



**UPGRADE AND EXPAND THE NATIONAL HOCKEY STADIUM**

*reference  
166/12P(a)*

**SUMMARY OF THE SUBMISSION OF THE WELLINGTON HOCKEY ASSOCIATION AND THE FOUNDATION FOR THE NATIONAL HOCKEY STADIUM**

**GROWTH OF HOCKEY REQUIRES ADDITIONAL TURFS**

- Playing numbers were growing over the last decade until plateauing with facilities at or over capacity.
- Growth requires more playing fields, ie turfs
- Major nationwide growth programme instigated by HNZ. The “small stick” programme means junior hockey is bursting at seams.
- 2/3<sup>rd</sup>s of the regions players in Wellington but only 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of turfs.

**THE FACILITIES AT NHS NEED UPGRADING**

- Pavilion/facilities over 20 years old.
- Inadequate to host major national or international events.
- No longer appealing as a social hub to local players

**BENEFITS FROM ATTRACTING MAJOR EVENTS**

- Hockey NZ to host one major international tournament per annum.
- HNZ looking to spread hosting to increase profile of hockey.
- Significant economic benefits to the city from hosting major events.

**FINANCIAL COMMITMENT**

- WHA and NHS have developed a preliminary master plan for staged development.
- Looking to WCC to commit a meaningful sum over next three years to allow at least first two phases to be completed.
- Hockey will provide a significant part of the cost.
- An upgrade and expansion of the National Hockey Stadium is by far the best proposal identified by Hockey to grow participation and to attract major events.



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Despite approving the Long-Term Plan on the whole it was with great alarm that I learned of the prospect of the Vogelmorn complex of buildings being put up for sale. Leases are not to be renewed from 2014. Already at 11 Vennell St the idea of a playground was dismissed in favour of WCC works storage requirements. Now that section, its building demolished without time for community consultation, is to be sold and developed with housing which will create disadvantages for the bowling club green, by allowing it to be shaded for part of the day. I have searched in vain for mention of this in the draft long-term a plan. Instead Aro Valley is to have 1.3 million spent upgrading its facilities, Newtown 3.6 million (for new structure which I approve of), Strathmore 1.4 million and Kilbirnie \$61,000. Are these improvements to be subsidised by the sale of our facilities?

Why?

Vogelmorn Hall, which particularly concerns me, might not have reached the 60% occupancy that the draft plan calls for in the future, but also neither is it at the present average for community halls of 23%. I'm informed that the percentage is close to 36%. I think the council hasn't measured the occupancy by actual numbers of people in the various groups hiring the hall. Nor has it looked at the subscription levels of either the tennis club or bowling club. A survey might be desirable to ascertain figures which I include in the attachment (gathered only by talking with other locals). A "Change in Level of Service" might be possible by advertising the availability of the hall in particular for day-time bookings. (Mothers with infants, Ezi-meals as in Khandallah Town Hall). The evenings are already fully booked, indeed a Zumba fitness class would like to have an additional evening spot.

Wadestown's community facilities have also been under threat but their sale is now to be

Tabled information  
reference 166/120(b)

part of a tourism trail for the suburbs of Wellington. Note that in Miramar the Roxy Cinema and Park Rd Post-Production Studios have been recently built adopting elements of this style.

Finally, I'd like to mention the Council requirement for communities to become resilient. The addition of a large water tank and clothing and food supplies could render these three buildings even more useful than they are now as centres for Vogeltown, Morningson and adjacent Brooklyn and Kingston residents in the event of a disaster.

*Vogelmorn Community Hall, Vogelmorn Bowling Club, Vogelmorn Tennis Club* Attachment to the submission by Barbara Strathdee b.strath@paradise.net.nz

*Vogelmorn Municipal Tennis Club* was founded in 1929. It has 4 courts and has grown from the original 80 members, as well as coaching over 100 young people a year at present.

*Vogelmorn Bowling Club*, founded in 1944, has a green created by members and volunteers (see Evening Post 7 March 1945 p.4). There are at present 30 full members and 20 casual/social members. These numbers do not include the families of members who are often at the clubrooms, especially in the summer months.

*Vogelmorn Hall* was built in 1932 (in the same year as the National War Museum and Carillon) on land exchanged some years earlier with the Ridgway School, which in its turn had been gifted for use by the community. The Hall itself holds a maximum of 120 people. It has a finely proportioned interior with a beautifully designed proscenium arch with Art-Deco detailing, and polished wood floors and polished wood plank walls to one and a half metres high. It should be considered a Heritage building.

Administered by the Vogeltown and Morningside Public Hall Society to 1976, subsequently by the Vogelmorn-Kingston Progressive Association until 1985 the Wellington City Council took over the administration on the lines of Khandallah Public Hall. In 1987 The Parks and Recreation Dept requested on-going maintenance of plantings by WCC to be done by the Bowling Club. The Hall was repiled by the WCC in 1990. (More information is available in the WCC Archives). The Vogelmorn Hall has a long history of use by the community - the Indoor Bowling Club has played there for over 50 years. Other groups included the Ridgway School Gym class (they now have their own hall), winter table tennis, netball club, drama rehearsals, band practice, and at present martial arts groups (Taekwon-Do since 1995, Kids classes: 9.30 - 10.45; 11.00 - 12.30 Sundays, Teenagers and Adults: 5.00 - 6.15: 6.30 - 8.30pm Thursdays) and ( 8-15 year olds Kukjae Hapkido Juniors 5.45-6.45

In an emergency the three venues could shelter locals from Vogelstown, Mornington and further afield. The Council has recently set up a Community Preparedness Grant for projects and events such as neighbourhood barbeques to help people get to know each other better. Why then destroy an existing group of community venues - should we meet in garages instead?

The Council has a Heritage Policy - on its website the Council states: "Heritage places are important in shaping the character of Wellington city. They are part of what makes Wellington unique." "Creating Heritage Areas in the city and suburbs. The focus is on places where there is pressure to develop, and places that reflect Wellington's diversity."

Tabled Information  
reference 166/12 P(c)



Healthy kaka in my garden



This photo is of one of the kaka that have a GPS on their back - for research purposes. They don't like it at all. Several have faulty GPS but are too nervous to be caught in order to remove it, so they keep strapped in.



Eco-City Wellington  
Oral presentation of submission by Anita Kloezeman  
on 30 May 2012.

LET'S KEEP THESE BEAUTIES HAPPY, HEALTHY AND SAFE!



BM-V in better times, a handsome girl.



BM-V April 2012 very sick.



Tabled Information  
reference 166/12 P(d)

Thank you for the opportunity to talk to you today. It's sometimes hard to know how best to use this time, I haven't given references but I am happy to supply them.

**For me, the bottom line is that this plan must create a sustainable city where people want to live.**

**1. We all know the climate is changing, that oil is getting more difficult and expensive to extract -** these are the realities we are dealing with. I could give you scary statistics, but we've all seen those.

- I'd just like to add that we often talk about acting for our children and grandchildren – but most of us here in the room today will be dealing with damage from even this year's greenhouse gas emissions.
- The other important point is that although we want new technology, from all I've read over the last few years, the uptake of technology isn't fast enough to avoid having to make real changes right now. The pace of adequate technology spread is several decades – that's not fast enough in a world where global emissions have to peak within a couple of years and countries like NZ should be rapidly reducing emissions now. The good news is that the best way to stimulate new technology is to start seriously reducing emissions now.
- *To give a local example, with the average age of cars over ten years, it's going to take at least that long to change the NZ fleet – and that's assuming that we can make sure those cars are fuelled on renewable electricity, which gets even more tricky to manage with state energy asset sales and the Trans Pacific Partnership free trade agreement....*

**I'd also like to briefly mention the NZ context:**

- I've been working on the West Coast Councils' hearing of Solid Energy's application to mine Mt William North. We got the support of Engineers for Social Responsibility, OraTaiao: NZ Climate and Health, Oxfam, ECO, Greenpeace, Forest and Bird, and the Environmental Defence Society – environmentalists, engineers, doctors, lawyers, that's a lot of New Zealanders. The situation was bizarre – thanks to the Environment Court we couldn't talk about climate change despite the huge emissions that coal will create. Like drug dealers, NZ is supplying China's coal habit, then we buy their coal-powered products and complain about China's coal use.
- Maybe it would be ok to leave emissions reduction to central government – even though local government deals with the mess (think of Tasman District Council and the Pohara flooding bill). But the UN's climate review team reported that NZ has no plans to manage two-thirds of our promised emissions cuts. I suspect we might even be better off without our Emissions Trading Scheme because it pretends to be climate action and has created huge taxpayer liabilities.
- Finally, climate groups in NZ are wondering if we might be better staying out of international treaty negotiations when rule changes we demand to suit ourselves increase global emissions.

**So what does this mean for Wellington City Council right now?**

We could all shrug our shoulders thinking central government isn't doing anything, why should we? But everyone here stood for Council because they care about people and want to make this city a better place.

'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you' isn't a perfect strategy, but I'd argue it's the best one we have. The scientific and economic arguments are compelling and I could have used those, but in the end, it's a moral decision for each of us. Will we help create a sustainable resilient well-managed city, or will we help destroy it?

**So I'd love to see the Council:**

- Commit to reduce Wellington's emissions by at least 10 percent each year
- Devote much more funding to resilience planning – focus on energy efficiency, low carbon transport, community connection, data on climate/'hard oil' risk , and public education
- Create and improve low emissions programmes with high targets and plans to rapidly upscale these across the city
- Remember that every dollar spent on public and active transport helps reduce health sector costs – and makes our roads better when you need to use a private vehicle
- Invest in low carbon transport like electric trolley buses, light rail, safe cycling and walking infrastructure
- Support projects like City Hop car share so we don't put car storage ahead of cyclist safety
- Make sure the people making the cycling infrastructure decisions get out on bikes, follow NZTA safety guidelines – and see that decent cycling infrastructure helps motorists too
- Check out earthquake risk and the cost of strengthening against building longevity – given a best case scenario of rising sea levels of at least 0.9 to 1.6 metres this century
- Join Local Government NZ in making a stronger statement about climate action now

**And a few 'don'ts':**

- **Don't** Increase transport emissions with projects like the Basin Flyover and Transmission Gully (*planners seem to count emissions reductions from less congestion, but not overall emissions increases from a greater traffic volumes*)
- **Don't** increase air transport emissions – these are huge
- **Don't** count on being able to increase rates  
(*our economy is likely to change rather than grow during the ten year plan, so park costly projects that don't strengthen our city's resilience*)

In closing, I'd like each of us to think about how we're already working towards a sustainable city – that's with personal changes, in organisations like this and with central government – and feel encouraged to keep going with that essential work.

I'd like to leave you with this handout – it's a description of NZ in 2020 that I wrote several years ago. I should explain the crushed cars photo – with colleagues, I set about proving that we don't have to crush all our cars and kill all our cows, to create a sustainable attractive future in this country.

This Age of Smart story is about hope, rather than doom and gloom, and we're all part of shaping our future. Thank you.

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# The Age of Smart

[Climate Defence Network](#) for the "[Imagining 2020 Series](#)" - Contribution #1

## About this story...

This story came about because there didn't seem to be any overall New Zealand plan to reduce our emissions - let alone at the scale and speed needed to do our fair share to avoid global climate tipping points. Yet, as life seems to go on as usual, so many of us are quietly wondering just how serious the climate crisis is and what can we do to look after our families.

Our problems in New Zealand aren't technology or money. The real problems are political will, business-as-usual thinking ...and more delay. **'2020 - The Age of Smart'** is a scenario of the future to get New Zealanders thinking, talking and working out how we create a low emissions country together. Our fair share means halving our current emissions by 2020 (in other words, making a reduction of 40% on 1990 levels) to have a reasonable chance of staying below 2 degrees of warming - and avoiding climate [tipping points](#).



Or to put it another way, each person on Earth has just [110 tonnes each](#) of CO2 to emit into the atmosphere before 2050. At New Zealand's current rates, we will use up our quota by about 2023. The following suggestions may not be the only ideas or possibilities. And we don't have to pick up all these suggestions - but we do need to agree on a fair way forward to rapidly cut our emissions. It's time that scientific necessity shaped political feasibility - and urgently.

If climate change is 'the greatest market failure', let's make sure our response is New Zealand's greatest success - for our environment and for our economy. We can start really reducing our emissions from 2010 - and do our bit to stop global disaster for our families. We must do this - and we can!

## 2020 'The Age of Smart' coming to our country soon (hopefully) at home and work...

New Zealand' is synonymous with sustainability. Electricity and heating is now [90% renewable](#) - amongst the best in the world. This global advantage came from encouraging smart behaviour and smart technology. Growing [energy efficiency standards](#) helped us avoid becoming the dumping ground for the world's outdated and expensive-to-run technology. Businesses find that smart energy use frees up investment for business development and innovative New Zealanders are among the world's top entrepreneurs leading the 'Low-C' revolution.

Industries have replaced fossil fuels with [sustainable biomass](#) energy. Our homes are warmer, drier and healthier. Workplaces are more pleasant too, complemented by home and community-based telecommuting and videoconferencing.

## Powering our homes and businesses...



Sustainable energy planning and investment has been smart economics. With world oil prices skyrocketing over the last few years, the era of [cheap oil](#) is over. Wind energy generation is no longer controversial thanks to better wind turbine design, a greater understanding of the climate crisis, and the regional designation of the most suitable and acceptable areas for turbines.

The national electricity grid, powered by geothermal, hydro and wind power (with some peak-use gas), is increasingly used for transport, in addition to industry and household energy needs. More homes and businesses feed into the national grid too, thanks to a mix of good policies to help the development of renewable energy technology.

Efficient low emission wood-burners teamed up with solar power for heating and hot water are dampening electricity demand peaks. Cities, towns and farms are literally greener with plentiful tree plantings for firewood, food, climate control and biodiversity restoration.

### On the move...

Transforming transport has meant better health (especially with the reduced air pollution), well-being and more time together. Neighbourhoods have more 'heart' with local shops, services and community workplaces to reduce commuting. Online delivery is smart shopping. Trades-people concentrate call-outs within their local areas, which has cut travel down-time too. Bicycles are popular, but there's travel gear to suit every need and taste these days. Keeping active and feeling good is such a natural part of everyday life now, rather than an extra to fit into a busy work day or crowded school curriculum. Routine travel to schools and workplaces mostly involves legs or [shared transport](#).

New Zealanders are healthier and happier and national health spending is dropping. Public transport is reliable, fast, frequent, friendly and fun. Places where many people gather - like hospitals, universities, large subdivisions and commercial and industrial areas - link easily into existing public transport and are also serviced by [shared transport](#) operators.

Most urban centres have [free bike schemes](#) and even country towns have community buses and taxis. Care has been taken to nurture rural community facilities and ensure the quality of local schools. A popular business service has been the Auckland-Wellington overnight sleeper train and the new high speed rail link between Auckland and Wellington is almost completed.



Much of long-haul freight transport is by train and coastal shipping. Road maintenance costs have dropped, as well as accident rates. We originally lowered open road speeds to conserve fossil fuel, but community support has kept these lower speeds because road accident rates also plummeted. Fewer vehicles, and [30kph limits](#) for residential and built-up areas, have got rid of traffic congestion and actually sped up travel. Driving practices are much more considerate as drivers are increasingly walkers and cyclists too.



Increasing fuel efficiency standards and policies which decreased reliance on fossil fuels were critical to making transport work. Although our reduced vehicle fleet is increasingly electric now, people are choosing not to bother with the hassles of private car ownership and maintenance. Vehicle share initiatives mean flexibility to choose vehicle size to suit each trip. The degree of international connectivity through electronic communication (especially in the business sector) means long-haul air travel is unlikely to return to pre-2010 levels. Days of jet-lag and so many hours wasted in air travel are not attractive, compared to the ease and frequency of high-technology [video conferencing](#).

[Aviation](#) and shipping were included in the international emissions reduction treaty, but with the end of cheap oil and accessible high quality video communication demand has considerably decreased.

The size and nature of New Zealand tourism has changed considerably with fewer visitors overall, more regional and domestic tourism and longer stays by overseas guests.

## On the farm, on the land and beyond...

We're a proud farming nation in 2020: world-renowned for [smart sustainable farming](#) and free of GE contamination. This has re-established our image as 'clean and green' which earns a marketing edge with eco-conscious customers. Food footprints and animal welfare standards are credibly documented for '100% Pure NZ' brand integrity.

Our farms lead the world in [lowering livestock emissions](#) and smart farming practices. Feed, nutrients, water, soils and stock are managed to increase efficiency and resilience to extreme weather events as well as to [reduce emissions](#). Fast adoption of innovative practices and technologies to achieve this has really paid off - thanks to extensive R&D and close attention to market demands. New Zealand has a much wider range of produce and animals. The dairying boom for international commodity markets has given way to low emissions high value dairy products and diversifying into protein-rich crops.

Diversity means greater resilience in the face of shifting world market prices and changing weather conditions. Much of our export food production is for an increasingly drought-stricken Australia, as well as value-added high quality protein products across the Asia-Pacific region. New Zealanders have always enjoyed a sense of self sufficiency and more of us are enjoying home and neighbourhood [gardens](#). Aided by the expansion of marine reserves New Zealand's [fish stocks](#) are showing significant signs of recovery from serious overfishing and damaging fishing methods. In future these stocks will be in good shape to continue to feed future generations.

Almost all of New Zealand's marginal land is in [forest](#). Former degraded pastoral lands are covered by a mix of pine and other exotics, plus regenerating natives. The most inaccessible land and the steepest slopes are reverting to native forest for long term carbon absorption, soil stability and biodiversity, with pest control to protect native planting and restoration. The more degraded marginal areas have been planted with faster growing versatile-use exotic tree species (with invasive species strictly controlled). The forestry sector is booming, with a diverse mix of tree species planted on 8-80 year rotations.



Our extensive native forest carbon capture assets are also enhanced by a national programme of pest control. There is strong demand for sustainably harvested wood as a construction material both domestically and internationally over more energy or emissions intensive products. Strategic on-farm planting has helped adaptation to extreme weather events such as flooding and drought.

## Smart policies, smart investment...



Strategic investment recognised our sustainable strengths and weaknesses in the low-C revolution. We realised business-as-usual plans and increases in fossil-fuel intensive industry such as airports, major roading projects and lignite-to-fertiliser conversion plants were dead ends. Instead, investment focussed on carefully targeted subsidies, grants and education to speed up the transition to sustainability.

Investment in forest planting, pest control, agricultural research, smart farming, fast-access broadband, home insulation, and sustainable transport helped turn around recessionary unemployment from a decade ago. Exposing emissions to market prices using global best practice was an essential building block. A smart mix of policies has also helped divert investment from housing and land speculation, to innovative, sustainable and resilient business.

Our skill as [innovators](#) coupled with sound policy architecture ensures that we are well placed to seize the emerging opportunities of this global transition. Our 90% renewable electricity makes us the country of choice for trans-Tasman industry. The government chose 40% of 1990 levels by 2020

as a responsible emissions reduction target so we could do our fair share in global emissions reductions. This target, together with the decision to help developing nations with low emissions development and support for adaptation has been a win-win strategy for us internationally and domestically.

Wisely, we chose to invest in preventing runaway climate change and global instability. Following from the [United Kingdom's 2009 lead](#), New Zealand has taken a whole-of-government approach to emissions reduction. We have legislated annual targets, departmental emissions budgets, and annual reporting. All Cabinet papers include emissions impact analysis. The independent Climate Policy Agency has a prominent role in policy setting with an overview of mitigation and adaptation planning, and public education. Economically, New Zealand is in a reasonable position in 2020 with increasing employment, decreasing oil imports, and a manageable balance of payments and overseas debt level.

### Looking back...

Although plans to halve our emissions by 2020 seemed ambitious back in 2009-2010, we found that by moving quickly in the right direction and by sending accurate price signals, innovation took off. Change was challenging at times, but easier than we first expected. Wisely, we decided to find most of the cuts domestically. Emissions prices have gone through the roof and thankfully, we are a seller in the international emissions trading market.

It's strange to look back on some of the issues that used to worry us here in New Zealand - like rising unemployment, health sector concerns, our OECD inferiority complex, and competition with Australia. There was even debate in some quarters as to whether the threat of human-induced climate collapse was real! This despite the huge proportion of scientists and international agencies expressing urgent concern. Increased melting of the [Greenland ice sheet](#) and [Arctic sea ice](#) was definitely 'the canary in the coal mine'.

As we've watched the signs of climate change grow in severity and impact around the world, the overall feeling is utter relief that we turned the corner in time - and although there's a lot of work ahead here and internationally, we can avoid disastrous climate tipping points. New Zealand's emissions began to decrease from around 2010. The signs are that we'll have to keep lowering our emissions through to 2050 to close to zero. Thankfully, the choices we made earlier this decade mean we can do it.



**It's good to enjoy life in 2020 and feel hopeful for our future and our children.**

*The "Imagining 2020" Series of articles was a creative commons discussion effort coordinated by [Scoop.co.nz](#), [Hot-Topic.co.nz](#) and [Celsias.co.nz](#) ( <http://www.celsias.co.nz/article/age-smart/> originally posted 26 November 2009, retrieved 21 May 2012, also hosted at: <http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/HL0911/S00279.htm> on 25 November 2009 and <http://hot-topic.co.nz/imagining-2020-the-age-of-smart/> on 28 November 2009).*

**INITIATIVE:**

*What:* provide a **replacement venue for Town Hall** while it's earthquake strengthened

*Why:* continuity of service

*When:* in 2012/13

*Cost:* \$4 million

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Since 2005, World of WearableArt Award Show (WOW) has been performing to sell-out audiences at the TSB Arena Venue.

Currently WOW occupies Shed 6 in the rehearsal weeks leading up to show time and then packs out and sets up the stage and housing of the WOW garments at the TSB Arena for the show. During show time we continue using Shed 6 to accommodate cast, dressers, hair & make-up and technical crew.

**In principle we support the proposed replacement plan.**

The present width of Shed 6 is less than optimal for our current stage design. The proposed plan to insert a structure within the existing footprint of Shed 6, thus reducing the available width by approximately 1 metre, would most likely prevent WOW from installing our stage for show rehearsals. We may therefore be forced to seek an alternative rehearsal venue and consequent costs associated with travel for cast & crew and impacts on pack-in and set-up at the TSB Arena.

However, the proposed improvements to Shed 6 would be highly beneficial during our shows in providing a warmer, safer environment for us to accommodate performers, crew and technical staff.

We openly welcome further consultation in the design and reconfiguration of upgrading both Shed 6 and the TSB Arena to facilitate long-term sustainability and the development of our show.

Kind regards

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Tabled Information  
reference 166/12 P(f)

Eco-City Proposal

Submission to the Wellington City Council

I wish to speak to the Eco-City Proposal and on the effect of the proposals on volunteers.

**Background** When I was 18 I became a volunteer in a community organisation and have continued working as a volunteer.. When employed with the ACC, we extended the injury prevention programme in the rural sector through volunteer members of the Young Farmers Club. In Wellington I have been a member of the management Committee of the Karori Community Centre for 19 years as a volunteer and leading volunteers. I have experienced both sides of the volunteer scene. I am not an active volunteer in any of the four Eco-City organisations.

### **Human resource input. Staff to Volunteer Ratios**

FTE = full time employee.

	Staff FTEs	Number of Volunteers	Volunteer hours	Volunteer. FTEs	% of Volunteer input
Zoo	58		9725	5	8.6
Otari	5	80	1983	1	20
Botanical Gardens	32	Many	3300	1.6	6
Zealandia	35	460	36000	17.3	49.4%

To achieve the vision and objectives of the organisations, the outputs are achieved through activities and services by paid staff and volunteers. A reduction in volunteer hours would need an increase in paid staff or, there would be, a reduction in activities and/or services

In any change in ownership and management a major risk factor is retaining skilled and committed staff whether paid or volunteer.

The changes in governance and structure should not significantly affect the volunteers in the present Council controlled organisations unless cost cutting measures impinge on the volunteer's areas of activities and services. However, Council may wish to increase the proportion of volunteer input and so would need to attract additional volunteers to take up some present paid staff activities and services.

With Zealandia the situation is very different. Half the human resource input comes from volunteers.

Councils have an inherent problem in servicing its community. No matter what they do, they do not have the resources to satisfy the requests and perceived needs of every cause in the community. Retaining the allegiance and support of the volunteers will be a major challenge for a new management.

I have not found any reference to this significant factor in the Statement of Proposal.

I repeat what I have said earlier, A reduction in volunteer hours would need an increase in paid staff or, there would be, a reduction in activities and/or services.

The inclusion of Zealandia in the Council Eco-City structure and the effect on volunteers will undermine the financial capability Zealandia.

Volunteers are an integral part of and make a significant input to the activities, services and financial viability of the Eco-City organisations. They do not seem to have been part of the preparation of the proposal. Their support is vital to the success of the existing organisations and for the success of any changes to the structure and governance. Especially where it may involve becoming part of the Council environment.

#### Recommendations

- 1 That Councilors and Council Officers note the impact on volunteer support and input.
- 2 That the case for the Eco-City proposal needs greater study and the involvement of all the organisations and stakeholders including the volunteers.

Wallace Simmers

Resident

## Dental fluorosis

Dental fluorosis is a change to the colouration of tooth enamel as a result of the tooth's exposure to fluoride during formation (early childhood). There are four forms of dental fluorosis: very mild, mild, moderate and severe (see photographs).



Very Mild



Mild



Moderate



Severe

The very mild and mild forms are not considered to be health concerns by oral health professionals. These forms are characterised by an increase in the whiteness of the teeth. There is no structural damage to the teeth and no change to the surface smoothness.

The moderate and severe forms are considered to be health concerns. These forms do involve brown discoloration and/or damage to the integrity of the tooth surface. However, not all teeth will incur these changes.

The opponents to fluoride adopt a different point of view and suggest that the very mild and mild forms are the first signs of fluoride poisoning. To them any form of dental fluorosis is a health concern and therefore unacceptable. It is important to remember this when opponents to fluoride present information on dental fluorosis.



## Dental Fluorosis In New Zealand

New Zealand regularly undertakes studies to monitor the level of dental fluorosis to ensure that our fluoride exposures are appropriate. Three studies have been done since 2000.

Two studies looked at 9-year-old children from Southland<sup>1</sup> and Auckland<sup>2</sup> and did report an increase in the level of mild and very mild fluorosis in the children's teeth of about 15%. This translated to an increase in the surface whiteness of 15% of these children's teeth.

The moderate and severe forms of dental fluorosis are very rare in New Zealand. Both studies showed that there were no differences in the levels of moderate or severe fluorosis in the children's teeth between those in fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas. In other words there were no differences in the levels of brown discolouration or damage to the surface of the teeth as a result of fluoride exposure.

In 2009 the third national oral health survey also reported the levels of fluorosis on the front teeth of children and adults aged 8 years to 30 years across the country. Unlike the two studies of 9-year-old children, they reported no differences at all in the levels of fluorosis between fluoridated and non-fluoridated areas.

## Infant formula

The FANNZ submission suggests that babies fed with infant formula made up with fluoridated water are at risk of dental fluorosis that is a health concern. Remember that FANNZ thinks differently about dental fluorosis and believes that the very mild and mild forms are a health concern and are a sign of fluoride poisoning.

We can categorically say that this is not a problem for New Zealand. This is because moderate and severe dental fluorosis is very rare in New Zealand.

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<sup>1</sup> Mackay TD et al. Enamel defects and dental caries among Southland Children. NZ Dental Journal 101, No. 2: 35-43; June 2005

<sup>2</sup> Kanagaratnam S et al. Enamel defects and dental caries in 9-year-old children living in fluoridated and nonfluoridated areas of Auckland, New Zealand. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 2009; 37: 250–259



FRIENDS of  
BOLTON STREET  
MEMORIAL PARK INCORPORATED  
PO BOX 12 426, WELLINGTON 6144, NEW ZEALAND  
<http://www.boltoncemetery.org.nz>

30 May 2012

**Oral Submission opposing  
Eco-City Proposal for Wellington's Natural Attractions**

This and our written submission dated 17 May, seek to safeguard future public benefits associated with Bolton Street Memorial Park.

**Bolton Street Memorial Park (BSMP) Overview**

- Adjacent to the Botanic Garden and currently managed and maintained by Botanic Garden staff;
- Contains Wellington's original burial ground (3 Bolton St Cemeteries) dating from 1841;
- Commemorates many early pioneers and important historical figures from 19th century (incl. *Alexander Turnbull*, *John Plimmer*, *William Barnard Rhodes*, four members of the *Wakefield* family, *Samuel Parnell*, *Robert Hannah*, as well as a number of Maori leaders, incl. *Moturoa* who travelled with Governor Grey, and *Rira Porutu*, who signed the Treaty of Waitangi);
- Excellent example of colonial cemetery with features of particular significance and rarity in NZ (incl. iron memorials, wooden tablets, picket fences and wrought iron surrounds);
- Contains nationally important collection of heritage roses from the colonial era;
- Popular pedestrian park next to the inner city area.

**Friends of Bolton Street Memorial Park Inc (FoBSMP)**

- Overall aim is to preserve, protect and enhance BSMP for the public benefit;
- Objectives include:
  - support WCC in restoration of graves (i.e. heritage assets) and development as a historic cemetery-park
  - research historical information and heritage restoration techniques.

P.T.O.

## Opposition to proposed Eco-City ('CCO') option –

We strongly recommend retention of the status quo for the Botanic Garden entity inclusive of adjacent BSMP, within WCC Parks and Gardens Unit. Reasons include:

- Two large-scale entities (sanctuary and Zoo) will completely dominate proposed CCO's attention away from much smaller-scale Botanic Gardens, e.g. because of vastly different:
  - commercial -v- community requirements
  - cash flows, debts, subsidies
  - patronage (and marketing).
- Two, yet smaller entities under Botanic Garden (i.e. BSMP and Truby King House/Garden) will be completely lost from CCO management's attention (already evident within the Working Group's report);
- Contrary to the claim of better utilisation of operational resources, is the diversity of aims, objectives, and functions (e.g. zoological -v- botanical -v- heritage) of CCO entities that will require diverse staff/ management expertise;
- Contrary to the claim of 'strong synergies', is the diverse ecological assets of CCO entities (e.g. wild -v- caged, wilderness -v- groomed/ manicured, indigenous -v- exotic) and other diversities (e.g. fee-paying -v- free access, daily -v- special visit patronage);
- Scarcity of evidence on claimed economies of scale and cost savings for such a large grouping of such diverse entities;
- Inevitable increased management salaries, trustee overheads, etc. plus associated restructuring/establishment costs, can easily neutralise any significant savings overall;
- Loss of transparency and robust examination of CCO decision-making for funding and resource-sharing driven by commercial imperatives (e.g. as clearly evident within waterfront development) to the detriment of individual entities' aims, objectives, functions, stakeholder loyalty, etc.;
- Risk of volunteer downturn at management and hands-on levels (*N.B. FoBSMP supports WCC at both levels*) triggered by a more commercial focus and increased rationing of resources.
- Potential disruption of existing synergies within two important areas of the Wellington commons, Otari-Wilton's Bush and the Botanic Gardens (inclusive of BSMP).

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**Adult's playground in Valparaíso, Chile**



Tabled Information  
reference 166/12P(i)

Photo from: <http://blog.travelpod.com/travel-photo/jiji.guillaume/1/1295634408/in-the-playground.jpg/tpod.html>