

WORKSHOP MATERIAL

Workshop: Long Term Plan 2024-2034 – Tu Ture Whenua

Date: Tuesday, 26 September 2023

Item	Released Information
1.	Pre-Workshop Information – LTP Early Engagement and Evaluation
2.	Workshop Draft Policy on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Land
3.	Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) – LTP Discussion Presentation
4.	Tu Ture Whenua - Presentation
5.	Long Term Plan 2024-2034 – Final Early Engagement and Evaluation - Presentation

Pre- Workshop Material – Final Early Engagement & Evaluation

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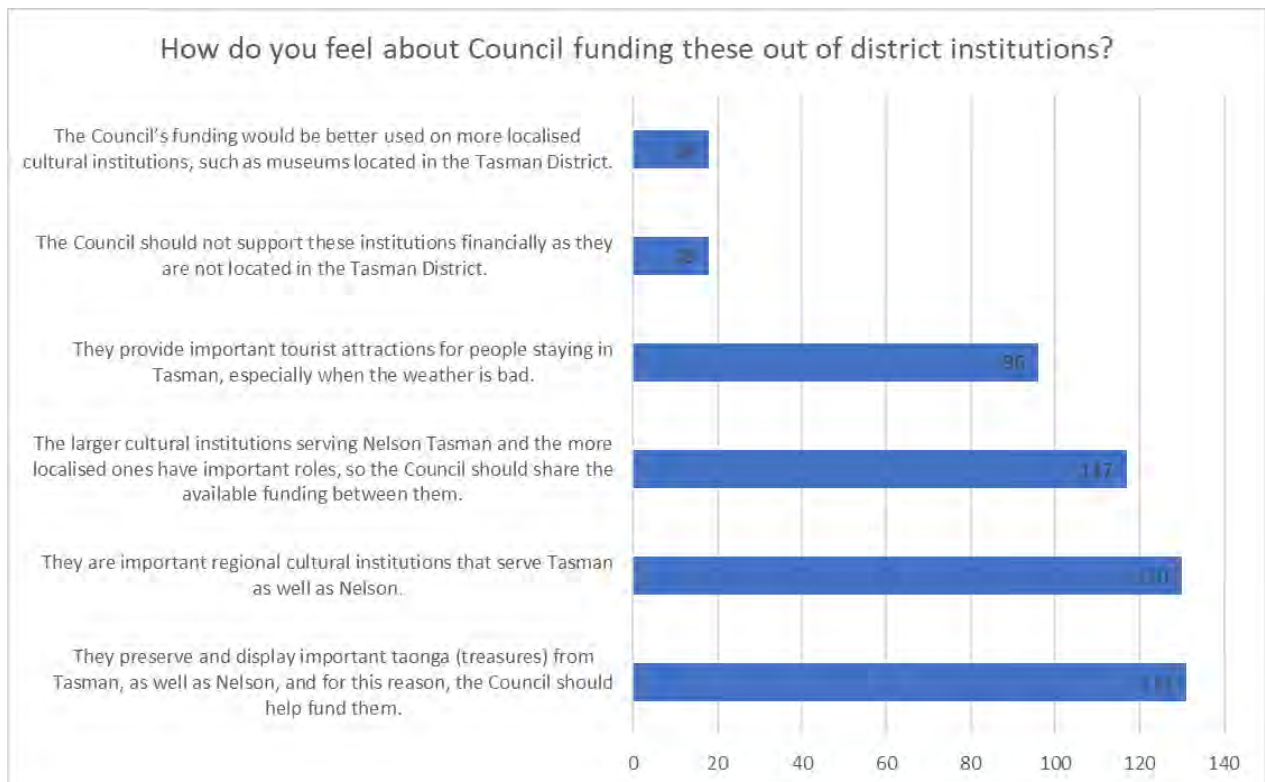
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Purpose

The purpose of this update is to inform Councillors of final pieces of early engagement feedback on the LTP and to seek direction on an arts strategy. Councillors have previously been provided with an evaluation of the early engagement processes and asked to provide their perspectives through a survey. We will also discuss the results of this survey and where we can improve our processes in the future.

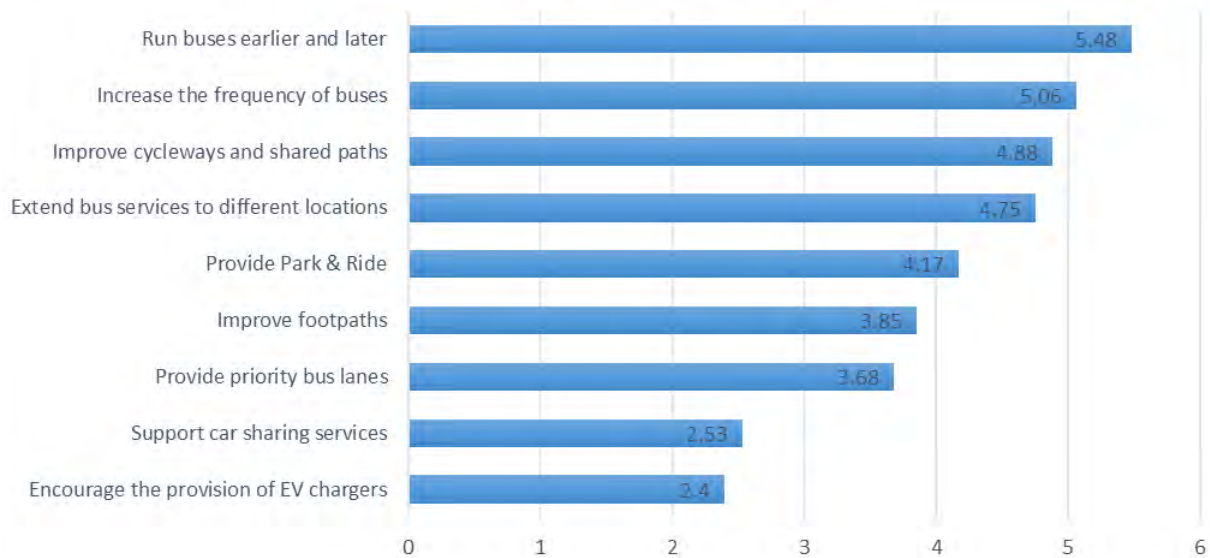
Quick Poll Results

To maintain the level of community engagement, staff have been providing updates about the Long Term Plan process on Shape Tasman and have reignited quick polls. Following the funding of external organisations workshop, we ran a quick poll about the funding of out-of-district institutions. This explained that some of the cultural institutions we fund serve the wider Nelson Tasman regions and asked participants to choose up to three options for how they feel about funding institutions that are out of district. A total of 192 people contributed. The results are included below.

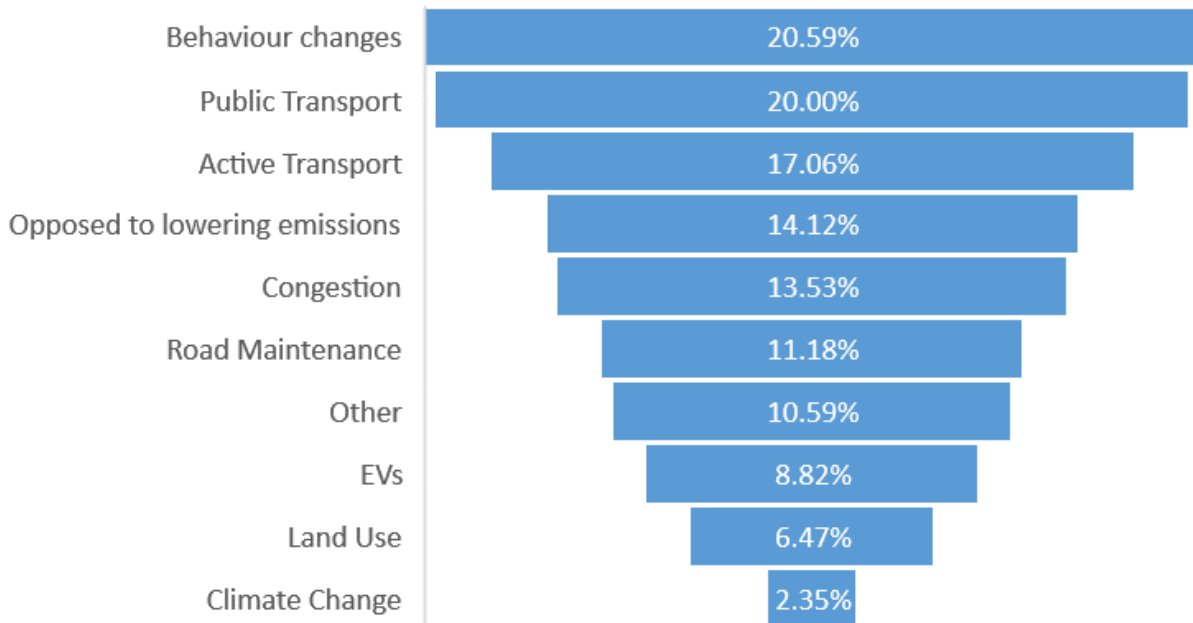


More recently we ran a quick poll that informed the community about transportation emissions and asked them to rank suggested measures the Council could take to support emissions reduction. There was also an option to provide a free text answer if participants had other suggestions to make. This poll had 321 contributions and 170 free text comments. These were identified into themes as shown in the second graph.

Emissions Reduction Measures



Transport Emissions Comment Themes



Arts Strategy

Since the last early engagement workshop, we have received three submissions suggesting that Council prioritise a review of the previous Arts Strategy or the development of a new one. These are included in full below and Councillors will be asked to provide direction on this during the workshop.

Grant Knowles – Arts Strategy Submission

I would like to submit this request for TDC to take a more active role in the arts for our district.

I believe the current Nelson/Tasman Art Strategy produced in 2009 'The Art of Being at the Centre' was a good document for the time it was produced, but 14 years later the world is a different place. One change is in social media. The world has adopted this new tool but there is no reference to social media or digital technology. We have stronger relationships with iwi than ever before. We have a more diverse ethnic community than in 2009. None of this is addressed in the current adopted strategy. We need a strategy that reflects the community as it is today.

There are some good outcomes from the old strategy which proves the sound nature of such a document adding weight to the regional arts.

- The most local one for Golden Bay was started as a Golden Bay Community Art Council initiative in response to the 2009 strategy (*page 23* 'Established arts support organisations like Arts Councils, EDA, Arts Marketing'), when they opened the Art Bank showcase gallery which supported artists exclusively from GB, creating both an income for the artists and showcasing GB as an art destination. The art council visual arts showcase 'Bay Art' was moved to this professional gallery which very successful. This continued for four and a half years until it went into private ownership running as Art Vault. The Art Vault has had greater success with showcasing not only 60+ local artists but playing host to nationally touring art exhibitions and supporting local Māori art and other community groups. Art should go beyond just public art and should be seen as part of people's wellbeing.

I would strongly encourage TDC to take into consideration for the LTP these following issues:

- TDC takes responsibility for Art and take it seriously.
- Request funding to develop a Tasman district art strategy.
- The new strategy should encompass the entire region, including Murchison, Tapawera, Richmond, Golden Bay and Motueka.
- Review the old Nelson Tasman strategy 'The Art of being at the Centre' which could form the foundation of the new strategy.
- Review the new Nelson Art Strategy and make sure to also adopt best practice.
- Appoint a person to coordinate art (or contract someone to do this).
- Need to increase the community grants funding pool allocated to art.
- Can Development contribution be used to fund the new art strategy?

I am very happy to come talk to this submission and welcome any further feedback.

Art should go beyond just public art and should be seen as part of people's wellbeing.

Saraya Pomana – Arts Strategy Submission

Request for funding to put together a strategic public/ community arts plan for wellness and community partnerships which is Tasman district specific. I am aware of the Nelson Arts plan, however our diverse range of constituents require a tailored approach with our own planning structure, not relying on Nelsons, but drawing from it.

My suggestion would be to initially hire a key consultation group, paid due to the significant time commitment a plan of this scale requires. This group formed from the community would act as an ongoing resource to support this plan and hold the local town boards to the values laid out in it. A revision of a previously adopted strategy from the 2009 - 2019 arts plan (dropped after 2019) may be helpful, however this is outdated and needs major revision, particularly in regards to manaakitanga and social media which are not included, indicating the plan's age.

Due to a system oversight, funding has already been overlooked for this purpose. To remedy this for the future, I suggest the TDC make an employee or a fixed term contract for an arts officer position within the TDC, as many other New Zealand councils have. This position would oversee all regional arts plans under the long term plan suggested above. We must have a TDC employee in this role to ensure longevity, and secure against future oversights. This would allow attention for more simple and effective policies, such as a requirement for new build designs to contain a portion of art, policies for simple community arts contributions and widening the definition of what arts funding can apply to, encompassing more small scale initiatives which meet the arts plan goals. It would also be incredibly useful for the arts officer to create and manage a compilation of available arts funding and organizations which provide those, to provide to the public as a means of simplifying and centralizing support for the arts. This would also effectively increase the pool of funds for this purpose outside of the long term plan budget. The consultation group could remain as a support to this position, providing otherwise hidden insight into needs at a community level.

I acknowledge this request would require significant funding allocation for arts administration across the council. It is important to have a consultation group to ensure the plan meets community needs, and not an administrative idea of need. In a time with rising awareness of mental health needs, the value of art to the community, health and wellbeing is obvious.

In this TDC long term plan overview, I want this to be of significant consideration.

In short, I:

1. Ask that the TDC values art in our communities as a health and wellbeing need.
2. Request the funding and formation of an arts consultation group to design a long term arts plan for the Tasman region.
3. Recommend a permanent TDC employee for effective arts administration.
4. Recommend the maximum \$15,000 arts sector funding be maintained for the above purposes.

There is a demand and a fund, we just need a framework.

Arts Strategy Group Submission

We are a group from across the Tasman arts sector who strongly feel that Tasman District Council (TDC) need to take a more active role in the arts for our district.

We strongly request TDC address the need for a new arts strategy specific to the needs of Tasman and include the following points.

- TDC takes responsibility for Art and take it seriously.
- Request funding to develop a new Tasman district Art strategy which reflects the needs of the arts today.
- A new strategy should address gaps in the past strategy to meet current community needs including representing and being of service to Tangata Whenua (the eight iwi trusts for Tasman), new migrants, LGBTQ, remote communities and responsive to changes in technology.
- The new strategy should encompass the entire region, including Murchison, Mohua Golden Bay, Motueka, Tapawera and Richmond and look to ways of meeting community needs through the arts.
- Review the old Nelson/Tasman 2009 strategy which could form the foundation of a new strategy.
- Adopt 'best practice' from the new Nelson Art Strategy 2022.
- Appoint a full time/part time person to coordinate art at TDC. This could be a contract.
- Need to increase the community grants funding pool allocated to art.

We feel the current Nelson Tasman strategy produced in 2009 (The Art of Being at the Centre) is out of date, while some good outcomes were produced, there are some large gaps, we need a new strategy that reflects the world we live in now.

From The Art of Being at the Centre 2009...

The Local Government Act 2002 states that one of the purposes of local government is "to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present for the future." This is the most fundamental reason for strengthening the arts sector in any community.

Two TDC strategic priorities...

1. *Strong resilient inclusive communities*
2. *Contributing to a diverse society and celebrating our culture and heritage.*

We feel art should go beyond just public art and should be seen as part of people's wellbeing.

Thank you for your consideration.

Nga mihi,

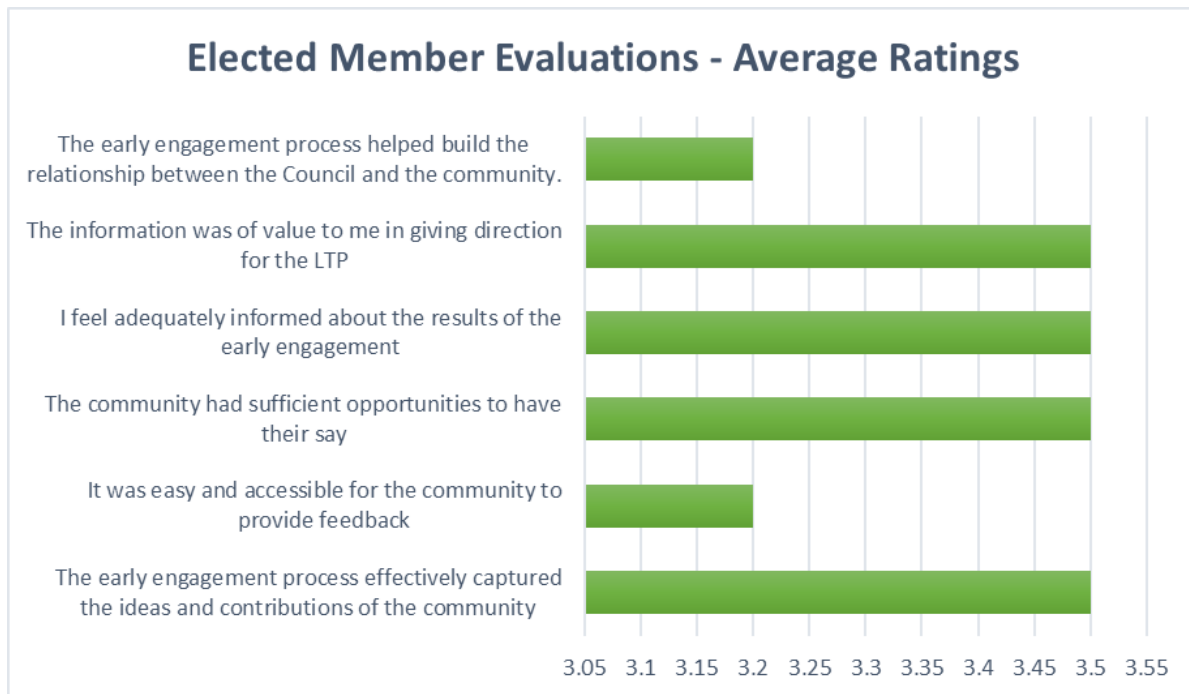
Mary Nichols (Motueka Arts Council), John Coulter and Claire French (Golden Bay Arts Council), Saraya Pomana (Māori youth voice), Grant Knowles, Hahna Read (Art Vault Golden Bay) Donna McLeod (Iwi representative) Lloyd Harwood (Nelson Arts Council)

Early Engagement Evaluation

Elected members were asked to complete a survey to support the evaluation process. This included rating aspects of the early engagement process and two free text questions to determine what went well and where we could improve. The response from elected members was limited (6), meaning the results may not be entirely representative, however, this was still a valuable exercise in identifying areas to build upon or change in future years.

Respondents considered Shape Tasman to be a success; an easy and time-friendly tool for engaging the community. Having key players and community leaders involved contributed to the success of most community stakeholder workshops. Suggestions received on potential improvements included:

- explore more diverse ways of reaching the public;
- further utilise Councillors to gather community feedback;
- conduct additional rounds of engagement in rural communities;
- send quick polls directly to ratepayers, as an additional layer of early engagement and communication; and
- provide more in-depth follow-up to participants to ensure they know what has happened with the information they provided and where the Council is in the process of deciding what is included in the Long Term Plan.



POLICY ON THE REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES ON MĀORI LAND

POLICY REFERENCES

Effective date:	1 July 2024
Legal compliance:	Local Government Act 2002 – Section 102, 108 & Schedule 11

Council is required to adopt a policy on remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land under Sections 102, 108 and Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002.

PURPOSE

This policy allows for rates remission on Māori freehold land, and certain land in Māori ownership which is not Māori freehold land.

The purpose of this policy is to support Māori freehold land to be used in a way as determined by the landowners and to remove/reduce barriers that may stand in the way of achieving the aspiration for their whenua such as historic rates arrears. It also provides greater consistency, equity, and clarity around the rating of Māori land for the benefit of Māori landowners and Council.

OBJECTIVES

1. To support connection of Mana Whenua to their traditional lands and resources, and cultural values, where appropriate through the short, medium and long term relief from rates.
2. To support Council's strategic direction.
3. To strengthen partnerships with Mana Whenua.
4. To recognise that Council and the community both benefit through the efficient collection of rates that are properly payable and removal of rating debt that is considered non-collectable.
5. To meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and to support the principles in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Act 1993.

The Council has determined that this policy does not offer postponement of rates as it is inconsistent with the intent of this policy to support the retention of Māori land and reduce rates debt.

CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA

The Council will consider each application on its merit and remission may be granted where it is considered that the application meets the relevant criteria and conditions set out in this policy.

The land must be either:

1. Māori freehold land, or land which was converted from Māori freehold land to general title by status order change pursuant to the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967; or

2. General land in collective Māori ownership.

Note: Land converted from Māori freehold title to general title under the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 must be in the ownership of the descendants of the original owners at the time of the status order change.

Land in collective Māori ownership is land owned by Māori which meets one of following:

1. Was transferred to a post settlement governance entity from the Crown as a result of a treaty settlement, and the land is not currently generating a commercial return, and will not generate a commercial return in the financial year the remission is applied for; or
2. Is held for at least one of the following reasons, and the land is not currently generating a commercial return, and will not generate a commercial return in the financial year the remission is applied for:
 - a. The protection of wāhi tapu or other cultural values intrinsic to the land; or
 - b. Providing economic, cultural or infrastructure support for marae (including papakāinga housing); or
 - c. Education, cultural or community purposes; or
3. Satisfies the benefits requirements for land under development under section 114A of the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002, or
4. Satisfies the objectives under schedule 11, Matters relating to rates relief on Māori freehold land of the Local Government Act 2002 as outlined below:
 - a. Supporting the use of the land by owners for traditional purposes;
 - b. Recognising and supporting the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands;
 - c. Avoiding further alienation of Māori freehold land;
 - d. Facilitating any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use;
 - e. Recognising and taking account of the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes;
 - f. Recognising and taking account of the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakāinga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere);
 - g. Recognising and taking account of the importance of the land for community goals relating it –
 - i. The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment;
 - ii. The protection of outstanding natural features;
 - iii. The protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
 - h. Recognising the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers;
 - i. Recognising matters related to the physical accessibility of the land.

PROCEDURE

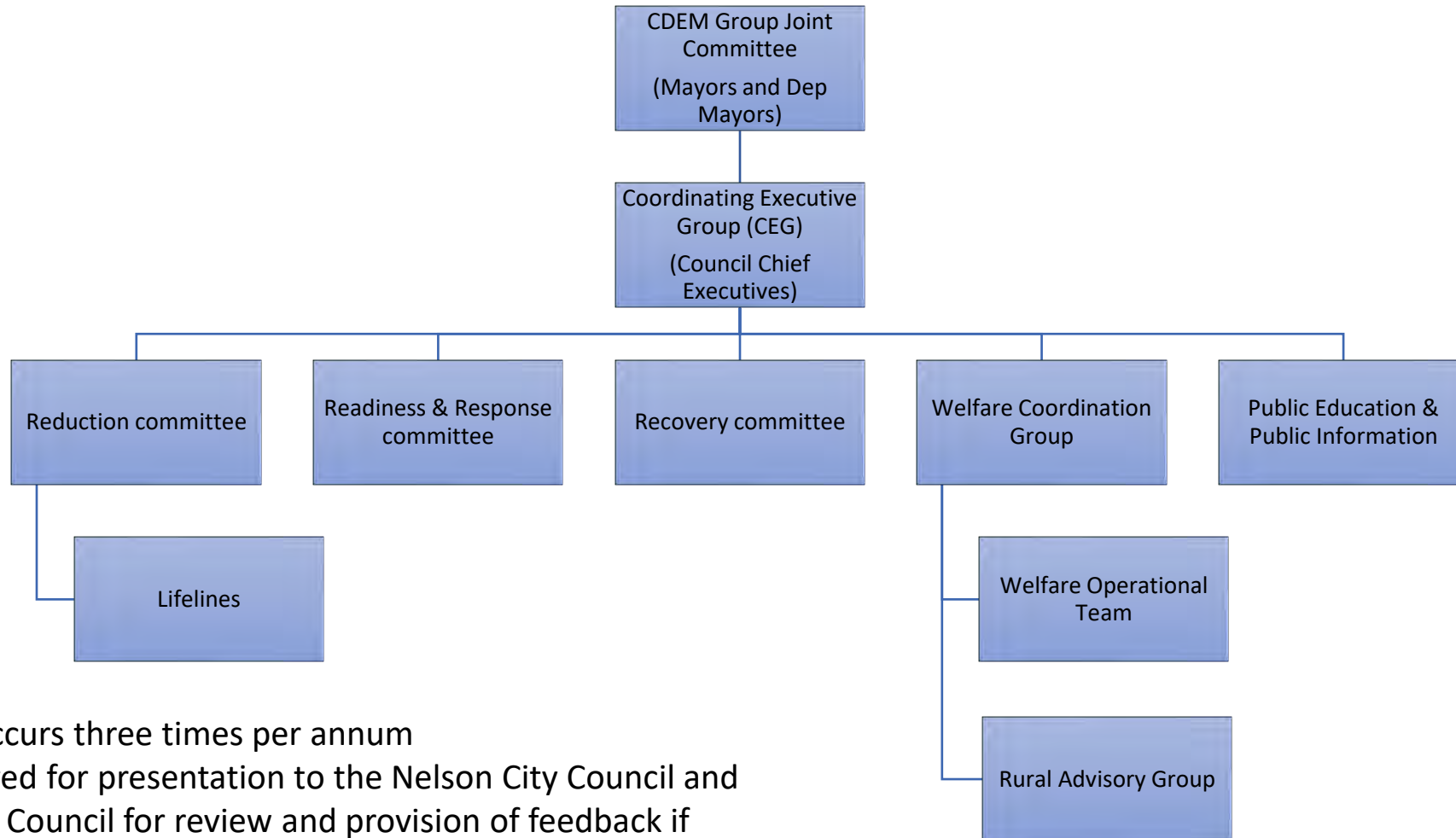
The Council will give a remission of up to 100 percent of all rates due for eligible land.

1. Applications for remission under this policy can be made by any owner, or on behalf of any owner, in the case of collective ownership.
2. Applications for remission must be made on the prescribed form.

3. Applications will not be accepted for prior years.
4. The application for rates remission must be made on or before 31 May.
5. Remissions will be granted for a period of 3 years. Council may reduce the period of remission during the period if it deems that all the criteria for granting the remission are no longer met.
6. The Council may of its own volition investigate and grant remission of all or part of the rates (including penalties for unpaid rates) on any Māori land in the region that it deems to have met the conditions and criteria of this policy.
7. Where applicable, Council may determine that a remission will only apply to part of the land to which eligible (for example, wāhi tapu on a portion of a site that limited some but not the entire use of the site). In these cases, the remission will be prorated.
8. For remissions on Māori land under development that meet the benefits described in section 114A (3) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Council will determine the duration and extent of the rates to be remitted in accordance with section 114A (4) and section 114A(5) of the Act.
9. Relief, and the extent thereof, is at the sole discretion of Council and may be cancelled or reduced at any time. The Council will advise landowners of the intention to cancel or reduce the remission or extent of remission, seek feedback from the landowner and take this feedback into account before making a final decision. Any change to the extent of a remission will take effect from the next rating year.
10. The Council may delegate authority to consider and approve applications to Council staff. In the event of any doubt or dispute arising, the application is to be referred to Full Council, or any committee it delegates to for a decision.

Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM)- LTP Discussion

Role of Governance



N.B.

- Committee cycle occurs three times per annum
- Budget gets approved for presentation to the Nelson City Council and the Tasman District Council for review and provision of feedback if required as part of their respective AP and LTP processes.

Background

Professionalism of the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) sector has increased over the last decade, driven by more regular events that are increasingly in the public eye, resultant ministerial reviews, increased levels of expectation, scrutiny, and consequence at national, regional and local levels, and more recently the introduction of the Emergency Management Bill.

As a result, an enhanced expectation and increasing demands from stakeholders, both internal and external, exists regarding the capability, capacity and outputs of CDEM offices, in both business as usual times, and times of activation.

To meet these increased expectations, investment may be required across the six P's of People, Processes, Planning, Place of operations, Products and Partnerships

Budgets

- Costs associated with the running of CDEM services are equally split between NCC and TDC.
- Response costs are covered by alternative arrangements.

LTP Considerations (OPEX - Year one)

Additional (Existing) Staff Costs

How much?

\$109,000

Why?

- a) Civil Defence staff play a critical role in ensuring that communities are prepared for disasters and can respond swiftly when needed.
- b) Review was undertaken in early 2022 after a number of staff left and went to FENZ for better pay.
- c) Strategic Pay and National benchmarking were applied for the grades of all roles. NCC and TDC CE's agreed to the extra remuneration.
- d) There was a decision not to increase the levy to NCC/TDC until the LTP2024-34.

Option?

- a) Reduce the number of CDEM staff – noting the cost of a change proposal and redundancy payments.
- b) Increase the levy for the LTP2024-34

Risk?

- a) If the decision made to pay a competitive salary is overturned, there is a risk that staff will leave or become disengaged and less effective. There is a risk that a reduction in staff salaries will impact recruitment for the roles.

Communications

(Critical during a disaster event, playing a central role in reducing the impact of disasters)

How much?

\$43,600

Why?

- a) To enhance the capability and capacity of VHF and satellite contingency communication, as the current infrastructure in place is not fit for purpose if conventional communication systems fail
- b) To reduce the reliance on volunteer personal devices in both Local Emergency Operations Centre and Response Team settings

Risk?

- a) If an adequate alternate communication structure is not in place or effective, there is a risk that we will not be able to adequately liaise with our partnering agencies and our Local Emergency Operations Centres if conventional communication methods fail.

Technology

How much?

\$58,850

What?

- a) To upgrade and develop a more fit for purpose Nelson Tasman Emergency Management (NTEM) technology solution to meet expectations of response personnel, the public and business as usual activities. NTEM and Council IT teams can see the opportunities for better service delivery, improved processes and increased resilience.
- b) Sentinal earthquake monitoring is needed to enable a rapid initial structural assessment of the Group Emergency Operations Centre post regional shaking.

Risk?

- a) There is a risk that if the NTEM IT model is not updated it will impact tactical decision making due to inability to access information across Nelson and Tasman regions during an emergency event leading to delayed or inaccurate decisions.
- b) Privacy/record management does meet Public Records and Privacy Acts
- c) A timely response may be impeded while awaiting structural engineering assessments of premises to be undertaken. Structural Engineers are a limited resource thus response personnel may be working in un-safe conditions.

High Level Strategic Planning

How much?

\$40,000

What?

- a) A review and update of the Nelson Tasman Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan
- b) Nelson Tasman Emergency Management contribution to AF8 (Alpine Fault) project

Why?

- a) The Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Act 2002 stipulates that CDEM group plans must be reviewed every five years. The last plan review was undertaken in 2018/19.
- b) The AF8 Programme is an award-winning programme of scientific modelling, coordinated planning and community engagement designed to build collective resilience to the next Alpine Fault earthquake, across the South Island. Over the last seven years, the AF8 Programme has proven itself a critical mechanism in progressing collective action towards improving our readiness and response planning for this event. The programme provides a dedicated platform enabling informed decision-making to be translated into action, underpinned by world-leading science and a wealth of emergency management experience. AF8 continues to be an exemplar for NEMA, CDEM Groups and the science community work together to tackle the complexity and increasing frequency of emergency events in Aotearoa New Zealand. NTEM contribution is \$15,000 of a \$372,400 total spend.

Administration

How much?

\$47,000

What?

- a) Rent additional space to increase the size of the Group Emergency Operations Centre by 51m²
- b) To maintain the rebuilt NTEM website
- c) To meet and adhere to recently introduced national accreditation standards for New Zealand Response Teams

Why?

- a) Group Emergency Operations Centre premises remain too small to meet the size and scale of responses experienced over the last five years, leading to additional proximate venues being require but not always available
- b) Current website contains out of date information and doesn't function effectively during an emergency event
- c) Increased risk to the safety of response staff if staff aren't trained to national accreditation standards

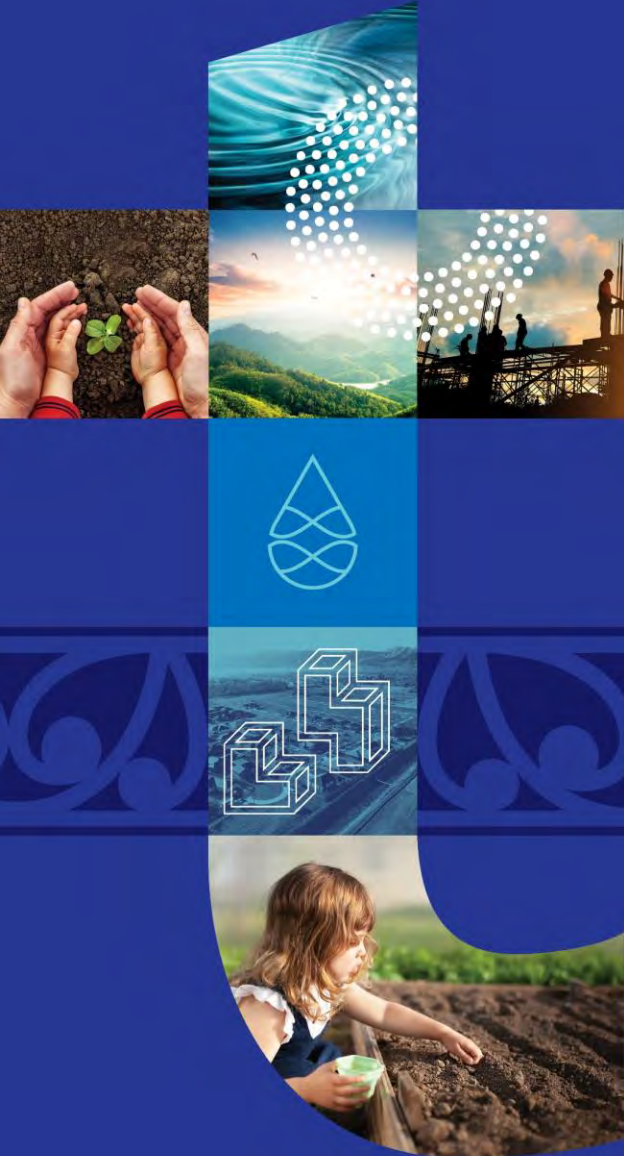
Proposed Budget Increase (24/25)

24/25 Proposed Budget	
24/25 inflated budget	\$1,103,550
New Budget Items	
Additional (Existing) Staff Costs	\$109,000
Communications	\$43,600
Technology	\$58,850
High Level Strategic Planning	\$40,000
Administration	\$47,000
Total increase in levy (\$149,225 per council)	\$298,450
Proposed budget for 24/25	\$1,402,000

NB: Total expense budget for 23/24 was \$1,171,400 including a budgeted deficit of \$109,000 for additional existing staff cost increases

Considerations

- ❑ Future FTE requirements not included in baseline to ensure consistency with instruction from councils that no new FTEs feature in LTP. As such, 1 proposed FTE removed from 2024/25 FY
- ❑ New legislation pointing towards need for additional fulltime equivalents in the 2025/26 Financial year
 - 0.5 FTE Te Taihu Pouārahi Emergency Management
 - 0.5 FTE Emergency Management Advisor - Operational Readiness
- ❑ Additional strategic planning requirements to adhere to legislative requirements and national expectations- - - --
 - Nelson Tasman CDEM Group - Recovery Plan (26/27)
 - Nelson Tasman CDEM Group - Welfare Plan (27/28)
 - Nelson Tasman CDEM Group - Group Plan (28/29)



LTP 2024-2034

26 September

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

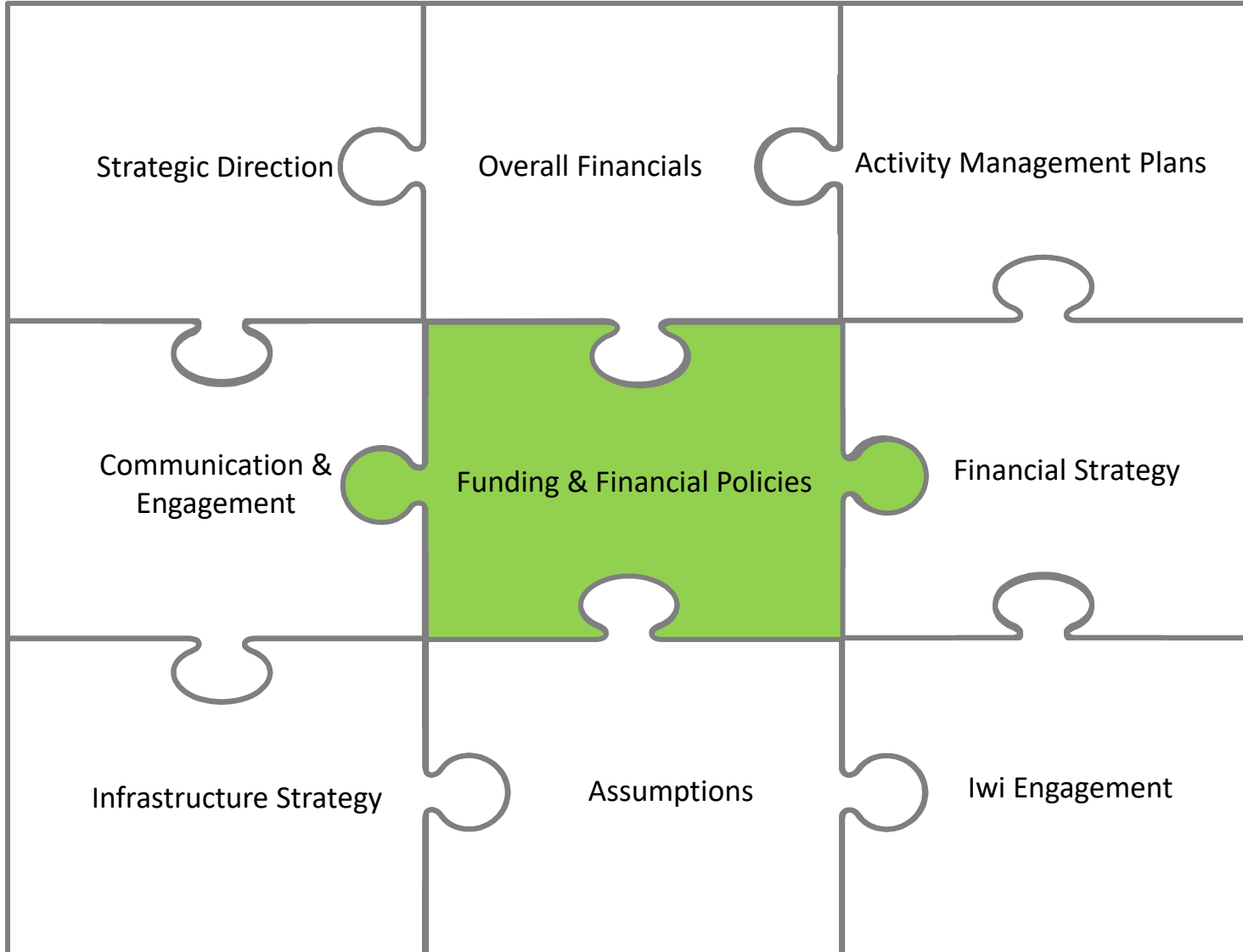


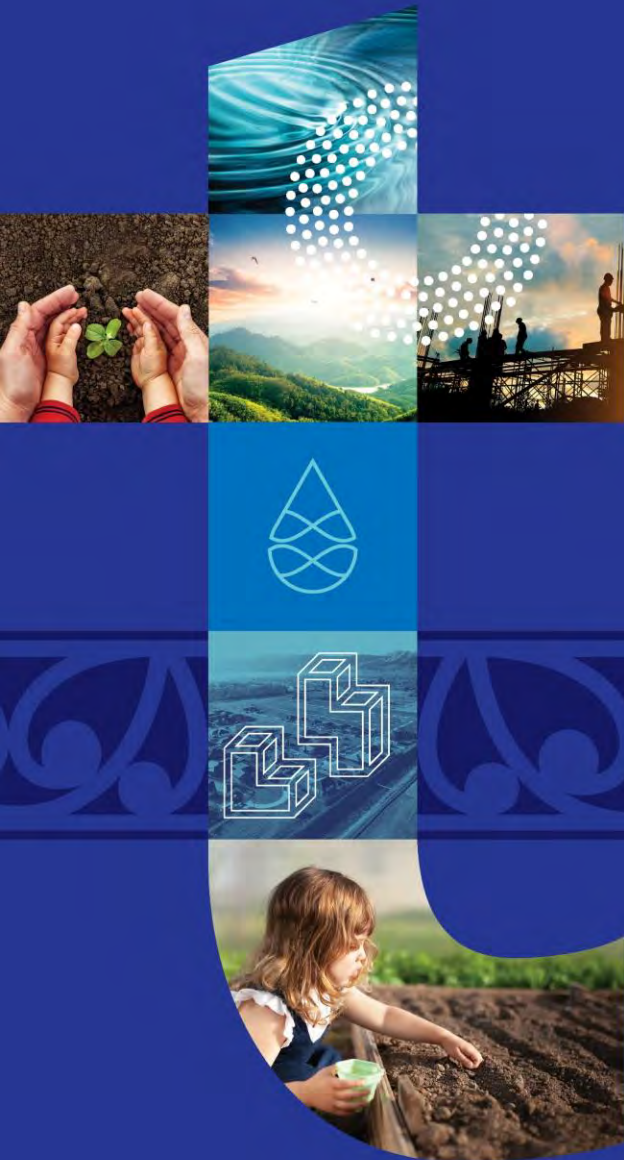
Purpose of today

Seek further direction on:

- Te Ture Whenua implications for policies
- Are elected members supportive of an increase to the CDEM levy?
To cover communications, technology, administration and planning
- Outstanding items from LTP early engagement

The LTP Jigsaw





Te Ture Whenua Māori

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

Requirement to support

2021 amendment to the Local Government Act requires the following policies to support the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993:

- the revenue and financing policy
- the policy on development contributions or financial contributions
- the policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land any rates remission policy or rates postponement policy

The principles

- to recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people and, for that reason;
- to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whānau, and their hapū, and to protect wāhi tapu; and
- to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whānau and their hapū.

*The Te Ture Whenua Māori Act
1993*

What we need to do

In practical terms:

- **positive** action by local authorities towards supporting the desired outcome.
- there can be a broad range of options for local authorities but allows an overall balancing consideration. How each local authority chooses to support is at its discretion
- support may be possible through non-financial means such as informing and educating about already existing financial support mechanisms
- often Council's provide financial support through rates remissions

Proposed: rates remission policy

Our current policy is no longer fit for purpose. As it only states that we don't have a policy.

A new policy has been drafted for consideration, the new policy, through the remission of rates, supports the preamble by:

- Supporting the connection of Mana Whenua to their traditional lands and resources, and cultural values.

Limited to:

- Māori freehold land, or land which was converted from Māori freehold land to general title by status order change pursuant to the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967
- General land in collective Māori ownership.

Our approach to drafting the policy

- National scan – identified Upper Hutt City Council as a good starting point
- Review of Māori freehold land across Tasman District Council
- Review of general land owned by Māori e.g. Iwi Trust and Onetahua Marae
- Kōrero with whānau in Mohua and virtual tour
- Initial discussion with attendees at the LTP 101 sessions
- Reached out to NCC and MDC to encourage consistency in our policies

Māori Land in Tasman

In the Tasman District we have 21 parcels of land categorised as Māori Freehold Land.

- 8 Parcels are classed as non-rateable under the Rating Act
- 10 are rated in some form, and are paying rates
- 3 are rated, and rates are not being paid. We are investigating one of these parcels with the view it should not be rated as it is being used an urupā.

The remaining two not paying rates appear to be being used by neighbouring property owners. Staff are working through a process to establish a way forward. It is not clear whether the neighbour has an agreement to use the land.

Māori Freehold Land

- Māori Freehold Land is complex. Often the land is in hard-to-reach areas and sometimes it's land locked or only accessible from the water.
- The ownership can be in the 100s or 1000s of people. Who often don't know each other.
- Owners can only succeed to the land on the passing of the eldest generation. Succeeding is not that simple and often it takes time or isn't completed at all. Sometimes the surviving generation may not even know of their whakapapa to the land.
- A lot of 'current' owners are deceased. There is often no administration over the land. With lack of structured ownership, often it is easy for neighbours to take advantage that in some cases no one is connected and overseeing the land. It's easy just to go and use it.
- Tasman has a very small area of Māori Freehold Land compared to Marlborough and more so some North Island councils.

Māori Freehold Land Examples



Māori Freehold Land – Rates



Example of land being used by neighbouring property owners.

Rates are not currently being paid on these properties and there is outstanding amounts.

We need to make contact with the person using the land to understand if there is any agreement in place. If there is no agreement, we can charge them the rates under the Rating Act. Further to this we should assist the genuine owners of the land to retain ownership. For these pieces of land, we should help facilitate the land to be used in a way the owners wish moving forward. This policy could allow rates remission during this transition if they wish to stop the neighbours using the land.

Māori Freehold Land – Rates Being



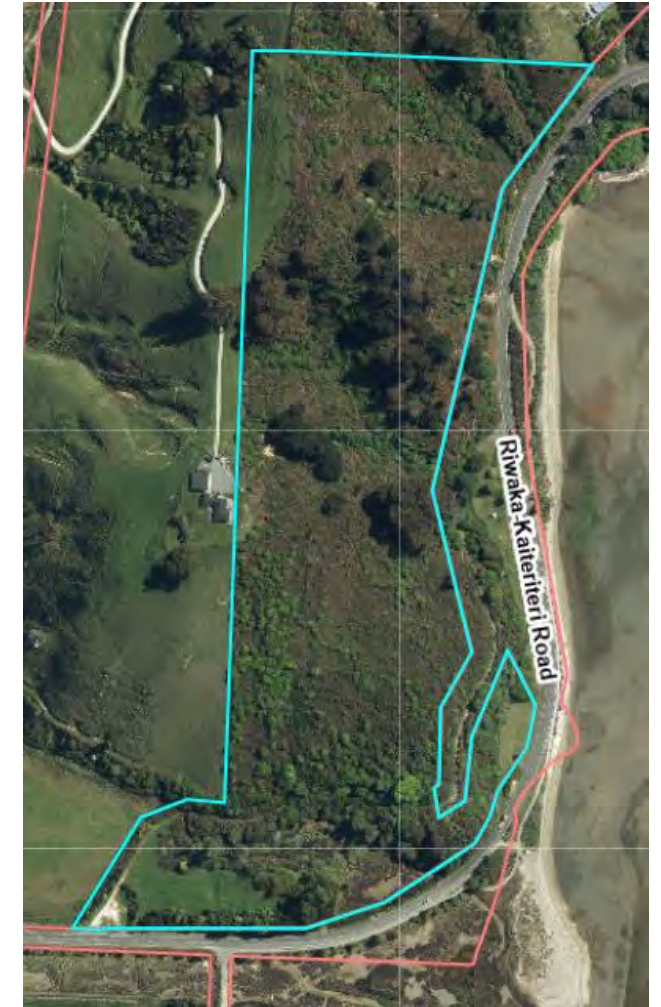
These properties are clearly being occupied and the Council is receiving rates. The policy is not designed to provide remission where the land is leased out to another party for commercial return.

In some cases, it isn't clear whether there is actually an underlying agreement or if the neighbour has taken it upon themselves to occupy the land and pay rates. An example of this uncertainty is Rakopi in Golden Bay.

General Land Owned by Māori

- For the purpose of this policy, this is General Land owned collectively by Māori
- Includes Iwi Trusts, Ngāti Rārua Ātiawa Iwi Trust, Wakatū Incorporation and Marae
- Policy is designed to take account of the use of the land, not just the owner
- Can be difficult to identify e.g. in the names of multiple Trustees rather than the entity
- Some land was returned via settlement and in some cases is unoccupied and undeveloped
- Further examples discussed in following slides

General Land – Potentially Non



General Land – Potentially Non



Te Uma

Land partially occupied by cemetery. Burial grounds are non-rateable under the Rating Act.



Te Āwhina Papakāinga

Land occupied by new papakāinga build

Proposed Development Contributions Policy

The proposed DC policy intends to remit development charges related to:

- Māori freehold land, or land which was converted from Māori freehold land to general title by status order change pursuant to the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967
- General land in collective Māori ownership.

On the same basis as set out in the draft rates remission policy.

Potential non-policy related support

- Raising staff and elected member understanding of Māori land and the nature of obstacles that owners face
- Encouraging owners to talk with Council staff about their land and its use
- Querying the use of land by other parties rather than passively overlooking

Next steps

- DC Policy: 4th workshop on 30 Nov regarding DC charges
- Rates remission policy: Will be programmed to come back to a future workshop, based on today's direction



Final Early Engagement & Evaluation

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

Purpose

Information

- Provide reminder of all key themes from early engagement
- Share final early engagement submissions - request for Arts Strategy
- Share summary of Councillors evaluation of the Early Engagement process

Guidance

- Councillors will be asked to provide direction for whether to include provision for an arts strategy in the LTP



Early Engagement Themes

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

Early Engagement Themes

- **Arts Strategy (new)**

Previously discussed:

- Public Transport
- Traffic Congestion (Lower Queen St, Motueka, Motueka bridge widening)
- Active Transport
- Parking Concerns
- Speed reduction in built up areas
- Housing intensification
- Central Richmond improvement and activation
- Motueka Pool
- Community Facilities / Hubs
- Active river management
- Encourage Biodiversity
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Emergency readiness
- Self sufficiency subsidies (rainwater tanks, solar etc.)
- Retaining town characters
- More localized planning
- Affordable Housing
- Road quality and maintenance
- Waste minimization
- Restoration of Motueka Shoreline and Wharf
- Preserve Port Tarkohe & Golden Bay Aerodrome

New Early Engagement Theme - Arts Strategy

What we heard:

- Art to be valued by Tasman District Council
- Develop an Arts Strategy for the whole of Tasman
- Increase community grants funding to the arts
- Create a position to provide leadership on the arts
- Contract a consultant to develop an arts strategy

Staff advice – Three options:

- Staff prioritise this as part of general strategy and policy work, with other projects delayed or removed
- A consultant is engaged to lead the development of the arts strategy
- The arts strategy is not prioritised in the LTP

Direction to include in LTP?





Early Engagement Evaluation

Thriving and resilient Tasman communities

Early Engagement – Councillor Feedback

What went well?

- Engagement through Shape Tasman
 - Offering easy and time friendly tools for engaging
- Community stakeholder workshops
 - Having key players and community leaders involved

Early Engagement – Councillor Feedback

Where can we improve?

- Explore more diverse ways of reaching the community such as supermarket engagement
- Further utilise Councillors in gathering community feedback
- Additional rounds of engagement with rural communities and community councils
- Quick polls sent to rate payers
- Provide more in depth follow up for workshop participants