



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Allan Hogg

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email

**Q4**

Phone

**Q5**

Respondent skipped this question

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13
Other feedback for the LTP

General submission – existing lifestyle rural

Provision should be made for existing lifestyle rural properties where the land has already been subdivided to enable further subdivision to 2000m² - 4000m². This land is not viable for farming (and that test has already been decided) but ideal for lifestyle residential.

The land is standalone in terms of water and sewerage. There is no impost on Council, in fact a likely increase in rate revenue.

There should not be a need to depart from the District Plan thereby minimizing the cost to the owner to subdivide.

The pressure on the housing and the demand/supply situation would support Councils wish to open up land for new housing. This is an obvious opportunity.

Q14 No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?





Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Jessie glasser

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

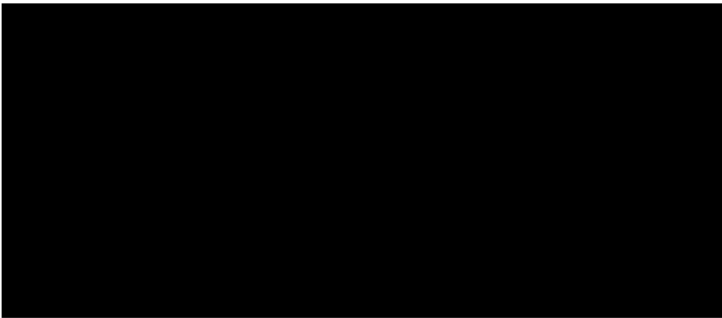
Tuesday 25 May

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Wairarapa Midweek

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Russell Hooper

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

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Q9

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Q10

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Wairarapa Times Age

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

David Bird

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Ratepayer

Rural

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Disagree



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Email

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Julian Downs

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Ratepayer

Rural

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Respondent skipped this question



Q8

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Respondent skipped this question

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Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

If closing the recycling centre something will need to be done to stop dumping waste at the end of Kuratawhiti St or other places

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Facebook,

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

Email



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Joy Cooper

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Wharekaka Trust Board Inc.



Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Q8

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Wharekaka is South Wairarapa's only independent, not-for-profit provider of rest home, hospital, independent supported villa accommodation and day care services in Martinborough, and meals on wheels to all three towns. We have a proud history of strong integration and engagement with our local community.

LONG TERM PLAN

We fully support the community outcomes listed on page 3 of the Consultation Document. In particular Social Well-being aligns strongly with Wharekaka's purpose and vision, and we look forward to working with Council to foster well-being of older residents. We fully support the Strategic Drivers and note that Wharekaka contributes strongly to 'creating better connections and social well-being'. As well as ensuring our residents and other service users are able to retain their wider community links, members of the wider community enjoy the opportunity for friendship and social contribution through their membership of the Wharekaka Auxiliary. Climate change (page 4). We support all four activities proposed, and in particular the proposal to provide self-assessment kits to measure and increase resident's home health and efficiency. This could be of real benefit to older residents, particularly if aligned to EECA initiatives and grants.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Tuesday 25 May

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

SWDC website,
Email,
Wairarapa Times Age,
Wairarapa Midweek



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Mark Beatty

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

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Agree

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Q10

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Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Facebook

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Lee Carter

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Phone

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

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Q10

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Richard Simpson

Q2

Postal address



Q3

Email



Q4

Phone



Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



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Strongly agree

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Q9

Strongly disagree

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Q10

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

#3 - I don't want Martinborough to look like a suburb of a city. Part of its charm is the country look of the streets.
#4 - I already pay for my berm (which is large) and I don't want to pay for others to be cut.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Mary Smith

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

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Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

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Q10

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

I suggest the council concentrate on strengthening and replacing aging infrastructure of town. i.e. water, waste water and storm water. It is the council's job to keep the town tidy and functioning well. Before the Council embarks on anymore grandiose plans to enhance the Square etc, I propose that it should take a good look at the footpaths around the village. The footpaths are in a deplorable state and access off and on a nightmare for those on mobile scooters. Please take the needs of all residents into consideration when planning new footpaths, kerbing and access. Rural ratepayers deserve consideration in the new plan also.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

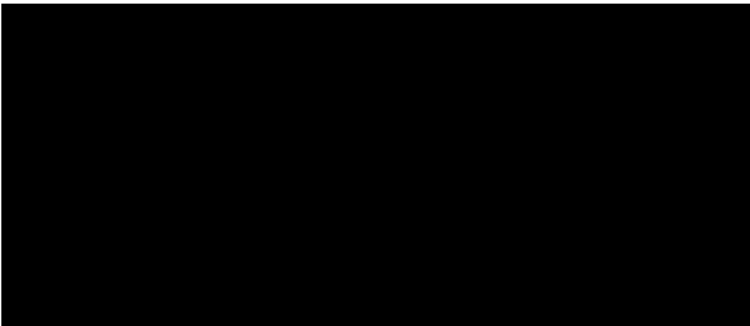
Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Robert Carter

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Phone

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



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Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Not sure why other towns need to give their view on Greytown play space - it's their development fund, let them do what they want with it.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Ken & Venia Green

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Ratepayer

Rural

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



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Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

1. Mowing the berms must continue as it is a fire risk and pest risk not to continue mowing them.
2. It makes the town look very tidy.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Tuesday 25 May

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Quentin Wilson ACA

Q2

Postal address



Q3

Email



Q4

Phone



Q5

Ratepayer

Urban,
Rural

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



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Q10

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Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

#1 - I don't have enough detail, i.e. figures on what you get.
#3 - Make do with what got.
#6 - Don't know much about this.

1. I don't believe Council should be increasing rates any more than inflation. This situation reflects unnecessary waste in past. I think we would like to see all essentials in priority order.
 2. I think the plan if implemented would have very high flow on costs which would cause future rate problems.
-

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Tuesday 25 May

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Colin Fenwick

Q2

Postal address



Q3

Email



Q4

Phone



Q5

Ratepayer

Urban,
Commercial

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

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Q10

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Martinborough water pipes need replacing. Do you have a plan to do this? The cost of continual repairs must be adding up. Ditch Wellington Water.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

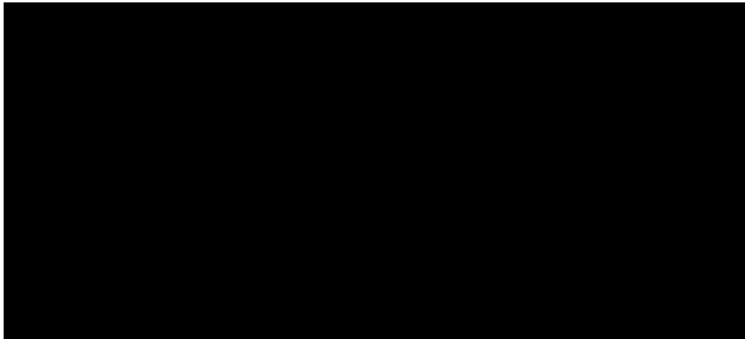
Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Andrea Goodwin

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Ratepayer

Urban

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Strongly disagree



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

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Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Water is the most important decision that needs addressing. Please do not run with 'option 1' (preferred option). Do the job once and properly. I would sooner pay higher rates and have an infrastructure that is efficient and well constructed for the future expansions that lay ahead.

For Martinborough I would like to see open green spaces. At the swimming pool a BBQ area. in fact I'd like a closed in pool for all year round use (great for land swimming/water aerobics etc). Help to keep us elderly active. Trees planted on street berms. Logging trucks to be directed through back roads rather than through Martinborough.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

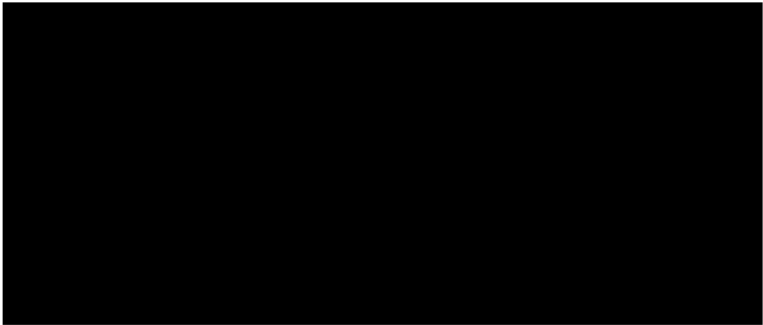
Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

David Lawrence

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



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Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

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Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Housing Growth - House height - several stories? Make houses more self sufficient: water tanks, even underground; composting toilets to save water; solar panels? Designate areas for single/seasonal workers.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Kirsty Shepherd

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

James Doohan

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Phone

Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

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Q12

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

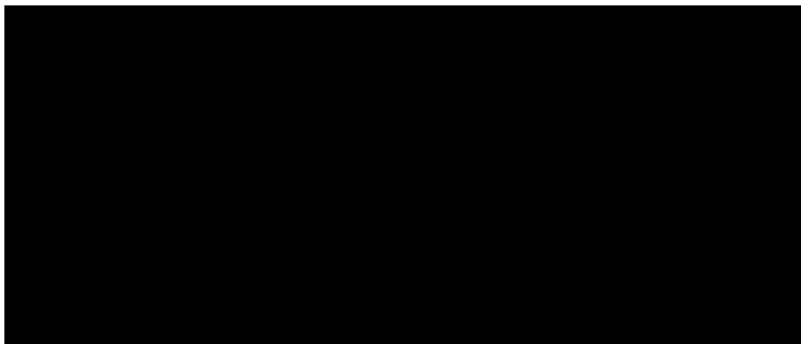
Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

David Iggulden

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Non-ratepayer

Ratepayer

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Wairarapa Winegrowers Association Inc.

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8 Respondent skipped this question

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Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Martinborough today is a vibrant and prosperous village. Like it or not this current situation is based on the wine industry. This has created jobs and provided a base on which the tourists have found it as a desirable place to visit. Tourism has led to new businesses. Think cafes, cycle hire, personalised wine tours.

It is thus vital that in any future plans contemplated by Council the viability of the wine industry is protected.

1. As a group we thus support the continued differentiation of rural special land from New York Street to the North. land suitable for viticulture should not be used for intensive residential development. However, the restrictions on more than one dwelling on a rural special title should be relaxed to have the same conditions as the Rural zone. This would enable the erection of a second dwelling for tourist/worker accommodation which may reduce pressure on the village housing stock. in appropriate areas, not suitable for viticulture, more intensive worker accommodation should be allowed.

2. That several vineyards are dependent on town supply for their water supply including irrigation. With the GWRC current restrictions on new bores and thus the inability to source new supply the Council needs to factor in, in any new water source, the need for continued supply to those vineyards.

3. That wastewater from vineyards, including trade waste connections, should be prioritised in any planning.

4. That in addition to the attraction of wine, part of the charm of Martinborough is its village feel. We question whether intensive infill housing and fortress-like fences preserve this village feel. Further control on street frontages, openness to the street and more sympathetic infill housing in tune with the village feel is to be encouraged.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?





Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

E. Dawn Procter

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Strongly agree

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Q10

Agree

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Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

#1 - prefers option 2.

Real thought needs to go to what rates are for: water, sewage, lighting, rubbish, infrastructure in general plus "extras", town hall, library, a sports field or two. in regards to "wellbeing", shocked at Masterton \$90,000 donations to worth causes so what do SWDC spend no organisations? NB Driveways and roots in pavement mean a very rough ride for those on scooters.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

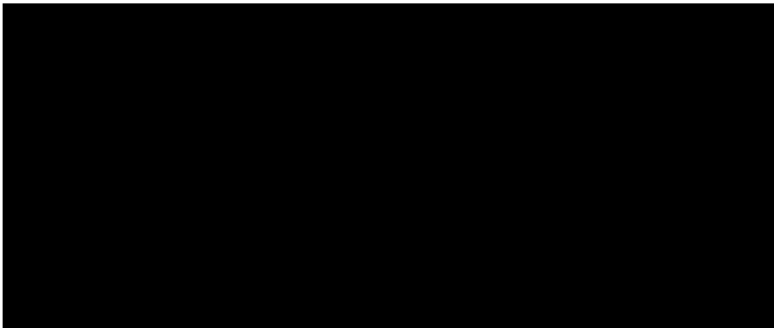
Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Kate Reedy

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Q8

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Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

On behalf of myself and trustees of Pahaoa Station I am writing to express that we strongly disagree with your intention of a rates increase.

We live at [REDACTED], a large hard hill country sheep and beef Station 50 minute drive south east of Martinborough.

The rates we are paying are already very high in comparison to our earnings from the farm. When compared to farms that are smaller in size but closer to town our rates are way more expensive yet our profits are substantially less. Therefore an increase in our rates will put us under more financial strain. This is of concern more for the fact that the council has a legal obligation to provide a service in return.

I struggle to see a return on our large investment in rates. For example...the Pahaoa Road is often full of pot holes and corrugated. Often the grader has come to grade the Hinakura rd and has not done the Pahaoa rd at all. The Hinakura Hill rd is in extreme need of major work and is in danger of slipping this winter. Due to this, stock transportation firms have refused to drive across the road when it has been wet and in a few instances the school bus driver has also refused to drive across the road.

We currently are paying \$1.14 per ha. for pest control. That's \$5154 per year. We have not had any pest control for at least 10 years.

I would like to see a fairer and more individual system of rating that requires a council officer to physically visit and review rates per farm based on effective ha per farm, and distance of farm from towns. We are far less likely to enjoy the convenience of town library..footpaths..rubbish collection and swimming pool as our urban counter parts who pay substantially less rates than we do.

I do not wish to make an oral presentation but would like to be informed of the next meeting

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?





Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

N & HJR Diederich

Q2

Postal address



Q3

Email



Q4

Phone



Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

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Q10

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Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

We live at [REDACTED] Hinakura, 35 Km East of Martinborough.

We strongly oppose the rate increase.

Roading and Pest Control are of concern.

Roading

We have over the years seen the Hinakura district roads deteriorate, due to band aid maintenance. Some areas are becoming a real concern, especially the top of the Hinakura Hill just after Hikawera Road.

We have, as have many of the Hinakura residence put in our concerns to the SWDC about the state and safety of our roads, but to no avail.

Last winter the road conditions were so bad that they started to have a negative impact on our daily lives and businesses.

- The School bus could /would not cross the worst part of the road at the top of the hill due to safety concerns.
- Businesses stop delivering to the district due to the bad road conditions.
- Stock Trucks would not come out to collect/deliver stock.

We do not see how we will benefit from an increase in our rates when there are already services that our rate payments go towards that we in the rural sector are unlikely to benefit from, for example rubbish collections, footpath's , public transport, convenience of using the swimming pool, library.

We oppose all increases in rates and also support the submissions of both Federated Farmers and Dan Riddiford.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

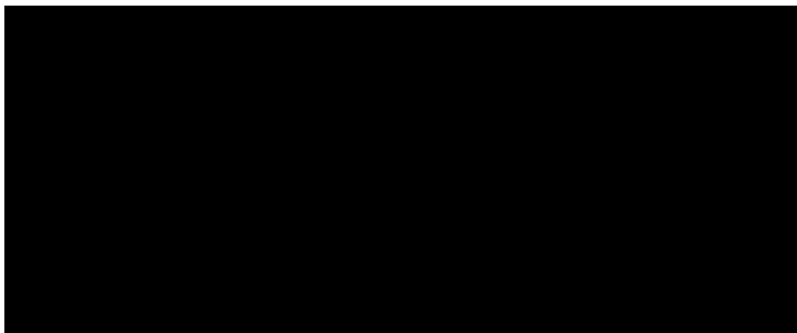
Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Jo Hayes

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

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Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust Submission

Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust – Maunga to Moana Kaupapa

Rangitāne ki runga

(that which aligns to the celestial knowledge – te kaha whakapono)

Rangitāne ki waho

(that which is yet to be discovered – te kaha hiahia)

Rangitāne ki roto

(that which is inherent – te ngākau)

Rangitāne ki raro

(that which aligns to terrestrial existence – te māramatanga)

The concept is:

Moemoeā – We assert mana ki runga, ki waho, ki roto, ki raro, over our land, airways, waterways and moana for the benefit of our people

Background

Origins of Rangitāne

- In any discussion regarding the protection of our taonga/wāhi tapu and natural resources generally, one must understand our traditional history and origins as an iwi.
- The origins and waka traditions of Rangitāne have been well summarised by Tipene Chrisp in his Rangitāne o Wairarapa Traditional History Report. This report was presented to the Waitangi Tribunal as part of our historical Treaty claims against the Crown. We suggest you refer to the historical evidence in full.
- The origins of Rangitāne stem back to the arrival of the Kurahaupō waka on the Mahia Peninsula at Nukutaurua between 25-30 generations ago. Our primary tūpuna of descent is Whātonga. He and those he shared his journey to Aotearoa with, settled on the coastline landward of Cape Kidnapper.
- Whātonga and his people eventually migrated inland and built a house that subsequently named the entire Heretaunga area, (Napier/Hastings area). From there, Whātonga and his people left the Heretaunga and headed south to settle in the Manawatū region.
- Whātonga married his second wife, Reretua, on his arrival to the Manawatū Region. They had a child named Tautoki. Tautoki married Waipuna, a Kupe descendant of significance. Their son was named Tane nui-ā-Rangi, who later became known as Rangitāne.
- Our oral history reflects how we were amongst the first people to occupy the Wairarapa district. The descendants of Rangitāne were quick to expand their occupation across the area now known today as the Wairarapa.

Establishing our Mana Whenua - our Hapū

- Rangitāne has mana whenua in the area subject to the South Wairarapa Long Term Plan.
- Like many iwi, Rangitāne is made up of a collection of related hapū. The principal or matua Rangitāne hapū in the Wairarapa is Ngāti Hāmua. Hāmua, the tūpuna, is an important ancestor in our Rangitāne whakapapa. Most, if not all, of our Wairarapa people today are descendants of Hāmua.
- Both oral traditional evidence and credible documentary evidence establish the fact that Ngāti Hāmua is an exclusive hapū of Rangitāne. In fact, there is no credible evidence to suggest that Hāmua has descent from any other eponymous ancestor but Rangitāne. This has been supported by tikanga and whakapapa experts from neighbouring iwi. The eminent historian, Dr Angela Ballara, for example, has identified, “every time that Hāmua’s genealogy was traced in the Land Court, it was given from Rangitāne. In no cases was it traced from any other ancestral line”.
- In time, various Rangitāne hapū emerged within the Tamaki Nui-ā-Rua and Wairarapa districts. Prominent among these was, of course, Ngāti Hāmua.
- Ngāti Hāmua was a large grouping with kāinga, mahinga kai and other interests throughout Wairarapa and Tamaki Nui-ā-Rua, reaching west of the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges.
- Hāmua’s descendent, Te Rangiwaka-ewa, produced two children, Parikōau and Tamahau.

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- Hapū descending from Te Rangiwhaka-ewa's son, Tamahau, lived primarily in Wairarapa. Tamahau had a daughter and a son, named Hine Te Arorangi and Te Raetea. Their children established several small hapū around modern-day Masterton.
- There are also a number of Wairarapa hapū that trace their descent from other Rangitāne ancestors, in particular Turia and Hinematua.
- In coastal areas, Rangitāne's descendants encountered other groups descending from Kupe. Prominent among these were the ancestors of the hapū now known as Te Hika o Pāpāuma, associated mainly with the area from Akitio to Rangiwhakaoma (Castlepoint). The ancestors of Te Hika o Pāpāuma and Ngāti Hāmua groups intermarried extensively. The two hapū groupings often shared resources at Puketoi and on the coast.
- Ngāti Hāmua also had interests around Lake Wairarapa.
- Rangitāne therefore claims mana whenua and tangata whenua status over large parts of the Ruamāhanga Whaitua through whakapapa and continued occupation/ahi kā roa. We acknowledge that Ngāti Kahungunu have interests in part of the Wairarapa coast and in southern Wairarapa.

PARTNERING WITH MANA WHENUA & THE TREATY OF WAITANGI PARTNER

We, as mana whenua and the Treaty of Waitangi partner (RTMRT), want to work with you in the following way:

DECISION MAKING – AT THE TABLE NOT ON THE MENU

We will continue to seek a seat at the leadership forum table of SWDC, as Rangitāne mana whenua partner.

We will continue to nominate appointees through the Rangitāne Tū Mai Rā Trust (PSGE) entity to the council committees and advisory groups related to Environmental, Social, Cultural, and Economic kaupapa if the Council requests it.

FUNDING

While it is commendable that South Wairarapa DC propose a \$90k fund for engagement with Iwi Māori, the PSGE is clear that it may not be enough considering the amount of advice the Council would like to achieve its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi. As the Treaty partner RTMRT expect the Council to provide funding to support Rangitāne Tu Mai Ra Trust in the Long-Term Planning process and across a number of other Council committees that include cultural, economic, environmental, and social input

As mana whenua we expect the South Wairarapa District Council to extend to RTMRT:

- Environmental monitoring regimes such as the flow in rivers
- Cultural monitoring

PROTECTION PRINCIPLES

The following protection principles are directed at the South Wairarapa District Council to avoid harm to, or the diminishing of the Rangitāne values related to all significant sites such as Wairarapa Moana reserves and marginal strips.

(a) protection of wāhi tapu, significant places, traditional materials and resources, flora and fauna, water, and the wider environment of Rangitāne.

(b) recognition of Rangitāne mana, kaitiakitanga, tikanga/kawa over and within.

(c) respect for Rangitāne tikanga and kaitiakitanga.

(d) encouragement of recognition and respect for the Rangitāne association with Haukōpuapua.

(e) accurate portrayal of the Rangitāne association and kaitiakitanga relationship with whenua.

(f) respect for and recognition of the Rangitāne relationship with the wāhi tapu and wāhi whakahirahira; and

(g) recognition of the Rangitāne interest in actively protecting indigenous species.

(h) significant earthworks and soil/vegetation disturbance (other than for ongoing track maintenance) will be avoided where possible.

(i) where significant earthworks and disturbances of soil and vegetation cannot be avoided, Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua will be consulted and particular regard had to their views, including those relating to kōiwi (human remains) and archaeological sites; any kōiwi or other taonga found or uncovered will be left untouched and contact made as soon as possible with Rangitāne o Wairarapa, Rangitāne o Tamaki nui-ā-Rua and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki Nui-ā-Rua to ensure representation is present on site to deal with the kōiwi or taonga in accordance with their tikanga, noting that the treatment of the kōiwi or other taonga will also be subject to any procedures required by law;

Wairarapa Moana reserves and marginal strips that will be controlled and managed by the Wairarapa Moana Statutory Board. Status

Lake Wairarapa Wetland Conservation Area

Stewardship

Owhanga Landing Reserve

Local Purpose Reserve – Landing Site

Matthews and Boggy Pond Wildlife Reserve

Government Purpose – Wildlife Management

Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031 Feedback Form

Ruamahanga Cut-off Wildlife Reserve Government Purpose – Wildlife Management
Wairarapa Lake Shore Scenic Reserve Scenic Reserve
Alsop's Bay Wildlife Reserve Government Purpose – Wildlife Management
Katutura Scenic Reserve Scenic Reserve
Pareira Conservation Area Stewardship
Opera Scenic Reserve Scenic Reserve
EC Holmes Memorial Scenic Reserve Scenic Reserve
Titrate Bush Scenic Reserve Scenic Reserve
Turner Wildlife Reserve Government Purpose – Wildlife Management
Turners Lagoon Wildlife Reserve Government Purpose – Wildlife Management
Unnamed Nature Reserve - Featherston Vesting on deposit for nature reserve (Crown) - DP 424891 - unclassified
Diversion Conservation Area Stewardship Area
Battery Hill Conservation Area Stewardship Area
Ruamahanga Diversion No.1 Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Ruamahanga River No.3 Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Ruamahanga River No.5 Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Roto Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Ruamahanga Cut-off Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Lower Ruamahanga River Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Lake Wairarapa Outlet Marginal Strip Marginal Strip
Opera Backwater Marginal Strip Marginal Strip

CHALLENGES Setting the Direction to 2050

WORKING WITH IWI

As outlined in the introduction of this submission, RTMRT is open and willing to work with the Council on Long Term Strategies and Plans for the next 30 years to meet both Council and Iwi moemoeā (aspirations and directions)

COVID 19

RTMRT will continue to be a member of the Ko Wairarapa Tēnei group RTMRT remains committed to achieving a COVID 19 free Wairarapa community as part of a pandemic management strategy.

CLIMATE CHANGE

RTMRT supports a region wide Climate Change approach working in partnership with District Councils at the local level and Regional Councils at the regional level. This forms part of the RTMRT Environmental Strategy process that incorporates, co-governance, co-management and co-monitoring of fresh water, land, air and moana.

OTHER CHALLENGES

identified by RTMRT that should be signaled in the Councils LTP

MAORI WARDS

With the legislations now passed in parliament in-regards to Māori Wards and at a local level Māori representation on Councils, all Councils should have a plan forward starting with consultation with Iwi.

RTMRT see this as an opportunity to engage with Councils on their view of how this important yet in some cases controversial subject should be approached. Working with the Council RTMRT seek a partnership approach starting with a discussion on the impact of Māori Wards and Māori representation on Councils.

RELATIONSHIP WITH PSGE

RTMRT are clear that as the Post Settlement Governance Entity (PSGE) it is has been given a mandate by its Wairarapa Iwi, hapū and whānau to be one of the key voices at the Council table for this and other important kaupapa.

- The question is how far has the Council thinking gone to openly discuss this with the PSGE?
- Is the Council a willing signatory to a MoU with RTMRT PSGE and what is that worth?

WATER STORAGE

RTMRT understand that sooner rather than later discussions on water storage will come up. RTMRT should be viewed as a key stakeholder in these discussions as the district comes to terms with longer, hotter, and drier summers and colder winters. An area renowned for its wines, and horticulture water and access to water will become the controversial subject that has the potential to split the community and Iwi relationships. RTMRT wants to be at the forefront of this with the Council and state that this along with other key environmental focus areas

Key environmental focus area.

POTENTIAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORM

It has been no secret that the Minister has desired to focus on the Councils are formed, and their roles. If the anecdotal evidence is right, then Wairarapa District Councils may find themselves restructured before they know what has happened. If this were to be the case, then RTMRT want to be there with the Council work through the outcomes.

BIG DECISIONS

RTMRT will not comment on all sections of the Big Decisions only those areas as they relate to the PSGE

1 Featherston Treatment Plant – RTMRT remains concerned over the discharge of treated waste - water into any waterway. RTMRT ask that the council provide all scenarios on how this came to be and why this ended up being the best way to discharge waste – water. What impact then will the Three Waters kaupapa have on the environment and the use of rates to address potential environmental fall out?

2 Greytown recycling centre closure – The favored Council position. By closing the recycle centre and not relocating another in Greytown, Council may find an increase in plastic rubbish build up in Greytown as people either opt not to travel to Featherston or Martinborough due to personal increase in travel costs to a recycle centre or as a quiet protest. Some rate payers may view the Council as not being caring of the environment. Council may find that lots of education on the recycle options may need to be provided to the community.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Tim Wood & Shelley Des Forges

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Q8

Respondent skipped this question

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Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Re: The Featherston Domain/One Tree Reserve

Relevance to the four pillars of the strategic plan:

1. Best care and use of natural resources
2. Best care and use of assets and infrastructure

Summary

The Featherston Domain (the domain) welcomes all to Featherston and the southern Wairarapa from the Rimutakas. It is generally a verdant area of bush with trails comprising a combination of native and non-native flora and fauna.

As is apparent from the attached image, the majority of the domain is of a height that allows the significant 'One Tree' to be viewed, especially when approaching Featherston from the North and East. It is also apparent from the image that there is a block of trees that have been allowed to grow much taller than the remainder of the trees on the domain.

These trees, which are predominantly non-native including wilding pine, macrocarpa and gum, adversely impact the beauty and enjoyment of the domain for visitors to the southern Wairarapa and the local community. Moreover, the trees impact upon the social wellbeing of the residents of Featherston living in their shadow.

In 2018 we made a similar submission to SWDC, backed by support from the Featherston Community Board and a petition signed by affected residents. The response from SWDC was positive but, unfortunately, no action was taken to reduce the impact of the trees or to support the Community Board in efforts to take action at a local level. As a result, the trees are taller and the impact upon the residents has increased. Therefore, we are making this submission in the interests of all affected.

Submission

Management of the block of trees on the domain, to be included in the Long Term Plan.

The block of trees, referred to in the summary, is visibly higher than the remainder of the domain. The rationale for this disparity is not known. It is believed that the development of Featherston, north of Renall Street, was a factor in the management of the remainder of the domain.

The trees impact on the natural resource that is the domain. The non-native nature of the majority of the trees in the featured block, has resulted in their foliage creating a dense canopy through which little natural light can penetrate. The forest floor is dark and dank and typically lacks any obvious life. The contrast with the remainder of the domain is readily noticeable if one walks the trail to the summit. When you leave the featured block of trees, the amount of natural light increases and the forest floor is more verdant. As a result, the latter section of the trail is more enjoyable, interesting and welcoming for visitors and the local community alike.

The height and density of the trees impacts on the social wellbeing of the local families that live in their shadow. In this part of southern Wairarapa, the sun rises over the main part of Featherston, tracks across the domain, before setting behind the Rimutakas. During the autumn and, especially the winter months, the local families that live on the west side of SH2, are deprived of some or all of the available sunlight by the featured block of trees.

It is inevitable that there will be some compromise when living up against or close to the domain. Indeed, the amount of available sunlight varies from house to house due to location. However, a reduction in height and density of the featured block of trees on the

domain, ie a managed thinning of the trees, would increase the available sunlight and improve the wellbeing of the local families in this part of Featherston.

Environmental impacts

As part of its climate change strategy the Government is committed to planting more trees in order to offset carbon emissions. It may, therefore, seem paradoxical to seek to cut trees down within the domain. However, as has been identified in the Long Term Plan consultation document, it is important to plant more native trees in order to increase biodiversity while removing non-native and particularly invasive trees. It is submitted that this is the approach that should be taken with regard to the domain. The block of trees needs to be actively and carefully managed in order to achieve the objectives set out above. Focusing upon the larger and denser macrocarpa trees, for example, would make a significant difference.

Link to the Spatial Plan

As part of the Spatial Plan, SWDC is committed to developing Featherston. This includes building more houses to respond to the anticipated increase in the number of residents in the town. The proposal envisages development predominantly on the northern and western edges of the town. However, it is imperative that SWDC does not neglect those that live on the southern edge of the town. Developing the town is a holistic enterprise. All residents deserve the same consideration and responsible action. Actively managing the block of trees on the domain is an opportunity to address an inequity that impacts upon a proportion of the town whilst also enhancing the experience for those that choose to visit or relocate to Featherston.

Requested action

- a. SWDC accepts that the featured block of trees on the domain is detrimental to the best use of natural resources within Featherston and/or is negatively impacting upon the social wellbeing of a proportion of the community of Featherston; and
 - b. SWDC commits to actively managing the featured block of trees on the domain as part of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031, in order to:
 - i. Improve the availability of direct sunlight to local families so affected; and
 - ii. Improve the natural light to the floor of the domain; and
 - iii. Improve the aesthetic of the domain in general, thereby enhancing the beauty and character of the district.
- c. SWDC commits the necessary funds to achieve the objectives set out above in a short a time frame as possible.

(see attached picture)

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

To: Secretary, South Wairarapa DC

April 21

Submission to Long Term Plan 2021-2031

Re: The Featherston Domain/One Tree Reserve

Relevance to the four pillars of the strategic plan:

1. Best care and use of **natural resources**
2. Best care and use of **assets and infrastructure**

Summary

The Featherston Domain (the domain) welcomes all to Featherston and the southern Wairarapa from the Rimutakas. It is generally a verdant area of bush with trails comprising a combination of native and non-native flora and fauna.

As is apparent from the attached image, the majority of the domain is of a height that allows the significant 'One Tree' to be viewed, especially when approaching Featherston from the North and East. It is also apparent from the image that there is a block of trees that have been allowed to grow much taller than the remainder of the trees on the domain.

These trees, which are predominantly non-native including wilding pine, macrocarpa and gum, adversely impact the beauty and enjoyment of the domain for visitors to the southern Wairarapa and the local community. Moreover, the trees impact upon the social wellbeing of the residents of Featherston living in their shadow.

In 2018 we made a similar submission to SWDC, backed by support from the Featherston Community Board and a petition signed by affected residents. The response from SWDC was positive but, unfortunately, no action was taken to reduce the impact of the trees or to support the Community Board in efforts to take action at a local level. As a result, the trees are taller and the impact upon the residents has increased. Therefore, we are making this submission in the interests of all affected.

Submission

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The block of trees, referred to in the summary, is visibly higher than the remainder of the domain. The rationale for this disparity is not known. It is believed that the development of Featherston, north of Renall Street, was a factor in the management of the remainder of the domain.

The trees impact on the natural resource that is the domain. The non-native nature of the majority of the trees in the featured block, has resulted in their foliage creating a dense canopy through which little natural light can penetrate. The forest floor is dark and dank and typically lacks any obvious life. The contrast with the remainder of the domain is readily noticeable if one walks the trail to the summit. When you leave the featured block of trees, the amount of natural light increases and the forest floor is more verdant. As a result, the latter section of the trail is more enjoyable, interesting and welcoming for visitors and the local community alike.

The height and density of the trees impacts on the social wellbeing of the local families that live in their shadow. In this part of southern Wairarapa, the sun rises over the main part of Featherston, tracks across the domain, before setting behind the Rimutakas. During the autumn and, especially the winter months, the local families that live on the west side of SH2, are deprived of some or all of the available sunlight by the featured block of trees.

It is inevitable that there will be some compromise when living up against or close to the domain. Indeed, the amount of available sunlight varies from house to house due to location. However, a reduction in height and density of the featured block of trees on the domain, ie a managed thinning of the trees, would increase the available sunlight and improve the wellbeing of the local families in this part of Featherston.

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Link to the Spatial Plan

As part of the Spatial Plan, SWDC is committed to developing Featherston. This includes building more houses to respond to the anticipated increase in the number of residents in the town. The proposal envisages development predominantly on the northern and western edges of the town. However, it is imperative that SWDC does not neglect those that live on the southern edge of the town. Developing the town is a holistic enterprise. All residents deserve the same consideration and responsible action. Actively managing the block of trees on the domain is an opportunity to address an inequity that impacts upon a proportion of the town whilst also enhancing the experience for those that choose to visit or relocate to Featherston.

Requested action

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 - i. Improve the availability of direct sunlight to local families so affected; and
 - ii. Improve the natural light to the floor of the domain; and
 - iii. Improve the aesthetic of the domain in general, thereby enhancing the beauty and character of the district.
- c. SWDC commits the necessary funds to achieve the objectives set out above in a short a time frame as possible.

Submitted by:

Mr Tim Wood & Ms Shelley Des Forges



Picture 1: The unmanaged section of One Tree Reserve



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Lana Alloway

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Ratepayer

Non-ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Leigh Catley

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

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Respondent skipped this question

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Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

I approve of the Council decision to stop mowing berms on the following conditions:

- that residents with berms deeper than four metres (between the property boundary and the roadside) be allowed to plant within one metre of their boundary, and even deeper into the berm with height restrictions
- that residents with berms that include a culvert are not required to mow inside the culvert

Discussion

Getting rid of grass

Allowing planting within a reasonable distance of the boundary will help residents take care of their berm and keep grass down. Many of the berms in Featherston are very deep, and are on roads with no kerbing. Residents could be using this space for growing wind protection, water and flood protection and even food production.

Fire risk

The council needs to keep in mind that even if it officially stops the mowing of berms, it will inevitably end up having to tidy up some areas. This is particularly the case for the berms with culverts through them. Trimming grass properly in a culvert requires specialised equipment and a reasonable amount of physical strength and capability. There are residents who will not be able to maintain keeping the grass down in the culverts.

Roadsides

One of the main objections councils have to berm planting is around roadside visibility. This is a valid concern. I submit that there are already some berms with very significant sized trees, and other berms that are so deep, a small amount of planting will not hinder traffic, especially on roads with very low speed limits.

Climate change, tree planting

No one could object to the council's intentions to make more of our Green Spaces. This must be encouraged and supported. But residents should also be encouraged to take care of ALL the green spaces, not just those within their boundary. Letting people plant on the berms would increase the overall enthusiasm for tree planting, and make people more 'community proud' of their street and their town.

The council could even consider supporting residents with their personal planting plans by providing plants at cost and even running training courses to help people learn how to propagate and plant their own trees.

Access

Regardless of the planting or otherwise on berms, the council would obviously always retain access to the land for pipes, cables etc. Anyone planting would have to accept the possibility of loss of their plantings. However, in the view of this submitter, this is still preferable to the vast areas of open grassed areas we have now, which do nothing and do not assist with wind protection, flood protection or shade.

Thank you for considering this submission.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

John Norton

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Urban

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

#1 - you repeatedly note elsewhere that years of under investment meant water and wastewater network assets were no longer performing at a level that consistently meet the needs of our community. in your notes on p6 and your technical advisors seek \$20 million over 3 years to maintain the current level of service and an additional \$7 million to improve resilience - or start to redress the historical under investment. your option 1 only invests \$17.8 million - and continues the years of under investment. This is robbing our grand-children and must be stopped.

Option 2 at \$21.4 million is barely addressing the issue - years of under-investment accumulated and now we face being unable to water our vege gardens at the height of summer - this is a wee-being issue. Growth and climate change are looming.

#3 - Provided you require new subdivisions to have footpaths/curbs and channels we don't need more in the town.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

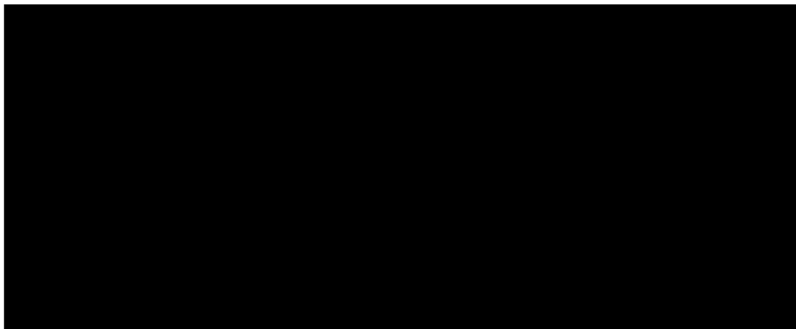
Tuesday 25 May

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Caroline Strugnell

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Ratepayer

Respondent skipped this question

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Respondent skipped this question



Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

I support the building of a children's park next to the dog park in Greytown. It is a great idea and the reserve is available for that use so it does not impact rates.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Debbie Smith

Q2

Postal address

**Q3**

Email

**Q4**

Phone

**Q5**

Ratepayer

Respondent skipped this question

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

The proposed skate park is not on main roads where as other towns are. Need to put money into existing parks. The space would be better used as a nursery gardens for all to enjoy and better for our environment all these developments have taken away our bird life also the roads will not take volume of traffic and is dangerous. Cotter Street needs bumps to be removed and make access safer for residents to enter and exit without risking all traffic out of West Street into Humphreys Street as visibility from there is bad when trying to turn. have seen a few near misses. not enough parking at Dog and Trail park. Noise would be a problem as well.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Wendy Crane

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Ratepayer

Urban

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Agree



Q8

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

#6 - I respect Carterton's intention to charge SWDC. This is not allowed for. You cannot just ignore the obligation of Council to encourage all recycling.

A million dollars ! Why can't locals have working bees etc. There is no need to have such an expensive thing.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Barbara Page

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Ratepayer

Urban,

Commercial

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

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Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

#1 - Need to go with Option 2.

#2 - Standard needs to be kept up

#3 - Always need improvement. need to fund.

#4 - Town boundaries need to be clear.

#5 - Yes but suggest using Rugby Club 2nd field as already as access, clubrooms, light and can be easily used by families.

#6 - You have not offered an alternate green waste service, until you do, I do not support closure.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Claire Bleakley

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Ratepayer

Respondent skipped this question

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Respondent skipped this question



THE CLIMATE ACTION BOOK

A Climate Action Plan for Nelson Tasman
2021



Manaaki whenua
Care for the land
Manaaki tāngata
Care for the people
Whiria te tāngata
Weave the people together

We 108,000 people in the Nelson Tasman region have vital work to do.

The greenhouse gases warming our world have become a real problem. Climate change is one of a number of major environmental problems, all caused by our impact as a species on the natural world. In order to deal effectively with climate change we need to prioritise the wellbeing of our natural world.

This will be a major cultural and economic change. A high level of trust between everyone involved will be important.

We need clear and reliable communication with increased awareness, empathy and collaboration. If we are not successful, climate change will disrupt every element of our lives. Our challenge is to work together to meet our targets in a way that builds a more just, equitable and resilient world.

By now, we New Zealanders know what global warming means. Almost all of us have made changes to reduce our carbon emissions. We recycle more, we cycle more, we eat more plant-based foods. We are willing to make changes for the health of our natural world and our children. Sadly, so far, our changes have not been enough.

Aotearoa New Zealand emissions have been increasing while many other developed countries are reducing their carbon footprint. Until we reach net zero emissions across the world, the greenhouse gases in our atmosphere will keep going up. In this little book, we show a myriad ways to bring emissions down.

We will also need to both anticipate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. We face rising sea levels that will increasingly inundate our coastal areas. Our acidifying oceans are decimating sea life and the food webs that rely on it, and we are experiencing more droughts, fires, floods and storms that threaten our ecosystems, communities, economy and wellbeing.

Recent natural disasters have highlighted the importance of the ability to recover our good function and social organisation in the face of shocks to our systems. This resilience in the difficult times ahead will be built on the work we do now.

To build a long-term future for our people in a changing world, we need to focus on a sustainable wellbeing economy that takes care of the web of life, including people, within the boundaries of Earth's systems. This transition goes well beyond the immediate apparent problem of climate change, and addresses the behaviour and the imbalances in our relationship to the natural world that are causing climate change.

In the 2020 pandemic, the world saw us as an example of strong, effective, collaborative leadership. Now it's time for us to show the world how, together, we can slow the pace at which our air, oceans and land are heating and keep average global temperature rise to within 1.5°C of pre-industrial temperatures. We are already at 1.1°C and, because of a lag built into the climate system, further temperature increases - and the resulting changes to our climate - are already locked in. That's what makes this a "climate emergency".

In line with international agreements, our government has set a target of net zero emissions by 2050. The Climate Change Commission has outlined pathways and targets with vigorous emissions reductions to do that, starting now. Our sights are on 2030, when our long-lived emissions have to be 33% lower than 2018, and our short-lived emissions at least 10% lower than 2018. This coming decade will be a critical time for change.

It will be an effort from us all. We will change where we live and work, how we get around, what and how we grow, cook and eat, what we make and trade and how we get energy.

We will draw from the collective strength and leadership of our community groups, iwi and hapū, schools and religious organisations. Our political leaders will set rules and offer incentives and information that help us. Our businesses will innovate. Our academics and kaumatua will guide us. We all have a role to play - and much to gain - in this great undertaking.

We attempt to clearly outline here what needs to be done. "We" are the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum, a large, open group of volunteers dedicated to bringing our communities together to respond to this long emergency and create a positive future for us all. We also try to be a voice for all other elements of the biosphere in this region, seeing ourselves as part of the web of life.

10 March 2021



1540

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THE WINDS OF CHANGE	7
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The Nelson Tasman Climate Forum offers this plan for every citizen of our region — for individuals, households, businesses, farmers, schools and colleges, religious organisations, councils and iwi. We also hope to help other parts of Aotearoa to develop their own Climate Action Plans and contribute to the development of Climate Action Plans around the world.



Photographs & Infographics

Kate Pedley: front & back covers, pages 6 & 8

John-Paul Pochin: pages 3, 4, 16, 20 & 22

Fiona Bowden, Joanna Santa Barbara & Olivia Hyatt: page 7

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Yuki Fukuda: pages 14 & 15

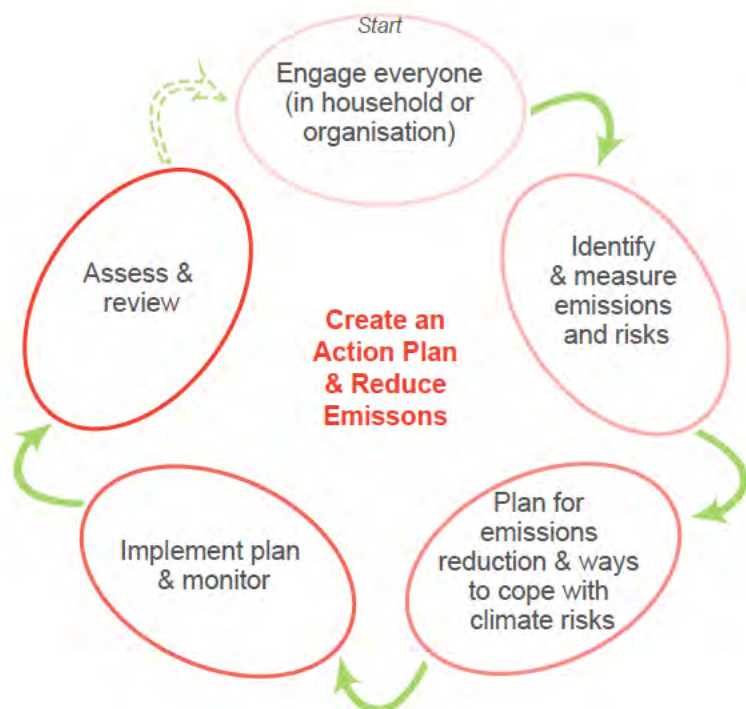
Debs Martin: page 18

Friends of the Maitai: page 19

HOW TO USE THIS ACTION PLAN

For each arena of climate action, we offer steps for a resilient, climate-responsible future.

In the guide below, we lay out the state of things as they are today, based on the best data we have. We describe what a positive future might look like, and outline actions for households, community organisations, businesses, farmers and governing bodies. We also highlight a few successes so far in making changes for the climate.



Everyone



Here we suggest actions for everyone to do.

- **Inform yourself** about climate change and the many ways we can act on it to protect the web of life, including ourselves. Young people are demanding that they be better

educated in schools on this matter.

- **Advocate with decision makers** to take necessary actions. Leaders need to know you support action.
- **Create your own Climate Action Plan**

Household



- Our regional data show that households are responsible for 20% of our climate-changing emissions. By far the largest part of this is transport related. Heating, lighting, food, clothing and general consumption make up the remainder.

- It can be hard to make personal changes when we are also trying to juggle jobs, families and other needs. We hope to help

you balance it all by setting out priorities for you to consider.

- You can also encourage your community groups and employers to take part in this great undertaking, and be a voice for our children when your government, council and other leaders ask what you think.

What's a Climate Action Plan?

Some people and many organisations will choose a systematic approach to reducing emissions and our vulnerability to climate change risks. Others may choose less systematic approaches. The main thing is to act, as energetically and effectively as possible.



HOW TO USE THIS ACTION PLAN

5

Community



■ We're all in this together

When people get together to do things, whether it's a school, a sports club, a hapū or a Te Reo group, there are sure to be meaningful ways to cut emissions. A climate action plan is a good place to start.

- Equally, if not more important, such groups can

inspire and influence their members to join our collective efforts. Community groups have a powerful voice to advocate for government action and enable the change we need.

- In our action plan, we have outlined key contributions community organisations can make to our collective efforts.

Business



- Business emissions come from transport needs, fossil fuel use for manufacturing and space heating, the production of the materials and equipment they use and electricity use. Agricultural emissions are from animals, fertiliser, soil disturbance and tree felling.

- Many businesses are vulnerable to global changes in climate that can cause economic and social upheaval. Many businesses have begun measuring their emissions and will soon be obliged to report their level of risk from climate change to

their insurers and investors. Employees come up with money-saving ideas to reduce emissions. Farmers collaborate with government in the organisation *He Waka Eke Noa* to reduce primary sector emissions.

- We outline here the actions businesses can take to be a positive force for change. There are plenty of opportunities to collaborate on these actions. Consider joining *Businesses for Climate Action* and the *Sustainable Business Network*.

Governance



- Decision makers have a prime role in making the big-system changes needed to move to a low-carbon future. We need our governing bodies to be upfront and proactive about climate risks and targets, and to communicate clearly with us about pathways of action.

- We outline here ways in which governing bodies in Nelson Tasman can enable us to reach our climate goals. From research and analysis to action on

areas like procurement and education, the actions outlined here are relevant to a broad range of governing organisations in the region, including councils, iwi and central government agencies.

- Governing bodies in this region also have a role to play in advocating for changes in laws, incentives and regulations at a national level.

- ✓ The Nelson Tasman Climate Forum is weaving our communities together. Individuals, community organisations, businesses, iwi and local government are all necessary parts of this transformation.



- ✓ The Climate Change Commission has developed targets and pathways for emission reductions at a national level and consults with our people and communities.

HOW WE MEASURE PROGRESS

Any household, organisation, business or region wanting to act on climate needs to know where emissions are coming from and where carbon sequestration (keeping it out of the atmosphere) can occur. They also need to know how much they are emitting and sequestering, so that they can monitor their progress over time. The term “carbon footprint measurement” uses “carbon” as shorthand for all the greenhouse gases.

There are some well-developed and easily accessible ways of doing this.

Let us add here that we do not want carbon footprint measurement to get in the way of action. Better to act without measuring than the other way around!

Household



Households have several options to measure their emissions online at no cost.

- **Carbon Neutral NZ Trust** <https://www.carbonneutraltrust.org.nz/household-entry> is the most thorough.

- **Futurefit** <https://www.futurefit.nz/questionnaire> is the simplest.

- **Ekos** <https://ekos.co.nz/lifestyle-calc>

- **Toitū** <https://www.toitu.co.nz/calculators> are well regarded

Community & Business



Community organisations and businesses also have many options.

- **Carbon Neutral NZ Trust, Ekos and Toitū** all have business calculators. The last two will contract to do the calculation and identify options for mitigation.

- **Carbon Neutral NZ Trust and Ekos** also

have school calculators.

- The **Ministry for the Environment** has a very thorough system for organisations of all sizes: <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/2019-detailed-guide.pdf>

Governance



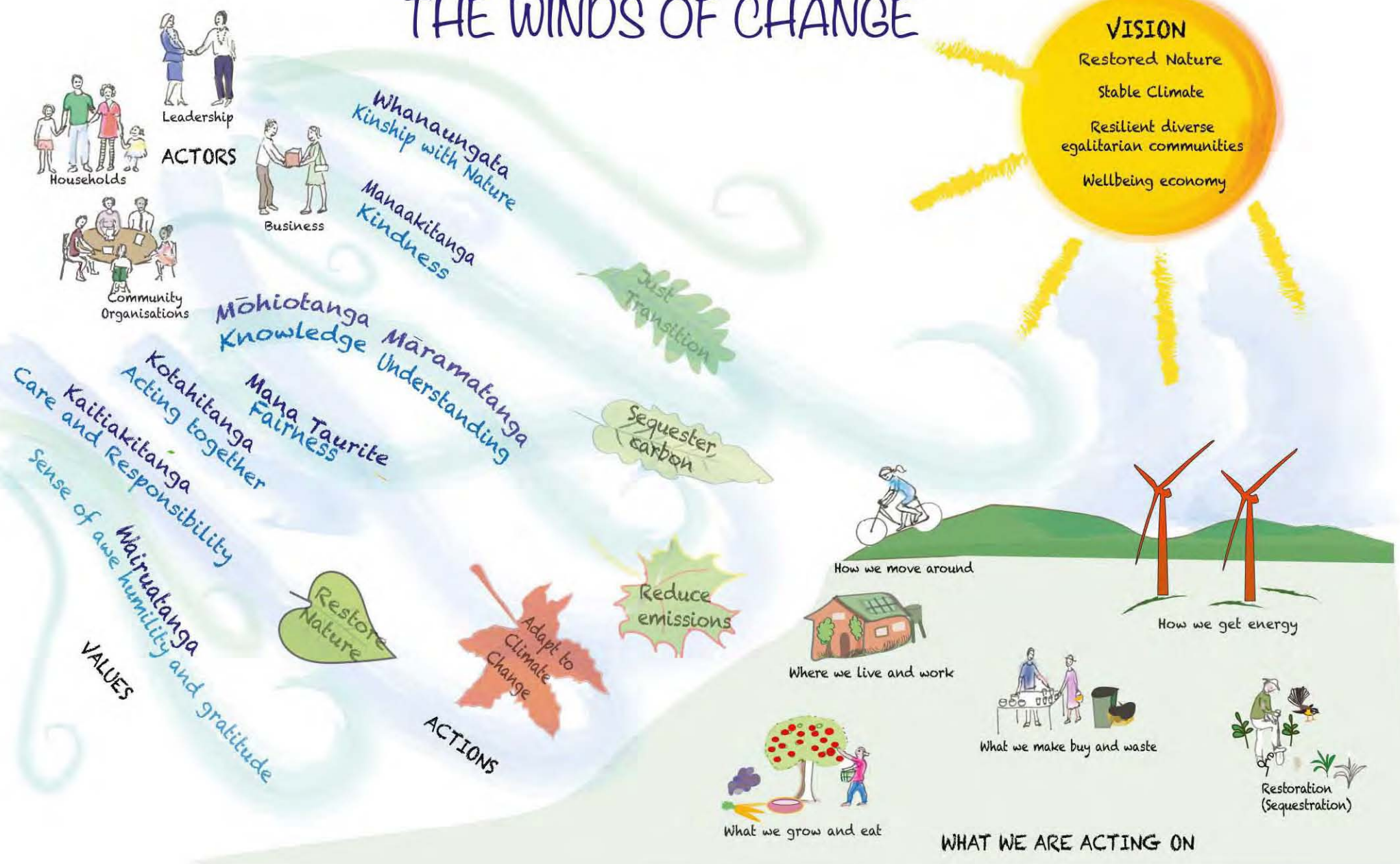
Regional measures

There is a strong need for a regional carbon footprint to guide and monitor climate action in Nelson Tasman. It should be sufficiently fine-grained to identify the best carbon reduction options, and in a form that is useful to people engaged in climate action.



The Climate Forum envisages a Nelson Tasman in which people are knowledgeable, adaptive and creative. Communities of people are diverse, inclusive, egalitarian and cooperative. Iwi and tauiwi live in partnership. The vulnerable are supported. There are resilient systems in place to adapt to long-term changes brought about by climate change and to cope with natural disasters. These include systems of decision making by direct or participatory democracy.

THE WINDS OF CHANGE



WHAT WE GROW AND EAT

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Food System *Ka ora te whenua, ka ora te tāngata.*

Agriculture is responsible for 41% of our climate-changing emissions. Our livestock produce methane and nitrous oxide. Natural ecosystems are cleared for pasture, food products are then processed and transported - all producing carbon dioxide.

Food waste at the retail and household level is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions. Refrigerants used in storage, transport, retail outlets and homes can add to food system emissions.

Agriculture and our global food system are highly vulnerable to a changing climate and must be a critical focus of our adaptation pathway.

As stewards of our land, many farmers are working hard to reduce greenhouse emissions, improve carbon sequestration on their land and build its resilience to a changing climate. Some farmers describe their shift to lower carbon farming practices as improving their income, their work-life balance and their mental health. Plant-based, low processed, regenerative food systems require less land and water and produce food high in nutrition and flavour. Nelson's Cawthron Institute is contributing through research on seaweed which, as a diet supplement for cattle, could reduce methane emissions. Diverse, local food production boosts the resilience of our food supply. All people in this region can have access to an affordable, nutritious, low-carbon diet - now and in the future.

Everyone



Food waste is an area where we can reduce our emissions at all levels. Calculations suggest that about a third of all food produced is wasted - an extraordinary figure. Whether you're a household or a restaurant, running a festival or regulating retail practices, there are a myriad ways in each situation that food waste can be cut to near zero.

Household



- Purchase low-carbon, local, in-season fresh food grown with regenerative practices. Farmers' markets are a great place to start.
- Grow some of your own food and compost your food waste in your garden, if possible, or join a community garden.
- Eat a higher proportion of plant-based food. Eat a planetary diet (1).
- Use leftovers.
- Consider making at home: muesli, yoghurt, jam, chutney, mayonnaise, biscuits, bread, hummus, crackers, etc. Home-made foods have lower carbon footprints than store-bought, are cheaper and more nutritious.
- "Lifestyle block" households can act on the points made for farmers (on the next page).



(1) e.g. EAT Lancet Report: www.eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/

WHAT WE GROW AND EAT

Community



- Plant fruit and nut trees and other edible perennials on community land.
- Establish and maintain community food gardens and seed libraries.
- Work in your organisation to encourage a low-

carbon food economy. For example, serve vegetarian meals.

- Support individual and household access to healthy low-carbon food, in collaboration with local food producers and distributors.

Business



- Farmers:**
- Plant at least 10% of your land in mostly native trees, along waterways and spaced on pasture, enhancing shade and shelter for soil moisture and stock welfare while sequestering carbon.
 - Adopt farm management practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions toward the 2030 goal of at least 10% methane reduction, and about 30% for CO₂ and N₂O.
 - Prioritise the health of the soil. Increase the biodiversity of pasture and other crops. Consider partial conversion to horticulture, as recommended by the Climate Change Commission.
 - Prevent land erosion, especially where it causes sediment affecting aquatic ecosystems. Restore

and create wetlands. Connect natural areas through eco-corridors.

- Connect and collaborate with other food producers in your catchment.

Food processors and distributors:

- Reduce food production emissions by refrigerant management.
- Prioritise local retail of your products and work with other food producers to build food self-sufficiency in Aotearoa New Zealand.
- Promote broad knowledge of carbon and environmental footprints of our foods (e.g. through labelling).

Governance



- Support the actions of individuals and households, community groups and our food industry to create a low-carbon, regenerative and resilient food system for Nelson Tasman.
- Drive community involvement and investment by taking catchment-based and climate-responsible approaches to regulating land use and resource management.

- Research technologies that can reduce fossil-fuel reliant transport, machinery and heat, both behind the farm gate and in distribution systems.
- Encourage community food growing.
- Join Good Food Cities, a global organisation working to promote healthy, low-carbon food and low food waste in towns and cities of the world.

- Community gardens in Nelson Tasman produce nutritious food, build skills and enhance community connections.



- Nelson City Council will trial a kerbside food and kitchen waste collection scheme in 2021, with plans for a city-wide scheme in 2023.

WHAT WE MAKE, BUY AND WASTE

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Economy

About 40% of our region's emissions are from businesses dealing in waste, water, fishing, forestry, manufacturing, construction, services, electricity, and gas. These emissions include carbon dioxide from transport and from processes needing heat, methane from waste, and refrigerants.

Major sectors in the Nelson Tasman region are vulnerable to changes in climate (e.g. fishing, forestry) and to the global response to climate change (e.g. tourism).

Businesses can accelerate or slow our collective response to climate change. Investors, employees and customers are already pressuring businesses to transform their systems. We can safely predict that the most innovative, flexible and responsive businesses will be favoured. A new kind of sustainable business can prioritise wellbeing and resilience rather than growth. We will all need to support these businesses to create a resilient, climate-responsible economy.

In a low-carbon, wellbeing economy, unemployment can be low and the work week shorter. Jobs will increase in certain areas, such as home insulation, renewable energy installation and maintenance, public transport and tree care. Caring work is valued. We have more time with our families, for arts, leisure and volunteering. Together, we can create an economy focused on human wellbeing within nature's boundaries.

Everyone



- Use the waste hierarchy “refuse/rethink, reduce, reuse, repair, recycle, recover, rot” in that order. Many organisations, including the Climate Change Commission, aspire ultimately to eliminate waste, through product design and behaviour change, in a

circular economy.

- Ensure your organic waste joins a process that will make living soil.
- Make use of glass as a reusable and recyclable container, replacing plastic.

Household



- Support low-carbon businesses by purchasing their products and telling everyone why.
- Purchase fewer processed foods.
- Build resilience into your economic situation by joining a timebank, where people exchange time, sharing their skills with others.

Compost. Recycle.

- Buy fewer clothes, toys, appliances and so on. Look for things that will last, can be repaired and are low carbon in manufacture and transport. Go to second-hand shops when you need something. Share, lend and borrow.



WHAT WE MAKE, BUY AND WASTE

Community



- Identify and optimise the ways in which you, as purchaser, networker and advisor, play a role in shaping our economy.
- Advocate for greater fairness in the distribution of wealth.
- Do your best to ensure everyone has enough.
- Promote the idea of low consumption, low energy, low climate impact living, of right living and right livelihood, community good and private sufficiency.

Business



- Work to develop a wellbeing economy, that is, wellbeing of the web of life within planetary boundaries. Examine what your business does.
- Appreciate that endless growth of energy and material is part of the problem.
- Join *Businesses 4 Climate Action* and measure, reduce and offset your greenhouse gas emissions.
- Identify and mitigate your climate-related risks. State the risk exposure to climate change for investors.
- Publicise your climate successes in your marketing, networking and reporting.
- Practise Product Stewardship, enabling repair and end-of-life processes that value embodied material and energy. Move towards a circular economy.
- Reduce waste. Use low-carbon packaging and freight. Look for low-carbon materials and energy in procurement.
- Convert to renewable energy and maximise energy efficiency. Reduce energy and water use.
- Take care with refrigerants.

Governance



- Promote a zero-waste local economy that is circular, responsive, collaborative and efficient, and, most of all, focuses on the wellbeing of residents and our environment, aligned with Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.
- Acknowledge and utilise your role in steering the economy towards its goals of resilient climate responsibility, through regulation and incentives.
- Support businesses and land owners to transition to a low-carbon, wellbeing economy.
- Use your large purchasing power to support low-carbon businesses and those that contribute to regional resilience.
- Set waste reduction targets and monitor and report on progress.
- Encourage greater regional and community food, water, energy and material self-sufficiency.
- Enable easy access to composting facilities and systems of reuse and recycling, especially for food, construction and electronic waste.
- Apply the principle of Net Enduring Restorative Outcomes (NERO) to the natural world including humans, to any proposed changes.
- Support the Zero Waste Action and Regional Impact Investment Fund of Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.

✓ *Businesses 4 Climate Action* helps businesses measure their carbon emissions and plan to reduce and offset them. It aims to enlist 1000 businesses over the next year.



✓ Nelson City Council's procurement policy applies sustainability criteria to potential purchases.

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Energy System

The climate change story is largely an energy story. Global warming runs in parallel with the burning of coal, oil and gas to provide energy for our economy. The global economy is dependent on an increasingly destabilised, unprofitable fossil fuel industry. To reverse climate change, we need to largely stop burning fossil fuels and bring the carbon back into the ground. We must keep in mind that renewable electricity can ensure we have enough clean, resilient energy for the essentials, but it is unlikely to enable the continued extreme energy use of recent decades.

We face the challenge of figuring out how much energy we really need and sourcing what we can from renewables.

Aotearoa New Zealand has a good foundation in renewable electricity (mostly hydroelectric) and biomass (mostly wood) energy. We can reduce the fossil fuel use in our region by at least 33% by 2030. This can be achieved by shifting all our transport, space heating, industrial and manufacturing processes from fossil coal, oil and gas to renewable sources. By 2050, we can build energy resilience in our region using community-owned renewable energy systems that can produce enough energy to meet our essential needs. Our necessary work can be powered with clean, resilient, renewable energy.

Everyone



- Focus on energy conservation and efficiency.

- Replace fossil fuels with renewables.

Household



- Focus on energy conservation and efficiency at home.
- Where possible, insulate your house well to conserve energy, retrofit to maximise passive heating and cooling.

- Plant deciduous trees for summer shading.
- Where possible, convert fossil fuel use in vehicles, cooking, heating and tools to renewable energy.



Energy resilience in the Top of the South.

Because this region generates only a tiny portion of the energy it uses, our energy systems are vulnerable to a number of potential threats, including: a break in the Alpine Fault, disruption of international oil trading and escalating electricity prices by profit-driven generators. This is a strong argument for developing community-based, renewable energy-generating capacity.

Community



Advocate for and support access of low income households to means for energy conservation, efficiency and conversion to renewables.

Be “early adopters” and vocal supporters of community-based electricity hubs to complement the national grid.

Business



Convert existing coal, oil and natural gas operations to renewable energy sources.

Focus on energy conservation and efficiency.

Energy sector:

Reduce dependence on international energy supplies by developing renewable energy systems such as solar, waste wood process heating, and others.

Build community resilience by developing community-based renewable energy operations for electricity generation with low environmental impact. This reduces the impact of earthquakes and drought.

Upgrade transmission networks to support increased demand for electricity.

Support a long-term perspective on energy policy which incorporates ideas expressed in this Action Plan.

Governance



When considering energy policy, adopt a “Wellbeing per energy unit” perspective to assist in a socially just distribution of energy resources, ensuring that everyone’s basic energy needs are met.

Plan actions now that require high levels of energy because net energy availability will decline over the next two to three decades.

Rework energy policy and practices, using a new energy assessment framework which includes net energy analysis, environmental impact, social

implications and input resources.

Advocate for an early moratorium on resource consents for new coal burning and a sunset timeframe for ending existing consents. Plan for a later moratorium on diesel and gas boilers.

Low-income families find it difficult to afford home insulation, EVs and energy efficient appliances, lighting and heating. We need measures to reduce systemic inequality in income and wealth to move us faster toward zero carbon.

✓ Tasman District Council has converted its outdoor lighting to LEDs, saving substantial operating expenses.



✓ Central government has set aside \$70 million to help fund conversion of space heating and manufacturing processes from fossil fuels to renewable energy by schools, hospitals and businesses.

WHERE WE LIVE AND WORK

Actions for Resilient, Climate-Responsible Settlements

Commuter towns and suburbs, also called urban sprawl, are responsible for increased emissions in transport, water and energy services, road building and maintenance, and space heating. As they expand they destroy arable land and stifle natural, biodiverse ecosystems.

Carbon emissions can be cut by encouraging compact community hubs and dense urban areas, constructed with carbon sequestering materials. This is strongly endorsed by the Climate Change Commission. Climate change has led many forward-thinking cities, including Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne, to make “20-minute towns” part of their official long-term planning goals. Nelson, Richmond and the surrounding towns could evolve to “20 minute towns” where housing is denser and we could get to work, education, shops, leisure and natural areas within 20 minutes under our own steam. Streets can be prettier and cooler with urban trees, and become much more people-friendly places in which we can get to know our neighbours.

Everyone



- Do what you can to insulate the buildings you use.
- Plant trees and shrubs to provide shade and cool the land.
- Support Dynamic Adaptive Pathways Planning to help coastal communities adapt to climate-related changes.

Household



- Live near work, shops, school and leisure if you can.
- If you are building or adding to a house, comply with Green Building standards at the highest level possible.



Concrete

Concrete is responsible for 4-8% of global carbon dioxide emissions. The manufacture of cement is the main culprit for this enormous carbon output. Focus is needed on reducing emissions from cement plants, using low-carbon cement and on replacing cement with other building materials.

Community



- Work to make sure everyone has a healthy, resilient and climate-responsible home.
- Ensure all public buildings (schools, libraries etc.) meet high Green Building standards.

Business



- Construction sector:**
Design buildings to minimise energy consumption, to be 'carbon negative', and resilient to changes in climate.
- Design for rooftop solar panels.
- Prioritise construction materials that sequester carbon (such as wood) over materials with high embodied carbon emissions (such as steel, concrete, aluminium).
- Deconstruct buildings to recover materials instead of demolishing.
- Increase the prevalence of green roofs, urban forests and permeable pavings, for wildlife corridors, for rainwater control, and for interior environment control.

Governance



- Encourage the development of compact community hubs and denser urban areas. Advocate for climate-responsible construction and building codes.
- Enable adaptation and reuse of heritage structures that cannot be saved as they are.
- Support the Smart Housing Solutions of the Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.
- Develop an Urban Greening Plan.
- Plan for changed migration patterns because of climate change.
- Plan with a more than 100-year timeframe for a worst-case scenario of up to 2m of sea level rise by 2150. Our urgent collective work now could achieve a less disruptive sea level rise, closer to the best-case scenario of only 0.7m by 2150.
- Establish clear guidelines on handling any insurance retreat issues that arise with climate-affected properties.

✓ The new Nelson Airport building was designed for zero carbon construction. It has sequestered much carbon by maximising use of wood, and it minimises operational energy use.



✓ Both Nelson and Tasman Councils have emphasised in their Future Development Strategy the importance of increasing the density of their towns rather than sprawling outwards.

HOW WE MOVE OURSELVES AND OUR STUFF AROUND

Actions for a Resilient, Climate-Responsible Transport System

Transport - of ourselves and our stuff - is responsible for about 20% of our national greenhouse gas emissions. It is largely growth in transport that has produced our rising emissions in recent decades. Our reliance on cars is polluting, sedentary and expensive for our society to maintain.

Transport is an area where individual choices, enabled by savvy municipal decisions, can make a giant dent in our carbon output. A large proportion of this sector's emissions is attributable to private cars, so halving our car use within the next 25 years will help take us to a zero-carbon world.

Halving car use means reducing demand by building denser urban areas and servicing them with excellent public and active transport options. In urban areas of Nelson Tasman, we could walk and cycle to most destinations. Although our low population density presents challenges, electrified public transport could make cars unnecessary for most of us. Elderly and disabled people could call on electrified transport services. Active and public transport improves our health, connectedness and wellbeing and could be a positive default option for urban residents.

Everyone



- Do what you can to boost ridesharing so that more cars are full when they move us and our stuff around.
- Advocate for or support improvements to local infrastructure that improves access

and safety for all abilities, even if you are not using it.

- Stack your tasks and errands to get the most done with the fewest kilometres travelled.

Household



- Drive less. Use active, shared and public transport. Make your next car (if you must have one) a second-hand EV.

- Holiday in Aotearoa. Don't fly if possible.



HOW WE MOVE OURSELVES AND OUR STUFF AROUND

17

Community



Advocate for public and active transport services.

Consider how people get to your events. Prioritise their accessibility by public transport.

Business



Purchase and sell locally to reduce the transport emissions in your supply and product lines.

Enable employees to work from home, where possible, or pay them for time spent commuting on active/public transport.

Facilitate ridesharing and carpooling by employees.

Support cycling commutes by providing bike stands and showers.

Discourage use of aviation. Opt for online conferences and meetings rather than air travel.

Convert your business vehicles to electric.

Governance



Increase attractiveness of active transport by improving walking pathways and slowing and reducing traffic in residential areas. Plant trees on road reserves, build commuter-grade cycle paths and cycle parking, and provide financial incentives for the purchase of e-bikes and e-cargo bikes.

Increase attractiveness of public transport by making buses more frequent, fares cheaper, providing bus services along key routes and Park-and-Ride services for more rural areas. Use

electric buses. Use digital technology to coordinate rider demand with service supply.

Decrease attractiveness of private cars with fewer parking areas, higher parking charges, no-car areas of town centres. Focus road spending on safety, not new roads.

Encourage the shift to electric cars by providing EV charging stations every 100km on highways. Procure electric vehicles for staff.

✓ The use of Zoom and other online conference support during lockdown is continuing post-lockdown due to its savings of carbon emissions, time and money.



✓ Tasman District Council promotes ridesharing to their staff, cutting down on kilometres driven, and costs. TDC is also working with schools on school travel plans, and completing a walking and cycling strategy in a district network.

HOW WE SUPPORT NATURE AND STORE CARBON

Actions for Resilient Natural Ecosystems and Nature-Friendly Carbon Storage

We share the planet with a myriad of other plants and animals, and rely upon a healthy natural world to provide all species with the essentials of life, including a safe climate. Climate change threatens the homes of many species, and while we protect our infrastructure and lives from the negative impacts, we need to also protect our native plants, animals and their homes.

We must rectify the huge imbalance in our atmosphere we have collectively created by the destruction of natural ecosystems that store carbon above and below ground and nurture the living species of our region.

Thankfully, plants can draw down excess carbon dioxide in our atmosphere and store (sequester) it in themselves and in the ground. If we carry out planting projects in sympathy with nature and prioritise native plantings over exotic, then, as the Climate Change Commission points out, both the climate and our native species will benefit.

A massive restoration programme can return cleared areas to diverse ecosystems. As well as drawing down carbon into the soil and plants, it will provide homes for our wildlife. Sequestration in aquatic systems, 'blue carbon', is another opportunity showing enormous potential. Land management is crucial. Everyone associated with land (urban, lifestyle and rural) can be part of the solution. Restoration of forests, riversides, coasts and wetlands can make our region an even better place.

Everyone



- Plant eco-sourced native trees and shrubs on your land wherever possible. Small dense 'microforests' can use as little as 30 square metres. Look after soil and plants to build biodiversity and sequester carbon in both.
- Protect and restore vulnerable natural areas on or adjacent to your property – coastal margins, wetlands, lake or river

edges. Plant below large native trees. Ensure adequate space to protect plantings from effects of sea level rise.

- Recognise the Kaitiaki role of manawhenua iwi in Te Taihū (Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Kuia, Ngāti Toa, Rangitāne, Ngāti Apa), and of mātauranga Māori in this work of restoration and protection.

Household



- Take part in community plantings, trapping or weed control activities. Do them on your own property and connect with neighbours!
- Fence off and protect native areas from grazing by stock and/or domestic animals.

- Lifestyle block owners have especially good opportunities to plant trees and shrubs, even better if you can connect up with other restoration work, such as done by river catchment groups.



HOW WE SUPPORT NATURE AND STORE CARBON

Community



- Identify and prioritise the locations, ecosystems and species most vulnerable to climate change in our region, and take the actions that will most effectively and efficiently enhance their resilience over time.
- Use your power as a community hub and network to build enthusiasm and urgency for planting trees and shrubs across Nelson Tasman and looking after them, especially in times of drought.
- Support and inform councils, national government, the private sector and other community organisations of activities that have potential to harm ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Create a seed library of local eco-sourced plants to assist with restoration.

Business



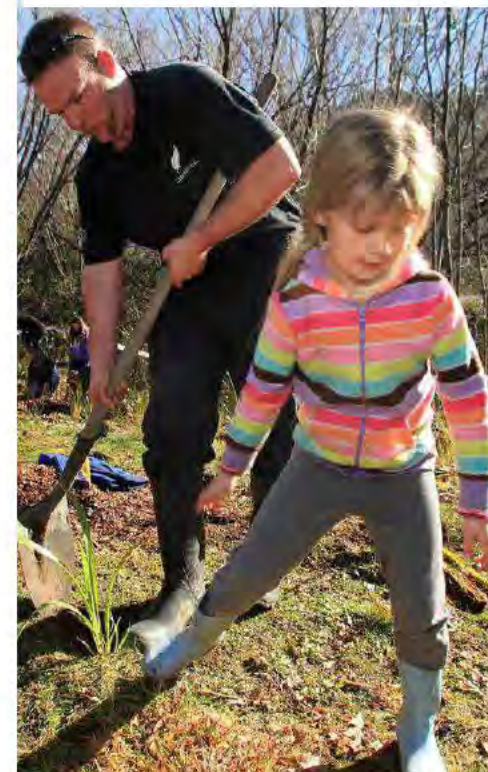
- Forestry and reforestation industries can apply expertise to site selection and planting species, with preference for native forest and wetland species. Ensure harvesting minimises impacts on native ecosystems to help ensure resilience from the effects of a changing climate, e.g. protecting adjacent rivers, streams and native plants from sediment, or sudden exposure to sunlight and wind.
- Offset your remaining emissions with financial contributions to reforestation projects, such as Ekos.
- Preserve every native ecosystem in the region.
- Work collaboratively through catchment associations, such as the Moutere Catchment Group, to harness expertise and resources.

Governance



- Enhance healthy ecosystems and biodiversity to ensure our native species are resilient to climate impacts. Healthy ecosystems protect coastal areas and water quality, cool urban areas, and limit floods and risks of biosecurity incursions
- Identify and protect ecosystems vulnerable to climate impacts, e.g. coastal environment, riparian margins. Ensure adequate capacity for ecosystems to retreat. Limit vegetation removal and ensure adequate replanting. Manage biosecurity incursions.
- Advocate for soil carbon, small plantings and other carbon sequestration methods to be included in a simplified Emissions Trading Scheme.
- Prioritise prevention and control of wildfires.
- Research resilient ecosystems restoration, prioritising native forests and 'blue carbon'.
- Compensate landowners undertaking planting for carbon sequestration.
- Increase carbon sequestration on public lands through indigenous planting and restoration. Deal with invasive species including browsers such as goats, deer and possums.
- Provide environmentally based solutions to coastal erosion to maximise and protect coastal habitat.
- Manage development to protect natural ecosystems and allow for healthy and resilient eco-corridors.

- ✓ Nelson City Council has received \$1.7 million to fund the Maitai/Mahitahi Ecological Restoration as part of Jobs for Nature.



- ✓ Tasman District Council planted more than 100,000 trees and native shrubs in 2019 and 2020 to help sequester carbon.

HOW WE STAY HEALTHY AND CONNECTED

Actions for a Wellbeing-Centred Transition

Facing climate change is hard. Our feelings of fear, denial, guilt, grief for losses and hopelessness may create barriers to change. Our social cohesion is vital to maintain mental health in the face of challenges. Yet climate change worsens existing inequalities and threatens our social cohesion. Those most disadvantaged in our society are least able to adapt to or mitigate climate change. We need a path centred on wellbeing, leaving no one behind and weaving our communities together, with the aim of Tūpuna Pono: To be Good Ancestors.

Many climate actions have health benefits. Our physical health improves when we walk and cycle in clean air, eat nutritious food and live in warm, dry homes. People-friendly living spaces designed to connect us can improve our mental health.

Everyone



- Many responses to climate change have multiple co-benefits for the health and wellbeing of the natural world and our people.
- In transition to sustainable renewable energy, low carbon solutions and more sequestration, priority should be given to

those measures that also increase equitable access to the basic needs for a good life (e.g. energy, food, income, transport, community participation and housing). Prioritising the actions with co-benefits can also reduce the tension and fear surrounding our climate change response and build motivation.

Household



- Participate in everyday conversations on climate, especially with young people. Tell stories that show the positive outcomes of climate change action. Explore our reactivity and blind spots, how we deny or grieve the changes.

- Educate yourself and your whānau on climate change, mitigation and adaptation and our dependence on local and healthy ecosystems. Build sustainability expertise.
- Build strong, supportive connections in your community and neighbourhood.



Our Healthcare Institutions

The health sector, which is a key part of ensuring our continued wellbeing, is especially carbon intensive in its operations. Vigorous efforts to reduce this footprint are already underway in many clinical settings. Nelson Tasman health services could go further to:

- Promote emissions reduction and carbon sequestration in the health sector, starting with measurement and management of emissions in health institutions.

- Advocate for hospitals to hire sustainability directors to implement emissions-reduction strategies.
- Advocate for more recycling and reprocessing of hospital and health clinic products.
- Promote leadership by health personnel in advocating for sustainable, healthy diets and active transport.
- Encourage health promotion programs to reduce demands on health services.

HOW WE STAY HEALTHY AND CONNECTED

Community



- Provide services that alleviate poor mental health resulting from the climate crisis, particularly for our rangatahi/young people. Make it easy for people to express their grief, anger and anxiety.
- Bring climate conversations to where people are, such as community events. Enable and empower others to do this in nonjudgmental and respectful ways.
- Provide initiatives that connect people with each other and with nature in a meaningful way.
- Elevate the voices of those unheard - the voice of "Te Taiao", of those most vulnerable to climate change impacts, at risk communities, minorities, the aged and youth.
- Support people in assessing their climate-related risks and in planning accordingly.
- Develop opportunities to link schools with community climate action on the ground.

Business



- Rewrite your business vision and mission from an intergenerational perspective.
 - Reduce dependence on items or services that are vulnerable to climate change. Create alternative
- redundant systems where needed, despite their inefficiency, because they allow flexibility in response.

Governance



- Track our progress using measures of ecological and community wellbeing, such as those developed by the Treasury or the Wellbeing and Equity Monitors developed by Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.
- Prioritise and nurture partnerships under Te Tiriti o Waitangi and further explore shared values, tikanga and mātauranga Māori to develop strong ways of working interdependently. Te Ao Māori culture offers a time-tested example of sustainable culture for world and human wellbeing.
- Help grow confidence and consensus in our communities by communicating clearly and consistently about where we are, where we are going, why, and how we will get there.
- Encourage strong community engagement through open, transparent, informed and participatory decision making, particularly on difficult issues such as allocation of scarce resources, including a voice for the natural world and future generations.
- Implement measures to reduce inequality and thereby build community resilience.
- Relocalise essentials (food, water, housing, health and energy).



The Forum's weaving plan

Everyone has a role to play in responding to climate change and supporting our collective response.

A lesson from the coronavirus pandemic is that we can put aside individualism and act together for the greater good. We can make sacrifices for "the team". We can work towards a shared vision for our region with our partners and community, particularly those of Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy. (see Further Reading). Resolving past wrongs is critical for us to trust and work together.

Let us talk through the complex issues of climate change in workshops and other events, ensuring that these are accessible to all in terms of language, timing and culture.



Measurement of wellbeing

The NZ Treasury has developed world-leading measures of wellbeing. These are multi-dimensional (biodiversity, health, crime, social trust, employment, etc) and can be adapted for regional use, as has been done by Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy.

DO YOU WANT TO WORK WITH OTHER PEOPLE AND ORGANISATIONS?

Join the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum

The Climate Forum is open to all people and organisations who want to work on this action plan together. The Forum is eager to engage people from the many diverse groups in our society, including those with no experience of working with others on climate.

About the Nelson Tasman Climate Forum

The Forum was established by a group of people from the community, climate change organisations, academia, and both Nelson City and Tasman District Councils. Its Coordination Group includes representatives from several Te Tau Ihu iwi and both councils, as well as the Forum's many working groups.

Within the Forum, many groups are focused on specific matters such as energy, waste, food and biodiversity. Others are helping the Forum more generally. Many skills are needed - planning collaborative projects, writing inspiring stories of change, implementing action plans on the ground, and reaching out across the region, to name but a few.

Actions taken since its launch in 2020 include tree plantings, movie screenings, repair cafes, webinars, submissions to local and central government and the collaborative development of this plan.

From 2021, the Forum will focus on enabling, empowering, and supporting Nelson Tasman communities to implement this plan. We can build a brighter future faster, together.

Purpose of the Forum: To weave our communities together around urgent, strategic action on climate change.

Goals of the Forum: The Forum aims to enable, empower, and support Nelson-Tasman communities to achieve the following Goals:

- Rapidly reduce our region's greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon sequestration and undertake other climate stabilising initiatives, consistent with the urgency of the situation.
- Adapt to the likely adverse environmental effects of climate change and the resulting social and cultural effects, using inclusive and responsible decision making to support these desirable outcomes.
- Respond to climate change in a way that recognises the rights of all living organisms, including people, and provides for a just, equitable and resilient society.



Our Values

These are the qualities that are important to us as we come together to work on one of the biggest challenges of our lives.

Kotahitanga: Oneness. Acting together as a team. Seeing ourselves as an interconnected part of the local and global community. Decisions are made by consensus when possible.

Manaakitanga: Generosity to each other as individuals and for the human community.

Kaitiakitanga: Care and responsibility for the wellbeing of all the systems and beings of the natural world. Being good ancestors.

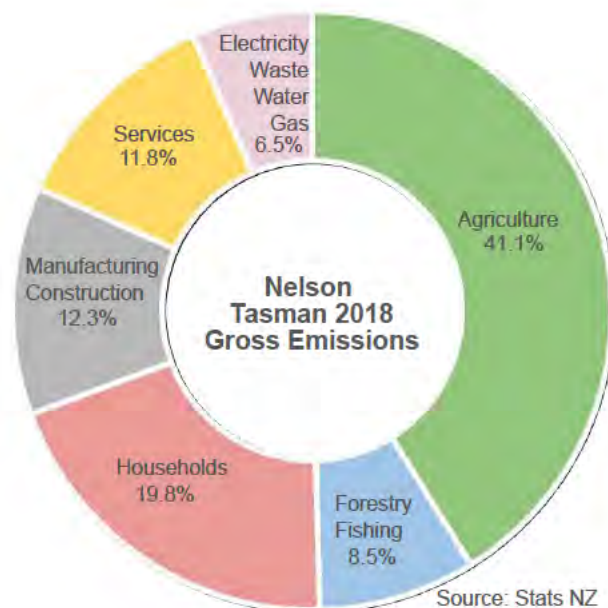
Whanaungatanga: Kinship, connectedness, interbeing with all parts of the natural world, with empathy, love and respect for it. This may have a dimension of **Wairuatanga** - spirituality, awe, gratitude and humility at the beauty and complexity of Nature.

Mana taurite: The community is egalitarian and inclusive, moving together towards a just and sustainable transition.

Mōhiotanga and Māramatanga: Knowledge. Efforts towards a deep understanding of the relationships within natural ecosystems, through mātauranga Māori and science. Curiosity, systems thinking, creativity and respect for evidence.

BASIC CLIMATE INFORMATION

- The main greenhouse gases which warm the earth are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and gases used in refrigerators and air conditioners (refrigerant gases). Carbon dioxide and methane contain carbon, so we often speak about 'carbon emissions'.
- These gases all have different potencies in their warming action and last for different times in the atmosphere. Because we need a simple measurement of the amount of gases with warming action, calculations are made to match the other gases to carbon dioxide, taking potency and longevity into account. We speak of the 'carbon dioxide equivalent' and write it CO₂e. The gases are usually measured in tonnes, or kilotonnes (1000 tonnes, Kt) or megatonnes (1,000,000 tonnes, Mt). That's enough for New Zealand purposes, but on a global scale we can speak of gigatonnes (1,000,000,000 tonnes, Gt).
- Measurement of these things is complex, sometimes inexact, and can take a while. That's why we're using 2018 figures here, which are the latest available.
- New Zealand emits about 80 Mt of CO₂e each year.
- Nelson Tasman emits about 1.2 Mt of CO₂e each year.
- Plants sequester carbon, keeping it out of the atmosphere. We can increase that sequestration by planting forests, restoring ecosystems, improving the organic matter in soils and controlling forest browsers such as goats, deer and possums.
- When we measure total emissions of, say, Nelson Tasman, we speak of 'gross emissions'. If we then subtract the amount we've sequestered in various ways, we call that 'net emissions'.



The major consequences of climate change are:

- Damage to an ecosystem that has evolved over millions of years in the stable Holocene climate
- Sea level rise and saltwater intrusion
- Ocean acidification
- Storms: storm surges, heavier rainfall and higher winds
- Biosecurity threats: changes in range of species and diseases, and changes in habitat
- Increasing temperatures, heat waves, fires, drought, erratic rainfall and flooding, wind, soil erosion and landslips
- Health impacts of higher temperatures
- Increasing pressure on resources from climate change migration
- Short-term energy shortages in any disaster because of reduced capability in a period of major change, and increased dependence on centralised electrical energy
- Increasing energy shortages over the coming decades because of reductions in net energy available from renewable energy sources (i.e. lower Energy Return on Energy Invested, EROEI)
- Short-term and long-term shortages of other resources (water and others)
- Supply chain interruptions from shortages and rapid changes

How will climate change affect Nelson Tasman?

The wetter parts of our region will become wetter, and the drier will become drier. Sea level is rising and sea water will continue to inundate Nelson, Motueka and Golden Bay. More of our collective spending revenue from rates will be needed to manage the impacts from increased flooding, droughts, wildfires and coastal inundation, leaving less for other priorities. Higher levels of global warming will increase the magnitude and cost of adapting to these impacts. To maintain the wellbeing of Nelson Tasman, we must act speedily and effectively.

Of course, our emissions also affect the rest of the world, including millions of people and other creatures in already hot, tropical areas and in low-lying coastal areas and islands. Some areas will become unlivable. Each tonne of our emissions matters to them.

How will we know climate actions are working?

We need measurement and annual monitoring of regional emissions and sequestration.

We can track our success in the wellbeing of our people by using adaptations of NZ Treasury's Wellbeing and Equity monitors. We can use tools such as species richness counts and other indices of ecological health to track environmental change.



nelsontasmanclimateforum.ning.com

Further Reading:

Glossary

nelsontasmanclimateforum.ning.com/resources/climate-action-glossary

Te Taihū Intergenerational Strategy www.tetauihu.nz/

Climate Change Commission www.climatecommission.govt.nz/

The EAT-Lancet Commission on Food, Planet, Health
www.eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/

Chatham House www.chathamhouse.org/topics/climate-policy

United Nations Environmental Programme. Emissions Gap Report 2019.
www.unenvironment.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2019

A CLOSING WORD FOR NOW...

We are moving forward on a very big adventure. As in all adventures, there are dangers and discomfort. We're moving together, as people who see themselves connected both to the wisdom of the past, and to the wellbeing of the generations yet to come...as good ancestors (tūpuna pono). We feel aware of our kinship with all living creatures, especially those native to this region.

The Climate Change Commission has mapped out a pathway for Aotearoa, and we have done our best to map a pathway for our region. As with any map, elements will need adjusting as we go forward. We make the path by walking it, as an old proverb says. There may be future versions of this plan.

We are the voices for the children of the future. The children of the present have already raised their voices and begged us to act. We are the voices for the other living things in our beautiful region.

He waka eke noa - we're all in this together. Together let us act.



The Aria FAST 60C system is a complete, automated Pall membrane filtration system in a 12.2 m (40 ft) high cube container.

aria^{fast}
Mobile Water Solutions

When facing source water problems, municipal and industrial customers require a cost-effective solution to supplement their supply. Whether caused by emergencies, equipment failures, seasonal demand, planned system upgrades or system replacements, Pall Water has the solution. Pall mobile water treatment systems are designed to supplement or replace your system on a permanent or temporary basis.

The **Aria FAST 60C** system is a complete, automated Pall membrane filtration system in a 12.2 m (40 ft) high cube container. With appropriate site preparation and minimal labor, the system can be operational within hours. It's as simple as that.

Using the same state-of-the-art hollow fiber membranes as hundreds of installed Aria systems worldwide, the Aria FAST mobile solution transforms ground water, surface water, and secondary effluent into water that is free from harmful bacteria, cysts, and particles. The 60C is a compact system designed for up to 280 m³/hr (1,200 gpm) for both drinking water and industrial use water. Iron, manganese, and arsenic components can be effectively removed when oxidized to their particulate form.

The system is designed to operate in tandem with other water treatment technologies, such as Pall's IMPRO reverse osmosis systems.



CONTAINER DETAILS

Type	Container
Length 12.2 m	(40' Hi Cube)
Height	2.9 m (9-7')
Width	2.4 m (8')
Shipping Weight	7,700 kg (17,000 lb)
Operating Weight	14,000 kg (31,000 lb)

CONTAINER CONNECTIONS

Type	Grooved (flanged – optional)
Material	HDPE w/ 304SST frames
Raw Water Inlet	8 in (200 mm)
Membrane Filtrate Outlet	8 in (200 mm)
CIP/Backwash Waste Outlet	8 in (200 mm)
Misc Gravity Waste Outlet	4 in (100 mm)

TYPICAL FILTRATE QUALITY

Turbidity	< 0.1 NTU maximum, < 0.02 NTU typical
SDI	< 3 maximum, < 2.5 typical

Microorganisms like *Cryptosporidia* and *Gardia* cysts are removed with more than 6 log RR or 99.9999%, while particles are removed typically to non-detectable limits.

SYSTEM

Membrane	Membrane filtration
Max Capacity	280 m ³ /h (1200 gpm)
Filtration Outlet Pressure	< 45 psig (3 bar)
Water Temp Range	32 to 104 deg F (0 to 40 deg C)
Air Compressor System	Complete with dryer, receiver and automatic condensate valve

SPECIAL FEATURES

Redundant Module Racks	Optional configuration
Complete Automated CIP System	Standard
Operator Work Station	15" touch screen
HVAC	Optional

INSTRUMENTATION AND ELECTRICAL

Service	400 VAC, 3 phase, 50Hz, 80 FLA
Customer Communication	Analog or discrete signals
Remote Access/Diagnostics	Standard via eWon modem (Client requires SIM card)
Feed Turbidimeter	Standard
Filtrate Turbidimeter	Standard



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Pall Water has installations all over the globe. To speak to a Pall Water representative in your area, please go to [www.pallwater.com](#).

Because of technological developments related to the products, systems, and/or services described herein, the data and procedures are subject to change without notice. Please consult your local representative to verify that this information remains valid.

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Heriot & Kaitangata Wastewater Treatment Plants

Marshall Projects and Pall together as the Pall Marshall Water Consortium were contracted to deliver two wastewater treatment system for the Clutha District Council at Heriot and Kaitangata. The project was a design and construct contract and included supply and installation of Bio-Shells™ bioreactors and microfiltration equipment and associated supporting infrastructure. The project was undertaken to comply with new Resource Consent requirements..

The process plant consists of 7 Bio-Shells™ bioreactors and a Pall Aria AP-2 microfiltration unit at Heriot and 21 Bio-Shells™ bioreactors and a Pall Aria AP-4 microfiltration unit at Kaitangata.

The project was completed on time in 2018.

Marshall Projects have formed a partnership with the Clutha District Council to oversee operation at both sites.

In September 2018 a paper written by Tom Marshall (Marshall Projects) titled "Keep Your Effluent Pond - Bio-Shells™ bioreactors/MF - Case Study to Improve Quality" was presented at the Water NZ conference highlighting the new approach to pond treatment used at these sites.

Also in 2018 a paper written by Peter Ross (CDC) titled "Something New with Townie Poo" was presented at the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia conference discussing the procurement process used to meet their KPIs.

Contract value \$2 Million

[Something new with townie poo](#)



Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

The SWDC has been functional in its long-term plan outline. It is however disappointing to see that there is minimal climate change mitigation and commitment for action to recycle and regenerate. This plan is more like an annual plan but seems to have missed the vision and opportunity to implement solutions for a long-term vision that addresses climate uncertainties.

1. Climate Change:

Over the last 40 years we have been warned of the problems of Climate Change and the need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but they have not been able to be realized. We must adopt long term methods around sequestering CO2 and minimizing synthetic inputs derived from fossil fuels, building soil humus and increasing the biodiversity of the micro biome to aid us in reducing GHG emissions.

I believe that the SWDC should focus on land management where the greatest impacts for global warming are found, and therefore the most pressing area for immediate action. The South Wairarapa is a major region for horticulture, beef and sheep and forestry. Adoption of existing farming methods like Regenerative Organic Farming has many advantages in immediate reduction of GHG, and if adopted would increase the ability to reach the 2050 emissions targets set by the climate Change Commission.

The South Wairarapa will be facing droughts leading to water shortages and increased heavy rain events leading to flooding. With the projection that the Wairarapa will be a growth region and we must address the need to have the community resilient for the future. I would like to see that there are some actions that Council has considered. All new builds should be required to have their own source of power like solar panels or wind turbines and rain water collection tanks. The council should consider the possible underground water tanks that collect surface water to be used on much needed areas like sports fields etc. in summer.

Recommendation:

Encourage and promote regenerative organic agriculture solutions and avoid pesticides and GMOs in our land use to minimise green house gas (GHG) emissions.

2. Recycling

It is disappointing to see that the SWDC is not committed to ensuring all towns have a recycling depot in the signalled move to close the Greytown recycle depot. Unfortunately there is no replacement area set aside for residents to go except outside the town. Featherston is seen as a growth node and therefore it is not sustainable or viable for Greytown Residents to go the Featherston, and not is it acceptable for them to go to Carterton. It is important that Greytown has its own recycling centre.

3. Pesticides:

It would be good to see that our playgrounds and sports grounds, areas where our communities walk are not sprayed with pesticides. Spray drift and run-off of these pesticides is able to enter the waterways and ground water causing harm. There are new alternatives to the Glyphosate Based Herbicides (GBH) on the market and these would be good to adopt in the sensitive areas. There are a few alternatives coming onto the market. The EPA NZ approved Local Safe and Home Safe products in February 2021. Local Safe is a Bioherbicide, formulated for local Council use, made from naturally occurring ingredients that are biodegradable, non-residue, and non-toxic. They contain Pelargonic acid with a concentrated orange oil extract. The product is cleaner, more effective, and more competitive than extracted ingredients that might meet organic input certification. It is now being used extensively in the Australia Council grounds.

4. Challenging spaces:

The Featherston Town Centre (FTC) has not been finished. People coming in from Fox Street into the centre are finding it difficult to

Long Term Plan 2021 - 2031 Feedback Form

walk, as there is gravel instead of paving. It is important to complete the paving in the north End for the FTC. It is a disappointment to see that importance was given to finish the Wahinga centre and play area but the Featherston TC has b not been completed.

5. Stormwater

It is pleasing to read that \$17 million was set aside to remediate the storm-water pipes in Featherston. This will hopefully address the I&I that is leading to the FWWTP having an extraordinary level of water causing overflow and problems with the effluent discharge.

However the winter is approaching and Featherston is still releasing a large effluent overflow into Donald's Creek and the Wairarapa Moana. It is important that the SWDC addresses this concerning problem immediately. This can be done at a reasonable cost of \$2-4Million, a lot less than the forecast figure of \$37 million.

6. Featherston Waste Water Treatment Plant:

It has now been 9 years that the FWWTP issues have not been addressed, this is unacceptable and the council cannot keep delaying the issue of effluent discharge. FWWTP is still polluting the Wairarapa Moana with its overflow and the problems are not going to be addressed until 2025. This is a serious problem for the environment and may destroy any hope of restoring the life in the Wairarapa Moana for many years.

Options for a tertiary treatment membrane plant at an affordable cost of around \$4 million will address the problem for the next twenty years and protect the environment.

I am attaching some correspondence I have had with Mr. Ozren Zmic , from Pall Water.

He has seen the last FWWTP that the SWDC council put forward for Resource consent in 2018. He has sent information on the Fast60C pond membrane treatment plant. Clutha District Council Heriot and Kaitangata.

For Featherston the membrane filtration plant can remove:

Suspended solids; Pathogens such as E.coli; Algae

For the removal of BOD/COD/TOC/Phosphorus, either coagulation or bio shells in the ponds reduce the ammonia.

If the storm water ingress is remedied then any over flow could be minimal and this plant would be able to produce clean water for stock and irrigation purposes.

Recommendation:

- A budget set aside for a Climate Action Group similar to the Nelson Tasman Climate Action Book that works with iwi, schools and community to identify to identify and address the issues that are facing the future regarding Wairarapa Moana and agriculture . (see attached)
- Move to alternative pesticides for use in our playgrounds, and community spaces.
- An immediate solution to the FWWTP is put in place to address the effluent discharges (see attached).
- Finish the Featherston Town Centre before starting projects in other areas.

(See attachments)

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

JULIE GEANGE

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email



Q4

Phone



Q5

Non-ratepayer

Ratepayer

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Federated Farmers

Q7

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Wairarapa Federated Farmers(Federated Farmers) welcomes this chance to submit on the South Wairarapa District Council Long Term Plan 2021-2031.

We acknowledge any submissions made by individual members of Federated Farmers.

Federated Farmers is focused on the transparency of rate setting and the overall cost of local government to agriculture.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS - GENERAL

1. That the Council reports its level of UAGC compared to the 30% legislative maximum for transparency.
2. That the Council fully utilise the UAGC mechanism at 30% of the total rates income to provide equity between ratepayers.
3. That the Council adopt the use of a capital value rating system in preference to a land value rating system.
4. That the rural differential of 0.8 for the general rate is adopted.
5. That the Council does not impose on rural ratepayers a general rate contribution for services to which they have no access or ability to utilise.
6. That the Council considers and applies a component of 'public good' to any targeted rates in the rural area on the same basis that it considers and applies 'public good' to targeted rates in the urban area.
7. That the Council reduce the rural dog registration fee for all rural dogs to \$43, retain the flat fee of \$220 for up to 10 Rural dogs and the \$22 charge for each additional rural dogs (over 10)
8. That Council investigate and utilise alternative ways to fund the dog control service which are fairer and more equitable.
9. That Council develop a seal extension policy which would support community initiated and subsidised projects.
10. That QEII Trust covenanted land (or the equivalent) automatically receive rates remission in perpetuity upon notification to council of the covenant.
11. That the rates remission policies for 'Remission of Uniform Annual General Charge in Certain Circumstances' and 'Remission of Reserves and Civic Amenities Charge' be updated for contiguous to include lease land and farm succession plan ownership structures.
12. That Councils remission of rates for 'natural disasters' be extended to include 'declared droughts' and any 'large scale adverse event'.
13. Federated Farmers does not support spending \$400k for new town footpaths, kerbs and channels to be funded from the general rate. This expenditure should be funded by targeted rate in the urban area of benefit.
14. That Council ensure future Long Term Plan and Annual Plan consultation documents are developed with the target audience in mind and the rating impacts are transparent and easy to read.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Federated Farmers understands and would like to empathise with the challenge facing council on 'how to meet all the requirements put on us by Central Government and the increasing expectations of our community while keeping rates affordable'. Federated Farmers members are facing a similar challenge of 'how to meet all the requirements put on them by Central Government and the increasing expectations of the public, coupled with the additional pressure of having to finance these challenges without assistance'.

Federated Farmers is disappointed with the rating disparity in the South Wairarapa district. Rural residents and landowners are being disadvantaged with rating mechanisms in the district showing favour to urban populations. The majority of services are centred in urban areas, however these are being subsidised by the rural ratepayer.

How are rural ratepayers being disadvantaged?

1. Rates based on land value have a higher impact on rural landholdings by virtue of size (therefore value). A capital value rate would be fairer and more equitable as the value of the total asset would be considered.
2. The rural differential is higher than the urban differential at 105%. The rural differential is usually used to recognise rural landowners do not realise the same benefit from services and infrastructure funded by the general rate and is usually set between 70-

90% of the urban rate which is 100%.

3. A UAGC set at 21% and forecast to reduce over the next ten years when there is provision for this to be a maximum of 30% which recognises that all property owners receive the same benefits.
4. Rural landowners fund their own infrastructure, capital, operational and maintenance costs and are also still expected to contribute to urban services and infrastructure that offer 'public good' via their rates. Wastewater and water would be examples of this.

Under the proposed LTP in the first year rural landowners would pay \$5,252,686 in general rates and urban ratepayers would pay \$1,971,351. Does this seem fair and equitable? We do not think so, especially given the diminished access to most council services that most rural ratepayers have.

Federated Farmers would like to comment generally on the consultation document. The consultation document to be very 'busy' without containing some very basic information such as transparency on the UAGC, rating differentials and targeted rates. The supporting documents were also lacking basic tools to assist the reader to find specific information, a contents page would have been helpful.

The supporting documents lacked a level of transparency around who pays for what and how these decisions have been made. An example is the lack of information on what services are charged via the UAGC. Detail on the rating differentials is simply not included, it is very hard to submit when the information is not available to submit on.

Federated Farmers supports the use of loans for capital investment, where appropriate, to acknowledge intergenerational equity.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE

The UAGC is a flat dollar amount per property, regardless of value that also funds district or region-wide services alongside the general rate.

Federated Farmers has been requesting for many years that South Wairarapa District Council be transparent on the use of the UAGC. This request has been made through the LTP consultation process and LTCCP consultation process prior to that.

Federated Farmers notes the proposed increase in the use of the UAGC mechanism and would like to congratulate the Council on this approach, however Federated Farmers is disappointed that this is not being fully utilised at the maximum allowable rate or 30% and would encourage the council to increase the UAGC to this maximum rate.

Use of the uniform annual general charge is essential to flattening the rate distribution between high value properties such as farms, and other property types. As a fixed portion of rates, we believe this to be the fairest and most equitable way to apply any public good component and charge for services that have a roughly equal value of public benefit to each ratepayer.

The SWDC decision to adopt a rating system that does not maximise the uniform charges but relies more on property value rates basis shows a complete lack of regard to those living in rural areas. It also shows of the difference between the cost of council services between farms and urban properties would be inequitable.

Recommendation:

1. That the Council reports its level of UAGC compared to the 30% legislative maximum for transparency.
2. That the Council fully utilise the UAGC mechanism at 30% of the total rates income to provide equity between ratepayers.

GENERAL RATES

A General Rate on the capital or land value of property (funding general district or region-wide services such as parks and reserves, roads and streetlights, litter, stormwater, etc.).

We note the use of land value based rating system and would support SWDC moving to a capital value rating system. The cost of rates on farmland is a major issue for Federated Farmers members. The fundamental problem of rating on land value means farmers pay a much higher cost than other residents or businesses for District and Regional Council services and amenities.

Federated Farmers considers that capital value is preferable to land value, that when the value of improvements on the land are included, the rating incidence tends to be somewhat more evenly spread across rateable properties, rather than penalising those in rural areas as land value tends to do.

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At its heart, the striking of rates is about who in our communities pay for the parks, stormwater, libraries, non-state highway roads, streetlights etc., and how much. Farmers are more than happy to pay their fair share however it does need to be fair and reflect benefits and services.

Rates are supposed to reflect the access to, and benefit derived by ratepayers from council services. This is a key principle, reinforced in 2019 by the Productivity Commission and a key provision in s.101 of the LGA that sets out funding principles for local authorities.

In practice though the 'benefit principle' is watered down when councils factor in other considerations like 'affordability' or 'ability to pay' when councils do not know the financial situations of their individual ratepayers. Simply put, rates based on capital or even land value result in farms paying much more than other types of property for the general services.

Perversely, farmers are miles away from a lot of what council provides, and rural areas are sparsely populated – without demand for (or supply of) footpaths, litter bins, streetlights, and parks. Meanwhile, most farmers provide for and meet the costs of their own drinking water and wastewater.

DIFFERENTIAL

A general rate can be differentiated, so that different areas in a district or region are rated on a different proportion of their property value (for example rural properties might have a 0.7 differential, urban 1.0 and commercial/ industrial 1.2).

The Long Term Plan proposes to strike the general rate at 0.00189553 cents in the dollar, with a commercial differential of 2.0 being 0.00379106 cents in the dollar and the rural differential of 1.05 being 0.00199950.

As we have previously stated Federated Farmers is surprised and disappointed at the lack of recognition that rural properties and people do not receive the same access or level of service that urban properties and people do.

Federated Farmers urges the council to remedy this inequity now.

Recommendation:

3. That the Council adopt the use of a capital value rating system in preference to a land value rating system.
4. That the rural differential of 0.8 for the general rate is adopted.

TARGETED RATES

Targeted Rates (for property specific services such as water, wastewater and refuse services; potential also for stormwater (urban properties), tourism promotion (commercial properties), pest management (farmland), or a basket of community services. Can be based on LV, CV, or be a targeted uniform charge (TUC).

Federated Farmers commends the Council's use of targeted rates to fund annual costs of a range of urban services. This 'user pays' system means that those who directly benefit because they are able to use the service are paying as users for the annual costs of the system.

Federated Farmers supports the use of targeted rates for three main reasons.

- Transparency: A targeted rate will appear as a separate line item in a rates invoice, so a ratepayer can identify the cost of the service – it isn't buried in the general rate.
- Benefit: The cost of particular services can be targeted to those that benefit – for example hospitality businesses can pay a targeted rate for tourism promotion, or a farmer can pay a targeted rate for pest management in rural areas.
- Accountability: while not a strict rule, it is a general principle that rates collected on a targeted rate will be used for that particular purpose.

However, Federated Farmers questions the public benefit that the Council deems urban sewerage, urban storm water, curbside rubbish collection and recycling and reticulated water supply provide. The general rate contribution is of highly questionable benefit to rural ratepayers.

The use of the general rate to subsidise those that use a service, is inequitable, as any landowner with a high land value will disproportionately pay more, regardless of their level of benefit. For farmers, who have both high value properties, and receive no direct benefit, the inequity is compounded.

Recommendations:

5. That the Council does not impose on rural ratepayers a general rate contribution for services to which they have no access or ability to utilise.
6. That the Council considers and applies a component of 'public good' to any targeted rates in the rural area on the same basis that it considers and applies 'public good' to targeted rates in the urban area.

that it considers and applies public good to targeted rates in the urban area.

DOG REGISTRATION FEES

Proportionately urban dogs have a much higher incidence of impoundment and need for dog control than their rural counterparts. It would therefore make sense that more revenue is collected from urban dogs, however this does not appear to be the case with revenue from rural dogs subsidising this service. Rural dog registration fees account for close to 60% of revenue collected for dog control in a District.

Federated Farmers does not support an increase to the fees for rural dogs and believes there are more equitable ways to fund the service. Use of the UAGC or general rate should be considered, due to the benefit directly received by all residents, ratepayers and visitors to the town.

Federated Farmers would support the Council reducing rural dog fees on the basis of fairness and equity, taking into consideration where the issues and costs occur for dog control. Further the issue of sexed or desexed dogs, whilst a potential problem in urban areas is generally a non-issue on farms.

The Council proposes a rural dog fee of \$70(entire) reducing to \$43(desexed). It makes very little sense for the cost of an entire rural dog to be set at a higher rate and Federated Farmers would like to see this reduced to the \$43. Federated Farmers

Entire 70.00 Desexed 43.00 Flat fee for up to 10 Rural Dogs 220.00 Additional Rural dogs over 10 (per additional dog) 22.00

Recommendation:

7. That the Council reduce the rural dog registration fee for all rural dogs to \$43, retain the flat fee of \$220 for up to 10 Rural dogs and the \$22 charge for each additional rural dogs (over 10)
8. That Council investigate and utilise alternative ways to fund the dog control service which are fairer and more equitable.

ROADING

Federated Farmers recognise the extensive rural roading network in the South Wairarapa District and note that funding is by way of general rate. Federated Farmers acknowledges the significant cost of road maintenance required in the district.

Federated Farmers is concerned at the reduction in funding from NZTA for the local roading network over the next couple of years and would support the council finding ways to utilise any 'buckets' that may become available at a higher rate of funding.

Federated Farmers notes the move away from funding for seal extension and acknowledges no longer receives NZTA funding.

Federated Farmers does not support 'swapping out' the seal extension budget for spend on footpaths.

Federated Farmers would encourage the development of a seal extension policy that would allow private funding to be utilised in place of NZTA funding (51%) for this purpose, provision of such a policy can enable communities to promote seal extension projects as an option.

Recommendation:

9. That Council develop a seal extension policy which would support community initiated and subsidised projects.

REMISSION OF RATES POLICY

Federated Farmers would like to see acknowledgement given to land covenanted and protected under the QEII Trust. This land is effectively retired from 'productive' farmland, increases natural character and biodiversity values to the district. Use of this covenant mechanism should be rewarded and automatically be provided rates remission upon notification of the covenant.

We ask that specific provision be given for this in the rates remission policy under 'Remission of rates on land protected for natural, historical, or cultural conservation purposes'.

Recommendation:

10. That QEII Trust covenanted land (or the equivalent) automatically receive rates remission in perpetuity upon notification to council of the covenant.

Federated Farmers commends and supports the councils approach with the 'Remission of Uniform Annual General Charge in Certain Circumstances' and 'Remission of Reserves and Civic Amenities Charge' and acknowledges this recognises farming properties being farmed contiguously.

Federated Farmers would like to see this policy extended to recognise that titles that are leased (not in common ownership) but would otherwise fit the criteria can have charges remitted and this also be applied for titles that are names of another family member (or trust) for farm succession purposes. Federated Farmers supports the common ownership rule being utilised, so adjacent titles in the name of D. Bloggs and A. Bloggs (example name only) which are farmed as part of the same business are considered to be in common ownership.

Recommendation:

11. That the rates remission policies for 'Remission of Uniform Annual General Charge in Certain Circumstances' and 'Remission of Reserves and Civic Amenities Charge' be updated for contiguous to include lease land and farm succession plan ownership structures.

Federated Farmers would like the 'Remission of rates for natural disasters' to be reworded to 'Remission of rates for natural disasters, declared droughts and large scale adverse events'. The conditions to be met could stay the same, however this would offer a mechanism to be utilised by central government, council and affected ratepayers should any of these events occur. There is no rateable impact with this change.

Recommendation:

12. That Councils remission of rates for 'natural disasters' be extended to include 'declared droughts' and any 'large scale adverse event'.

13.

CONSULTATION – BIG DECISIONS

1) Federated Farmers supports Option 1(preferred option) as a targeted rate for urban users. Noting the consultation document is not clear that this will be charge as a targeted rate.

2) Federated supports Option 1(preferred option) to remove funding of \$400k for rural road seal extensions as an austerity measure, that this be reviewed for the next LTP and that a seal extension policy is developed as per Federated Farmers Recommendation 9.

3) Federated Farmers supports Option 2 which would not include \$400K per year (inflation adjusted) for new town footpaths, kerbs and channels.

It is grossly unfair to ask rural ratepayers to pay a 1.03% increase in rates and urban ratepayers pay just .34% for town footpaths while at the same time removing seal extension.

4) Federated Farmers supports Option 1 (preferred option) of discontinuing mowing of berms outside of private residences.

5) Federated Farmers supports the use of reserve funding for the purpose it was collected and with support of local communities, and in the area, it was collected.

6) Federated Farmers supports Option 1 (preferred option) to close the Greytown recycling centre and consult on future use of the land.

Recommendation:

14. Federated Farmers does not support spending \$400k for new town footpaths, kerbs and channels to be funded from the general rate. This expenditure should be funded by targeted rate in the urban area of benefit.

Federated Farmers is a not-for-profit primary sector policy and advocacy organisation that represents the majority of farming businesses in New Zealand. Federated Farmers has a long and proud history of representing the interests of New Zealand's farmers. The Federation aims to add value to its members' farming businesses. Our key strategic outcomes include the need for New Zealand to provide an economic and social environment within which:

- Our members may operate their business in a fair and flexible commercial environment;
- Our members' families and their staff have access to services essential to the needs of the rural community; and
- Our members adopt responsible management and environmental practices.

This submission is representative of member views and reflect the fact that local government rating and spending policies impact on our member's daily lives as farmers and members of local communities.

Federated Farmers thanks the South Wairarapa District Council for considering our submission to the Draft Long Term Plan 2021-2031

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Matt Allison

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Ratepayer

Urban

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

N

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Either

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Facebook

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Sarah Philip

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Ratepayer

Rural

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Neutral



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

The need for sealing Ruakokopatuna Road is vital. There is more traffic coming through this area than there was 10-20 years ago. Where areas of gravel and seal meet are massive potholes that are caused by the change in the type of road. Visitors often comment on the state of the road and I am embarrassed to say nothing is being done about it. There are now three separate areas of sealed road in Ruakokopatuna Road - looks ugly and is impractical. You have started the job, it needs to be finished.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Tuesday 25 May

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Other (please specify):

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

Parent



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Ro Griffiths and Lyle Griffiths

Q2

Postal address



Q3

Email



Q4

Phone



Q5

Ratepayer

Rural

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Strongly agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Neutral

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Regarding Big Decision 3 We would like Council to seriously consider widening Oxford Street and improving the footpath from Todds Road to Regent Street. this will be absolutely critical if further housing developments go ahead in this area.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

SWDC library,

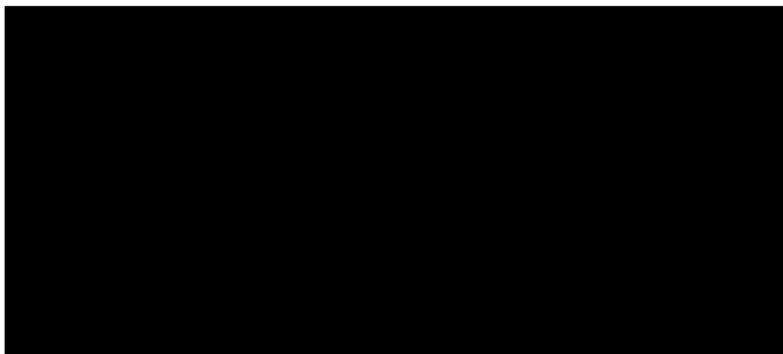
Quarterly Newsletter - Community Focus,

Neighbourly,

Wairarapa Times Age,

Wairarapa Midweek,

Martinborough Star



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Ray Lilley

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email

**Q4**

Respondent skipped this question

Phone

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Submission on SWDC Long Term Plan: Sealing of Rural Roads

I write to oppose the Long Term Plan proposal for the Council to immediately halt its road sealing programme as an alleged cost-saving measure.

My submission is also in support of the submission of the Wairarapa Dark Sky Association by Chair Viv Napier for the council to seal 1.2km at the start of Ruakokopatuna Road.

This submission opposing the proposed abandonment of this part of the road sealing programme has two elements:

1. support for the sealing of the area to prevent continued, on-going damage to high quality astronomy project gear at Star Field, a property in direct dust line of the currently unsealed road;
2. to acknowledge the council's strong and on-going support for the dark sky reserve proposal, which appears to be contradicted by a decision which will stop the road sealing and thereby potentially jeopardise Star Field's offering of an astronomy experience not available anywhere else in the valley.

I note this occurs as the Dark Sky group applauds the council for its work on the lighting change plan, an essential requirement for the region to be granted International Dark Sky Association (IDA) accreditation as a dark sky reserve.

That certification will recognise the Wairarapa as holding one of only two "gold standard" dark sky designations in New Zealand (Tekapo the other), and the 16th world-wide.

Sealing the 1.2km section of road will have a massive beneficial impact on the astronomy project at Star Field, where three current and three planned observatories will house high quality astronomy, electronic and computer equipment worth at least \$1 million.

As councillors will be aware, the observatories all operate with open roofs _ which means highly polished mirrors, lenses and the electronic systems which drive them will be constantly showered (as they are now) in dense clouds of dust by road users.

It appears entirely contradictory for the council on one hand to strongly support the Wairarapa Dark Sky Reserve project, while on the other potentially jeopardising the working of the best-equipped astronomy site and potential sky-viewing tourist attraction in the southern North Island.

Among the groups already actively engaged with Star Field are the Wairarapa Astronomical Society and the Wellington Astronomical Society, the latter building an observatory which will include a robotic-controlled telescope worth at least \$150,000 for dark sky projects.

Therefore, I request the council review the proposed "stop (to) funding rural road seal extensions" in the Long Term plan and, in the light of the facts outlined above, put the first 1.2km piece of unsealed Ruakokopatuna roading back onto the sealing programme for urgent action.

Thank you for your consideration.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Either

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?





Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Elaine Sutherland

Q2

Postal address

Q3

Email

Q4

Phone

Q5

Ratepayer

Rural

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Respondent skipped this question



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Other feedback for the LTP

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Either

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Max Stevens

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

[Redacted]

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Q7

Neutral

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Agree

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Agree

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Disagree

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

Council needs to look at extending pensioner housing, each town has land available. Plus Council's need to play larger part in facilitating social housing by advocacy, plying pressure of government assisting in providing zoning of land.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Daryl Sykes

Q2

Postal address

[Redacted]

Q3

Email

[Redacted]

Q4

Phone

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Ratepayer

Respondent skipped this question

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Respondent skipped this question

Q7

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.

Respondent skipped this question

Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) is the steward of approximately \$388m of infrastructure assets, accounting for 56% of Council's annual operating expenditure and 77% of capital expenditure.

These assets include drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, land transport and other key community infrastructure and are the foundations on which Council provides key services to our community. The management of these assets is long-term and inter-generational.

It is therefore essential that Council invests effectively and efficiently in those assets to meet the needs of our ratepayers and promote the health, wellbeing and prosperity of our District.

I agree. For decades the Cape Palliser Residents and Ratepayers Association (formerly Ngawi Ratepayers Association) has collaborated with, partnered, and facilitated a range of endeavours that have supported Council investments in meeting those stated needs.

Coastal residents routinely demonstrate a custodial attitude and respect for their surroundings – they have a sense of ownership and pride and the activities of our Association reflect that.

The LTP records that Council's principal objectives include:

» to be a vigorous advocate for issues of concern to the community and demonstrate leadership in carrying out its work;

I support that objective; however, my concern is that the LTP is less than specific as to the strength and persistence of advocacy that Council intends and also hedges the detail of what work will actually be carried out.

In my view, the LTP should not be about an issue of relationships per se, rather it should grapple with the issue of achievement of infrastructure maintenance and development. The laudable aspirations in regard to quality of life, a term which encompasses social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing, can only be realised if core infrastructure and environmental values are maintained and protected.

The core infrastructure requirements for urban and rural populations are similar, but different. For example, Council provision of water supply, water quality, and wastewater management are significant issues for urban residents but are the personal responsibility of rural ratepayers. Likewise, rural ratepayers take far more direct responsibility and can incur higher costs than their urban counterparts, for waste management including recycling. They do so not only for themselves but for the many thousands of casual visitors and tourists now using rural roads and coastal facilities.

The emphasis in the SWDC Plan should be on the doing, not on the considering, or even on the further development of policies and strategies – those have previously been formulated but still have not been properly implemented. The challenge is not to make more policy or develop more strategy, it is to deliver on those already confirmed.

The issues of concern for coastal communities are already evident, clearly articulated in written and personal representations, and do not need to be speculated on in more policy and planning meetings.

- Road maintenance is below standard and falls short of expectations. This is inconsistent with previous and current Plans given the particular emphasis on the intention to make walking, cycling and public transport a safe, sustainable and attractive option for more trips throughout the region, and the focus on build(ing) resilience into the region's transport network by strengthening priority transport lifelines and improving the redundancy in the system.
- Maintenance of drains and easements is not occurring, and the negligence is increasing the risk of flooding and property damage in some coastal communities. Those risks have regularly been drawn to Council's attention.
- The availability of infrastructure and provision of services (including roading and waste management) are less than required in response to the burgeoning tourist and visitor numbers on the South Wairarapa coast. The slow response to community concerns in this regard is at odds with the SWDC vision/commitment to nurturing and creating the District's special character, qualities and culture or to protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel.

Council aspires to four 'community outcomes', one of which is particularly relevant to coastal communities - Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced.

The current LTP lists a number of relevant 'strategic drivers' including provid(ing) universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place and plan(ning) for growth that protects rural land and character.

In addition, Council signals the intention to protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel.

But the LTP falls well short of any solid commitment to the 'doing'. I think that in part the Council is constrained in making a firm commitment to the doing because it has distanced itself from any direct responsibility for roading and water.

Council has progressively devolved previous levels of authority and decision making to third parties. For what some would consider as basic infrastructure support, our communities are now very reliant on Council getting in line at Wellington Water or similar with Ruamahanga Roads and the LTSA. In my view, a Council commitment to advocacy for better transport and technology to improve social ... opportunities, is currently insufficient to the baseline needs identified by our community.

Over recent years the SWDC has clearly demonstrated immense capacity for planning, but from a coastal community perspective has been less successful when it comes to delivery.

Most of the issues referred to in submissions to the previous LTP and personal representations to Council are still relevant as I consider the current Plan. I note with some irony that the current LTP lists a number of recent achievements including the commencement of a trial of the ecoreef coastal erosion solution to improve resilience of the Cape Palliser Road.

In reality, all that has been accomplished is the delivery of a relatively small number of concrete structures which are stacked on the roadside at Whatarangi. There is no evidence of those structures being any sort of 'solution' until they are deployed, and it is a concern that there has yet been no effort to do so. Notwithstanding that concern I do acknowledge that there has at least been some partial delivery in relation to that project.

Whilst probably not intentional on the part of Council the current status of the ecoreef coastal erosion solution comes across as being 'half-baked'. And unfortunately, that is a performance standard that I have come to associate with road and drainage maintenance.

There are numerous examples evident on the drive from Pirinoa to Cape Pallier lighthouse and within the three main coastal villages. It has already been pointed out to Council in correspondence that with the exception of the Johnsons Cutting re-contouring, a hallmark of the road maintenance from the Hiropi Bridge through to Turners Bay is the number of steel waratahs driven into the ground and the variety of plastic road cones arrayed around them. I question whether the Council maintains a proper audit of contractor performance when I see men and machinery undertaking sporadic and sometimes relatively minor projects which might alleviate an immediate problem but are not close to meeting any reasonable definition of preventative maintenance.

With particular reference to the Road to Zero Strategy, two of the key initiatives of the Tackling Unsafe Speeds programme include (emphasis added):

- Improving how councils and the Transport Agency plan for, consult on and implement speed management changes.
- Transitioning to lower speed limits around schools to improve safety and encourage more walking and cycling to school.

The Cape Palliser Residents and Ratepayers Association has campaigned to have speed management changes made and to transition to lower speed limits to improve safety in and around the coastal villages. Years on there has been no action other than I presume, more planning by Council and the Transport Agency. I strongly encourage more doing. The problem is clearly identified; so too is the potential solution, but the delivery is out of the Associations authority and they continue to rely on Council to implement speed management changes.

In my view a fundamental shortcoming of the current LTP and the supporting documents is the general focus on provision of services to and financial reliance on district residents and ratepayers. In reality, the increasing wear and tear on coastal roading infrastructure and the increasing risks to intrinsic environmental values are being generated by non-residents who make no direct financial contribution to infrastructure maintenance and upkeep.

It is a glaring omission in the LTP Covid-19 'scan' that Council has neglected the massive increase in domestic travel within New Zealand and the likelihood that the increase in vehicle movements and visitor numbers will eventually plateau, or possibly grow due to ongoing international travel constraints, positive word of mouth references by recent travellers, and deliberate and targeted investment and promotion of domestic travel opportunities in the Wairarapa by central and regional agencies.

The Wellington Regional Growth Framework does provide Council and ratepayers an agreed regional direction for growth when it highlights that the Wellington-Horowhenua region could expect an additional 200,000 people. If and when that eventuates, a large proportion of them and the current regional population will look to the South Wairarapa for leisure and relaxation.

There is a very old adage – 'build it and they will come'. In the case of the South Wairarapa they are already coming and there are more behind them. The problem is that we have not built sufficient to cater to the increasing demand. It is now time to do so.

In my considered view as SWDC ratepayer and resident, we and the Council are perhaps too generous in the hospitality and opportunities that are available to that increasingly large transient population.

Strength of advocacy, and accurate representation of community viewpoints and aspirations, must also be deployed in relation to the tourism and visitor situations and I believe that Council must be proactive at the highest levels to engage the support of relevant Government agencies in this regard.

The current LTP gives sufficient weight to the fundamentals of Council roles and responsibilities but as noted, is far too short on any commitment to specific tasks and milestones for completion. In my view the current population of the district must take precedence over the future population in the sense that increasing population growth can only put additional strain and pressure on services and resources already labouring under existing demands and expectations.

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The good house starts with strong foundations and the LTP is less than specific as to how the foundations of our coastal communities will be shored up. I submit that Council must actively strive for balance in apportioning investment across urban and rural residents and must significantly strengthen its advocacy, and the quality and persuasiveness of the accompanying business cases, when seeking services from Wellington Water and Ruamahanga Roding.

I submit that Council officers must actively monitor and audit the performance and efficiency of contracted work forces and implement firm milestones for work programmes and impose sanctions for any failures of completion and/or quality.

I would prefer to see annual statements of work developed in full consultation with community representatives which would enable their active involvement and participation, and oversight.

The South Wairarapa coast is special and unique in relation to its landscape, its history, its social and economic contribution to the region and to the nation, its environmental and cultural values and its diversity of climate and ecology. It should not be regarded as anything less than the embodiment of the natural character of the district and for that reason nor should it be a secondary consideration or an afterthought in the SWDC programme of works.

Q14

No

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Paul and Cherry Cutfield

Q2

Respondent skipped this question

Postal address

Q3

Email

**Q4**

Respondent skipped this question

Phone

Q5

Rural

Ratepayer

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Homeburn Partnership

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

We farm at [REDACTED] a 1000Ha sheep and beef property 55km from MBA, beside White Rock Stn.

We support the submissions of Federated Farmers and Mr Dan Riddiford opposing all rates increases and wish to be heard by your Council.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

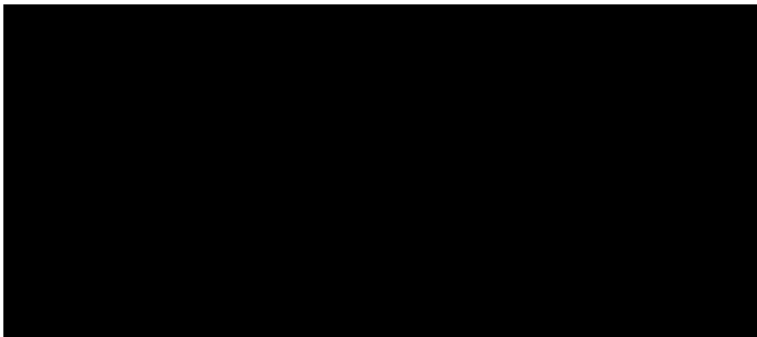
Either

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?



Page 1: Personal Details

Q1

Name:

Ray Lilley and Viv Napier

Q2

Postal address

NA

Q3

Email

**Q4**

Respondent skipped this question

Phone

Q5

Non-ratepayer

Ratepayer

Q6

Organisation (only if authorised to submit on behalf of an organisation, one submission per organisation):

Wairarapa Dark Sky Assn

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option of the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals? See page 6 for details.



Q8

Strongly disagree

Do you agree with the preferred option to stop funding rural road seal extensions to minimise rate increases? (This would be reviewed in three years). See page 7 for details.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the preferred option to start funding footpath kerb and channel extensions in Year 1, at a current cost of \$400k per year (inflation adjusted?) See page 7 for details.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to stop mowing berms in towns to minimise rate increases? See page 8 for details.

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to develop a new Greytown play space? See page 9 for details.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with the proposal to close down the Greytown recycling centre? See page 9 for details.

Q13

Other feedback for the LTP

This submission has considered the South Wairarapa District Council's "Big Challenges _ Big Decisions" LTP document. It is also applicable to South Wairarapa District Council's "Mapping Our Future to 2050" community spatial plan. We would like to speak to our submission.

The Wairarapa Dark Sky Association (WDSA) will soon apply to the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) for the South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts to become an international Dark Sky Reserve.

SWDC has been an enthusiastic supporter of the proposal from its inception and we want to thank SWDC for seeing the potential for the South Wairarapa region. We also want to thank council members and staff for your support in the process to date, especially the work on the Combined Wairarapa Plan Change project. We look forward to the Lighting Plan Change being adopted by SWDC and Carterton DC soon.

The adoption of the Lighting Plan Change and the completion of the night-time public light readings across the two districts are the final application criteria to be completed ahead of our IDA formal reserve application.

Once that formal application has been lodged (and, we feel sure, granted) the next stage of maintaining Dark Sky Reserve Status must begin, together with the work required to add Masterton District to the Reserve.

This latter project could involve a further year or more of thorough documentation and activity. It likely will be a substantially larger piece of work to complete a public lighting inventory for Masterton.

WDSA currently is looking at the obligations involved in ensuring the region can maintain dark sky reserve status once it has been approved by IDA.

These include: on-going lighting fixture measurements, education and promotion, developing information for businesses and households, and setting out options to help the community adopt Dark Sky Friendly lighting.

WDSA is also looking at how it can ensure that the Dark Sky Reserve project continues to grow and meet IDA requirements.

To do this we believe that it may need to:

- 1 WDSA employ a part time coordinator to manage the programme.
- 2 SWDC and CDC delegate part of a staff member's time to assist in coordination of the programme.
- 3 Costs of the coordinator initially would be shared by SWDC, CDC,
- 4 MDC would be asked to pay for the work necessary to extend the reserve to encompass Masterton District, then share the coordinator costs.

Indicative budget

Engagement, advocacy, marketing and coordination	\$10,400.00
Events	\$3,000.00
Masterton application (to be met by Masterton)	\$8,000-10,000.00
(this to be finalised after a review of the WDSA application to IDA).	

We encourage South Wairarapa District Council to support the Dark Sky Reserve Project so the Wairarapa region can reap the environmental, cultural, and economic benefits world-recognised Dark Sky Reserve status will bring.

These are well documented by McKenzie District Council's experience of that region's Tekapo Dark Sky Reserve.

SWDC Long Term Plan Submission _ Sealing of Rural Roading

The LTP under "Big Decision 2 _ Rural Roads" asks whether residents support ending the sealing of rural roads to minimise rate increases.

The Wairarapa Dark Sky Association's Committee does not support ending the rural road sealing programme, particularly for the 1.2 km stretch at the start of Ruakokopatuna Road.

This short stretch of road, left unsealed, will have fundamentally negative effects on infrastructure critical to the future success of the

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dark sky project which is so strongly supported by residents, officials and local council leaders alike.

Wairarapa Dark Sky Association requests the opportunity to speak to this submission.

Background:

The Wairarapa Dark Sky Association (WDSA) will soon apply to the International Dark Sky Association (IDA) for the South Wairarapa and Carterton Districts to become an international Dark Sky Reserve.

SWDC has been an enthusiastic supporter of the proposal from its inception and we want to thank

SWDC for seeing the potential for the South Wairarapa region. We also want to thank council members and staff for support in the process to date, especially the work on the Combined Wairarapa Plan Change project. We look forward to the Lighting Plan Change being adopted by SWDC and Carterton DC soon.

Until the proposal in the LTP surfaced in public, the Council had planned to seal this 1.2 km section of rural roading and had programmed the section involved as next on its seal agenda.

As officials informed the Council in a 2019 submission:

"We are submitting that the road surface requires immediate short term and long-term investment by the Council in order to provide a safer road for residents, businesses and tourism. We believe that this can be achieved by:

Tarsealing the graveled sections of the first 4km on Ruakokoputuna Road, and the bends on Haurangi Road.

"We request that at a minimum, priority for tarseal should be given to the most problematic and unsafe sections of the road, namely the gravel sections of road between the 1.2km and 4km points on Ruakokoputuna Road and the Haurangi Road bends."

As you will be aware, "the most problematic and unsafe sections" have been sealed.

Under the LTP's current proposal, the critical section for the Star Field astronomy site, the region's only current substantial observatory complex, will be left unsealed. The impact on the dark sky reserve project could be severe.

Currently there are six astronomy observatories in advanced stages of planning and building at Star Field. These observatories, the only such facilities available in the proposed reserve so far, are a critical part of its early development once the reserve has been granted International Dark Sky Reserve accreditation.

The current and planned observatories include three owned by Star Field owner John Whitby, one by the Wellington Astronomical Society and two other private operators. The Wairarapa Astronomical Society is also directly involved in using the site for star-gazing, astrophotography science work, deep space astrophotography and research.

Together the observatories will house at least \$1 million of delicate telescope and electronic equipment which, under the current "no seal" proposal, will be severely affected by the constant rain of dust onto open observatory domes. Highly polished and delicate mirrors will be damaged and compromised as a result.

Star Field already has a Council-issued Resource Consent to operate an Astrotourism business on the site. That programme could restart in the near future when Covid-19 is under control and offshore tourists can again visit the region.

Not sealing the section of road outside the so-called Morison subdivision will put the future of Star Field in serious jeopardy.

Thank you for your attention to this critical submission.

Q14

Yes

Do you want to speak to your submission?

Q15

Either

Which is your preferred date?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Where did you find out about the Long Term Plan Consultation?

