submitter's property and is at risk of erosion impacts from the River. Staff note that River Y areas are not managed for flood protection, and as such the elevation of a home or property above the riverbed is not an accurate gauge of the potential impacts that could result from high flow events, in this case loss of private property due to erosion, as the submitter implied in the hearing. Staff do not recommend further changes to the proposed River Y rating area map at this location.

[Query: Provide clarification on the agreement between Council and Crown re Wakatū development and Waka Kotahi funding](#)

Response: There are Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) funding agreements between Kainga Ora, Council and Wakatū Incorporation, to help fund infrastructure to support the Motueka West Wakatū housing development. Wakatū does not want to vest land associated with the roadways within the subdivision to Council but want Council to maintain the roads. The IAF agreements allow for the roadways not to be vested. Under current legislation Waka Kotahi cannot provide maintenance funding for private roading which is not vested with the Council. The Council has not agreed to fund the equivalent of its share of the roading without knowing whether Wakatū or Waka Kotahi are going to fund the other share. The present value (PV) of this unfunded cost (excluding depreciation) is substantial. Circa \$350k over 10 years, \$750k over 20 years, and \$1.34m over 30 years. Staff have provided funding options for Wakatū to consider, namely a bond to cover the PV of expected costs (i.e. Wakatū carries risk of non-funding in the short term) with Council accepting risk after that period. This is founded on the premise that the law will change at some point to catch up with new types of development forms by Māori organisations. The relevant period is a point for negotiation, and the discussion is subject to agreement by Council. This is the main unresolved issue holding up the granting of a resource consent for the subdivision and means the Council can't access any of the IAF funding.

It would be very useful to get an indication of council's appetite to accept risks associated with this dilemma. For example, agree with the bond arrangement outlined above and if so, what period do you think is reasonable for Wakatū to carry the risk for.

Council and Wakatū have lodged submissions on the Land Transport GPS 2024-27 requesting that the non-vested roads be included for maintenance funding under the 2024-77 GPS. Both Council and Wakatū will continue to pursue changes to definitions in the Land Transport Management Act, to enable maintenance funding to be provided for Māori-owned collective land used as public road.

Waka Kotahi also cancelled the Transport Choices funding for traffic lights at the McDonalds's intersection. Council is providing funding toward a new roundabout at the entrance to Motueka West development at the Mannoy Street/Whakarewa Street intersection and undertaking a transport study.

Query: Does the Council have a Lighting Policy? (Dark Sky submission 32287)

Response: We have lighting standards in our Land Development Manual. Generally speaking the LED lights we use follow best practice in terms of dark sky standards. We have a Light workstream as part of our Tasman Environment Plan (TEP). A strong element of this workstream is the dark sky. Unfortunately due to central government legislative changes the TEP is on hold and we are focusing on some other key workstreams, however, there is a good chance that the TEP workstreams will come back onto the agenda in the next couple of years. The Moutere-Waimea Ward Reserve Management Plan 2022 contains specific policies about maintaining dark skies at Wai-iti Recreation Reserve (see policies 8 and 9 on pages 205 and 206 of the RMP).

Query: Is there land identified for skate park at Saxton Fields?

Response: We have provisionally identified a site at 'Circus Green' in the Northwestern corner of Saxton Field. Whether a skate facility is progressed will depend on fundraising by Skate Nelson Bays and whether the two Councils support it during the LTP process.

Query: Confirm whether Council did commit to regional community development agency (as part of signing Te Tau Ihu Strategy? (Submission: 33173)

Response:

Council staff were part of the project management group that worked on the development of Te Tau Ihu Intergenerational Strategy, and the Mayor was part of the steering group that endorsed the Strategy in October 2020. The Strategy is a high-level document and by endorsing it we didn't commit to any actions in relation to the Regional Community Development Agency.

TAKAKA HEARING

Query: Clarify whether promises may have been made to recreational users at Port Tarakohe, such as a floating jetty. Are recreational fees paying for interest on loans for commercial development? Is the confidential port model for apportioned funding being released? (Submission 32701)

Response: It has been "promised" to consider the feasibility and costs of a floating wharf on the Western Arm in Port Tarakohe in FY 2024/2025. This has been discussed, verbally and in writing, several times to the same person over the last year.

All revenue generated by the Port, including from recreational users, is assigned to a consolidated account for Port Tarohe.

The confidential report will require Council approval for public release. Staff will seek the Council's approval on this matter. Staff recommend making this report available to Port Tarohe users.

Query: Provide an update as to whether Abbeyfield's pan charges can be reduced (Submission 32793)

Response: We have a new proposed rates remission policy for social housing and Papakāinga. While this does not directly address the number of pans that Abbeyfield is charged, it does reduce the rates burden placed on them as a social housing provider.

Our rates remission policy for sporting, recreation and community organisations does not remit the targeted rates for water supply, wastewater (pan charges) or effuse/recycling.

The new policy is aimed to assist all social housing and Papakāinga that qualify, and by offering a reduction in pan charges to Abbeyfield only could disproportionately benefit some providers over others.

Query: The Golden Bay Arts Council pay rent of \$2K; Why is this not peppercorn rent? (Submission 32729)

Response: The lease signed 30 Jan 2024 states the rent is \$1200 plus GST per year (a total of \$1380 per year). Council no longer offers any new peppercorn leases. This has been the case for at least the last 6 years. It was felt by most everyone involved with community leases that it was not fair for one deserving community group to get free rent and not others. All Tasman community groups are special and offer amenity to our region. It became a question of how do we choose who gets peppercorn rent and who does not? This was adopted in the interests of being consistent, fair and transparent. The level and consistency of rental levels is one of the (many) issues to be resolved through the Community Leasing Policy review which will recommence once the LTP is adopted.

Query: Some Councillors are interested in Apollo Projects (Design and Build company) being engaged for the proposed facility projects. Are staff able to provide any further information on this? (Submission 33178).

Response: There will be opportunities during the tender processes for all Community Facility projects as part of formal procurement.

Query: Provide context on previous polls/votes for the Motueka Pool.

Understanding is that one council poll narrowly lost, then a council vote, but one survey apparently went to ratepayers only, not all residents.

Response: A poll was conducted in 2006, which was sent to ratepayers in the Motueka Ward and the Moutere/Waimea Ward. 4909 votes were counted. 52.4% were against the proposal and 47.6% were for the proposal. Given the extent of time that has passed since the vote and the changes in circumstance since then it is not considered relevant to current decisions around the Motueka Pool.

Query: Would like to hear more about Tourism Strategy (NRDA) and an Arts and Cultural strategy (Submissions 32727 and 32729)

Response: More information on the Tourism Strategy can be found in the deliberations report. There is a regional destination management plan that was developed by NRDA. Implementation has been taking place but was scaled back to some degree when the (last) Government substantially reduced its support for destination management plans implementation. [Nelson-Tasman-Destination-Management-Plan-2021-2026.pdf \(rtnz.org.nz\)](#)

Regarding the Art and Cultural Strategy, in the LTP early engagement, we received feedback on the need/desire for the Council to develop an arts strategy (similar to the NCC arts strategy). This was discussed by councillors at a workshop on 12th October 2023. The general view was that we should probably develop some sort of policy/strategy in the arts space but realistically were unlikely to be able to find substantially more resources to support the arts in the foreseeable future. The thinking was not to put any specific budget into the LTP for it. Rather it would be one of several areas of policy work to be prioritised for policy team staff to work on.

Query: Provide information on Council's banking and if it is with a fossil fuel supporting bank. (Submission 33065).

Response: Tasman District Council's transactional banking operations are managed through ASB, while our primary financing is facilitated by the Local Government Funding Agency Ltd (LGFA). LGFA exclusively serves New Zealand Councils and Council-controlled Organisations (CCOs).

Regarding ASB, their customer base primarily consists of rural and residential clients. Notably, ASB's FY23 Climate Report (page 20) explicitly states its policy of not providing financing to oil, gas, or coal producers.

In terms of sustainable lending, ASB has a focus on climate change protection for rural customers and offers initiatives like the Better Homes Lending Top Up for residential clients. Furthermore, ASB extends support to business customers seeking Sustainability-Linked Lending (SLL) and Sustainable Transition Loans (STLs). An example of this commitment is evident in their financing of Counties Energy's OpenLoop EV-charging network.

LGFA has been promoting sustainable practices by offering borrowing incentives for green loans since December 2022, with ongoing expansion in this area.

Query: Is our classification of disposable soils aligned with national policy. What is our position on this?

Response: Disposal of soil is regulated at a national level by two principal acts: The Resource Management Act (RMA) and the Waste Minimisation Act (WMA). The Resource Management Act controls the location and manner of disposal, and the Waste Minimisation Act requires reporting and payment of a levy. Recent changes in regulations under these acts have resulted in challenges in soil disposal across the country, with a sharp reduction in facilities able to take soil for disposal.

At a local level, soil disposal is controlled by the provisions of the TRMP and informed by national guidelines and local information to determine background levels of contamination in our region. We use the Waste Management Institute of New Zealand (WasteMINZ) Disposal Guidelines and WasteMINZ technical guidelines for characterising surplus soils for disposal. We

also use locally collected information to identify background levels of contamination in our region.

We are required to manage contaminated soil in accordance with a national standard under the RMA - the National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in soils to Protect Human Health Regulations (the NESCS).

Disposable soils fall into two categories: contaminated soils, normally from HAIL¹ sites, and uncontaminated soils. If removed from a HAIL site, soils with contamination above background levels are required to be taken to an “approved facility” – which means a landfill or other consented facility for disposal of these materials.

At present the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) does not have a specific framework for clean fill provisions and management for soil transfer between sites. The Environmental Policy team are preparing an updated policy framework for management of soil disposal as part of the draft land and freshwater plan change to the TRMP, due later this year.

MOTUEKA MORNING

Query: Provide further information on how the Council can invest more in solar (Submission 32402)

Response: Action 1(a)(iii) of the draft Tasman Climate Action Plan includes a short term action to "*Investigate and prioritise potential energy efficiency and renewable energy generation initiatives for Council facilities and assets (e.g. installing solar panels at Council offices, community and recreation facilities)*" and the associated medium-long term action is to implement these initiatives using funding allocated in 2027 LTP (if budget is provided then).

Site suitability for a solar PV array install should meet the requirement that cost of electricity produced via solar panels is at least equal to, but preferably cheaper than, energy purchased from the status quo, the electricity retailer, so as not to put an additional financial burden on the ratepayer.

Many factors affect the cost of electricity produced by solar panels at each site, such as the size of the array, if it is roof-mounted or ground-mounted, site energy use profile (determines the amount of solar electricity exported back to grid which Council get paid less for), annual solar maintenance costs, remaining life span of the asset that the panels are attached to, the prevailing interest rate and finally the retail electricity price plan for that site.

Building roof-mounted arrays produces the cheapest solar electricity, but if attached to offices mean that a comparatively sizable proportion of the energy generated is exported (e.g. weekend generation) which adversely affects financial viability of the install. Water and wastewater treatment plants have better overall self-consumption, but solar arrays are significantly more expensive to install at those sites because they tend to be ground mounted.

¹ Hazardous Activities and Industries List

A case-by-case assessment is made to determine the suitability for installing solar PV arrays at any site. Currently, the ground-mounted array options struggle to provide electricity at a price less than what can be purchased from an electricity retailer.

This assessment needs to be repeated at regular future intervals due to changes in the price of retail electricity and solar array install costs.

It costs more to retrofit a solar array than it does to include it at the time a building when constructed. Ideally, all new buildings that Council constructs should, by default, have solar arrays installed on them.

Some non-financial aspects also need to be considered:

Q. Would the install reduce our carbon emissions?

A. Yes, but most new generation in New Zealand is also low to zero carbon so buying in electricity from a retailer does not add much to the country's emissions.

Q. Does the solar installation at a site increase the resilience of its operation?

A. Currently the answer to that question is no, but this will change as batteries get cheaper and they are paired with the PV systems.

Solar arrays have been installed at the two larger libraries and one is planned to be put onto the Tākaka library in the near future (using funds from the 2023/24 budget). The Richmond Aquatic Centre is a prime candidate for the installation of a solar PV array. However, no funding for any solar initiative is included in Choice 3 - Option A, the Council's preferred option in the Consultation Document.

Query: What (if any) promises have been made to Motueka Historical Trust re old Library or Laura Ingram buildings? (Submission 32110).

Response: The Museum Trust has been told verbally and in writing, that the outcome of the Laura Ingram building is conditional on the future use of the old Motueka Library. A report is due to go to the next Motueka Community Board meeting in May regarding the future use of the buildings.

Query: Regarding Fifeshire Foundation commitments – What funding has been given in the past?

Fifeshire grant: could staff consider how could use Rabbit Island firewood scheme to help Fifeshire firewood grant? (Submission 32837)

Response: In 2023 Fifeshire Foundation received \$1,000 from Council's Community Grants scheme. It applied for \$8,535.
Staff will investigate supporting the Fifeshire Foundation to access wood from Rabbit Island.

Query: What funding has previously been provided to Motueka Heritage Wharf? (Submission 32428)

Response: We have carried out minor work like mowing the wharf and erecting barrier fences etc.

The Motueka Community Board has allocated \$7000 towards an archaeological report with the looking to fund the rest of the cost.

A report on ownership of the Wharf was carried out by the Council and this determined that the wharf is owned by the Council.

There is funding of \$5,000 carried over from the 2023/2024 year's Coastal Assets budget that could be made available to the Motueka Heritage Wharf Restoration Group to be able to progress the reports and planning necessary to progress any future restoration.

Query: Regarding Community Development Trust – provide an understanding of the model, how they fund their operation, any previous Council support, and what would be the impact of Council funding \$20K (Submission 32817)

Response: Staff supported Community Development Trust (formerly known as Motueka 2030) in the past predominantly by participating in meetings and working groups. The youth hub project is relatively new and we don't have enough data to understand the full impact.

Youth spaces are common in other towns. Some councils (e.g. Palmerston North City Council) offer youth spaces as part of their services; in other areas (e.g. Marlborough District Council) youth spaces are run and managed by a community group and are financially supported by councils and other grants.

Motueka Youth Development hub will most likely be developing in an ongoing manner, adjusting to the needs of local youth.

MOTUEKA AFTERNOON

Query: Has Great Taste Trail Bylaw expired? What is the plan to review? Any opportunity to review with regard to horse riding access? (Submission 32607)

Response: The Great Taste Trail lapsed and there are no plans to create a replacement. Upon review, it was determined that the issues that needed to be regulated could be included in other bylaws instead. For example, the parts relating to dog control are now being included in the Dog Control bylaw review. Horse riding is covered by the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004. Sections of Tasman's Great Taste Trail where the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004 does not apply, such as private property that is not subject to an easement to create a Right of Way (ROW) and parks and reserves land may not be covered. A rider of an animal must not ride along a footpath or cycle path but may use any road margin that is available within Tasman Great Taste Trail (TGTT) corridors unless specifically excluded by the easement to grant ROW (landowner agreement). Some community members have been encouraged to present specific sections of TGTT that may be suitable for horse riding. We would seek structural engineering advice on any structures along these sections in terms of structural suitability and maintenance requirements.

Below are relevant extracts from the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.

Road users with animals

11.14 Use of road

- (1) A rider of an animal on a road must, when a reasonably adequate road margin is available, keep the animal on the road margin as far as practicable.
- (2) A rider of an animal must, when travelling on a roadway, keep the animal as close as practicable to the rider's left of the roadway.
- (3) Unless passing, a rider of an animal must not travel on a roadway on the right of more than 1 other ridden animal proceeding in the same direction as the rider or on the right of any vehicle proceeding in the same direction as the rider.
- (4) A rider of an animal must not ride along a footpath, or on any lawn, garden, or other cultivation adjacent to or forming part of a road.
- (5) A person moving untethered animals from place to place along or across a road must exercise due care towards other road users, and must ensure that any disruption to traffic is minimised.

Compare: SR 1976/227 r 45

11.1A Use of shared path

- (1) This clause applies to a path that—
 - (a) may be a cycle path, a footpath, or some other kind of path; and
 - (b) may be used by some or all of the following persons at the same time:
 - (i) pedestrians;
 - (ii) cyclists;
 - (iii) riders of mobility devices;
 - (iv) riders of wheeled recreational devices.
- (2) A person using the path—
 - (a) must use it in a careful and considerate manner; and
 - (b) must not use it in a manner that constitutes a hazard to other persons using it.
- (3) A rider of a cycle, mobility device, or wheeled recreational device on the path must not operate the cycle or device at a speed that constitutes a hazard to other persons using the path.
- (4) If a sign or marking on the path gives priority to pedestrians or cyclists, the following rules apply on the path:
 - (a) pedestrians, riders of mobility devices, and riders of wheeled recreational devices must give priority to cyclists if the sign or marking gives priority to cyclists;
 - (b) cyclists must give priority to pedestrians, riders of mobility devices, and riders of wheeled recreational devices if the sign or marking gives priority to pedestrians;
 - (c) no user may unduly impede the passage of any other user, whatever priority the sign or marking gives.

Clause 11.1A: inserted, on 1 November 2009, by clause 37 of the Land Transport (Road User) Amendment Rule 2009 (SR 2009/253).

cycle path—

- (a) means part of the road that is physically separated from the roadway that is intended for the use of cyclists, but which may be used also by pedestrians; and
- (b) includes a cycle track formed under section 332 of the Local Government Act 1974

footpath means a path or way principally designed for, and used by, pedestrians; and includes a footbridge

Query: Tasman View Road – information on that how got to point of having that road going through there and has to be privately maintained – want to understand history (Submission 33054)

Response: No specific historic information is held regarding how Tasman View Road unmaintained section came to be formed. The request for the Council to maintain some of this

road is similar to several other requests that are similar in merit. Addressing these would be to require a substantial increase in debt and general rates in order to cover costs to Council and is not recommended based on the Council's financial constraint issue.

During the 2021 – 2031 LTP consultation there was a request for this road to be sealed. Excerpts from the deliberations report are included below.

Road Sealing Requests

13.18 Generally, the Council does not fund seal extensions. The Council has included a modest budget in the draft Transportation Activity Management Plan for Rural Road Developments. This budget is partially funded by development contributions and is intended to fund the Council's share of road improvements adjacent to new developments. On that basis and at present, the Council would only consider contributing to a seal extension if it was at least partly funded by developers.

13.19 The requests to seal Stagecoach Road and **Tasman View** Road do not currently meet this criteria and therefore staff recommend that the Council does not contribute to sealing sections of those roads.

[Query: Roading operations team to provide further information regarding Stanley Brook and Sunday Creek bridge, including why work is not yet done \(Submission 32838\).](#)

Response: This appears to be an operational issue which has been referred to the transportation team.

[Query: Provide data on how much currently giving to Whenua Iti annually? Types and ways of funding – grants or ongoing funding? \(Submission 32612\)](#)

Response: In the 2023 grant round, we gave Whenua Iti seven grants, which is \$8200 in total. We don't have any ongoing contracts with Whenua Iti. To inform the next Long Term Plan 2027-2037, Council is investigating different ways to allocate funding, such as three year funding grants for community organisations.

[Query: Provide an understanding of the relationship between Weka Peckers work and landfill diversion, and how that works financially \(Submission 33130\)](#)

Response: Covered in Deliberations Report.

[Query: how do the following groups interact and whether they are communicating with each other: Motueka Pool/32817 Youth Trust/32612 Whenua Iti. What funding do they have for support services? What do we currently fund \(Whenua Iti could potentially get TEC funding\)](#)

Response: There is a current need for strong leadership in the youth sector in Tasman District. The staff are aware that organisations and groups that serve youth don't have consistent opportunities to network and collaborate. Often groups don't know of each other, they compete

for funding and there may be some doubling up. The community Partnerships team is aware of this gap and is working with DIA and Nelson City Council to improve sector collaboration and assess the current needs of the youth sector. This work is starting in the next financial year. Regarding current financial support, we fund Whenua Iti through our Community Grants.

Query: Given the conflict in support/opposition for the Tapawera Hub, can we get an objective assessment of community support? Conscious of deadline for decision (Submission 32455).

Response: We initiated a needs assessment study last year. A comprehensive report was produced by Recreation Sport and Leisure Consultancy, which identified a sufficient need for a fit-for-purpose community centre in Tapawera. This report is available on request.

Query: Regarding the Motueka Pool – advise whether the \$250K funding gap (Rata?) has been secured?

Response: This is a question for the various interested community groups that are fundraising for the Motueka pool. Staff do not have this information currently.

EMAILED QUERIES

Query: Māori Rates remission and DCs exemption.

- Have any in-person meetings been held with Iwi to discuss the policy criteria and application? We need to achieve a clear mutual understanding between Council and Iwi.
- Is there a high-level cost analysis for the up to 100% exemption of DCs on the proposed policy categories?

Response: Former Kaihautu (Jenna Neame) met with Iwi early in the process and sent an email in August 2023 with a draft Rates Remission Policy for feedback. The draft DC Policy wasn't circulated before being adopted for consultation. Renee has met with most Iwi trusts in person as part of the Ten Year Plan consultation.

Given the small amount of Māori freehold land or Māori customary land in Tasman, the financial implications of these remissions were estimated to be minimal.

Extending the remission, as proposed in the main Deliberations report, is also considered to be low risk, based on relatively low development and the long lead time for papakainga housing (20 units in the last 5 years), but the remission is proposed to be 50% to manage the cost implications.

Query: Is there any adjustment for inflation or growth for community grants in the LTP?

Response: Only for inflation (based on BERL inflation assumptions for the LTP).

Query: Removal of the dwelling size square metreage criteria for small homes assessments.

- Where did the request for this change come from?
- What are the benefits? Benefits seem limited, not clearly laid out in consultation doc.
- Are developers able to rig the system somehow? Developers seem very supportive of this change, what are the benefits for them if any?

Response: The driver and benefits are to incentivise more smaller dwellings (with initial consideration of higher DC charges for large dwellings), in line with the Future Development Strategy's aim to provide a range of housing choices. The Development and Financial Contributions Policy had separate consultation material that outlined the proposed change. The dwelling size criteria was first introduced to minimise the risk of gaming of the system when we introduced the bedroom based assessments – such as a 200 m² housing claiming to be a small dwelling. Experience has provided us the confidence to rely on our bedroom-based criteria alone, supported by a robust definition of bedroom to avoid gaming. Therefore, the building footprint criteria is no longer necessary.

Query: Richmond Library is the only Tasman District Library open on a Sunday.

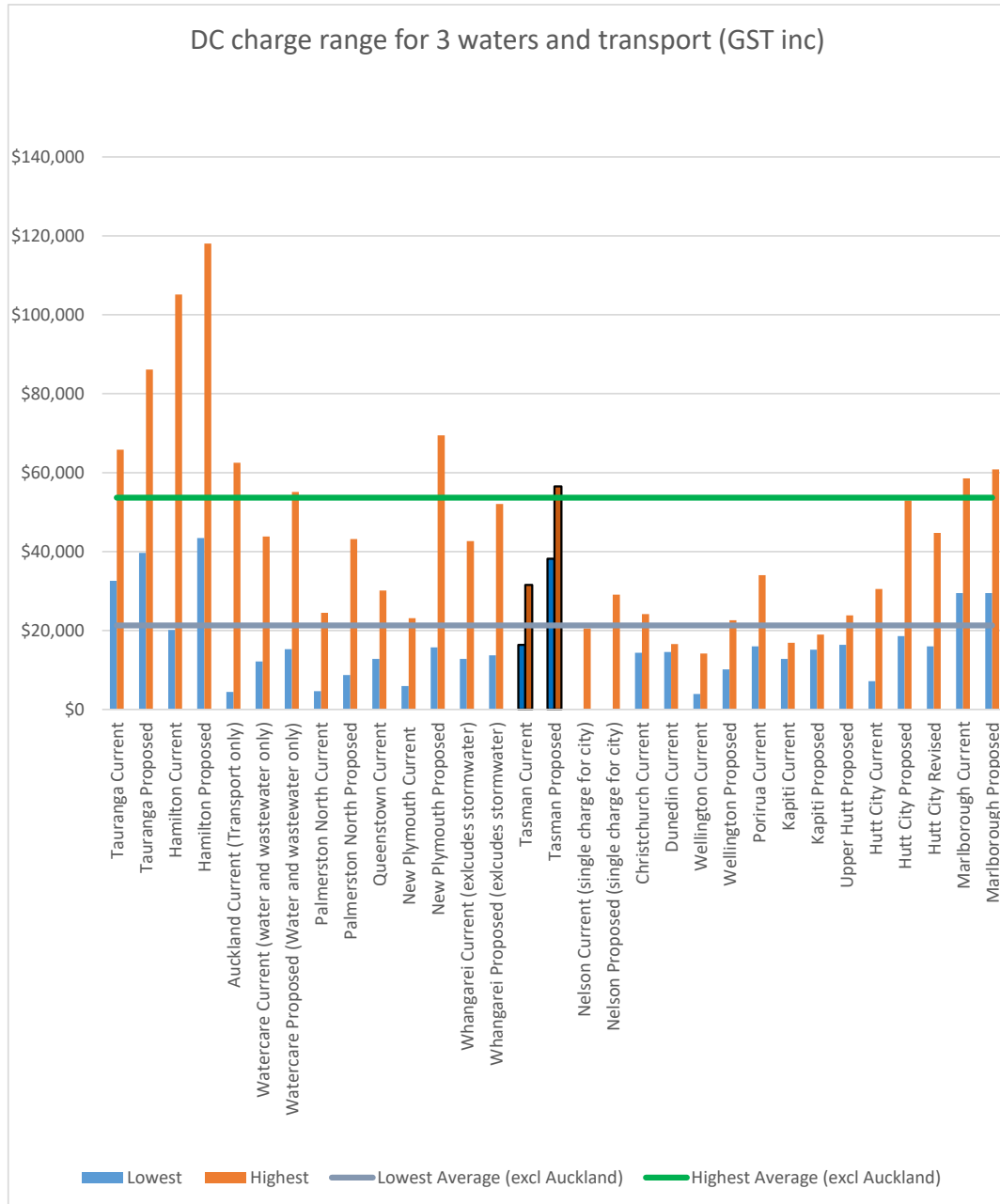
- Is there data for users for each day of the week?
- Has there been any cost benefit analysis for closing Richmond Library on a Sunday?

Response: Richmond Library is open for three hours on Sunday afternoon. For July-April there was an average of 790 visitors on weekdays (open eight and half hours), 301 visitors on Saturdays (open for three and a half hours) and 210 visitors on Sundays (open for three hours). The average weekday afternoon visitor number is 367 (1-5 pm).

There has been no cost benefit analysis done on closing Richmond Library on Sundays. The bulk of the cost of opening on Sunday is in staff salaries, which is approximately \$30,000 per annum.

Query: Development Contributions charges compared with other Councils.

Response: The following chart shows the range of current and proposed Development Contributions charges, with most Councils increasing their charges.



Like Tasman, most Councils have a range of charges, based on a catchment approach. The chart shows the lowest and highest charge for each Council.

The green and grey lines show the average of the highest and lowest proposed charges across 12 Councils.